

The St. Andrews Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, APRIL 2, 1879.

The Tariff is still being discussed in Parliament and throughout the length and breadth of the land, and we incidentally alluded in last week's edition that any tariff would find opponents, the present one however, is felt to bear heavily on the poorer classes, who will have to bear the larger share of the burden. It is admitted on all hands that the laboring class live principally on flour and meat, and use a large quantity of tea. Was it not again and again asserted during the election contest, that flour was not to be taxed? But almost every article which enters into consumption by the poor man is taxed, and consequently the cost of living increased, without any increase of employment or rise of wages. It has been recently argued by the supporters of the Government that although it is what they term a small duty on flour and meat, that the duty on tea is less, so that one balances the other. This argument is but a blind, as the tea used in this Province is of that description upon which the lowest tax is placed. Under the former tariff it was 5 cents per pound, the new reduces it to 2 cents per lb., and 10 per cent ad valorem, making it 4 cents. The reduction then is but one cent. Flour pays 50 cents, meat 40 cts. per barrel. Now where is the saving, just here; a man who can buy a barrel of flour for his family, in order to make himself "square" on the transaction, must purchase 50 lbs of tea at the same time, or when he gets a barrel of meat, he must buy 40 lbs of tea to get "square." But any one knows that a poor man's family requires several barrels of flour before the 50 lbs of tea is used. Then many of them use hard coal which is also taxed, and cloth which is likewise heavily taxed. How then can it be said that the tariff does not oppress the people generally.

The price of coal has advanced, sugar, flour, meal, furniture, woolen goods and indeed almost every article used or consumed by the working man's family, and the farmer also complains of the duties upon agricultural products, which will ultimately force the price of home-made articles up to the extent of the increase in the tariff. Then there is 20 per cent. on type, which recently paid but five per cent, and the duty on presses is out of all character, as there is not in the Dominion any manufactory specially devoted to their manufacture, and only one type foundry, and that in Montreal. Why tax on the means of diffusing knowledge, for the benefit of one establishment? It may be, that the framers of the tariff, will learn that the press has an influence which will be exercised to effect such changes as will compel a "readjustment" in the tariff, to satisfy the people. The Maritime Provinces will suffer, and even our Ontario exchanges complain of the increased burdens from the new tariff.

THE MEGANTIC RAILWAY was alluded to in Parliament by Mr. Domville, as promising a rapid and cheap line of transit when it was completed to the sea, as already shown in articles upon the proposed railway, in the STANDARD, and we propose following them up with information as to the probable traffic which would pass over the line from the interior and the return freights from a sea port, this, however, requires research, and as it has been our purpose to publish facts, not imaginary or sensational statements which are calculated to mislead, we will confine our advocacy of the Atlantic & North West Railway when in possession of the required information. As stated last week, a Bill for incorporating the Company is before Parliament, and when passed, and the Company formed, there will be no lack of funds to build the line. To connect us with Montreal as already stated there are only 160 miles to be built, and it is certain that portion of the line will be commenced without delay.

A PECULIAR CASE.—The original Petitions to secure a vote on the Permissive Bill were abstracted from the office of the Clerk of the Peace by some unknown person. New Petitions were signed and forwarded to the Secretary of State, and returned owing to some informality. His friends nothing daunted got up other Petitions complying with the requirements of the law, and forwarded them by mail to Ottawa on the 31st February, but from some cause unknown, they have not reached their destination. It is supposed they are in the missing mail bags, lost or stolen in Canada.

GIBRALTAR

Is attracting some attention politically, as it is reported that Spain is casting a longing eye towards the famous Fortress, and will make an effort "to purchase this key to the Mediterranean from the British Government." It is no part of British policy to part peacefully with its possessions, and certainly, a strategic point such as Gibraltar, will never be given up unless by conquest.

The history of this Fortress is interesting, and did space permit, we could give it, but content ourselves with the following brief résumé. ISLAM was the first to unfurl his flag over the Rock, and for eight centuries it was a Moorish Fortress, it was captured by a Spanish King, a Seville Archbishop leading the columns. It was here great ALFONSO died; it was afterwards retaken. In the latter part of the fourteenth century, the DUKE OF MEDINA drove the Moslems off and took possession. In the reign of CHARLES V, the fortress was strengthened, PHILIP II and his son continued the defenses. During the Spanish war of the succession England began to extend her dominions in the Mediterranean, when MARLBOROUGH was sent to fight the French by land, and ADMIRAL ROOKE by sea. On the 21st July, 1704, ROOKE with a fleet of 63 vessels, carrying 4450 guns and upwards of 20,000 men took the Fort after a gallant attack. In October of the same year the French fleet attacked the Fort; the siege lasted until April, 1705, when reinforcements arrived from England and drove away the French. The treaty of UTRECHT gave Gibraltar to England. In 1727 it was again besieged by Spain, while England was busy with her colonies, and blockaded, creating suffering among its people who were reduced to starvation, and an assault was made by the Spaniards, but the Fort fired red-hot shells on the ships destroying the large armament. The gates were closed for four years, and opened in 1783, when peace was proclaimed. FOX, looked upon the Fortress as invaluable, and BURKE said in Parliament during the debate that "as a post of war, a post of power, a post of commerce and a post which made England valuable to her friends and dreadful to her enemies," Gibraltar was invaluable. Since 1704 the Rock has been in possession of England.

