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EVERITT & BUTLER

The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 21, 1872.

Our Public Men.

We have no doubt that very many of our readers, even those who have no personal knowledge of Sir John A. Macdonald or John Hilyard Cameron, were gratified with the eloquent terms in which the latter eulogized his Leader, in the House of Commons, a few evenings ago, as republished in Saturday's Tribune.

Mr. Cameron's speech was received with great satisfaction by a majority of the Commons, and it has been passed with great pleasure throughout Canada. All who are aware of the services and abilities of Sir John, employed in behalf of Canada, first, and his Party, in the second instance, know that Mr. Cameron did not exaggerate; and as the tendency of politicians is to under rate and suspect each other, this statement of fact comes as a surprise and a pleasure, all the more welcome because so entirely unexpected.

It is safe to assert in this connection that the treatment of our public men, — those who, casting aside all thought of pecuniary gain for themselves, labor with a proper ambition to lead the people, and, at the same time, promote the public good, — is seldom generous or strictly fair. A constituency or a party generally expects too much of its representative. It is a leader among his fellows, both from his ability and his devotion. It generally expects its cooperation of his duty and its own interests to be strictly followed, without sufficiently considering his circumstances and Parliamentary associations and the requirements of other sections of the Country or the Party. In too many instances public men have been condemned for not exceeding the popular will, when it was absolutely impossible for them to do so.

It is not censuring the views of one section or Province to prevail against the wishes of all the others — for not obtaining patronage or lavish expenditures for their constituencies when there was none procurable — for not advancing the supposed interests of particular individuals when there were opposed to the interests of the rest of their constituents — and for not moulding the policy of their Government in the teeth of the opposition of three-fourths of their colleagues.

Again, public men are not infrequently condemned for not being sufficiently zealous in fact they are constantly seeking to accomplish what will do the public good, with a full knowledge of facts and circumstances, and with the approval of their constituents, who have not their means of information, believe to be injudicious. In the latter case, time and experience sometimes justify the leaders' policy. It is generally only after the fact that the public know that the course pursued has been driven from public life. In Sir John A. Macdonald's case, he has lived to see all the leading measures of his administration have borne fruit, and to see the high honor of many of our public men, who are actually charged with the administration of public affairs, that they, like Sir John A. Macdonald, have maintained their integrity, and have not left public life as richer, rather poorer, than when they entered it. This has been particularly the case in New Brunswick. None of our leading public men have made money by politics — all, in fact, have lost money by holding public positions; whereas had they devoted their talents exclusively to Trade they might have achieved wealth. Even in the case of those who have held office continuously, it is safe to say that they have "covered their expenses." We hope this will continue to be the fact. It is most undesirable — it bespeaks the ruin both of public men and their country, when public works, special infatuation in regard to tariffs, or those other means of making gain which offer such temptations to the weak and dishonest, are turned to account to swell the monetary resources of the

Wines. When steam is up and the barrels lighted, the factory is a busy scene of ingenious industry well worth visiting, and the visitor gets a surprising notion of the force that steam and machinery can exert. Some of the machines are very briar — a hundred handed. Mr. Risteen employs at present some ten hands, and his orders come chiefly from the counties of York and Carleton, and from Gagetown to the Robique. He has supplied a great part of the fittings for the new Temperance Hall, and three fine stores below it on York street, and for Mr. Gibson's church and school house at Maryville, and new orders are always coming in.

JOHNSON AND ROSS carry on a combined cabinet making and house joining factory at the upper end of Brunswick street, their workshop and painting and finishing shops being the old Frewill Baptist Chapel, and their machine shop in the rear of Mr. Geo. Todd's Foundry on King street. This factory has been at work for two years, and we are told that the demand for its manufactures is so great that it is pushed to supply it. This firm all their bedsteads and their sashes, their tables and their window frames, their chairs and their bedsteads, in Fredericton, and send them all over the Province, and even, they say, to St. John, as they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be manufactured there. They employ 14 hands, twelve horse power, and their engine is in the rear of Todd's, in three stories in height. On the ground floor the heavy sawing and planing are done; on the second floor there are smaller planing, and variety of moulding machines, a number of lathes, gages, and bedstead bending and boring machines, upright and horizontal saws, &c.; on the third floor there are a rip saw, a turning lathe, and a jig saw, on a new construction, combining altogether a great deal of mechanical ingenuity and power. When it is considered that these steam furniture and sash factories have, as has been said, created their own market, and that there is a large and increasing demand for their articles in many of the Counties, it is presumptive evidence that the country people are in pretty comfortable circumstances, and that the country is seemingly prospering materially.

