

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE,
55 and 57 King Street.

EVERITT & BUTLER
HAVE now the largest portion of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS opened, and would respectfully ask the attention of
COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
LUMBERMEN,
RAILWAY CONTRACTORS,
SHIPBUILDERS,
MILLINERS,
TAILORS,
PEDLARS,
to their stock, which is well assorted in every department. The Goods will be offered at the lowest prices, and on liberal terms.

EVERITT & BUTLER.
BUSINESS NOTICE.
The Taverns Closing Room is the southern half of the Office of Mr. George Phillips, Broker, Prince William street. It is centrally situated, being near the City Hall, the Banks, News Room, Express Office, Chubb's Corner and Ferry landing. Advertisements for the Taverns should be left at the Counting Room before 11 A. M.

The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 27, 1872.
The Pacific Railway Bill.

Carriers yesterday introduced and explained the Government Bill for building the Pacific Railway. The road will start at Lake Nipissing and be 2,700 miles long; it will be built by a Company or amalgamation of Companies; the Government will aid it by a money grant of \$30,000,000, and 50,000,000 acres of land. The lands will be taken in alternate blocks to the width of 30 miles along the Railway, which would amount to 24,500,000 acres, leaving 15,500,000 to be taken from other parts of the Dominion. As the Dominion owns no land except west of Ontario, it is possible that it may eventually desire to buy portions of the land owned by the Province. The attitude of the Opposition in Parliament will be regarded with a considerable amount of interest. The *Telegraph's* despatch says on this point—

"Mackenzie briefly pointed out some objections to the scheme, but did not indicate any particular line of opposition. He said the proposed grant would swallow up all the best lands of the country; that to all lands would keep out immigration and besides, a large portion of the land belonged to Ontario, and the Dominion Parliament had no control over it."
The *News* telegram says—
Mackenzie opposed the Bill as being framed in the interests of the Province organized to share the burden of building this road. He condemned the land grant, contending that it would give to a monopoly most, if not all, of the fertile lands in the Northwest, and retard the settlement of the country. He believed it should give free grants to settlers at all hazards.
There appear to be two rival companies or combinations of land at present, one to secure the agreement with the Government, one led by Hugh Allan and his friends, of Montreal, and supposed to be backed up by Sir George Carter; the other is manipulated by Senator Macpherson of Toronto, a great friend of the Premier. Messrs. Galt, Brydges, Pope, and other leading railway men are mixed up with one or other of the Companies. It is quite possible that the rival combinations may come to an agreement to unite their forces. The scheme is of the most stupendous magnitude, involving the weightiest interests, and deserving of the most serious consideration.

Correspondence.
We surrender a considerable portion of our space to-day to Correspondence on a variety of topics, including "The Vagaries of Temperance," "The Sabbath," "Early Closing," and so forth. We should have been better pleased if the writers who have been discussing the comparative merits of dry goods clerks and grocers clerks, had kept more closely to the text, which was supposed to have been the propriety of closing the dry goods stores at 6 p. m., five days in the week all the year round. Personalities in a discussion of this kind intended to serve a public purpose ought to be carefully eschewed, and the proposal debated on its merits alone. Several of our correspondents, taking advantage of the wide latitude which we have felt disposed to allow them, have wandered wide of the subject and indulged in reflections that can not possibly be of public advantage. Let us have a return to the original topic and a cessation of hostilities as between two important departments of trade. We sympathize with the Early Closing movement, and we trust employers will discover that their interests and buyers' interests can be as well served by closing at 6 p. m. as at 8, or 5, as we believe to be capable of as clear demonstration in St. John as in Glasgow or London. Many employers, too, believe this to be a fact; but the difficulty appears to be to secure unanimity of action among the trade as a body. To ensure this the efforts of the employees should be directed towards inducing employers to call a meeting of their own and giving the subject due consideration. A half hour's interchange of sentiment among employers would satisfy them that they could not possibly be losers, while their clerks would be gainers in important particulars.

On Thursday we published a short editorial asking fair play for Mr. Elder from the other members of the Press; and this morning Mr. Elder responds by publishing in *The Telegraph* the following misrepresentation of *THE TRIBUNE* from the *Fredericton Express*—
"We are surprised at the manner in which the claims of Mr. Elder to a seat in the House of Commons are treated by the *St. John Press*. The *Globe* does not disguise its unfriendliness. The *Tribune* is now neutral than friendly, and the *News* is openly hostile."
We presume that all who do not pronounce as ones for Mr. Elder to be treated as "unfriendly," and if that can be ascertained by the consistency as a whole must be applied to be placed under the ban.

the language they use toward the grocers, and other clerks outside of the Dry Goods business.
Now, Mr. Editor, the clerks all want to bring about the one great end, which is to have all of the stores both dry goods and grocery and all other places of business in which there are business clerks required, close up at six o'clock five evenings in the week, and the other Saturday night they are willing to remain till nine or ten o'clock if the business requires their services, during which time they will of course endeavour to give all their time and abilities to their employers' interests; which if carried out will not diminish the business in the least, and will at the same time afford the clerks of all classes an opportunity of having out door exercise, and enjoying themselves as they choose.

