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SAINT JOHN, N. B.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED IN THE BEST MANNER.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FILLING AND PRESERVING THE NATURAL TEETH. dec 19—1y

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OF THE

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The above named Seasonable Goods are all of SUPERIOR QUALITY, manufactured from the very best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction.

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55 and 57 King Street.

PER THE "MANITOBIAN" AND "SCANDANAVIAN," VIA PORTLAND:—

3 Cases Clarks Reels, 1 Case Elastic Goring,

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6 Cases Newest Styles Paper Collars,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

We are receiving by every steamer to Portland NEW GOODS to keep up our assortment and we desire to say thato rders from the country will be promtly attended to.

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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

We have added new machinery to our Bindery, and are enabled to execute BINDING in the best style. *Call and see Specimens.*

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Driving and Working Harness, Whips Curry Combs, Brushes, &c., always on hand.

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IN AID OF THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

THE President and Directors of the above named institution, in order to liquidate the liabilities of said building, and to render it worthy of the purposes for which it was intended, as a

Temple of Art and Recreation,

beg leave to announce to the public that they have arranged with a Committee of Management and Business Managers to give on

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

MAY 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1873.

FOUR GRAND

GIFT CONCERTS!

At which will be given away

30,000 Dollars in Cash

IN THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION:

1 GRAND CASH GIFT OF		$10,000
1 " " " "		2,000
1 " " " "		1,000
1 " " " "		1,000
1 " " " "		500
1 " " " "		500
1 " " " "		250
1 " " " "		250
1 " " " "		250
1 " " " "		250
10 Grand Cash Gifts of	$100 ea,	1,000
20 " " "	50 "	1,000
50 " " "	20 "	1,000
500 " " "	10 "	5,000
1200 " " "	5 "	6,000
1790 Cash Gifts amounting to		$30,000

Or, about ONE chance in NINE.

To render the Concerts superior to any yet given in St. John, the BEST TALENT on the Continent will be procured if possible. The sum set aside for such purpose being

$5,000.00.

16,000 Tickets only will be issued at.....$5 each

Eleven Tickets for Fifty Dollars.

All Tickets will be numbered and registered in the Managers' Books, and NO TICKET GENUINE UNLESS PAID FOR.

All receipts from the sale of tickets will be deposited forthwith in the Bank of New Brunswick to the credit of a Special Fund subject only to the Joint Cheque of the Inspectors representing the Company and the public and one or other of the Managers.

Should the enterprise not succeed, the Business Managers bind themselves to return all monies received from ticket holders.

The distribution of Cash Gifts will be solely under the control of a Committee to be selected by the audience from among themselves, assisted by leading citizens, and to take place during the period of the Concerts.

GEO. E. S. KEATOR, M. D., President.

DIRECTORS:

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Tickets for sale at the Bookstores of H. Chubb & Co, and T. H. Hall, and the Music Store of S. Peter & Bro., and at the General Agency Office, 61 Prince Wm. St., and of Agents throughout the Province.

All Registered Letters, Post Office Orders and Communications must be addressed to

WM. H. OLIVE, } Business
WM. NANNERY, } Managers.
P. O. Box 485, St. John, N. B.

N. B.—RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED. jan 29

The Daily Tribune.

J. L. STEWART,.....EDITOR.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1873.

Prince Edward Island and Canada.

When the present chiefs of the Opposition party in Prince Edward Island were in power they would have inaugurated a Confederation movement if they had dared. But they are very much opposed to their rivals carrying such a measure. Messrs. Laird and Haythorne having gone to Ottawa, as it was announced last week by THE TRIBUNE in advance of all its rivals that they would, to open negotiations with the Cabinet, the Opposition chiefs are stirring up the people to condemn the proposed political change. A special telegram to the Sackville *Post* says a large meeting was held at Charlottetown on Tuesday evening, 1500 being present, at which speeches were made by members of the Government and leaders of the Opposition. Resolutions condemning the Government were passed by a two-thirds vote. The *Herald*, a Government paper, condemns the action of the Government, calls on the people "to watch them sharply," attacks Governor Robinson and denounces Confederation.

