

THE STANDARD

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A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

One would have supposed that after the disgraceful experience of the closing hours of the last Session of the Parliament of the Dominion, the members of the new house and the people of the Dominion at large would have been spared the disgrace of such an exhibition as that which is this morning recorded, in which the most prominent members of the House were the actors. It really seems as if having once been brought prominently before the public in connection with most reprehensible transactions, the legislators of the country cannot be content without continually referring to them, as if their object were to cast additional contempt upon our institutions, and make us still less worthy of respect among the nations of the world. It is not creditable that, on the one hand, the Pacific scandal should be continually unearthed and gloated over by those who are opposed to the Government, and on the other we must potest against members of the Government declaring in season and out of season that the results of the election in September last should be accepted as a condemnation of what has become notorious as the Pacific scandal. But the subject did come up, and the member for Shafter, upon the whole, in a moderate manner, denied the connection between the one set of occurrences and the National Policy, upon which the recent elections turned. However, before the matter dropped, such nice epithets as liar and swindler were the adornments of at least two of the discharges, after which the member for Cardwell launched out into what have been known as the Huntington Copper Mine transactions. We say nothing as to this now, except to remark that it was not the business of the House of Commons, coming up as it did, to waste its time and that of the country with matters that have degenerated into personal issues between members for Cardwell and Shafter. It is to be hoped that this is the last discussion of this kind. We may remark that if the member for Cardwell or his leader believes, Mr. Huntington morally unfit to occupy a seat in the house let him from his place impeach him, so that the House, if it considers him unfit, may purge itself of an individual unworthy to set in it. But let all this be done decently and in order, without the shaming of any issues and without the importation of any irrelevant personal matters. The country has been disgraced enough already, and Parliamentary life itself has become so degenerated as to be almost beneath the notice of our truest and best men. Let there be a change for the better and that without delay. For the personality of none of the party leaders does the country care anything; what it wants is good men and true, not those whose reputations require to be veneered and varnished up by the remembrance of what they have been or what they may have done.—*Montreal Star May 12th.*

THE SHIPPING TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Some very voluminous reports have recently been issued by the British Government on the merchant shipping of the country. They contain information of the greatest possible interest to all who are connected with the business, and who wish to see the progress of the country, especially as showing the comparative condition of the home and foreign shipping. A review of the long rows of figures which are supplied shows conclusively that Britain not only holds its own in this important branch of public industry, but also advances much more rapidly than either the United States, or any European Power.

The total entrances and clearances in British parts of steam and sailing vessels, with cargoes and in ballast, show an increase for the United Kingdom from 6,500,000 tons in 1840 to 14,000,000 in 1860, and to 35,306,000 in 1878. In contrast with these the foreign figures were for 1840, 3,000,000; increasing to 10,800,000 in 1860, and to 16,800,000 in 1878. The total tonnage of the cargoes which thus entered the British ports in 1840 was about 7,500,000, but in 1878 this had mounted up to not less than 43,000,000. Such a fact is of profound significance in view of present discussions in Britain and elsewhere. A portion of the increase is undoubtedly due to the natural growth of the population. But when every allowance has been made for that it has been said that the increase due to free trade is so marvellous as to justify Mr. Bright and those who acted with him in carrying that measure in 1846 in now treating it not only as a sound but as a beneficial and settled policy, which cannot be reversed without detriment to the trade and revenue of the country.

Lord Chelmsford has asked for more troops. The Zulu chief Umbheli and his brother were killed in the late attack on Col. Wood's camp.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention has adopted an article prohibiting the Assembly from contracting any State debt except for the purpose of repelling invasion or quelling insurrection.

The *Montreal Journal of Commerce*, says that a large number of the principal merchants in the city were altogether in favor of the repeal of the Insolvent Law. It did not anticipate that the Senate would throw out Beckard's repeal bill and is mortified accordingly.

The St. Andrews Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, MAY 21, 1878.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Was opened yesterday, His Honor Chief Justice ALLEN, presiding.