As for the individual signing himself J. M., writing as he does, he only shows ignorance, and a desire to impose on the clerks in his employ, which most certainly deprive them of the respect for him that they would have if they were treated like clerks or another. The generality of the proposition baffles anything like close criticism. Therefore when we hear the time honored phrase we must for a moment apparently doubtingly, but the difficulty of reading and proving it is not a free country appearing insupportable, we are compelled to surrender and acknowledge the force of the statement. It is remarkable, however, that this freedom of the country is always represented as claiming the right to be the most important time. Let your freedom be sealed—your privacy invaded—your reputation blackened; if the aggressor is only desirous to avoid the penalty of the law, or happens, (which is quite as good) to be afflicted with the *res angustæ domi*, (a polite way of putting "out at the elbows") why then you are sure to be reminded of the freedom of the country, which is always claiming the right to be the most important time. Let your freedom be sealed—your privacy invaded—your reputation blackened; if the aggressor is only desirous to avoid the penalty of the law, or happens, (which is quite as good) to be afflicted with the *res angustæ domi*, (a polite way of putting "out at the elbows") why then you are sure to be reminded of the freedom of the country, which is always claiming the right to be the most important time.

Vagaries of Temperance.
Ma. Editor.—That this is a free country most people have been assured at one time or another. The generality of the proposition baffles anything like close criticism. Therefore when we hear the time honored phrase we must for a moment apparently doubtingly, but the difficulty of reading and proving it is not a free country appearing insupportable, we are compelled to surrender and acknowledge the force of the statement. It is remarkable, however, that this freedom of the country is always represented as claiming the right to be the most important time. Let your freedom be sealed—your privacy invaded—your reputation blackened; if the aggressor is only desirous to avoid the penalty of the law, or happens, (which is quite as good) to be afflicted with the *res angustæ domi*, (a polite way of putting "out at the elbows") why then you are sure to be reminded of the freedom of the country, which is always claiming the right to be the most important time.

Ma. Editor, the clerks can obtain from their employers the privileges they want, and we are not at all desirous that they should be actuated by honest principles, how much better it would be for all to trust I have not forgotten to mention that it is impossible for one man to do all, or to live without his neighbour.
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To the Editor of the Daily Tribune.
There was no necessity for "Grocer's Clerk" to pile on the agony in the shape he attempted to day. There is no denying that in the present crisis the dry goods clerks are being treated with sympathy in the Early Closing movement from grocers and their clerks, and this, I think, is largely owing to the nature of their business. Grocers, as a rule, are not in the habit of carrying on a large amount of business which requires rather more of patience and roughness and physical strength than of "brain power." They often are called on to handle dry goods; such as the rough character of their occupation is not, however, unpleasant details, from which dry goods men are fortunately exempt. The dry goods business has an elevating tendency, as it brings the best of the human mind into contact with gentlemen and refined ladies; whereas in grocers' shops it is generally the servants who buy for the family wants. There is a tendency to be met in their person among one class there is not in the other—the business requires them to give special attention to dress; but it is not so with the grocer's clerk who would destroy a good suit of clothes in 48 hours; and of temperance in dealing with their occupation. It is not, therefore, very surprising that the grocer's dress so shabby; it would indeed be singular if it was otherwise. However, I hope the grocer clerks are not going to oppose the Early Closing movement because they have had a little plain speaking in the newspapers. They were not at our meeting, because ours was particularly a dry goods meeting; but if we succeeded in our efforts, we may have their meeting and do as we have done, and all will yet be well.

