# Wholesale Warehouse,

**55 and 57 KING STREET.**

We have received by steamers Prussian, Carpian, Polynesian, Nova Scotian, Moravian, Hibernian and Scandinavian, from Liverpool:—

**300 BALES AND CASES OF**

**DRY GOODS, in MILLINERY,**

Woollens, Silks, Cottons, Hosiery, Clothing, Small Wares,

**AND A FULL ASSORTMENT IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,**

**To which we Call the Attention of Close Buyers.**

Persons commencing business will do well to inspect our stock, being New, Fashionable, bought in the best markets, and MARKED DOWN to the lowest Living Profits.

Orders by Mail will receive careful attention.

apr21 **EVERITT & BUTLER.**

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**OAK AND PITCH PINE**

# TIMBER

For Ship Building purposes, constantly on hand. Also

**WHITE PINE BIRCH, &c., &c.**

**R. A. GREGORY,**

Office—FOOT OF SIMONDS STREET - - - - Portland, St. John, N. B.

References—GUY, STEWART & Co., E. D. JEWETT & Co. feb 13 1y

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**DR. J. E. GRIFFITH, Dentist.**

**Office, corner Germain and Duke Streets,**

(OPPOSITE VICTORIA HOTEL),

**SAINT JOHN, N. B.**

☞ Teeth Extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Laughing) Ga

may 7

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**MARITIME**

**WAREHOUSING AND DOCK COMPANY!**

**Storage in Bond or Free. Cash Advances**

on all descriptions of Merchadize. BANK STERLING CREDITS granted to Importers Application to be made to

Sept 27 **T. W. LEE, Secretary.**

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# COTTON WARPS.

MANUFATURED AT THE

**MISPECK MILLS, - - - St. John, N. B.**

THE trade would do well to place their orders for Warps early. PRICES ARE LIKELY TO BE HIGHER AS THE SEASON ADVANCES, in consequence of the

**RISE IN THE PRICE OF COTTON.**

**Warehouse, - - - Reed's Building, Water Street.**

**J. L. WOODWORTH,**

apr12 **Agent.**

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# HOMESPUN!

The subscribers have on hand a large stock of

**MISPECK AND OTHER MAKES HOMESPUNS,**

At Prices Ranging from 40 to 70 cts per Yard.

**The Cheapest and Best Goods in the Market.**

**WHOLESALE ONLY.**

apr15 **T. R. JONES & CO.**

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**P. BESNARD, JR., & CO'S**

**Real Estate and Collection Agency,**

**23 PRINCESS STREET.**

Real Estate Bought and Sold, Houses Rented and Rents Collected

**TO LET.**

A HOUSE on Peters street; nine rooms. Water in house.

AN UPPER FLAT, corner of Carmarthen and Duke streets, containing 10 rooms; water in house. W. C. and Woodshed under cover.

A NEW HOUSE, on Charlotte street, containing 6 rooms; water in house. W. C. and Woodshed under cover.

THREE miles from City, 18 acres Land, with good Dwelling House, Barns, etc. Rent moderate. Immediate possession.

A HOUSE situate on the St. Andrews Road, 3 miles from town, consisting of 20 rooms; in every way suitable for Hotel business. 3 acres of well cultivated land attached: also, barn.

A FARM, containing 300 acres, situated on the St. Andrews Road, 3 miles from the City. All under good cultivation. Cuts 100 tons of hay. Good dwelling and barn. Will be leased for a term of years.
Good supply of firewood.
Farm implements will be sold.

A LARGE HALL, well lighted, corner of King and Charlotte streets; in every way suitable for a Billiard Room. Will be rented for a term of years.

TWO LARGE ROOMS in the St. John Hotel, corner of King and Charlotte sts., suitable for a Hair Dressing Establishment. Will be rented for a term of years.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The Second Story of the old St. John Hotel, containing some 25 rooms, situate corner of King and Charlotte streets.
Rent moderate to a good tenant.

