# The Daily Tribune.

VOL. I. SAINT JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16, 1872. No. 48.



## STEAM SHOE FACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE REMOVED THEIR

**MANUFACTORY, WAREROOM, &c.,**

TO THE

**Corner of Union and Carmarthen Streets,**

Where they would solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore received by them.

feb 6 6m *ROBINSON & RALSTON.*

## VICTORIA HOTEL,

*ST. JOHN, N. B.*

THIS HOTEL is uilt in modern style. It is finished and furnished with every regard to Comfort and Luxury, and is also provided with a passenger elevator.

B. T. CREGAN, Proprietor.

jan 6 tf

## WELDON HOUSE, SHEDIAC,

(OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION.)

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has newly furnished the above Hotel throughout in first-class style, and it is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.

WM. J. WELDON, Proprietor.

☞ Coaches leave daily for North Shore on arrival of trains.

Shediac, Dec. 29, 1871. dec 29 3m

## WILLIAM JONES,

**Merchant Tailor,**

BEGS to state that after the first of January next he will adopt the *cash principle* in his business, in order to enable him to fill orders as promptly as he would wish.

☞ Orders, on these conditions, will be attended to at the lowest prices.

GERMAIN STREET, Near "Victoria Hotel."

dec 29 tf

## Model Livery Stable.

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks to all who have patronised him during the past twelve years, and to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened his new Model BOARDING, SALE AND LIVERY STABLES, in the rear of Mr. Thos. Furlong's Brick Building, Charlotte Street, where, with increased facilities, he will be happy to accommodate all his patrons.

Coaches always on hand.

Horses Boarded on reasonable terms.

dec 21— y J. B. HAMM.

## Notice to Non-Residents.

THE undermentioned pers ns, assessed for Road Work in the Parish of Lancaster, in the County of Saint John, are required to pay to the subscribers (or their successors) their respective assessments, with the costs of advertising; otherwise, legal proceedings will be taken against their real estate, situate in said Parish, for payment of the same, at the end of three months.

Dated the 18th January, 1872.

| | |
|---|---|
| George V. Newlin | $1 00 |
| Mrs. Amelia Robertson | 1 00 |
| George F. Irwealher | 1 00 |
| John Early | 2 50 |

JOHN SHIVES,
THOMAS DEANS,
Commissioners Roads, Lancaster.

jan 18 3m

## Insolvent Act of 1869.

Canada,
Province of New Brunswick. } In the County Court, for the County of Saint John.

IN THE MATTER OF
GEORGE N. ROBINSON, JR., and JAMES H. ROBINSON, Insolvents.

THE undersigned have filed, in the office of this Court, a consent by their creditors to their discharge; and on Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of February next, they will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Dated at the City of Saint John, this twentieth day of January, A. D. 1872.

GEO. N. ROBINSON, JR.,
JAS. H. ROBINSON.

MILLIDGE & BAIRD, Attorneys *at Isem.* jan 26 1m*

## Notice of Removal.

The undersigned purposes, in a few weeks, to

**REMOVE HIS STOCK**

OF

**Boots and Shoes, &c.,**

From his present place of business, on Prince William street, to the commodious and well-known stand,

**No. 15 King Street,**

Recently occupied by Messrs. C. & E. EVERETT as a Hat, Cap and Fur Store, and next door to their present place of business.

**J. SAUNDERS,**

(Retail Successor to Messrs. Valpey & Bro.,)

**68, Prince William Street.**

jan 25

## Congou Tea, Coffee, &c.

Received per late arrivals:

34 CHESTS FINE CONGOU TEA;
15 sacks Java COFFEE;
20 cases Colman's No. 1 STARCH;
45 cross Dome BLACK LEAD;
3 cases Rickett's Diamond do.;
41 dozen SCRUBBING BRUSHES;
25 " Black Lead do.

For sale by JOHN CHRISTY,
feb 7 75 King street.

## Druggists' Sundries.

CHERRY TOOTH PASTE, Chest Protectors, Lip Salve, Huile Philocome, Dog Soap, Vinaigrettes, Prout's Court Plaster, Respirators, Catarrh Snuff, Transparent Soap, Lubin's Violet Powder, Euxesis, Plate Brushes, Mustard Leaves, Alcock's Plasters, Castile Soap.

