

The St. Andrews Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, APRIL 9, 1879.

THE ATLANTIC & NORTH WEST RAILWAY.

(Formerly the Megantic.)

On the 21st inst., the Bill to incorporate the North West Railway Company was agreed to in the committee of the whole and passed in Parliament. It proposes to construct a line from some point on the Atlantic coast (the nearest, with harbor accommodations at all seasons) via Lake Megantic, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Ottawa and French River to Lake Superior, as we stated in our article on the 19th of last month. It is true, the Atlantic port has not yet been definitely settled upon, but as the object is to have

THE NEAREST WINTER PORT,

the Company will decide that matter for their own interest, and to attain the object in view. As we have not a copy of the Bill at hand, we give the following summary of it from the newspaper reports, among the incorporators we notice the name of Charlotte's member, Mr. Gillmor.

The idea is to purchase or lease such lines as are already constructed and would fit in with the scheme. Only a few links, about one fifth of the whole length in all, remain to be built. Powers are asked to cross the St. Lawrence between Isle aux Herons and Wind Mill Point at mouth of Lacine Canal. Mr. Colly states that the most suitable mode of bridging the river at Montreal is to utilize the piers of the Victoria Bridge, if such an arrangement can be made; if not, there are two or three good sites, the crossing at Isle aux Herons at upper end of Lacine Canal being preferred. This project would bring Montreal and St. John nearer by 300 miles than by Intercolonial route and shorten the outlet for Ontario and the North West by the same distance. The proposed capital is \$1,000,000 in \$100 shares, to be increased from time to time as the shareholders may deem necessary by an amount not exceeding \$1,000,000. The company may issue bonds under the seventh section of the Railway Act, 1868, and also preferential stock not exceeding \$10,000 per mile. C. C. Cady, E. T. Brooks, Duncan McIntyre, M. T. Drummond, Hon. G. C. Stevens, Andrew Robertson, John Pickard, Frank Killam, Peter White, Alanzo Wright, J. H. Gault, M. P. Ryan, Wm. McDonald, Hugh McLeod, Robert Donell, John R. Chester, John Poupore, Hugh McKay, C. H. Gould, Hon. A. H. Gillmor, Hon. L. R. Church and Hon. J. R. Thibault are the incorporators—the first five forming the provisional directorate. The company also asks to be allowed to own steam vessels and receive subsidies.

RAILWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE ST. CROIX.

The Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons, on the 27th ult., presented their Report "on the notice given on the Petition of J. L. Stewart and others, of the Province of New Brunswick, praying that a Charter may be granted for the purpose of building a Railway Bridge across the St. Croix River at St. Stephen, N. B., and find it sufficient." This places the subject favorably before Parliament, and will encourage the Petitioners and others who desire to have the Bridge, to hope that the prayer of the Petition will be granted, and that the undertaking will be carried out, at no distant day. There is some hope now that Canada will receive a return for the \$15,000 advanced upon condition that the Bridge would be built.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE.—A glance at the Blue Books—Trade and Navigation Returns and Public Accounts, will give an idea of what New Brunswick pays into the Canadian Treasury of Customs duties, Excise and Stamp duties, in 1877-8. It is only approximate, as no credit is given this Province, as Upper Province goods which paid duties and sold in New Brunswick, are not credited to us. The duties paid by New Brunswick in those years were—Customs \$1,448,638, Excise \$261,253, Bill Stamps \$11,594, making a total of \$1,721,485. This is surely more than \$275 per head, which the people were assured was all they would ever be called upon to pay, and the end is not yet. How dearly the people have to pay for the whistle.

We have no sympathy with the writer, who desires to expose the failings of a "Brother Reformer" for having in an unguarded moment, violated his obligation, and believe the sentiment of this community will appreciate our motive in not publishing the letter. People that live in should not throw stones.

CHANGES IN WORDS.—It is well occasionally to "pitch politics to the dogs," and glance at other topics. This is said to be the age of progress and improvement, advancement in knowledge, refinement, and all those qualities which adorn the polite; and no doubt it is so, but there are many reforms still required, even among those whose social position forbids the use of slang terms, and vulgarisms, which can be avoided—the more so, when we are supposed to have improved methods of education, free schools, and every appliance necessary to advancement. It is but a few days ago we heard those who should know better, use the following expressions and slang terms:—"Oh thank you very much," it was "awfully jolly"—"we had a loss time." And "You bet," "Is that so," "Why he runs that Church"—"put" for point, and "little" for little. He attends to his "biz" for business, and we are to have an "exam" Tuesday, instead of examination, and many other abbreviations, as though people had not time to express themselves properly. We have no wish to be hypercritical or we could refer to the numerous violations of the commonest rules of grammar, which are of frequent occurrence even among the educated, arising, it is presumed, from a careless method of expression, or daily contact with the uneducated. Then with reference to pronunciation, when scholars are guilty of saying—"in-stitution" "Tuesday," "dew," instead of institution; Tuesday "dew," we are convinced that a reform in expression and pronunciation is required.