The following persons were sworn as Grand Jurors:

Samuel Johnson, G. T. Hibbard, J. Mc Girr, Peter McVicar, L. Best, G. Best, J. McMeekin, S. Graham, A. Johnston, Thos. Sloan, W. T. Thompson, J. H. Kehoe, E. Crandle, J. H. Stevenson, J. Boyd, D. F. Campbell, P. McLaughlin, D. McFarlane, Wm. Morrison, Jas. Robinson, H. J. Barbank.

D. F. Campbell was elected Foreman.

His Honor the Chief Justice then delivered his charge to the Grand Jury, of which the following is a resume:

His Honor said the Sheriff's calendar showed only one prisoner in the jail, charged with an assault with intent to rob. He had read the deposition, and found no evidence whatever with intent to rob, nothing but an assault, and that apparently, not of a serious character, and as he understood the prosecutor did not wish to proceed further in the matter, and the defendant had been in prison about two months, he saw no objection to letting the matter drop. If the depositions had shown any intent to rob, he would not have felt justified in allowing the case to be settled, as parties had no right to compromise a felony. If, however, the matter came before them, they must be satisfied that the prisoner struck the prosecutor one or more blows. This was the only matter to come before them, and their duties would therefore be light. He congratulated them on the absence of crime in the county, and the contrast between their duties, and those of the Grand Jury at the last Circuit Court for the county, who had to investigate the most serious crime known to the law, and which resulted in the conviction and execution of one unfortunate man.

Though he had nothing to give the Jury in charge, there were two or three matters which he thought it right to refer to. They were probably aware, that at the last Session of the Legislature an act was passed making provision for the appointment of an additional Judge—a Judge in Equity. He believed such an appointment would operate beneficially. At present each of the Judges of the Supreme Court sat alternately in the Court of Equity, generally on the first Tuesday in each month; the result was, a want of uniformity in the practice of the Court, one Judge not considering himself bound to adopt the same practice as the Judge who had preceded him, and the consequence was that the practitioners in the Court were often at a loss to know what the practice of the Court was; this was injurious to suitors in the Court. The principles of law and equity were different, and a Judge whose study and practice had always been confined to a court of law, was not very well qualified to preside in the Court of Equity. He believed it would tend to the advantage of suitors in the Court of Equity, that it should be presided over by a Judge who could give his whole attention to the principles and practice peculiar to that Court. He also thought it would have the effect of getting rid, before long, of the arrears of cases which had accumulated in the Supreme Court. He had seen by the newspapers, that Judge Fisher in his charge to the Grand Jury at St. John, recently, had stated that one of the causes of the delay in the court, was that the lawyers did not prepare themselves in their cases before they came to court, and that they occupied too much time in their arguments. Probably this was the case to some extent, but there were other causes. He hoped however that under the new system, the arrears would be got rid of before long, and that cases would be more speedily decided than they had been during the last few years.

He referred also to the Attachment and the Garnishee Act. The former had been passed as a substitute for Imprisonment for debt, which was said to be a harsh remedy. Imprisonment for debt was not abolished altogether, but it was more restricted than it was formerly. He believed that the attachment law was more oppressive in its operation, than the law allowing imprisonment for debt ever was. It

increased the expense of litigation very materially, and he had been told that in almost every case where a writ was issued for the recovery of a debt, an attachment was issued, and the defendant's property seized at the same time.

The Garnishee law, was a means of oppressing an alleged debtor. The whole of his means amounting to thousands of dollars, might be tied up on the *ex parte* affidavit of an alleged creditor, whose claims only amounted to a few hundred dollars, and perhaps who might have no real claim at all. He had known one case where a man was practically ruined by a proceeding of this kind. He had hoped that something would have been done at the last Session, to make these laws less oppressive in their operations.

He called their attention to these matters, in order that they might consider them, and if they took the same view of them which he did, that they might direct the attention of their representatives to them.

