

\$2.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

NO. 17.

INTEREST.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

fil's sacque—Jilted lovers.

fills many a bottle, and the bottle a bier.

Paris exposition was visited by 725 people.

of the beautiful wild flowers of nia are fragrant.

York Central Park has cost some-like \$15,000,000.

Venezuela they are making flour unripe dried bananas.

ows executions may be called sus-ns of public judgment.

Des Moines (Ia.) school board for. uples to jump the rope.

proper that a confusion of papers books and manuscript should sur-a literary person.

y is a corner peanut-seller like an eary? Because he does business small scale, *Puck* says.

to pedestrians in Chicago, who to walk for a belt, quarreled be- the tramp was finished and each one belt—over the head.

doctor to his son—"Johanny, 'n't you like to be a doctor?"—"No, 'n't." "Why not, my son?" "Why, I could not even kill a fly."

hy," asks the *Wheeling Leader*, "some one write a song on the first summer?" Because the fly won't still long enough for any one to a song on it.—*Norristown Herald*

Standford, the California railroad list, owns a farm of 2,000 acres near nancisco. Upon it are sheds and stretching for a mile, containing thoroughbred horses, worth more \$200,000.

pedestrian fever has even extend-the most secluded precincts of the circle. We hear of several young of highly respectable parents are in training to walk, and all of them are under two years of

Now doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
For cakes of buckwheat flour.

can never expect great deeds to yield, on can never perform an action kind, can never plow round a farmer's field, turning it over in your mind.

was a race for life, for the man who it was certain to shoot his comrade. They had several fights on the ground and were bruised and exhausted. They neared the goal; but they ran in desperation, and kept abreast until they reached the house. Then one tripped the other, giving the other the other the victor dashed into the building, pulled the gun down from its hooks, and mercilessly murdered his fallen foe.

the Turks and Arabs Prepare Coffee.

A really good cup of black coffee is not only exhilarating, but a great aid to digestion. To be excellent, the very best quality of mocha must be selected. The roasting requires much care, and ought to be done at home and on the day the coffee is to be used; too much heat and a sudden process of roasting drives the oil, and a burnt taste makes the best unpalatable. Coffee should not be kept after it is ground; in that condition it soon loses its delicious flavor. It must be it be ground too finely, or the extraction will not be clear; and, again, too coarse it does not yield its strength and aroma. Of course, the quality of perfectly boiling water has in proportion to the amount of coffee. The greatest cleanliness is also necessary; and coffee made in a percolator will taste better than prepared in a silver one. Small portions in the filter are essential, and boiling water should gradually be poured on it. It is the best plan to serve the smallest quantity possible, and to use the best china, the beauty of which contributes materially to the enjoyment. White sugar candy or coarsely ground white plantation sugar is preferred to that sold in machine-cut squares, which has always a dusty taste. People of Turkish coffee should prepare it accordingly. The roasted berries and a proportionate quantity of sugar are added together in a stone or marble mortar, when reduced to the finest powder; about two teaspoonfuls of this mixture are put into a small tin cup, and a corresponding amount of water is allowed to boil for some twenty or thirty minutes. The Arabs put a tin cup which is provided with a long handle in the embers, and cover it with the hot coals. When ready to be served the coffee is put into a china cup. Turkish coffee is generally served without milk, and standing in silver flanges in the form of an egg cup, and there it is allowed to settle; and shaking prevents coffee from getting clear. It is a drink, though rather costly beverage.

Mall Gazette.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

The St. Andrews Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, APRIL 23, 1879.

We have endeavored fairly, without prejudice, to examine the argument *pro* and *con* in the Letellier affair, and read the articles in the Government papers denouncing in disloyal terms, the decision of the Governor General, to refer the question to the British Government for its advice. Both French journals and French members of Parliament used outrageous language towards the Representative of the Queen, and it is not improbable that their hot blood will be cooled by a draft from over the ocean. But what excuse can be offered for the violent expressions and disloyal sentiments of the English speaking members and their press? Two of their leading journals, the *Mail* and *Gazette* deplored His Excellency in severe language for his action, and stated that the Governor General had "refused the advice of his Ministers in a purely domestic matter." They afterwards said, when perhaps further advised by the leaders of their party, that "the advice of his Ministers had not been declined." Putting it upon the score "of a few weeks delay in order to come to a conclusion." This is all very fine when they knew the cause had been submitted several months ago to a vote of the Quebec constituency and Mr. Letellier was sustained. We do not think that the British Government, has cast off Canada, or has any intention of so doing. But we have known for many years—since the burning of the *Caroline*, that there is an element of disloyalty existing in a party in what is now the Dominion—and that in some instances those who were designated at one time as rebels, were afterwards raised to high positions and honors. The Imperial Government can afford to be generous to her erring politicians.

