

THE NEW GOVERNMENT GENERAL.  
[Boston Advertiser.]

The question of the successor to the Earl of Dufferin as governor-general of Canada has been solved in a manner which must be highly gratifying to the people of the Dominion. Choice has been made not only from the highest rank of the Scotch nobility, but of that gentleman who has the special honor of being son-in-law to the sovereign. The Marquis of Lorne is the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, and heir to the Scotch dukedom, and to a seat in the House of Lords as Baron Farncliffe and Hamilton, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He was born in 1845, and is, therefore, thirty-three years of age. In 1871 he married the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Her Majesty the Queen. Three years before, at the age of twenty-three years, he had entered the house of commons as a Liberal member for Argyllshire, and still holds the seat. He is a young man of both political and literary ability, having spoken more than once, with effect, in the house, and having published a volume or two of poetry that has been kindly received.

The appointment is, on many accounts, most judicious. It avoids the objection which was raised when the selection of Prince Arthur was suggested. The new governor-general will not be raised so far above the heads of the rather democratic people over whom he is placed as to be inaccessible, or to be without sympathy for them. At the same time the home government is able to pay its most important dependency the compliment of sending out to them one who is in a sense nearest to the queen outside of the royal family, and who is, at the same time, fully competent to undertake the duties of the place; and for a companion of the governor-general one of the Queen's own daughters. While the Canadians are likely to be much pleased by this compliment, the position should naturally be very agreeable to the Marquis of Lorne himself. It reports speaks truly, his position in society at home is not of a kind to be pleasant to any young man. His alliance with the royal family gives him no right of precedence.

On state occasions his wife is separated from him, and he is forced back into the position which alone his rank by birth entitles him to occupy. Moreover, it is rumored that his brother-in-law, the Prince of Wales, more from a dislike of the relationship to a subject than from personal aversion to Lord Lorne, habitually snubbed him, and makes his situation most uncomfortable. All this condition of enforced superiority and personal alienation would be terminated at once. As governor-general Lord Lorne would be the representative of the sovereign and would yield precedence to nobody. Again the appointment gives him an opportunity which he is understood to desire, of establishing a political reputation of his own, and no longer to shine by the reflected light of his father's ability. Thus the choice is likely to be acceptable to all concerned, and to give satisfactory solution to the problem how to appoint a worthy successor to the very able governor-general who is about to close his term of service at Ottawa.

The treatment of Cancer by Electricity.

M. Lonchut has recently introduced to the notice of the members of the Academie des Sciences a culture of ulcerated cancer, which he has used with success for the treatment of cancerous and other tumors of the breast. In this country there has been much division of opinion upon the utility of pressure in the treatment of cancer, some surgeons regarding it as harmful, or but rarely useful, others attributing to it great retardation of the rapidity of growth of the tumor, or even cure. The surgeons of Middlesex Hospital studied it systematically some years ago, and gave an unfavorable report. The theory of the play is certainly good; a neoplasm, like a healthy tissue, is dependent upon its blood supply for vitality and growth, and complete anamia causes the death of a tumor, as it does of a patch of brain substance. It will be remembered that Mr. Haward last year related to the Clinical Society a case in point. He ligatured the lingual artery for a recurrent epithelioma of the tongue; the tumor sloughed away, and a fortnight before the patient's death from blood poisoning the tongue was quite healed.

WAGES IN ENGLAND.—Consul General Paduan reports that during the past five years wages have increased gradually about 10 per cent, while the cost of living has increased about 25 per cent. Clothing is about 30 per cent higher, while fuel has not risen in price. Agricultural laborers get from \$2 to \$3 per week, including beer; building laborers and gardeners from \$4.10 to \$5.10 per week; bricklayers, carpenters, masons, and engineers from \$6.50 to \$11 per week; cabinetmakers, printers, and jewelers from \$8 to \$12.30 per week, at least the best marble masons and jewelers receive \$14.75. Footmakers and tailors get from \$4.65 to \$7.65 per week, and tailors from \$4.65 to \$7.25, with postal board. Women servants are paid from \$7.00 to \$24.00 per annum. Railway porters and laborers on public works get from \$4.45 to \$12 per week. Rents have risen some 30 per cent, and are, for artises in London, from \$1.20 to \$2.40 per week for one or two rooms.

The U. S. Post Office Department has ruled that a husband has no control over the correspondence of his wife. If she requests the postmaster not to place her letters in her husband's box it is his duty to comply with her request.

When we (Calcutta Times) find the wealthy lumber manufacturers on the river shutting down their mills, with a good stock of logs on hand and plenty of water it is evident that something is wrong with the business of the country.

