

The Electric Light on a Transatlantic Steamer.

The French transatlantic steamer *Americ* is now provided with an electric light, in order to prevent her collision with other vessels. The lantern is placed on the bow at a height of 22 feet above the water, and is 42 feet above the water. The current is produced by a dynamo-electric machine, working at the rate of 150 revolutions in one minute, and affording a light equal to 150 candle burners. An ingenious device places the control of the light in the hands of the officer of the watch, and by this he can extinguish the illumination or renew it at will without stopping the machine. Experience has recently proved that the most effective use of the light, as a means of warning, is to allow it to shine for ten seconds, and then extinguish it for the succeeding two minutes.

The *Portland Advertiser* thus refers to the United States Government policy with the Indians:

Telegraphic despatches bring the news that the Indians are nearly out of ammunition, and will not fight again until they obtain a supply from the stores. If it were possible for anybody to take on a subject so serious as the late Indian battle, it would seem as though this were grim humor. The spectacle of a government furnishing a means for an enemy to kill its best soldiers with, is a paradox so singular as almost to defy credulity. Yet it is said that at the late battle, the Indians actually had better guns than the soldiers. The United States, it is believed, is so far, the only nation in the world which feeds and supplies its soldiers with one hand, and fights them with the other. A previous instance of this policy was shown in the late civil war, when the government paid generous salaries to hundreds of men in its departmental offices who regularly every pay-day, sent the larger part of their salaries down South, to aid and comfort the rebels in arms, thereby adding years to the war, and thus adding to its victims.

Meanwhile an army officer writes thus: "The Indians are very strong in numbers and spirit, and they have learned that they fear and will fight against them. The United States can send against them. Skilled and well-armed men, and on the strength of it he goes to Cheyenne, buys 12,000 rounds of ammunition, and returns to the agency with it. The following day, a fresh party of Indians start out fully equipped. I think this will be a very long and very tiresome campaign."

A. Illustrative of the effect of just and kindly treatment of the Indian tribes, a notable event has occurred in the Dominion which may afford an example to the Government of the United States in its present trouble with the Indians. In the last session of the Dominion Parliament a measure was enacted which provided for the enfranchisement of the Indians, and for due compensation to them for their lands, etc. The Act was based upon a principle of humanity and justice, and as such it has had a gratifying effect upon the Indian tribes. At the Indian Council held a few days since at St. John, at which delegates from seventeen different bands in Ontario were present, resolutions were adopted accepting this Indian Bill and thanking the Government in the warmest terms for its adoption. This is a far more effective policy than one of oppression; and herein is the difference between the conduct of the Canadian and that of the United States Government. The former is just; the latter oppressive. And so in the one country the Indians are peaceful and contented; in the other they are turbulent and hostile.

Amateur Kaelin.

About a year ago, in the process of manufacturing a piece of iron in the vicinity of this city, we called attention to the fact that the kaelin had been introduced into this country, and all that was required was the enterprise necessary to develop them. The kaelin is a mineral which is the shape of a diamond, and is valued by potters and at a price of \$5 per ton, to act on our citizens to obtain from our own resources the clay which is now imported from England, and, at the same time, the kaelin is the best of all in aiding in building up an American industry by supplying us with the manufactured products which we now principally buy from France.

See the publication of the article referred to in our columns have informed us of the fact that the kaelin has been introduced into this country, and all that was required was the enterprise necessary to develop them. The kaelin is a mineral which is the shape of a diamond, and is valued by potters and at a price of \$5 per ton, to act on our citizens to obtain from our own resources the clay which is now imported from England, and, at the same time, the kaelin is the best of all in aiding in building up an American industry by supplying us with the manufactured products which we now principally buy from France.

mix use of ocularly imperceptible iron in the waste results in the finished goods, being blotched with ineradicable spots, and of course in their ruin as first class marketable articles.

