

Lund n. Aug. 19.  
A Rome despatch says Cardinal Nina, Papal Secretary of State, decided to drop for the present negotiations for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and England.

## The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, Aug. 21, 1878.

The Elections for the Dominion House of Commons, it is stated by well informed papers, will be held on or about the 19th of September. Candidates on both sides in almost every part of the Dominion, are in the field. The St. John Telegraph openly asserts that the canvass of the Opposition is one of "deception"; there is no small quantum of "bluff" about it. The restrictive commercial sentiments of the Opposition and their favor of high protectionist tariff cannot succeed—as a majority of the people of these lower Provinces prefer freedom of trade; as more conducive to their interests.

The Hon. Mr. GILLMOR was here on Tuesday, calling upon his supporters, and receiving assurances of support as a candidate. He will, at any time, when requested address the constituency on the political questions of the day. His card in another column covers the ground of the present canvass, and shows what he has done for Charlotte County; and when elected—as he will be—he will use his efforts to get even more for the constituency than heretofore. Mr. Gillmor is in good spirits, and while not courting opposition, does not fear any that may present itself.

### THE PROPOSED TAXATION.

The Opposition speakers—if the reports of their own journals can be relied upon, wish the country to believe that its industries will not be injured by a tax on flour, coal, &c., as they are articles of export—and that no advance in price will follow from such a policy. It would be unjust to them to state that they do not believe the doctrine they have been preaching. But, if such taxes are necessary now, were they not as much required during the Macdonald regime? And here it will be admitted, that the Opposition canvass is conducted on an unpopular principle—in increased taxation, and should its advocates be sustained in the doctrine they enunciate, which it is unlikely, the people will have themselves to blame. In the United States, the manufacturers are demanding a repeal of the Protection policy, following the example set them years ago by Great Britain when it adopted Free Trade.

The "National policy" as it is termed, is purely taxation, and although it is contended that Canada raises wheat to supply the requirements of its people, and also for exportation—yet, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, during the past year, purchased in the markets of the United States and Britain, breadstuffs to the total value of \$13,516,941. They also imported coal to the value of \$5,660,000. If the manufacturers found it to be to their interest to buy coal in the Dominion, which is now brought from other countries as ballast, would they not do so?—and to compel them to pay a duty when it is not beneficial to them, would be a gross wrong, and an injury to commerce.

Then with reference to flour, which is as universally used by all classes, and an article by the way which is sold at a small profit, and one of the principal articles of food in the families of the poor,—the Opposition propose to tax 50 cents a barrel, which would increase the cost to the consumer—be ruinous to the trade, and our vessels would be without a return freight. It is admitted that the price of flour is governed by the European markets. Flour merchants however desire a choice of markets for many reasons such as freight rates, exchange, &c. In the Maritime Provinces particularly, the duty would be onerous—as grain is imported from the United States and ground, and the manufacturers export the surplus. Why then impose a tax which would be an obstacle to their carrying on their business.

The truth is, the imposition of a tax on articles of food, fuel, and other necessities, would increase their price. The duties on these articles were repealed some ago, because they were oppressive, and if they are imposed again, will they not be equally burdensome and oppressive. No one disputes that a tax on flour would be injurious to the Maritime Provinces, which import upwards of 800,000 barrels annually, and add to the cost of an article which is not exported. There is not any likelihood however, that the Conservatives will have the privilege of increasing the taxes.

"PUNCH WITH CARE"—is wholesome advice in Party calculations, which are not as a rule to be relied on, as Opposition and Government calculations have at various contests demonstrated; as very simple circumstances will change the current of public sentiment from a placid current, leading on to success—to a bubbling seething caldron, whose impetuous waters had to defeat. These reflections are drawn from reading estimates made as to the result of the Dominion elections. What grounds the Opposition leaders have for estimating their great gains in the Maritime Provinces, we cannot conceive. It will be well for them to "punch with care," lest they may suffer a very considerable diminution in their estimated gain of seventeen in Nova Scotia, four in P. E. Island, and a similar number in New Brunswick; the latter we feel satisfied is a blunder, as the old members who have offered, will no doubt be returned. The rallying cry raised by the opposition, will not affect them.

We have been asked by a correspondent what is meant by a "Readjustment of the Tariff." We imagine it is a tax on flour, meal, mea, coal, salt, and live animals, with probably increased duties on almost every other description of goods. And we may add that at the election it will not be a choice of men, but principles. In the one case, those who support the Opposition candidates, will vote for Protection and increased taxation; and those who vote for the Government candidates are in favor of the imposition of such taxes only, as are absolutely required to meet the wants of the country. The great questions at issue are Protection and Free Trade.