Wholesale and Retail at
HANINGTON BROS.

feb 9

## 45 Germain Street.

## A. & T. GILMOUR.

Brown, Blue and Black

**BEAVER, CHINCHILLAS,**

**MOSCOWS,**

AND

**HEAVY PILOTS.**

**45 Germain Street.**

**Potatoes and Turnips.**

50 BUSHELS POTATOES;
20 bushels TURNIPS. For sale by
jan 9 R. E. PUDDINGTON.

## NOTICES OF 'THE WISDOM OF THE KING'

BY

**Rev. James Bennet,**

ST. JOHN, N. B.

"EVIDENCES of deep and serious thought throughout the volume."—*Belfast News Letter, Jan. 24, 1871.*

"Succeeds well in seizing on the salient points of the words of the Royal Preacher, and in bringing them home to present duty."—*Glasgow Daily Review, Feb 6, 1871.*

"Characterized by directness of aim, sound sense, and right appreciation of the sacred writer's meaning."—*The Preachers' Lantern, (London), Feb. 1871.*

"It is a good book of sterling value."—*The British and Foreign Ecclesiastical Review, April 1871.*

"His Book may be recommended as worthy to take a place in the Homiletical Literature of Ecclesiastes,"—*British Quarterly Review, April 1871.*

"The production of a highly cultivated mind. . . . We have read several works on Ecclesiastes, and well remember the pleasure with which years ago we perused the 'Royal Preacher,' but for fine criticism, comprehensiveness of thought, striking illustration and unostentatious, yet eloquent and forcible style, THE WISDOM OF THE KING, we think, surpasses them all."—*St. Croix Courier, March 6, 1871.*

"The volume is not an unworthy companion of Dr. Buchanan on the same book."—*The Homilist (London), April 1871.*

"A series of charming Essays. . . . Each chapter branches out into innumerable topics of a secondary and collateral nature, giving to the work a boundless diversity, enriched with stores of ethical as well as of spiritual wisdom, evincing at once acute observation of social life and of human character, and containing the noblest lessons for practical guidance. Our author's style is remarkable for its free, unconstrained flow, almost colloquial at times, but invariably signalized by elegance, force, adaptation to the subject, and not seldom by originality of thought in combination with terseness and beauty of expression. . . . There is about it a freshness, as well as a fullness of practical teaching, rarely to be met with in ordinary Biblical commentaries."—*Londonderry Standard, Feb. 15, 1871.*

"This is a bright, breezy book, both interesting and instructive. We can most conscientiously commend this book generally, as one of the most sprightly, attractive and instructive works of its kind that has fallen under our observation."—*Boston Evening Traveller, May 6th, 1871.*

"Every portion of the work indicates extensive scholarship and mature thought."—*Belfast Northern Whig. April 8th, 1871.*

"The force, raciness and robust manliness of Mr. Bennett's style and mode of treatment will arrest attention and excite interest in quarters where preaching or writing of the average quality would fall flat and dead."—*Home and Foreign Record. March, 1871.*

"So plain yet so suggestive, so practical yet so profound are these Lectures that while you read them you feel their deep truth and reality; that you are in contact with realities both visible and invisible; that you are in close contact with the beating heart of nature and humanity, and that all their life and hope flow full and free from God alone."—*Fredericton Head Quarters, March 1st, 1871.*

"The writer is evidently well acquainted with the literature of his subject, and that acquaintance reveals itself almost unconsciously in every page. There is no ostentation of reading or learning, but there is everywhere the gleaming forth of light which cannot be hid. . . . The style is simple, intelligible, graceful. It shows at once that Mr. Bennet is a man of literary culture, who can express his thoughts with scholarly chasteness and good taste. We could not open a page without meeting some thought vigorously expressed. The work is eminently fresh and readable."—*Pres. Witness, Halifax.*

"He reveals in the treatment of his themes strong common sense, a firm grasp of thought, a logical acumen and a clear insight into human character. Even when dealing with trite ideas he imparts to them a novelty and interest by which they are lifted into an importance they scarcely deserve. The style throughout is lucid, pure, compact, forcible.—and it is his own—the garb of his own thinking. We have met in our perusal of the book with numerous paragraphs of finished and brilliant rhetoric—fine specimens of pulpit oratory. He is never tame nor tiresome. We have not found one slip shod sentence in the volume."—*Christian Visitor, (Baptist) March 6th, 1871.*