Whether the large deposits recently found in Illinois will turn out of sufficient purity for general use, we are not prepared to say. Mines of kaolin have been discovered over 100 miles of Union County, Illinois, and in adjoining localities, and in a town named Kaelin has there been a town named Kaelin. We are indebted to Mr. Morris J. Dobson, the owner of a large portion of the tract, for samples of the material, and for information relative to the mines. The kaolin is of a pure white, like white and pink quality, and appears sometimes naked to the eye, and sometimes in nodules 60 to 70 feet deep. Mr. Dobson states that there is every facility for the establishment of a pottery in the vicinity.

Naval Term.—The United States naval appropriation bill, which became a law on July 1, reduced the rank and file of the navy to 7,500 men. To conform to this reduction, all enlistments and reenlistments have been stopped; and since the beginning of the month more than 1,000 men have been discharged.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JULY 26, 1876.

Excursions by Steamer and Rail.

On Tuesday morning at 6.30 the special train with several passenger cars left here for St. Stephen, with a large representation from St. Andrews to visit "Barnum's Great Show" at Calais, the day was as fine as could be desired. At half past 8 o'clock the Steamer "Belle Brown" arrived with a full freight of passengers from Eastport and vicinity, and the number was increased by many residents of this town, who preferred the sail up the river. The land fog was very thick, nevertheless Capt. Ryan steered the steamer through it, and after a short time we left the fog behind and came into a clear atmosphere. A more orderly or better conducted large excursion party never passed up the river. Many of the prominent gentlemen from Eastport were accompanied by members of their families; among them we noticed the popular Postmaster, CHARLES NORTON Esq., whose genial disposition contributed materially to the pleasure of the party.

After a pleasant passage, the tide being too low to reach the wharf at Calais, the excursionists were landed at St. Stephen, and being desirous to witness the procession, at once proceeded to Calais where the streets were thronged with immense crowds from the surrounding districts. The hotels were filled to repletion, but the major number found accommodation at the "St. Croix Exchange," whose popular and attentive landlord, W. H. Young, did all that could reasonably be expected to accommodate the numerous guests. The dinner tables were filled several times by hungry excursionists, but the supply of edibles was equal to the demand, and everyone expressed their satisfaction. At two o'clock the immense Circus pavilion was filled; it was computed that not less than 5,000 people were present to witness the performance, and view the menagerie and numerous curiosities. So much has already been published with reference to the "Great Show," that anything we could write would not add to its attractions.

At 6 o'clock the steamer left for St. Andrews, arrived about half past 7, where the St. Andrews passengers were landed, after an agreeable trip. Space forbids giving a fuller description to-day, but we join with others in expressing satisfaction and pleasure at the day's amusement.

C. C. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society was held last week at Mr. John Curry's, Bay Side. The Ploughing Match is to be held at Mr. Thos. Hill's, Waverley, on the 12th October, when the competitors will be regaled with a substantial dinner. The Cattle Show and Fair will be held on the Society's grounds on Friday 1st Oct. The Premium list of the Society was adopted with some alterations and alterations to the previous years' prize. Committees were appointed for the Ploughing Match and Fair. A new feature was the nomination of a Committee of ladies on domestic manufactures. Several important discussions were held in stock, cultivation of various roots, etc., and it occurred to us, that the formation of Farmer's League would be of special benefit, as an interchange of views on agricultural matters would more frequently take place than heretofore. Another suggestion, that the Annual Show should be held every alternate

year in the Parishes of St. Croix and St. Andrews.

We regret to learn, that Mrs. TILLEY, mother of his honor the Lieut. Governor, died on Monday last, at the residence of her son in law, T. B. Harrington, Esq., St. John. Mrs. Tilley was one of that fine old stock, which is fast disappearing from the Province.

ST. CROIX EXCHANGE.—We direct the attention of our townsmen and others to Mr. Young's card "St. Croix Exchange," in the present issue, and advise visitors to patronize the "Exchange," where they will find superior accommodation. The proprietor and his assistant spare no efforts to contribute to the comfort of his guests.

