

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 25, 1887.

Liberal Conservative Gain.

The election in the Third District does not show a Conservative loss, as stated by the Patriot, but a decided gain as compared with the general election held in June last.

At the general election there were four candidates in the field, and a large number of "splits" were recorded. The mean vote cast for the Conservative candidates, Messrs. Ferguson and Kelly, and for the Grits, Messrs. McDonald and Beer, represents the strength of the respective parties. Here are the figures:—

Conservative vote 1886, Ferguson, 838; Kelly, 828—mean vote, 908.

Grit vote 1886, Macdonald, 747; Beer, 728—mean vote, 737.

Conservative vote, 1887, 897; Grit vote, 703.

Conservative majority, 1886, 171.

Conservative majority, 1877, 194.

Conservative gain, 24.

It will thus be seen that the Liberal-Conservative party stands stronger in the District than at the general election.

The result of the election demonstrates the truth of our statement regarding the state of the voters lists for Queen's County. We are assured that the different result—from that of the Dominion elections held a month ago—is almost entirely due to the fact that about one hundred and fifty Liberal-Conservative electors of the District have their names left off the Dominion Voters List, while a considerable number of Grits who were enabled to vote at the Dominion election because their names were recorded, could not prove their qualification on Wednesday last.

Scandalous and Disgraceful Practices.

The newly elected representatives of the people of Queen's County gave full vent to their personal spite during the contest which resulted in the triumphant return of the Hon. Donald Ferguson. If they had confined their operations within legitimate bounds, they might have thrown all their strength into the undignified and unsuccessful effort to wreak their vengeance upon Mr. Ferguson, and no one would have complained. But they have—if we are not misinformed—been guilty of unjust and scandalous practices—practices which it is

For instance, the "Independent" "Conservative," "Liberal" "admirer of Sir John," and "follower of Blake," "the hail fellow well met," who sails north by south, and is the "all things to all men" representative of Queen's County, Mr. William Welsh, went over to the Southport polling booth early on the morning of election day, and took the following oath of a poll clerk:—

"I, William Welsh, do swear that I will take the poll fairly and impartially by setting down the names of the electors and the place of their abode, and the names of the candidates for whom they shall give their votes, and also the description they may give of their property and qualification to vote, so help me God."

But the duty he was thus sworn to perform, was left undone; and Mr. Welsh used the privilege he unjustly obtained by taking the oath, in working with might and main in the booth and outside the booth against Mr. Ferguson.

We instance one act of his to show the character and scope of his operations. A person came in to vote who had been a hired man with Mr. Welsh, and a question was raised as to whether he had been resident of the District for twelve months. The oath was about being put, when Mr. Welsh interfered and assured the returning officer that the man had lived in the district longer than the required time. The vote was thereupon taken for McDonald, though, as we are assured, the man had actually lived in the district only eleven months!

What do the electors of Queen's County think of such practices as these? Was Mr. Welsh's conduct dignified? Was it moral? Was it fitting in any man, let alone one who will shortly take his seat in Parliament as the representative of Queen's County?

We pause for a reply. The French Cabinet have decided to meet the estimated deficiency of ordinary revenue by new taxes which are expected to net 110,000,000 francs. The extraordinary budget will be provided for by two issues of treasury bonds, one of 42,000,000 francs redeemable in 70 years, and one of 8,000,000 francs redeemable in 60 years.

It is now supposed that the last plot to assassinate the Czar was planned by Degatieff alias Jablenski, the famous Nihilist leader. It is believed he is in Switzerland. Every effort has been made to secure his arrest, but he has been able thus far to baffle the police.

When Henry Ward Beecher applied for a life insurance in the Union Mutual thirty years ago he was asked the usual question as to the health of his heart. His answer read: "Experienced a peculiar feeling about the heart during the days of my courtship."

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has presented a memorial to the Government denouncing the system of appointing natives to offices before held by Europeans as subversive of efficiency and likely to affect the stability of the Indian Empire.

