ON HAND:

Millinery, Camp Blanketing, Horse Blankets, Larrigans, Fancy Flannels, Blankets, Good Country Socks, Wrapping Paper, Seamless Bags, Fancy Goods, Reefing Jackets, Storm Coats, with hoods, Moccasins, Homespuns, Sleigh Robes, Winceys, Dress Goods, Twines,

Red, White & Blue Flannels, Cotton Flannels, 2, 3 and 4 Bushel Bags, Kerseys and Sagathys, Small Wares, Toys, Domestic Warps.

NEW GOODS constantly arriving by every steamer.

☞ Orders by mail or tetegraph promptly attended to.

☞ All Goods sold at the lowest living profits.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 55 & 57 King Street.

nov 3 EVERITT & BUTLER.

DR. J. E. GRIFFITH, DENTIST, Office Union St., Near Germain, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED IN THE BEST MANNER.

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

MARITIME WAREHOUSING AND DOCK COMPANY!

Storage in Bond or Free. Cash Advances

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

Sept 27 T. W. LEE, Secretary.

JAMES D. O'NEILL, MANUFACTURER OF OIL-TANNED LARRIGANS! Women's, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES IN SERGE, KID AND GRAIN LEATHERS.

FACTORY, No. 35 UNION STREET, - - - - - - ST. JOHN, N. B. July 12ly

VICTORIA STEAM CONFECTIONERY WORKS, WATERLOO STREET.

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS and others to our Stock of

Pure Confections!

Some of which will be found entirely new to the trade. We invite their inspection and solicit a share of their patronage.

WHOLESALE ONLY!

J. R. WOODBURN & CO.,

Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, - - - Waterloo Street, St. John, N. B.

J. R. WOODBURN. (oct 9 d w) H. P. KERR.

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

HOMESPUNS! IN GREAT VARIETY.

All Wool Twilled Flannels and Tweeds! And Superior GREY BLANKETS. All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

ALSO:

FIRST CLASS COTTON WARPS.

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

☞ ORDERS FROM THE TRADE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

☞ Warehouse—Reed's Building, Water Street.

sep 3 —1yd&w J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent.

79 King St. MILLAR'S 79 King St

SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM.

The Best Assortment of Really FIRST CLASS MACHINES IN ST. JOHN Are only to be had at MILLAR'S, viz:

THE LOCKMAN, THE HESPELER, THE APPLETON, THE SINGER, &c.

AGENT FOR THE MARITIME FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE!

LARGE DISCOUNTS for Cash or Very Easy Terms of Payment on the INSTALMENT PRINCIPLE. Every Machine accompanied with a full set of Improved Attachments. Purchasers taught either at their own residence or at Show Rooms.

N. B.—GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CANVASSERS.

DAVID MILLAR, Hoop Skirt and Corset Manufacturer, 79 King St, (2nd door above Waverley House.)

aug 11 d w

EX SHIP SEVERN—NOW LANDING; And DELTA, at Halifax:

45 CASES MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, Trimmings Buttons, And GENERAL HABERDASHERY.

FOR SALE LOW.

sep 29 glb fmn T. R. JONES & CO.

BUFFALO ROBES!

500 IN all grades, purchased by our Agents, direct from the hunters at "Fort Garry," Manitoba, and warranted equal in value to any in the Dominion.

sep 29 glb fmn T. R. JONES & CO.

GREY COTTON!

WE would call the attention of Purchasers to the GREY COTTON We are now making. This article is manufactured out of AMERICAN COTTON, WHICH IS MUCH SUPERIOR to the material used in making English Grey Cotton.

☞ It will be found quite as CHEAP, and REALLY MUCH BETTER than any other Cotton in the market.

For Sale by the Dry Goods Trade.

WM. PARKS & SON, New Brunswick Cotton Mills, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

aug 14—t f

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, A 42 COLUMN PAPER!

The Best in the Maritime Provinces! Only One Dollar a Year!

Sample Copies Mailed Free.

The Daily Tribune.

