

Telegraphic News.

Halifax, Feb. 14.
The boiler at Moir's steam bakery exploded this morning. The buildings were much damaged but nobody was injured.

London, Feb. 14.
The Sultan, yesterday, signed a decree granting the Androssy reforms to the people of the insurgent provinces.

The Ambassadors of the Six Powers were notified, and Ottoman representatives abroad telegraphed.

A Catholic demonstration at Malmoes, yesterday, resulted in a riot, during which several were severely injured. The police were obliged to intervene.

New York, Feb. 14.
R. & J. White, lumber dealers, of Pembroke, Canada, have suspended. Liabilities amount to \$75,000.

Gold 112½.
THE QUEEN DISCOURAGES THE USE OF MALT LIQUORS.—A Scotch correspondent informs the *Pull Mall Gazette*:—"The Balmoral Curling Club, which only played its maiden game last winter, has ceased to exist, orders having been sent to all members of the club on the royal estates to discontinue the game. Her Majesty is understood to have said that she did not see much amusement in the game of curling, but that she was afraid it tended to encourage a love for malt liquor. That disavowal by royalty has caused deep regret among the keen curlers of the Deeside." Her Majesty's views will meet with general approval.

In the Black Hills there are over forty houses up and sixty in process of erection. Red Cloud is reported to have said that he would die on the path rather than stay in his reservation to starve.

The director of the U. S. Mint has stated officially that he is ready to furnish silver coin to be substituted for the fractional currency. A resolution will be introduced into the House fixing March 1st as the date of the commencement of this substitution.

In the Tweed case on the 8th inst., Garvey testified to building a house at a cost of \$110,000 for Connolly, out of the money stolen from the city of New York; also that in 1870 he and others gave \$100,000 to Tweed to straighten things at Albany, so that he destroyed all the papers in September, 1871, bearing on city matters at the request of Ingersoll, who said, "Twas Tweed's wish as trouble was coming."

The Montana Legislature has passed a resolution granting \$3,500,000 to aid the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Bismark to Shields river.

Dr. Benar says that as a result of the work of Moody and Sankey in Glasgow, "they can lay their hands on 7,000 converts who hold out well."

At a recent meeting of the Boston School Board complaint was made that too much work in drawing was exacted from the pupils, and it was said that there was great dissatisfaction in consequence. An order passed to enquire into the matter.

On the occasion of the late passage of the SS. Sardinian, Capt. Dutton, from Portland to Liverpool, Miss Rye, who was one of the passengers, was presented with a purse of money—£28 10—in aid of her work of rescuing poor children in England from misery and destitution and taking them out to the British North American Provinces. Senator Muirhead, of Chatham, was one of the committee who presented the testimonial.

SUPPOSED NEW CEREAL.—A correspondent writing to the *Scientific American* says:—"In a recent issue of your paper I saw an article concerning a new grain found in the crop of a wild goose. I discovered this identical grain in 1850, where civilized man had never before trod the soil; it was growing as an aboriginal product, in a gulch in the Utah Mountains. The location is northwest of Salt Lake. The grain was ripe, and resembled rye more than any other distinct type."

CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE.—According to the Canadian Patent Office Record for December, 1875, there were issued in Canada, from October 20 to November 24, 1875, inclusive, 127 patents, of which 81 were granted to citizens of the United States, 39 to Canadians, 6 to subjects of Great Britain, and one to a citizen of France. It will be understood from the above that nearly two thirds of all the fees paid to the Canadian Patent Office are furnished by American inventors.

UNIVERSAL NATURE.—Nature has always the credit of adapting her means to ends. The tenderness of her provision for the wants of the humblest of her creatures is illustrated by Mr. Darwin, who says that male grasshoppers use their hind legs to fiddle on the edge of their wings, and that the best fiddler first succeeds in incanting the females. Behold how the industrious spider spins her web, and then sucks the blood of her husband and flings his carcass out in the back yard. Thus it is that the harmonies of life swell the grand diapason of the Universe, as it were.