British millers, at a meeting in London, a few days ago, initiated an agitation in favor of an import duty on foreign flour.

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.

ARCHIBALD McNEILL, ESQ., READS AN INTERESTING PAPER ON "SENTIMENT."

At the regular meeting of this Institute, last evening, Archibald McNeill, Esq., read an interesting and instructive paper on "Sentiment." There was a fair attendance of members, and the paper was well received. In accordance with a resolution unanimously passed, that the paper be published, we present it below:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN.—The word Sentiment, in a popular sense, means thought, opinion, notion, judgment. It is the decision of the mind formed by deliberation. In deliberative bodies every man has the privilege of delivering his sentiments upon questions, motions, resolutions, bills, &c. Sentiment is the sense, the thought, or the opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from words. For instance, we may like the speaker's sentiments, and at the same time dislike his language. The proper question, then, for every practical man is this: Is the sentiment which animates him ennobling or debasing? Is it a right or a wrong sentiment? If the sentiment is good, if it is elevating, if it is right, then it should be cherished and cultivated, as one of the great moulding forces of character, and one of the

GRAND EDUCATING INFLUENCES

of society. That sentiment is grand and elevating which imparts a sense of self-respect, a sense of the sacredness of friendship, the consciousness of doing that which is right, and tends to the advancement and refinement of our social relations, and that imparts a love of country and of kindred. In a word, the power of properly cultivated sentiment is the moving, leavening, moulding force, which makes manhood, which purifies and ennobles social as well as national life. All history confirms the truth, that the country will be what the sentiments of the people make it—a home of freemen or a heritage of slavery. We may, therefore, confidently affirm that national sentiment is the vital force of national prosperity. It is the real nerve power of a people's life. Its development in the body politic assures pure and unselfish statesmanship among its rulers, and true patriotism among its citizens. It was sentiment that raised Greece to the pinnacle of her greatness, and enabled her to illumine the world with the light of culture. When her national spirit was suffocated by the selfishness of her citizens, the lamp of her glory expired and left the historian to grope in the dark for the records of her fame amid the ruins of her greatness. Rome rose to the throne of power by the propelling force of patriotic sentiment. When her people substituted love of gold and love of luxury for love of country the iron sinews of her strength were relaxed, and she fell an easy prey to the northern hordes that conquered Europe. Poland lives in Europe because the

FLAMES OF SENTIMENT

were long flamed by her noblest citizens on the altars of patriotism. United Germany rose to greatness on the wave of the national sentiment which rolled across the country when the war drum called for the defenders of Fatherland to maintain their rights and defend their homes on the battlefield. France to-day is nourished and stimulated by the light of her national glory. Great Britain is guided in her foreign policy by the fact that she has honor to govern prestige to maintain, and an unswerving British sentiment of loyalty to the crown, to uphold and to perpetuate. The sons of Erin have always been famous for cherishing a strong sentiment of patriotism for their green Isle of the sea. Grattan's Parliament, so called, did much in its time for the happiness and prosperity of the Irish people. It inculcated a sentiment of national life, and during its existence introduced progressive measures calculated to improve the condition of the masses of the people. That Parliament was extinguished, but the sentiment of true patriotism which it fostered lingered in the breasts of a people who never ceased to denounce the suppression of their Parliament, and to demand for Ireland the restoration of

NATIONAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

That sentiment permeated every measure adopted from time to time for the better government of Ireland, until it gave birth to the Irish National Party of to-day led by the greatest living statesman in England. That sentiment of freedom and self-government has also found a response in the hearts of thousands, both in England and Scotland who have been won over by the sentiment involved in the demands of the Irish people. An association having for its object self-government in Scotland presided over by that eminent Scotchman, Professor Blackie, shows a strong sentiment in behalf of Scotch tenants or Crofters as they are called. This recent movement purposes to secure for the voice of Scotland in the Imperial Parliament a hearing as full as that now enjoyed by Scotch members when discussing Imperial affairs. It also promotes the establishment of a Legislature sitting in Scotland having full control of all purely Scottish questions, with an executive government responsible to it and to the crown. Those movements demonstrate the force and power of sentiment. The citizens of the United States have accomplished as much for their country by