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

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 6, 1873.

The Resignation of the Ministry.

It was generally considered certain, at the opening of Parliament, that the Government would be sustained, notwithstanding the desertions from their ranks that had been announced, if the Opposition should not produce some tangible testimony in support of their reckless assertions. When the Opposition accepted the report of the Royal Commission as their basis of attack, thereby confessing that their boasts of possessing evidence were falsehoods, and when the Government gains at two elections showed that Sir John and his colleagues stood as high as ever in the popular estimation, the friends of the Ministry were confident of victory. But the Opposition leaders worked with a skill and unscrupulousness learned in a hundred defeats, and by the careful study of Kansas and other tactics, and finally, the Government whip had to report to the Premier that a majority stood pledged against him. Instead of wasting the time of the House and the money of the people by prolonging a useless struggle, the Ministers at once resigned their portfolios. The battle has been conducted with wonderful skill by Mr. Mackenzie. He suppressed McMullen, avoided expressing sympathy for John Young, kept Mr. Anglin's offensive tongue tied, and relied more on lobbying than speech-making for gaining converts. He succeeded in the course of a few days in winning over at least twelve supporters of the Government to his side, making a difference of twenty-four on a division. The able letter of our Ottawa correspondent shows how these converts were caught on one or other of the three prongs of Mr. Mackenzie's fork. Catching the two or three who believed in the McMullen charges; and the two or three ignoramuses who had been entrapped into calling the prorogation unconstitutional, and, simply because they were ignoramuses, politically speaking, felt that they must keep up a show of having intelligent ideas on the subject by voting in accordance with their hasty expressions; and the few who condemned the appointment of the Royal Commission, Mr. Mackenzie mustered a majority of, it is claimed, seven.

Parliament will, probably, be prorogued until January, in order that the new Government may agree on their policy and prepare measures to submit to the House. There is much speculation as to Mr. Smith's colleague in the Cabinet. It is conceded that, with his small majority, Mr. Mackenzie cannot afford the odium of giving Mr. Anglin a portfolio, and either Isaac or Charles Burpee is supposed to be the man. Many express the opinion that Isaac Burpee dare not accept a seat, for fear of defeat, but we think they are wrong. Although he would have no chance, in case of an immediate dissolution, yet as a Cabinet Minister he would, we think, be returned.

It is to be hoped that justice will now be done to the wisdom and patriotism with which the country has been governed by the late Ministry. The most sanguine friends of the new Government cannot hope for a more prosperous, peaceful and progressive career for the country than it has enjoyed under the administration of Sir John Macdonald. A number of scattered colonies inhabited by dissimilar races of conflicting interests and deep-seated prejudices have been consolidated into the greatest dependency of Great Britain and one of the leading territorial and mercantile powers on the earth, known and honored at home and abroad. Every forward step has been taken in the dark, against the most energetic opposition of enemies, in spite of the fears of friends, and regardless of the ridicule and evil prophecies of the neighboring nation; and not one step has been false or untimely. The pacification of Nova Scotia, the purchase of the North West, the acquisition of British Columbia, the overcoming of the persistent hostility of the Prince Edward Islanders—every step, in short, of the path to empire they have trodden has been the proper and only step that could have succeeded. Others *might* have done as well: none *could* have done better. But

—— to have done is to hang
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty mail
On monumental mockery.

It is to be hoped that the new Ministry will show themselves capable of completing the grand work that has been begun. The road has been opened for them, the greatest obstacles have been swept away, the chief work has been done, and they have only to follow the comparatively beaten path to succeed.

Hon. S. L. Tilley.

The unanimous voice of the press in praise of Mr. Tilley must be most gratifying to his life-long personal and political friends. The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal *Witness*, whose letters have breathed the most vindictive hatred of the Ministry and their supporters, changes his tone when he comes to speak of Mr. Tilley. He says:

This afternoon the debate took an entirely new turn in the speech of the Hon. Mr. Tilley, which was in brilliant contrast to the other speakers without exception. No silly clapping hailed his remarks; the small men of the party seemed lost in the presence of a man who declined every false advantage, every dishonorable argument, and met the question honorably on its merits.