Many of the Conservative, and some of the other papers, recognizing the difficulty of making a satisfactory division of the Fishery award, applaud Dr. Fortin's idea of making it a consolidated fund for the purpose of improving the Canadian fisheries, and this, they say, is but the legitimate disposal of the balance of the payment after Newfoundland has been indemnified.

[In that case, what becomes of the legitimate claims of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, whose fisheries constitute the principal portion of the grounds, as well as Prince Edward Island. Is the Award to be used to make up the extra sums required by the Cabinet to carry out their behests?]

TRADE SIGNS IN THE STATES.—General advices show that trade in America is improving. Manufacturers report that orders are coming in so rapidly that they are unable to fill them. Factories that have been silent or only running on half time are now all busy. At Troy the iron works are all in full blast, and 1,250 tons of steel rails are being turned out every week. Many cutlery makers report that they are unable to fill their orders; the cotton mills at Cohoes and Lowell are running on full time; rolling mills at Portland are running day and night, but cannot fill their orders for months to come, and from all branches of trade and in every industry the same encouraging information comes.

MARINE DISASTER.—The *Schr. Julia Clinch*, Maloney, from this port for Portsmouth, with a cargo of railroad ties, struck on Bantam Ledge, about noon, on Friday, the 18th inst. The ledge is within three miles of Davis Cove Island. The vessel was running for a harbor and was making about ten knots, the anchors were dropped, and the schooner hung on the rock for five or six hours. The captain and crew took to the boat and landed on the Island, where they remained until Sunday morning, when they left in their boat; were picked up by a fishing vessel and taken into Portland. The wreck was picked up by the Steamer *Katahdin*, and towed into Portland, with loss of anchors, chains, sails, rudder, etc. She was owned by Messrs. J. R. Bradford, Chas. Clinch and Hugh Maloney. Neither vessel or cargo, was insured. The crew arrived here yesterday, Tuesday.

RUNAWAY.—On Tuesday morning a pair of horses attached to a waggon standing in front of D. F. Campbell's store, started on a run towards the Market Wharf, where several teams were standing, and were stopped by coming in contact with a lead of hay. No damage was done, and Mr. Campbell took the reins and drove back to his establishment. Had there been no drays on the street, it is not unlikely the horses would have run to the railway station.

THE NATIONAL POLICY TARIFF.

Continues to engage the attention of the press of the Dominion, the United States, and of Great Britain, the latter deal with the question in a dignified and firm manner, pointing out its unjustness, unsoundness, and the injury it will be to the Dominion. A special telegram to the *Toronto Globe*, dated London, April 18, deals with the subject fully; we quote one or two passages:

"It is impossible to contemplate the new Canadian tariff without a feeling of shame and humiliation. It is like spirit-rapping or a belief in the claimant or Mormonism or any other triumph of folly rising up among us to turn the boasted march of intellect of the 19th century into ridicule. Are we in quality of judgment one whit better than our ancestors many centuries back? The prolonged depression of trade has affected Canada very much, and especially during recent years the proclivities of the people have been towards Protection, but nothing, however could have come of this movement, if Sir John A. Macdonald had not been out of office and in want of a cry for the coming general election last year. He *faute de mieux* introduced the nation favoring the fostering of native industry and when, after the general election held in autumn, he found himself, much to his own surprise and much to the surprise of every one else, returned at the head of a large majority on this issue, accepting the situation he set the Finance Minister at work to elaborate a protective tariff which has gone far beyond the expectations of Canadian Protectionists. The facts of this Finance Minister, Mr. Tilley, are remarkable. By the way of fostering Canadian industry he has proposed an import duty of two shillings a ton on coal. This will be a bonus to the owners of the Nova Scotia coal fields, but such manufacturers as Canada has are almost wholly in Montreal, where Nova Scotia coal does not, and according to his own anticipations, will not reach; so that he is proposing to foster these manufacturers by taxing their motive force. This is but one illustration, but is a flagrant one. One of the probable effects of the tariff will be the unsundering of Confederation that has been compacted with such care. Ontario is set against Nova Scotia, and on the attempt to make the Maritime Provinces buy the manufactures of the west, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are set against Ontario. Another singular assistance to native industry is found in the new tax on iron. The duty of 20 per cent. on steel rails is scarcely likely to develop the making of railroads on which in Canada as elsewhere the multiplication of trade greatly depends. One stroke of business on the part of Mr. Tilley is unparalleled. As soon as the general elections were over and higher duties were seen to be imminent the warehousemen of the Dominion passed as many goods as they possibly could through the customs house. There is nothing in this for which any one was to blame, but the customs duties are ordinarily paid into the Bank of Montreal. The other bankers of these acute traders made some difficulty about advancing money to pay duties which were thus transferred to the Hon. Mr. Tilley's rival establishment. Application was made to the Hon. Mr. Tilley to order the Customs Department to open accounts at these other banks and pay to them the cheques drawn upon them, which he obligingly consented to do. This transaction is so extraordinary that we should have disbelieved the whole story if Hon. Mr. Tilley had not frankly admitted its accuracy. The tale was told in the Dominion House of Commons by the late Minister of Finance. Hon. Mr. Tilley acknowledged its truth without apparently seeing that he had, as his opponent said, put himself in the position of the merchant who had been assisting to rob his own till."

