

Domestic Crops.
From the following article in the *Montreal Times*, we learn that the prospect for harvesting a good crop throughout Canada this present season, is good.

"We had occasion during the past month to pass through several different sections of Ontario, and with a very few exceptions we have rarely observed the crops generally present so luxurious an appearance. There are and always will be, exceptions in every locality, and there are some localities which are exceptions to the Province generally; but taking Ontario as a whole, and all kinds of crops, we feel warranted in the opinion that the harvest now in process of reaping will be above the average. Much of the hay has already been secured, and the yield is unusually heavy, the result, no doubt, of the abundant rains we have had this season. There are some complaints of the appearance of mildew and also of rust in the fall wheat; but these appear to be local and exceptional, and there are good reasons to believe that, with the exception of low lands, the yield to the acre will be at least as large as during any year of the present decade. Barley, peas, oats—all look promising, and the whole circumstances justify the belief that 1876 will be a prosperous year for the agricultural community."

This exhibit should it prove correct, will at all events lessen the tightness of money and suffering from want of employment.

The San Fernando Tunnel.

The telegraph brings the information that the headings of the San Fernando tunnel, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, between this city and Los Angeles, have met and that daylight has at last been let through the mountain. The work of forcing a passage through the San Fernando mountains is one of the greatest railroad undertakings of the day, and has involved an amount of labor, expenditure and engineering skill not often combined for the prosecution of work for a single corporation. The tunnel is situated about six miles north of San Fernando and twenty-eight miles from Los Angeles. It is not cut through a single mountain, as many suppose, and as is the case with most tunnels, but runs under a succession of ridges and canyons. Its direction is nearly due north and south, and the entire length is 6964 feet, or nearly a mile and a quarter. The work was commenced in July 1875, and since that time a force of some 1500 men has been employed eight and a half days; \$200,000 per month has been expended by the company, and when completed the aggregate cost of the work will not be far short of \$2,500,000. But the completion of this immense work does not by any means open the line. There are fourteen other tunnels that must be cut through as many different mountain barriers before a possible route is attained. These are, however, of much less magnitude than the San Fernando tunnel, and altogether will not probably aggregate more than the length of this single piece of work. This passage, forced through the solid rock, is virtually the key to the railroad communication of Southern California, and when once opened will reduce the time between Los Angeles and San Francisco to twenty hours.—*N. F. Chronicle*.

Increasing the Rainfall.

It has been contended by scientists that to deplete a country of its forests is to invite drought; and that, per contra, the planting of barren regions to induce vegetation—particularly shrubbery and trees, increases the annual rainfall. The observation of M. Lesseps, engineer of the Suez canal, enables him to add a scrap of information confirmatory of this theory, and to add to it his belief that similar results are attained by the construction of canals, and ditches over arid regions. He states that along the line of the Suez canal, where formerly rain was almost entirely unknown, showers have fallen as often as once a fortnight, the consequence of which is that vegetation has been started up, which, it is contemplated will hold the loose sand from drifting, and thus protect the great work from the most serious danger that was apprehended to impair its usefulness, viz., the filling up of the channel to the prevention of navigation. If this favorable state of affairs should continue, it is not doubted that in a few years soil that is now entirely unfit for cultivation will be reclaimed, and the modifications in climate be as great as to invite population, where, before the construction of the canal, no such thing was even so much as thought of.

STANLEY HEAD FEEL.

The great event of the week has been the news received of Stanley from his equatorial expedition. It is over a year since anything was heard of this representative explorer, and anxiety for his safety. However, he has now toiled up all right. He appears to have made a complete exploration of the Lake Victoria Nyanza, and he explored the entire distance between that lake and the Lake Nyanza; the latter, however, he did not navigate. He is still pursuing his investigations, with the object of settling as far as possible the location, flow, etc., of the rivers and lakes of equatorial Africa. He has had very good fortune, and, although in one or two fights with the natives, has not suffered much. One of the things that he notes is the absence of a race of pale faces on Mount Cameroons, which divide Lake Victoria and Lake Nyanza. It is claimed for Stanley that he

has discovered, not, perhaps, the true source of the Nile, for that is strictly speaking the Victoria Nyanza, but the head stream of that river, which is the Shire, which lies between the fourth and fifth degrees of south latitude, and flows northwest into the Victoria. This river is said to be 500 miles in length, and is a stream of considerable magnitude.—*Globe*.

The Standard

SAINT ANDREWS, AUGUST 2, 1876.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY between Britain and the United States is still practically useless; in fact the United States contend it is not in existence, and consequently cannot be used. England asserts that it is still in operation, and that the course adopted by her, is warranted by its provisions. In the meantime rascals can avail themselves of freedom on each side of the "line." In the interests of justice, both countries should agree to some arrangement of the difficulty.

