

Germany's Financial Policy.
An evidently well informed writer in a London journal maintains that the whole world has been suffering from the financial policy of Germany. The demand for an unprecedentedly enormous war indemnity has necessitated the transference of sums of money so huge that it was impossible to conduct the operation of payment without most seriously disturbing the money markets of the world. The Germans must have known that they could not avoid this disturbance, and their action in the matter is held to be inexcusable. In their desire to benefit themselves without thought for others, they had set up a state of financial affairs that has brought ruin upon some, and difficulties and anxieties upon others. It is true that they have suffered themselves. Such is generally the case when action is taken irrespectively of consideration for others. The indemnity turned the heads of the Germans. They thought that there would be no end to their riches, and to the progress they could achieve by those riches. They rushed into wild speculation, and it is the collapse of that speculation that has damaged the course of business.

Real Heroism.
So rare is heroism in these days of strikes and corners, of money-making and cotton spinning, that we are more than ever disposed to welcome a noble deed; and a nobler deed than that of Plate-layer Elliott we may go far to seek. Elliott was one of a gang who were repairing the rails of the London and South-western Railway line, near Salisbury, when the Express train came thundering along. The plate-layers, of course, dispersed, and were struggling to let the train pass when Elliott's quick eye caught a heavy iron chain lying across the rails, and he saw that in another moment the train would leap from the line and roll down a steep embankment. With a courage as cool as that of the little midly who picked up and threw overboard the loaded shell, Elliott dashed forward, and was just in time to snatch the obstacle from out of the path, and to avert a most terrible accident. He was in time to save the lives of others, but he was just too late to save himself. The buffer board of the great express engine caught him as he stooped with his heavy burden, and dashed him high into the air a corpse. For those who love a brave deed, the memory of Elliott the plate-layer will live along with that of Elton the pilot and Ford the fireman.

A UNIFORM CURRENCY.—Before the beginning of the year 1874 there will be in the hands of the thirty-eight millions of people comprising the German Empire a uniform money, minted on the decimal and metric system. At the same time, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Greece, numbering in all seventy-two million souls, will have a common money based on the French franc. With this the new German money is in substantial accord. The German money is almost exactly tantamount to our own at five marks for a dollar, and into English sovereigns at twenty-four marks for a pound. The new Austrian florin, now used throughout the Austro-Hungarian Zollverein—that is to say, by forty million people—is equivalent to forty-eight cents gold of our money, or to the English two shillings. In a few years an almost uniform money will be used by all the leading nations of the world; and thus, trade, commerce, and business made more easy, certain, and reliable.

A COLLEGE FOR PRECEPTORS.—London is trying to educate teachers on a plan which may be effective. In Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, there is a valuable institution known as "The College of Preceptors," and in it the teachers are taught. The ruling spirit and director of the College is Mr. Joseph Payne, a gentleman widely known in English literary and philosophical circles, who, after an eminently successful career as a teacher, has retired on a competence, and, during the last ten years, has devoted himself to a diffusion of those secrets of success which his experience as an instructor has given him. The new movement of which he is the soul, is the appointment for the first time in England of a professorship of the science and art of education. There is a breaking away from the conventional plans of teaching in many directions. One teacher begins his instructions on the globe and universe by inspecting the Thames at London Bridge and widening outward into space, while the other makes the Queen and Gladstone the centre of his history, and groups the whole record of man in the world around them. Prof. Payne entered upon his duties last February, and at once attracted a class of seventy students, sixty five of whom are women, all either teachers or preparing for that work. Having established his system in London, the Professor will extend it to Edinburgh.

Hot Dinners for New York.
The latest novelty in the restaurant line, says the Graphic, is a movable commissariat for supplying hot dinners to families. At a central cooking establishment meats, vegetables and groceries are bought cheaply at wholesale, and a few persons do a large amount of cooking. Families order what they want, and it is sent to them hot at the dinner hour. The invention is English, and it is said to be successful. The coming domestic is looked for not in the heathen Chinese or any single servant, but in the aggregation of labor and a community of interests. At Ocean Grove, the Methodist brethren rent their cottages, and, by dining at a common table (at the rate of a dollar a day for adults) dispense with hired labor and the smells and miseries of a kitchen. Our household system is tending to similar results in large cities. Then the woman who presides over the family will cease to be a slave, and not before.