*** The enterprising importers who have accumulated large stocks have of course realized a considerable bonus at the expense of the Dominion treasury and the Canadian consumers. The Dominion Minister of Finance helped them to accomplish this profitable feat. *** Mr. Tilley argues, because your neighbor destroys half of the road that separates you, you must destroy yours, and debar yourself from the restricted commerce that continues to exist and even grow, and which was proved to be beneficial to both since it existed and grew, and put an end to it. Altogether we recommend the Canadians to have the courage of their convictions. Why do they not act as the Japanese did until recent years— isolate themselves from the rest of the world and

absolutely prohibit all commercial intercourse beyond the Dominion?"

We could, if necessary, multiply extracts showing the great injustice this "National Policy" will inflict upon the trade and commerce of the country—the decline of the grain trade of Montreal—the destruction of the fishing marine of Nova Scotia, and even far off Manitoba, is complaining of the unfairness of a tariff which makes the rich farmers and manufacturers of Ontario richer by protection, at the expense of their less fortunate neighbors of the Maritime Provinces and Manitoba. Some people build large fabrics and then pull them to pieces—as the "N. P." is doing to Confederation. Many, very many, who supported the National Policy at the last election are proud in their denunciations of it. They brought the trouble on themselves, and it is unreasonable for them to complain.

RECIPROCITY.—A *Calais* paper asks, "Why should not New Brunswick men, who own large amounts of property here, and are among our heaviest tax-payers, come to the polls, and use their influence to see that good men are elected to City offices?"

Well, this is genuine reciprocity, and is no doubt intended as a set off to the numbers who voted at the poll during previous elections on the New Brunswick side, but who neither owned property nor paid taxes in this County. We can see no harm in persons voting who possess the proper qualification no matter which side of the line they reside on—and we all know what taxation without representation resulted in.

DEATH OF A ST. ANDREWS BOY.—By last English mail, Mr. Alex. Campbell received the melancholy tidings of the death of his eldest son, Kenneth, at Kinsale, Ireland, on the 20th March, in his 35th year, leaving a wife and four children, to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate parent. Several years ago, Kenneth was a lad in the *Standard* office, where he proved himself an apt student at "the case," and attentive to his office duties. We learn that a cold he contracted some 12 months ago, led to consumption, from which he died. We sympathize with his parents in their great loss.

Mr. Grimmer is at Ottawa in connection with the St. Stephen Bridge Bill.

The "Church Guardian," is the title of a paper recently started in Halifax. Quite a quantity of counterfeit silver coin of the denomination of 50 cents is in circulation in Montreal.

The International Steamship Co. have reduced the fare between Eastport and Boston to \$4 and to Portland \$3.50.

Business is represented to be brisk at Cadzaz, the mills are going and new blocks of buildings being erected.

According to present calculations 4,000 men will take part in the grand military review at Montreal on the 24th May.

The Hon. Mr. Crawford was sworn in Solicitor General, at Fredericton, on the 18th inst.