"We were not prepared to find him writing in such a finished style and issuing such a volume as the result of certain preparations made for an evening lecture to his congregation." If all his pulpit performances are equal to these, his people have reason to rejoice in the Providence which guided his steps to them."—*Evangelical Witness, May 1st. 1871.*

"This is a remarkably thoughtful, solid book Mr. Bennet is evidently at home in Metaphysics and Ethics, and he is a shrewd observer of human nature in its ordinary manifestations; consequently he ranges over the lessons of the Preacher with a power of illustration which shews his mastery of the subject. The style is close and direct, and yet so lucid, that any reader may understand every sentence in the volume. . . . It will, we doubt not, take its place, as it ought to do, among our household expositions of this treatise of observation and Jewish wisdom."—*The Presbyterian (Philadelphia), May 20, 1871.*

"The lessons to be learned are drawn with a master's hand, and are expressed with a combined force and beauty that we have rarely seen surpassed in the production of any author. The ordinary reader will find noth ng that is above his comprehension, and yet it would be difficult to find a common-place thought or form of expression. A combination of these requisites we deem the highest merit a writer can possess.

"We will be much disappointed if the book do not command a wide circulation. Wherever a sound literature is felt to be a desideratum, THE WISDOM OF THE KING has but to be known to be prized as a work that the world will not willingly let die."—*Saint John Telegraph and Journal.*

"THE WISDOM OF THE KING is well worth careful reading. Indeed you cannot read much of it at once. There is a constant play of fancy about the thoughts, and often the very words, that is admirably suited to the Scripture book, of which this is an exposition, but which demands such constant attention on the reader's part that he gets tired, for he does not know where it is to end. The style is compact, lucid, often sparkling and epigrammatic, the sentences cut sharply, but with a poetic fullness of original illustration that redeems them from all hardness."—*Halifax Monthly Record, (Church of Scotland).*

"Each chapter is so well done, so lucid, yet concise in its exposition, that it is sometimes difficult to determine which is the best and most interesting.—*Stewart's Quarterly, St. John.*

☞ A few copies of the above work may be had at Messrs. McMillan's, Chubb's, Barnes's, and Colonial Bookstore. jan 5

**For Coughs, Colds, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, SORE THROAT, &c.,**

Use either of the following standard preparations:

CHLORATE OF POTASSA LOZENGES;
Brown's Bronchial Troches;
Campbell's Cough Pastilles;
Sharp s Balsam Horehound and Aniseed;
Trotter's Pectoral Balsam Horehound;
Mrs. Gardner's Balsam;
Englishman's Cough Mixture;
Poor Man's Cough Cure;
Cunningham's Cough Cure;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Allen's Lung Balsam;
Indian Balsam of Liverwort;
Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam;
Warren's Cough Balsam;
Johnson's Liniment;
Lapcock's Pulmonic Waters;
Keating's Cough Lozenges;
Wilson's Neuropathic Drops;
King's Magnetic Fluid;
Flagg's Cough Killer;
Flagg's Instant Relief;
Fellows' Compound Syrup of the Hypophosphites, &c., &c.

For sale by GEO. STEWART, JR.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
jan 8 24 King street.

## BOOKS.

Bear and Forbear—Optic;
Old Merry's Annual for 1872;
Our Old Uncle's Home;
King's Highway—Newton;
Sir Wilfred's Seven Flights.

AT McMILLAN'S.

Far and Near—by Ita;
Our Domestic Pets;
Resolution—by A. S. Roe;

AT McMILLAN'S.

Brake Up—Oliver Optic;
Omens and Superstitions;
Young America Abroad—Optic;
Stars in a Stormy Night.

jan 10 At 78 PRINCE WM. STREET.

**Flour. Flour.**

200 BARRELS Howland's Flour; 100 do Tea Rose; 50 do Snow Flake Extra, now landing.

GEO. S. DEFOREST.

## Colonial Book Store.

WILFORD CUMBERMEDE, an Autobiographical Story—by George Macdonald, author of Robert Falconer, &c., &c.
The Southern States since the War, 1870-71—by Robert Somers.
These new and immensely popular Books have just been received from the publishers. Also have received—A LEAF IN THE STORM, and other Stories—by Ouida, author of Folle Farine, &c., &c.