It would appear from this dispatch that the Anti feeling is as strong and unreasonable as ever. The people might wait for the proposed terms of Union before growing violent over the delegation to Ottawa. We don't suppose any attempt will be made to consummate union by Legislative action. We should condemn any such attempt. The Islanders might patiently wait for the terms, and then vote down the project if they can't approve. If there is a large and earnest Confederation party in the Island we should think a counter demonstration would be made.

A Strong Government.

We are inclined to look on the position of the Government of New Brunswick as a very strong one. The members of the Opposition must have learned to look on each other as only waiting for an opening, its plans having so often been frustrated by the desertion of leading members. Mr. Gough himself must be weary of fruitless striving, and would hesitate before again refusing an offer of the Provincial Secretaryship.

The only question likely to be fought over next session is the school difficulty, and the opposition to the Government will consist only of those in favor of refunding to Catholics the taxes paid by them for the support of schools. Mr. Caie will probably be in that party, as he has all along looked for and sought to obtain some modification of the law that would render it acceptable to the Catholic hierarchy. He would accept one of the vacant seats in the Legislative Council, but the Government would gain nothing by making the appointment. We have reason to know that two or three free school men who were last session in Opposition will support the Government.

The work in which the Government is now engaged—seeking Better Terms, promoting railway construction, and developing an extensive colonization movement—is of too much importance to be delegated to other hands at present, and we fancy that a great majority of the Assembly will vote to allow them to finish what they have undertaken. If the Government would only bring down a bill for the abolition of the Legislative Council its action would be heartily approved by the whole people. It has everything to gain and nothing to lose by inaugurating a movement—certain of ultimate success—for the abolition of the Upper House.

The Credit Mobilier Resolution.

The N. Y. *Tribune* is not pleased with the resolution presented to Congress by the Credit Mobilier Committee, disapproving of the attempt to place the sins of all on Ames and Brooks. It says:

Ended at last. The great investigation has ceased. The wriggling witnesses have wiped their sweaty brows and stepped down, the uneasy Committee has ceased to shudder at its own inquiries, the inculpated members have stopped short in the middle of their last crookedness, Congress breathes freer than for two months past, and a disgraced people walks backward with averted eyes and hides its shame. From the first it has been a tangled maze of inconsistencies, contradictions, untruths, perjuries. Let us gather up the ends from all this snarl of testimony and see, if possible, just where we stand. For the Committee has finished its work and made its report, and a resolution pends containing the conclusion of its labors. It is a resolution which illustrates at once the feebleness of the inquiry and the tremendous force of the political organization that controlled and directed—yes, and emasculated it. It is a fitting resolution; a very proper issue of an inquiry that had but one object, to wit, to complement the Presidential campaign of 1872 with a verification and indorsement of the methods by which it was carried. It fits the case admirably; it is entirely in keeping with history. It insults the honesty and intelligence of Congress, as the hohesty and intelligence of the people were insulted during the canvass. It is just such a sham and cheat as the denials that were not denials, and the disclaimers that were not disclaimers, were during the heat of the campaign.

A MOTHER'S SONG

Blow, blow, merry wind, go
Where my Edward sails the sea,
And say that at home, far over the foam,
He's a new little babe with me,
Dear wind,
He's a new little babe with me.

Go, wind, and my Edward find,
Wherever his good ship be,
And whisper him home, o'er the cold white foam,
A little dear face to see,
Dear wind,
A little dear face with me.

Kind, kind, merry dear wind,
Bring him to hang with me
O'er a cradle blessed with a small hushed rest
And waking blue eyes to see,
Dear wind,
Blue eyes where his own he'll see.

Crow, crow: wind, it will go:
Wind, it will father so
Wind, it will sing in his sail and bring
Dear father to you and to me,
Dear babe,
To kiss his new man with me.

NOTES AND NEWS.

UNITED STATES.

The Maine Legislature passed a bill giving authority to the St. Croix and Penobscot R. R. Co., to extend their road from Princeton to Bangor.