Mr. Tilley's remarks were watched with mixed satisfaction—in finding an honorable representative of the Ministerial party, and pain at seeing such a man taking so damaging a course, and take place alongside so unworthy a colleague as Dr. Tupper's speech showed him to be. Mr. Tilley has always been the great moral strength of the Ministry, and has been their great strength in this debate. * * * * Mr. Tilley evidently believed what he said. It is evident that he is never made a confidant of political improprieties, and also that he has accepted the expressions and representations of his colleagues in the face of the most ruinous state of facts.

We regard the above as having been wrung from the writer against his will. Many other Grit papers utter similar sentiments.

The Liberal-Conservative papers show their appreciation of Mr. Tilley's great effort also. We take the following from the Ottawa *Citizen*, the ablest of the Ottawa dailies:

Mr. Tilley's speech of yesterday, like all his speeches in Parliament, was short, clear, comprehensive, dignified and effective. That gentleman makes no pretence to oratory, but for telling a plain, unvarnished tale, for putting a point on a case in the clearest manner, few men in the House surpass Mr. Tilley. * * *

Mr. Tilley paid the highest possible compliment to the Premier, in whose Cabinet he had sat so long, and in whose integrity he had the fullest confidence. That many of the New Brunswick members will desert Mr. Tilley at this moment, we hardly believe; his speech of yesterday was so earnest, so honest, so able, that they cannot believe Mr. Tilley would sit in a Cabinet, the Premier of which he believed was guilty of the crimes alleged against him.

Mr. Mackenzie would do a graceful act, and manifest his possession of real political genius, by offering Mr. Tilley the Governorship of New Brunswick. If Mr. Mackenzie has not political insight enough to make the offer Mr. A. J. Smith should insist upon it as a condition to his acceptance of a portfolio.

Trade of St. John.

Value of imports for October, 1872, $709,395; value of imports for October, 1873, $859,802.

Duties paid in October, 1872, $105,488.71; duties paid in October, 1873, $102,757.77.

Value of exports for October, 1872, $391.459; value of exports for October, 1873, $394,233.

The majority of the French Assembly, without any authority from the people, propose to make Gen. MacMahon the ruler of France for a term of ten years. They might as well say twenty years, or one hundred years, while they are about it, for their successors will pay no respect to their enactments. The Bonapartist demand for a plebiscite was a politic stroke—a clever bid for popularity. The Bonapartists knew that a plebiscite at this time would declare for the Republic, and not for the Empire, and they know also that the Monarchical majority dare not grant a plebiscite. So they gain popularity with the Republican masses without risking anything. It is thus that extremes meet.

Sir John Macdonald on the Prorogation.

The day was once, when the sovereign could come down and could banish and send to the Tower, and even, as has been done, could send to the block, members of Parliament for defending the privileges of the people. But when the sovereign is no longer a despot, when the sovereign is a constitutional monarch; when the sovereign takes his advice from the people, when the sovereign in his act of prerogative takes his advice from a committee selected from the representatives of the people, and from the other chamber, which other chamber has its power resting upon the basis of the will of the country and the will of the people, then I say there is no danger of the prerogative being used unconstitutionally, but the great danger of the country here as in England is that the prerogative may not be strong enough to resist the advancing waves of democracy; and, Sir, when in the undoubted exercise of the prerogative of the Crown the representative of the sovereign came not to this chamber, but to the proper chamber, and announced his will as the representative of the sovereign, that Parliament be prorogued, he committed no breach of the privileges of this House or the other House of Parliament, and made no infringement on the liberty of the people. (Cheers.) It was charged that a great breach of the constitution had taken place. True it is that we heard in a sort of minor key from the *Globe*, which had some character to lose, that although it was very inexpedient, there was no breach of the constitution; but every other paper, I believe, every organ of the honorable gentlemen opposite, except the *Globe*, stated that there had been a great breach of the constitution and of the privileges of the people on the floor of Parliament, and they were countenanced by the voice and clamor of the gentlemen opposite. (Cheers.) When the House of Commons, the people's representatives should usurp the power of the Crown and sit in permanence, and declare that they would decline to be prorogued, then the liberty of the people of England and Canada, as sanctioned and secured by the British Constitution, will be gone. Perhaps we might get other liberties from other constitutions; but