T. H. HALL,
feb 2 Cor. King and Germain streets.

## Colonial Book Store.

LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF RELIGION, with a paper on Buddhist Nihilism. By Max Muller, M. A., author of "Lectures on the Science of Language," "Chips from a German Workshop," &c.

T. H. HALL,
feb 8 Cor. King and Germain streets.

## TO ARRIVE.

Daily expected per bark "Morning Star," from Cienfuegos:—

**500 hhds. New Crop Molasses.**

FOR SALE BY
feb 5 3i L. McMANN & SON.

CANNED FRUITS.—A great variety of Canned Fruits. For sale by
dec 21 R. E. PUDDINGTON.

## FRUIT, &c.

6 BOXES ORANGES;
5 boxes LEMONS;
10 sacks FILBERTS;
5 sacks CASTANA NUTS;
10 frails DATES;
1 case FIGS;
45 barrels APPLES;
20 " ONIONS.

Received and for sale by
feb 1 JOHN CHRISTY.

**Marble and Slate**

## MANTEL PIECES,

FITTED WITH

**REGISTER GRATES,**

Can be bought as reasonable as any in the market, at the Showrooms of R. Forsythe's Canada Marble Works.

JOHN E. HUGHES, AGENT,
jan 2 3 2w SMITH'S BUILDING, Prince Wm. stree

## 2nd January, 1872.

WE have the following in Store, and offer at market rates, for cash or approved paper:

P. E. ISLAND MESS PORK;
Do. Prime Mess do;
Heads and Feet;
Lard in Tubes;
Butter in Tubes;
Butter in Firkins;
Bran, Fine Feed, Grue Oats, Oatmeal, Cornmeal.

HANFORD BROS.,
Jan 2 11 North Wharf.

## Cheese. Cheese.

IN STORE:

200 PRIME FACTORY CHEESE.
For sale low.

D. BREEZE,
feb 6 6i 1 King Square.

## New American Hats.

WE have opened six cases NEW STYLES AMERICAN HATS, Medium and Fine qualities.

*Wholesale and Retail Hat Warehouse,*

**51 KING STREET.**

jan 25 D. MAGEE & CO.

## Roots, Barks, Herbs.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

**Pharmaceutical Pharmacy**

OF

**GEORGE STEWART, Jr.,**

PHARMACOPOLIST.

A LARGE STOCK OF ROOTS, BARKS and HERBS of every description, fresh from the principal Botanical Gardens of Europe and America:—Vervain, Dandelion, Spikenard, Lobelia, Princes Pine, Burdock, Spearmint, Elm S. F., Sarsaparilla, Licorice Root, Bitter Root, Bittersweet, Coltsfoot, Toroughwort, Motherwort, Buchu, Digitalis, Double Tansy, Peppermint, Sage, Thyme, Orris Root, Bayberry, Sumac, Juniper, Coriander, Centaury, Boneset, May Weed, Milk Weed, Stamonium, Mountain Ash, Cassia, Senna Leaves, Lovage Root, Queen Meadow, Queen Root, Round Wood, Comfrey, Skunk Cabbage, Soull Cap, Yellow Dock, Angostura, Blue Flag Root, White Cherry Bark, Black Cherry Bark, Wild Cherry Bark, Leaves, Rose Leaves, Rose Petals, Patchouli Marsh Mallow, Sweet Marjoram, Hops, Gargel, Elecampane, Marigold Flowers, Lavender Leaves, Mandrake Root, Elder Flowers, Balmony, Butternut Root, Mullen Leaves, Horseraddish Root, Buckthorn, Poly-Pody, Dog Root, Box Root, Bog Bean, &c., &c.

GEO. STEWART, JR.,
DRUGGIST,
feb 12 24 King street.

HAVANA CIGARS.—5000 very fine Havana Cigars: 10,000 German Cigars. For sale by
dec 21 R. E. PUDDINGTON

## Portland Kerosene Oil.

**BOSTON KEROSENE OIL.**

**Canadian Kerosene Oil.**

J. R. CAMERON & CO.,
jan 25 33 Prince William street.

## EXTRA OATMEAL.

Received by Subscribers:

100 BARRELS very extra quality OATMEAL.

feb 6 HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

NUTS! NUTS!—A full assortment of Nuts including a recent arrival of Fresh Hickory Nuts. For sale by
dec 21 R. E. PUDDINGTON.