The United States House of Representatives have passed a law repealing the Bankruptcy Act, but it will not come into operation until Jan. 1, 1877, so as to give

time for the settlement of pending disputes.

New Method of Preparing Vaccine Virus.

The following method has been recommended and used by one of our correspondents:

On the eighth day, or thereabouts, after vaccination, the calf being placed in a convenient position, the lymph from the vesicles is caused to flow into shallow dishes, and evaporated to dryness; then it is pulverized and put into tubes and hermetically sealed; and it is then ready for use.

The advantages of this mode of obtaining lymph are, first, you obtain a pure lymph free from all the contaminating matter which bovine virus is liable to, such as hair, cuticle, pus, feces, of the animal, dust, etc. Second, the lymph preserves its integrity very much longer than under the modes of preparation and preservation in ordinary use. Third, it is much easier for physicians to manipulate when vaccinating than the quills, ivory points, or liquid lymph in tubes.

The Standard

SAINT ANDREWS, FEB. 6, 1876.

Publisher's Notice.

We have given timely notice to persons indebted to this office, but their accounts still remain unsettled. After waiting so long (even for years,) they cannot find fault, when called upon by a legal officer for payment. Patience is a great virtue, but it is well not to stretch it to too great an extent. We know some who have money of ours that it would be well for them to pay before many days pass.

Great Storm.

One of the most violent storms experienced here for many years occurred on Monday night and throughout Tuesday until early this morning. Snow commenced to fall on Monday night and continued until morning, when it hailed with a strong South easterly gale. At noon on Tuesday a furious rain storm set in, and the wind rose until it became a hurricane and continued up to an early hour this morning when it dropped round to the North west and began to freeze. Several cellars were overflowed, and we do not remember of ever seeing the streets in such a bad state; so bad as to impede travelling; indeed few pedestrians attempted to go out. This morning the crust is sufficiently hard to bear walking upon, while the gutters are filled with running water. Such is the state of the roads, that it would be useless to speculate as to when the trains will run regularly, and the mails will probably be late. The Observer, Dr. Gove, has furnished us with the following report:—

Duration of snow and hail 15 hours.
Depth of " " " 8½ inches.
Duration of rain 8 hours.
Rainfall 1.84 hundredths (over 1½ inches).
Total duration of gale, wind E. S. E., and South—30 hours—approximate velocity of wind in gusts 30 to 40 miles per hour.—Barometer did not rule low.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT was opened on the 10th inst., and the Governor General's Speech which has been widely published, may be summarized by stating that "the times are dull, business stagnant, and indeed every interest depressed. The crops, however, were good—and viewing matters generally, the distress in the Dominion is light in comparison with other countries,—in fact there is no superabundant wealth, and very little want comparative speaking. The completion of the Intercolonial Railway is pleasantly alluded to. Allusion is made to the Dominion Supreme Court having been established; disappointment at the failure to obtain an early settlement of Canadian claims to the fisheries arising out of the Treaty of Washington. The new measures proposed are: One relating to the law of common carriers, whose duties and responsibilities are to be clearly defined; one to secure greater security to persons holding policies of life insurance; whilst another is to establish a rigid and careful plan of securing systematized information respecting criminal statistics. Provision is to be made for the consolidation of the statute law; for the better management of Indian affairs; for the better management of the estates of insolvent banks; and the best consideration will be invoked to the Pacific Railway matter.

A strict system of economy is to be introduced in all the Government Departments and Works—it is to be hoped, not for the purpose of increasing Ministers salaries, and creating offices for political friends. There is a pride in a certain kind of humility, and an economy which leads to extravagance, paradoxical as it may appear.

MORE ATTORNEYS.—Messrs. H. Atkinson, G. Hurlbert Lee, G. Otty, Dickson, W. W. Allen, and Andrew H. Johnson, were sworn in Attorneys-at-Law, at Fredericton, on Friday last.

St. Andrews Men A Broad.