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION IS GONE FOR EVER

whenever the day shall come that the Sovereign cannot send a message saying that the representatives of the people and the Upper Chamber are prorogued at the will of the sovereign. Therefore, it occurs to me, and it may occur to every honorable gentleman who has considered the subject well, that the question of constitutionality cannot exist for a moment, and the question of privilege set up against prerogative is altogether a false cry—a cry unconstitutional and unwarranted by law. (Cheers.) Prerogative at present is valuable only as one of the liberties of the people, and it is one of the liberties of the people because it is guided, as I said before, by the advice of Ministers, responsible to the two Houses of Parliament—not alone to this Chamber—that is one of our mistakes; but we go to the two Chambers of Parliament, that is the great check. Prerogative is not dangerous; there is no hazard that any one of our liberties, personal and political, will be endangered so long as the prerogative is administered on the advice of a Minister having support and requiring support from the two chambers of Parliament. (Cheers.) The question then comes whether the present advisers of His Excellency the Governor General were justified in recommending the prorogation on the 13th day of August, as if they had not given that advice they would have the sovereign break his word; they would have advised the sovereign to commit a breach of faith against every absent member of Parliament. I can say in the presence of this House, in the presence of the country, and in the presence of the world, if the world were listening to our rather unimportant affairs, that if ever a pledge, if ever a bargain, if ever an agreement or arrangement was made, it was that the House should be prorogued on the 13th day of August. Some of the gentlemen who have spoken, I won't tax my memory as to which of them, have made the constitutional objection that the House never agreed to the prorogation on the 13th August. Sir, this House had nothing to do with it. It is a matter of agreement between the sovereign and the people, it is a matter of prerogative. Did any educated man, any man who knows what the constitution of Canada or what the constitution of England is, believe that I, the First Minister of the Crown, could get up in my place and tell this House that on the 13th of August it would be prorogued, and that on that day there was no real necessity for members being present because it was to be merely a formal meeting; that I a Minister of nearly twenty years standing (hear, hear) who ought to know by practice, and do know by study somewhat of the British constitution, should make that announcement, unless I had got the authority of my master, the sanction of the Crown? As a matter of course, as His Excellency had stated in the answer he made to the gentlemen who waited upon him, I submitted the proposition to His Excellency and took his pleasure upon it,—just as the First Minister in England would take the pleasure of Her Majesty as to the day on which prorogation was to take place.

The Udderzook Murder Trial.

The Udderzook murder trial, now in progress in Westchester, Pa., from the deep mystery surrounding the crime and the thrilling episodes connected with it, takes a prominent place even among the remarkable criminal causes of the day. The labor of the prosecution thus far has been to prove the identity of the remains of the man who was found to have been murdered with those of W. S. Goss, over whose mysterious disappearance from his home in Baltimore, it will be remembered, there has been much vague speculation, as well as some protracted litigation. The fact that Udderzook held policies on Goss's life, and was therefore to be materially benefited by his death, first pointed the finger of suspicion toward Udderzook; and this circumstance, together with others even more unfavorable to the accused, led to his arrest and arraignment on the charge of being Goss's murderer, after having been unsuccessful in his suit against the life insurance companies. The evidence so far during the trial has strongly fortified the cause of the prosecution. The ring found upon the mutilated remains, the fragments of clothing about the body, and marks upon his person, have all been identified as having belonged to Goss. A photograph of the deceased, and other effects found in the house where Udderzook had persuaded his victim to hide himself, for the purpose of defrauding the insurance companies, have also been recognized by Goss's friends. All these facts and other testimony, equally damaging to the accused, are sworn to by over a hundred witnesses, nearly all of whom were personally acquainted with the prisoner's supposed victim. Notwithstanding the apparently unyielding chain of evidence which has been drawn around him, however, the prisoner maintains an air of innocence, and his counsel are confident of a verdict of acquittal. His friends and relatives, among whom are a large number of ladies, throng the court room daily, and not a few scenes have been witnessed well calculated to impress the minds of the occupants of the jurors' box.