FROM

## Yesterday's Edition!

[For the benefit of those who were unable to secure copies of yesterday's issue, we reprint on this page a portion of yesterday's contents. All of the reading matter on inside pages, however, has been set up specially for this number.]

### Progress of Japan—The Record of Fifteen Years.

The recent arrival of the Japanese embassy at San Francisco, and the facts stated by Governor Ito, in his speech at the banquet given there, are among the most significant events of the era of progress in which we live.

Fifteen or twenty years ago little was known of Japan. No foreighner could land on its shores; no native could visit a foreign land and return; and scarcely any of the products of the Empire could be exported. The penalty of any violation of this law was death. For over two hundred years the only foreign people with whom the Japanese would trade were Dutch, who were confined, like rats in a cage, to the little islet of the Desima, off Nangasaki; and what traffic was carried on there was but the exchange of a few European articles for the precious metals, copper, &c. Even this little commerce was conducted under such odious restrictions and amid such constantly occurring insults, that none but the most meek spirited of commercial peoples could have bloked them. So great was the difficulty connected with the purchase of the manufactures of Japan, that a few shelves and glass cases, in a museum at the Hague, contained nearly all the products of Japan to be found in Europe; and the value of these could only be rightly estimated when the fearful penalty connected with their smuggling out of the country was taken into consideration. But we have changed all that. The day came when the Japanese were compelled to trade. Their ports were forced open to the hated foreigner. It seems at first blush somewhat cool for the American and British Governments thus to have thrust their commerce upon a people who wanted only to be let carefully alone in their isolation. Jack Shephard politely, but firmly, demanded of unlucky travellers:—"Your money or your life." The Yankee and Englishman, with equal politeness and firmness, said;—"Trade with us, or we will blow your brains out." Commerce has, however, its necessities. Necessity knows no law. Besides, Englishmen and Americans are not Dutchmen.

Although the people of Japan are of Sinitic stock, and in color, features, dress, customs, more closely resemble the Chinese than any other race, mentally and physically they differ widely. Boundlessly conceited, incurious, cold-blooded, the inhabitant of the "Central Flowery Country" has scarce any other feeling for the civilization of Europe and America than that of kindly contempt or indifference. On the contrary, the Japanese, energetic, keen witted, ambitious, eagerly studies and adopts the latest inventions of Europe, and strives even to outshine the European in his own arts. As an instance of this anxious endeavour to follow the most recent discoveries, it is narrated that a Japanese travelled all the way from Jeddo to Nangasaki, some forty days journey, to ask the Dutch merchants of Desima:—"How may the hourly variations of the barometer be registered by means of a photographic apparatus?"

Japan has been frequently compared to Britain. It has about the same area and population. Its sea-girt shores nourish an enterprising and patriotic race. There are an hereditary nobility and carefully defined ranks in society, very different, however, from the castes of India or the bureaucratic system of China. Its chief city ranks next after London in extent. Until recently, its government was a purely feudal monarchy, with a dual sovereignty. There was the Taicoon reigning at Jeddo, having temporal sway; and a sort of Pope exercising a merely spiritual severeignty at Miaco. A revolution has, however, dethroned the Taicoon; the semi-independent powers of the Daimios have been destroyed, and Japan has now no ruler but her one legitimate Emperor, whose proper title is not the "Mikado," but the "Zenno." Like the English Queen, he is not only head of the church but now also the head of the state. It is interesting to note, too, that Japan, like England under Elizabeth, has had her independence threatened by a continental monarch of vast power and ambition. Kublai Khan, of whose

—"Stately palace dome,
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran,"

Coleridge dreamed, was the Philip of this oriental Britain; and the fate of the vast fleet sent by him for the conquest of the Japanese, was almost identical with that of the "Invincible Armada."