Jas. Townshend was discharged, Patrick Kelly the prosecutor, not wishing to prosecute.

The following cause was entered for trial:

J. H. Kehoe vs. Alexander McDermott, action for board of horse.
G. S. Grimmer Plt's Atty.
Stevens & Mitchell, Dft's Atty's.

The trial commenced yesterday at 2 p.m.

GREENOCK CHURCH.—At the meeting of Presbytery of St. John on the 13th inst., amongst other business, a call from the congregation of Greenock Church, in this Town was read by the clerk. The Rev. W. P. Begg, who acted as Moderator of Session, gave his report. He stated that there was a large attendance on the evening appointed, and that the call was almost unanimous, and certainly enthusiastic in Rev. Mr. McCullagh's favor. The clerk referred to a communication which he had received from some dissenters, but as it did not come through the Session, and was, therefore, irregular and contrary to the rules of the Church, it could not be entertained by Presbytery. After Mr. McCullagh's acceptance of the call, and some remarks of an encouraging nature, his induction was appointed to take place on the 4th June, at half past seven in the evening. The Rev. Mr. Roberts to preach. The Rev. W. P. Begg to preside and address the congregation, and the Rev. Dr. Macleise the Minister. On Wednesday evening last, the Rev. Mr. McCullagh conducted Mr. Mitchell's prayer meeting with much acceptance; and his services last Sabbath in St. Stephen, were as we are informed very highly appreciated; the Rev. Mr. Begg, preached in Greenock Church on Sabbath last.

While reading the numerous articles in favor of and against the tariff, it appeared to us, that the subject of taxation is one that requires much thought, and a thorough knowledge of fiscal policy. Some declare that the effect of the present tariff will be felt more keenly by the rich than the poor man, while others contend that it bears more heavily on the latter than the former. The fact is, that taxation in a direct or indirect form, falls upon every self-supporting man in the country. All revenue raised by tariff on imports is, generally speaking, drawn from the consumer, and all tariffs for protection raise the prices of protected articles, or they fail for the purposes for which they are established; and these additional prices the consumer must pay. There is a law of diffusion which affects taxation, which permits no self-supporting member of the body politic to escape its burdens.

CALIFORNIA has ratified the new constitution the majority being nearly 5,000. It is said by well informed persons to be a great misfortune, as the provisions of the new constitution are not only too stringent, but also unjust, while a few provisions are so far as they go, well enough. The Chinese will not stay in the state—they cannot become subjects and they are to be denied employment by corporations, and the Legislature is empowered to prohibit the introduction into that State of Chinese. Denis Kearney has without doubt carried the State, and the constitution as a whole is said to be tyrannical, unfit for any civilized country, yet the working men approve of it, who are opposed to railroad rings and millionaires.

Arrivals at Kennedy's Hotel, during the week ending 20th.—C. H. Eaton, A. R. James, E. B. Davis, Mr. & Mrs. Anderson, Jas. Kelman, Miss Campbell, Mrs. W. McLeod, J. E. Hallatt, S. G. Plasted, H. E. Sherman, Jas. O'Neill, Lem. Lambert, J. D. Turner, Miss Craig, S. O'Brien, J. M. Scovill, S. Lee, Jas. Eagan, Wm. Fisher, Alf. DuBay, W. Thompson, F. B. Roe, H. W. Erskine, J. H. McCully, Jas. O'Brien, Wm. M. Smith, Dr. R. Thompson, Mrs. A. Campbell, Miss Ludgate, M. McMeekin, T. J. Robinson, J. B. Burnham, A. McDermott, M. Cone, H. Conway, J. D. Boness, M. McGarity, P. Kelly, W. H. Lockett, Samuel Johnson, W. H. Shaw, J. McGirr, Jas. Murchie, His honor Chief Justice Allen, P. McVicar.

The Hon. Mr. Tilley and family are expected at their summer residence here, next week.

