



Saturday Half-holiday!

We beg respectfully to inform our Customers, Friends and Intending Purchasers that OUR ESTABLISHMENT WILL, for the future

BE CLOSED ON SATURDAYS! AT 2 P. M.

EVERITT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE WAREHOUSEMEN, 55 and 57 KING STREET.

OAK AND PITCH PINE TIMBER For Ship Building purposes, constantly on hand. Also WHITE PINE BIRCH, &c., &c. R. A. GREGORY, Office—FOOT OF SIMONS STREET, Portland, St. John, N. B.

DR. J. E. GRIFFITH, Dentist. Office, corner Germain and Duke Streets, (OPPOSITE VICTORIA HOTEL, SAINT JOHN, N. B.)

WAREHOUSING AND DOCK COMPANY! Storage in Bond or Free. Cash Advances on all descriptions of Merchandise. BANK STERLING CREDITS granted to Importers. Application to be made to T. W. LEE, Secretary.

COTTON WARPS. MISPECK MILLS, St. John, N. B. Manufactured at the MISPECK MILLS, St. John, N. B.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF COTTON. Warehouse, - - - Reed's Building, Water Street. J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent.

HOMESPUN! The subscribers have on hand a large stock of MISPECK AND OTHER MAKES HOMESPUNS, At Prices Ranging from 40 to 70 cts per Yard.

WHOLESALE ONLY. P. BERNARD, JR. & CO'S Real Estate and Collection Agency, 23 PRINCESS STREET.

Real Estate Bought and Sold, Houses Rented and Rents Collected. TO LET. Water in houses. A UPPER FLAT, corner of Commercial and Duke streets, containing 12 rooms in house, W. C. and Woodshed under cover.

FOR SALE. A FARM of 25 acres, on River St. John, 13 miles from the city. Has on it two Houses, one Barn, and Fish House, Coal and Wood Pits, Wood, One 12 Day Mill.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD on Germain Street, with First class Dwelling House, containing 10 rooms, and modern conveniences. A desirable residence for a quiet life.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD on the City Road, near the Sliding Bank. The lot is 100 feet wide and 100 feet deep. It is a very desirable site for a building, and is well situated for a quiet life.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Bedfordshire, on a beautiful lake, situated on the line of the Great Eastern Railway. The house is of which is a fine specimen of the style of the last century. It is a very desirable site for a building, and is well situated for a quiet life.

LARGE FREEHOLD close to the Queen Square. The house is a fine specimen of the style of the last century. It is a very desirable site for a building, and is well situated for a quiet life.

For full particulars, price, terms, etc. see our list of "For Sale," which is always open for public inspection. P. BERNARD, JR. & CO., 23 PRINCESS STREET.

LABOR OF Henry More Smith. Price Twenty-five cents. BLACK RIVER ROAD TRAGEDY. Price Twenty-five cents. Plank Marriage Certificate, Price Five cents.

BILLS LADING AND RAILWAY RECEIPTS. For sale by GEO. W. DAY, 40 Charlotte Street.

Bromide of Sodium. STE LACTO PHOSPHATE OF LIME. For sale by G. CHALONER, 401 King and Queen sts.

Grass Seeds. 430 Bush Timothy Seed. For sale by J. W. F. HARRISON, 11 North Street.

BA-S' ALE. Now landing at St. John, from London and Harbours from Liverpool. For sale by BILLYARD & RUDDOCK, 55 King Street.

The Daily Tribune.

J. L. STEWART, Editor. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.

Cred and Contrary. It seems anomalous, and yet it is entirely in accord with the facts disclosed by careful studies of human nature, that the most obedient, faithful and devout Catholics are to be found in Protestant countries—the sturdiest Romans thousands of miles from Rome. In Italy, Spain and France there is not half the obedience given to the commands of the clergy that is given by Catholics here and in the United States, and those anomalies that are observed here with all due solemnity are made occasions of revelry and license there. Look at Catholic Paris, for instance, where the most solemn week of Lent, and the three days of that week on which the Catholic Church enjoins the most rigorous observance and continued prayer, is the time chosen for the great annual Ham and Sausage Fair! Good Friday, a day on which the religion of nine-tenths of Frenchmen forbids the use of eggs, butter and cheese, is always the busiest day of the fair, and the day on which the greatest number conclude the day's marketing (tasting ham, cheese, etc., makes one thirsty) by getting drunk and falling into the hands of the gendarmes de la police. What pervades this shows in Parisian human nature? They cling to the Church, and yet protest against its authority by getting eating and buying ham and sausages, and getting drunk, on Good Friday! A Parisian, in lamenting the lack of devoutness displayed by his fellow Catholics, declares that he always "makes it a rule to practice mortification on Good Friday, invariably eating nothing for breakfast but fish and cold meat." How many Catholics in this country would eat fish and cold meat on Good Friday, and what would be thought of one who should do so? Less than three centuries have made a considerable change in Paris. It was only two hundred and eighty years ago that Henry IV., an ex-champion of the Reformation, would have deemed it highly proper to eat nothing but fish and cold meat on Good Friday. A French writer declares that if any Parisian should, now-a-days, think of abstaining from meat during the whole of the Lenten season, "but in this country it is to be safe to suppose that the majority of Catholics rightly observe the commands of the Church in this respect. So much more Catholic is the Catholicism of Protestant countries than that of Catholic countries.