PARLIAMENTARY AMENDMENTS.—The

proceedings in the Dominion and Local Parliaments were enlightened on Monday last by amendments. During the Tariff debate in the Commons, Mr. Mackenzie moved an amendment, condemning the Tariff as unjust to the Maritime Provinces, and antagonistic to the commercial policy of the empire. Mr. Blair in the Local House moved a resolution condemning the Government for having unnecessarily involved the Province in litigation with the Directors of the Chatham Branch Railway. It is a direct want of confidence motion. The party in power at Ottawa are so strong, that they will vote down Mr. Mackenzie's amendment; but how the vote in the Local House will result, we cannot say. Possibly the Government may be sustained.

A ST. ANDREWS BOAT LOST.—During the

heavy storm on Monday, 31st March, the deck load of sleepers of the Schr. Mary Ellen, owing to the rolling of the vessel, slid off when within four miles of Cape Aon, carrying with them a young man named F. A. Palmer. While being washed overboard he caught at the rigging, but lost his hold, and met with a watery grave. He was seen for a few minutes lying on the sleepers but appeared insensible and was washed off by the waves. Capt. Clark anchored when off Gloucester Harbor, but the sea was so heavy that the chains parted and had to run for Salem, where he remained until the storm abated, and then proceeded to Boston. He lost both chain and anchor, and the jibs and mastsail of the vessel were split.

DOMINION DOINGS.—Telegrams from

Ottawa of April 4, give a resume of the Tariff debate speeches; Hon. Mr. BURNETT was opposed to the Tariff, as it was opposed to the interests of the country. Mr. GILLMOR made a lengthy speech in opposition to the "National Policy," during which Mr. DOWRYLL said: He hoped the hon. gentleman would disguise himself by acting like a gentleman. Mr. Gillmor said: He was like Domville, liberal with other people's money. A greater financial fraud never existed. Both gentlemen having apologized to the House, the offensive expressions are to be left out of the Hansard report.

KENNEDY'S HOTEL.—The old "Internationa

l" has been thoroughly renovated—painted, papered, and altered, and a large ell will be added. Mr. Kennedy expects to open his hotel next week, when he will be prepared to see his friends and receive guests. His new premises are nearly opposite the Manchester House, and centrally situated.

FAT CATTLE.—Mr. Billings has some

very fat cattle, which he will kill for Easter use. The following are the weights:
No. 1 Ox 1400 lbs.
2 1370
3 1275
Total, 4045 lbs.
Mr. Billings has been fattening the cattle for several months and no doubt the beef will be choice.

THE LETTIELLIER AFFAIR.—In the Ot

tawa Parliament, on the 3rd inst., Sir John A. Macdonald stated:—"That he waited on His Excellency the Governor General and informed him that, after the resolution of the Senate of the last session of Parliament, and the resolution of the House of Commons during the present session, it was the opinion of His Excellency's advisers that the usefulness of Mr. Letteliere, Lieut. Governor of Quebec, was gone, and advised that in the public interest it was expedient he should be removed from his office. His Excellency thereupon was pleased to state that as the federal system, introduced by the British North America Act, 1867, was until then unknown in Great Britain or her colonies, there were no precedents to guide him to a decision in the present case; and, as it would settle the future relations between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, so far as the office of Lieut. Governor is concerned, he deemed it expedient to submit the advice offered him and the whole case and attendant circumstances to Her Majesty's Government for their consideration and instructions.

A French member, (Omnium), questioned

the conduct of the Governor General in refusing the advice of his ministers, and repudiated the idea that the Ministry should be forced to send their advice to be reviewed by the Downing street clerks. What was the use, he asked, of discussing the Tariff if there was the chance of it being also sent to Downing street? Until this afternoon he had thought that there was responsible Government in Canada, but he had been humiliated when he heard the announcement made by the first Minister. The battle of responsible Government would have to be fought over again. It must be understood what the rights of the people were and their rights should not be invaded with impunity. He claimed that the Governor General had no right to refuse the advice of his Ministry as he had done. The Lieut. Governor was merely a servant to the Government, and to dismiss him was nothing more than to dismiss any other official. He thought the debate on the Tariff should not go on any further until it was decided what the rights of the people were.

