

From the following article in the *Monetary Times*, we learn that the prospect for harvesting a good crop throughout Canada the present season, is good :

This exhibit should it prove correct, will at all events lessen the tightness of money and suffering from want of employment.

The telegraph brings the information that the bridge of the San Fernando tunnel, on the Southern Pacific, is located between this city and Los Angeles, has met and that daylight has at last been let through the mountain. The work of forcing a passage through the San Fernando mountains is one of the greatest railroad undertakings of the day, and has involved an amount of labor, expenditure and engineering skill not often combined for the prosecution of work for a single corporation. The tunnel is situated about thirty miles north of Los Angeles, and is located eight miles from Los Angeles, and is cut through a single mountain, as many suppose, and as is the case with most tunnels, but runs under a succession of ridges and canyons. Its direction is nearly due north and south, and the entire length is 6964 feet, or nearly a mile and a quarter. The work was commenced in July 1877, and since that time a force of some 150 men has been employed night and day, \$20,000 per month has been expended by the company, and the completion of the aggregate cost of the work will be in short of \$2,500,000. But the completion of this immense work does not by any means open the line. There are fourteen other tunnels that must be cut through many different mountain barriers before a feasible route is attained. These are, however, of much less magnitude than the San Fernando tunnel, and altogether will not probably aggregate more than the length of this one piece of work. The passage forced through the mountain, is, virtually the key to the railroad communication of Southern California, and when once opened will reduce the time between Los Angeles and San Francisco to twenty hours.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

It has been contended by scientists that to delude a country of its forests is to invite drought; and that, per contra, the planting of barren regions to induce vegetation—particularly shrubbery and trees—increases the annual rainfall. The observation of M. Lesseps, engineer of the Suez canal, enables him to add a seraph of information confirmatory of this theory, and add to it the belief that similar results are attained by the same means in the driest deserts and arid regions. He states that along the line of the Suez canal, where formerly there was almost entirely unknown showers have fallen as often as once fortnight, the consequence of which is that vegetation has been started up, which, he is contemplaned, will hold the loose soil from drifting, and thus protect the great works of the canal from the danger which was apprehended to impair its navigation, viz., the filling up of the channel to the prevention of navigation. If this favorable state of affairs should continue, it is not doubted but in a few years soil that is entirely unfit for cultivation will be reclaimed, and the modifications in climate so great as to invite population, where the construction of the canal, each thing was even so much as thought of.

The great event of the week has been the news received of Stanley from his equatorial expedition. It is over a year since anything was heard of this intrepid explorer, and anxiety for his safety. However, he has now turned up all right, appears to have made a complete exploration of the Lake Victoria-Nyanza, and explored the country between that and the Albert Nyanza; the latter, however, he did not navigate. He is still pursuing his investigations, with the object of settling as far as possible the location of the great river, the source of equatorial Africa. He has had some difficulties, and, although in one or two fights with the natives, has not suffered much. One of the things that he notes is the presence of a race of pale faces on Mount Cambarogoro, which divides Lake Victoria and Albert Nyanza. It is claimed for Stanley that

Die Standards.

SAINT ANDREWS: AUGUST 2, 1876.

The rains during the past week have been of great service to the crops; in fact it has saved the potato, turnip, and other crops, and has had a beneficial effect upon the grass which now looks better than for some weeks past. Many persons had their hay made during the fine weather and stowed in their barns. The long drought injured the crop of raspberries and blue berries, which are small, dried-up, and scarce. The late rains will also make the fall feed better than was anticipated. From an extract in another column it will be noticed, that in Ontario the harvest will be above the average, the hay crop being unusually heavy, owing to the abundant rains during the season.

Intelligence from the seat of war in the East, on the 31st of July, states that the Servians were successful in several engagements, and that the Turks were badly beaten, losing guns, and were almost annihilated. The atrocities and massacre by the Turks were fearful; 300 Christians were tortured and drowned—women were hacked to pieces and children stoned to death.