Caucus Legislation.

We copy the following apposite extract from a New York paper, as a truthful picture of how a large part of legislation is conducted and as being truthfully applicable to the Local and Dominion politics, as well as to their legislative election. How true it is, that most of the principal measures are carried, under the "party lash," and what an amount of deception is practised before and after elections. Instances are not wanting to establish the fact. Our New York contemporary says:—"A good deal of hearty and well-deserved denunciation has been hurled at the abuses introduced into politics by the caucus system. As a rule, 'King Caucus' controls the party, and a little knot of scheming, self-seeking politicians controls the caucus. The system allows no scope for independent action. To permit that it would be to throw away all that gives value to the caucus as a political machine. The man who 'goes into caucus' is regarded as bound in honor to obey its behests, however repugnant to his sense of right they may be; and woe to the two scrupulous politician who has firmness and pluck enough to follow his conscience in spite of caucus dictation!"

But had as the caucus system in general politics, it is far worse when it is erected into a sort of preliminary legislative chamber, in which all proposed measures are determined beforehand, and put through under the party lash, regardless of all minority rights, and in contempt of all opposition, however weighty the grounds on which opposition is based. In point of fact, our legislative bodies are no longer deliberative assemblies, but to discuss, and by discussion to determine, what is best for the general welfare. "Talk is persuasion, and persuasion is force, the one forces which can sway freemen," says Professor Green in his new History of England; and woe to the two scrupulous politician who has firmness and pluck enough to follow his conscience in spite of caucus dictation!

The cars of the St. Andrews Train got off the track last evening near Chamcook; the engine brought the mails in, and the cars arrived about one o'clock this morning. The axle of the St. Stephen train engine was broken near Watt Junction, and the driver came here for another engine.

Seneca, Ill., March 30.—Nearly the entire business portion of the town has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$90,000.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

The Town Bell is now rung at 7 a.m. and 9 p.m.

SEVERAL flocks of wild geese passed over the town yesterday on their way North.

Samuel Johnson, Esq., was in town this week.

Rev. Wm. McCullagh will preach a sermon on Sabbath evening next, for young men—"The Bible a study for Young Men."

A FIRE in the immediate vicinity of Fredericton destroyed a house owned by Miss Gregory. The fire originated from an "ash barrel" in the shed. Insurance \$1200.

THE outside of the next issue of the STANDARD, will be printed from new Brevier type, which will give twenty-five per cent more reading matter than previously.

Dr. CROCKBURN and his bride arrived here from the States by steamer on Friday last. The Doctors duties require his presence at Canterbury, and he is to leave for that place in a day or two.

THE DEXTER (MR.) SAVINGS BANK Commissioners who examined the books, report that there was no deficiency in the Cashier, Mr. BARTON's accounts; and there is no doubt he was murdered.

A RAIN STORM set in on Monday afternoon which has carried off the snow, and made traveling heavy. In the evening the rain came down in torrents, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

QUEEN VICTORIA is at Bayona, which is situated on the shore of Lake Maggiore, in Italy; where she is to remain during her stay in Italy. The universal hope expressed is that the change of air and scene will establish Her Majesty's health.

THE Local Government having imported a considerable quantity of Beet Sugar Seed, it is probable our farmers will devote a large area of land to raising the beets, as Beet Sugar Factories are to be established in this Province.

A Calais paper says, that "many of the St. Stephen merchants contemplate opening stores here, just as our traders went to that town some years ago." This is proof of how the Tariff will operate on the border. The merchants of St. Andrews cannot remove their shops so easily, and must put up with the change.

ENTIRE HORSE.—Mr. Alex. Bell has imported an excellent young horse, "Young Columbus," for breeding purposes which is said to have many fine points and will be an acquisition to the stock of this County. The horse is half Ceydendale and French and was sired by the famous horse "Columbus." The horse weighs upwards of 1200 lbs. and stands 16 hands high.

THE GRAND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—The Annual Meeting of the Grand Southern Railway Company was held on the 24th ult., when the following persons were elected Directors: Messrs. Barry, Bogue, McCallum, O'Brien, Wetmore, Ludgate and C. F. Clinch. The Directors met subsequently and elected Thos. Berry, Esq., President, and Hugh Ludgate, Esq., Treasurer.