TWO LARGE FLATS on Main Street, Portland, containing a large number of rooms, suitable for a boarding house. Will be rented for three years if required.

A COMFORTABLE SINGLE OFFICE, Prince William street. Possession at once. Rent $60.

A LARGE SHOP, adjoining Barnes' Hotel, Prince Wm. street, in every way suited for a first class Barber Shop. Will only be rented to a Barber. Rent moderate to a good tenent.

For full particulars and terms, see our To Let Register, which is always open for public inspection

P. BESNARD, JR., & CO.,
feb3 23 Princess stre t.

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**Ex India.**

**122 PKGS** Choice Tea:
50 boxes Valencia Raisins;
2 cases Nixey's Black Lead;
1 case Cream Tartar Chrystals;
3 tons Brandram's White Lead;
1 tun do Colored Paint.
Landing ex India from London.
GEO. S. DEFOREST,
apr15 11 South Wharf.

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**35 Dock Street.**

**2 CRATES** Bermuda Onions:
9 bbls Silver Skin do
7 bbls Potatoes;
3 bbls Fresh Eggs;
Just Received.
apr17 J. S. TURNER.

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**100 BOXES** Smoxed Herring. For sale by
MASTERS & PATTERSON,
apr10 19 South Wharf.

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WANTED to purchase—a small Freehold with Cottage or half a double House in a good locality. A Leasehold with a small ground rent would suit.

**FOR SALE.**

A FARM of 275 acres, on River St. John, 13 miles from the city. Has on it two Houses, two Barns, and Fish House, Cord and Hoop Pole Wood. Cuts 15 tons Hay.

A VALUABLE FREEHOLD on Germain street, with first class Dwelling House, containing fourteen rooms in excellent order and condition, is furnished with modern conveniences. A desirable residence for a genteel family.

A VALUABLE FREEHOLD on the City Road, near the Skating Rink. The lot is 40x100, and the large two story Building thereon is well finished, and yields a rental of $340.00 p. a. Terms easy.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Bordering on a beautiful lake, situate on the line of railway. There are attached 150 acres, half of which is plough. Plenty of good fire wood on the place. The dwelling is a moderately finished two story house. House capable of holding two families. Barns, coach-house, piggeries, etc., in good order. Owner will exchange for city property.

A LARGE FREEHOLD close to the Queen Square. The house is two stories, and rents for $240. Terms easy. Possession can be had on the 1st May next.

For full particulars, prices, terms, etc., see our Register of "For Sale," which is always open for public inspection.

P. BESNARD, JR., & CO.,
feb3 23 Princess street.

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**Life of Henry More Smith**
Price Twenty cents.

**BLACK RIVER ROAD TRAGEDY!**
Price Twenty-five cents.

**Blank Marriage Certificates,**
Price Five cents.

**BILLS LADING AND RAILWAY RECEIPTS.**

For sale by
**GEO. W. DAY,**
feb5 46 Charlotte Street.

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**Bromide of Sodium.**

SYR. LACTO PHOSPHATE OF LIME;

Syr. Lacto Phosphate Lime and Iron.
Cod Liver Oil and Lacto Phosphate of Lime.
Fresh Chlorine Water always on hand.

J. CHALONER,
apr16 Cor King and Germain sts.

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**Grass Seeds.**

**430 BUSH** Timothy Seed.
110 bush Clover Seed.
For sale by
J. & W. F. HARRISON,
apr16 16 North Wharf.

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**BASS' ALE.**

Now landing ex SS India, from London and Harmony from Liverpool.

**55 HHDS** Bass' Ale. For sale low from the wharf.
apr18 tf fm HILYARD & RUDDOCK.



# The Daily Tribune.

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

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 23.