A BULL FIGHT ON A LARGE SCALE.
Great excitement was caused in Leith, Scotland, on the 24th ult., by a free exhibition of a bull fight on probably the largest scale ever witnessed in that town. About fifty or sixty foreign cattle, the greater number of which were toros, were tied up in a shed near the Albert Dock. One of the bulls got loose and began goring some of the other cattle. In a short time fifteen or sixteen bulls were loose, fighting with each other, and attacking the animals that were fastened. The noise of the infuriated beasts brought a great number of people to the spot, and on the door of the shed being opened an extraordinary scene presented itself. It was dangerous for any person to venture near the bulls, but a police man and others did at last beat off the more dangerous animals, and ultimately succeeded in securing all the loose cattle. A good many were injured more or less, and two bulls were frightfully hurt. The sides and shoulders were gored, several of the gashes inflamed being six inches in length.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JULY 16 1873.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY AFFAIR.—While the Government has been exonerated from complicity in the Pacific Railway negotiations, Sir Hugh Allan has been held up to the world as a man lacking the essential principles of a gentleman, and devoid of honor. He appears to care little for love of country, worse—he would sacrifice the country to his cupidity. The hon. Mr. Macpherson contradicts in the most positive manner the statements of Sir Hugh Allan, in his deposition; and from all the published correspondence, it is plain that he is unworthy the confidence of the Cabinet, and that the sooner they shake him off, the better for themselves and the country. With competent and reliable men to carry on the great work, the Government could build the road at a less cost, and secure to the Dominion the whole control of the Railway. They are not in a position to place any further confidence in such a wholesale briber as Sir Hugh Allan, and the people who placed them in their high positions of trust, have confidence in their ability to carry on the great work to a successful termination.

A FIRE took place about one o'clock on Friday morning last. The night was dark and foggy, and it was some time before people could ascertain where the fire was. In a few minutes the engines were at the scene of conflagration, the house owned by Peter Carroll, on Water st., opposite the store of J. P. Beckerton. The fire caught in the roof, which gained considerable headway before it was discovered. No. 2 Engine worked well, but No. 1 failed to throw water, owing it is said to the packing being dry. Does the person who has charge of the engine suppose that the Magistrates will pay him for neglecting his duty? The same machine worked admirably next evening when under the direction of Mr. Thos. Armstrong. The premises were destroyed, but we learn the furniture was saved, and that the house was insured for \$600, in the Central office, Frederickson. Had there been any wind, the fire would have proved more destructive. The firemen worked with a will, and are deserving of praise.

Temperance Meeting.

The address of the Most Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance on Wednesday evening last, having produced a powerful impression upon the community, we present a few of its most striking points. Mr. Wetmore first stated the strength of the Reform in America, England and in Canada, its numerous societies, its Parliamentary influence, the U. K. Alliance with its £100,000 guarantee fund, the Church of England T. A. S. the work of Archbishop Manning and his church in both countries, the prosperity of the various organizations of Sons of Temperance and Templars, the recent session of the N. D. S. of T. in New York city, and the approaching meeting in London, England, of the Supreme Lodge of I. O. G. Templars. Quoting from the Report of the Committee on Temperance of the Convocation of Canterbury, England, and from the public speeches of Cobden, Bright, Bruce, Trevelyan, Panshott, Dr. Arnot, and Mr. Councillor Chamberlain, Chairman of the Executive of the National Education League. Mr. Wetmore argued that public morality required a diminution in the number of Tippling shops and Taverns, and that the best interests of the people demanded a revolution in their social habits—a revolution that would overthrow the drinking customs, for

"The curse of every age and clime
"Drink leads to want, and want conducts to crime."

The speaker expressed his fears that otherwise the Nation would return to a barbarism darker in its character than that from which it emerged, for scarcely had civilization sculptured the race into objects of beauty, when the barbarism of the Liquor Traffic touched the beautiful lineaments and left as clay. Mr. Wetmore showed that whereas in the production of silks, blankets or cloths \$2.40 of each \$4.80 spent in their manufacture went to the laborer, in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors only 30 cents of each \$4.80 would go to the laborer; and made a splendid appeal in the interests of the laboring classes—that the toiling millions must attack this iniquity in order to live.

We have only space for the following illustration, and must then close this brief report of the address.