A rat in Nashville which was afflicted with kleptomania lately attempted to drag a man's gold watch into a hole which was not large enough for it, and getting entangled in the chain was hanged by the neck until he was dead. This conveys an impressive warning to those who are inclined to meddle with other people's property.

There is a Connecticut youth who has a particularly sharp eye for the main chance. He courted a widow for five years, and then on her refusal to marry him presented a bill for $625, which just covered the expense of that prolonged courtship. She refused to honor the little bill, and now he besets her with another kind of suit, and asks a court to compel the widow to pay for the court that she has enjoyed so long.

The Commissioners on inland fisheries of Massachusetts in their recent report say: "Most men if they have a pond on their farm, consider its area so much waste land; there is no knowledge how to use it, while it may be made profitable, more so, perhaps, than all the remainder of the farm." The Commissioners add: "There are in the State ponds covering nearly 2,000 acres, all of which may be stocked and made to contribute to the supply of food."

There is a little woman in Marysville, Cal., who "had a little lamb," albeit her name was not Mary. One day, recently, her sweet pet was devoured by a 30 pound wildcat, upon which Miss Leonore Mcthuen pursued the ferocious murderer, pistol in hand, and, although only 16 years of age, treed the monster with the assistance of her faithful dog. Then she shot the wildcat through the head to such an extent that his appetite for pet mutton is destroyed forever.

An insane man in the Hartford Asylum has been found to be a woman, although he has been laboring at rough farm work in masculine attire for years without being suspected of any such irregularity. She had associated with men, performed men's labor, and been subjected to man's annoyances, but found them too much for her poor brain, and it gave way. Aspirants for masculine prerogatives should take warning. Ten to one they will end with being lunatics, if they were not so when they begun.

The Burnham family are generous people. They have made up a purse to send Mr. Edward Payson to England, where they propose to support him while he sees life in London and spends his leisure moments in looking after an immense estate located somewhere in the British clouds. They sent a man there once before, and he is reported to have been living on their bounty ever since. Any impecunious youth who wishes to spend some years in England cannot do better than to seek out one of these families who have visionary fortunes on that island.

An Augusta, Me., correspondent writes: I have it fresh from Washington that at the close of this session Gov. Perham will resign to accept the position of Commissioner of Pensions which will be tendered him, a position he has long desired. In that case Hon. John B. Foster of Bangor, now President of the Senate, will be Governor. Mr. Foster makes a splendid presiding officer, and is one of the most genial of men, while in the event of his elevation to the Gubernatorial chair the State will suffer no detriment.

A Congressional witness was asked the other day in Washington whether he had an impression, or whether there was an impression on the part of New York stock board, that valuable legislation could be secured in Congress by the use of money; to which question he made an affirmative reply. Having been asked what facts he had on which to base his opinion, he replied, nothing except general rumor; and having been interrogated more particularly on this point, he said it was generally understood that about $100,000 were spent last session to procure the Pacific mail subsidy.

An old gentleman in a Western town, John Snyder by name, was recently nearly killed by reason of the affectionate fidelity of his dog. Mr. Snyder, prostrated by the severe cold, fell in the snow. Watchman discovered his predicament and would fain have rescued him, but the noble animal was on the alert and would not allow any one to approach the prostrate form of his master. Finally a party of laborers came along and persuaded the dog by the use of clubs to intermit his watchfulness, so the old gentleman was picked up just in time to save his life, though he was exceedingly frost-bitten. How he feels toward the dog we are not informed.

GENERAL.

We have received from Wm. Johnston, M. P., of Belfast, Ireland, a copy of a printed lecture, delivered recently by him, and entitled "Days in the Dominion." Mr. Johnston speaks in the kindliest terms of Canada and its people, and his *brochure* will doubtless serve a good purpose by giving its readers in the old country a better idea of this "Canada of ours."

The Rev. Dr. Potter, an English clergyman, has treated the public to a miraculous mare's nest. He has emitted a pamphlet entitled, "Of What Religion is Mr. Gladstone?" the object of which is to prove that the Premier is a Jesuit in disguise—a kind of political Father Rodin, we presume. A clever man, doubtless, might write an equally convincing pamphlet to prove Mr. Gladstone to be a polytheist of the Antique Grecian type, or to show that he has leanings towards South Sea idolatry.