**"Strangers in the House."**

Reporters have no rights which Parliament is bound to respect. They remain in the House, like all other visitors, simply on sufferance, any member having the power to call the Speaker's attention to their presence and thus secure their temporary expulsion. Practical inconvenience rarely results from this, as a member seldom has the galleries cleared unless he intends to make a personal explanation intended only for the House itself; but one of those preternaturally active Irish members, Sullivan, has resolved to compel the adoption of a rule for the definition of the rights of strangers in the House. He will rise nightly, inform the Speaker that strangers are present, and thus cause the expulsion of the reporters and the public. This course may result in the adoption of a rule requiring a majority vote for the opening of the Speaker's eye to the presence of strangers.

**Shakespeare.**

(Born April 23, 1564.)

Is not some of the greatness, even of the greatest of men, destroyed by the minuteness of the world's knowledge of their lives? If no man is a hero to his valet, and a prophet hath honor save in his own country, the reason is that those who know them intimately enough to see that they are troubled with cares, ruffled by annoyances, agitated by passions, like common people, fail to recognize how much they differ from their fellows in some particular respect. Seeing them helpless with drink, visiting for a dinner, hunted by duns, angry at trifles, their neighbors may look down upon them with the lofty scorn that sits on the brow of a present or Past Worthy Patriarch of the National Division of Sons of Temperance as he gazes on a drunken man. To fully appreciate, to really reverence, intellectual greatness, we should be able to see it apart from the spiritual and physical weaknesses with which its earthly course is burdened. The clear-sighted few can revere genius in rags, in debt, in drink, in prison,—can worship a thing of beauty although its maker may be at hand as a fitting impersonation of everything that is unlovely,—but the great mass of men neither love nor reverence what appears common or distasteful. Those who most clearly see the genius of the living are their rivals in the race for fame, and they cannot be blamed that they leave the world to discover the excellences which they see too well for their own serenity.

It is the fashion to lament that so little is known of William Shakespeare's life, but we may deem it well for his poetic eminence that his works, his bust, and his autograph, are all the world possesses of him—well that his intellectual greatness is not marred by the memory of his faults—well that the methods by which he worked and the paths in which he trod while gaining his worldly wisdom are unknown, leaving no visible ladder to show how easy and natural it was for him to climb to the lofty eminence on which he stands—well that the world's pure devotion to the poet's works is not leavened with sympathy for the man's misfortunes, with admiration for the actor's triumphs over rivals, or with any other mere personal feeling. Shakespeare is the poet of all creeds, of all nationalities, of all ages and of both sexes, and fuller particulars of his life, fuller insight into his habits, thoughts and feelings, reports of his conversations on the political and religious events of his day, would tend to localize and lower him, to drag him down from the throne before which kneel the world's mightiest intellects.

Shakespeare was probably born at Stratford-on-Avon, England, April 23rd, 1564. He is supposed to have been born on the 23rd because his baptism was registered on the 26th, and the custom of the time was to baptize within three days of birth. His father was a respectable citizen, quite well off, a land holder and a magistrate, and records exist from which it is presumed that he was a butcher, or a wool-dealer, or a glover. It is probable, however, that he was a farmer, who, like many farmers at this day, butchered his stock, and cleaned his wool, and then peddled the meat and wool among his neighbors. There was little division of labor and small market facilities in Stratford at that time.