CULTIVATING A NATIONAL SENTIMENT,

as they have done by developing their material resources. Representative men of the Great Republic, whether Democrats or Republicans, never seem to grow tired of praising the country to which they belong, and the institutions which they have built up. Their national sentiment is ever uppermost with them, and as a consequence they have upheld and maintained their free institutions intact, ever since they had a Government. Their national sentiment prevailed against slavery and sustained them in cruel warfare against the aggressors of their federation. Their grand demonstrations, their national anniversary—the Fourth of July—show to the world that they are actuated by strong and powerful sentiments in defence of their country and its institutions. We, as Canadians, may therefore, with profit, copy the example, in this regard, placed before us by our neighbors across the border. What then is our duty to ourselves, and to our new country? Must we not encourage and

foster among our people a noble sentiment of self-respect, a right

SENTIMENT OF CANADIAN PATRIOTISM.

The pages of history prove that the real wealth of a nation is not in its money, but in its manhood; that the treasury of the country is not in its banks but its soil, and that the growth of a country depends upon the progressive sentiment of the people. In order, therefore, that a sentiment of true patriotism may be inculcated among the people, let us consider the magnitude of the great work assumed by loyal Canadians, in undertaking the colonization and government of the northern half of the Continent of North America. Let us picture to ourselves a domain as large as Europe, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, possessing the finest forests in the world, widely-spread coal-fields, most extensive and productive fisheries, watered by the most remarkable natural distribution of lakes and rivers, enriched with all varieties of minerals, and now known to possess an enormous area of fertile prairie-lands, destined to become the future granary of England. Nature has divided this Canada of ours into three great divisions: The Atlantic, the Central, and the Pacific. The first embracing the older settled provinces of P. E. Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, may be described as the forest section of Canada, and stretches from the Atlantic to the head waters of the great river St. Lawrence. The second, or central division contains the new provinces of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and extends from the densely wooded Atlantic region to the Rocky Mountains. Commencing with the valley of the Red River, of unsurpassed fertility, the prairie extends westward over a gently undulating country, clothed with the most luxuriant grasses for a distance of over a thousand miles to the base of the Rocky Mountains, by a varying width of from 400 to 600 miles.

THIS MAGNIFICENT DISTRICT

watered and rendered accessible in its eastern section by the great Winnipeg and Manitoba lakes, is in its central and western portion traversed by the mighty river Saskatchewan, with over fifteen hundred miles of steam boat navigation and fertilized by many beautiful tributaries issuing from the recesses of the mountains. With some comparatively insignificant exceptions the prairie division of the Dominion contains probably the largest continuous tract of country in the world adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals, and peculiarly fitted also for cattle raising especially on the western plateau, where cool and abundant water is combined with an exceptionally moderate climate. The third or Pacific section known as British Columbia comprehends the volcanic region west of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, with the magnificent island of Vancouver. Possessed of a climate much more temperate than that of Canada proper, British Columbia has an immense extent of land fitted for agriculture, while the mountain ranges which traverse the country are replete with minerals of every variety, and are no doubt quite as rich as the similar districts of California and New Mexico. Gold to the value of

TEN MILLION POUNDS STERLING

has already been extracted from the gravel-washing alone, without the introduction of scientific mining. Vancouver Island has, so far as known, the exclusive monopoly of the coal supply of the entire Pacific coast, from Behring's Straits to Cape Horn; her coal fields are inexhaustible in extent and excellent in quality, and in the future must make that island the emporium of the China and Indian trade, while its importance in connection with the naval supremacy of England in the Pacific Ocean can scarcely be exaggerated. We, therefore, as citizens of this new nationality, should take pride in upholding the rights of our country and in infusing sentiments of loyalty in the people. We should take pleasure in contemplating her vast extent, her illimitable resources, her rapid progress and her future greatness. Her territory covers an area larger than all the possessions of the United States, twenty times greater than the British Isles, and nearly equal to the