Considering the deservedly high reputation of Germans for honesty and industry, it is strange to read, in a pamphlet recently issued, that out of the 833,000 inhabitants of Berlin 125,000 are paupers; that the poorer classes of the German capital have to pay half their income to landlords for rent; and that but few lodgers in apartments can afford the luxury of fuel. Under such circumstances the opposition of the Imperial Government to emigration appears unjust and tyrannical. If Germany cannot support her poor they should be allowed to come where honest industry will readily secure comfortable living and independence.

The Aborigines of New Brunswick.

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

On Thursday evening last Mr. C. Robb delivered an interesting lecture, with the above title, in the hall of the Natural History Society. The space at our disposal will only permit us to attempt a brief abstract of some of the salient features of the lecture, with the addition of such details as seem to be of most general interest. The lecturer began by expressing his opinion that ethnology was a subject which came legitimately within the scope of the Somerville course of lectures, and that it was desirable to preserve the records of the early history of the country. On this occasion a description would be given, as far as could be gleaned from authentic sources, of the social and political condition of the Indians of New Brunswick, not at the present time, but at the date of the occupation of the country by European races. The writers who had been consulted were mostly the early French historians, such as Cartier, Champlain, L'Escarbot, Denys, Charlevoix, and the French Jesuit missionaries. All the American Indians are supposed, on good grounds, to belong to one variety or family of the human species. Some ethnologists believe in the existence of much older races than those which occupied this country in the time of Columbus. Among these are the Aztecs; the builders of the pyramids and buried cities of Mexico, Peru and Yucatan; the mound-builders of the Mississippi Valley; the ancient denizens of Indiana, and the miners of the Lake Superior region. Dr. Latham thinks that the Red Indians may have originated from a Mongolian stock, and that they may have migrated from Asia by way of the Aleutian Islands. In support of this view, there are certain resemblances to be traced in the physical confirmation, as well as in the language, of the two races. A brief description was then given of the distribution of the various tribes of Indians on the continent of North America, and a more detailed account of those which inhabit French Acadia. The section of the Algic, or Algonquin, stock which inhabits New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces is collectively termed by ethnologists the Abenakis. This again is sub-divided into the Micmacs (literally *fish eaters*) who occupied the sea coast from Gaspe to Port Royal or Annapolis; and the Etchemins (this name being derived from some fruit, probably the strawberry) who inhabited the remainder of the country. The Micmacs lived altogether on the sea coast, at least in summer, while the Etchemins chiefly affected the rivers and forests, some tribes or families claiming to themselves the exclusive right to one or other of the great bays and river valleys. Thus we have the Melicete (or *ugly feet*) Indians of the St. John River; the Quoddy or Acadian Indians of the St. Croix or Schoodic; the Penobscots on the Penobscot or Stony River; and the Kenibas, Kennebecs or Sarratines, on the Kennebec or Snake River.

