

# Telegraphic News.

OTTAWA, May 25.  
In the Senate a disposition to obstruct Government measures was manifested.

In Commons, the unfinished business was concluded as fast as it came down.

To-morrow the Governor General will propose the Bill in the House.

Mr. Dorian's election bill, as amended by the Senate, was concurred in and passed.

HALIFAX, May 25.  
Mr. E. M. McDonald, Collector of Customs died suddenly to day.

LONDON, May 25.  
The majority of the French Assembly appears resolved to support the new Ministry.

Pius Ninus is suffering from a fever caused by a cold.

Prince Arthur of England is to be hereafter Duke of Connaught.

Princess Alice of England, wife of Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, has given birth to a daughter.

Boyce Allen, one of the owners of the Atlantic line of steamers, died yesterday in London.

Advices from the famine stricken districts of India say that 1,342,000 persons are employed on relief works, 200,000 are receiving charity, and 450,000 supported by advances or sales of grain. The condition of affairs has improved since February.

NEW YORK, May 25.  
Queen Victoria's birthday was observed by English vessels in port yesterday, by the display of bunting and to day salutes were fired.

The steamship Idaho, from Liverpool for New York, is now opposite on Fire Island off the Long Island shore. The passengers are being landed on the beach. She probably went ashore in the fog this morning.

GOLD 112½.

GROWTH OF THE BRITISH TIMBER TRADE.—British papers give the following surprising statistics of the growth of the Timber Trade of the United Kingdom:

In 1868 the total number of loads of wood imported into the United Kingdom, 3,804,953, under the several denominations of Colonial and Foreign sawn and hewn wood, in deals, battens, boards, &c., in timber and hardwood logs, and in Colonial and Foreign staves.

In 1873, by an annual increase, excepting 1869, when there was a slight falling off, the importations had reached to 5,572,000 loads.

In 1868 there were 632,410 tons of wood imported into London; in 1873 there were 750,059 tons imported. It is interesting to notice as indicating the increased size of ships employed in the timber trade, and presumably in others, that the smaller quantity, earlier delivered, furnished the larger number of cargoes, 1,737 against 1,673 cargoes in 1873.

The countries whence the imports came, are in the following order:—from Sweden, 219,782 tons; Canada, 127,565 tons; Prussia and Germany, 73,388 tons; East and West Indies and Africa, 34,963 tons; Finland, 27,895 tons; and the United States, 11,451 tons.

Messrs. Eads & Co. draw their supplies from each of the countries named, and from others in addition, as for instance their rosewood and other fancy woods from South America, and their finest walnut burs from Persia and the Mountains of the Caucasus.

MR. P. T. BARNUM, who returned to this city last week, reports that he consulted in England with the most celebrated arachnologists found much diversity of opinion about Prof. Wise's air-current. It was generally conceded that two balloons of twisted silk, one inside the other, would ensure safety to passengers, and that the true course of the air current was the only question left in doubt. The enterprise upon this plan would cost \$30,000—an amount which he should expend only after due deliberation and the most thorough examination into details. Mr. Barnum stated that he had already been offered \$5,000 by the proprietor of a New York paper for a dispatch sent by a carrier pigeon, after the balloon had reached one thousand miles from the American coast. The proprietors of the London Crystal Palace would also negotiate for an experimental trip. Should he carry out his long cherished design, Mr. Barnum stated that he was confident of reaping quite a revenue by exhibiting the balloon at the Hippodrome during the process of inflation. Indeed, the vast building had been constructed with a view to this possible emergency.—[Ch. Adv.]

MACHINERY FOR MANUFACTURING.—The Customs Act contains the following provisions:—"The fourth section of the Act passed in the thirty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, is entitled: 'An Act to amend the Act relating to duties of Customs, is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—'Notwithstanding anything contained in this or any other Act, the Governor may, until the first day of January, 1875, authorize the admission free of duty, of any machinery to be used in any Canadian manufacturing or satisfactory evidence that like machinery is not being manufactured in Canada.—[Ch. Chronicle.]