Latest from the Newfoundland Seal Fishery.

A DISASTROUS SEASON — GREAT LOSS OF LIFE. We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter received from St. John's, N. F. — "The Sealers had a hard time of it in April, — Gales, Fog, Snow, and Ice. The Nimble was the first to return from a second trip, unfortunately without seals. When on the coast of the old seals off Belle Isle Straits, and with a fair prospect of success, signals of distress were discovered on shore about Belle Harbor, Labrador. On sending ashore to ascertain the cause, it was found there were the crews of the 'Steamer Bloodhound' and 'Retriever' and brig had been wrecked. The crews of both were providentially being saved and got safe to land. Not so, however, those of the 'Huntman' (brigantine) Capt. Robt. Daw, who, with his son and crew, were wrecked on the coast of Belle Isle. The crew of the 'Huntman' were launched into the sea by the waves of the sea, and some breaking shoals off Belle Harbor. The 'Rescue', Capt. Samuel Dyer, was within a few yards of the wreck, and was unable to help. Indeed, that the same sea which lifted the other on the rocks swept the latter past, with loss of rudder and some other damage. The four survivors of the 'Huntman' were rescued, and were brought to St. John's. The following day the 'Nimrod' fell in with the 'Rescue', and towed her into the shelter of Belle Isle to enable them to fit a temporary rudder.

IT WAS A STRANGE COINCIDENCE, that on that very day twelve months, the 'Nimrod' brought in the shipwrecked crew of the 'Deerhound'. Capt. Jno. Bartlett, she also brought in the crew of the 'Bloodhound'. Capt. Isaac Bartlett, some of the same men who were in the former vessel were again saved from the latter.

All this is not very profitable for either ship or master, but every man deserves recognition for services rendered in saving life, I think Captain Peter Cummins is prominently entitled to it. Last year he brought home 40 and 50 men home, after landing the men to resume the voyage; so the ship is laid up for the season.

The 'Lion' and 'Eagle' came in last week for the first time, the former with about 3000 old and young seals, the latter about 1000 gulf seals; they were both unfortunately jammed till late in the spring. The 'Ranger' and 'Ward' arrived on Saturday last from a second trip, the former with 1400, the latter 1000, old seals chiefly, tempestuous weather and scarcity of ice operated against them. Three steamers are still out and several sailing vessels, and fears are entertained for their safety. Altogether it has been a most disastrous voyage.

The Scotch sealing fleet is reported home with the value of Newfoundland Seal Oil. From a Newfoundland paper we take the following additional particulars of the loss of the 'HUNTMAN'.

During the evening the 'Huntman' had forged some distance ahead of the other vessels. At that time none of the fleet were aware of the vicinity of any danger. About midnight the vessel was struck and plied darkness, a sea broke on the ill-fated 'Huntman', leaving her bodily on the Fish Hook, where she commenced breaking up immediately. Just as she struck, and as the black face of the rock loomed to leeward, three of the crew jumped over the weather side with

the hope of escaping, but no sooner had they cleared the side than they were killed and run over by the rafting lee. The rafting party, 30 men then took to the rigging, but had not been there many minutes ere both masts went overboard about 6 feet from the deck, and then commenced a storm of the most intense horror. In five minutes but a few shrouds before had been comprehending themselves on their apparently prosperous voyage and looking forward to a speedy termination, were left alive; and of that number but three reached the shore, either arms, legs, or ribs broken. The entire seventeen, notwithstanding their fearful injuries and regardless of pain, actually crawled a distance of half a mile on the ice to the 'Rescue'.

The following vessels were also lost on the same day, 'Delphin', 'Lord Clyde', 'Glerose' and 'Brothers'.

A Masonic Banquet.