A POLITICAL MEETING of the Liberal Conservatives was held in Stevenson's Hall on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of choosing delegates to meet a convention at St. Stephen to nominate a Candidate for Dominion Parliament. R. Glenn was appointed chairman, and E. Lorimer secretary. Want of space prevents giving a full report to-day. Messrs J. R. Bradford, M. J. C. Andrews, D. F. Campbell, W. D. Forster, R. Glenn and James Stevenson were chosen a committee for the convention. Mr. Grimmer delivered a short address, in which he avowed his preference for the Macdonald government, and condemned the present administration for their incompetency.

Mr. Blair, the member returned at the head of the poll in York County, has resigned and issued his card seeking re-election. The cause assigned for his resignation is the protest filed by Dr. Dow. No doubt Mr. Blair will again be returned.

The letter of "Elector," will be published in our next issue.

Election matters in this County while being carried on quietly, yet are growing daily more interesting. We are mistaken if the people's minds are not made up. It looks like it.

Pic Nics are the order of the day—the St. Stephen Band Picnic arrived this morning by steamer Belle Brown, the excursionists are enjoying themselves on St. Andrews Island.

### Letters from the People.

Mr. Editor—As the time is approaching when the great political questions—Reform vs. Conservative rule—are to be tested, it will not be out of place to advance a few ideas upon them. Having no political axe to grind, the writer presumes that he is prepared to be impartial in his views, and is willing to give each side the full measure of reward or punishment their acts merit.

Both great political parties have had their turn in administering the public affairs of the Dominion since Confederation, and each of them were guilty of indiscretions. Let us see which of them can be charged correctly with the gravest crimes. The Pacific Railway scandal, the unraveling of which rung the death knell of poor Sir John A., must be properly credited to the conservative party. They will also have to bear the charge of having imposed a series of burdens in the shape of gigantic public works, almost all of which were premature, upon limited finances of a small population. If the United States with its forty millions considered their Pacific Railway a great burden, what position will this country be in when the enormous expenditures have to be provided for in connection with our Canadian Pacific. In addition to this, it cannot be denied that

they acted recklessly, and with unpardonable folly, in the expenditure of the Intercolonial the greater part of which was contracted for under their regime.

To build and equip that road \$15,000 per mile was expended, while under a prudent management it could have been done for two-thirds that sum. They instituted a system of government in creating thirteen Cabinet officers, with large salaries, a superannuation, and pension list, which might do very well in a rich country like England, but which is too much of a burden to be borne in a poor country like this. These then Mr. Editor, are among the greatest of the political sins of the Conservative party. The able men who stand among the most brilliant of its leaders, do not deny these charges, nor do they, I am sorry to say so far as I can learn from their Public Speeches, profess repentance or sorrow for having committed them; on the contrary they affirm that there was a necessity for the reckless waste and extravagance, but as yet they have failed to explain why.

Now let us look at the other side, at the sins of the Mackenzie administration, and we find that the very worst that can be brought against them is some slight irregularity in connection with the price paid for steel rails, and the prices paid for the KNEEBONE Hotel, some where in the North West. Are we then at the coming election, to return the old party to power with its misdoings of undenied crimes, hanging around its neck, not even professing repentance for its past misdeeds, with the certain prospect of an increased tariff under their so called protection scheme, and a tax on our breadstuffs, which to us who live by the sea, and have to import nearly all of our cereals, would be indeed a burden of no ordinary magnitude; or shall we give a renewal of confidence to the present administration who are determined to not impose additional taxation; to the mind of the ordinary elector the proper way to subvert this important question may be easily arrived at. Many thanks Mr. Editor for the space allotted me.

I remain yours,  
A WORKING MAN.

### To the Electors of Charlotte County.

GENTLEMEN:

I have had the honor of representing you in the Dominion Parliament for the past five years, and as I am anxious to serve you for another term, I shall be a candidate for your votes at the approaching Election, and I entertain the belief that a majority of you will vote for me.

During the time I have been your representative, I was able to be in my seat every day, and have voted on every important division; I have never shirked a vote either in the Local or General Parliament, but always voted and bore the consequences.

As some of my opponents have very industriously circulated the opinion, that for want of influence, I have been unable to obtain a fair consideration for Charlotte County, which will pardon me for stating some grants which through my influence, this County has received, and you will learn that I have obtained, in five years, more than three times as much as my predecessors got in seven years. I do not charge them with any want of effort, but the Conservative Government with their full treasury, had nothing to spare for Charlotte; the present Government has met my wishes as far as I could reasonably expect. Many of you will remember that for some years the Islands were promised a Steamer to be subsidized to run there, and previous to one or two elections a boat did make a few trips, but as soon as the election was over the boat ceased running. I did not succeed in getting a boat to run before the election, but soon after as possible, I obtained a subsidy, and the steamer has been running twice a week in summer and once in winter ever since, thereby affording an accommodation to the Islands never enjoyed before, and the merchants of St. Andrews and St. Stephen, have benefited also by three or four thousand additional customers.