The rains during the past week have been of great service to the crops; in fact it has saved the potato, turnip, and other crops, and has had a beneficial effect upon the grass which now looks better than for some weeks past. Many persons had their hay made during the fine weather and stowed in their barns. The long drought injured the crop of raspberries and blueberries, which are small, dried-up, and scarce. The late rains will also make the fall feed better than was anticipated. From an extract in another column it will be noticed, that in Ontario the harvest will be above the average, the hay crop being unusually heavy, owing to the abundant rains during the season.

Intelligence from the seat of war in the East, on the 31st of July, states that the Servians were successful in several engagements, and that the Turks were badly beaten, losing guns, and were almost annihilated. The atrocities and massacres by the Turks were fearful; 300 Christians were tortured and drowned—women were hacked to pieces and children stoned to death.

UNWORTHY JOURNALISM.

The tone, manner, and style of a portion of the press, in discussing local and general topics, is in some instances most reprehensible—the acrimony, bitterness, and gross personalities indulged in are degrading, and must lessen the influence of newspapers which adopt such a course. We have been led to this train of thought, after reading some articles in Provincial exchanges within a few weeks, in which intemperate and vituperative are unsparingly used. Within a few days, one journal asserted that another was under the influence of a "ring" and was owned by some prominent merchants. Another stated that a contemporary was firing the public mind and inciting to riot, using in a most unbecoming manner the Christian name of the gentleman who edits the paper. Another in a fit of jealousy stated that a contemporary was receiving a large sum for government printing which was "farmed out" to job print ng offices, while that very journal published a government pamphlet which was "farmed out" because it had not at the time facilities for executing job work. A fourth exhibits its petty feelings at the success of a brother editor who obtained a public office, and accuses him of nepotistic motives, while all dispassionate minds will admit that he was qualified politically and otherwise for the position which he fairly earned, and the duties of which he will discharge to the satisfaction of the public, and with credit to himself. Such attacks are as uncalled for as they are unworthy. Now all this is very improper, lessens the character of journalism, and smacks strongly of the Yankee newspapers of the lower stamp. Why not follow the example of leading British papers in the discussion of public questions. They do not indulge in low personalities, and never allude to editors by name, but deal with the arguments and views, and come at them when necessary. The public care little about editors' personal quarrels, and very justly believe that the space occupied by such private differences should be filled with profitable information. We respectfully submit that a more elevated tone of journalism would raise the character of the Province, and be more beneficial to the proprietors of those papers which we have referred to. Any question can be discussed on its merits, without personal invective, scurrility and slander. Was do not look with young

that "recrimination is just," our desire is to see—who "could best work and best agree."

MAGNIFICENT BUILDING.—The Collector of Customs, C. M. Gove, Esq., recently received from Messrs. S. C. BOGGS & SON the eminent architects of San Francisco, a photographic view of the front elevation of a splendid building, designed and built by them for Charles Crocker, Esq., of that city. The dimensions of the palatial residence are 98x170 feet, three and a half storeys high. Mr. Boggs, we are proud to state, is a native of this county, a gentleman of fine taste and large experience, having designed several of the costliest buildings in the golden city. The firm also sent the Editor of this paper a similar view of this beautiful residence, for which they will please accept his acknowledgments.

VISITORS.—There are several strangers here at present, enjoying the salubrious air and sea bathing. Among them are Miss and Mr. C. M. Rubidge of Brantford, Ontario, and Mr. Edward Wood, son of Chief Justice Wood, of Manitoba, guests of their relative, Wm. Whitlock, Esq.

The funeral of the late Archbishop Connolly took place on Monday last. The procession was a mile and a half long, and the attendants were thoroughly drenched from the heavy rain. Hon. T. W. Anglin, Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Dr. Tupper and other celebrities were present.

The *Christian Standard* is the title of a new candidate for public favor, issued monthly from the press of McMillan & Co., St. John. It is under the management of the Rev. C. B. Woodcock, minister of the Congregational Church in that city, is non-sectarian in principle, and ably conducted. It is an eight-page paper, and contains a large amount of instructive reading.

FRANCE.—As an evidence of the abundance and cheapness of money in France, it may be noticed that the Paris loan has been most generously met by the people, fifty-four times the amount required having been already subscribed. The purpose of the loan however—to beautify their beloved city, and restore it to something like the appearance it wore previous to the Commune's desecrations, may have added eagerness to the generosity of the subscribers.

Exports to the United States.