A DEEPLY INTERESTING CEREMONY. The Washington Star has the following: "The first public Masonic banquet of children was ever taken place in the district which has passed last night in the chapter chamber, Masonic Temple, in the presence of a large number of Masons, their wives and daughters. The children were an infant son of Dr. Joseph W. Nairn, 32nd degree, and a son of Mr. E. MacGroarty, 18th degree, who were baptized in Mitras Lodge of Perfection, and were the first children of the order in this Masonic jurisdiction. The rite was performed by Thrice Illustrious P. G. M. Albert Pike, assisted by Illustrious J. O. Sinclair, S. G. W., Illustrious H. H. Pike, J. G. W.; C. W. Bennett, grand orator; W. A. Ireland, master of ceremonies; F. E. Hedrich, senior deacon; U. T. Nantz, junior deacon; Rev. Mr. Harris, chaplain; H. J. Markin, secretary; and L. Stoddard, Tyler. The ceremony of Masonic baptism has not been performed in the district and accepted Scottish order. It has been considered by many as an irreligious initiation of the Christian rite of baptism; but well informed Masons know that purification by washing was one of the earliest and most accepted Scottish order. It has been considered by many as an irreligious initiation of the Christian rite of baptism; but well informed Masons know that purification by washing was one of the earliest and most accepted Scottish order. It has been considered by many as an irreligious initiation of the Christian rite of baptism; but well informed Masons know that purification by washing was one of the earliest and most accepted Scottish order.

BRING THE CHILDREN. Their parents and sponsors into the lodge. Soon after the master of ceremonies, followed by one of his assistants bearing a candlestick with three lighted candles — one white, one black and one red — forming a triangle. Following were two assistants, one carrying the child of the father, the other the child of the mother, covered with light blue silk, the child being the child of Mr. MacGroarty, Edward Albert MacGroarty; and behind these came the parents of the children, and the sponsors. The sponsors for the son of Dr. Nairn were Dr. J. B. Gibbs, 32nd degree, and Caroline E. Davis; for Master MacGroarty, Jerome C. Davis, 32nd degree, and Mrs. M. Walker. After a third circuit of the lodge, the procession halted, and the candlestick was placed before the altar, and the children returned to their mothers, who, with their sponsors, took seats in the center of the room.

My soul doth magnify the Lord. After an oration by the master, in which he explained the duties and responsibilities which the lodge was about to assume in conferring the rite, he then asked the fathers, "Are you willing that the child accept these duties?" An affirmative response being given, the master called on the chaplain to invoke the favour and assistance of God, which was done, the breath of the Holy Spirit, he then asked the mothers, "Rejoice, rejoice, rejoice, mothers." The sponsors then took seats near their parents, when the master addressed them in relation to the duties which they were taking upon themselves. After the children, parents and sponsors were conducted forward to the altar, on which water, oil and salt were placed. The master then called the lodge up, descended from the throne, and after a few words addressed to the group, lighted the incense on the altar. After a chant by the choir, the master, dipping their left hands in a basin of perfumed water, and said: "By this symbol I devote thee (in each case) to the service of virtue and truth. May our Father who is in heaven keep thee innocent during this ceremony the choir sang an appropriate ode. The master then took the vessel of perfumed oil, dipped the little finger of his right hand therein, and marked it with a dot on the forehead of each child, saying: "I set upon thy forehead the symbol of wisdom, power and love of God. May He protect and guide thee in the right courses all the days of thy life." The children then replaced the vessel on the altar, and stretching out his hands toward them, he called a blessing upon them. The children and those in charge of them were conducted to their seats, and the choir sang an appropriate ode. The Godmothers then placed them at

THE ALTAR OF ORATION. The following ceremony formed in a circle around them, each with his left hand on his heart and his right hand raised toward heaven. All then knelt and repeated the prayer which is here given to protect the children until their arrival at maturity. After raising the master, the vessel of salt in his hand, repeated the Arab vow which sanctifies the tongue with whom he has vowed salt, and placing a portion of the salt on his tongue said: "With this salt I seal my vow. The vessel was then passed to each brother, who in turn repeated the vow. The children were then invested

with lambkin aprons and each was presented with a Masonic Jewel, the master saying: "In the name and under the auspices of the supreme council, I do proclaim these children consecrated to the service of truth and virtue by Masonic rites and customs of Masonry, to be wards of the Mitras Lodge of Perfection." This was repeated in turn by the venerable grand and senior wardens. After more music, the orator delivered a brief lecture, after which two young ladies, in conformity with a law of Scottish rite, passed among the assemblage and received contributions from all who chose to give, the sum so collected to be given by the grand almoner to him, the source from which it comes, in pursuance of inviolable custom, not to be made known. A closing chant concluded the ceremonies.