The tone, manner, and style of a portion of the press, in discussing local and general topics, is in some instances most reprehensible—the acrimony, bitterness, and gross personalities indulged in are degrading, and must lessen the influence of newspapers which adopt such a course. We have been led to this train of thought after reading some articles in *Provincer* exchanges within a few weeks, in which censure and vituperation are unapologetically used. Within a few days, one journal asserted that another was under the influence of a "ring" and was owned by some prominent merchants. Another

stated that a contemporary was fringing the public mind and inciting to riot, using a most unbecoming manner the Christian name of the gentleman who edits this paper. Another in a fit of jealousy stated that a contemporary was receiving a large sum for government printing which was "farmed out" to job print ng offices, while the very journal published a government pamphlet which was *farmed out* because it had not at the time facilities for executivity job work. A fourth exhibits its petulant feelings at the success of a brother editor who obtained a public office, and accuses him of unapologetic motives, while all discussion of nascent minds will admit that he was qualified politically and otherwise for the position which he fairly earned, and the duties of which he will discharge to the satisfaction of the public, and with credit to himself. Such attacks are as uncalled for as they are unworthy. Now all this is very improper, lessens the character of journalism, and smacks strongly of the Yankee newspapers of the lower standard. Why not follow the example of leading British papers in the discussion of public questions. They do not indulge in personalities, and never allude to editors by name, but deal with the arguments as views, and come at them when necessary. The public care little about editors' personal quarrels, and very justly believe that the space occupied by such private

differences should be filled with profitable information. We respectfully submit that a more elevated tone of journalism would raise the character of the Province, and more beneficial to the proprietors of the paper which we have referred to. A question can be discussed on its merits without personal invective, scurrility or slander. We do not hold with You

MAGNIFICENT BUILDING.—The Collecto

MAGNIFICENT BUILDING.—The Collector of Customs, C. M. Gove, Esq., recently received from, Messrs. S. C. BOUGEE & SON the eminent architects of San Francisco, a photographic view of the front elevation of a splendid building, designed and built by them for Charles Crocker, Esq., of that city. The dimensions of the palatial residence are 98x179 feet, three and a half storeys high. Mr. Bugbee, we are proud to state, is a native of this county, a gentleman of fine taste and large experience, having designed several of the costliest buildings in the golden city. The firm also sent the Editor of this paper a similar view of this beautiful residence, for which they will please accept his acknowledgments.

Visitors.—There are several strangers here at present, enjoying the salubrious air and sea bathing. Among them are Miss and Mr. C. M. Rubidge of Brantford Ontario, and Mr. Edward Wood, son of Chief Justice Wood, of Manitoba, guests of their relative, Wm. Whitlock, Esq.

The funeral of the late Archbishop Connolly took place on Monday last. The procession was a mile and a half long, and the attendants were thoroughly drenched from the heavy rain. Hon. T. W. Anglin, Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Dr. Tupper and other celebrities were present.

The *Christian Standard* is the title of a new candidate for public favor, issued monthly from the press of McMillan & Co., St. John. It is under the management of the Rev. C. B. Woodcock, minister of the Congregational Church in that city, is non-sectarian in principle, and ably conducted. It is an eight-page paper, and contains a large amount of instructive reading.

FRANCE.—Is an evidence of the abundance and cheapness of money in France, it may be noticed that the Paris loan has been more generously met by the people, fifty-four times the amount required having been already subscribed. The purpose of the loan however, is to beautify their beloved city, and restore it to something like the appearance it wore previous to the Commune's desecrations, many have added eagerness to the generosity of the subscribers.

Among the most noticeable changes in the amount of British exports to the United States since last year, may be mentioned that the exports of cotton goods declined 45 per cent. from 1,577,000 yards in 1876 to 860,000 yards in 1877. The export of linen goods declined from 210,050,400 to 43,069,500 yards, about 27 per cent. The exports of woolen and worsted goods and carpets declined from 29,780,700 yards to 23,741,400 yards—about 20 per cent. The exports of silk and satin declined from 21,292,000 yards to 125,711 yards—about 41 per cent. Of all the textiles received from Great Britain by the United States during the first six months of 1875, 135,628,522 yards, and during the same months this year only 98,086,111 yards. The exports of cloth for every inhabitant of the country. No wonder there is unhappiness among the British cotton spinners.

It appears probable that serious trouble will be in store for the owners and occupiers of land in England. Many estates are the estates of lords who are not engaged in agriculture, and the lords are selling farms thrown on their hands in every direction, which they must cultivate themselves with money raised by mortgage, and with a strong prospect of being utterly ruined in case of failure. Farmers who have the reputation of being rather more far-sighted than their neighbors are withdrawing from business, preferring rather to live on the interest of their capital, or invest in other trades, than run the risk of being hampered, harassed and left to the tender mercies of the laborers. And, finally, one of the most serious is beginning to go to the wall. The price of labor is increased enormously by the increase of the demand of large towns and the manufacturing districts. Legislation has of late years lowered the value of labor but what most frightens the farmer, is the present unsettled state of the labor market and the impossibility of making the laborers fulfill their contracts.

