

# Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, Oct. 18.  
The Queen has confirmed the honor of Knight hood upon Chief Justice Beidle, of British Columbia.  
On Saturday the jury retired in the Davis murder case in Toronto and returned a verdict of guilty against Davis and his wife; they were sentenced to be hanged on the 8th of December.  
Hon. R. A. Davis, Premier of Manitoba, arrived here this morning.

London, Oct. 18.  
Negotiations between Wade, the British Minister, and the Chinese Government are progressing satisfactorily. The *Pekin Gazette* publishes an edict, referring to the murder of Mr. Margary, and declared the rights of foreigners to travel in the interior and requiring Chinese officials to take cognizance of the treaties. Messrs. Grosvenor and Baker will proceed to Yunnan overland, and Mr. Wade has arrived at Shanghai.  
King Victor Emanuel has arrived at Milan.  
The newly appointed Cardinal, Noli Vetteleschi, is dead.  
Sixteen hundred soldiers embarked at Santander, Spain, yesterday, for Cuba.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.  
Japan advises confirm the loss of the steamer "Sunda," which struck a rock near Tarnabar Island and sunk Sept. 14th.

New York, Oct. 18.  
Professor Jettrey, geologist, has completed his survey of the Black Hills and makes an encouraging report concerning the amount of gold there and induce ment to emigrants.

Vessels built in Great Britain.  
During the past six months of the current year 198 steam and 293 sailing ships were built in the United Kingdom. Of the former fifty-two were built at Glasgow, eleven at Greenock, eighteen at Port Glasgow, twelve at Sunderland, twenty-one at Newcastle, five at North and eight at South Shields, five at Liverpool, six at Dundee, eleven at Hartlepool, two at Aberdeen, nine in London, four at Stockton, eight at Middlesbrough, one at Hull, two at Bo'ness, one at Whitehaven, one at Barrow, four at Whitby and seventeen at other ports. These new steamships added 170,406, and the sailing ships 120,133 to the gross tonnage in British bottoms.

U. S. AND CANADIAN CURRENCY.—Says the *Boston Herald*.—That was a striking light in which Vice-President Wilson put it at the Worcester convention. He said: "Greenbacks have indeed largely appreciated, and we are justly proud of the nation in the markets of the world, but we do not, and we cannot, as Americans, take pride in the singular fact that a stray note from an unknown bank in one of the British provinces can be sold in State street for a premium of more than 15 per cent over one of our legal tender notes." Just think of that about a minute. Our currency with the whole world, strength and patriotism of this great nation behind it, as Judge Kelly would say, seventeen per cent less valuable than the bill of a little local bank in Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island. But here is another view of the case. If you travel through the British Provinces the enterprising provincials will take your greenbacks at the discount, making change with an air of conscious superiority and condescension so becoming to the transplanted Briton; but when you return to your native land, and feel one of Mr. Slack's pulsating throbs as you stand once more under the protecting folds of our country's banner, and when you are brought face to face with your fellow patriot of the custom house for the purpose of paying the duty on your purchases, you are somewhat shocked to find that he will not take what Judge Kelly calls "the best currency in the world," but demands the "barbarian money" which less favored nations are obliged to put up with because they are out of greenbacks.

The Director of the U. S. Mint is preparing to coin ten, twenty and fifty cent silver coins, and issue them in redemption of fractional currency. There is now in circulation \$40,683,576 of fractional currency, and \$12,000,000 are in ten cent notes, \$1,500,000 in fifteen cent notes, \$2,000,000 in five cent notes, \$10,000,000 in twenty-five cent notes, and \$15,000 in fifty cent notes. Hence it will require 120,000,000 dimes to retire the notes of that denomination, and two years will be required to coin them alone, unless the coinage of all other pieces be suspended. It will take 40,000,000 quarters to replace the twenty-five cent notes and 30,000,000 half dollars to replace the fifty cent notes. It is believed, however, that at least \$8,000,000 of the fractional currency has been worn out in circulation and will never be presented for redemption.