A Paris correspondent of the London Times writes that some rather curious information has reached him from a very reliable source with respect to a conversation between the King of Italy and Prince Bismarck, on the occasion of Victor Emmanuel's visit to Berlin last year. Bismarck declared to the King that he made two mistakes at the beginning of the last war with France, in underestimating the financial resources of France and overestimating her military strength. He thought that the people would rise generally to repulse an invasion. He regrets now that he did not overrun all her territory and then make the indemnity large enough—say ten milliards—to have crippled her for years. As it is, he sees a new danger in her present prosperity.

Messrs. Hannington and Landry have laid down their arms and surrendered to the Free School Party. They now ask us to throw over our own old leaders, and take them in their place. Modesty!

## The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, MAY 27, 1874.

Free School Ticket.

B. R. Stevenson, James Murchie, Thomas Cottrell, James McKay.

The Elections.

From all parts of the Province cheering accounts are received of the progress which is being made in securing through non-sectarian free school candidates. The meetings, addresses, and prospects are most encouraging. The issue is well understood, viz: non-sectarian free schools, vs. separate schools; and the deceptive efforts of "repealers" and the "amendment of the school law" are seen through, and will meet with that signal defeat which awaits them. We are pained to admit, that there are some persons from whom better things might be expected, who, afraid of an extra dollar in the shape of tax, will oppose the free school candidates, while they will spend double the amount uselessly and injuriously. These very people are in favor of free schools, but cannot, or will not see, that by pursuing the policy they have chosen to adopt, they are adding fuel to the flames. Even were they to succeed (of which there is not the remotest possibility), in defeating the free school candidates, and that the present excellent law was repealed, what relief would they obtain from taxation? None whatever, as the policy of the separate school advocates is not to lessen the taxes, but to increase them. Each denomination would then be entitled to separate schools, and the taxes would be in rease, for the reason that more school houses would be erected, entailing extra expense on those districts requiring them, additional teachers would be required, thereby increasing the expense and adding to the present tax.

We have no idea that Charlotte will reject the Surveyor General, of whom it has just cause to be proud, for his executive and legislative abilities. His immigration policy alone is sufficient to command the votes of free and separate school men; and his administration of the Crown Land Department, has been such, as to meet with the approval of men who have for years found fault with his former management. But there are improvements in progress in the Department, which, when carried out, will result in a much larger revenue to the Province.

The other candidates on the party Ticket are all known to be men of character and standing, thorough free school men, and intimately acquainted with the requirements of the country, and who have consented to serve the County. Of the independent candidates, those not on the ticket, we have not a word to say against them, as we know some of them to be free school men, and personally popular; we regret that they do not see their way clear to accept the Ticket; they have different ideas on the mode of nominating candidates from what is apparently the views of those representative men who met in convention, and nominated the "Four."

The issue is a most important one, and it behooves the electors to look well to their interests and not jeopardise a good cause, upon the altar of personal popularity, or for mere personal likes or dislikes. By all means support free non-sectarian free school men—pledged to support the Law. To say that there are not differences upon whom are the best men, would be tantamount to stating what is not the fact.

Objects of Contempt.

Under the above heading the "Tribune" deals some hard blows on those non-sectarian school men "would-be Legislators," who were not chosen by the delegates in convention as Candidates. Our contemporary tells them some unpalatable truths, upon which they can reflect at leisure and chew the cud of disappointment as they assuredly will, as the independent free school advocates have determined upon their standard bearers, whom they will elect. There is no halting between two opinions; the question has resolved itself into simply this—He who is not for us is against us. The "Tribune" says:—

"Those professed non-sectarian school advocates who, failing to get on the regular party ticket, have nominated themselves, are about the most contemptible specimens of humanity now before the electors of the Province, and stand no chance of election if there is any sincerity or vitality in the professions of the party. They ought to be ashamed of themselves. They care nothing for the school question one way or the other, of course, but they have professed to do so by being candidates for nomination at the non-sectarian conventions, and should act consistently. We are sure that the electors everywhere will treat such men with the contempt that their conduct deserves, and vote for the men of one side or the other who have acted straightforwardly."