Sir John said

That at the late hour of the afternoon, he had passed, as the discussion had proceeded so long. With regard to the subject of the hon. gentleman's question concerning the action of the Governor General, he could not agree that there had been any infringement of the Constitution. The Queen was the sovereign of Canada as well as England, and though she was not here in person her representative was here. There had not been any violation of the Constitution, and the advice of the Government had not been rejected. He would have been pleased if the advice given by the Government had been accepted at once, as the Government considered it would have been well that the Lieut. Governor of Quebec should have been dismissed, but as he said before, the advice of the Government had not been rejected, and there was no infringement on the rights of the people. The case, he considered, would be safe in the hands of the Sovereign, certainly as safe as in the hands of their Sovereign's representative.

Here is an instance of the element which

led to the troubles in the Papineau rebellion and is an attempt to drag down the power of the Crown (for undoubtedly the Governor General represents the Sovereign). Sir John ably rebuked Omnium, and showed there was no infringement of the Constitution. The reference to "Responsible Government" was mere clapnet. It is unlikely the British Ministry will exercise its power to override the law, or oppose the will of the people. The great question to be solved is, did Governor Letteliere violate the law; if he did, he will be removed—if not he will be retained in office.

OUR new correspondent "Philos"

furnishes a pen portrait of some members of the Legislature, and we trust we shall receive other letters from him, during his visit to Fredericton. He writes from an independent stand point, and will accept our thanks for his letter.

THE AGRICULTURIST completed its first

year on the 5th inst., and reduced its subscription price to \$1 a year. It should be in every farmer's dwelling in the Province. Its selections are useful, the editorials well written, and the paper is independent.

DEATH OF AN OLD FRIEND.—We notice

in St. John papers the death of Mr. Jacob T. Barnes, in the 65th year of his age. We knew Mr. Barnes from the time he worked in the "Colonist" office edited by John Hooper. He was senior member of the firm of Barnes & Co.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

A fire in Philadelphia on the 6th inst. destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of property.

A recent invention, shows how fond itinerant quacks are of puffing themselves, and gulling the unwary.

The Prohibitory Petition from this County has turned up in the Post office at Ottawa.

The Army Bill passed the U. S. House of Representatives on the 5th inst.—yeas 148, nays 122. It is expected the President will veto the bill.

Zepp's War.—News to March 18th from Cape Town, states that King Coleway's brother, with his eldest son and 300 warriors surrounded unconditionally to the British forces on the 2d ult.

Fredericton Letter.

FREDERICTON, April 7th.

DEAR EDITOR:

I noticed in last week's STANDARD a communication from "F. E. G." asking why your Legislative correspondent had not been heard from this session, and on reading it I thought if I put the result of my observations since my arrival in the capital, in the form of a letter, it might be acceptable to your readers. Do not think, though, sir, that I wish to usurp your correspondent's place.

Of course, every stranger goes to the House, the first place of interest, and I often find myself among the number of those who, through its halls and sit at the feet of Legislative wisdom. The present Assembly, as you know, made up largely of new members, there being no less than twenty-three who were not here last year, but in point of speaking ability and sound sense it is I think, rather above the average. The predominance of the legal profession accounts in a measure for this, inasmuch as there are thirteen lawyers on the floor of the House. Charlotte is not a whit behind her sister counties in the intelligence of her representatives and I think they are fully alive to their interests. Without confining myself to any regular order I will attempt to give in a few words a sketch of some of the members.

As Speaker, Mr. Stevenson would claim first notice, but since he is so well known to your readers a description is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that his ability and fine appearance coupled with his long experience on the floor of the House, fit him to preside in a very creditable manner.

The most polished speaker and acknowledged "big gun" of the Government ranks is the Provincial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Wedderburn. He is eminently qualified for his position, and his able financial statement won him many admirers and proves that he understands his office. When speaking he always commands the closest attention and his arguments are generally convincing. His greatest weapon however is the cutting sarcasm with which in debate he equanimity seeks to wither his opponent. The Secretary is often called upon but whether of his good looks or natural ability is not stated.

Hon. Mr. Fraser, Attorney General is the leader of his party, but there is a marked contrast between him and his predecessor in office, not at all favorable to the former. He has been in political life a long time and has held a seat in the Government for some years. His hesitation in speaking somewhat mars the effect of his words, but his thorough political honesty and gentlemanly bearing to all, commands him to the favorable opinion of his hearers.