"There is an entire absence of chivalry in the business." Col. Fairfax had been stabbed in the streets of San Francisco by a wretch for some fancied injury, the wounded man had strength to co-

ver his assassin with his pistol—the wretch begged for mercy. The Col. said, "You have killed me, and I can kill you, but I spare you villain and coward as you are, for the sake of your wife and little children." This traffic said the speaker, does not spare, without provocation it strikes down not only the husband and father, but the wife and little children as well.

We regret that we cannot do justice to this eloquent and convincing lecture, but are obliged thus abruptly to close our report. Every one was much pleased with the able manner in which Mr. Wetmore advocated the Temperance cause; there were no abusive epithets towards those engaged in the traffic, but a heartfelt sympathy for the poor misguided ones, who indulge in the soul-destroying practice of drinking. Many of Mr. Wetmore's remarks were truly touching, and we may add that he is a fluent and pleasing speaker, and a genial companion. He left here on Thursday morning, carrying with him the best wishes of his audience.

WHAT IS THE MATTER with the Portland (St. John) people, that they will not fall into line, and follow the example of their co-religionists in other places, and accept the educational privileges freely offered them? They cannot truthfully assert that there has been any attempt to interfere with their religious convictions. What then is the matter, we again enquire. Perhaps the solution may be found, in their desire to have the religious instruction of their children imparted in the schools, and paid for by those who differ from them and are out and out free school men. They may appeal and appeal, but they will end where they have begun.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Another new frame has been erected on a lot fronting on Edward Street, for Mr. Thomas Williamson, which has been boarded in, and is intended for a dwelling house.

Mr. Bridges has also added an ell to his property, recently purchased from the Ross Estate. The Minister of Finance is adding to the attractions of his property, by the addition of a substantial and handsome fence.

The Grammar School has undergone alterations during the holidays; a new class room has been added, new entrances made, and the building painted outside and in.

RECOVERY OF MR. McCLEMENT'S BODY.—On Thursday night last, while Benjamin Cunningham, Charles Call and others, were walking over the beach at Chatham, they discovered the body of a man who had been drowned; he had on as described to us by Mr. Cunningham, a dark pair of pants, plaid shirt, and white socks. Mr. Cunningham employed persons to watch the remains during the night, and informed Coroner Gove early next morning of the facts. Dr. Gove held an inquest during the day, having first telegraphed to St. Stephen, believing it to be one of the fishing party from that place who were lost in the Bay. Messrs. Edwards and McClement came down, and Edwards identified the body, which was in a state of decomposition. Mr. Cunningham supposes from the position of the man's arms, that he had struggled hard for life.

The Pacific Standard case is softening down every week. The Opposition press feel the weakness of their cause, and that it must ultimately dwindle into insignificance. If the allegations are susceptible of proof, the people want it to be known; but if, as will be proved, the Government are not guilty, the sooner the fact is proved the better for the Dominion. Mr. McMullen writes to the papers explaining his connection with the affair, and concludes his letter with the following pungent observations:—

"I am perfectly willing, at the proper time, to lay before the public all my connexion with the Pacific Railway negotiations, and all my past relations with Sir Hugh Allan, and I shall not need apologists or ready writers to explain my meaning."

A NUISANCE.—Several complaints have been made to the Commissioner of Streets, of the unsafe state of Prince of Wales Street at the head King, respecting the old reservoir of the Railway Co., which is but slightly covered, and is dangerous not only to pedestrians but more so to horses and carriages, as that street has become one of the most popular drives. The Commissioner should enforce the penalty, if the hole is not properly filled up without further delay.

EARLY PRODUCE.—This morning green peas and new potatoes were offered for sale here, raised at Bay Side, in this Parish. Mr. Clark, proprietor of "Clark's Hotel," purchased them to regale his boarders with.

LARGE LAMB.—The Messrs. O'Neill have some very fat and large lamb for sale at their market.

THE PICNIC season has arrived, and the visitors from the Upper Provinces are enjoying the delightful drives into the country, and pleasant sails to the Islands in our beautiful bay to attend those rustic entertainments.

From the Sherbrooke "Gazette," we observe that a commendatory notice is given of the mid-summer examination of the Academy in that town. The classes in English, French, Classics and the Sciences, acquitted themselves satisfactorily to the Commissioners and visitors. Prizes were awarded to the best scholars. The chairman of the Commissioners complimented the Teacher, W. A. Smith, Esq., on the progress made by the school, and the scholars for their proficiency in the various branches taught.