The Governor General, Lady Dufferin and suite, left Ottawa on Monday last for British Columbia via San Francisco.

The Bishop of Meath, Rev. Samuel Batcher, committed suicide.

Parliament is to be prorogued on the 13th of August.

The Glengarry election resulted in the return of Mr. McNab, Liberal.

The accounts of Bulgarian atrocities are confirmed, Servia has solicited Germany to reconcile the Russian and Austrian views in the negotiations, should further reverses compel Servia to sue for an armistice, so that the Turkish demands may be modified and Servian territorial integrity preserved. The Turkish losses for the past ten days are 300 killed and 350 wounded.

It is said the Governor General will visit the Centennial Exhibition on his return from British Columbia in September.

We noted, not long ago, the excursion of the 4,000 employees of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. to the Centennial. The admirable example thus set has been followed by other large employing concerns, and it is to be hoped that parties of working men will be despatched from all our great manufacturing establishments. Employers will find it directly to their interest to encourage these excursions, and to grant the men the necessary holidays. To examine the Centennial, even rapidly and cursorily, is to receive almost inestimably a vast amount of useful information. Besides, as we have already suggested, the advantages thus to be gained will be enhanced if the workmen are required to make some report of what they have seen relating to their own trade, on their return. A suitable reward might be offered for the best report, and thus many might be induced to observe more closely than they otherwise would. Those who stay at home might be constituted the jury for decreeing the reward, and thus, being obliged to hear all the reports, they as well as the excursionists will share in the advantages of the journey.

Of course, the hot weather has kept away large numbers of people from Philadelphia. Still the attendance is reported to be large and to yield a remunerative return.

As a market, the Centennial has proved a great success. Our people have bought out whole foreign departments, and in many sections it is hard to find an article not ticketed "sell." The foreign buyers of American goods have likewise purchased liberally. The New England exhibitors of cotton and wool machinery have found some good customers in the Brazilian staple and fleece displays. The *Boston Commercial Bulletin* reports that probably two large mills, from Yankee-plant and Yankee-fittings, will be built in Brazil. Over a hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of pumps, engines, saws, and drills have been sold for sale to South American buyers. Boat and ship machinery is also, we learn, meeting a splendid foreign sale; and even in objects of art—notably furniture—the sale of a fifteen thousand dollar suite to a Parisian house shows that American art industry is by no means unappreciated.

So much has been said and written about Japan that her neighbor,

through the general similarity of the exhibits has come in for little or no attention. And yet the Chinese display embodies some articles as marvelous in their workmanship as the Japanese lacquers and bronzes. At the entrance of the section is erected a large, massive door of a temple, curiously ornamented with Chinese characters and eddily contrasting colors. The same general design is followed in the show cases, which have roofs like pagodas terminating in graceful peaks and spires. In lacquered ware products, Japan excels; but in the more minute arts of carving and inlay work, the Chinese are the superiors. Certainly some of their carvings in ivory and mother-of-pearl reveal a patience and delicacy of touch nothing short of marvelous. Commencing on the west side of the section, the attention is attracted by a large display of ancient vases and ornaments. Some of these are of immense size; and they are of the highest value, showing, probably, the earliest efforts of Chinese art. The designs, which are strikingly original, consist of strange looking birds, and animals, and natives engaged in various occupations. There is one pair of enormous vases, ornamented with handles fashioned to represent elephants' heads. On the eastern side of the section are shown handsome screens elaborately ornamented with pictures of Chinese ladies in beautiful costumes woven

silk. Near, there are cases of curious ornaments cut out of ivory; and adjoining are superb displays of porcelain. Then come specimens of wood carving. By these means, the Chinese give us an idea of their habits and customs, as there are a large number of curious groups, in processions and ceremonials, in which all the figures are carved with the most minuteness. There is a multiplicity of carved picture frames, brackets, doors, cabinets and like objects. Perhaps the most prominent article in the entire display is a bed-lattice made of fine grained wood, every inch of which is covered with carving of the most wonderful delicacy. The canopy is semicircular, and arches from foot to head. It is made of the thickest and thinnest silk—a mere film—and on it are embroidered in silk the most exquisite designs in birds and flowers. It is