There was a free grammar school at Stratford, and it is a mere matter of supposition that William attended it. There is no record of his attendance, no record of his habits as a student, nothing to show how he spent the time between leaving school and getting married, at the age of eighteen, to Anne Hatheway, the daughter of a yeoman in the neighborhood, and eight years older than he. Some say that he was an attorney's clerk, some that he was a medical student, and some that he was a very wild youth, but there seems to be little foundation for any of these suppositions. We know, whatever his nominal occupation may have been, that he was treasuring up knowledge, feeding his poetic spirit on the beautiful scenery of Avon's banks, observing the habits and looking into the very souls of the people around him—in brief, preparing, all unconsciously, for writing the great dramas that were to make his name immortal. What he did for a living after his marriage is not known, but it was not to his taste, whatever it was, as he went to London about four years afterward and became connected with Blackfriars theatre. Tradition says he ran away from home to escape the consequences of deer stealing from Sir Thomas Lucy's park, but there is absolutely nothing known of his subsequent career to justify the tale. It is natural to suppose that he had attended the performances given by strolling players, become enamored of the stage, perhaps was even then the author of a play, and could no longer repress the natural bent of his genius. In three years from his going to London, and when he was only twenty five years old, he was one of the proprietors of Blackfriars theatre. There was not much, probably, to be proprietor of, the leading actors merely owning manuscripts, scenery, etc., and dividing the profits and sharing the losses. His theatre was under royal patronage, and Shakespeare won the admiration of Queen Elizabeth, James I., and the Earl of Southampton, and became the bosom friend of Ben Jonson and other great literary celebrities, gained the esteem of all with whom he came in contact, and acquired riches. Then he sold his interest in the theatres, bought the best house in his native village and an estate, and retired to spend his days as a country gentleman, writing and farming. He died April 23rd, 1616, and was buried in the parish church. The only mention of his death that has been found in contemporaneous writing is a gossipy entry in the diary of Rev. John Ward, Vicar of Stratford, that "Shakespeare, Drayton and Ben Jonson had a merry-meeting, and it seems drank too hard, for Shakespeare died of a fever then contracted." Shakespeare had one son, who died very young, and two daughters, both of whom were married before their father's death.

It is not known which of his plays he wrote first, but the first one that is mentioned by any contemporary writer is "Henry VI., Part First," which is known to have been in existence in 1590. Some of the other historical plays are next heard of, but no record exists of most of these great productions before their appearance in print. Not one of them was ever published with the author's name during his lifetime. He published some of his poems with his name on the title page, but it was not until seven years after his death that the first collection of the plays appeared. Was he careless of his fame? Did he underestimate the worth of his productions, feeling how far short they were of his ideal of excellence? Or did he desire to keep the plays out of print for fear their publication would injure their value for theatrical purposes? These are questions that have never been answered. He had written them for profit, had looked on them as sources of income merely, and, perhaps, did not estimate them highly. (We are all prone to think little of what we do in the regular way of earning our bread and butter.) But the "sugared sonnets" that were scattered among private friends—sonnets whose allusions are hopelessly obscure at this day, and the poems that were written with no monetary motive, appeared worthy of their author's recognition. There were stirring times after Shakespeare's death. Sectarian strife, dynastic disputes, faction fights, and great contests for civil and religious liberty shook England to its centre. The civil war that overthrew the throne was waged, the iron rule of Cromwell was endured, the dissolute reign of Charles II. followed with its foreign fashions in vice, millinery, poetry, and everything else, the revolution that placed the Dutch William on the throne came, and long and bloody continental wars in which England bore a part ensued. The nation had no time to study Shakespeare, in a big folio, and proclaim his merits to the world. But his time came. Critics awoke to the surpassing excellence of the plays, and imbued the nation with curiosity enough to read them. Foreign students read the wonderful productions that had slept so long without general recognition, and endorsed the tardy verdict of their author's countrymen. Edition followed edition, critic followed critic, treatise followed treatise, until a volume of each edition of the plays, and a volume of each work that has been written on Shakespeare, would make a large library. It is amusing to note the patronizing air with which the earlier critics took up these immortal dramas, and pointed out their excellences, amended obscure lines, and condemned their construction as void of art. As Shakespeare has become better and better understood, and it has become clearly evident that he stands at the head of the world's dramatists, these criticisms have been rejected, the mutilated lines have been restored to their original forms, and it has been discovered that the plays are constructed in strict accordance with the rules of an art that is higher and purer than that on which the canons of hostile or patronizing criticism were based. The greatest intellects of Europe have acknowledged the supremacy of William Shakespeare, and coined epithets to distinguish him from other immortal men. The term of myriad-minded, first applied to him by Coleridge, seems to be the happiest of them all.