Russia's Khivan Policy. The Khivan policy of Russia has given the world a new lesson in the art of national aggression. When Russia sent an expedition against the Khan she took the greatest pains to assure the other great powers that she had no territorial designs on her troublesome neighbor, but simply sought the release of enslaved Russians and reparations for Russian provinces. Her army occupied the Khan's country, and then her peculiar tactics began to appear. These tactics have been the imposition of a new religion, the destruction of the Khan's subjects, and the seizure of his subjects and funds himself unable to secure obedience to his authority. Religion is on every hand, and there is no strong tie to take his seat and establish his former authority. Assyria is at hand, is already destroying all of civilization in the country, and the Khan cries to those who reduced him to such a helpless position for protection—offers to become the vassal of Russia, and begs the Czar to accept of him as a neighbor, but Russia declines to accept the offer. "I have not sought after this," he can plainly explain to the powers that have been assured that Russia seeks no more territory; "but I cannot refuse to take the protection of my neighbor, and I am bound to decline to rescue Khiva from anarchy." Russia has, therefore, succeeded in getting her iron grip on Khiva without any apparent breach of faith with the great powers. No one is deceived, of course, but the Emperor is himself protected by the fact that Khiva asks for the "protection" which the Czar is only too ready to grant. The Khivan title of course, soon become a mere province of the Empire.

Dismas's Titles. The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News recently telegraphed that Dismas had been made Duke of Lunenburg, and the correspondent of the Times announced that the great Chancellor had received the title of Darchlanck. The absurdity of these announcements will be appreciated when we say that the Emperor is himself the Duke of Lunenburg, and the title of Darchlanck equivalent to that of Serene Highness, a title that is exclusively confined to members of Sovereign German families. Houses of the London correspondents of German papers had telegraphed that Mr. Dorsell had been made Duke of Lancaster (a title belonging to the Prince of Wales) and the absurdity of the report will appear. London "specials" must do better than this—their journals can't afford to have them make many blunders of this kind.

A Grange of the "Patrons of Inebriety" has been formed at Douglas, York County. The prisoners in Bathurst Jail recently tried to escape by going out the bolts of the door.

Some New Books. "Mohammed and Mohammedanism," by R. Bosworth Smith, M. A. (Hargreaves & Co., New York), is an attempt to do justice to the Prophet of Arabia, to study his life and pretensions with an unprejudiced eye, and to tell eternal truths in the creed which his followers have preserved so faithfully. Mr. Smith does not believe that any vulgar impostor could have gained so great a hold on the human mind, nor that a doctrine whose roots were not sunk in the great truths of life and salvation could live so long and so prosperously in contact with Christianity. So he works for the resemblance between Christ and Mohammed, and between the Bible and the Koran, and finds many. He does not believe that Islam has ever given way to Christianity in the East, but he believes that Mohammedans will learn much from Christians, and that Christians have much to learn from Mohammedans. He attempts to show, that the Mohammedanism may, by a process of mutual appropriation and mutual understanding, prove the best ally of Christianity. He believes that "there is a unity above and beyond that of Christendom which, properly understood, all earnest Christians should desire—a unity which rests upon the belief that the children of our Father may worship him under different names, and that those who do so are not that they may all have one hope, even if they have not one Faith." Liberal minded people will read the work with pleasure; but those who deem every creed but their own damning, and every Prophet except him of Galilee an impostor, will condemn it as worse than avowed infidelity. The third volume of Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea" (Hargreaves & Co., New York) is wholly taken up with a description of the battle of Inkerman. The author's account of the progress of the war is full of interest, and his carefully written account of a day's fighting ever published should get this volume. For sale at McMillan's.