Good deeds are not always rewarded in cash. The Northern Railway of Canada was sued by the relatives of a man named Anderson, who was killed by a gravel train while endeavoring to rescue a woman whose life was in peril, but the claim was rejected. An appeal was taken to the Ontario court of errors, and the case has just been heard. Chief Justice Denner and Judge Strong dismissed the appeal on the ground that Anderson voluntarily incurred danger by crossing the line to save the woman, and, while honoring him for his heroism, the law had to decide for the railway company. Judges Burton and Patterson decided that the appeal should be

allowed, on the ground that the gravel train was travelling quicker than the regulation of speed, and if had not been travelling so quickly Anderson would have had time to escape. This disagreement of Superior Court judges leaves the decision of the lower court undisturbed.

Japanese journalists are certainly mild-mannered. In one of their newspapers a communication on "Religion" closes with these words: "Religion, in its various forms, exercises both good and evil in the world; but its practice in a country must not be prohibited, nor must its introduction into a country be opposed. Writers of Japan, what think ye of our views?" A writer who was actually fined and imprisoned for having written an article on the "Press Laws," began his objectionable article as follows: "How is your health at present?"

Mr. Henry Bergh, of New York, has been presented by the British royal society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, with a large engraved diploma. A letter accompanying the gift describes it as the highest distinction which the society has the power to confer.

## The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, OCT. 20, 1875.

### Publisher's Notice.

Persons indebted to the *STANDARD* OF FICK for the paper, advertising, &c., will please pay our collector, and those at a distance can remit by mail. Many owe us for a year and upwards, and we trust that they will liquidate their accounts without delay.

THE PREMIER, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, recently delivered a speech to his constituents at Lambton treating on the Public Affairs of the Dominion for the past two years, and reviewed the events which had transpired during that period. The speech, which was first published in the *Toronto Globe*, is a defence of his policy in bringing about a change of Government, and sets forth the difficulties which the present ministry had to contend with on their assuming the reins of Government two years ago; notably among them was the Riel trouble.

Mr. Mackenzie alluded to the various measures introduced and carried through Parliament by his Government and party. The fact of his having lately returned from Great Britain, where he had been to present matters connected with the Dominion to the Imperial Government, would lend additional interest to his public utterances. The Opposition press, criticises the speech in no very favorable terms, while the Government press eulogises it. We have witnessed so many changes of Government that we have seen much to commend, while we freely admit, that all of them have had their faults. People's views change with the times, and we are of those who do not look for perfection either in governments or individuals,—the evil that men do lives after their loss of power,—while the good they have done, is forgotten or passed over in silence. One sows, and another reaps. The pioneers who make a country, should not be forgotten, they lay the foundation for its future greatness. While applauding men in power, it is not wise to condemn their predecessors, simply because they do not enjoy the privilege of dispensing patronage. There is a selfishness which is common to all, and politicians are neither better nor worse than others. While asserting this, we are free to admit, that Mr. Mackenzie has, apart from the high position which he has attained through his innate (well we must say honesty of purpose) and natural talents, won for himself an esteem, apart from his exalted position as the leader of a great political party. And what is highly creditable to him, he glories in the position from whence he sprang, and is not ashamed to state it on public occasions,—while others who through adventitious circumstances have been raised to a like position, have we regret to say forgotten their old supporters, and the truism that "the rank is but the guinea stamp &c." Plain truth is best at all times, even should it curtail the supplies, Governmental or otherwise.

THE GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE.—The *Advance*, writing of the great fire of October 1825, which did such immense damage to the settlers in Northumberland and particularly in the Miramichi district, and indeed over most parts of the Province, says that—

"Towards night the inhabitants of the whole country became aware of the approach of danger, the air being filled with sulfurous smoke, and a subtle ash, which the more thoughtful realized was from the forests which were being consumed dangerously near to them, filled the air and fell, covering everything exposed out of doors and even finding its way into the houses."