Shakespeare's plays are not merely heroic speeches, spirited dialogues, philosophical soliloquies, interesting exhibitions of odd characters. They are works of art in which the moral purpose is hidden, as precious stones are hidden in the earth, so that those who would find must seek. The historical plays show the wonderful genius with which he could call up the dead and make them re-enact their life dramas. Shakespeare took their acts as foundation stones on which to build the superstructure of their words, thoughts, hopes and fears. He made them so real, made the thoughts and words he attributed to them appear so essential as accompaniments of their acts, that they will live to the end of time as he painted them. It is precisely the same kind of skill that he employs in the creation of his fictitious characters. Having mapped out in his mind, or borrowed from some old story, a series of events that appear suitable for a dramatic treatment that will teach some great truth, he creates the characters by whom the events are to be brought about and *lives in them* while they are accomplishing the work which they were evolved from the author's inner consciousness to perform. The marvellous manner in which he "holds the mirror up to nature"; the unerring instinct with which he reveals every good, bad, weak and ludicrous phase of humanity; the godlike creative power that drew so many characters with no likeness between any two of them, and the fitness of each character's thoughts, language and acts to his station in life and position in the drama, display a genius that borders on the domain of the supernatural and defies human rivalry.

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The expenses of the Legislative Council last year were a trifle over $10,000.

Thirteen more young men have left Charlotte County to seek their fortunes in California.

The *Borderer* says that auctioneers are as plenty in Westmorland as local preachers are in the same County.

Mr. E. A. Julian, of the N. B. & C. Railway, for many years a resident of St. Andrews, died a few days ago.

The St. Croix River is now open, and the steamer Belle Brown, connecting with the International Line, is running regularly.

The prisoners who attempted to break out of Bathurst jail were Miller, who beat a constable on the I. C. R., and Theriault, awaiting trial for forgery.

The editor of the *Times* in suggesting that Moncton have a spelling match admits a little self-interest by the announcement that he has dictionaries for sale.

It is now reported that a suit for abduction has been commenced against the Moncton lad who got cheated out of his wife in St. John. Let him alone; he has suffered enough already.

The death of Andrew S. Phalr, Esq., for many years Postmaster of Fredericton, is announced. He had been ill for some time, but until very recently his friends had hoped for his recovery.

The *Standard* intimates that the agents of a Bank in St. Stephen who do their corresponding for the Dominion on Postal Cards, use U. S. cards and post them in Calais to save the premium on difference in currency.

The *Borderer* says that kleptomania occurred in a store in Sackville a few days ago. The operator was a young lady. The goods, which were afterwards restored to their owner, consisted of a few gold rings.

The *Advocate* learns that a Special Court for the trial of the Caraquet rioters will be held in Bathurst in May, Chief Justice Ritchie presiding, and that S. R. Thomson, Esq., of St. John, has been retained for the defence.

The *Times* says that there is a railway official in Moncton who uses such big, long, and hifalutin words, that he is often obliged to go into the hall of the station and raise the window to make room to free his mind. Some one, in St. John, has sent this man a dictionary.

It is understood that the Northwestern Construction Company, through Col. Gideon Mayo, of Orono, have made a proposition to undertake the building of the Grand Southern Railway. Col. Mayo was to meet the Company at St. Andrews yesterday to have a consideration of the subject.

A Sackville clergyman thought that a college student was not conducting him self properly in church last Sunday, and stated this opinion, together with the student's name, for the benefit of the congregation. After service the student protested his innocence and brought a Professor to corroborate his story; and they say that this is not the last of it.

They commence iniquity early in Westmorland. The *Borderer* says that in Sackville the other day a six year old lad named Henderson made a fire underneath a shed adjoining a house owned by Mr. Charters. The fire was making fair progress when discovered by Mrs. Charters, and it was speedily extinguished. The lad Henderson was seated a short distance away, chewing gum and coolly viewing the situation. He was caught, admonished, and allowed to depart in peace.