We are requested to state that the Right Reverend Doctor Neely, Bishop of Maine, will preach in All Saints' Church, on Wednesday evening next, the 23d inst., at 7.30 p. m.

BALLOON'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST.—The August number of Balloon's Magazine contains, among other good things, a most wonderful story of Arctic adventure, written by an old whaler who passed a winter among the ice and snow frozen in for nine months. It is a thrilling story of peril and excitement, and quite reasonable at this time, after reading of Captain Hall's death, and the escape of some of his crew. There are a dozen or more other stories, just the thing for a hot afternoon, or seaside reading. Price 10 cents, for sale at the periodical depots.

SUMMARY.

The Report on the State of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada for the year 1872 has been received. It fills 221 large pages, and contains a large amount of information on Militia affairs.

VISITORS.—During the week, Capt. A. Street, R. N., was in town, visiting his relatives. The Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of New Jersey, preached in the Scotch Church on Sabbath last. Rev. Gavin Lang, of Montreal, paid a brief visit to St. Andrews.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley and Dr. Tupper returned here on Saturday.

Persons requiring private lodgings for a few weeks, can hear of a pleasant location on application at this office.

The thermometer stood at 85° in the shade on Tuesday.

DR. LIVINGSTON the great African explorer, has, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone to the Queen, been placed on the Civil List for a pension of £300 per annum. The King of Italy has also shown his appreciation of the Doctor's services, by awarding him a gold medal.

The City of Washington is the sixth steamer of the Lunan line has lost since it began operations nearly twenty years ago; and all but one have been lost in or near American waters. The names of the lost vessels are: City of Philadelphia, City of Glasgow (both off British American coast.) City of New York ran on Daunt's Rock entrance to Queenstown harbor, Glasgow not far from New York, July 18, 1865. City of Boston never heard from, City of Washington, July 5, 1873.

—Prominent parties in Springfield, Mass., and Montpelier, Vt., have been detected in extensive smuggling operations in dress goods and ready made clothing over the Canada line. The practice has been in vogue for a long time and large sums of money have probably been made by the guilty parties, whose names have not yet been announced.

—REX.—Three men were killed by rum imbued at the election at Windsor. Hugh McDonald, the new Minister of Militia has been re-elected from Annapolis without opposition.

Senator Sumner will spend the warm weather in Massachusetts, and will soon leave it is believed, Washington. His condition has greatly improved within six months past. He does not but little medicine, since he suffers no longer from pain in the head and spine as formerly. He sleeps well, and without the use of opiates, and can walk, read or write without feeling especially fatigued.

—The Atlanta Herald had an article on the 4th of July, complimentary to the invitation, which one of the editors, Alex. St. Clair Abrams, publishes a card saying: "I do not and cannot feel either veneration or affection for a flag, from the folds of which the blood of two hundred thousand Southern men is dripping."

—REV. DR. PETERSON, who married for the third time recently to a Miss Foster of St. Field, England. He intends remaining in England.

MORE EASTERN POTENTATES ABOUT TO VISIT ENGLAND.—The Shah is not the only Eastern potentate who may visit England this summer. The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior and the Maharajah of Holkar are believed to have already communicated to the Imperial Government their intention of visiting the country.

AMERICAN VS. ENGLISH-IRON.—The high prices of iron and its manufactures in England we have already frequently alluded to. The "Star" of "Telegraph," in this connection, announces that a leading steel house in that city has received letters from the United States, countermanding a large number of orders, for the reason that the goods can be made at lower prices at home. It seems that Pennsylvania is able to underbid England, in a branch of manufacture wherein the mother-country not long ago was without a rival.

—Mr. George E. Small of Deer Island, has received the contract from the Dominion Government to furnish the stone for the foundation and the first story of the new post office in St. John, N. B., for \$6000 in gold. A considerable quantity of this granite has already arrived.

—A horse-power cranberry picker, the invention of a Wisconsin man, is among the machines recently patented at Washington.

—Late intelligence from the United States is favorable to crop prospects in far more than regard to that furnished over a short time ago. The probability now is that the grain production will this year be at least equal to that of last year in that country.

—The Trustees of the Chicago University voted last week to admit women to the University on the same terms as men.

MARRIED.
At Campo Bello, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Edmund Doyle, P. P. of St. George, Mr. Charles Mutholland, to Miss Catherine Doon.

Everything passed off quietly here, in Leith, dunderry and in Belfast yesterday. During a d-bare in the French Assembly on Saturday, there was such a tumult that the session had to be suspended.

