

The St. Andrews Standard.

POST-PAID.

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Vol. 44.

Important Decision.

BEFORE THE S. J. COURT OF MAINE. JUDGE WALTON PRESIDING.

FRIDAY.—J. Winslow Jones vs. the New England and Nova Scotia Steamship Company.

An action to recover damages for the loss of sixteen cases of canned salmon valued at \$160, and ninety-three barrels of flour valued at \$700.50. In all \$860.50, both lots destroyed in the fire of August 9th, 1873.

The plaintiff says that he bought one hundred barrels of flour in car which arrived at Portland on the 4th of August; that he obtained leave on the 5th of John Postois, who was the advertised freight agent of the defendant company, as well as the agent of the Grand Trunk, to ship the flour by the Falmouth that day; that the Falmouth for some reason failed to take it, and that he then obtained leave of the defendant's agents to deposit the flour in the freight house for transportation by the Falmouth on Tuesday the 12th, and that being the first day of sailing thereafter, the delivery was for immediate transportation.

Defense says that as to the salmon they were specially exempt by their bill of lading from loss by fire. And that as to the flour it never was received by them, but it was under the proof the jury should find it was so received, then their liability was as warehousemen for negligence only, and not that of common carriers as insurers.

The judge instructed the jury, in substance, that as to the salmon, the exception in the bill of lading was valid, and the burden was upon the defendants to satisfy the jury that the loss by fire did not happen through their own negligence or want of care; and that as to the flour, the jury would find as matter of fact whether the defendants received it either as warehousemen or for immediate transportation; if as warehousemen, then they were responsible only for negligence or want of care; but if for immediate transportation, then they were liable as common carriers and as insurers.

Verdict for defendants. The case will be carried upon exceptions.

Reciprocity.

The public mind has been much exercised over the announcement of Mr. Laurier that the Government of Mr. Mackenzie were about to open negotiations for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. It now appears from information derived from American sources that the question of reciprocity with Canada is expected to come up before Congress at the regular session which commences on the 4th December next. The form in which the question will come up is not indicated, but it is known that in August last a circular was addressed by the Washington authorities to the various Consuls in the Dominion with the object of eliciting information on the trade relations between the two countries. It is now announced that several of these consular agents, including the efficient officers at Kingston and Toronto, have sent in their replies which very fully expose the disadvantages under which Canada manufacturers labor in competing with their neighbors, and the mutually advantageous trade carried on between the two countries in live stock, barley and other farm produce, and the kinds of manufactured articles which Canada takes from the United States. The fact that Canadians buy American goods so largely is attributed by the Consul at Toronto to their excellent quality, and the superior and attractive styles in which these goods are made; and the cheap prices at which they are sold, enabling the Americans to compete with Canadian manufactures notwithstanding the duty of 17 1/2 per cent, is attributed not to the slaughtering of goods, as some have believed, but to the fact that these goods are manufactured in larger quantities and under advantages due to the larger training of operatives in older establishments. In support of this theory the Consul asserts that the United States are doing a lucrative business with Canada.

Congressman Charles Foster of Ohio, says that he and Mr. Hale of Maine have been chiefly instrumental in getting up the conferences that have been held on the subject of the President's policy. He says they have two objects—first, to let the President and Cabinet know how extensive the disaffection in the Republican ranks is, and, second, to obtain, if possible, some plan of action for the purpose of meeting any resolution that the Democrats might introduce endorsing the President's course, which might lead to an open division in the Republican ranks. He desired to prevent any division that would be misunderstood throughout the country.

BOLD ROBBERY.—In Woonsocket, Rhode Island, about 2 o'clock Monday morning, two robbers entered the tenement of J. W. Smith, in the rear of his shoe store. He was absent. His wife was taken from bed and placed in a small closet, where she was found insensible when Smith returned, at 9 o'clock same morning. She not covered consciousness about noon, and explained that she was awakened by a noise, immediately seized by two men, who threatened to kill her if she made a noise, and carried to a closet, where she became insensible. The robbers secured nearly \$1000 from a box under the bed, and some goods from the store.