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**The St. Andrews Post Office and Street Arabs.**

POST OFFICE, ST. ANDREWS, }
21st April, 1875. }

*To the Editor of the Tribune.*

SIR: In your paper of the 20th inst. you have noticed an article that appeared in a late number of the *Standard* reflecting upon this office. No person knows better than the editor of the *Standard* the falsehoods contained in that article; he knows that the office is open to all comers from 6 a. m. until within an hour of the time that the train is due; that upon the arrival of the mails the office is necessarily closed until they are assorted, and then the distribution takes place from the office window. If the office door was then opened the "Arabs," to whom the author alludes (and who is one of the most turbulent and noisy) would rush in and keep the respectable people who come for their correspondence out. The same office was never found fault with when the town contained nearly one thousand inhabitants more than at present, and when fifty times the amount of business was done.

In the present day when "Jack is not only as good as his Master" but a little better, and idleness predominates over industry and attention to business "one of the boys" might upon reflection find better employment.

I am Sir, your most obed't servant,
GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

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**French Medicated Pastilles.**

It may be gratifying to the public to learn that the formula of the French Medicated Pastilles has been submitted to the inspection of several of the most eminent physicians of St. John, and without a single exception a most unanimous opinion of its superior merits has been kindly given. One of our medical gentlemen of high standing, desirous of promoting the public good by aiding them in the selection of a better and pleasanter remedy that the old "time honored Pill," generously exclaims: "Tell them (the public), that I say that this combination of ingredients form a remedy, which, for many afflictions of the stomach, is unsurpassed," and further remarks, "that as a mild, yet efficient Cathartic and Nerve Tonic, its superior can hardly be formulated." The ablest Chemists and Druggists of this city bear additional testimony to the foregoing.

☞ NOTE.—We should not trespass upon the liberality of the Medical Faculty of St. John, as to the merit of our new Cathartic, but as proprietary medicines will ever form a staple article for public and popular consumption, and as the health of the people of a community is in their keeping, it might be said to be a pity that their attention might be desired to a closer examination of the many evils that spring from the wholesale use of patent medicines. But as their duties are so numerous, the foregoing can only be hoped for. In presenting to the public the French Medicated Pastilles as a mild pleasant Cathartic, designed as a safe, effective and pleasant remedy for Constipation, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Gastrodynia, Diseases of the Blood, and many afflictions of the stomach, as a neat, convenient pocket medicine, can be taken wherever you are, soluble in the mouth, leaving no disagreeable taste behind, no sickening sensations, no headache, producing the pleasantest condition of the system, and restoring the unfortunate sufferer to health and happiness, may we not be bold enough to presume that we are doing humanity a service? At all events we shall not be forgotten by the little ones. 1in

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**TIMELY TOPICS.**

Looking up into his goluptious eyes, she said, "And is it indeed true, Alfred, that our soul, in the process of transmogrification, expluncifies itself through the whole caboodle of eternity?" "Nay, dearest, replied Alfred, and his countenance betrayed an expression of irascification, not to say disgruntlement, which cavorted over his features for an instant, "Our souls cannot become sufficiently matterated to admit of the necessary spiffication which—" The sentence was never finished; for, as he spoke, he seated himself upon a chair whose legs had been exserrated two inches, and he came down unexpectedly kerchunk.

This is how Mary Kyle Dallas says it feels: "Take a man and pin three or four table-cloths about him, fastened back with elastic and looped up with ribbons; drag all his own hair to the middle of his head and tie it tight and hairpin on about five pounds of other hair and a big bow of ribbon. Keep the front locks on pins all night and let them tickle his eyes all day: pinch his waist into a corset, and give him gloves a size too small, and shoes ditto, and a hat that will not stay on without a torturing elastic, and a frill to tickle his chin, and a little lace veil to blind his eyes whenever he goes out to walk, and he will know what woman's dress is!"