The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, Aug. 7, 1878.

THE OPPOSITION CANVASS is an extraordinary one in Ontario. Sir John A. Macdonald promises the millers a tax of fifty cents on flour; in Quebec the manufacturers are promised a tax on foreign manufactures; in New Brunswick the people are promised a reduction in the price of tea, and that a change in the sugar duties would be a benefit to the refiners, enabling them to give employment to a large number of men, and thereby encouraging one of the young industries of the Dominion. If this be correct, how was it that one of the largest refiners in Montreal was obliged to close during the Macdonald government? In Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, Dr. Tupper has promised a duty on coal, when the Opposition are in power, and a recommitment of the tariff is proposed to make the burdens of taxation more equitable to the people. Now what do all these promises amount to? Simply this—a tax on flour with benefit to no one; a tax on tea and sugar, which will increase the price to importers and consumers; and a recommitment of the tariff is purely protection without lessening the cost of such a dilemma.

The fact is they promise too much, and have failed in their attempts to prove that the present Government have not administered the affairs of the Dominion honestly, economically, and for the benefit of the masses. The "protection" argument is really doing more injury to the Opposition canvass than benefit. Increased taxation is very unpopular at this time—indeed it is unworkable at any time—and the "protection" promised, is viewed in this light.

Our respected contemporary the Globe, is, we think, unnecessarily severe on Mr. Gillmor. For our part we do not expect perfection in any one, friend or opponent; and can see good points even in an opponent, who may introduce similar in his speeches or writings, which perhaps should have been omitted; but occasional errors at times when men are betrayed into using intemperate expressions, such as were heard at the close of parliament at Ottawa, when coarse and vile epithets were applied by Sir John A. Macdonald and some of his supporters, to one of the members; such language in an august assembly was undignified. It is an old saying that "comparisons are odious," this however does not excuse the uttering of offensive expressions, which should be omitted by men who profess to be leaders, indeed there is less excuse for them, than the rank and file of the following.

We again state, that Mr. Gillmor has not sought office, nor has been instrumental in displacing political opponents; at the same time he would be unlike other men, were he to refuse a fat office when tendered to him, and we believe he as well as others, would willingly retire into the quiet haven of a respectable office rather than be tossed on the tempestuous sea of politics; and who would not? Why the very men who for the past five years have been in the cold shades of Opposition, actuated by a spirit of unrest, are leaving no effort unmade, no stone unturned, to get back to power and emolument, and to look in the sunshine of office. We hold they are as much entitled to their political opinions, as those who differ from them. We have long known that Mr. Gillmor neither directly nor indirectly advised the removal of the lamented Col. Inghes, although importuned to do so. The facts were the Government resolved upon a policy of retrenchment, and displaced friends and opponents to reduce the public expenditure. How difficult the Macdonald government acted—did they not remove a government official in this country in receipt of a petty salary, for expressing that independence in a political contest which is every man's birth right, and appoint an adherent to their cause at a salary sometimes greater than his predecessor received? And it is probable they would make a clean sweep of all opponents, holding offices were they to obtain power again—a precedent which may be adopted by the present Administration. With the Opposition it is often first and afterwards the interests of the country.

FIRE IN ST. JOHN.—On Saturday evening last, a fire broke in the lumber yard of Messrs. Miller & Woodman, Sp. Co's Cove, at the outskirts of the City. It spread to Mr. Sparr's building, occupied by him as a distillery. Miller & Woodman are heavy losers, having no insurance, and Mr. Sparr loses heavily and is uninsured. The total loss is estimated at \$19,000.

THE HON. MR. TILLEY is advertised to address the constituency on the "political Questions of the Day," in Stevenson's hall on Thursday evening, 8th inst.

California Correspondence.

The following reminiscences were written by an old and respected friend at San Francisco, who was known here as a gentleman of more than ordinary ability, with nice literary taste and political acumen—one whom it is hardly possible to find in the Pacific slope, where he has resided for several years. He can still wield a nervous pen, and his memory of places and events is seldom equalled; there is a freshness in his pen pictures which makes them interesting, and reminds one of the good old times "the memory dealer;" we will be happy to hear from him whenever he can spare the time to write.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27, 1878.  
My Dear Sir,—Before the advent of couples and marriage, I remember seeing upon the wall of a letter in the Saint Andrews Post Office, a very appropriate motto representing his estate majesty surrounded by the words "The King is dead, long live the King." Now Mr. Tilley, after reading the vivid recollections of "The King" published in the "Pilot" of June 29, my memory of the good Shire Town, and its happy, hospitable, and enterprising inhabitants of half a century ago, has been well refreshed, and although not wishing to trespass upon "The King" grounds as a writer of "ancient history," should you think my rambling remarks will be interesting to any of the "old settlers," you can give them a space corner in the Standard, even at the risk of thus ending the question "who the d— can this be?"