Mr. Davidson is an exemplification of the "canny Scot." A shrewd lawyer and a careful critic, he is always ready to detect a flaw if one exists in a bill. Mr. D. is made of good political metal though, and during this session he held a worthy member who had thrown out a hint that he could be bought with a twenty dollar bill, that he (said member) did not possess enough of them for that purpose. Although his arguments are always sound, he does not speak fluently but his words carry.

Mr. Theriault is the able representative of Madawaska and as such evinces as much interest in his County, as any four would do. He is always silent so much from shyness as necessity arising to his very imperfect English. He is a shrewd lawyer and a careful critic, he is always ready to detect a flaw if one exists in a bill. Mr. D. is made of good political metal though, and during this session he held a worthy member who had thrown out a hint that he could be bought with a twenty dollar bill, that he (said member) did not possess enough of them for that purpose. Although his arguments are always sound, he does not speak fluently but his words carry.

I must not forget to mention Hon. D. L. Hanington who is in the Executive, without office. When addressing the House his eye flashes, and he is very emphatic, but uses too many words to express his meaning and consequently becomes tiresome. His stereotyped phrases are familiar to all.

Mr. Govey, from Sumbury, is a sturdy specimen of the countryman. He gets much credit for his ability in leading the Opposition during the last four years, but on account of Mr. Blair's promotion to that office takes second place now. He lays no claim to originality, but expresses himself in his own blunt way, hitting fearlessly right and left. His frank, brusque manner has won him many friends, and the title of "Honest John."

Fearing I may take too much space, I will conclude my portraits this time. The business of the House is given so minutely in the daily papers, that I will not venture on that subject. The debate on Supply lasted several days and called out some vigorous speeches. It is now known that nothing will be done this session in the matter of new buildings, though many plans have been submitted. Public opinion thinks the country cannot afford to expend one or two hundred thousand dollars in that way just now. The Tariff causes much dissatisfaction here and its effects are beginning to be felt already. Business generally is dull. During the last session amendments are always scarce but several concerns have taken place lately. Last week's snow storm gave a wintery appearance to everything, but its traces have disappeared and the mild weather we are enjoying proclaims the approach of spring.

Yours, &c., PHILOS.

A company has been formed in Fredericton, named "The Early Amber Sugar Cane Association of New Brunswick," for the manufacture of sugar from it.

The Boston Transcript says:—"John A. Ordway has been elected President of the Boston Merchants Association." Mr. Ordway is a native of St. Andrews.

The ladies of Memphis, Tenn., have originated what they call "book receptions," and entertainments, the profits of which are put to the purchase of books and papers for the inmates of hospitals, almshouses, and houses of refuge.

Our Indian Problem.

The subject of the Indians in the Canadian North-West has been one of not a little importance, particularly of late, since it has been complicated by the residence, upon this side of the lines, of Sitting Bull and his braves. U. S. General Sheridan is reported to have characterized the chief as a petty chief without influence, and greatly overrated as a warrior. People, he says, persist in thinking Sitting Bull a dangerous character, when the facts are that he is not to be feared at all. On the other hand, we notice from the Chicago "Tribune" that an opinion is given expression to in the West that there must be something warlike in Sitting Bull when Major Walsh coerces that he is insubordinate. Our contemporary further says:—"The Major has always insisted that the chief was a peaceable Indian, and it has been his ambition to convince the United States that Custer's conqueror would not molest anybody this side of the lines. Now he awakens and sends us word that his pet hostiles are liable to go on the war-path as soon as the grass begins to sprout." Whatever may be the value of General Sheridan's opinions, the situation would seem to have been sufficiently grave to induce the Cabinet at Washington to seriously consider it, and they, we see, have concluded to direct the attention of our Government to the threatening attitudes of the hostiles who they appear to fear really contemplate a raid, without any great delay. The question then arises, under such circumstances how would Canada be affected? Sitting Bull and his men do not belong to and have no claim upon us, and yet it would appear that we are to be held responsible for their misdeeds.—Montreal Star.

Various causes—advancing years,

care, sickness, disquietment, and hereditary predisposition—all conspire to turn the hair gray, and either change in color or to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded gray, light and red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action, and removes dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on decayed, weak, or sickly hair to which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Hairiness and itching in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor grease, and will not soil or color white clothing; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

In HARPER'S MAGAZINE for April, the new series of papers by S. G. W. Benjamin on American Art is continued—the subject this month being American Sculpture, with wonderful fine engravings.

Abley contributes a beautiful page illustration of Robert Herrick's poem, "To a Bird of Tulip."