RAIN.—The welcome and refreshing rain on Sunday and Monday morning was of great service to the crops, which were suffering from the long drought. On light lands the grass was stunted, and several farmers have cut and housed their hay; the yield will be fully one-third less than last year. On low lands, the crop was not so much injured, and will be an average one. In this vicinity, the turnip fly has been so destructive, that farmers have been obliged to sow their crop three times.

PASSAGE ON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—Considerable discussion has taken place in the newspapers on the subject of passages having been granted to certain persons on the Government Railways, while it has been promulgated that no passages were issued. A correspondent of the *Telegraph* who appears to be so well informed, that he is prepared to give the names of gentlemen holding passages, contradicts the statement, and shows that there is an underground system of favoritism in the matter, and has the audacity to write over his own signature. If there are privileged persons, the people should know it. Mr. Duncan Campbell, the historian, does not hesitate to state that "gross partiality" exists in granting passages, and that professed stringency was a sham. His application for a passage, while collecting material for a history of New Brunswick, was proper enough, and the refusal to grant it was contemptible; but everyone understands why a high ecclesiastic received one—the Baalistic devotion is plain enough.

The President of the United States seems disposed to carry things with a high hand. At his request the Postmaster-General and Commissioner Pratt, of the Internal Revenue Department, have tendered their resignations, and rumor has it that other functionaries will be dismissed. There is no specific charge made against these gentlemen, and no intelligible reason assigned for their removal. The only assumption, therefore, is that there has been some secret antagonism between them and the President, and that he is now resolved upon having a class of Cabinet Ministers who will prove more subservient to his will. The policy of this proceeding is open to question. A large amount of odium is being thrown upon the President himself; and whether justly or not, the Republican party is made to share in the public reproach.

Reports of the herring fishing on the West Coast of Scotland continue to be very discouraging. As compared with the returns of last year the catches are insignificant. Only a few crews remain which are attracted by the high prices paid for the small number of fish caught. Boats are already taking up their stations for prosecuting the fishing on the East Coast; and unless they have better success there than on the West Coast much suffering and distress must result from this general failure in the herring fishing for this year.

The Little Big Horn disaster has apparently had the effect of inducing the U. S. House of Representatives to consider more favorably the position and claims of the army. It is distinctly foreseen that a protracted war is probable, and that both more men and more money will be required. In the war estimates proposed by General Belknap the sum mentioned for army expenses was \$33,348,708.50. His successor in office reduced this estimate by about \$4,000,000. The House of Representatives, however, bent upon a policy of economy, resolved to reduce the army by 3,000 men, and to cut down the expenses to \$24,000,000. This is one of the points on which the Senate and the House have been in violent collision, the Senate refusing its assent to the reduction proposed. A conference has been held between a committee of the House, and the result is an agreement which leaves the strength of the army untouched for the present, and which settles the appropriation at \$26,109,103.90. There is thus a mutual giving way, and still a saving will be effected on the original estimates of more than \$7,000,000.

Mr. James M. Glass, son of the Rev. C. G. Glass, formerly of Woodstock, has after a strict examination been admitted an Advocate, Barrister-at-Law, etc., for the Province of Quebec.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY is the title of a neatly printed and well filled sheet, issued from the *Telegraph* office, by Mr. Hugh Finlay its foreman. The paper is devoted to the interests of the craft—published monthly at \$1 per annum. Number One of this neat little

eight page paper reached this office on Friday last.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Amid the vast number of machines, manufactured articles, works of art, chemical and natural products on exhibition, I fear that a large number of meritorious works of skill devised and constructed by Scotsmen, and their immediate descendants, will be overlooked. It is difficult to find them out especially as some of them have not been assigned proper places. For example, I have been informed that a working model of the ingenious machine for making horseshoes, invented by the late Henry Barlow of Troy, N. Y., was there; but I looked in vain for it in Machinery Hall. Upon further inquiry, I learned it had been assigned by the Commissioners to Agricultural Hall. Its place there can only be accounted for by the supposition that some of the Commissioners had served a term in the Horse Marines.