Dr. Hoxsey of St. John, performed a successful operation of extracting one of Mr. Robert Scott's eyes, which had a piece of steel in it for nearly nine years, which ruined the sight. The patient was placed under the influence of chloroform, and did not experience any pain during the operation.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S CLAIMS against the Dominion do not appear to receive that attention which they merit from the Government. Mr. Burpee (Sumbury) has twice brought the matter before Parliament, but nothing has been done—in fact it looks as though poor New Brunswick is cared little for by the Cabinet, and yet had it not been consented to be drawn into Confederation, and shown the example to the other Maritime Provinces, it is not likely there would have been a union of all the Provinces. There was rather too much haste in consummating the Union, and the present temper of the people, arising from the Tariff, which is so distasteful to them, may precipitate an event which must be regretted. There is a point beyond which endurance is not compatible with the feelings of a free people. Let what will be urged by the advocates of the tariff, it is unpopular with the mass of the people in the Dominion.

The Public Schools will be examined next week, in the following order:

On Monday, the schools taught by Miss Wade, Miss Rogers, and Miss Algar.

On Tuesday, Miss Hanson's, and Mr. Froom's.

On Wednesday—the Grammar School—Mr. Corey.

Coalition.

The telegrams of a few days back from Ottawa, giving currency to the rumor of a proposed coalition of the moderate men of both parties, in order to support the Joly administration in Quebec, are by no means an unfavorable sign. As such, it will, we venture to say, be generally regarded, for little, if any, confidence can be reposed in the malecontents who constitute the *debris* of the Angers-DeBoucherville party. They cannot be regarded as representing the real Conservative element, a large section of which united with satisfaction—the change of Government, even though some of them may have been of opinion that Mr. Letellier had possibly proceeded to extremes. Moreover, in many respects, the present Cabinet has by its acts commended itself, and, doubtless, were it judged upon its merits, would find itself supported on an appeal to the country. Unfortunately, however, party politics, as understood in Dominion matters, have been allowed to show their ugly head to the utter ignoring of what the people required, and, upon the whole, candidates have been judged, not by their special qualifications as provincial legislators, but by reason of the sympathy which they had for Sir John Macdonald or Mr. Mackenzie, and, to maintain themselves, these several leaders have not been at all backward in encouraging this sentiment.

On the 1st inst. the curators of the University of Edinburgh met to appoint a Professor of Botany in room of Professor Haffour, who has resigned. The gentleman chosen to fill the vacant chair is Dr. Alex. Dickson, M. D., Edinburgh and Dublin, F. R. S. E., and F. L. S. Dr. Dickson was born in 1836, and graduated in medicine in the University, to which he now returns as Professor of Botany, in 1860. He in that year obtained a gold medal from the Medical Faculty for a thesis on a botanical subject. He was for some time president of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and shortly after his graduation he abandoned the practice of the medical profession and devoted himself to botanical research. During the summer of 1862 he conducted the class of botany in the University of Aberdeen in room of Professor Dickie, who was then in ill-health. In 1866 he was appointed to the Chair of Botany in the University of Dublin, and held the office for two years. In the second of those years he also held the appointment of Professor of Botany in the Royal College of Science for Ireland, and in the course of his stay in Dublin the Senate of the University conferred upon him the degree of M. D., *honoris causa*. In 1868 Dr. Dickson was appointed to the Glasgow Chair of Botany, which he has held since that date. The Professor has, since 1855, been a frequent contributor to the scientific societies and journals of notes upon the subject of his special study. In proof of his special fitness for the chair to which he has now been appointed, Dr. Dickson presented testimonials from men of science in Scotland, England, Ireland, France and Germany, besides letters from the Professors in the University of Glasgow, and from 258 of its students.

And yet *La Mance* and some of its correspondents will not be happy. For though the *Gazette* and others have withdrawn many of their offensive remarks to His Excellency's address, "Campagnards" and others persist in pointing out that his action is calculated to stir up incendiarism, to paralyze the forces of the nation, to render the Royal House detestable, to extinguish loyalty, and to drive Canada to independence or annexation. What stuff to appear in pretended loyal papers! If a revolution is really brewing, let us know it, and the sooner the better.—*Montreal Star*.

On the 1st of March the total number of poor in London was 89,539—45,013 in workhouses and 44,526 outside, though receiving help.

The bark *Bethelwood*, Marshall master, which arrived at St. John on Saturday from Rio Janeiro, was placed in quarantine. While at Rio Janeiro her captain, mate, and three of the crew died of yellow fever, and since leaving there another woman fell a victim to that disease. Dr. Harding made an inspection of the vessel on Saturday morning and finding no traces of the fever on board relieved the vessel from quarantine.