Not wishing to criticize "The King" letter, as I thought many things to memory long since forgotten, I will merely mention a few of the old buildings which he seems to have overlooked. The residence of Mr. Gordon Gilchrist, known as the "Shire House," (now Dr. Clark's, E. E. 801), the old Masonic Hall, building that stood on the corner above Mr. James Terry's; the San Told house and little shop on the corner above St. John's. The pleasant little cottages of Mr. B. Shockey, nearly opposite Mrs. Springates at that time occupied by Lieut. Gaylor, who I think organized the first Sabbath school in St. Andrews, and was in later years, Governor of one of the Australian colonies. The Tompkins and Mackintosh farms in rear of the Town, occupied by Mr. John Berkeley, and Mr. D. Morrison, and the old black racks fronting on Prince of Wales street, and then occupied by a full company of "red coats," made the circle of the town a most delightful evening walk.

The old black racks at the Island Bar with its bombardier and half dozen of H. M. Royal Artillery, always on duty; the road to Joe's Point following the shore to the Dunn farm, thence over the hill to the old fortification on the bluff above the ferry house, were always points of attraction to visitors from abroad; although the old shanty of "Dick and Maria" standing off to the right as you entered the gate leading to Mr. Dunn's residence, seemed many of the younger folk fresh smiling in that direction, and might have been to meet the ghosts of the "unfortunate blacks." Oliver Dunk the ferryman, Mr. Ross, and Professor John Reilly, Reilly, formerly seen on the long beach, Church—all lived on the "Joe's Point" road, and "Shockey's Garden" will also be remembered by the old folks at home, although I did not prove a success as the "Robinson Mail Boat." But I am trespassing too much upon your columns, and will reserve "other recollections" for a future occasion.

Yours, Q. M.

INCREASED TAXATION.

The following criticism on Mr. Tilley's speech on the Tariff in the Institute St. John, a few evenings ago, is copied from an able review in the "Tribune." If the people are willing to be taxed on the necessities of life, they will vote for protectionists with their eyes open. It is measures not men they will vote for.

From all that Mr. Tilley said on this question of the tariff the People of all the Provinces will learn—

That he avows himself an ultra Protectionist.

That he would not protect by raising the duties on imports generally, but—

That he would keep the duties on general imports at 15 per cent, and that upon manufactured articles which compete with any manufactured in Canada he would place a protective duty so high that it would exclude those foreign and English manufactures from our markets.

And he would depend on the increased revenue derived from what the increased number of persons employed in those manufactures, in consequence of the exclusion of all competition, would eat, and drink, and wear.

On tea, tobacco, cigars, whisky, brandy, wine, etc., he would impose ad valorem duties.

He would vote for duties on flour, coal, etc., under certain circumstances not clearly stated, and he would compensate those who paid such duties by a reduction of the duties on sugar and other articles.

The Tory policy will be none the more acceptable to the people of Canada because of Mr. Tilley's statements and explanations, if explanations they were.

To morrow we shall review what he said of Mr. Cartwright's loan and his pretended comparison of the expenditures of the two governments.

The Election Campaign is furnishing some numerous exhibitions, oral and in the form of cartoons and lampoons. The last number of *Globe* has a laughable representation of Prof. John A. as a clever "Political Conjuror," performing the Anderson trick of pouring all sorts of liquor out of his wonderful bottle, which is labelled "National Policy" out of which pours two streams, one of which is "no increase of tariff" which is poured into a glass labelled "For the Maritime Provinces," the other stream, "Retaliatory Tariff," flows into a glass labelled "For the upper Provinces." Could anything be more applicable.

THE BOAT RACE at St. John took place on the 1st instant, after so many delays, and resulted in a victory for Hanlon. Ross rowed a fearful race for upwards of a mile, Hanlon leading by about a length, when Ross' boat upset, Hanlon continued on and returned to the stake boat, rowing easily, but made the splendid time of 36.50, Ross in the mean time having been picked up.