THE HOLIDAY.—Monday last was observed as the Queen's Birth Day, and was a tame affair. The public offices were closed, but all the shops were open, and business carried on. At early morn, some young lads fired volleys from rifles, and littleurchins set off crackers; flags were flying from the shipping in the harbor and on public buildings and on some stores. There was no turn out of volunteers, no salute, nor was a flag hoisted at the Old Fort. Nothing cynical is intended, but there was none of that exuberant loyalty of the good old times, when the Battalion was turned

out, a general salute was fired, people wore their holiday attire, and the Queen's health was drunk in tumblers of ruby wine. Well might many sing—"I wish I were a boy again."

## HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.—

From reliable sources we learn, that a number of summer visitors would come to St. Andrews to remain for a few weeks, provided they can obtain suitable accommodation, at either hotels or private residences. The hotels are being fitted up. As many private families are desirous of visiting the place, and providing private residences with board and lodging, those who can accommodate them can make it known through the columns of the STANDARD.

E. M. McDonald, Esq., Collector of Customs, Halifax, died suddenly on the 25th inst. He was out fishing, and took cramp in the stomach, and expired before medical assistance arrived. He was for some years one of the leading editors of Nova Scotia, and a politician; as a public officer he gave general satisfaction.

LOSS OF THE ANTELOPE.—The Schr. "Antelope," Gaynor, sailed from Digbyquash on the 15th inst., with a full cargo of lumber for Boston; when off Caled, Maine, on the 23d inst., the vessel sprung a leak, and made water so rapidly that the pumps could not be kept free with the aid of three men; in about ten minutes she careered over and filled. The masthead had been lowered and efforts made to get the vessel in towards shore, but without avail. The master and crew took to the boat, without being able to save but a portion of their clothes and compass. The crew after a long row reached here on Sunday last. The vessel was owned by M. Clark, E. Lorimer, and D. Green, and was uninsured. The cargo was shipped by Levi Young, of Digbyquash.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, Allan, a son of Robert Mowat, aged seven years, fell over the old steamboat wharf, a distance of fifteen feet, knocking out his front teeth, and breaking his right arm near the wrist. The little sufferer is doing as well as can be expected.

MR. MURCHIE'S Election card is a model of terseness, honest sentiment, and outspoken conviction. It has the true ring, and we may add that he has the honor of being urgently requested to allow himself to become a candidate. Being a man of means, it is probable, his only motive is to serve his country and Province.

EARLY LAMB.—The Messrs. O'Neil had some very fine lamb in their market on Monday last, which went off rapidly. This enterprising firm, spare no expense to keep their market supplied with the best and choicest articles to be obtained in the Dominion, and they are consequently well patronized.

THE CAMP.—It is probable that the Camp of Instruction will be held at St. Andrews this year; the grounds we believe have been selected, and other arrangements are being perfected for the purpose.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for June opens its forty-ninth volume, and is replete with rare attractions. There are several illustrated articles, and the editorial departments are filled with instructive matter.

A NEW CANDIDATE.—In another column we publish the Election Card of Nathan Smart, Esq., who has been called out at the urgent solicitation of leading men in the several Parishes of the County. Mr. Smart did not seek to be a candidate, and only consented at this late hour in accordance with the wishes of gentlemen who are known to be non-sectarian free school advocates. Having been a candidate at a former election, when he received a large vote, he is willing to place his services at the disposal of the constituency, and will cheerfully abide their decision. Mr. Smart has been for many years a free school man, as long back as when he resided at Chamoock.

PARLIAMENT was to be prorogued yesterday. The new Election Law passed the House, and is a decided improvement on the old law.

Dr. Tupper arrived here on Saturday evening from Ottawa.