At the date of the first visit of Europeans the Abenakis could muster about 1,000 fighting men; while the Algonquin tribes as a whole were estimated at 90,000 souls. "It seems surprising that over such a vast extent of territory the population, even in what was reputed its best days, and before the supposed era of degeneracy commenced, should be so sparse." It appears to be a stereotyped and generally accepted sentiment at the present day that the Indian races on this continent are gradually dwindling away and becoming extinct. There are many facts which can be adduced to disprove the theory, but only those will be mentioned here which have reference to the Indian population of New Brunswick. In 1861 the census returns showed an Indian population of 1,211 in 1851, 1,116; in 1841, 1,377. The number in 1851 shews, it is true, a diminution from that of 1841, but on the other hand, the population of 1861 was greater than in 1851. The lecturer expressed a doubt whether the average number of Indians in New Brunswick was ever greater than it is to-day. In 1726 a French writer estimated all the warriors on the St. John river to be only 100; and in 1736 all the Abenakis tribes together could only furnish 400 fighting men when the English advanced against the arms of New France. About three fourths of the Indians at present existing in New Brunswick, are Micmacs, or salt water Indians, who still occupy, for the most part, the same spots as their ancestors did before them. An account was then given of the physical characters and of various features in the social life of this tribe. Although the Abenakis were for the most part hunters and fishermen, they were also farmers to a small extent. When Cartier landed, he found that they cultivated a kind of millet or corn, which they called kapaige; also beans, which they called sahee, and sometimes called caheya. Champlain (in 1604) says that the Indians of the State of Maine cultivated a late and early variety of corn; and Lamothe Cadilla in 1689, states that the Melicetes had fine fields of corn. The Kennebec Indians were specially noted for their attention to farming. They either deadened the trees with their stone axes, or else first girdled and afterwards burnt them. The spaces between the burnt logs were then planted, and in the Spring the squaws collected their neighbors, broke up the fallow land and burnt the weeds. A kind of wooden hoe was used instead of the plough, fish offal or king crabs were brought for manure on a sort of hand sled or barrow, and the ground being ready, three or four grains of corn were planted in little heaps, at regular intervals of two or three feet, and the crop was expected to be ripe in three months. In each hill a few scarlet flowering beans were also planted, as well as a kind of squash, and the plant called potum, which may have been tobacco, but at any rate its leaves were smoked by the Abenakis in their stone pipes.

In early times the medium of exchange in Acadia consisted of wampum, which was usually a polished piece of the inside of a peculiar kind of sea clam, or else of some univalve shell. The pieces were rounded and strung, like beads, upon a thread or cord of deer sinew. A fathom of wampum was considered to be worth a dollar in trade with the New Englanders. It was also equal in value to one pound of best beaver, or an otter's skin, or three sable skins, six minks, ten musquash pelts or six pounds of feathers. One eagle's tail, for arrows, was considered to be worth two beaver skins. The bead and quill work of the present day is the substitute for the wampum of the aborigines.

There are some notable peculiarities in the languages or dialects used by the various tribes of the Abenakis. Thus the Melicetes, Micmac and Penobscot Indians who live so near each other, speak nevertheless very different languages. Even in their simplest words, such as the numerals, one can scarcely trace the faintest resemblance. In the dialect of the Melicete tribe there is a distinct and regular dual number to their verbs; for example we (two) yon (two) they (two) are hungry. They would use quite different suffixes for the same words when applied to nnmbers greater than two. Principal Dawson, in the appendix to the last edition of his Acadian Geology, has pointed out some curious features of resemblance between several words in the Micmac and Melicete language and the ancient Greek, to which may be added this Melicete use of the dual number.

The lecturer concluded by saying:—The nature of the Indian, in the reproachful sense of the word, seems to be incapable of eradication, and, to use their own phrase, 'ducks will be ducks for all old hen he hatch 'em.' But the watchword of humanity is still onward and upward, and the march of civilization is ever in the same direction. Meanwhile let us bless God that 'he has brought a vine into this wilderness; that he has cast out the heathen and planted it, and that he has caused it to take root and overspread the land.' Our most ardent aspirations are that the progress of the new race who have supplanted the old may be marked by all manly qualities of virtue, honor and integrity, as well as by material prosperity.

It is Attributed to Poisoned Letters.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 16.—*The Democrat* to-morrow will publish an extract from a private letter from Berlin, which says the report is quite prevalent that Bismarck's continued indisposition is owing to the number of poisoned letters he has received.

He is so troubled with dizziness that he scarcely leaves the house, and his wife, who always reads correspondence with him, is suffering from an unaccountable feebleness. The palace has been closed during the entire winter on this account, and neither Bismarck nor his wife have participated in the Court festivities at all.

Justice's Justice.