WHOLE OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

Our new nation has a climate, the bracing influences of which will produce a hardy race of men and women, whose muscles will be developed, and whose nerves will be braced by winter snows as well as by summer suns. Her inexhaustible stores of mineral wealth, laid up in the treasure vaults of her western possessions are waiting to be unlocked by the active hands of industry. Her broad lakes and majestic rivers, her boundless extent of sea coast teeming with inexhaustible fisheries, her harbor in which the navies of all nations might ride in safety. Her vast prairies and her exhaustless soil, are such as may well lead us to look upon our Canadian heritage with sentiments of patriotic pride. We have a network of railways 'all over the Dominion and extensions being continually added. The great C. P. Railway, extending from the Atlantic seaboard to the shores of the Pacific, opening up a highway for the thousands of European emigrants who are making our new country their home, cannot but be a great factor in the development of our national sentiment, as well as in the opening up of the untold resources of the great Northwest. We should, therefore, do all in our power to welcome the inhabitants of overcrowded European countries to our wide Dominion. The

LESSONS OF ANCIENT NATIONS

can readily be interwoven with our new nationality. The Englishman with his pluck and frankness; the Scotchman with his perseverance and caution; the Irishman with his impulsive and earnestness; the Frenchman with his vivacity and politeness; the German with his metaphysical speculations; in a word, the people of every nation kindred and tongue, may become factors in our national life, and joining in one grand Canadian sentiment of patriotism, of loyalty and of self-respect, all sing in unison.

Great Empire of the West,  
The dearest and the best,  
Made up of all the rest,  
We love thee, the best.

Tonching the question of Imperial Federation, which is now receiving so much consideration from many leading minds at home and abroad it does not appear that the public sentiment of Canada runs in that direction. Canada is content with her present relations with the British Empire. The people of this Dominion know full well that they possess the most absolute right of self-

government; they know, and they appreciate the fact, that they enjoy the unrestricted and untrammelled control of their own affairs, and they also know that at the same time they enjoy the protection of the Empire of which they form a part. In view, therefore, of these facts, the people of this

"CANADA OF OURS"

prefer to continue their present relations with the Mother Country, and to foster and uphold the advantages and privileges which their present position confers upon them politically and constitutionally. Whilst, therefore, their national sentiment of loyalty to their Queen remains unabated, they prefer to build up a national sentiment of their own, based upon self-respect and self-reliance. The sentiment of loyalty and patriotism manifested by the Militia of Canada, in quelling the rebellion recently in the Northwest so successfully and so bravely, shows the military ardor which sentiment is capable of producing. When the young men of Canada were so suddenly and unexpectedly called to arms, many of them had never experienced the difficulties of a long march, over bad roads, at an inclement season of the year, and yet their powers of endurance were remarkable, and when they came face to face with the enemy, who were entrenched in rifle pits and sheltered by trees, and after failing in three days, with both artillery and rifle, to dislodge them, orders were received to charge bayonets, those noble young men, imbued by a true and undying sentiment of love for their country, without faltering, dashed in on the hidden foe, and at the point of the bayonet, drove them from tree to tree, and from rifle pit to rifle pit, till they completely routed them from their strong position.