Two centuries ago, too, Japan was as far advanced as England in most of the Arts and Sciences. Now, like the sleepers of Ephesus, she has awoke from her long slumber; and, surprised to find how old-fashioned she has got, hastens to adapt herself to the requirements of a new era. And so it has come about that some fifteen years after the negotiation of the treaties thrust upon Japan by England and America, a distinguished embassy has embarked in one of a line of steam packets sailing regularly to her ports, has arrived at the western terminus of the newly constructed trans-American railroad, on its way to the capitals of the Treaty Powers, and a leading member af the Embassy has, in excellent English, told us of what has been done by his countrymen, and of what they have yet to accomplish. He said:—

"Foreign customs are generally understood throughout Japan, and it is the earnest wish of both our Government and people to strive for the highest point of civilization enjoyed by the most enlightened countries. We have adopted their military, naval, scientific and educational institutions, and knowledge flows to us freely in the wake of foreign commerce. Although our improvement has been rapid in material civilization, the mental improvement of our people has been far greater. Our wisest men, after a careful observation, agree in the opinion that while held in absolute obedience by despotic sovereigns through many thousand years, our people knew no freedom or liberty of thought. With our material improvement they learned to understand their rightful privileges which for ages had been denied them. Civil war was but a temporary result. Our Daimios magnanimously surrendered their principalities, and their voluntary action was accepted by the General Government. Within a year a feudal system, firmly established many centuries ago, had been completely abolished without firing a gun or shedding a drop of blood. These wonderful results have been accomplished by the united action of the Governments and people, who are now pressing jointly forward in the peaceful path of progress.

"By the education of our women we hope to ensure greater intelligence in the future generations, and with this in view our maidens have already commenced to come to you for their education.

"Scarcely a year ago I examined minutely the financial system of the United States, and while in Washington I received the most valuable assistance from the distinguished officers of your Treasury Department. Every detail learned was faithfully reported to my Government, and the suggestions then made have been reported and some of them are already in practical operation in the Department of Public Works now under my administration. The progress has been satisfactory. Railroads are being built in both the eastern and western portions of the empire, telegraph wires are stretching over many hundreds of miles of our territory, and nearly a thousand miles will be completed within a few months. Light houses now line our coast, and our shipyards are active. All these assist our civilization, and we freely acknowledge our indebtedness to you and other foreign nations. As Embassadors and men our greatest hope is to return from this mission laden with results valuable to our beloved country and calculated to advance permanently our material and intellectual condition. While in duty bound to protect the rights and privileges of our people, we shall aim to increase our commerce, and by a corresponding increase of our population hope to create a healthy basis for this activity.

"As distinguished citizens of a great commercial nation prepared for business and desirous of participating in the new commercial era now dawning auspiciously upon the Pacific, Japan offers you her hearty co-operation. Your modern inventions and the result of accumulated knowledge enable you to see and do more in a day than our fathers accomplished in a year's time. So condensed with precious opportunities we can ill afford to lose, Japan is anxious to press forward. The red disc in the centre of our national flag shall no longer appear like a wafer over a sealed empire, but henceforth it will be in fact what it is intended to be, the noble emblem of the rising sun, moving onward and upward amid the enlightened nations of the world."

We have not space to dwell upon the vast progress made by the Japanese in medicine and other branches of science. It appears now that the English language may become generally taught in the schools of the Empire. The people labor under a great disadvantage in their mode of writing. It was originally adopted from the Chinese; and its acquisition requires quite as much study as would a foreign tongue. The Japanese easily acquire languages. To abandon the clumsy syllabic method of writing, and to substitute the English language would be of prodigious benefit. The idea may be carried out; and the masses of Japan may read and write universally the noble tongue of Shakspeare, Bacon and Milton. What results will flow from the change!

In one most important particular the Japanese differs from his Chinese cousin. He is not so firmly wedded to a deadening philosophy,—has none of that stoical indifference to an overruling Providence. He is religious by nature. The missionary Xavier met with such success among this people that he despaired of finding at their hands the crown of martyrdom for which he yearned; and though the Christianity he taught was afterwards quenched in blood, persecution came not because the persecuted refused to believe in Boodh or Sintooism, but because the Jesuit missionaries were believed to aim at the subversion of the nation to the crown of Spain. As the Japanese have adopted so many of the ideas of modern civilization—the telegraph, the photograph, the railroad—may they not also adopt the religion of England and America?