I have had the following Light Houses erected, which are now in operation, viz:  
A fine Light on the Sand Reef, St. Andrews, at a cost of \$7,000.  
Two small Beacon Lights on the St. Croix river.  
A Light House at the entrance to the harbor of Maguadavic.

Two very important Lights, one on the coast at the entrance to Beaver harbor and one at Pea Point entrance to Letang harbour, all these Lights except one, were recommended by the Electors of the Bay of Fundy.  
I have secured appropriations for a light at Grand Harbor. Also for  
A Light House at Southern Head, Grand Manan, which I expect to be completed this season.

I have had erected a comfortable dwelling for the keeper of Bliss's Island light.  
I have also had a Fog Alarm placed at Head Harbor, and have secured a grant of \$1,500 for another at Green's Point, LeTote.

I have also secured a grant of \$2,500 to be expended this year in erecting a Steamboat Pier and Breakwater at Woodwards Cove.

I have secured nearly twice the amount to

complete the breakwater at Wilson's beach, that my predecessors obtained.

Buoys have been placed where most required around Grand Manan, Deer Island and Campobello; I think I am correct in saying the Government had never placed a Buoy around any of those Islands until I was elected.

I have endeavored to increase the Postal accommodation by all parts of the County as far as I possibly could. In addition to the above I have been successful in urging certain claims which some of my constituents have had against the Government, and succeeded to their entire satisfaction.

The sum of \$25,000 was put in the estimates and voted for two sessions after I was elected; for the purpose of dredging the St. Croix, but the United States having failed to provide a similar sum, it was dropped, with the understanding that when the United States provided their part, that amount would be forthcoming.

When you consider that in consequence of the very great depression in business, and the small revenue derived, I am sure you will admit that the Government have not been unkindly of Charlotte County. I would like to have my opponents furnish you with a list of the grants provided for Charlotte during the seven years previous to my election, I fancy it will suffer by comparison.

I was elected to support the Reform Government and have done so during the term, and I still retain confidence in them, and believe they are well qualified to fill the positions they occupy. They are sufficiently intelligent and honest to govern the country.

This Dominion is a difficult country to govern—vast in its territorial extent, difficult as regards sectional views, and as regards races and creeds; and the ablest men will find it hard to harmonize these varied and conflicting interests, but the Government so far have succeeded well. Their intelligence and debating power has been quite apparent in Parliament; they have been charged with corrupt practices, but their opponents have never attempted to formulate their charges, and prove them before a committee by witnesses under oath; and Gentlemen, allow me to inform you, that when you hear a Government charged with dishonest practices, and those making the charge do not ask a committee before whom to prove them, you may conclude the charge is without foundation. I admit, that the Government, like all human institutions, may have erred in judgment, but they have been guilty of nothing politically dishonest.

They have had to govern this Dominion under very trying circumstances, and considering the enormous obligations entailed upon them by their predecessors, I am sure they have discharged the duty well.

I am in favor of the Free-trade policy of the Reform party, they are opposed to taxation for any except revenue purposes. The conservative party are in favour of protection, the leaders of that party have repeatedly declared in favor of it, that means a tax on wheat and flour, on corn and meal, on Boots and shoes, on coal and salt, and on all articles manufactured to any extent in the Dominion. I am most decidedly opposed to a tax on flour and corn, on coal and salt, for any purpose; and I am opposed to any on other articles except for revenue, and I will, if elected, oppose any government who adopts a policy calculated to tax the great body of consumers for the benefit of a favored few. It would be unjust to tax the millers and manufacturers of Ontario for the benefit of our Fishermen, Lumbermen and farmers; it is equally unjust to tax our people for their benefit. I believe the policy of the Conservative party would work great injustice to the Maritime Provinces particularly.

I can understand how many may feel annoyed at the policy which the United States have pursued for so many years, and I would like much to see it changed, but I think it would only injure us to imitate them, their duty is 40 cents a gallon on Kerosene oil—would we be benefited to adopt a similar duty. I fancy our most ardent Conservatives would hardly advocate that, and think the whole people were glad when the present Government reduced it from 15 cents a gallon to 6.

The papers have been filled with financial statements endeavoring to prove the extravagance of one or the other of the political parties; figures can be so arranged as to give very erroneous impressions, and it is difficult for any except those well skilled in the public accounts to understand these statements, but there are some calculations that any one can understand, for instance, when the late Government took office in 1867, they found the yearly expenditure to be as nearly as possible \$13,500,000—and when they retired in 1873, they had run up the expenditure to \$23,316,000, being an increase of ten millions of dollars in a little over six years.