Among the machines I had not previously noticed is one for cutting coal in mines, entered in the name of William Baird & Co., Gartsherrie, Scotland. Since it was entered, the last of the brothers—James Baird of Cambusdoon—has been gathered to his fathers. This famous family of Bairds were the most successful iron-manufacturers in the world, but their success was not what some people call "mere luck." It was due in a great measure to improvements conducted and made by themselves, and for which they have not received full credit. To Scotsmen the honor is justly due of inventing some of the greatest improvements now in use everywhere in the manufacture of iron. Beaumont Nelson, of Glasgow, invented the "hot blast" for iron furnaces, whereby their capacity has been quadrupled; and the Messrs Baird improved upon Nelson's invention by raising the heat of the blast from 160 to 1,000 degrees, whereby the yield of the furnace has been proportionally increased. This is called the "Age of Iron," and Scotsmen have done much to make it so by the invention of the steam engine, the steam hammer, and the hot blast. The inventor of the fan blast for foundries was also a Scot—old James Carnichael—to whose memory the people of Dundee have, I learn from the last issue of the *Scottish American* Journal, recently erected a fine statue. It is a Centennial monument, as James Carnichael was born in Glasgow in 1776.

Turbine wheels seem to form a feature among Canadian exhibitors. Besides the one of Goldie & McCulloch, there is one by Wm. Kennedy & Sons, of Owen Sound, one by J. Harris & Co., of St. John, N. B., another by Barber & Harris, of Meaford, Ont., a hydraulic motor by J. A. McMartin, of Montreal, and a working model turbine by F. W. Tuck, of Berlin, Ont., convenient for small powers, such as sewing machines. They deserve attention, for turbine wheels are the cheapest and best motors in many places where coal is expensive and where there are falls of water. The city of Philadelphia is supplied by water pumped by turbine wheels located on the opposite side of the river from the Exhibition. They have superseded overshoot wheels. Many farmers having small streams and considerable falls on their farms, could use them with advantage. In the United States turbines are frequently made with bronze buckets; but there is no necessity of making them of other material than from.

In the oatmeal department our Canadian Caledonians loom up. The town of Bertha, in the county of Delaware, N. Y., was settled by Scotch, and large quantities of oatmeal were formerly made by them; but lately most of the oatmeal used in the United States is of Canadian manufacture. The British Government Commission instituted a few years ago to inquire into the condition of agricultural laborers reported that the Scotch farmers and their wives, and their farm servants, supplied abundantly with oatmeal porridge and sweet milk, were the strongest and best fed Britons in the United Kingdom. I recommend the extended and increased use of oatmeal, and personally can say a good word for that made in more than one place in Canada, where I have enjoyed it, both in porridge and bannocks. There are eleven exhibitors of Canadian oatmeal. James Wilson, of Fergus, has excellent samples; clean, white, and just the right granulation; not too fine, nor coarse, but the suitable sizes for boiling and baking. The samples of Thos. McKay & Co., Ottawa; Martin & Sons, Mount Forest; Hogg & Ford, Galt; Muirhead & Gray, London; Scott & Co., Highgate; and the Millers' Association, of Toronto, are also good. Canada is undoubtedly a great feeding country, but after the oatmeal it is best to rest a bit. —S. A. Journal.

The remains of ex-Mayor Bernard, of Montreal, were buried in Royal Mount Cemetery there, on Saturday the 15th inst., with full Masonic honors, and in presence of a large throng of citizens. The Grand Lodge of Quebec was well represented, and nearly thirty local lodges joined in the procession. The pall-bearers were Col. Stevenson, Messrs. J. W. Kerr, W. B. Simpson, A. W. Ogilvie, M. P. P., J. Seymour, and Dr. Dugdale. The Masonic services at the grave were conducted by Col. Stevenson, and were very impressive. The respect tendered to the memory of the deceased on the occasion proved the esteem in which he was held by the people.