International Tonnage.

The Norwegian Government has decided upon adopting the English rule of gross tonnage, but the exact date of its practical application has not yet been announced, nor is it yet known which rule of estimating the allowance for engine room, &c., will be employed by them. This further extension of the principle of an international tonnage derives an additional importance from the fact that the old Norwegian rule was by far the best in use by any continental Government, and the only one based upon sound principles. If, for the sake of uniformity and the advantages attending it, the Norwegians have at last determined to give up what was on the whole a fair system of measurement, there is every reason to hope that the remaining maritime powers will soon abandon the methods still used by them. Norway is now the fourth nation whose acceptance of the English rule will date from the current year.

The Pacific Railway.

All the Civil Engineers on the St. Lawrence district of the Intercolonial Railway have received orders to transfer their services to the Pacific Railway survey, with the exception of Mr. Hazlewood, the energetic and popular District Engineer at Rimouski, who is not to leave till next spring, and Mr. George P. Bliss, C. E., his assistant, who, it is expected, will be appointed to the Father Point harbour of refuge survey. The line runs through a beautifully picturesque country. The opening of the section to Rimouski in August has afforded greatly increased facilities to the trade of that quiet little town, bringing the people of Rimouski, Metis, and the district at large within much easier reach of Quebec and Montreal.

On Monday evening between 8 and 9 o'clock the school-house in Bridgetown, N. S., was entered by some persons unknown, who tore down the maps, upset the desks, broke several panes of glass in the windows and carried away all the books of the school. The books were subsequently found strewn along the road or in the river. This is the second time the school-house had been visited in this manner within three weeks.

THE "MARITIME FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE" is the most perfect and complete Family Knitting Machine in the world, and will do all kinds of knitting with coarse or fine woollen yarn, cotton, silk or linen. It will knit twenty thousand stitches in one minute. Retail price only Thirty Dollars. Agents are wanted for all sections of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island. Priced circulars for agents, instructions and all information furnished by Messrs. Hall & Hanington, of this city, who are sole agents for the Maritime Provinces.

Pure Confections.

Purchasers of candies, either for retail or for their own use, should always call for those manufactured at the Victoria Steam Confectionery Works. Messrs. Woodburn & Co. are determined to sustain their reputation for making a pure article. See advt. on this page. tf

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— do Lee's Opera House
Sydney Coal— T McCarthy & Son
Consolidated E & N A R— H D McLeod
Notice— Wm M Kelley
Money Lost— A J Armstrong
TRIBUNES Wanted—
Chlorate Potassa Lozenges— Hanington Bros
Leeches— do
Public Notice— J Howe
do do
do do
Boots and Shoes— E Frost & Co

AUCTIONS.

Notice of Sale— E McLeod
Insolvent Act of 1869— E McLeod
Clothing, &c— E H Lester

TO ADVERTISERS IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.—Messrs. Wood, Jaquays & Co., Montreal. are authorized to act as agents for the TRIBUNE.

Special Notice.

The coin, or Dominion scrip, to the amount of fifty cents, must accompany marriage notices to insure their insertion.

On First Page: Men and Things at Ottawa.

On Fourth Page: Poetry; and Notes and News.

Brevities.

The Calvin Church tea-meeting this evening will be a very enjoyable affair.

Michael Murphy of Horsfield street lost a horse last night. It dropped dead in Dock street.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.—Mr. Carson Flood has secured the services of Mr. C. E. Bourne, of Boston, a practical pianoforte builder and tuner. Orders left at the Warerooms, No. 75 Prince Wm. street, will be attended to in the order received.