The personal expenses of the 4-delegates from each Government who went to England to transact similar business ought not to differ much in amounts. In 1868—9 Sir John Rose of the Macdonald Government went to England to negotiate a loan, his travelling expenses were \$2,481. In 1874 Mr. Cartwright (Reformer) went to England for a similar purpose, and his expenses were \$1,023. Mr. Tilley (Conservative) went to England for same purpose in 1873 and his bill was \$2,544.

Mr. Cartwright (Reformer) went to England again in 1875, and his bill was \$1,512 or \$1,000 less than Mr. Tilley's. Hon. Mr. Macdougall, (Conservative) went to England in 1868 and his bill was \$2,419. Mr. Mackenzie went over on business and his bill was \$1,966. Dr. Tupper (Conservative) went over in 1867, and his bill was \$2,481. Mr. Blake, (Reformer) went over and his bill was \$760. The total amount paid in six years of Conservative rule for trips

to England was \$22,774. The total paid under Reform rule for same purpose was \$5,262. On a trip of Sir George Cartier and Hon. Mr. Macdougall alone cost \$9,019.

This comparison gentlemen will serve to show you which party are the honest and prudent men to manage the public finances.

I regret that the present administration felt bound by obligations entailed upon them by the late Government to increase the public debt so much as they have, I would have preferred they had asked, our predecessors under took obligations so extravagant and so much beyond our ability that we do not feel that in the public interest we can afford to carry them out.

As I may not have the opportunity of seeing all of you, I have taken the liberty of addressing this lengthy card, as it contains some thoughts which I would have expressed were I able to meet you personally. Trusting you will not forget to record your votes in my favor on Election day.

I remain yours truly,

A. H. GILLMOR, Jr.

FUNERAL OF DR. CONROY.—The funeral obsequies of the late Apostolic Delegate took place in St. John's Nfld., on the 8th inst., when a large concourse of people followed the hearse carrying the casket containing the remains from the Cathedral to the wharf, where they were put on board the steamer Caspian to be conveyed across the ocean. The procession was a mile in length. There were many manifestations of grief among the people in the procession, showing how warm a place the departed private had in their affections.—Halifax Chronicle.

New York, Aug. 18.—The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed Collector Merrett of New York to enforce the customs laws against European tourists, and Custom House Auctioneer Draper is to be sued to the full extent of the law for attempting to smuggle fourteen umbrellas, several sets of decorated china, twenty two dozen kid gloves and other dutiable articles in his trunk. He will have to pay the duties, amounting to \$1630, and the penalty of three times the amount of the goods. All similar attempts will meet like treatment.

Kearney does not seem to be appreciated in California any better than he is in the East. A dispatch direct from the "sand lots," containing the substance of an interview with Mr. Knight, the Secretary of the Kearney organization, states that Kearney is not indolent by the San Francisco workmen, and that, far from being the "lion of the sand lots," he is simply an ass masquerading in the skin of that noble animal. We can well believe this from our short acquaintance with the man.

### DR. E. LAWRENCE,

#### Surgeon Dentist.

Graduate of Dental Hospital, and late Assistant Dental Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

Intends practicing his profession in Saint Andrews, for a short time, and those requiring his services, will please call as early as possible.

Office over C. E. O. Hathaway, Esq., St. Andrews, Aug. 13, 1878.

### Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, &c., at Fredericton, N.B.," will be received at this office, until MONDAY, the 2nd day of SEPTEMBER next, at noon, for the finishing and completion of the above building.

Plans, Specifications, &c., can be seen at this office, and at the office of the Collector of Customs, Fredericton, N. B., on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst., where forms of Tender, &c., and all necessary information can be obtained. Contractors are notified that Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms—unless they are attached the actual signature and the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm.

For the due fulfillment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by deposit of money, public or municipal securities, or bank stocks, to an amount of five per cent on the bulk sum of the contract. To the Tender must be attached the actual signature of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, August 2, 1878.

VISITING & BUSINESS CARDS

NEATLY PRINTED AT THE STANDARD OFFICE

## NEW GOO

Just open

GEO. F. STICK

WATCHMAKER AND

Gold and Silver

Chains, Rings,

S. LOCKETS, &c.

Solitaires, &c.

EQUET SEALS

Silver, Electroplated

Metal.

BRITISH PLATE AND GL

Papier Maché, Parian

BOHEMIAN, JET AND A

PERFUMERY FROM LU

CLEAVER AND RIGGE

Genuine EAU DE COLOG

MARIA FARINA, JULIC

Cologne.

FANCY SOAPS, Combs and

Joseph Rodgers

Celebrated TABLE and F

Hardware, Etc.

HOUSE FURNISHING AND

Agent for LAMARCA & M

SPECTA

Chairs, Wat-hers and Jew

Water Street, St. Am