The Annual Record of Science and Industry for 1874 (Hargreaves & Co., New York) is a great improvement on any of its predecessors, giving most satisfactory summaries of the year's progress. The book has two distinctive features—first, the historical summary of progress during the past year; second, paragraphs communicating in brief the results of investigations by special scientists or respecting certain subjects. For sale at McMillan's.

"Safely Married," by the author of "Caste," "Colonel Doore," etc., is No. 436 of Harper's Select Novels, and will maintain the reputation of its author as a writer of most powerful and original merit, and yet it is well calculated to please the great majority of the habitual readers of light literature. For sale at McMillan's.

"Mr. Vaughan's Heir," by Frank Lee Dentist (Hargreaves & Co., New York), is not a novel of the highest order, but it is a well calculated to please the great majority of the habitual readers of light literature. For sale at McMillan's.

"Warrington's Manual" (Lee & Shepard, Boston) is a handy little volume on Parliamentary law for the information of all members and members of legislatures, conventions, societies, corporations, etc., by Wm. S. Robinson, formerly Clerk of the Massachusetts Legislature. Gentlemen in St. John and elsewhere often show, when called to preside over public meetings, a lamentable ignorance of the simplest principles of "Parliamentary practice," and we recommend this Manual to their attention. For sale at McMillan's.

"Perfect Love Casteth Out Fear," by Kaltharine Selgwick Washburn (Lee & Shepard, Boston), is a charming love story, showing a careful study of the emotional element of human nature. The story is chiefly told in dialogue, and altogether concerns the affairs of the heart. Misunderstandings are cleared up at the last, jealousies are forgotten, and perfect peace follows such suffering. The author sketches a wide and traveled career. For sale at McMillan's.

"Spain and the Spaniards," by N. L. Tallbott (Lee & Shepard, Boston) is a continuation of a larger work, recently published in London. The author, who won a high reputation as a writer of London sketches for the Putnam Gazette, and as a correspondent of that journal during the Franco-German struggle, was sent to Spain by the New York Herald, where he gained materials for his book. He gives his personal experiences among the armed factions, describes the leaders, and gives a vast amount of solid information. His style is entertaining, and his descriptions graphic. "It has the importance of history," said the "British Quarterly" of the original work. "It has the fascination of romance." For sale at McMillan's.

"Chilopogon, or Life by the Camp Fire in Canada and Newfoundland," by Capt. Dashwood, is one of the most popular books about our forests ever published. The writer has a keen eye for the picturesque, a kindly appreciation of character, a lively sympathy for his fellows, and a genuine love of adventure, and tells the story of his experiences in a highly entertaining manner. The book is for sale by M. McCleod, 51 Prince Street.

Hard on Honest Debtors. To the Editor of the Tribune. Allow me through your valuable paper to ask if it is fair and upright way of doing business in this style. One of our most prominent livery stable keepers has come to the conclusion that collecting through the Bad Debt Collecting Company is the best way in the world to live in old bills. Now this is very good for bills that are been rendered several times, but I don't think it proper to send in bills to Messrs. Forbes & Simont (the agents) and have them paid on their books among bad debts, and raising to a certain extent the man's credit, when said bills were never rendered to each and every purchaser of a Box of French Medicinal Pastilles, what has heretofore taken years to bring about, viz, the introduction of a medicine into the market. We should to the new Catholicism, the French Medicinal Pastilles.

Methodism in Saint John. Rev. Geo. Barrett writes to the Weekly Cross-examination by Mr. Morrison the complainant stated he was a regular doctor, but declined to state anything about his occupation in Prussia or his business in coming to America, as he did not consider it any of Mr. Morrison's business. This caused considerable sparring between the witness and counsel, and the rejoinders were frequently of a decidedly cutting nature. Mr. Forbes also offered to place Mr. A. C. Troutovsky, Prussian Consul, on the stand to prove who Dr. Arnold was and his respectable position in Prussia, but the Magistrate declined to allow this, as he was not trying the Doctor's character and could not admit irrelevant testimony.