OUR BRAVE VOLUNTEERS,

on that memorable battlefield in the history of our new nationality, proved the force of sentiment in defence of country and kindred. We have educational institutions and a free school system which are second to none in the United States. We have Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms for the training of our people in the science of agriculture. We have one million pupils in the schools of the Dominion, of whom 150,000 are annually leaving these schools to take part in the battles of life. The moral influence and the power of right sentiments inculcated in those schools of learning, and the effects produced on society by

THE WHOLESOME SENTIMENTS

of the thousands who are thus prepared for the duties and responsibilities of life cannot be over-estimated. We have medical schools and colleges which compare favorably with those of our neighbors across the border. We have also our military schools and colleges for the training of our young volunteers in the art of self-defence, and for the infusion of that military sentiment which always proves a valuable factor in the defence of country and kindred. The Colonial and Indian Exhibition, held last year at London, the great metropolis of the British Empire, was of lasting and beneficial results to Canada, in demonstrating the fact that her progress in arts, manufactures, commerce, material wealth, education, constitutional government and, in a word, in the general development of patriotic sentiment, commanded the admiration of the millions who were eye-witnesses to the evidences given by our exhibits of the material advancement and prosperity of our country, strongly indicating the propelling force of national sentiment.

After the applause which greeted the speaker at the close had subsided, a spirited discussion took place, participated in by the President, Messrs. Macdonald, Bain, Mullaney, Newson, Martin, Peterson, McSwain and others. After Mr. McNeill had replied to the criticisms of the different speakers and to the unanimous vote of thanks accorded him, the audience dispersed.

A Thousand Dollar House Hauled to Summerside.

NEARLY every person visiting Fifteen Point of late years, has admired the beautiful cottage situated on one of Mr. Pierce Doyle's farms there. The building is a new one, having scarcely ever had an occupant. Houses are very scarce in Summerside at present, and Mr. Doyle, whose enterprise has already done so much in building up our town, being aware of the fact, has determined at least to do his share in making the supply equal to the demand. Accordingly, on Monday evening last, he set out with over twenty men and as many teams to the scene of action. Early on Tuesday morning the residents of Fifteen Point were astir, and things around Mr. Doyle's cottage presented a lively appearance. Being a veteran in house moving himself, the work was carried on under Mr. Doyle's supervision, he having secured the services of Messrs. Ryan and McIsaac, experienced men, and competent to carry out his ideas. About ten o'clock the first start was made, and after a haul of three miles the house was landed on the ice. The work throughout was successfully conducted, and about two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the house was landed in Summerside, after being hauled a distance of over twenty miles by the shore route. The building will be situated on one of Mr. Doyle's vacant lots on Fitzroy Street, near the new Post Office, and will add greatly to the appearance of that street. Mr. Doyle desires to publicly tender his thanks to those who have so kindly assisted him in carrying out the undertaking.—Com.

SOUTHERN ASTHMA CURE. IN EACH PACKAGE. SOLELY PREPARED BY. ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS. BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. SAMPLES, 25c.; REGULAR SIZE, \$1.00. ADDRESS: FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the City Clerk's office, up to noon of WEDNESDAY, 6th of April next, for the erection of a Building for Fish Market, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Messrs. Phillips & Chappell, the names of two good securities to be annexed to each tender. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. H. MONTGOMERY, City Clerk. March 23, 1887.—t date

BEER BROS. WE are offering very fine value in Black and Colored Cash-meres and Merinos, also in White and Gray Cottons, Prints and Gingham. In Ladies' Corsets we have exceptional value. We are also offering Carpets and General House-furnishings at very low prices. Good value will also be found in all other departments.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, March 2, 1887.

MARCH SALE.

THE people are sick reading advertisements all about Big Discounts and void of meaning; but what L. E. PROWSE advertises to do, you may be sure he will do.

PLEASE READ: A lot of Remnants of Dress Goods, about half price. A job lot of Corsets less than half price. A magnificent lot of Embroidery, 20 per cent discount. Job lot of Dress Goods, 20 to 25 per cent discount. Black Cashmeres and Merinos, excellent value. Gray Cottons, White Cottons, Sheetting, Shirting, Ticking, &c., very low.

Two Thousand (\$2,000) Dollars' Worth of Hats

FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY HATS CHEAP

TRY US: WE MEAN IT EVERY TIME.