What is true of Britain is equally so of Canada. The friends of temperance need not dream of getting over all difficulties by having severely restrictive or prohibitory regulations put upon the statute books. Restriction and prohibition have their places and their uses, but the movement is substantially a moral one, and it is only by the persistent and successful employment of moral influences that it is to be eventually triumphant.—*Toronto Globe*.

A special from New York, April 16, to *Windsor* says:—Captain Paul Boyton, who has just accomplished his "boat" down the Mississippi River, has decided to swim the St. Lawrence River also, as before noted. Before leaving this city for Pittsburgh he had a conversation with your correspondent in regard to the route of the St. Lawrence, and wrote to several river men and pilots for information as to the best manner of shooting the rapids. He intends starting from Kingston or Cape Vincent, and is fully determined to shoot every rapid on the way to tide water. The dangers of the Cedars and Lachine rapids were vividly described to him, but with a characteristic twinkle in his handsome eyes, he said he should go through it all and that after his baptism in the Tagus he was prepared to encounter anything, "except Niagara," your correspondent queried? The Captain laughed and said his route did not include that father of cataracts he need not discuss the question.

HALL'S Vegetable Sillian Hair Restorer is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores grey hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair-dressing. It is the most economical preparation in ever offered to the public as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and is officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. vol. 16-1017

Venor predicts cold and wintry weather at the close of April. He says:—"Summer, at any rate up to the middle of July, will give abundance of rain and with a temperature below the average. August, September, and October will be the finest months."

On Thursday morning, the following gentlemen were sworn in Attorneys—Geo. P. Thomas, John McAllister, Francis Duffy, Edmund G. Kaye, Adam A. Rankin, (St. John)—Denis B. Gallagher (Woodstock).

The Government have offered a reward of \$200 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the Baptist Church, in Carleton, in the County of St. John, on the 27th March last.

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—quitting food, pure, dry air, with such varying and moderate exercise in it as the strength will bear, the invigorating influence of bright sunshine and agreeable scenes, 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 the frame, prone to decay."

ROBINSON'S PHTHISIZING, EMPHYSEMA, OR COD LIVER OIL WITH LACTO PHOSPHATE OF LIME by its gently stimulating and nutritive tonic properties is adapted in an eminent degree to his office of curing the "debility, purities and structures" as the number of cases in which it has been so successfully used, together with its short record of a few months that has placed it in the "highest 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. Agents.

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A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of memory, &c. I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. Feb 12 1879

AGENTS, READ THIS.

We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address: HERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

Circuit Court.

The Circuit Court of the County of Charlotte, will sit at St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 20th May next, at twelve o'clock, noon.

At which time and place all officers of the law and other persons required to be at this Court, are publicly notified to give their attendance.

ALEX. T. PAUL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, April 23, 1879. nm

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad Company will be held at their office in St. Stephen on TUESDAY 13th MAY, 1879, at 10 o'clock a.m.

By order, C. F. TODD, Secretary.

St. Stephen, 17th March, 1879. mar-26

New Advertisements.



HOLLOWAY'S

This Great Household Remedy is the leading necessity.

These famous Pills purify the blood, and act most powerfully, yet so gently.

Liver, Stomach,

and BOWELS, giving tone to these great MAIN STAYS of the system. They are confidently recommended as a failing remedy in all cases, from whatever cause, as weakness, They are won all ailments incidental to the system, and as a GENUINE FAMILY PURGATIVE.

HOLLOWAY'S

Its Sparing and Healing throughout the

For the cure of BAD LEGS

Old Wounds, Sores,

It is an infallible remedy. on the neck and chest, as SICK THROAT, Diphtheria, Croup, and even ASTHMA, Swellings, Abscesses, Piles,

Gout, Rheumatism,

And every kind of SKIN

The Pills and Ointment are

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And are sold by all Vendors

of the Civilized World; in

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The Trade Marks of the

gistered in Ottawa. Hence

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Purchasers should to

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Assessors of Rates

Parish of St. Andrews, for

of and request all persons

living in to the Assessors

after publication of this

of their property and in

And further the Valuation

of the said Parish, by the

of Capt. Green and Bar

purview of the provision

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St. Andrews, March 1

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cc.
of the Shareholders of
the Canadian Pacific
Railway
at their office in St.
3th MAY, 1879, at 10
by order,
F. TODD, Secretary.
1879, mar-26

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late Mary E. Clarke, are requested to present the same, duly attested to the Subscriber within three months from date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to
P. H. BRITT, Executor.
St. Andrews, March 12, 1879.

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