

From the following article in the *Monetary Times*, we learn that the prospect for harvesting a good crop throughout Canada the present season, is good :

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

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 even the largest corporation. The tunnel is situated about twenty 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 6954 feet, or nearly a mile and a quarter. The work was commenced in July 1875, and since that time a body of some 150 men have been employed about a day and a half each month, at a cost of about \$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 a many different mountain barriers before a passable route is attained. These are, however, of much less magnitude than the San Fernando tunnel, and altogether will not probably aggregate more than one-third the length of this one 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.—*S. F. Chronicle*.

It has been contended by scientists that to decide a country of its forests is to invite drouth; 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 the theory, and 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 for a night, the consequence of which is that vegetation has been started up, which has been lately destroyed by the loss sustained from shifting and thus produced work from the most serious danger it 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 not entirely unfit for cultivation will be reclaimed, and the modifications in climate that are to be effected will be effected before the construction of the canal, such thing was even so much as thought of.

The great event of the week has been the news received of Stanley from his exploratorial expedition. It is over a year since anything was heard of this representative explorer, and anxiety for his safety. However, he has now turned up all right, and appears to have made a complete exploration of the Lake Victoria-Nyanza, and to have explored the country between that lake and the Albert Nyanza; the latter, however, he did not investigate. He is still anxious to investigate the Nile, and is now settling as far as possible the Great Nile, etc., at the rivers and lakes of equatorial Africa. He has had very good fortune, and, although in two or three fights with the natives, has not suffered much. One of the things that he notes is the presence of a race of pale faces on Mount Cameroero, which divide Lake Victoria and Albert Nyanza. It is claimed for Stanley that

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, AUGUST 2, 1876.

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 blue berries, 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.

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 *Provincia* exchanges within a few weeks, in which censure and vituperation are unapologetically 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 unapologetic motives, while all of these passionate 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 states.

Why not follow the example of leading British papers in the discussion of public questions. They do not indulge in editor personalities, and never allude to editorial by-name, but deal with the arguments at issue, 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 the paper: which we have referred to. A question can be discussed on its merits without personal invective, scurrility or slander. We do not hold with You

MAGNIFICENT BUILDING.—The Collector

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.

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 goods declined from 46,554,500 yards in 1876 to 31,461,500 yards in 1876, about one-third. The export of linen goods declined from 29,050,400 yards in 1876 to 23,469,500 yards, about 27 per cent. The exports of woollen 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 212,990 yards to 125,711 yards—about 41 per cent. And all the textiles received from Great Britain by the United States in the first six months of 1875, 135,628,522 yards, and during the same months this year only 98,048,111 yards—a decrease of 27 per cent or nearly a third of the value of the goods. The export of cloth for every inhabitant of the country. No wonder there is unhappiness among the British cotton spinners.

It appears probable that serious trouble will arise in the near future from the sale of lands in stores for the owners and acquirers 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 mortgage, and with a strong prospect of being utterly ruined in case of failure. Farmers who have the reputation of being rather more far-sighted 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 the 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 labor but what most frightens the farmer is the present unsettled state of the labor market and the impossibility of making the laborers fulfill their contracts.

The Governor General, Lady Dufferin and suite, left Ottawa on Monday last for British Columbia via San Francisco.

The Bi-shop of Meath, Rev. Sam. Butler, committed suicide.

Parliament is to be prorogued on 13th of August.

The Glengarry 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 12,500 men and five cannon.

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

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 advantages 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, or 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 to be 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 state and fleece displays. The Boston Agricultural Exhibit reports that probably one large mill, from Vermont and Yankee River, will be built in Brazil. Over a hundred 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 trivially notable furniture—the sale of a fifteen thousand dollar suite to a Arabian house shows the 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 exhibit has come in for little or no attention. Any yet the Chinese display embodies some articles as marvelous in their workmanship as the Japanese lacquers and bronzes. At the entrance of the section is erected a large, solid door of a temple, curiously ornamented with Chinese characters and oddly contrasting colors. The same general design is followed in the show cases, which have roofs like pagoda terminating in graceful peaks and spires. The lacquered ware products, Japan excels; but the more minute arts of carving and inlay 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 size; and they are of the high value, showing, probably, the earliest efforts of Chinese art. The designs, which are strikingly original, consist of strange looking birds, animals, and natives engaged in various occupations. There is one pair of enormous vases, ornamented with handles fashioned to represent elephants' heads. On the east side of the section are shown handsome screens elaborately ornamented with pictures of Chinese ladies in beautiful costumes woven

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

groups, as there are a large number of curious groups, in processions and ceremonials, which all the figures are carved with the most minuteness. There is a multiplicity of carved picture frames, brackets, doors, cabinetry and like objects. Perhaps the most prominent article in the entire display is a bedstead of fine grained wood, every inch of which is covered with carving of the most wonderful delicacy. The canopy is semicircular, a wreath from foot to head. It is made of the finest and thinnest silk—a mere film—and in this are embroidered in silk the most exquisite designs in birds and flowers. It

we'll be believed that the bal represents the labor of years. Another bedstead, less elaborately ornamented, has been sold for \$1,000. 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*.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 16th.
During the week just ended the stock mark-

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 failures, and yet California street has been full of rumors concerning the financial standing of a number. The several parties have been busy, but through the decline in the banana shares, there is no doubt, but that there have been any entirely enguiled 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 banana 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 bananas. 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 indefinitely is impossible. The fall in the value of the shares, and its effect and kept the wealthy manipulators from undertaking to check a decline of stocks permanently. The exaggerated reports of certain pretentious experts, about a year ago, when they stated that there was \$700,000,000 in gold and \$1,500,000,000 in prospectives, in the banana 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.

The intelligence of the death of the late Archbishop of Halifax was received by all classes of people and all religious communities 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 contact 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, and was a member of the Society of the Young Men, a Roman Catholic religious order there. In 1842 he was elected one 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 Vice General. He remained there until 1852, when he was appointed Bishop of St. John, filling the place of the late Bishop Dollard. The following year he had the Cathedral commenced, and soon after the Holy Trinity was erected. 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 1868, 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.

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

ALL Persons having any claims against the
ESTATE of JAMES C. ORR, Jr., late of
Saint George, farmer, deceased, are requested to
present them ours attested within three months
from this date, and all persons indebted to him
to pay are required to make immediate payment
to
MARTHA F. ORR,
Sole Executrix.
St. Andrews, July 26th, 1876.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy availa