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REMOVAL.

The STANDARD office has been removed to the building immediately opposite the late office, in the building recently occupied by Mr. Bradley. Entrance through the store for the present. The printing and publication are on the second floor.

RETURN OF GOOD TIMES is a pleasant theme to dilate upon, but the "good time coming" which has been so frequently written about, still appears to exist in the dark vista of the future, as there does not appear any near approach to a revival of business. True, the United States journals every few weeks have cheering articles upon the return of active business and buoyant prices; they herald a revival of business generally in the Western States, and perhaps it will like the Colorado beetle work its way to the Eastward and thence into the Provinces. It certainly does appear that the sun of prosperity is fast dispelling the mists of stagnation in the United States, and whatever affects that great country, is felt sooner or later in the Dominion. The bulk of trade which is being done West, if reports are correct must be very large, and it is probable that the volume of trade is increasing. Let us hope that it may soon reach New Brunswick.

EXPLANATORY.—Having had to remove the STANDARD office, presses, type, stands, &c., will explain appearance of a half sheet this week. It is no easy matter to obtain suitable premises, and it takes time to arrange cases, &c.,—even then it requires time to become acquainted with great variety of type in constant use in a small printing office. We are so thoroughly annoyed, that it is our sincere hope that the next change will be a final adieu to printing. The constant strain on the mind and energies, the anxieties, wear and tear of the body,—the unrewarded labor,—the large number of accounts due us, are sufficient to weigh down and wear out any constitution. However, it is the writer's wish to die in harness rather than rust out in idleness. We will continue to work on, and only retire when unable to wield a pen or hold a stick.

POSTAL MATTERS.—Complaints have been made of letters mailed in Ontario and Quebec, for St. Andrews, being carried on to St. John and remained in that city for their destination, causing twenty-four hours delay. We know from personal experience, the great annoyance of this unnecessary delay, and trust that the Post Office Department will remedy it without delay. What is the use of postal cars if letters are not transferred to the proper cars.

NEW TEACHER.—We congratulate the Trustees, on having secured the services of Miss A. HANSON for No. 1 Advanced Female Department. Miss Hanson is a thorough disciplinarian, a good scholar, and has the faculty of imparting instruction, while gaining the affections of her pupils.

DEFEATED.—Mr. Laurier, the new Minister of the Interior, has been defeated by Mr. Bourbeau, the Opposition candidate, in Arthabasca, by a majority of twenty-nine.

LOCAL MATTER.

THE FREDERICTON EXHIBITION BUILDING was burnt to the ground, on Monday night last, the work of incendiaries. Two suspicious characters have been lodged in jail. No further particulars.

One of those contemptible men who practice abortion in Ontario, named David Smith, was tried and convicted at Cobourg, on the charge of murder for killing a Miss Wade.

Complaints have been made of calling out improper names to persons passing along the streets. The only remedy we can suggest to our correspondent, is make complaint before the Parish Commissioner.

From late accounts we learn that excavations for tunnel to connect France and England have been commenced on the French side. The nature of the ground has been ascertained, on the English side the chalk formation extends but a short distance.

The work of grading in the Schools is being conducted, and will be finished to-morrow. We are pleased to learn that the pupils have made such progress, that several of them will be transferred to the advanced departments, while the Grammar School will receive a liberal addition to its pupils from No. One Department.

The Weights and Measures Inspector is visiting the towns and cities of this Province. In Ottawa last week the Inspector there scaled 111 weights, 123 measures, and 21 scales, for being unstandard. Spring balances are declared illegal by the law passed last Session.

We are pleased to learn that the work of building up the burnt district in St. John is being carried on with vigor. Already upwards of eight hundred houses are being erected, some of them finished and occupied. The Churches and School buildings are commenced. Several of the buildings are of brick.

Through freight from Montreal is now brought to St. Andrews, without change of cars since the alteration of the gauge on the N. B. & C. Railway. A Grand Trunk car load of flour for Street & Foster was received last week. There is no doubt as to the benefits which will follow the change of gauge.