During the past week, Dr. Robert Thompson, and W. M. Smith, Esq., Inspector of steamers were in town.

FASHIONABLE GOODS.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Odell & Turner in this day's issue of their extensive assortment of new and fashionable goods just opened, which will be sold at moderate prices.

The rain on Monday retarded farming operations somewhat, but has been of great service to the grass lands. There is a large breadth of land being sowed and planted this spring. Several who have not heretofore sowed wheat, have done so this year.

LAMBS KILLED.—We regret to learn that Mr. George Mowat lost eleven lambs last week, a neighbor's dog having killed them. This is a great loss to Mr. Mowat and the person who owns the dog should be willing to pay for the damage.

It is a common error to find fault, and condemn a man for changing his political opinion; no man is perfect, and therefore it is that men err, but it is only a fool that perseveres in his error, a wise man therefore alters his opinion—a fool never.

Col. MacGillivray, who recently returned from Ottawa, which he visited on military matters, will shortly make an official inspection to Charlotte, York and Carleton. The Colonel has the reputation of being one of the most efficient Brigade Majors in the Provinces.

A most disgraceful prize fight took place in Ontario, by two pugilists from New York, named Elliot and Dwyer, neither of them Americans. The fight is described as one of the most brutal contests on record. The police as usual were too late to make arrests. A Canadian paper gives a full description of the fight.

Mr. DUNCAN.—United States journals state that G. R. Dutcher, the great temperance advocate who did so much to advocate the temperance movement in this Province and Nova Scotia, and the United States, has taken to drinking, and abandoned his family. It is to be hoped the report is unfounded.

VISITORS TO ST. ANDREWS and travellers generally, will be pleased to know that Mr. ASHUR KENNEDY has opened the building formerly called the "International," on Water Street, opposite the Manchester House. The hotel has been newly painted, and papered, and a large ell erected, which affords increased accommodation. As usual, this house is supplied with the best from Provincial and United States markets. The popular character of KENNEDY'S HOTEL will be maintained; and the genial disposition of its proprietor, will render his house as deserving of patronage as heretofore, as he spares neither pains or expense to accommodate his guests. my21—ly.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on the 15th inst., after an unusually long Session, and many of our Province members have arrived at their homes. The so called "National Policy" has been inaugurated at the desire of an overwhelming majority of the people of our Provinces, certainly not by New Brunswick; however, the experiment will be made, with what success, time alone will tell. If legislative enactment, can enrich people, then the present Government will be honored. Very many however do not believe that legislative enactments will increase their wealth.

THE WALKING MANIA we are sorry to notice has reached our fair Province, and it is without doubt a pitiful and painful spectacle to see women exhibiting their walking powers to a gaping multitude, at so many cents each; endangering their health in the unbecoming attempts to walk so many miles in so many hours. Walking as a healthful exercise has its pleasure, and there is no question that a habit of walking is a great benefit to a person of sedentary habits, it is much better than taking doses of medicine; in England, walking is a national custom, and women wear broad soled shoes, loose clothing and short dresses, while taking their daily morning or afternoon walks. But they never indulge in the unwomanly and vile practice of exhibiting themselves to crowds walking for money. Pedestrianism as a healthy exercise is very well, but when female weakness becomes undaunted assurance, as was said in an article we copied three weeks ago from the *Sydney (Australian) Herald*—"The women will loose much by the change, the men, alas! still more."

During the week we had the pleasure of meeting our respected friend Samuel Johnson, Esq.