THE CANADIAN LITERARY GEN is as its name indicates a "literary gem." The articles are instructive and interesting, and the selections such as scientific extracts, tales, &c., are entertaining. The "Gen" is a large quarto, neatly printed and ably edited. Published by FIDELAY & CO., Toronto, at \$1 a year. Subscribers names received at the "Standard" office, where specimen copies may be seen.

DROWNED IN BLISS HARBOR.—Mr. Tobias Cross, informs us that a sad accident occurred in Bliss Harbor on the 25th inst. A dory with four men belonging to a fishing vessel from Gloucester—the "Hattie S. Clark" upset, and the men were drowned, one of them Daniel Tinker of Capobello. The body of one of the men was found in Mr. Galby Brown's fishing net.

REV. WM. McCULLAGH.—At a general meeting of the congregation of Greenock Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening last, which was fully attended, the Rev. W. P. Begg presided as Moderator, a call was signed by the communicants and adherents of the Church to the Rev. Wm. McCullagh, to become their Pastor. The Rev. gentlemen has officiated here for some weeks, and his preaching ministrations have given much satisfaction. The call will be laid before the Presbytery at its first meeting in May, and it is probable his induction will take place during that month.

Mr. T. Fred. Barker, son of Mr. T. B. Barker, and until recently one of the firm of T. B. Barker & Sons, met his death on Saturday last. While coming off the train from Shediac to his home at Hampton, he complained of being very unwell. On arrival of the train, he was missed. Search was made and his dead body found in Trout Creek, near Sussex. It is supposed that being taken suddenly ill, he went to the rear of the train and fell off, while the car was passing over the bridge. He was 34 years of age, and has left a wife and four children.

Senor Castellar Speaks Out.

Senor Castellar, though a sincere Catholic, has long been known as the ardent advocate of the widest religious toleration in Spain. Religious liberty, it is true, he is not yet prepared to accept. But a State in which, while the Catholic Church shall be the legally established religion and its priests supported from the public purse, yet complete toleration be extended to all other forms of belief, is his ideal of what Spain should be. To grant religious liberty as nearly complete as is granted by England would indeed mark a great progress in that nation's history.

Senor Castellar and 103 former Deputies of the Cortes have just issued a manifesto in which they declare for this policy. The Constitution of 1868 proclaimed religious and educational liberty freedom of the press, and liberty of meeting and association. The Cortes and the Crown have together so frittered away these concessions that Spain is almost back to her condition under Isabella. What these men declare is that the liberty guaranteed by that Constitution—a guarantee never formally restricted—shall be a reality and not a phantom. The manifesto, according to the telegraph, "also declares in favor of universal suffrage, inviolability of Spanish territory, and payment of the interest on the public debt, and recommends a policy avoiding alike reactionary excesses and demagogic Utopias." For the present the reactionists have the upper hand in Spain; but it can hardly be doubted that the people, once having had a taste of liberty, will again assert and obtain their rights. At any rate this manifesto shows that the liberal party is not only alive but active.—N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.

THERE have been some clever speeches in Parliament, for and against the new Tariff. Mr. Weldon made a telling speech against the tariff, and showed how injuriously it would affect New Brunswick, said "the importers would be ruined by the restrictions on trade—that the tariff oppressed the poor man and relieved the rich." In the course of Mr. Domville's reply he said—"He and the members for St. John would be before their constituents in two or three months for re-election." Should this take place, it will be known from the votes cast whether St. John endorses the new tariff, as the voters know now what the National Policy really is. Mr. Domville also said—"New Brunswick is only a portion of the Dominion—if she suffered under the tariff, she would be relieved in some way."

Correspondence.

Editor Standard:—I imagine you have been so engaged with writing up the new railway which is to connect the interior of Canada with an open winter port, in British territory, that you have not missed your Legislative correspondent's letters. Many of us would be pleased to hear from him even at this late date.

Yours, F. E. G.

NOTE.—We were promised a letter weekly of the sayings and doings of the members of the Local Legislature, but have not received one line from the person who engaged to write, and it is noteworthy while now. We will take care in future to avoid such carelessness, and govern ourselves accordingly.

Nothing short of Unmistakable Benefits conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weakness and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal; it tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, every-where. ap. 2—no. 14.