Colonel Waring, in the second of his Tyrol papers, describes the custom of the Tyrolese, and the charms of Innsbruck and Bozen, the metropolitan centres respectively of North and South Tyrol. The illustrations are novel and beautiful.

John S. Conant, in an illustrated paper, entitled "Picturesque Edinburgh," presents in a fascinating style the historical and romantic associations of the old town. By way of contrast, this is followed by Frank H. Taylor's "Street scenes in Havana," with characteristic illustrations.

Nearer home is the subject of the Philadelphia Zoo, charmingly treated by Mrs. M. Howard, with sixteen illustrations.

Oliver Logan contributes an exceedingly interesting article in a scientific vein on the "Ancestry of Brudie Bones," with seventeen pictures which, in connection with text, convey in a pleasing manner a vast amount of musical information.

More interesting than all these papers, probably, to a large class of quizzical readers, will be Mr. E. P. Ro's article, "A Kitchen Garden," imparting practical suggestions as to the most important features of the subject.

The Editor's Easy Chair gives an unusual prominence to musical and theatrical gossip. The Literary Record is full and critical, with discrimination; the Scientific Record contains a vast amount of novel and interesting matter in its field; and the "Dancer," with its abundant good humor, closes a number of great and varied interest.

A Canadian Medical Authority says:—"Consumption is essentially a disease of degeneration and decay. So it may be inferred that the treatment for the most part, should be of a sustaining and purifying character—nutritious food, pure, dry air, with such varied and moderate exercise in it as the strength will bear, the evening influence of bright sunshine and agreeable scenes, and cheerful society and a cup of stout, are among the means best suited to restore the defective functions and structures of frames prone to decay."

ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION OF Cod Liver Oil with LACTO PHOSPHATE of Lime by its gently stimulating and nourishing properties is adapted in an eminent degree to this office of restoring the "defective functions and structures" as the number of cases in which it has been so successfully used, together with its short record of a few months that has placed it in the foremost ranks of proprietary remedies will fully testify.

Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00. S. 2.

General Sherman who has recently been in the Indian country, regards the fears of a general Indian uprising this summer as almost wholly without foundation.

Another debate has taken place in the House of Commons recently debated in the House of Commons. It was supported and opposed by both sides. Conservatives joined in the debate, while the Liberals, who have been remiss in its support, have been avoided. There has been a slight Government proper support to a successful close; a hampster in this by the vote of ensure a majority.

The Canadian Government anxious to open up new countries, and with intentions of being representatives of foreign powers, announced that the Ottawa has entered into the Government to steamers to ply between Brazil, by which it is direct trade in sugar and country. The Brazilian also said, has significant granting a subsidy to that given by the Canadian. This is undoubtedly a special move, from which results.

A wealthy Scotchman without a penny, and given to his lawyer, Thomas T. latter confiding the will to natural heirs, gave up on.

A silver medal has been won by Mary P. McNamara of Cl. Society of Massachussetts, having last August in the Mile pond. Mrs. McNamara, a resident of New York City, she is but fifteen years of age.

The latest reports by the division of affairs in Zululand to excite alarm, evident that the trouble is not far off. There is no trustworthy Col. Pearson, and anxiety is becoming intense, induced by large Ekowe with desperate intentions, the route of the country, and the country, the utmost care. It is believed, would be of aid of March. The organization of the relief amounts to four regulars. It will be rapidly as possible; but another apprehension. The safety of Ekowe, at Ekowe becomes the future of the campaign.

CAUTION HOLLOWAY'S PILL.

WHEREAS, I am informed HAYDOCK, of New York, Pills and Ointment under WAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT are being sold by certain Provinces of North America of the Pills, and also to Now I declare that I have no authority to sell my name in any way. He holds no power of attorney any connection with him. Persons publishing the names of Joseph Haydock, selling the same in any Province, will be prosecuted. I have no Agent in there are medicines sold there. Every Pop and Box of pills on the label the ad London, and has affixed Government Stamp, with Pills and Ointment engr. The Trade Marks of registered in England. Signed J. HAYDOCK, TH 533, Oxford Street, London, Jan. 25, 1879.

Special Notice

A CAUTION

To all who are suffering indications of youth, by decay, loss of manhood, cease that will cure you. This great remedy was discovered by Dr. J. C. Ayer, and is sold by the Rev. J. C. Ayer, New York City.

AGENTS, BUREAU

We will pay Agents, month and expenses, or sell to our new. We mean what we say. J. H. MAN & CO.

New Advertisements

Notice

THE Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Company will be held on Tuesday, 19th inst. at 9 o'clock a.m. St. Stephen, 17th March.