Thanking you for giving so much room to these communications,
Yours, YARDSTICK.
Friday evening 6 o'clock.
Ma. Editor.—I observed in Thursday's *Tribune* a communication signed "Yardstick." It brought the blush to my cheek to think that one professing to advocate the dry goods "Early Closing movement" should so forget himself as to make such a degrading attack on a respectable class of our citizens. I would like to ask him if he has any "friends" in the grocery business? I know not whether Mr. Yardstick is an employee of any of our dry goods merchants or not; if so, he is evidently gets several pay, as he seems deeply interested in saving the "extra hour." It may be he is an employee of the "Precious Necessity," whom he addresses to despise, in the shape of a "To be headed grocer's clerk." If so, he has proved an apt scholar in copying his "boss's" traits, for he evidently has a soul as lean as his "apparent employer's" who has his brother clerks in the move they have made, and their turn will come next. I should like to see his photograph, and am sure some of the "towns" would probably find it too lean to cast a shadow—always enough to cut through a deal door—by he cannot in conscience feel on such substantial as "groceries." I would soon spot the whole thing, if I will not trespass upon your space by

recounting the benefits to be derived from "early closing," as they are apparent to every intelligent person in the community; and I feel assured that we will have the approbation of every sensible merchant in the city who will insert the above, I remain
Yours, very truly, TARA.

Another Saboteur.
The last rehearsal of the Concert of the 1871-2 that will be given by the Choral Society, is fixed for Monday evening, in St. David's Church School-room, commencing at 8 o'clock, as per advt in to-day's *Tribune*. There will be an Opening Dinner at the Grand Central Hotel, Mr. John Crawford proprietor, on Tuesday next. A Committee has all the necessary arrangements in charge, and a limited number of tickets will have been issued. Mr. A. G. Willis is Secretary. A good time is expected.

A Girouard, Esq., M. P. P., of Kent, who has been in town for some days, left for home yesterday. He does a general business on the Buctouche River with Mr. Cormier. Mr. Girouard reports that the lumbering operations carried on here on Buctouche during the past season have been small.
Up River Boats.
The "David Weston" and "Rothesay," both advertised to start for Fredericton this morning, did not leave. About twenty five miles up, the "David Weston" has a report that she is a stretch of ice which reports put at from one to seven miles long. This is a solid mass as yet from bank to bank of the river, and has not moved an inch. The river is all clear and green with it. The "Ida Whittier" and "Gassell" have already left Fredericton for Woodstock.

Lists of Electors.
The City and County of St. John, for use in the Municipal Election, are being printed by Mr. G. W. Day, and will be ready for press in a few days. Candidates will not need to send in their names until the 1st of May. What are not actually required.
Rev. James Bennett.
will preach in St. John Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening the second of a series of sermons to young men. Subject, "The Perils of Young Men." The public are invited.
Yours &c.
will bring before the Judges of the Supreme Court what he holds is a misapprehension of Civic motives,—the payment of \$100 each annually to the Councilors: The whole amount involved is about \$12,000.
Stamers.
The steamer New England arrived here from Portland this morning about 12 o'clock. This is an extra trip made for the purpose of bringing down a large amount of goods and freight that had accumulated at Portland. She leaves again this evening for Boston to enable her to make her regular trip to this port by Tuesday next.

The Ferry Floats.
The tugboat *St. George* was employed, at low water this morning, in a second attempt to draw the stumps which obstructed the approach to the Boats on this side, and was successful. New piles are being driven along the line of the new wharf which has been added, and everything is expected to be completed for the new boat by the time the freight is over. The *Changany* will be put on to-morrow and will run until the *Western Extension* takes her place.
What is it?
There is a considerable amount of enquiry as to the object of a recommendation of the Market Committee to erect a stone building on the corner of Market and Charlotte streets. Why? For what purpose is it required? Who are the promoters of the scheme? Why was it introduced at the very first meeting of the new Board? How long has it been hatching? And why has such studious silence been preserved on this subject to the last moment? What does it all mean? Was the exhibition of Council proceedings in yesterday morning's papers; and we among the rest would like to know.

Shedias Harbor Open.
Captain Leach of the "Rothesay Castle" which is lying at Shedias having a new boiler put in and other repairs effected on her, states that Shedias harbor is free of ice, and as far as the eye can reach the gulf is clear. But outside there is yet considerable floating ice, which will take a good south westerly breeze to carry out to sea. It is thought that early next week unimpeded navigation will prevail. This will be good news to merchants who are looking with great anxiety for clear harbors on the North Shore.
Merchants' Exchange.
The following despatches were received at the Exchange to-day—
Montreal, April 26.—Flour at Liverpool, 27s. a 37s. 6d. Red Wheat, 11s. 1d. a 11s. 5d.
New York Flour Market 5 and 10 cents better, rather more doing—Common to good Extra State \$7.05 a \$7.80.
Port, \$13.80 new.
Grain freights 4d.
Montreal flour market quiet. Western States and Welland Canal \$6.20 a \$6.25.
New York, April 27.—Gold opened at 119 1/2 a 119 1/2.
City Police Court.
Three men, respectable looking, and ashamed apparently of their position, were in the dock at 10 o'clock to-morrow. They were set opposite their names. A short but expressive condemnation.
We gather 'em in, we gather 'em in. Said the red headed policeman.
Edward Beaver, 23, N. B., drunk, fined \$5.
John Appleton, 23, England, drunk on Sheffield street, fined \$5.
Michael Burke, 23, England, drunk, fined \$4.