well be believed that the bed represents the labor of years. Another bedstead, less elaborately ornamented, has been sold for \$1,000. There are, besides, numerous exhibits of silk and jewel boxes, made of highly polished and costly wood, together with cards and chess tables of every form, inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl. The appliances of silks are of the finest quality. The colors, especially orange, maroon, and green, are exceedingly lustrous, while the parts that are embroidered exhibit exquisite skill. The rear portion of the Chinese section is filled with china and lacquered ware in endless variety. The department is always full of visitors, and the people never seem to tire of looking at these evidences of the strange civilization of the Orient.—*Scientific American*.

MAILED IN THE DEPARTMENT

From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 16th.

During the week just ended the stock market has been subjected to some violent fluctuations. The hope that business at the board would resume a more substantial footing after the holidays had passed gave way to a feeling of disappointment. From the manner in which stock values had been sustained during the long period of inactivity previous to the vacation, there seemed to be an apprehension of any serious decline after the boards assembled on the 6th. The break which occurred, and which is said to have tested stanchest bank accounts of some leading operators, was unexpected and unexpected. There had been no public announcement of failures, and yet California street has been full of rumors concerning the financial standing of a number. That several parties have been badly hurt through the decline in the bonanza shares, there is no doubt; but that there have been any entirely engulfed by the speculations is probably required sometime yet to demonstrate. The middle will be felt more particularly among the distant classes who had sought investments for their money in the bonanza mines upon the supposition and advice that they were not to be regarded in the light of speculation. For the sake of increasing their little fortunes by realizing a higher rate of interest, many persons have been induced to withdraw their deposits from savings banks, or dispose of real estate which had been set aside as a nest-egg in the event of sickness or want. Many such parties are to-day no doubt bankrupt through listening to the wonderful stories relative to the inexhaustible resources of the bonanzas. That the mine will continue for some time yet to produce a large quantity of bullion no one has the hardihood to contradict; but that dividends will continue on industrial silver has been a prediction which is impossible. The decline in the value of silver has made it self-evident that the wealth of the country is not undertaking to check the decline of stocks permanently. The exaggerated reports of certain pretentious experts, about a year ago, when they stated that there were \$700,000,000 in sight and \$1,500,000,000 in prospect, in the bonanza mines, completely upset the public mind, and in a great measure were the cause of the present poverty of many people who invested largely at the time.

The intelligence of the death of the late Archbishop of Halifax was received by all classes of people and all religious communities with grief. He was one of the foremost of the Boman Hierarchy in America, and managed the affairs of his diocese in such a way as to come in contact with none. He was far-seeing, courteous, charitable, a thorough judge of human nature. His death is a religious and social loss to Halifax. Archbishop Connolly was born in the city of Cork, Ireland. He went to Rome when he was quite young and joined a religious order there. In 1842 he was a member of the Order of Capuchins at Dublin. Dr. Walsh of the late plagues, on being appointed Bishop of Halifax, recalled the Father Connolly with him to Nova Scotia. The young priest—he was then not 30 years of age—soon became very popular in Halifax, and was made Vice General. He remained there until 1852, when he was appointed Bishop of St. John, filling the place of the late Bishop Dollard. The following year he had the Cathedral commenced, and soon afterwards established the Convent of the Sacred Heart and the Convent now occupied by the Sisters of Charity. Dr. Walsh was from the position of Bishop of Halifax, transferred to the Bishopric of St. John when Bishop Connolly was appointed his successor, and removed to Halifax, where he since resided. Since then he twice visited the home of the Holy Father, the Pope, to attend the Ecumenical Council.

On the 23rd July, by the Rev. Can Ketchum, Capt. John Maloney, to Ma eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Shaw, all St. Andrews.

ALL Persons having any claims against the
ESTATE of JAMES ORR, JR., late
of Saint George, farmer, deceased, are requested to
present them duly attested within three months
from this date, and all persons indebted to said
estate are required to make immediate payment
of

MARTHA P. ORR,
Sole Executrix

St. Andrews, July 26th, 1876.