We read with much regret the following painful intelligence in the *San Francisco Post*, of a murderous attack made upon Mr. E. A. STEVENSON, storekeeper of the Occidental Steamship *Belgie*, while returning to his ship. The vessel only arrived from Hong Kong on the 31st ult. and was preparing for her next trip. We are happy to learn that Mr. Stevenson's wound is not dangerous, and that it is probable he will proceed in the *Belgie* on his second voyage. Our correspondent informs us that Mr. S., enjoys good health, has made friends among his brother officers of the ship, and that he enjoys the confidence of his employers. We also learn that all the St. Andrews boys in San Francisco are well, and it is added are at work.

From the San Francisco Post, Feb. 3.

A Citizen Knocked Senseless and Robbed—Suspicion of Other Highway Robberies.

About four o'clock this morning an Officer Niles and local Wilson were passing down Post street, above Kearny, they came across the semi-unconscious form of a man lying on the sidewalk. The officers raised him up, and found a long gash on the head. The man revived sufficiently to be able to state that his name was F. A. STEVENSON; that he was storekeeper of the steamship *Belgie*, and that while on his way to the vessel he had been struck by some unknown assailant and rendered senseless. While the officers were passing down the street with Stevenson, two suspicious characters were observed coming toward them, but as soon as they saw the officers, one of them pretended to stumble against the shutter, near which they were standing. The fellow was collared and against the shutter was found a leather purse containing a \$20 piece and a trade dollar, which had been dropped by one of them. The pair of rogues were arrested and at the City Prison Stevenson's coat and boots were found upon one who gave the name of John Smith, and a handkerchief belonging to him found upon the one who had dropped the purse and who asserted that his name was John Lang. The presumption is that after robbing Stevenson they went down the street and robbed some other citizen of the purse containing the \$21 and then, probably to ascertain if they had murdered their first victim, returned to the spot where they had left him and were encountered by the officers. A charge of highway robbery has been entered against the parties, and an owner is wanted at the Police Office for the purse and money, so that another charge may be brought against the prisoners.

A CHANGE OF TARIFF is anticipated by importers all over the country, if we may judge from the activity at the Customs Department all over the Dominion. It cannot be that the Government will increase the duties during these depressed times, when people generally find it exceedingly difficult to obtain a living at present prices. Increased taxation from whatever source or motive, will increase the number of those who intend leaving the country during the coming Spring, and create a dissatisfaction which no political party, however powerful, can bear. The present is not an opportune time to increase duties, better even to borrow if money is absolutely required. There are some articles it is probable, which would bear an increase, and to a certain extent luxuries; but there are others of general consumption which it would be impolitic to increase the duties on. Tariffs have been a fruitful source of trouble and discontent to almost every Ministry.

LARGE SEAL.—Capt. Stewart informs us that while crossing the Passamaquoddy Bay on Wednesday, saw an immense Seal, which he states was larger than any horse. An old Newfoundland sealer who was on board stated that in all his long experience of seal catching, he never saw such a huge seal.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February contains sixty five illustrations, and an exceedingly interesting variety of reading matter.

The opening illustrated paper *Lyme* treats not only of a town interesting as being the birthplace of the present Chief Justice of the United States, but of a region selected for the commencement of empire by Cromwell, Hampden, and several English Noblemen. The article carries us back over two centuries, and is full of interesting gossip, humor, and romance. It is a remarkable study in American genealogy. *Lyme* is especially memorable for its lawyers, "having produced more than any other town of its size on the continent," including eminent judges, senators, and governors. Pontre Crayon's "Confessions of a Candidate," with twenty characteristic pictures. "Vassar College," by Anna C. Brackett, is an intelligent criticism, in the main favorable, of a representative female college.

The Number contains two biographical sketches, both illustrated—one of the late Dr. John Todd, and the other of the Hon. Alexander H. Stevens. The article on Dr. Todd is contributed by George Cary Eggleston, and that on Mr. Stevens is from the pen of Henry W. Cleveland, formerly his private secretary.

Two excellent short stories are contributed to this number—"Poor Mary Ann," a touching Irish story, by Rose Terry Cooke; and "My Georgie," by Henrietta H. Holdich.