We cannot lay our hands upon a lengthy description of the late fire of 1825 written by our late father, nor upon Paley's account, but we remember perfectly well of a man coming down on each side of the river early in the afternoon from Newcastle beating drums, and warning the people of the danger which was approaching. We have good reason also to feel the loss which the family suffered from that fire. At that time "Gretta Green" or as it was shortly afterwards named by the late GEORGE N. SMITH, "Douglastown" in honor of the Lieut. Governor, Sir Howard Douglas—suffered severely. There was no banking institution in the Province at the time, but the Bank of New Brunswick at St. John; and merchants kept their means in hard coin in their counting houses; as an instance we may mention the kegs of dollars rolled out of Gilmore & Rankin's store that evening, and deposited near their wharf in the river. A gentleman living at the North Shore can corroborate this statement, as he was an employee in their office at the time, and assisted to convey Mrs. Gilmore and the children over to Chatham.

THE LT. GOVERNOR has made proclamation setting apart October 28th as a day of thanksgiving,—it having pleased Almighty God in His great mercy to bless the labors of the husbandman with an abundant harvest, and to bestow upon the people of this Province manifold and great blessings during the current year."

THE IMPORTED STOCK sold last Wednesday at Fredericton, realized good prices, bringing within \$6000 of the price paid by the Government, and it is said the amount realized will be laid out in the purchase of additional pure bred stock. The Charlotte County Agricultural Society purchased an Ayrshire Bull calf "Marmion," \$90; "Lord Athol" \$200. Ayrshire Heifers—"Park Oth," \$75; "Gipsy 7th," \$85; "Beauty of Stanstead," \$35. These animals will be offered for sale at the Exhibition of the Society this day, at their grounds, Bay Side, where there will be a large show of the products of this and the adjoining parishes.

HOLLOW IRON FURNITURE.—Among recent industrial developments in Germany is the hollow iron furniture, which has been popular for years in Austria. In Germany, however, it is only quite lately that the first large factory for making that class of goods has been opened. Ribbon iron of the best quality is selected for this purpose, and converted into tubing in pieces of about sixteen feet in length, which can be bent cold in any form suitable for the making of bedsteads, tables, &c. Hollow iron is stronger and lighter than the solid iron which has usually been employed in this way, and it also possesses the important advantage of holding the rivets better and of not breaking so easily as solid iron, the latter frequently giving away when there is a flaw.

Mr. Joseph Arch, the president of the Agricultural Labourers Union, is to make a second visit to Canada next year, to treat for land upon which to settle a new English colony. It will be remembered that Mr. Arch, after visiting Canada, delivered a number of stirring speeches, and gave such graphic pictures of the unbounded plenty he found there that an exodus began from the agricultural districts to the Dominion. The accounts sent home by these settlers have no doubt caused the project of this second visit. It is said that Lord Dufferin is very favorably disposed towards Mr. Arch's plan.

DAVID KENNEDY, Scotia's vocalist, with his family, are giving concerts in Ontario. One of our townsmen attended an entertainment given by them in Toronto, a few evenings ago, to a crowded house. He met Mr. Kennedy afterwards, who made kind enquiries about his St. Andrews friends; they would be delighted to hear Mr. Kennedy again.

THE COUNTY VALUATORS left on their first official tour, to visit all the Parishes of the County on Wednesday last. They have but a short time to perform their duties, and make up their valuation, and place their returns in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace.

STOCK DELEGATES MEETING.—A meeting of the delegates for the purchase of the Imported Stock, was held at Fredericton, the evening previous to the sale, when the whole subject was discussed. We would like to give a synopsis of the observations as reported in the *Farmer*, they are instructive and entertaining; a general opinion prevailed that the "Government had placed the Societies in an awkward position, that there seemed to be no choice left them, as they had either to buy stock or lose a portion of their grants," so said the chairman, Mr. Keator. Our own delegate, Mr. Russell spoke as usual, plainly to the point; he expressed the opinion that "the Government had made a mistake in sending such gentlemen abroad to make the selection—persons not acquainted with stock, and who had never before been abroad." Other delegates went further, and even suggested that it would be better to sacrifice the grants than to take the stock. However, they all bought, as the best method of getting back their money.

The returns of emigration from Liverpool for the past month show that the total number of persons who left was 8,270, being a decrease of 6,124 as compared with August, 1874. Eight months of the present year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, show a decrease 21,870. Of the total number of emigrants during those months, 6,710 went to the United States. The Allan steamship "Scandinavian" sailed on Sunday from Liverpool for Quebec with 176 passengers.