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3rd July, by the Rev. Canon
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NOTICE.
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MARTHA F. ORR,
Sole Executrix.
July 26th, 1876.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-
signed, and endorsed, "Tender Penitentiary
Maritime Province," will be received at this
office until SATURDAY the 22nd day of JULY,
next, at noon, for the finishing and completion
of a Penitentiary to be erected near Dorchester,
N. B.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the
Intercolonial Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., or
after Monday, the 3rd day of July, where-
forms of Tender, etc., and all necessary infor-
mation can be obtained.

Contractors are notified that Tenders will not
be considered unless made strictly in accordance
with the printed forms, and in the case of firms
—except there are attached the actual signature
and the nature of the occupation and place of
residence of each member of the firm.

For the due fulfillment of the Contract, satis-
factory security will be required on real estate,
or by deposit of money, public or municipal se-
curities, or bank stocks, to an amount of *five* per
cent on the full sum of the Contract.

To the Tender must be attached the actual
signature of two responsible and solvent per-
sons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become
sureties for the carrying out of these conditions,
as well as the due performance of the works em-
braced in the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind it-
self to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order, F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
OTTAWA, 26th June, 1876.

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and
indications of youth, nervous weakness, ear-
dency, loss of manhood, etc. I will send a re-
cipe 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. J. W. T. INMAN, Station D, Bible
House, New York City.

ASSESSORS NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed As-
sessor of Rates and Taxes for the Parish
of Saint Andrews, hereby give Notice thereof,
and request all persons liable to be rated to bring
in to the Assessor within thirty days after pub-
lication of this Notice, true statements of their
property and income liable to be assessed.

And further, the Valuation List will be posted
at the small building between the stores of Capt.
Barton and Green on King Street, in pursu-
ance of the provisions of the Assessment Act of
1875. Dated 26th day of April, 1876.

S. H. WHITLOCK, Assessor.
J. R. BRADFORD, Rates.
K. DENSMORE, Rates.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forthwith trespassing on or at-
tempting to sell, the lower half of Water
Lot No. 5, Block D, Morris's Division of the
Town Plot of St. Andrews, owned by the under-
signed.

The above property is offered for sale. Apply
to Mr. H. ARMSTRONG.
May 24. FANNIE ROBINSON.

MAIL CONTRACT.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post-
master General, and marked "Tender, for
Mail Service," will be received at Ottawa, until
12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, the 1st August,
for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails six
times a week each way, between the Post Office
St. Andrews and the Railway Station, for a term
of four years on and from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information
as to conditions of the proposed contract may be
seen and blank forms of Tenders may be obtained
at the Post Office at St. Andrews, or at the office
of the undersigned.

JOHN McWILLAN,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Saint John, June 14th, 1876.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Ottawa, June 24, 1876.
AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN LI-
QUORS until further notice: 11 per cent.
J. JOHNSTON,
Commissioner of Customs



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Grading, Tracklaying, &c.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Secre-
tary of Public Works and endorsed "Tender
Pacific Railway" will be received at this Office
up to Noon of Monday, 22nd May next, for the
Excavation and Grading required to be ex-
ecuted on that section of the Pacific Railway ex-
tending from CROSS LAKE eastward to RAT
PORTAGE, LAKE OF THE WOODS, about 37 miles
in length, also for the GRADING required from
the WATKINS end of the 13th Contract to
FROGGER HILL, a distance of about 80 miles,
also for the grading and other works of CON-
STRUCTION west of Fort William.

For PLANS SPECIFICATIONS, APPROXIMATE
QUANTITIES, FORMS OF TENDER, and other
information, apply to the office of the Engineer in
Chief, at Ottawa.

No tender will be entertained unless on the
printed form, and unless the conditions are com-
plied with.

By order, F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April, 1876

ST. CROIX EXCHANGE,
Calais, Me.

W. H. YOUNG, PROPRIETOR.

A good Livery Stable connected with the
House.

CHARLOTTE GENERAL SESSIONS.
APRIL 6 1876.

ORDERED—That all Persons to whom
LICENSES TO SELL LIQUORS
may be granted in future, be required to take
out and pay for the same within twenty days after
the close of the Session, granting the same, and
that the name of all parties to whom Licenses are
granted and who fail to comply with this notice,
be published by the Clerk of the Peace in any
newspaper printed in this County, said entries to be
published within ten days after the expiration of
twenty days aforesaid.