A "visiting justice" writes to the London *Times* that the immense proportion of illiterate criminals is nearly the same in both Ridings. This proportion tends to show more distinctly than ever the connection between ignorance and crime, because, owing to increased means of education during the last twenty years, the number of uninstructed persons has been greatly reduced, and yet our criminals come almost entirely from this dim imbued class. If in days past out of 1000 uneducated we had 100 offenders, we have now an equal number of such offenders out of 500 still left ignorant—*i. e.*, a double proportion. Drunkenness is next described as the most prolific cause of crime.

The Calais *Times* says that the past winter the water under the Calais end of the "Ferry Point Bridge" had frozen in one mass from the level of high water down to the bed of the river freezing solid the full depth. As a result of the warm weather of last week the water worked under the ice, detaching it from the bottom; and when the tide came in it rose with the water, lifting the bridge with it into the air some six inches, breaking the stringers, cracking the gas mains, and doing other damage. When the tide went out the ice settled against the pier under the Calais end, crowding it some two feet out of place towards the channel of the river. After the tide had left the ice some parties measured the cake and found it over twenty-eight feet thick.

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**LOCALS.**

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— Lee's Opera House
do Calvin Church Sociable
Gibbs' Zoological Exhibition— Dan Ducello
To Let (Second Page) P Besnard & Co
For Sale do do
New Drugs— J Chaloner
Shawls— Manchester, Robertson & Allison
Flour— Geo Morrison, Jr
Butter— do
Bridge Contract— Wm M Kelly
Lace Curtains— W W Jordan
AUCTIONS.
Bankrupt Stock— E H Lester

**Brevities.**

Bobby Burns, a trotter of this city, has been sold to a Bangor man.

Base ball clubs are busy electing officers and arranging for the season.

The funeral of Capt. Belmore, yesterday afternoon, was largely attended.

The Street Railway cars were put on the track yesterday afternoon, and are now running regularly. They have been painted up and renovated, making a good appearance.

Miss Eva Mann, organist of Gurney Division, S. of T., was presented, last night, with a gold set ring, as a token of esteem from the Division. Miss Mann is about to leave the city for California.

Drunken boys are getting numerous around the city, and one who was lying around the Charlotte Street Extension yesterday afternoon had a seven-barreled revolver and a box of cartridges in his possession.

Rev. W. P. Begg, of Woodstock, has resigned his pastoral charge, which he has held for three years. His resignation has been accepted with regret by the Presbytery of St. John, and he will return to Scotland, after a tour through the United States and Dominion.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE and all the most popular Canadian, English and American newspapers and magazines can always be obtained at the bookstore of Mr. W. K. Crawford, King street. aug 8

**Selling without License.**

Daniel Dwyer, reported by Sergt. Ryder for selling liquor without license, at his shop on Germain street, was fined $20. He had been previously warned, but not regarding the hint continued selling and thus came to grief.

**The Detained Oil.**

Mr. Bullock, whose oil, certified as over the legal standard by the Internal Revenue officers in Ontario, has been informally seized by officers of the same Department here, telegraphed to the Department at Ottawa about it, and received the following answer:

OTTAWA, April 22, 1875.

A false or erroneous inspection by an officer of this Department is not valid any more than it would be if made by any other person. The samples will be tested as soon as they arrive here, and result immediately communicated.