The International Scrap Book and Illustrated Magazine is the title of a monthly paper for which E. R. McLean is canvassing the Town. In addition to the publication, as an inducement, the agent furnishes two well executed Oil Chromos 22x30. He will call upon persons and show the paper and copies of the pictures. The Chromos are worth double the price asked for the paper.

OBITUARY.

The remains of the late Mr. JOHN AYMAR were brought from Eastport on Monday and interred in the Cemetery at St. Andrews, where he resided for so many years, and had always been closely associated in all his business interests, in which he ever took a prominent part; the result of some of his past labors being of an essential and lasting benefit to the place, viz., supplying the town with water, and lastly the building of the Steamboat wharf. In his social intercourse he was honored and respected by all who knew him, for his sterling integrity, his many excellencies of character, and true generosity of heart, as well as beloved for his gentle, courteous and cordial sympathies with all.

THE DOUBLE POSTAL CARD.—A new style of postal card is now used in Germany. It consists of two cards of the ordinary size attached together, each having a postal stamp. These double cards are furnished by the Post Office, and sent for the purpose of facilitating the return of answers.

THE POPE.—Of late several newspapers contain telegrams with reference to the Pope's health, his probable successor, and what has been done in Council by the Cardinals. While professing to care little what he does or says, these same journals must be aware that all such reports are incorrect, and emanate from the brain of designing men who have a pet political purpose to serve. One of them recently asserted that the Pope had been dead for some time, and that an eminent Cardinal was administering the offices of the Roman Catholic Church. The Pope happened to see a copy of the paper, and it is said laughed at the paragraph—and then ordered his Secretary to subscribe and pay for the journal for five years. The following is the latest news with reference to Pius Nono:

The health of Pope Pius Ninth is in a very precarious position, and before long his successor will doubtless have to be appointed. Given in his present prostrated and enfeebled state he likes to see visitors, and have an occasional chat with them, but we are told he has ceased to take an interest in the affairs of the church, and invariably dismisses any one who comes to talk to him upon business. At present, therefore, there is no active Supreme Pontifical head, the affairs of the Papacy being conducted as the telegrams inform us by the heads of the various state departments, and by the presidents of the various congregations. Among the names spoken of as the probable successor of His Holiness, is that of Cardinal Manning. It has also been rumored that the head of the church might be removed to London.

President Hayes's Opinion.

Washington special says that the President in conversation referred to the difficulties encountered during his administration, and pointed out how it would have been impossible for him to take any action which would satisfy the entire Republican party. He found himself confronted with three questions of great importance; one relating to the civil service appointments, one to the currency, and one, the most important in his opinion was the Southern question. It was necessary for him to take immediate action; while others could consider and criticize. Concerning each of these questions, there was a large difference of opinion within the party, and he had no resort but to act as seemed to him to be his duty, and leave the wisdom of his actions to future demonstration.

He regarded the Southern question as of immensely greater importance than the other two, because it affected daily the peace and happiness of hundreds of people both white and black. In regard to the financial question, he thought the action of natural laws would settle the question, if there were no President and no Congress.

The special sessions of Congress, now deliberating at Washington, is likely to be extended until December. The President's message is summarized.

It is asked that the necessary appropriations be made for the support of the army for the current year at its present maximum numerical strength of 25,000 men. He also asks that appropriations be made for the support of the Navy and Interior Department. The President says:—I take this opportunity also to invite your attention to the propriety of adopting at your present session the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exhibition of agriculture, industry and the fine arts which is to be held at Paris in 1878, and in which this Government has been invited by the Government of France to take part. The Department of State has received many letters from various parts of the country, expressing a desire to participate in the Exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States Legation at Paris.