BY TELEGRAPH.

British and Foreign.

[By Telegraph to Associated Press.]
London, April 26.
In Commons Trevelyan moved that house holders residing outside of Parliamentary Burroughs be given franchises. Fawcett seconded motion which was negatived 148 to 70.

NAPLES, April 26.
Eruptions of Vesuvius increasing and becoming more serious. Two hundred persons were burned by the lava, flames burst from the earth under the feet of inhabitants. Torre Del Greco is in danger of destruction and the people are flying from the town. Temporary provision is made for them by the authorities.

LATEL—BYSTANO.
Fresh crater opened in Vesuvius to-day. Aches and lava threaten the Village on the mountain side, and the inhabitants are removing their household goods. Thousands are encamped in fields. The flames at times shoot up to great height, and masses of rock are ejected, with earthquake shocks, which are distinctly felt in this city.

Boston, April 27.
The Coliseum was demolished by the glo last night. The Executive Committee have decided to rebuild on the plan of 1860, and are confident of completing the building in season for the Jubilee.

Dominion Parliament.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE EVENING PAPERS.)
OTTAWA, April 27.
Langens submitted report of his visit to British Columbia, which he had gone at desire of Privy Council, with a view of acquiring knowledge of the new Province, in relation to Pacific Railway and its Western terminus, and to study requirements of that country.
The report opens with elaborate description of climate and territorial characteristics of the Province; its advantages for settlement; extent of its forest lands and timber, which are described as being very rich.

The report then gave a description of the auriferous regions and the causes of the delay to development.
The first requisite in that region, he says, was a geological survey; that the survey is being made, and gives promise of the happiest results. In the meantime it is established that from the United States frontier to 53 degrees North latitude, and to the width of one to two hundred miles, Gold is found nearly everywhere, the exports in gold-dust, in 1869 being nearly three and a half million dollars.
The report, which is interesting all through, gives valuable information on almost every subject connected with the country.
"Equivalent," he says, is the best harbor on the Pacific coast north of San Francisco; it is well lighted and may be entered with facility either by day or night, in fine or stormy weather.
With respect to the proposed graving dock he says the site chosen would appear to have been made especially for the purpose. It is called Long or Conroy's dock. The dock for which Local Government has invited tenders is to be 450 feet long, 90 feet in breadth at top, and fifty at bottom, affording depth of water at ordinary high tide of not less than 24 feet on sill. He refrains from entering into any details on the Pacific Railway survey in anticipation of the report of Chief Engineer.

After recess in the House yesterday, Pope submitted the census returns; after which there was debate on a resolution for the promotion of third class or junior second class to any other class or rank in the civil service was resumed by Tilly.
The resolution passed through Committee and a bill founded on it was introduced and read a first time.
The act respecting security to be given by officers of Canada passed a second reading.
The bill to amend the Government Savings Banks act passed a second reading.
On motion Hicks for a second reading of bill to amend act respecting issue Dominion Notes, a long debate ensued.

The object of the bill is the removal of the check on the Finance Minister, that for any amount issued over nine millions dollars he should have to hold dollar for dollar in gold. The removal of that check to circulation of notes might increase in a few years to over twenty millions.
Hicks maintained the financial condition of the country was on a sound basis, only difference it made in the law as it stood was to allow the Government as a matter of convenience to hold reserves for notes above nine million in bank notes instead of gold, a change in which in no way lessened the security because position of the Banks was sound as possible.
The bill passed a second reading.
Sir John has given notice that on Tuesday he will introduce a bill to give effect to the Treaty of Washington so far as it relates to Canada.

Chatham News.
A correspondent at Chatham sends us the following items—
At the North Shore the snow, as yet, seems to have no inclination to leave; many of the roads being so well covered that sleighs are still in active demand. The mail between Buctouche and Chatham is still carried on runners. The drifts in some places are between 5 and 6 feet deep.
At Chatham the indications, yesterday, were that the ice would start some time during the day.
The St. George's Society held their Annual Dinner at the "Canada House" on Tuesday the 23rd inst. The affair was a grand success. The St. George's flag floated to the breeze during the day. Among the guests were the Hon. Mr. Mumford and T. F. Gillespie, Esq., M. P. P. The gathering was a large one, the principal merchants and business men of the town being present. The President, Judge Williston, being unable to attend, owing to the unso condition of the ice in the River. Vice President Stapleton presided.