Grain is ripening very fast in Ontario, and cutting will commence earlier than usual. Hay is being secured in fine condition.

Harper's Magazine for August.

Harper's Magazine for August contains the entire sixth book of George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda"; the second part of the anonymous serial story "A Woman-hater," the third part of M. S. Craik's old-fashioned love story, "The Laurel Bush," more of Julian Hawthorne's "Earth," and three short stories.

The beautifully illustrated paper on Wellesley College, which opens the Number, is part of our Centennial Exposition, so far as women's education is concerned this institution being the first to adopt the same educational standard that has been adopted in colleges for young men, and being, in some aesthetic features, superior to the latter.

John W. Chabwick contributes a thrilling account of "The Battle of Long Island," which is effectively illustrated.

Mr. Holley's fourth paper on "Modern Dwelling" is devoted to furniture, and is profusely illustrated.

William L. Stone contributes an exceedingly interesting paper on "Saratoga Springs."

In the brief historical sketch, by Miss Susan F. Cooper, of Revere's Island, Banford Shubric, there are recounted some of the most spirited incidents in our naval history.

All cultivated readers remember "Rah and his Friends," by John Brown, of Edinburgh. In this Number they will find an admirable portrait of the author, with some characteristic verses by James T. Fields.

William Gibson contributes a beautiful poem, "Hymn to Pity."

The *East Chair* discusses political meetings in presidential campaigns, takes us among the transcendentalists of Brook Farm, and gathers some hopeful indications from the Centennial retro-part of our political history. The other Editorial departments are as full and interesting as usual.

Disgraceful Riot in Saco. The riot in Saco last week was more serious than was at first reported. The fight which took place at the depot in Saco was between a large excursion party from Lowell, consisting of eleven cars full of drunkards, rowdies, and some roughs from Biddeford and Saco.

The Lowell roughs pitched into everybody, using knives and revolvers freely, and the few policemen at hand were powerless to quell the disturbance. Pistol shots were fired indiscriminately into the crowd, and shots were even aimed at houses near by. Several women fainted, and there was intense excitement.

The car windows were smashed in, and other damage done. Marshal Sands narrowly escaped being shot, and a Lowell policeman, who was drunk, and assaulted officer Myers of Saco, was knocked down by the latter with a staff.

It was the worst fight ever seen here, and the numbers of men at the streets.

MARRIED. At Cambridge, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Canon Ketchum, M. Thomas Beckerton, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Andrew Boyd, all of this Parish.

DIED. At Boston, St. Patrick, on the 23rd inst., Mr. Patrick M. Loughlin, aged 97, a native of Stabane, Ireland, and for the past fifty-six years a resident of this country.

On Thursday last, 20th inst., at his residence Parish of St. Patrick, Mr. James Orr, aged 53 years and 8 months, leaving a wife and relatives to mourn their loss. Mr. Orr was a native of this County, and expected by all who knew him. For several years he was a resident of California, from whence he returned four years ago, having realized a competence.

At St. John, on the 24th inst., Susan A. Tilley, widow of the late T. M. Tilley, Esq., aged 78 years.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
ARRIVED.
July 18, Odessa, Hooper, Boston, general cargo.
19, H. V. Crandall, Maloney, Portsmouth, ballast.
Emma Pemberton, Murchie, Boston, ballast.
Mattilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, sundries.
22, Julia (Clinch, Maloney, New York, 227 tons hard coal.
24, Harrie, M'Quill, Boston, ballast.
CLEARED.
July 19, N. I. Falton, Rochester, St. Stephen, ballast.
22, Odessa, Hooper, St. Stephen, ballast.
24, Esther, Maloney, Dorchester, ballast.
H. V. Crandall, Maloney, Windsor, ballast.

ST. CROIX EXCHANGE, Calais, Me.

W. H. YOUNG, PROPRIETOR.

A good Livery Stable connected with the House.