LOCALS. The English Mail, which put into Sydney, Cape Breton, on the way to Quebec, was received by the 'Empress' last night and was delivered at the Post Office early this morning. The mail by the 'Hibernian' was also received yesterday. The Evangelical Alliance in the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-night. Rev. N. McKay will deliver an address. The meeting last night was very interesting. The 'Empress' will leave her wharf on Friday morning, the 24th inst. (Queen's Birthday) at the usual hour, for Digby and Annapolis, at one fare. Tickets go to return until Monday, now occupy the route in a day or two. The River Boat. The engine of the new Ferry Boat was tested this morning at her wharf; it worked satisfactorily. She will be put on the route in a day or two. The River Boat. The engine of the new Ferry Boat was tested this morning at her wharf; it worked satisfactorily. She will be put on the route in a day or two. The River Boat. The engine of the new Ferry Boat was tested this morning at her wharf; it worked satisfactorily. She will be put on the route in a day or two.

By Telegraph.

British and Foreign.

(By Telegraph to Associated Press.)

Berlin, May 20.

The Imperial Army Band, by consent of the Emperor, will sail for America to take part in the World's Peace Jubilee at Boston.

New York, May 21.

The Biglin brothers defeated the Couler crew on the Schuylkill race yesterday in the five mile race for \$1,000 a side; time 33 minutes 1 second.

Arkansas River has overflowed its banks near Little Rock; damage estimated at \$50,000.

Labor strikes in New York have assumed immense proportions and seriously affected the building interests.

Strike in New York is practically at an end.

'Boss' carpenters and master masons last night decided to yield to the demands of the workmen, give nine and ten hours pay for eight hours work.

The concession was not a willing one on their part, but they were driven to it by existing contracts, which must be filled.

Other trades which are already represented in strikes and those about to join in it will probably be generally successful.

Warner's block, the Irvine House, Roosevelt's stable and other buildings in Flint, Mich., were burned on Saturday; loss \$140,000; insurance \$50,000.

The Upper Provinces.

(SPECIAL TO EVENING PAPERS.)

Montreal, May 21.

Hon. Mr. Huntington sailed for England yesterday to place a new mine on the market.

In Toronto on 4th June the anniversary of the birth of George the Fourth will be celebrated by Free Masons and other Societies.

Barnhart, proof reader on the 'Mail', broke his leg by a fall on Saturday night.

Cornwall, May 21.

Allen, Mayor of this town, has been bound over to keep the peace in consequence of his persistent attacks on the editor of the 'Freelancer'.

City Police Court.

The calm after Monday morning's punishment of Saturday night drunkards, did not come this morning at the Palace of Justice, but instead the appearance of the variety troupe, in white faces, was not 'fair to see,' but otherwise as the case turned out to be, John Bartlett was the first on the roll of honor, he was not a scared hero, but he was scared, bit and gougled Edward Wilkins, one of the new policemen, his meat cost him \$6.

Phobe Byles, over whose alabaster head 49 summers, have passed, professed to be the victim of the Grand New Hotel, No. charge.

Stephen Hanlon, one of one of Hanlon's combination, threw his arms out, as if he were a politician making an eloquent speech, and had fetched up against another man's nose. Fee charged \$10.

Martin McDonald for recharging Hanlon's impudently also paid \$10 for his session ticket.

John Fleming, who invaded the sanctity of the North Ward, he had to do much 'old rye' aboard, found out that \$6 was the price paid to see the 'bulls and beams' of that locality.

Ellen Paddock, with all the unrestrained ardor of 45 summers, took in a cargo of benediction, and while under the influence of that cheerful fluid thought she was a professor of fisticuffs. The husband of 'La Belle Helene' was the victim. The magistrate tempering justice with mercy, let her go home to the quiet circles of domestic bliss once more. No charge and no cents.

The gentle William Stubbs, got drunk, and wandering through Drury's Lane, imagined that unsavory locality, was Boffin's Bower, or some other sweet place. He paid \$6 for his first appearance 'on any stage.'

Wm. Jenner, who is no relation to the great small fox Jenner, overcome by the heat, was unable to walk, though 28 years had elapsed since he came into the world, cost him \$4.

Somebody describing the Woodhull Convention in New York says that at the close 'she was in ecstasy, and so was her sister, Miss Clifton. Her face beamed under her high-crowned Neapolitan blacker hat. She shook hands with the gentlemen enthusiastically. The ladies kissed her and embraced her, kissed each other, and kissed her again. I never before saw so much kissing and hugging in public, nor for that matter, in private either. Men were not afraid to pass hands and women who were not their wives, and women indulged in political speculation till they were tired.'

An inventive Kentucky freedwoman has done away with hen monopolies forever by hatching a brood of live chickens under her stove.

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