The poetry of the Number is contributed by T. B. Aldrich, Will Wallace Harney, and Zadel B. Buddington.

The Editorial Departments admirably cover

their respective fields of social gossip, literary criticism, scientific information, current history and anecdote.

THE HERRING FISHERY for the past ten days was tolerably good, and large fares were taken. They have made their exit for Grand Manan. We are happy to learn that our Island fishermen have made good hauls.

A SKATING COMPETITION took place at the St. John Rink last week. The first prize, medal and \$10, was won by Mr. Hegan; the second by Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Thompson the third. In the boys competition W. J. Macdonald won first prize and H. Fritz, second. Sheriff Harding Willard A. Smith, and W. W. Street were the judges.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE for March is issued and is interesting as usual. M. Qnad's serial story, "That Taylor Boy," is of absorbing interest, and will attract as much attention as any story that has been published for some years. Among the contents we notice a thrilling sea story, several tales of adventures, half a dozen nice domestic stories of love and happiness, several pieces of poetry, and a dozen or more illustrated articles, such as will please the reader. Published by Thomas & Talbot, Boston, at \$1.50 per year.

THE CARAQUET TRIALS.—The argument before the Supreme Court on the reserved points of these trials, is postponed until Easter Term.

PROTECTION.

(From the *Yarmouth Herald*.)

A season of business depression which is felt no more severely in the Dominion than in the United States and on the other side of the Atlantic, has been taken advantage of by some of the manufacturers in the Dominion to get up a cry in favor of an increase of duties on manufactured goods. People are willing to listen to any proposition that promises to make times better, and the protectionists step to the front with their remedy—an increase of taxation. Their avowed object is to shut out foreign manufactures, and thus, as they say, give more employment to our own people. Now, suppose this end accomplished, and imports stopped or largely diminished, our population would be compelled to pay higher prices for the manufactured commodities they purchased, and the deficiency of revenue caused by non-importation would have to be made up by direct taxation.

The manufacturers have already "protection" to the extent of 17½ per cent., but they affirm that this is not enough and that the country is languishing for want of more! We would like to hear these men explain why business is so dull in the United States—a country in which the protectionists have had full sway. Will the Canadian protectionists pretend that it is for want of a high tariff on imported manufactures that the cry of hard times and of want of employment comes across the border?

Public opinion in the United States is evidently changing with regard to the protective policy, and more liberal views are gaining ground throughout the country. The measures and discussions of the Congress now in session indicate a great advance in the direction of free trade.

We notice that a call for a public meeting in St. John of persons in favor of further protection to manufacturers, a few days ago, did not meet with a very general or a very hearty response, the meeting being an extremely meagre one in point of numbers, and not very harmonious in sentiment. A motion to call another meeting with the hope of securing a larger attendance, was not sustained, and the meeting was a decided "fizzle."

The policy of imposing high duties for protective purposes—long since abandoned by England—is a delusive one, is behind the times, and is especially adverse to the interests of the Maritime Provinces.

WATER SUPPLY.—A contemporary congratulates its readers, in view of the abominable character of most of the metropolitan water supply, that Londoners drink very little of that fluid, forgetting that the beer barrel will seldom bear a close scrutiny any more than the water butt. It is fortunate that the very worst water distributed in the metropolis goes to the West end, and the repeated outbreaks of zymotic disease in fashionable localities, very likely are often caused by imperfect drainage as by polluted water, appear to have roused the West enders to the necessity of doing something. Possibly pressure may thus be brought to bear upon Parliament next session from this influential quarter. Whatever may be done, the water from the Thames and its affluents, must no longer be used for drinking or even cooking purposes. The water supply Commissioners are right when they declare that there is no hope of these rivers ever being rendered so pure that their water, even after filtration, can be safely used for domestic purposes. The only practical plan of reform seems to be to supply for the latter use, by a separate service, water from deep wells, using the water of the present companies for manufacturing and cleansing

purposes alone, taking care, however, that even for this restricted application it shall be purer than it is now supplied for all purposes.