There is a kind of English justice which the London papers are in the habit of calling "justice's justice." It is that sort of justice which is now and then meted out by the county magistrates—who are not lawyers, but local magnates—to the offending poor of their neighborhoods. The county magistrate is above all a personage who considers it his first and sacred duty to protect the property of the rich. A case occurred recently at Luttenworth, illustrative of this trait and of "justice's justice" in general. The three magistrates who sit on the Lutterworth bench are all Church of England clergymen; and on the occasion referred to, an old woman between 70 and 80 years of age was brought before them charged, by a policeman, with having "maliciously done damage to a hedge fence to the amount of one penny." The old woman was deaf and could not hear the evidence; but, in answer to the charge, said meekly that she had merely broken off a piece of dead wood from the hedge with her foot. The reverend judges thereon sentenced her to about one pound fine and costs or suffer a week's imprisonment, knowing well enough, as it appears, that the poor old dame was on the parish and would, of course, have to go to jail. And that is "justice's justice."

The Carnival of Crime.

The statistics of crime for 1872, in Italy, show such lawlessness and cheap regard of life, especially in Rome, that the blood-stained streets of New York and Chicago seem avenues of peace and virtue in comparison. The Eternal City showed for the year a record of 2,672 cases of cutting and wounding, or more than seven per day, a state of things which in "the centre of civilization and religion," the Procurator-General points to with horror. Cheap and poor wines, hot blood and a laxness of law is the cause of all this. Out of 1,094 cases of bloodletting, whose origin was investigated, more than half took place in public houses, cafes and wine shops. For the committal of these 1094 crimes there were used 420 knives, 199 pistols or revolvers and 114 guns. Fifty-nine daggers were employed, 55 kitchen spits and nails, 30 hatchets or axes, two razors. Ninety-five persons were attacked with sticks and eighty with stones; five were poisoned, two strangled, two bitten and one drowned. A very large proportion of these criminals were women and boys under 18, and even under 14 years of age. In other parts of Italy the proportion of women among such offenders was only six per cent., while at Rome it was ten per cent. Poor jury laws and a public sentiment that savors much more of sympathy for the criminal than approval of justice prevent any adequate punishment for these deeds of violence. The advantage of discipline and the general good behavior of the troops is shown by the fact that out of 1691 persons brought to trial only three wore the uniform, and two of these were tried for offences committed before they became soldiers.

Subscribe for the DAILY TRIBUNE, *and have it delivered at your residence every afternoon.*

The Haunted School House.

[From the Hartford, Conn., Times.]

We are able to lay before our readers these interesting extracts from a letter written by Miss Lucy A. Perkins, teacher at the haunted school house in Newburyport, in answer to inquiries concerning an account of the affair published in a newspaper:

The account you send me is true, with a few exceptions. When I first saw the boy he was neatly attired in a brown suit of clothes, trimmed with braid and buttons of the same color. When I reached forward to grasp him he seemed not like the boy, but vapory, or, as I can only describe it, like a thin cloud scudding across the room; still he seemed to have the boy form. Reports from some of the Boston papers say I fainted; such is not the case. I knew where I was and what I was about just as well as I know I am writing. * * One day I sent a boy out to hang up the brushes, &c. He was out about five minutes. After he had taken his seat, three raps came on the door of the room where the brushes were hung.

He said, "Miss Perkins, can I go out and see who's there?" I told him, "Yes, and leave the school room door open." He did so, and when he opened the brush room door (I sat where I could see all this) every one of the brushes, both long and short-handled, came falling off the nails where they were hung; some struck him in the face, some on the shoulders, and the broom directly on the top of his head. The dust pan, hanging on a nail at some distance above the brushes, came tumbling down to the floor with a vengeance. It then stood on its handle, then on the bottom edge, and continued on so until it entered the school room, and then it was placed as nicely against the partition as if I had done it myself. Just as soon as I'd raise the ventilator a black ball like a cannon ball would begin to roll around the attic, and make such a noise I would be obliged to lower the ventilator. One day the room was as quiet as it could possibly be, and all at once some one in the attic called out, "Dadie Pike!" Dadie thought I spoke, and said, "What, ma'am." I said to him, "Can you say your lesson?" Since the boy affair took place the attic has been fastened up. Locks and keys are of no use, however, for there is just as much walking up stairs, and sometimes the hammering and nailing. Once in a while sounds as of some one walking will come down the attic way, go across the entry and open the outside door, and be gone perhaps ten minutes. After it is quiet again the door will open, and he, she, or it will go up stairs. * * * I am not a Spiritualist; never attended a sitting, in fact never had anything to do with persons of that belief, and never saw any manifestation. Why anything of the sort should take place where I am is more than I can account for.