L. E. PROWSE,

SIGN OF THE BIG HAT, 74 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, March 4, 1887.—cod & wky

NOTICE.

ALL amounts due W. R. BOREHAM, unpaid by the 21st MARCH, inst., will be placed in our Attorney's hands for collection on that date.

Amherst Boot & Shoe Manf'g Co. March 12—t date

A Rare Chance for Business at Tignish.

I WILL rent, for a term of years, with privilege of purchase, my establishment at Tignish Railway Station, consisting of—

1st. Large, commodious Shop, Office and Ware room, with dwelling attached, also Coach-house and Stable.

2nd. A Warehouse, 3 stores, 65x10.

3rd. Large Yard, with Shed for 20 horses.

4th. Large Warehouse alongside Railway track.

The Stock Book shows \$1,400 general merchandise and shop fixtures, which will be sold on long terms.

Possession can be given immediately, and my clerk will stay with the next occupant if desired.

For terms, &c., apply to

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Ch'town, March 8, 1887.—ex pat four tmo

FARM SEEDS, GARDEN SEEDS

SEEDS from scrubs will grow scrubs, in vegetables, roots of grain. What the careful farmer wants is the best of the best of them all.

Our Prize-winner Swede Turnip took both first and second prizes at the Provincial Exhibition last fall. The year before, Turnips, Mangels, Potatoes and Fodder Corn specimens were selected from our special Exhibit of these articles, and sent to the London Exhibition, for which the growers have received diplomas and medals. Vegetables grown from our seeds took nearly half the prizes at the last Exhibition here. Our Grains and Grasses have grown equally well, though the record is less conspicuous.

What the successful grower must have is, not only the best in name, but perfect seeds of the best in name. How many farmers in a hundred practice these easy precepts? How many farmers in a hundred are careful farmers, successful growers? How many would do well to consider these old facts? Are you of the few or the many? Would you rather have \$5 this spring or \$100 next fall? That is, will you use the best seeds this year? If you wish to, then send for our Catalogue, which tells you how to get and grow them.

Address:

GEO. CARTER & CO., SEEDSMEN, CH'TOWN, P. E. I.

March 18, 1887.—law & wky

ITS PURITY

WOODRUFF'S & GERMAN

CERTIFIED TO BY

F. W. BEST,

DOMINION ANALYST, St. John, N.B.

Feb. 10, 1887.

LOBSTER FACTORY FOR SALE

WE will Sell by Public Auction,

On TUESDAY, the 22nd Inst.,

COMMENCING AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

the valuable Lobster Factory, situated at Park Corner, New London, lately occupied by Andrew C. McDonald, together with Cook House, Boat House, Stable, &c.

Also—Boats, Traps, Rope, Fishing and Packing Gear, Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.

Also, about 250 Empty Boxes and about 100 Boxes, Cans, and sundry other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms made known at sale.

ANDREW BOWNNESS, Auctioneer.

BOWNNESS & ANDERSON, Auctioneers.

Kensington, March 8, 1887.—t sale

The above Sale is postponed until TUESDAY, the 29th inst., same hour.

A. BOWNNESS, Auctioneer.

Tender

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By order, A. H. MONTGOMERY, City Clerk.

March 23, 1887.—t date

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT,

BY using a pair of our

Colored Spectacles or Goggles.

OTHER KINDS OF

Spectacles & Eyeglasses

in stock, for both Near and Far Sight.

FROM 25cts. TO \$12.00.

Spectacles Repaired Lenses Fitted.

E. W. TAYLOR,

CAMERON BLOCK.

March 5, 1887.—2aw & wky

LOBSTER FACTORY FOR SALE

WE will Sell by Public Auction,

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the valuable Lobster Factory, situated at Park Corner, New London, lately occupied by Andrew C. McDonald, together with Cook House, Boat House, Stable, &c.

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