New York, July 14.
An extensive fire occurred at Grand Rapids, Mich., yesterday, destroying two hundred buildings, and causing the loss of \$300,000. Fire was also reported at Pittsburgh, Pa.—loss \$50,000; and at Stratford, Ont.—loss \$10,000.

At the Orange demonstration on Saturday, at Toronto, 74 Orange and 12 Young Britain lodges paraded with 21 bands of music and 305 banners.

London, July 14.
Heavy rain, accompanied by lightning, swept over Yorkshire yesterday. Reports from various points state that the crops were greatly damaged, and several persons killed by lightning.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
July 10, Little Minnie, Dines, Pembroke, N. B. & C. Railway.
12, Live Oak, Fuller, Calais, Inland, R. R.
14, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen. cov. Dairy, Maloney, Portland, Flour, to Burton and others.
15, Pointer, Tatton, Calais, ballast.
Notre, A. draws, Pictou, 244 tons coal, N. B. & C. Railway.

CLEARED.
July 10, Greta, Stinson, Pictou, ballast.
Little Minnie, Dines, Pembroke, ballast.
17, Emma, P. draws, M. Quay, St. John, ballast.

Notice.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bay of Fundy
RED GRANITE COMPANY,
held at St. George, N. B., on Tuesday, the 8th July, 1873, the following persons were named Officers for the year 1873-4:

President.
JACOB S. BROWN.
Vice-President.
DOUGLAS WETMORE.
Treasurer.
THOMAS BARRY.
Secretary.
CHARLES C. WARD.
Superintendent of Quarries.
GEORGE G. MCGILLIVRAY.
Agent for the Company in the United States.
JOHN M. MOFFITT.
Directors.

JACOB S. BROWN, New York.
JOHN M. MOFFITT, " "
JOHN E. GREEN, St. George.
THOMAS BARRY, " "
GEORGE G. MCGILLIVRAY, " "
DOUGLAS WETMORE, " "
CHARLES C. WARD, " "
BANKERS.
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
St. George, N. B., 8th July 1873.—41

Customs Department.

Ottawa, 27th June, 1873.

SIR,—I have it in command to call your attention to the following sections of the Act, respecting the admission of the Colony of Prince Edward Island, as a Province of the Dominion of Canada, and such difference shall be null and void. Edward Island into the Dominion, there be brought from it into any other Province of Canada, any article of commerce not being the produce of the Island or of Canada, and liable to any duty of Customs when imported into Canada from any foreign country, or any such article produced in the Island and liable to a duty of Excise if produced in Canada for consumption therein, then such Canadian duty of Customs or Excise be greater than the duty of Customs or Excise paid on such article in the Island, the difference between the Canadian duty and the duty paid in the Island, shall be payable on such article when brought from the Island into any other Province of Canada, and such difference shall be null and void under such regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time make in that behalf; and any such difference of duty payable under this Section, shall be a duty of Customs within the meaning of the Act respecting the Customs and Excise, and the said difference shall be null and void (including those respecting warehousing), shall apply to such difference of duty.

Section 4 limits the operation of the above Act, to "the end of the next Session of the Parliament of Canada, and no longer."

As an Order in Council has yet passed for regulating the procedure of the Customs in collecting the difference of duty in the case mentioned, I have to request you immediately to examine your such dutiable goods as may be brought to your port from the Island, and to inform yourself of the actual rate of duty paid thereon, and enter the difference between the rate so paid, and the rate per Dominion Tariff, and upon the face of such entry, to show the full or partial amount of the rate, and amount of duty paid, the rate and amount of duty under the Dominion Tariff, and the difference, to be collected, and all such transactions are to be accounted for in your stationer's books and returns, separately from the general specifications of imports.

If the goods brought to your port are the produce of manufacture of the Island, and liable to a duty of excise, the difference to be collected will be between the excise duty paid, and the excise duty of the Dominion; but in all cases the amount so collected to be credited by you as import duty of Customs.

The Act, and these instructions are enforced from and after the date when they may be brought for the admission of the Island to the Dominion, by proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Assistant Commissioner, of Customs,
To the Collector of Customs Port of Charlottetown,
July 7, 1873.

\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All persons working for a living, or who are unemployed, or who are in their spare moments, or all the time, take at anything else. For more information, apply to STUBBINS & CO., Portland, Me., July 14.

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