PERSONAL EXPENSES.—The following extract from a speech of Mr. Ross, M. P., will show the difference between the travelling expenses of the members of the Macdonald government and the Mackenzie administration, is worthy the calm consideration of the people from whose pockets these sums are paid. And they should also remember those who do not spend lavishly themselves, are not likely to permit others to spend more than is necessary:—

"To make the comparison complete, let us take ministers who went home on the same business, as nearly as possible. In 1868-9 Sir John Ross went to England to negotiate a loan his travelling expenses were \$2,315.90; in 1871 Mr. Cartwright went to England also to borrow money, and his expenses were \$1,023.84; Mr. Tilley went to England to make a loan in 1873-4, and his bill was \$2,540.66; Mr. Cartwright went to England again in 1875-6 and his bill was \$1,512.27, or \$1,000 less; Hon. W. McDougall went over in 1868-9 to attend to Hudson Bay matters, and his bill was \$2,419.08. Mr. Mackenzie went over on somewhat similar business in 1874-5, and his bill was \$1,936.82. Dr. Tupper went over in 1867-8, to prevent the late Joseph Howe causing trouble about the secession of Nova Scotia, and his bill was \$2,481.99. Mr. Blake went over in 1875 to prevent the abrogation of the Extradition Treaty, and his bill was \$760. The total amount paid in six years of Tory rule for trips to England was \$22,774.44; the total paid under Reform Rule for the same purpose was \$5,262.43. One trip made by Sir George Carter and Hon. Mr. McDougall alone cost \$2,262.99; or nearly double all the expenses of the present Reform Government for a similar purpose."

ST. JOHN IS ST. JOHN.—On Saturday evening last, one of the players of the California Minstrel Troupe, committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear in Duke's Hall, a short time before the commencement of the performance, which consequently did not take place. The young man's name was Davis, and he was a native of Bangor, Maine. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

R. T. Clinch, Esq., Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Co. was here last week; and we learn has appointed a new Operator here, Miss Stevenson, who filled the position so acceptably and faithfully for some years having resigned the office, from ill health.

Mr. Frank Algar, who returned from California a few weeks ago, visited his friends here last week, and met with a hearty reception. He spoke in terms of praise of the country and its climate, and possibly may make it his future home.

The St. John Globe has the following:—Messrs. King and Tilley found a great deal of fault with the Government for not bringing on the elections, assuring their hearers that the government were now afraid. It was only a few weeks ago that the *Moncton Times* positively declared that the elections were to be "sprung" upon the people, and charged the Government with wilful deception in keeping back the fact, and with pretending that they were not to take place until October. Our Opposition friends ought to have some agreement among themselves as to what they really want. It looks as though the original announcement was the correct one, viz. that the elections will take place in October or perhaps late September. As no other announcement was made from the Government side, we really don't see on what ground they can be charged with fear.

ARRESTED FOR EMPLOYMENT.—Charles Griffin, of Montreal, a member of the firm of C. G. Hobson & Co., stockbrokers, has been arrested on a charge of misappropriation over \$21,000, sent to him by the Rev. James P. Webster, an English clergyman.

residing in Greenville, South Carolina.—The money was entrusted to the agent to invest in Bank of Montreal stock two years ago, but he failed to do it. He has remitted the dividends regularly, but spent the principal in fast living. He is well connected and was formerly teller in the Bank of Montreal for seven years.

Lord George Campbell, fourth son of the Duke of Argyll and brother of the Marquis of Lorne, is about to follow in the footsteps of two of his brothers and enter upon commercial life in connection with a City firm in London.

A Victoria despatch says a resolution has passed Parliament unanimously that Chinese should not be employed upon public works of the Province, and that a clause should be inserted in the specification of all contracts awarded to the effect that contractors will not be permitted to employ Chinese labor, and that in the event of their doing so the government will not be responsible for the payment of contracts.

Information from Eastport, Me., where Mr. Pote Lee resides, states that he is still living and not dead as the St. John press have made him out to be. Mr. Lee is poorly but his medical attendant has hopes of his recovery.

DEATHS continue to be reported from diptheria. This morning a child about 11 years of age, a daughter of the late Dr. Edwin Bayard, died comparatively suddenly. She had been ill since Saturday night.

By the Canadian Census of 1871 there were in the Dominion, 61,500 American born citizens. By United States Census of 1870 there were in that country 450,000 Canadian born people.

DEED.—At Eureka, California, July 13th of consumption, Mrs. Kate A. McEnan, widow of the late George McEnan, a native of Parish St. Patrick, Charlotte County, New Brunswick, aged about 40 years.

KILLED by a rolling log on the South Fork of Elk River Humboldt Co., Cal., July 15, Robert, son of Joseph Spinner, a native of St. George, Charlotte Co., New Brunswick, aged 22 years.

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NOTICE.  
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