COMMON SENSE VENTILATION.—"The best practical statement I have met about ventilation," says Colonel Waring in the last *Atlantic*, "was contained in the remark of a mining engineer in Pennsylvania: 'Air is like a rope; you can pull it better than you can push it.' All mechanical appliances for pushing air into a room or a house are disappointing. What we need to do is to pull out the vitiated air already in the room; the fresh supply will take care of itself if means for its admission are provided. It has been usual to withdraw the air through openings near the ceiling, it is to carry off the warmer and therefore lighter portions, leaving the colder strata at the bottom of the room, with their gradual accumulation of cooled carbonic acid undisturbed. Much the better plan would be to draw this lower air out from a point near the floor, allowing the upper and warmer portions to descend and take its place. An open fire, with a large chimney throat, is the best ventilator for any room; the one half or two thirds of the heat carried up the chimney is the price paid for immunity from disease; and large though this seems, from its daily draft on the wood pile or coal bin, it is trifling when compared with doctors bills and the loss of strength and efficiency that invariably result from living in unventilated apartments."

A DEVIL FISH.—A *Fernandina* paper says that a monstrous devil fish was caught under the New York steamship wharf lately. He in some way got under, but was unable to find his way out from among the piling. Some men at work upon the wharf heard the splashing which he had made and fired several shots at him, but as they seemed to have no effect a harpoon was obtained and his capture effected, fifteen men being required to tow him to the shore. The blood which escaped from him colored the water for about ten feet on either side. He was sixteen feet in width and fifteen in length. His fins were about four feet long, and his tail about the same length and not much larger than a person's finger. His mouth opened to the width of two feet and was eighteen inches in length, and projecting from each side of it was a feeler about one foot wide and two feet long, which he rolls up and unrolls at will. So far as can be ascertained, there has been only one of the singular fish caught in this region before this one.

WHAT IS A CAR-LOAD?—Nominally, a car-load is 20,000 pounds. It is also 70 barrels of salt, 40 of lime, 90 of flour, 50 of whiskey, 200 sacks of flour, 6 cords of soft wood, 18 to 20 head of cattle, 50 to 60 head of hogs, 80 to 100 head of sheep, 9,000 feet of solid boards, 17,000 feet of siding, 13,000 feet of flooring, 40,000 shingles, one-half less of hard lumber, one-fourth less of green lumber, one-tenth of joists, scantling and all other large timbers; 300 bushels of wheat, 400 of corn, 689 of oats, 400 of barley, 800 of flax-seed, 360 of apples, 430 of Irish potatoes, 300 of sweet potatoes, 1000 bushels of bran.

The P. N. A. Bank swindlers, were caught in New York on Saturday last attempting to get the large notes changed. A large amount of the money was recovered, and the robbers committed to prison.

The gale of Saturday last was more destructive in other parts of the Province than in this section. Buildings were unroofed, embankments carried away and other damage done.

From reliable sources the information is gleaned that Judge Watters of St. John, is to be appointed Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court.

A wealthy man named De L'Ecluse, his son-in-law and wife, and two sons and a daughter, with the keeper were murdered during the night of the 4th inst., at St. Pierre, Miguelon.

Land must be valuable at Winnipeg. The Hudson Bay Company cling with tenacity to what they claim as their property. It appears the road to Portage la Prairie, which has been a highway for upwards of half a century, was graded by the city authorities, but the Hudson Bay company surveyed it and the land adjoining into city lots, and ran new streets, making price of property more advantageous. The Corporation maintain that the road belongs to the City, and defend their claim. The case is in Court, and the citizens are determined to hold the land.

The agricultural returns for Tasmania show a surplus for export of 447,000 bushels of wheat. The average of the wheat crop was 18½ bushels to the acre. The increase in the yield of wheat is 119,004 bushels, and of oats 316,000 bushels. The stock returns exhibit an increase of sheep over 12 per cent during the past year, and an increase also in horses and cattle.