Among the most noticeable changes in the amount of British exports to the United States since last year, may be mentioned that in woven fabrics. The export of cotton piece goods declined from 46,584,500 yards in 1875 to 31,461,500 yards in 1876, about one-third. The export of linen goods declined from 29,050,400 to 43,069,500 yards, about 27 per cent. The exports of woolen and worsted goods and carpets declined from 29,780,700 yards to 23,741,400 yards—about 20 per cent. The exports of silk and satin declined from 212,922 yards to 125,711 yards—about 41 per cent. Of the textiles received from Great Britain by the United States during the first six months of 1875, 135,628,522 yards, and during the same months this year only 98,081,111 yards—a decrease of 27 per cent or nearly a yard of cloth for every inhabitant of the country. No wonder there is unhappiness among the British cotton spinners.

English Landowners.

It appears probable that serious trouble is in store for the owners and occupiers of land in England. Many estates are in the market, for which no purchaser can be found. Landlords are having farms thrown on their hands in every direction, which they must cultivate themselves with money raised by mortgages, and with a strong prospect of being utterly ruined in case of failure. Farmers who have the reputation of being rather more far-seeing than their neighbors are withdrawing from business, preferring rather to live on the interest of their capital, or invest in other trades, than run the risk of being hampered by leases and left to the tender mercies of their laborers. And, finally, some of the best land is beginning to go out of cultivation. The price of labor has increased enormously in consequence of the demand of large towns and the manufacturing districts. Legislation has of late years lowered the value of land, but what most frightens the farmer, is the present unsettled state of the labor market, and the impossibility of making the laborers fulfil their contracts.

SUMMARY.

The Governor General, Lady Dufferin and suite, left Ottawa on Monday last for British Columbia via San Francisco. The Bishop of Meath, Rev. Samuel Butler, committed suicide. Parliament is to be prorogued on the 13th of August.

Baron Wharncliffe is to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Gleggery election resulted in the return of Mr. McNab, Liberal.

The accounts of Bulgarian atrocities are confirmed. Servia has solicited Germany to reconcile the Russian and Austrian views in the negotiations, should further reverses compel Servia to sue for an armistice, so that the Turkish demands may be modified and Servian territorial integrity preserved. The Turkish losses for the past ten days are 300 killed and 360 wounded. The Servians lost 2,500 men and five cannon.

It is said the Governor General will visit the Centennial Exhibition on his return from British Columbia in September.

It is expected that Canada will carry off the chief prizes for butter and cheese at the Centennial.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT.

We noted, not long ago, the excursion of the 4,000 employees of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. to the Centennial. The admirable example thus set has been followed by other large employing concerns, and it is to be hoped that parties of working men will be despatched from all our great manufacturing establishments. Employers will find it directly to their interest to encourage these excursions, and to grant the men the necessary holidays. To examine the Centennial, even rapidly and cursorily, is to receive almost insensibly a vast amount of useful information. Besides, as we have already suggested, the advantage thus to be gained will be enhanced if the workmen are required to make some report of what they have seen relating to their own trade, on their return. A suitable reward might be offered for the best report, and thus many might be induced to observe more closely than they otherwise would. Those who stay at home might be constituted the jury for decreasing the reward, and thus, being obliged to hear all the reports, they as well as the excursionists will share in the advantages of the journey. Of course, the hot weather has kept away large numbers of people from Philadelphia. Still the attendance is reported to be large and to yield a remunerative return.

As a market, the Centennial has proved a great success. Our people have bought out whole foreign departments, and in many sections it is hard to find an article not ticketed "sold." The foreign buyers of American goods have likewise purchased liberally. The New England exhibitors of cotton and wool machinery have found some good customers in the Brazilian staple and fleece displays. The *Boston Commercial Bulletin* reports that probably two large mills, from Yankee plans and Yankee fittings, will be built in Brazil. Over a hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of pumps, engines, blowers, and drills have thus far been sold to South American buyers. Boot and shoe machinery is also, we learn, meeting a splendid foreign sale; and even in objects of art—notably furniture—the sale of a fifteen thousand dollar suite to a Parisian house shows that American art industry is by no means unappreciated.

So much has been said and written about Japan that her neighbor, CHINA,

through the general similarity of the exhibits, has come in for little or no attention. And yet the Chinese display embodies some articles as marvelous in their workmanship as the Japanese lacquer and bronzes. At the entrance of the section is erected a large massive door of a temple, curiously ornamented with Chinese characters and eddily contrasting colors. The same general design is followed in the show cases, which have roofs like pagodas, terminating in graceful peaks and spires. In the more minute arts of carving and inlaying work, the Chinese are the superiors. Certainly, some of their carvings in ivory and mother-of-pearl reveal a patience and delicacy of touch nothing short of marvelous. Commencing on the west side of the section, the attention is attracted by a large display of ancient vases and ornaments. Some of these are of immense age; and they are of the highest value, as showing, probably, the earliest efforts of Chinese art. The designs, which are strikingly original, consist of strange looking birds, and animals, and natives engaged in various occupations. There is one pair of enormous vases, ornamented with handles fashioned to represent elephants' heads. On the eastern side of the section are shown handsome screens, elaborately ornamented with pictures of Chinese ladies in beautiful costumes woven in silk. Near there are cases of curious ornaments cut out of ivory; and adjoining are superb displays of porcelain. Then come specimens of wood carving. By this means, the Chinese give us an idea of their habits and customs, as there are a large number of curious groups, in processions and ceremonial, in which all the figures are carved with the utmost minuteness. There is a multiplicity of carved picture frames, brackets, doors, cabinets, and like objects. Perhaps the most prominent article in the entire display is a be-lated made of fine grained wood, every inch of which is covered with carving of the most wonderful delicacy. The canopy is semicircular, and arches from front to back. It is made of the finest and thinnest silk—more firm—and is thus embroidered in silk the most exquisite designs in birds and flowers. It can