Plan for a New Hotel

A joint stock company has been formed in Montreal for the purpose of building a large hotel. Beaver Hill, one of finest sites in the city, has been chosen for the structure. It is understood that the stockholders are to have suites of good rooms in the hotel, at the rate of about $1500 for the season, the dividends paying about one half. These rooms are to be vacated during the summer months for the accommodation of tourists. A large amount of stock has already been bought up. The plan is a good one and will undoubtedly prove remunerative to its originators.

LOCALS.

For a list of Agents for the sale of the DAILY TRIBUNE see first page.

For advertisements of WANTED, LOST, FOUND, FOR SALE, REMOVED, or TO LET, see Auction column.

New Advertisements.

Advertisers must send in their favors before 12 o'clock, noon, in order to insure their appearance in this list.

Amusements—
Academy of Music Gift Concerts
A Good Business Stand To Let—
M Frawley
Bay View Hotel— William Wilson
Florence Sewing Machines—
Geo N Robinson, Jr
Elixers, Fluid Extracts, Plasters, &c—
J Chaloner
Contents of New Dominion— G W Day
AUCTIONS.
Public Auction— Jane Jones
Residences and Building Lots—
Hurd Peters

Special Notice.

If the Manager of the St. John Gas Light Company will call at this office and pay a small bill for advertising done in June last he will oblige the Business Manager. tf

Down Town Subscribers

to the DAILY TRIBUNE should now receive their papers early, as the carriers are sent out immediately after we get to press. We will thank subscribers to notify us at once of any delays or omissions that may occur.

Brevities.

A meeting of the committees from the Evangelical Alliance, Y. M. C. A., and different Churches, takes place to-night in the Y. M. C. A. room.

The Germain Street Wesleyan Sunday School celebrate their anniversary on Sunday evening. Music will be furnished by the scholars, and the Rev. Howard Sprague will preach.

Admitted to the Bar.

Philip Palmer, Caleb T. Fox, Leander A. White, and J. Arthur Fairweather were yesterday admitted to the Bar with first-class certificates. They entertained several of the Barristers and their friends with an oyster and champagne supper at Kate McNichol's. Mr. Needham occupied the chair.

New Justices.

Uriah Drake, Wm. H. Rourke, Jr., Arthur McLean, and Nathaniel H. Upham, Esqrs., have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the City and County of St. John.

Advertise in the Tribune.

Business men in every department of Trade, Lawyers, Doctors, Landlords and others who wish to extend their business, increase their practice, sell property, or rent houses, will find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in the DAILY TRIBUNE. Our subscription list includes the names of a large number of our leading professional men, and our city circulation is not exceeded by any other daily in St. John.

Coat Missing.

If the young man who entered the shop of James M. Fraser, Germain street yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, and took a new coat, will return it to Mr. Fraser, he will prevent exposure, and no further action will be taken.

So Say all but Rivals.

The St. John TRIBUNE appears in a new dress and looks well. THE TRIBUNE is ably edited, and is one of the most progressive daily journals of our leading commercial city.—*Courier.*

The St. John TRIBUNE is out in a new dress, and looks smart. THE TRIBUNE is a first-class journal, lively, progressive, and prospering.—*Express.*

The St. John TRIBUNE appears in a new dress. Our St. John contemporary displays a good deal of enterprise and ability, and in general presents an excellent typographical appearance.—*Advocate.*

The Red Granite Quarries.

Both of the St. George Red Granite Quarries will be worked next summer. The St. John Company has contracted for sleepers and timbers for its tramway and wharf.

A Waterloo Veteran Gone.

Charles Day, of St. Andrews, who fought with the 52nd at Waterloo, will no longer "show how fields were won." He was 78 years old.