Missionary Meeting.

The meeting last evening in the Centenary Church was highly interesting, tho' the attendance was not very large. A number of resolutions were moved and spoken to by different clergymen and laymen. The chair was occupied by Captain Prichard, and the choir furnished some choice music. To-night a similar meeting is to be held in the Germain street Methodist Church at which Mr. S. G. Blizzard will preside.

Victoria Hotel.

The arrangements for permanent boarders at the Victoria Hotel for the coming winter months will be unsurpassed by any hotel on this continent, and we understand that a great number of families and private individuals are taking advantage of its first class accommodation, which is being offered at reasonable rates.

AQUARELLE Vignettes and Miniatures at NOTMAN'S.

Lee's Opera House.

"Little Snooze" and "The two Buzzards" were played last night for the first time. In the latter piece Miss Lucetta Cambridge made her first appearance, and will no doubt prove quite an acquisition to the company, while Miss Dinsmore was as pleasing as usual. To-night Prof. Harry appears, and will perform some wonderful tricks.

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 W. K. Crawford, King street.

NEW DESIGNS of Ivory Frames at NOTMAN'S.

The Episcopal Synod.

The Synod in session at the Stone Church has been engaged for three days discussing new canons. The Bishop has been present at every session, and the most distinguished men of the denomination have taken part in the debates. Every subject presented has been earnestly discussed, and a desire has been exhibited by both laymen and ministers to have the new canons satisfactory to all parties. Some of the delegates were obliged to leave for home this morning, and the Synod will probably adjourn after this evening's session.

Stock's Machine Oil, the best and cheapest lubricator in the market, will not congeal or freeze in the coldest weather. Sold by W. H. Olive, 110 Prince Wm. street. t f

The circulation of the DAILY TRIBUNE *is rapidly increasing.*

County Court.

The jury in the case of Blake vs. DeVeber, yesterday afternoon returned a verdict of $197.44, the full amount claimed for the plaintiff.

Belyea v.s. Fisher resulted in a verdict of $60, for the plaintiff.

This morning the Court met at the usual hour. There was no case for trial, and the Court adjourned, after sitting eight days, and disposing of twenty civil and three criminal causes.

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. au 8

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO SELL advertise in THE DAILY TRIBUNE and secure the benefit of its large circulation.

Fire Alarms.

The curtains in Mr. James Lawton's house, corner of Union and Germain street, catching fire last evening about 6 o'clock, caused an alarm to be sounded from box 3. No damage except the destruction of the curtains was done.

An alarm was also sounded about 10 o'clock, from Jeffreys Hill, on account of a fire discovered in a coal shed. A few buukets of water extinguished the fire without any damage being done.

PORTRAITS finished in India Ink and Crayon at NOTMAN'S.

The Doyle Murder.

The inquest on Doyle was commenced yesterday at 2 o'clock, at the Public Hospital. The jury was empannelled and the body viewed, after which they adjourned until evening, to give time for *post mortem* to be held. The body was then removed to the dead house, where Dr. Barteaux made the examination. At the inquest no new evidence was obtained to throw any light on the tragedy. H. Harvey, Miss Anderson and Dr. Barteaux were the only witnesses. The bullet which was removed from his brain at the *post mortem* was quite flattened. The jury returned a verdict that the man came to his death by his own hand on Sunday the 2nd inst. The body of Mrs. Doyle was yesterday morning laid in the outer room of the dead house, and the man's placed in the inner. There was nothing attractive about his face, but, on the contrary, the features and expression are repulsive. His dark red hair is thick and long, and his beard is closely cut. Every time the dead house was opened yesterday there were numerous visitors to gaze upon the murdered woman. Many persons were admitted by Doctor Earle and Mr. Calvin Powers, of all ages and sizes. About three o'clock school children filled the street and as many as possible were allowed to enter and see the woman. This morning also, the same eager crowd loitered round the door, and looked in upon the bodies. A telegram was received by Dr. Earle, asking that the remains of Mrs. Doyle be sent to her brother in Napanee, Ont., and they will be forwarded by to-night's train. Doyle will be buried here unless word is received from his friends in River John.