### The "Adelia."

The schr. "Adelia," Kingston master, which cleared at this port 8th inst. for Boston with a cargo of 121,433 feet of lumber, shipped by Driscoll Bros., ran ashore near Rockland, Maine, (no date given) and was got off by wreckers. The vessel was badly strained; cargo safe. The "Adelia" was the schooner that was detained by the ice at Jewett's mill, Drury Cove, last fall. She is owned by Mr. P. Gleeson and others.

### MATTERS IN GENERAL.

#### Justice in Philadelphia.

TWO MUNICIPAL DEFAULTERS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 12.]

The fact that Joseph F. Marcer and Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., had been convicted upon criminal charges growing out of the Marcer defalcation, had been somewhat forgotten by the public after the applications for new trials, and therefore when it was suddenly announced on Saturday that each of them had been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in the Penitentiary, the news fell upon the community with something like a shock. While no one questioned the necessity for stringent measures to check the prevailing corruption in office and for the punishment of those not in office who aid and abet corrupt practices, yet the general feeling was one of sorrow that two men, who stood in such fair and honorable position a few months ago, should have fallen into the temptation which led them to such a doom. They have gone down into the gulf which lies under the feet of all who walk in the paths forbidden by honorable dealing and by the canons of official rectitude. One was near the close of his official term, with what seemed to be an assured fortune, acquired in large part by unlawful means; the other was a prominent and prosperous business man, held in high esteem by many excellent men, yet who was engaged in clandestine operations of an unlawful and pernicious character. Successful concealment of their doings enabled them to hold their positions and maintain the reputations they had. A few weeks more, and one of them, at least, would have been safe from everything but his own conscience. But at that moment, unknown to them, and far beyond their control, the causes were at work which were to expose them both. An accidental fire in a wretched cow-shed, a thousand miles away from Philadelphia, was the remote and uncontrollable agent which stripped off their concealment, cracked the weak crust upon which they had been walking in apparent safety for years, and dropped them suddenly into disgrace and ruin.

#### Raids on the Concert Saloons.

The periodic farce of raiding on the New York concert saloons has been enacted again to its inevitable ending. Two weeks ago a "descent" was made upon several of these gaudy establishments on Broadway, sixty-seven wearers of spangled skirts and dingy tights were hauled to the police station and there discharged, and four proprietors were held in bail to answer the charge of keeping disorderly houses in violation of law. These men have now had their trial, and are discharged "for want of evidence." It is not supposable that any resident of New York thought conviction possible, since, as the Evening Post says, the practice has grown into a system. A certain number of arrests once in a certain number of months has come to be expected, just as the faro banks in Boston prepare for a similar demonstration the week before the meeting of the Legislature, and in neither case is the cause of morality one whit advanced. Apropos of this burlesque of justice, one of the waiter girls offers the suggestion that some of the numerous conventions of social reformers should devise some means of furnishing occupation for those who are driven by want to her business. In a letter to the New York Star, this girl claims for herself and many of her companions the credit of virtue and modesty, and protests against the system which throws them out of employment without injuring any but the innocent victims. But this fictitious show of zeal in the cause of justice and morality is, unfortunately, not peculiar to New York.—[Exchange.

THE CONCERT GIRL'S HISTORY.

The "Star" gives a long account of the very remarkable history of one of the concert saloon girls arrested in that city. She gives the name of Gertrude Blanchetti, and says that she came from England to this city in the expectation of finding several relatives. Failing in this and her funds being materially reduced, she sought for employment and was at length engaged as a teacher in a public school. A difficulty between some of the teachers soon compelled her to resign, and she then left for New York, hoping to obtain more and better opportunities there for utilizing her very numerous accomplishments. Day after day she advertised for a situation as governess or a teacher of the French, Italian and Spanish languages, all of which she speaks with fluency. But day after day passed on without an answer, until her money was nearly exhausted. She then sought for a position as an amanuensis or copyist with a like result, and finally entered a concert-hall as a last, cruel resort. There she served with all possible industry and decency until the circumstance of the recent wholesale arrests has brought her into sudden and, it is to be hoped, favorable prominence. For it is not less shocking than strange that a young lady of Gertrude's undeniable accomplishments should be able to find no employment outside the degraded walls of an underground concert-saloon.