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This closed the evidence, and Murray was allowed to make a statement. He testified as to finding the doctor and walking with him to Forbes's office. That the doctor was very much excited, exclaiming "I am a German! I am under the protection of the German Government!" etc., and that he was very violent in his language, denouncing his arrest as an outrage and calling Murray, the Magistrate and other people scoundrels. Murray says the doctor went on like a madman until they reached Forbes's office, and that after that he wanted to go back to the hotel. This Murray refused to do but told him he must go to Jail. They then went into McMillan's where the bill was paid.

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A City Marshal Freed. At the City Police Court this morning, Bernard Murray, City Marshal, was charged with abusive language to Dr. Julius H. Arnold of Berlin, Prussia. The complaint set forth that Murray had called the complainant a damned Dutch swine, and other names unfit for publication. The complainant appeared in Court attended by Mr. J. G. Forbes as counsel, while Murray was defended by Mr. F. A. Morrison. Dr. Arnold stated on oath that between 11 and 12 on Saturday as he was coming out of the Victoria Hotel, where he boards, he was accosted by Murray, who informed him that he had a process for his arrest. The Dr. requested Murray to step down to Mr. Forbes's office, and on the way Murray used language of an insulting nature, saying "We know what you fellows are." After reaching Forbes's office, and not finding him in, the Dr. asked Murray to go back to the hotel, whereupon the latter caught him by the ears and called him the names complained of. Further he told him that he had not Bismarck here to look after his and about 600 men with most offensive epithets. The Dr. begged him not to do this, to please stop such language, and finally persuaded Murray to allow him to go into McMillan's bookstore, where Mr. Mc-

Millan at once paid the amount of the bill, after which Murray went away. The cross-examination by Mr. Morrison the complainant stated he was a regular doctor, but declined to state anything about his occupation in Prussia or his business in coming to America, as he did not consider it any of Mr. Morrison's business. This caused considerable sparring between the witness and counsel, and the rejoinders were frequently of a decidedly cutting nature. Mr. Forbes also offered to place Mr. A. C. Troutovsky, Prussian Consul, on the stand to prove who Dr. Arnold was and his respectable position in Prussia, but the Magistrate declined to allow this, as he was not trying the Doctor's character and could not admit irrelevant testimony.

For the defence, Edward Adair, clerk to Mr. Whittaker, tailor, deposed that he pointed out the doctor to Murray to be arrested and saw them go down Duke street. The doctor appeared excited, but Murray did not use either violent language or action. Messrs. T. M. Reed and C. M. Gardner deposed to seeing Murray and the doctor walking along by Smith's Hall, and that the latter appeared much excited, and was saying something about what his Government would do. Murray was not using any violence.

This closed the evidence, and Murray was allowed to make a statement. He testified as to finding the doctor and walking with him to Forbes's office. That the doctor was very much excited, exclaiming "I am a German! I am under the protection of the German Government!" etc., and that he was very violent in his language, denouncing his arrest as an outrage and calling Murray, the Magistrate and other people scoundrels. Murray says the doctor went on like a madman until they reached Forbes's office, and that after that he wanted to go back to the hotel. This Murray refused to do but told him he must go to Jail. They then went into McMillan's where the bill was paid.

The Last Snow of Winter. Oh, the snow, the beautiful snow! The wind from the eastward last evening did blow, and over the housetops and over the street was spread a comely mixture of snow and of sleet; coming in showers and coming in whirls, and driving home early the gay servant girls. Beautiful snow, it was hardly right to spoil all that sparkling on Sunday night. To day all the mantle of beautiful snow has vanished like much that we cherish below; and the street are all ashen where the warm April sun has dissolved the soft snow into water to run. Melting to water and passing away—it came with the night and has fled with the day—and the very crisp and pleasant snow must know in the hope 'tis the last of the beautiful snow.

ESOROUS.—No medicine that has ever been introduced into these Provinces enjoys the enormous sale that Roder's German Suffer's does. The reason is obvious, because of the grand fact notorious throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada that it cures that fatal disease catarrh, when all other remedies fail.

Year of Jubilee. A letter from the Pope was read at the Catholic churches of the city yesterday, decreeing a jubilee during the whole of the present year. The News says that the letter referred to the late Jubilee; declared that such celebrations are pleasing to God, as the Church has always received some special favors after their observance; enumerated the benefits that Catholics who performed the Jubilee properly would receive; told what prayers and other good works had to be gone through to gain such benefits; and spoke of the present position of the church, etc. Accompanying the letter was a Pastoral from Bishop Sweeney, praying for the faithful to join in the jubilee, and to be diligent in the church ceremonies, which are to be unusually imposing, will commence about the first of June.