Incendiary Fire.

At Nelson, about 1 o'clock on the morning of Thursday last, a barn belonging to Mr. Enoch Flett was destroyed by fire, together with the following property: 100 hides, 1 horse, 1 colt, 3 calves, about 150 bushels of oats, a large quantity of hay and straw, sleigh, robes and harness, the whole valued at $2,400. It is supposed by the owner to be the work of an incendiary, and the suspected party, James Foley, was examined before Justices Wm. Parker and John Niven, Esqs., on Monday last, and the evidence for the prosecution being deemed sufficiently strong, he was committed to jail to await his trial at the next County Court.—*Newcastle Advocate.*

Restored After Eighteen Years' Absence.

A brother-in-law of Dr. C. W. Marter, Dentist, who was supposed to have been drowned in a cyclone in the Indian Ocean, eighteen years ago, has just turned up and been restored to the friends who have mourned him these eighteen years. The events of his life among savages will prove interesting if published.—*Courier.*

Change of Name.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Eel River on the N. B. C. Railway was held recently with a view to changing the name of the place. The name selected by the meeting was Benton, and both the Post Office Inspector and the Maneger of the Railway have consented to the change, which is to take effect on the first of March.—*Courier.*

Lumber Manufacturers' Convention.

The Lumbermen's Convention which opened in Bangor on Wednesday is a decided success, in point of members at least, about three hundred being present from Maine and New Brunswick. The first session was devoted to the organization of the Convention and the appointment of officers. The following are the officers appointed:

President: William. T. Pearson, Bangor.

Vice-Presidents: Elias Milliken, Augusta; L. L. Wadsworth, Calais; H. E. Prentiss, Bangor; Joshua Gray, Gardiner; Capt. John W. Deering, Portland; H. F. Eaton, St. Stephen.

Secretary: Putnam Walker, Bangor.

Treasurer: Eben Blunt, Bangor.

Standing Committee: E. D. Jewett, St. John, New Brunswick; G. W. Wentworth, Calais; John L. Cutler, Bangor; James Wood, Lewiston; W. W. Brown, Portland; H. M. Hall, Ellsworth; Ira D. Sturgis, Augusta.

The Convention took strong grounds against the shipping of lumber on commission, and the formation of local boards to regulate the sale of lumber was advocated. A committee on the survey and sale of lumber was appointed; also, one to collect statistics as to the amount of lumber sold and at present on hand. The Convention holds two sessions daily.

LIFE LIKE AND MORE DURABLE THAN OIL.—J. Hinch, Prince William street, is now producing enlarged photographs, finished in India Ink, that are marvels of beauty and finish. Portraits by this process are exhibited in the window of Messrs. Barnes & Co., Stationers. tf

Chignecto Notes.

[From the Post, of yesterday.]

EURHETORIAN.—A public meeting of this society takes place next Wednesday evening at Lingley Hall.

Examinations at the Wesleyan College for the second term commence to-day.

The Academic Examinations take place on Monday next. The public are invited to attend.

CARIBOO.—Messrs. Charles Davidson and Matthias Acorn came across a drove of cariboo on the North-West Pains, Lapalanche, on Saturday last. They fired into the drove, killing one and wounding two. The one they got was a fine large one weighing 250 pounds.

SCALDED.—A young child of Mr. Albert Wry's, Sackville, was very severely scalded a few days ago by the upsetting of a pail of boiling water. No hopes were entertained of its recovery, but it is now improving.

LARGE CATTLE.—Mr. I. E. Starr of Kentville has a pair of four year old short horned Durham steers weighed before being stabled last fall 4,500 lbs. They are expected to dress about 1700 or 1800 lbs. each next Easter.

The Common Council.

There are several gentlemen waiting to be asked to come out for the Common Council, and several talking of coming out who have no intention of so doing. It is positively announced, however, that Mr. J. B. Hamm will oppose Councillor Flaglor in Wellington Ward. Mr. W. W. McFeters, clothier, has been very strongly solicited to be a candidate for the Councillorship of Prince Ward, and has placed himself "in the hands of his friends."