A. H. Gillmor, M. P. has returned from Ottawa.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It is not kind, to say the least of it, on the part of American journals to attach so much importance to the little differences which have sprung up in British Columbia. Whilst pretending that they have no interest in any movement which tends towards annexation they at the same time carefully note every symptom of disagreement in any part of the Dominion, and unfairly represent it as favouring a desire for secession and annexation. The wish is father to the thought; and nothing is more illustrative of this than the state of things in British Columbia. It is true that in that distant province there are a few disaffected individuals, and that much disappointment has been experienced at the non completion of the Canada Pacific Railway which was promised by the Government some years ago. But it is not true that there is a general movement for a withdrawal from the Confederation, much less an overtone to the United States. On the contrary, the inhabitants of British Columbia are now satisfied with the explanations and reasons given by the Government; the projected railway will be proceeded with as rapidly as circumstances will admit; and it will yet be found that British Columbia will become not only a contented, but also a prosperous part of the Dominion, without even the shadow of a desire for separation and annexation.—*Scottish American Journal.*

The *Press* of Portland, Me., says the House of Lords have had the "Hyde estate" under consideration, and "the parties residing in the Province of Nova Scotia, who have had the investigation made, are the lawful heirs, and that the claim is just for £60,000,000 cash." The *Press* adds that "the Lord Chancellor based his decision on the ground that the property was personal property, not real estate, and therefore no injury would be done to vested rights." Col. Hyde, the *Press* says, was an officer in the British army during the American Revolution, and was stationed in Nova Scotia, where he died, and left a daughter.

MANITOBA, WHEAT.—An experienced miller, connected with Minnesota flouring mills and a large dealer in wheat, declares that he can afford to pay at Emerson, Man., to day, 60 cents per bushel for any quantity of wheat delivered up to 50,000 bushels; that he would like that quantity of Red River wheat, the quality of which he prefers, pay the American duty of 20 per cent. upon it, and transport it to Red Wing on the Mississippi, 50 miles south of St. Paul, there to be ground into flour. When the price of wheat at Emerson at present is only 45 cents, such an offer is a stimulating one.—*Monetary Times.*

Various causes—advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them in times to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light and red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action, and removes dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brassy, weak, or sickly hair to which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and pure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white combic; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. no. 13

In the Westmorland, Northumberland and St. John, contested election cases, Chief Justice Allen ruled that the Act was *ultra vires*, and the petitions must drop.

CALIFORNIA RATIFYING KEARNEY.

California was asked whether it wanted a Constitution that would expel the Chinese, and put an embargo upon men with wit and energy enough to accumulate money. The answer was made at the polls, last week, that it did want such a Constitution. It is quite evident that this whole matter is the fruit of hatred of the Chinese among ignorant people. They were not reasoned into their opinion concerning "Chinese cheap labor," and they cannot be reasoned out of it. Demagogues cried their threats, leave over "the Asiatic parasite," and as it was found that they did not cry in vain, the blind leaders of the blind, led the field of their attacks. The money-changer, the merchant, the stockholder, the great landowner, in fact all capitalists were denounced *per se*. The angry river of prejudice and selfishness at last breaks its banks, and the State is inundated.

On the 1st of January next the citizen of California will drink his coffee under very peculiar circumstances—the most peculiar since the times of Edward III., of England. That monarch once unsuccessfully undertook to collect a poll-tax, and likewise a property-tax on everything but the clothes on a man's back. Out in California they do not except even the poll-tax. Once a year the property-holder must hand in to the assessor a minute of his personal possessions down to his toothbrush; and on this list assessments will be made. Feudalism failed to collect a tax on a man's underclothing, but perhaps the curious statesman can do it.

In defiance of the President's proclamation, thousands of emigrants are settling in the Indian Territory under the expectation that the government will not dispossess actual settlers.

A Connecticut paper says the moon, the radiant qu wrote that "the atomical in the western sky" and graphically artist made a miltated overcoat hung on That compositr is no of coal in a basket with

If the very flattering from the mining districts, Maine, or rather what pr the mining districts, a from Hancock county, Maine not only rivals the all other mining sections combined. The mining ed as intense, rivaling tl of other and less favor State. Mines are being bonded, and a general prosperity is expected, a to read that New York a furnish most of the capit mines.

Edison has applied for patent for electric candles. The English government for south African volunteer

DIED.
At St. George on the 19th Robert Grant, formerly a t of Scotland.

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