The Choral services in All Saints' Church on Monday and Tuesday evenings are highly spoken of. Several Ministers were present, the Deanery meeting having been held in the morning of each day.

Vegetation is now rapid, in some gardens peas and potatoes are above ground. The grass in several fields promises well.

A fire took place at York Point, St. John, on Sunday evening last, which destroyed several buildings. Two firemen received slight injuries, and one so severely, that he died next day.

SMALL POX is prevalent opposite Ottawa, at Hull, and the death rate is increasing, and the people are leaving the place. Several members of the House of Commons became alarmed, and left for some days ago.

GOOD FISHING.—On Saturday last two of the Juniors in this Office, who have a turn for shooting and fishing, shouldered their rods, at early morn, for a day's sport. They hit upon the right spot in Chamcook Lake, and succeeded in taking a splendid lot of trout which weighed from 1½ pounds upwards; one noble fellow which measured 30 inches long and girthed 15 inches, turned the scale at nine pounds. A few days previously they were fortunate enough to catch a trout which weighed seven pounds. This is at all events equal

to the best fishing we have seen recorded by our contemporaries. And the beauty of thing is the fact that either can stick type as well.

## The Ticket Nominations.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR,—I am, and have been, an attentive reader of the papers, and I may add, that I am an out and out Non-Sectarian Free School man, still I have a mind of my own, and preferences, but I am opposed to hole and corner meetings of self-styled delegates, who insult the intelligence of the County by dictating to the people whom they must elect. I can truthfully assure you, that the people in the outlying districts are disgusted with the Yankee method of caucuses and conventions gotten up by a few wire pullers who have axes to grind. I attended some of the meetings and heartily endorse the non-sectarian free school principle, but I am not willing to be led by the ear by a small minority of the people who arrogate to themselves the right of choosing men for candidates. I know that there are intelligent free school men, who are and will be candidates that will lead some of the ticket men at the close of the poll. A select few in any Parish in the County, cannot control the mass of electors—men of at least as much sagacity, knowledge of political affairs, and plain education as any one on the committees. I know you to be a good free school advocate, and that you would like to see the "Ticket" elected, but I tell you, that with the exception of the Surveyor General there is but a poor prospect of any other on the Ticket being returned. My opinion is perhaps quite as good as any committee man's. The outside Free School men are at work.

May 23, 1874.

ONT OF FIRM.

SUMMARY.

MIRACULOUS CONVERSION.—On the 6th April, Mr. Hannington and Landry up in the Legislature to OPPOSE Free Non-Sectarian Schools. On sixteenth of following May he stands up on his constituents' duty to SUPPORT Free Non-Sectarian Schools.—[Post.]

FOUR CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—On the 28th ult., the wife of a sailor named Keels, residing in St. John's Newfoundlund, gave birth to four living children, three boys and a girl. All the children died on the day of their birth. The mother is doing well.—[Chronicle.]

The deadliest thing that has been done lately by the "intelligent compositor" was his attempt to give lucidity to a lecture delivered in Philadelphia by Professor Smith. The professor, in his discourse, urged that "filtration is sometimes assisted by the use of alumina;" but the compositor got the remark into shape in this ruinous fashion:—"Filtration is sometimes arrested by the use of alumina." A figure bearing singularly close resemblance to Professor Smith has been hovering around that newspaper office at night lately with a solemn looking shot gun; but the compositor has gone west in search of fresh victims.

The other day a countryman asked one of Barnum's men, "Where's the mummy?" The latter replied, "He is dead," and the inquirer passed on perfectly satisfied, for he couldn't expect that even Barnum could prevent an occasional death among his curiosities.

QUICK WORK.—On the 15th of March the British brig "Qui Vive" left this port for Liverpool, N. S., despatched by her consignee G. H. Starr. At that port she discharged her cargo of flour, took in one of 8th, went to Martinique, discharged there, then went to Trinidad, loaded there and arrived in Portland just two months from her first departure.—[Portland State.]