well be believed that the bed represents the labor of years. Another bedstead, less elaborately ornamented, has been sold for \$1,600. There are, besides, numerous exhibits of work and jewel boxes, made of highly polished and costly wood, together with card and chess tables of every form, inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl. The specimens of silks are of the finest quality. The colors, especially orange, maroon, and green, are exceedingly lustrous, while the parts that are embroidered exhibit exquisite skill. The rear portion of the Chinese section is filled with china and lacquered ware in endless variety. The department is always full of visitors, and the people never seem to tire of looking at these evidences of the strange civilization of the Orient.—*Scientific American*.

RAPID FALL IN THE BONANAS.

From the *San Francisco Chronicle*, July 16th.

During the week just ended the stock market has been subjected to some violent fluctuations. The hope that business at the boards would resume a more substantial footing after the holidays had passed gave way to a feeling of disappointment. From the manner in which stock values had been sustained during the long period of inactivity previous to the vacation, there seemed to be no apprehension of any serious decline after the boards assembled on the 6th. The break which occurred, and which is said to have tested strongly the bank accounts of some leading operators, was therefore the more unexpected. There has been no public announcement of failure, and yet California street has been full of rumors concerning the financial standing of a number. That several parties have been badly hurt through the decline in the bonanza shares, there is no doubt; but that there have been any entirely engulfed by the speculations it will probably require sometime yet to demonstrate. The distress will be felt more particularly among the middle classes who had sought investments for their money in the bonanza mines upon the supposition and advice that they were not to be regarded in the light of a speculation. For the sake of increasing their little fortunes by realizing a higher rate of interest, many persons have been induced to withdraw their deposits from savings banks, or dispose of real estate which had been set aside as a nest-egg in the event of sickness or want. Many such parties are to-day no doubt bankrupt through listening to the wonderful stories relative to the inexhaustible resources of the bonanzas. That the mine will continue for some time yet to produce a large quantity of bullion no one has the hardihood to contradict. But that dividends will continue to be paid is impossible. The decline in the value of silver has had its effect and kept the wealthy manipulators from undertaking to check the reports of certain pretentious experts, about a year ago, when they stated that there was \$700,000,000 in sight and \$1,500,000,000 in prospect, in the bonanza mines, completely upset the public mind, and in a great measure were the cause of the present poverty of many people who invested largely at the time.

Archbishop Connolly.

The intelligence of the death of the late Archbishop of Halifax was received by all classes of people and all religious denominations with sincere regret. He was one of the ablest of the Roman Hierarchy in America, and managed the affairs of his diocese in such a way as to come in conflict with none. He was far-seeing, courteous, charitable, a thorough judge of human nature. His death is a religious and social loss to Halifax. Archbishop Connolly was born in the city of Cork, Ireland. He went to Rome when he was quite young and joined a religious order there. In 1842 he was a member of the Order of Capuchins at Dublin. Dr. Walsh of the latter place, on being appointed Bishop of Halifax that year, brought Father Connolly with him to Nova Scotia. The young priest—he was then not 30 years of age—soon became very popular in Halifax, and was made Vicar General. He remained there until 1852, when he was appointed Bishop of St. John, filling the place of the late Bishop Dallard. The following year he had the Cathedral commenced, and soon afterwards established the Convent of the Sacred Heart and the Convent now occupied by the Sisters of Charity. Dr. Walsh who rose from the position of Bishop of Halifax to that of Archbishop, died in 1859 when Bishop Connolly was appointed his successor, and removed to Halifax, where he since resided. Since then he twice visited the home of the Holy Father, the last time to attend the Ecumenical Council.

WANTED.

On the 23rd July, by the Rev. Canon Ketchum, Capt. John Maloney, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Shaw, all of St. Andrews.

NOTICE.

J. J. Persons having any claims against the ESTATE of JAMES O'NEIL, Jr., late of Saint George, farmer, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to
MARTHA P. O'NEIL,
Sole Executrix.
St. Andrews, July 26th, 1876.