The clay smoking pipes marked T. D., which have been in use longer than the oldest inhabitants, are made by Messrs. W. White & Sons, of Glasgow, Scotland, an honest old Quaker house which has conducted the manufacture for a century and a half. Over one million of these pipes are imported and consumed in this country annually.

Just So.—We have waited long and patiently says the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, for Keely, because he said he wanted time to make his engine and to secure himself by patent in Europe. Since the announcement was first made, he has had time enough to have built one of the pyramids of Egypt, and to have obtained patents from every government on the civilized earth. Therefore, if Keely does not soon place that engine on a railroad track, and run it over to New York with a spoonful or two of water, it will be only natural that the public should finally determine that the enterprise is a humbug. Perhaps we may save time and ease popular expectation by expressing that opinion now.

True.—A contemporary remarks that:— "Some people act as if there printing debts were like coffee—and would settle themselves by standing." Yes, they let their tails stand unpaid, until they are compelled to pay them by law.

## THE St. Patrick's Central AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FAIR.

The Society will hold its Annual Cattle Show and Fair, on WEDNESDAY, 27th day of OCTOBER, at HIGH MONAHAN'S FARM, in the Parish of St. Patrick's, when the following Premiums will be offered:—

HORSES.	1st.	2d.	3d.
	\$1.40,	1.20,	1.00
Best Draught Horse.	\$1.40,	1.20,	1.00
Mare and Foal.	1.40,	1.20,	1.00

3 year old colt,	1.00	90	80
2 " " "	90	80	75
1 " " "	80	75	65

Pair of Oxen,	1.40,	1.20,	1.00
2 year old Steers,	80	75	60
1 " " "	60	50	40
Steer calves,	60	50	40
Best Bull,	1.00	90	80
2 year old Bull,	90	80	60
1 year old "	60	50	40
Bull calf,	50	45	40
Milch Cow,	1.20	1.00	90
2 year old Milch Cow,	1.20	1.00	90
Heifer 2 years old,	80	80	60
do 1 year old,	80	60	60
Spring calf	50	45	40

SHEEP.	1st.	2d.	3d.
	90	80	70
Best Ram.	90	80	70
Ram Lamb.	80	70	60
Ewe.	80	70	60
Ewe Lamb.	80	70	60

SWINE.	1st.	2d.	3d.
	90	80	70
Best Boar.	90	80	70
Spring Sow pig.	80	70	60

ts,	Bushel Early Rose Potatoes,	50	40
000	Moss Rose,	50	40
00	Markies,	50	40
of	Jackson Whites,	50	40
000	Early Blues,	50	40
	Scotch Drums,	50	40
	Mangold Wurtzel,	50	40
	Turnips,	25	20
ere	Carrots,	50	40
at-	Beets,	50	40
	Parsnips,	50	40
re	6 heads Cabbage,	30	25
	Sample of Apples,	50	45

GRAIN.	1st.	2d.	3d.
	90	85	70
Best Wheat.	90	85	70
Barley.	80	70	60
White Oats.	50	40	30
Black Oats.	50	40	30
Buckwheat.	50	40	30
Peas.	70	60	50
Beans.	70	60	50
Grass Seed.	1.00	90	80

Black, Peas,	50	40
Buckwheat,	50	40
Peas,	70	60
Beans,	70	60


Ad-	Plain,	70	60
	All wool, •	90	80
	Pair Blankets all wool,	90	80

### REGULATIONS.

1. No entries to be made after 10 o'clock, A. M., on day of Fair.
2. All Stock and other articles must be the bona fide property of the Exhibitor.
3. All grain and roots must be the produce of the exhibitors farm.
4. That a list of names and number of articles must be handed to the Secretary before 10 o'clock, A. M., on day of Show.
5. All Draught Horses and Oxen to be tested on the ground.
6. That all persons who receive two dollars and upwards shall leave one for his subscription the following year.

The splendid pure bred Jersey Bull *Janet*, bred from stock imported from the Shaw Farm, Winsor Park, London, Eng., will be sold at Public Auction, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Terms and conditions made known at sale.

HUGH MONAHAN, SECRETARY.  
St. Patrick, Oct. 16, 1875.