A New England gentleman recently handed a thousand dollars to Mr. White-law Reid the editor of the New York "Tribune," with the request that he would expend it in any way he thought best for the relief of the struggling poor of New York. Mr. Reid has used the money to send some poor boys, who have been trying very hard to make a precarious living in the streets, to Kansas to get a start in farming or other labour. On Tuesday, March 25th, thirty-four of these boys started on their journey towards the setting sun, in great glee and with bright hopes glad to escape from their squalid surroundings, and to have a fair chance to earn in a new land bread by the sweat of their brows. We don't know of a better way in which wealthy men could use some of their superfluous means than by following the example of that New England gentleman as carried out by Mr. Reid. It is not necessary to give a thousand dollars, or half of it, in order to help forward this good work. A little influence used and a small sum expended could transfer not a few destitute lads from the hopelessness in which they may be found, in even some of our comparatively small Canadian cities, to healthful and remunerative toil in the country.—Toronto Weekly Globe.

THE WALKING MATCH AT ST. JOHN.

Nagle Wins! Making 106 miles and 7 laps in the twenty-four hours.

The walking match between Richard Nagle and Richard Daley which began in Berryman's Hall at 9.55 o'clock on Friday night, was ended at 9.55 o'clock Saturday night, Nagle making 106 miles and 7 laps. Daley retired after completing his 100th mile.

A Lending Medical Authority says "Consumption is essentially a disease of degeneration and decay. So it may be inferred that the treatment for the most part should be of sustaining and invigorating character—nutritious food, pure, dry air, with such varied and moderate exercise in it as the strength will bear, the enlivening influence of bright sunshine and agreeable society, and cheerful society and occupation, aided by a judicious use of medicinal tonics and stimulants, are among the means best suited to restore the defective functions and structures of frames prone to decay."

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

Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00. ap2

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

Lord Napier of Magdala returns to his post as Governor of Gibraltar. This sets at rest the rumor that he was to be sent to South Africa.

London, March 29.—Both Hanlan and Hawdon had a pull on the river on Friday, and the latter received no mean impression of the powers of the former.

London, March 30.—The Captain of the Sardinian telegraph that he was attacked at Bayan on the 24th March by 2,000 Malliks. He routed them, killing 145. The British lost two killed and six wounded.

In the entire district near Szeged submerged by the overflow of the Theiss about 120,000 persons were flooded out and fully 1,900 persons drowned.

DEATH OF A GRANDSON OF THE QUEEN.—Berlin, March 27.—Prince Waldemar, the third son of Prince Frederick William, and grandson of Queen Victoria, died suddenly of heart disease this morning.

The Scottish papers announce that Messrs. Roberts and James Kennedy, sons of "the Scottish vocalist," have left London for Milan in order to study the vocal art under the best Italian masters. The other members of the family have gone to South Africa, to give a series of concerts which will extend over a period of six months.

London, March 21.—The Times reports there were shocks of earthquake in Northern Persia on Saturday and Sunday. Minneh was much damaged, and the adjacent villages of Tark and Mannan were totally destroyed. Of 1,100 inhabitants only a few escaped death.

An Ottawa despatch, of March 25, says: Two extra passenger cars were placed on the train from the East and West this morning to accommodate the deputations coming to protest against the new tariff in various particulars. The gentlemen number in the neighborhood of one hundred, and there is scarcely an industry that they do not profess to represent.

For upwards of \$1,000,000 have the insurance companies been "hit" by the premature and entirely unexpected death of the Duke of Newcastle. Early indiscretions and much too facile a disposition to accommodate with his name and his cheque book the host of "friends" who acted the part of sponges threw him into the hands of money usurers and bill discounters. For some time his available income did not exceed \$7,500 a year.

Ottawa, March 28.—It is understood that the lumbermen having failed to impress the Government with any desire to study their important, and at present crippled industry, by exempting from the increased tariff such goods as they purchase, have decided that in order to maintain their position in the markets of the world, which can only be done by selling lumber at the present rates, they must reduce the rate of wages paid to their employees.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 30.—City flour mills have been burned. Loss \$70,000.

Augusta, Ga., March 30.—Freedman's Hospital, supported by the city was burned today. Loss \$10,000.

It is said that the Mechanical Superintendent thinks he can keep the line and rolling stock in order with a force smaller by fifty men than he has heretofore had, and this number will consequently be discharged. We presume the notice will be issued very soon and take effect at the close of the month.—Moncton Times.

The Marquis of Bute commenced growing of grapes on his estate four years ago, and was very successful. Out of five thousand vines, one-half of them flourished to such a degree as to prove that wine can be produced in Great Britain.

The foolish man to faith: "There is no to advertise!" but the wile whoopeth it up in verily he draweth out.

Weak and Sickly. pinched features and em strongly to the best syn Yet, our sympathies a unless they take a pract ferings from both Mental be relieved by admin strength-giving medicina and Brain food as Robins ulsion of Cod Liver Oil of Liver. It Side the and assimilation, revitali playing material for bone furnishes the foundation constitutions.

Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00. ap2

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PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

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