A. BRUNEL, Comr.

So no confidence is to be placed in certificates to be granted henceforth by officers of the Department. The London Oil Refining Company, which controls all the oil refined in Ontario, will not dare to ship oil without first sending samples of it to Ottawa and receiving the assurance that, should it be seized by any local officials, it will be released. It will hardly pay to run the risk to be incurred under the present wonderful regulations. If an officer of the Government has certified that oil of dangerous quality is of the legal standard, and a merchant has bought the oil on the strength of this certificate, the Government should pay whatever cost the purchaser is put to by a subsequent seizure. The simple facts of the case are that the Government had possession of the oil at the refinery, the Government inspected the oil and certified to its good quality, and the Government, still keeping possession of the oil, allowed it to be sold, subject to the Government's claim for excise, and shipped to St. John, where the Government detains it, to the loss of the dealer to whom it is consigned, on the plea that the Government's inspection was incompetent. What will the Government do with this oil in case Commissioner Brunel decides it to be below the legal standard? Take it back to the refiners, destroy it, or what? Mr. Bullock has not received it, the railway companies have a claim on it for freight, and the law forbids its sale. What a blundering concern this Government is!

Fifteen barrels American oil received by Sutton & Co., and two barrels received by Taply Bros., have been condemned, and will be sent back to the United States.

A British officer, writing from Teheran, Persia, to the *London Times*, remarks: "A Cathartic Pill, manufactured by 'an American Chemist' (Dr. J. C. AYER, of Lowell, Mass.) has cured the Shah of a Liver Complaint that threatened his life. This simple fact, as might be expected, renders the Americans immensely popular here, while we English are overlooked. Doubtless our own scholars made the discoveries which he employs, and this it is in everything; we do the labor, then the mousing. Americans put their mark upon it and take the reward. Dr. Ayer is idolized by the Court and its retainers here, which will doubtless be reflected to him on a gold snuff-box, or diamond-hilted sword, while not the name even of Davy, Christison or Brodie—the great lights by which he shines—is known.—[New York Sunday Paper.]

**Taken for Luling.**

The Halifax detectives are still keen on the scent of Luling, and follow up every red-whiskered man who is seen about their city. A good looking young man of Luling's complexion has just returned from Nova Scotia, and reports that after he arrived in Halifax he was followed from the depot to his hotel, and that it was only on the assurance of the landlord, to whom he was known, that he was permitted to pass unmolested.

Dr. Arnold requests us to state, that he will give attendance and medicine free to all the poor of the Province, at the Victoria Hotel, from 2 till 4 o'clock every day, during his stay in St. John, which will be until October next. 1m

**Cheap Enough.**

Alas for the short lived popularity of the swift flying velocipedes. Sixty cents each was all some of these relics of a vanished recreation brought at action this morning.

A few drops of Dr. FORSTER'S IMPROVED ENAMELLINE upon a wet tooth brush forms a rich, creamy foam in the mouth, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath, and thoroughly cleansing the teeth from all impurities. Call at the Drug Stores and get a sample bottle free

**Spelling Match Ahead.**

The Young Men's Christian Association have decided to have a public spelling match in the Association Hall at an early day. The date has not yet been fixed, but will probably be decided on this evening.

The best selected stock of Cigars, including the celebrated brands Henry Clay, Prof. Morse and Flor del Fumar, meerschaum and briar pipes, tobaccos and smokers' articles, will be found at Robertson's, 74 Prince Wm. street.

**City Police Court.**

Ransom Bush, cook of the ship Andrew Lovitt" was charged yesterday with assaulting John Dixon, mate of that vessel. After getting in Court, the parties expressed a desire to be friends, and the case was withdrawn.

Bernard McKeever made a mistake on Saturday night. He was in his barber's shop, on Charlotte street, when he heard the shutter bolt fall on the sidewalk, and suspecting some one of pulling it out "for fun" he rushed out. He found Messrs. Thos. A. Chipman and T. Wm. Peters, Jr., engaged in conversation, and suspecting Mr. Chipman of the aforesaid playfulness hit him over the mouth. Mr. Chipman had not taken out the bolt, but on Monday he took out a summons at the Police Court and had the bellicose barber brought up for trial yesterday. Mr. R. J. Ritchie appeared for the defence and asked, as his client had labored under a wrong impression and had really committed a very slight assault, that the case be dismissed. The Court took time to consider.

This morning McKeever was fined $12.

This morning Mary Powers, an elderly