ENCOURAGE DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—Mr. Wm. Fortune, an ingenious and excellent mechanic has commenced the manufacture of Furniture. He also attends to upholstering and jigsawing. Mr. Fortune is a native of St. Andrews, who has been absent for some years in the United States, where he acquired a knowledge of the above business. He also manufactures Dressmakers Patent Folding Tables, recently patented, a useful and indispensable article for those engaged in the business. We trust that he will have sufficient encouragement to induce him to remain here permanently.

The Title of "Reverend."

The decision of the Court of Arches in the case of "Reverend" Smith vs. "Reverend" H. Keet has been reversed by the judicial committee of the Privy Council. The matter is thus referred to by the *New York Herald*:—

"A Wesleyan minister named Keet wished to have a gravestone inscribed with the words that the deceased was 'daughter of Rev. H. Keet, Wesleyan Minister.' The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Christ Church, official delegate, objected on behalf of the Established Church. The Court has decided that the word 'reverend' is not a title of honor or courtesy but a honorary epithet, never exclusively belonging to the English Church establishment, but simply a matter of usage long conceded the title to the Wesleyans. The Dean of Arches has erroneously assumed that the prefix 'reverend' was rightly a title of the clergy episcopally ordained."

"Now comes the grotesque part of affair. Several ministers of the Church establishment have written to the editors of the religious newspaper requesting that in future they shall be addressed simply as 'rector' or 'vicar' omitting the title 'reverend,' which is now, they say, 'desecrated.' The quarrel affords much amusement to the secular journals."

Mr. Street, the Anglican clergyman who went over to the Roman Catholic Church as Ottawa a year or two ago, has been appointed by Mr. Canham, President of the Council, as his Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY.—Captain A. Featherstonhaugh, R. E., has reported his return to England. In June, 1872, Captain Featherstonhaugh, with other officers, was appointed to co-operate with a United States military party in marking 800 miles of international boundary through the wilds of North America. The appointments were determined alike by the scientific and by the military requirements of the service. We believe that Captain Featherstonhaugh's arduous and important services have been highly appreciated by her Majesty's Boundary Commissioner, and it is to be hoped that the officer's late allegiance to the Foreign office may not be allowed to hinder recognition through the War-office of services for the discharge of which the country had to seek its best qualified servants in the scientific military corps. The expedition to which Captain Featherstonhaugh was attached was in the field for two years, at all times under arms, and constantly harassed by threats of attack by Indians. Moreover, a detachment of Royal Engineers (one of the objects for the employment of which was its economical military qualifications, inasmuch as it could fight as survey formed the nucleus of the British party, while the United States Commission took the field with two troops of cavalry and four companies of infantry.

Hotel Arrivals.

Feb. 15.
MEGANTIC HOTEL.—G. S. Grimmer, Chamberlain; A. G. McGee, St. George; J. C. Wilson, St. John; W. H. Dixon, J. W. Boness, J. H. McElroy, St. Stephen; A. W. Bell, J. McDougal, Calais; J. R. Hen, Wolfville, N. S.

MARRIED.

In St. Andrew's Church, St. John, on the morning of the 14th inst., by the Rev. Robert J. Cameron, assisted by the Rev. Donald McRae, the Rev. Francis Allen Ross, of the Parish of St. Catherine's, Berwick, British Guiana, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Alexander McGillivray, D. D., of Pictou, Nova Scotia.

DIED.

On the 10th inst. Mrs. Betsy Connors, aged 85 years.
On the 11th inst., Eliza, beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Shaw, leaving a husband and family to mourn their bereavement.
On the 11th inst., at Tunbridge, Wells, England, Will Robert Aylmer, second son of His Excellency Lieut. General Sir William O'Grady Haly, K. C. B., commanding H. M. Forces in the Dominion of Canada, aged 21 years.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have by mutual consent, this day dissolved the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between them under the name style and firm of A. LAMB & CO., which expired this day.

A. LAMB,
J. S. COCKLEY.
The subscriber is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the company.
St. Andrews, Feb. 3, 1876. A. LAMB.