The Freeman says that ex-Governor Wilmot is to receive his retiring allowance as Judge of the supreme Court of New Brunswick, equal to \$1600 a year. The same paper says that under the ruling which allows the salary to Mr. Wilmot, ex-Chief Justice Carter is entitled to a retiring allowance, and it urges his friends to apply at once on his behalf.

ASTONISHING FEQUENDITY.—On Monday the 27th ult. a cow belonging to Mr. Telfry of Burlington, gave birth to four calves. The cow and two of the calves died within a few hours. The third calf died on Sunday. The remaining calf is looking well and is likely to live. The cow was a twin, raised by Mr. S. S. Sanford of Burlington, her first issue were twins, the next a single calf, the next twins, and lastly four calves.—[Windsor Mail.]

The customs returns show that the use of tobacco is decreasing in England. In this respect the mother country is setting us a laudable example which we fear is not being followed.

We extract from an English Journal a few notes, illustrating the magnitude and growth of the timber trade of the United Kingdom.

In 1868 the total number of loads of wood imported into the United Kingdom, 3,804,953, under the several denominations of Colonial and Foreign sawn and hewn wood, in deals, battens, boards, &c., in timber and hardwood logs, and in Colonial and Foreign staves.

In 1873, by an annual increase, excepting 1869, when there was a slight falling off, the importations had reached to 5,572,000 loads.

In 1868 there were 632,410 tons of wood imported into London; in 1873 there were 750,059 tons imported. It is interesting to notice as indicating the increased size of ships employed in the timber trade, and presumably in others, that the smaller quantity earlier delivered, furnished the larger number of cargoes, 1,737 against 1,673 cargoes in 1873.

The countries whence the imports came, are in following order:—from Sweden 219,782 tons; Canada, 127,565 tons; Prussia and Germany, 73,388 tons; East and West Indies and Africa, 34,963 tons; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c., 32,477 tons; Finland 27,895 tons; and the United States 11,451 tons. Messrs. Eads & Co. draw their supplies from each of the countries named, and from others in addition, as for instance their rosewood and other fancy woods from South America, and their finest walnut burs from Persia and the Mountains of the Caucasus.

## Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

May 21, Ringlar, Swan, Boston, cordage.

Matilda, Simon, St. Stephen, gen. cargo.

22, Lydia, Wilson, Lubec, ballast.

23, Clara, Clark, Boston, Flour.

Emerald, Harvill, Calais, plaster.

Calhoun, Pine, Eastport, ballast.

Catherine, Nelson, Pictou, coal.

May 21, Sarah Glass, Glass, Boston, 2200 sleepers, Robinson & Glenn.

Marysville, Cosman, Portsmouth, 2375 sleepers, R. Ross.

22, Lydia, Wilson, Lubec, hardwood plank, Robinson & Glenn.

Harriet, Sheehan, Boston, 2200 sleepers, Robinson & Glenn.

Parallel, Allen, Lubec, ship plank, 100 sleepers, Robinson & Glenn.

23, Ringlar, Swan, Boston, hay.

26, Albert, Williamson, Boston, 2038 sleepers, Goodnow & Co.

27, Alma, St. wart, Boston, 1767 sleepers, Robinson & Glenn.

THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Gentlemen,—Having been selected by a Convention of Delegates, from the Free Non-Sectarian School party in the western parishes, I have consented to become a candidate for a seat to serve you in the Local Legislature at the coming general election.

Should you honor me with your support and confidence, I shall legislate honestly and independently for all, to the best of my ability.

I am in favor of Free Non-Sectarian Schools, and believe that all the property of the country should contribute to educate the children, and that it is the only true principle that insures an education to the poor man's child.

The present school Law is good in principle. I think that some of the details might be improved, but it should be done by the friends of the law.

I shall support the present Government in all the measures that I think are for the benefit of the County and Province in general.