#### Reward of Merit.

We are informed that a number of the larger tax payers of the City, in recognition of the services which it is claimed Mr. Anglin has rendered to the City in regard to the Carleton Ferry business, have paid his counsel fees in the suit for libel tried at the late Circuit Court. It may not be generally known that, although Mr. Anglin obtained a verdict, his counsel fees would come out of his own pocket. The contributors think that in the discharge of a public duty he should be saved harmless. The sum tendered amounted to thirty dollars over the expense to which Mr. Anglin was put, but this he declined to receive. We understand it will be divided between the two Orphan Asylums.

We have no objection to have the precedent established in the case of the *Freeman*, applied to ourselves when similarly situated.

#### Quick Trip.

The schr. "Sappho," Captain Spragg, of this port, made the run from Halifax to Portland, Me., in 38 hours.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### From Ontario.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*)

TORONTO, Feb. 14.

The House last night passed the second reading of the Bill abolishing

DUAL REPRESENTATION

by a vote of 54 to 19.

It was inferred from the remarks of members of the Government that Blake and Mackenzie will leave the Local House.

The Bill takes effect on the dissolution of the present House of Commons.

M. C. Cameron (late Provincial Secretary) refused to appear before the Committee to prosecute the charge he made, that corrupt inducements had been offered by Blake to Wood, to induce him to resign the Treasurership.

[The above despatch reached us just too late for yesterday's issue.]

### British and Foreign.

(*To the St. John Associated Press.*)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Cockburn, British member of the Geneva Board, approves his Government's refusal to admit the claims for Indirect Damages.

The *Times* considers the situation more satisfactory. It denies that the quarrel sprung up because Gladstone feared the effect of the intrigues of Disraeli and Dilke, for nothing could be more unpopular in England.

THE ASSASSIN OF LORD MAYO

has been tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

Count de Chambord has arrived at Antwerp, where he intends to reside.

Representatives of foreign powers in Bucharest have united in making a formal demand on Prince Charles for the

PROTECTION OF THE JEWS

in the Principalities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

Another severe snow storm has raged in the North West, the mercury fell 40 degrees in two hours; the wind a hurricane.

It is feared a

CANADIAN SURVEYING PARTY

of 15, under Col. McVale, who left Duluth a month ago, have perished, they were last heard from on January 24, making for Isle Royal.

(*Special Telegrams to the Daily Tribune.*)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

In the Senate the Indian appropriation bill, with amendments, was reported. There was a long discussion upon a resolution for an investigation concerning alleged

FURNISHING OF ARMS

to the French Government.

Wilson, Chairman of Committee on military affairs, explained that a large quantity of arms was sold by the authority of Congress between 1865 and 1871, but never knowingly to an agent of France.

No action was taken upon the resolution.

In the House, the

FREE TEA AND COFFEE BILL

was reported.

Appropriations were made for an addition to the Post Office in Indianapolis; for the construction of a Post Office and Custom House building in Hartford, Conn., and for the purchase of a site for a Government building in Cincinnati.

The Army Appropriation bill was reported, and the Naval Appropriation bill considered in Committee of the Whole.

THE REVENUE REFORMERS

claim to have won a great victory in the House, and through the blindness of their adversaries they have certainly achieved a commanding advantage in the situation. The House, as the case now stands, can at any time go to the business on the Speaker's table, and by a majority vote call up the free tea and coffee bill in Committee of the Whole, when the

THE WHOLE TARIFF QUESTION

will be thrown open for the fray. This event is likely to occur at any time, and can hardly be averted, even for another week. The Committee on Ways and Means are in no situation to meet the emergency; and of the two courses open, to offer in Committee of the Whole their tariff bill and endeavor to pass it, or to allow the House to take its own way and bring in their bill when they have matured and perfected it, they will probably choose the latter. From meagre but significant intimations of members of the Committee, it is evident that their councils were

NOT VERY HARMONIOUS,

and that they are in no degree pleased with the entirely unnecessary interference of the House.

The House committee on naval affairs having agreed to report a bill for the construction of

TEN IRON CLAD STEAMSHIPS,

at a cost of three millions, Secretary Robeson and General Butler appeared before the committee on appropriations to-day, and urged the necessary appropriation.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Feb. 14.

The severest storm of wind and snow of this winter, occurred on Monday night, and lasted until yesterday. Railroads west of this place

ARE ALL BLOCKADED.

It is feared that the Canadian surveying party have perished. When last heard from the Lake was full of ice, and the storm then prevailing.