THE COMING WINTER.—Astronomer Royal Smyth, of the Royal Observatory, Scotland, says that the coming winter is going to be exceedingly cold. From the observations of earth thermometers over a period of thirty-two years, he finds that between 1847 and 1876 three great heat waves from without struck Great Britain; namely, the first in 1845, the second in 1858-6, and the third in 1868-6. The next one will probably come in 1879-5 within limits of half a year each way. The periods of minimum temperature, or greatest cold, are not in the middle time between the crosses of these three heat waves, but are comparatively close up to them, on each side, at a distance of about a year and a half. Hence the next cold wave is due at the end of the present year, and very hard weather may be looked for.

ALLEGED POISON IN SUGARS.—Some attention was attracted last year by numerous letters published by Mr. L. Rossiter, of Chicago, Ill., in the Chicago Tribune, with regard to alleged poisonous effects of sugars. Mr. Rossiter suggested that a large proportion of the sugars in the market might contain poisonous impurities arising from the use of chemicals in their manufacture, his opinion being based upon the effects of the use of sugars as food upon persons of weak or deranged digestion. In the American Journal of Pharmacy, we find accounts of analyses made by Messrs. J. S. Johnson and S. E. Parkill, of fourteen samples of sugars and syrups furnished by Mr. Rossiter. Neither lead nor arsenic was found; nor did the ash, by ordinary systematic qualitative analysis, reveal other constituents than sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, aluminum, and iron compounds, and sulphates, chlorides, carbonates, and silice. No zinc or tin was found. It thus appears that the sugars of commerce do not contain the injurious ingredients suggested by Mr. Rossiter.

The Liborists and the Church.

The pastoral of the bishops read in all the Roman Catholic churches on Sunday week, commencing the disputation of the clerical press. In future, the issue between the two political parties in the Province of Quebec will have to be fought on a terrestrial battlefield and with purely mundane weapons. The voice of authority has spoken and there is to be no more mathematising of political opponents through the columns of the clerical journals; no more interference of the clergy in elections. The self-constituted guardians of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church in electioneering controversies had themselves standing alone; and their long continued efforts to read their adversaries out of the pale of social order have failed, let us hope for ever. It is well that the bishops have seen fit to interpret and make clear the former utterances of the councils on this subject, because a most unworkable and disingenuous use was being made of these by as unscrupulous a set of men as ever undertook to push the fortunes of a political party—and their own—irrespective of the means employed to attain the object of their ambition or of the ulterior consequences that might reasonably be expected to follow from their acts. Now that the ground has been cleared of this burning bush, that this "great scandal"—to use a phraseology so much affected by the parties in question—has been made to cease, the real points at issue in Canadian politics will be decided, and men elected as representatives of the people, on their own merits and for considerations of earthly interest.—Star.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for November is the 50th Number of the Fifty-fifth Volume. The Publishers announce for the coming year new serial novels by Miss TUCKER, Miss METZGER, and THOMAS HARDY.

Edward Everett Hall's story, "Back to Back," begun in the current Number, is to be concluded in the December issue. Among the attractions of the December Number will be a new poem, entitled "Keramos" by Longfellow which will occupy fourteen pages of the Magazine.

T. Robinson Warren contributes an exhilarating illustrated article on "Yachting in Blue Waters." By no means the least interesting article in the Number is Olive Logan's fascinating narrative of Hood's remarkable career as a pre-arranged digger. His most wonderful tricks are explained and illustrated.

The poetry of the Number is contributed by Ellis Gray, Kate Hillard, Helen S. Conant, Fannie R. Johnson, and Philip Bourke Marston.

The Editorial Departments, with their social gossip, scientific and literary intelligence, his friendly summary, and humorous anecdotes, are as varied and comprehensive as usual, including a very amusing "Drawer."

We notice complimentary allusions in some of our provincial exchanges to the engineering abilities of our friend Walter M. Byck, Esq.—He it appears is entitled to the credit of locating the railway line, out from Hillsboro; his professional services we are happy to observe are appreciated, as they deserve. Mr. Byck is a member of the Association of Civil Engineers, of London.

DEED.

At Winnipeg, Manitoba, on the 21st inst., at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Wool, suddenly of her disease, Jane Augusta, widow of the late Doctor Maxrren, and daughter of the late Honorable Harris Hatch, aged 65 years.