Inflammation of the Lungs.

CLIFTON, N. B., 17th February, 1873.

Sir,—In behalf of my family, I wish to acknowledge a debt of gratitude I owe Mr. James I. Fellows. My daughter had been ill with inflammation of the lungs, had raised large quantities of blood and purulent matter, attended with every symptoms of consumption. After obtaining the attendance of two eminent physicians, who afforded her no relief, she was persuaded to try Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites. Upon taking two bottles we had every reason to believe she would be cured. Her physician was surprised to find her improvement so rapid, and advised her to continue its use, which she did until her complete recovery. Two years have elapsed, during which time she has neither taken nor required any medicine, enjoying good health, and urges all who are afflicted with any lung or chest trouble to use the Hypo, without fail.

My wife, also having been in bad health for some time, and having had typhoid fever in December last, which left her much prostrated, was advised by the physicians to use this remedy to build her up. Before taking half a bottle she found herself much benefited, and still continues to use it.

I believe, under kind Providence, Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites has been the means of restoring both my wife and daughter, and I hope the afflicted will avail themselves of its use, for although it is widely used, I think its value is not appreciated. Yours, truly,

JOSEPH A. EVANS.

City Police Court.

Business was very dull at the Police Court this morning. Two women were the only ones arrested for being drunk

Margaret Phillips was charged with being drunk in Mill street, she confessed, and was fined $6, or two months in the Penitentiary.

Margaret Addison was another unfortunate, she was arrested in Sheffield street, and the same penalty was imposed.

Susan Colwell was charged with using abusive language to Mary Hickney. The evidence was quite sufficient to sustain the charge, and Mrs. Colwell was fined $6.

Patrick Halpin and Alexander Christie were charged with encumbering the street with lumber and bricks on South side of Queen Square. They are contractors for the new house being built there, and were using more of the street than their permit allowed them to. They were each fined $8, but the fine will stand if the street is kept passable.

Six sailors belonging to the British bark Caroline, were charged with desertion by Capt. Howe. They were articled seamen from St. John to Liverpool. The vessel was obliged to put back for repairs and the men left the ship. The Captain appeared this morning and said as the vessel would probably be here some six weeks he did not wish to keep the men and would discharge them. The men left the Court delighted at the generous action of the Captain.

Railway Tickets for *Halifax, Shediac* and *intermediate Stations* on the *Intercolonial Railway. Through Tickets* for *Montreal, Quebec, Bathurst, Miramichi,* and other *North Shore Ports* per Rothesay Castle and *Gulf Ports steamers. For P. E. Island* per *Company's steamers,* and also for all points in *Canada* and the *United States,* per *Railway, &c.,* can now be obtained with *Time Tables, Maps* and *general Railway information, at Hall & Hanington's General Ticket Agency,* 51 *Prince William Street,* opposite *Eastern Express Office.*

A Portland Prodigal.

There is a prodigal son in the Town of Portland. He scorns his father's house and the comforts therein offered him, preferring rather to live out of doors, and stop in old barns and hay-mows than in the bed offered him at home. Night after night, day after day, had he been absent, and unlike the prodigal of old, he would not return. The father has bought several fatted calves to *fete* him, if he should return, but he would not do anything of the kind. The calves grew lean waiting for the wanderer's return, and were killed and sold as veal in the market. He would would not come to his father's house, and the old man got his dander up, because he knew he was wandering round, and would bring disgrace on the family, so he engaged a policeman to hunt him up and take him to the Station. The lynx-eyed officer of the law found him and placed him under arrest. Then and only then the wanderer saw the error of his way, and promised to return to his father's house, and never to sleep in a barn again when he could get a bed, nor feed on hay when he could get roast veal. And Christopher McDonald, the father, took his son Luke, the wanderer, to his house again.