I will legislate for improvements that will build up the country, and tend to keep our population at home, and to encourage immigration to our Province, and if elected, I will serve you to the best of my ability.

I remain, Gentlemen,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
JAMES MURCHIE.

May 27, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN,—At a meeting of Free School Delegates, from the western parishes of the County, held in St. Stephen, on the 12th inst., I was nominated as a candidate at the coming General Election for a seat in the Local Legislature.

I am therefore a candidate for your suffrages, and if by your support and confidence, I should be honored with a seat in the House of Assembly, I shall feel it my duty to produce, and assist in carrying into effect, all wise and healthy measures that have a tendency to advance the general prosperity of the country, and this County in particular.

I have always been an advocate of Free School, and am now; believing that the property of the country should be held responsible for the education of the children, therein, and the combined wealth of the country should provide Free Schools for all. If elected, I shall go to the House untrammelled, and free to exercise my judgement, upon all matters, even to the amendment of a one of the details of the present School Law, and to contend for equal rights for all classes.

I am,  
Gentlemen,  
Yours Respectfully,  
THO. S. COTTRELL.

St. David, May 18, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,—At the urgent solicitation of many influential gentlemen from the several Parishes in the County, I have acceded to their request, and shall be a Candidate at the approaching Election.

I have resided over thirty years in the County, and am not unknown to you even in a public capacity.

In regard to the important question of the day viz: Education, I am now, as I have ever been, in favour of a Free Non-Sectarian School system. Agriculture, commerce, and industrial pursuits, will find in me a sincere, and unflinching advocate.

Should I have the honor to be elected, I will prove myself,  
Your faithful and  
Humble servant,  
NATHAN SMART.

May 29, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Gentlemen,—The Chairman of the Delegation for the Eastern section of Charlotte County, having failed to produce a declaration of the Nine he announced voted for McKay, I shall be a Candidate, in favor of Free Non-Sectarian Schools.

I am  
Gentlemen  
Your Obedt. Servant,  
C. MCGEE.

St. George, 27th May, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Gentlemen,—The recent dissolution of the House of Assembly, has fast upon you the duty of electing representatives, and I am again a Candidate for your suffrages.

I trust the manner in which I have discharged my legislative and executive duties, is considered such, as to warrant a renewal of your confidence in me as one of your representatives.

I am, gentlemen,  
Yours very faithfully,  
BENJ. R. STEVENSON.

St. George, 27th May, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Gentlemen,—The recent dissolution of the House of Assembly, has fast upon you the duty of electing representatives, and I am again a Candidate for your suffrages.

I trust the manner in which I have discharged my legislative and executive duties, is considered such, as to warrant a renewal of your confidence in me as one of your representatives.

I am, gentlemen,  
Yours very faithfully,  
BENJ. R. STEVENSON.

St. George, 27th May, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Gentlemen,—The recent dissolution of the House of Assembly, has fast upon you the duty of electing representatives, and I am again a Candidate for your suffrages.

I trust the manner in which I have discharged my legislative and executive duties, is considered such, as to warrant a renewal of your confidence in me as one of your representatives.

I am, gentlemen,  
Yours very faithfully,  
BENJ. R. STEVENSON.

St. George, 27th May, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Gentlemen,—The recent dissolution of the House of Assembly, has fast upon you the duty of electing representatives, and I am again a Candidate for your suffrages.

I trust the manner in which I have discharged my legislative and executive duties, is considered such, as to warrant a renewal of your confidence in me as one of your representatives.

I am, gentlemen,  
Yours very faithfully,  
BENJ. R. STEVENSON.

St. George, 27th May, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Gentlemen,—The recent dissolution of the House of Assembly, has fast upon you the duty of electing representatives, and I am again a Candidate for your suffrages.

I trust the manner in which I have discharged my legislative and executive duties, is considered such, as to warrant a renewal of your confidence in me as one of your representatives.

I am, gentlemen,  
Yours very faithfully,  
BENJ. R. STEVENSON.

St. George, 27th May, 1874.