ORDERED—That a copy of this notice be pub-
lished forthwith in the STANDARD COURIER and
Journal, two weeks in each.

Extract from minutes.
GEO. S. GRIMMER,
Clerk of the Peace.

FURNITURE REPOSITORED.
All kinds of furniture repositored in the
latest style.
For sale, and made to order.
DESIGNS PATENTED IN ENGLAND, FRANCE,
AND THE UNITED STATES.
W. H. YOUNG, Proprietor.
All orders promptly attended to.
Letters by mail will receive immediate attention.
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

Valuable Stand
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale that valuable
stand for Travellers' House or Tavern
situated near the junction of the Route Road and
Great Road to St. George.

On the premises are a well finished story and
a half House, with a large Barn; there are 18 acres
of cleared land, a portion of which is under crop
of Oats and Potatoes, also a kitchen garden with
beans, peas, carrots, &c.

The above stand is well calculated for a Tavern
or private residence, being within 5 miles of the
Town of St. George.

Terms made known by the proprietor on the
premises, or at the "Standard" Office.
JAMES ORR, Jr.
St. George, July 13, 1875.

SPRING TRADE, 1876.
OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

SPECIAL LINES IN
PRINTS, CAMBRICKS, COTTONS.

Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Alpaccas,
Woolens, Linens, Hosiery, Hats, Caps & Flowers.

Also, 12 Bales new Paper Hangings,
4 Cases Stationery and Ink.

May 17. - hmpd
ODELL & TURNER.

St. Andrews Drug Store.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the
inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity
that they have purchased the stock and
trade of the

ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE,
and added a Fresh Supply, will keep on hand:
Drugs, Chemicals.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Fancy Articles
and Stationery,

and other articles usually found in a Drug Store.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
J. C. COCKBURN,
E. A. COCKBURN.

Dr. Cockburn can be consulted at his Office
at the Drug Store. Residence on Edward street
St. Andrews, May 31, 1876.

MEGANTIC HOTEL,
St. Andrews, N. B.

THE Subscribers respectfully an-
nounce to his friends and the public in gen-
eral, that he has taken the above named House
and thoroughly fitted it for the reception of

TRAVELLERS
AND PERMANENT BOARDERS.

From long experience as a hotel proprietor,
and by careful attention to the wants and com-
fort of his guests, he hopes to receive a liberal
share of patronage.

He also keeps on hand a well selected Stock of
Liquors, &c.
A LARGE STABLE and careful hostler on
the premises.

JAMES NEILL,
Manager.
St. Andrews, Oct. 13, 1875.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS having legal claims against
the estate of the late Edward Lynott, Jr.,
of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, de-
ceased, are requested to file the same duly at-
tested within three months from the date hereof, and
all parties indebted to the said Estate are re-
quested to make immediate payment to the
undersigned or to

JAMES BOGUE
of Saint George as her agent.
Dated the 29th December, A. D. 1875.
SARAH LYNOTT
administratrix.
GEO. MCNEILLY,
Solicitor.

EXECUTORS NOTICE
ALL Persons having any claims against the
estate of James W. Street, Esquire, late
of Saint Andrews, merchant, are requested to
present them duly attested within three months
from this date, and all persons indebted to the
said estate are requested to make immediate pay-
ment to

MATILDA STREET,
GEO. D. STREET,
S. D. BERTON.
St. Andrews, April 3, 1876. Smd

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for
a copy of "THE NEW YORKER," a weekly news-
paper, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

NOTICE.
IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to an order
of Sessions relating thereto, that

the undermentioned persons only have settled in
this County since April last, viz:

William Morrison
David Green,
Mrs. McNeil,
Edwin Hatch,
James Neal,
P. B. Donahue,
Henry Murphy,
John Frazer,
Robert Rogers,
James McCready,
John Lyndal, Jr.,
Daniel Kierdan,
John Sheridan,

St. Andrews.
St. George.
Camp Belle.

GEO. S. GRIMMER,
Clerk of Peace.
St. Andrews, May 30, 1876.

Boy Wanted.
A Boy from 13 to 15 years old, who can read
and write, to learn printing.

Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.
16, 1875. 3m

ST. ANDREWS FOUNDRY
THE SUBSCRIBER having become Proprietor
of his Foundry, respectfully informs the
public, that he is prepared to execute orders for

Foundry Work,
with punctuality and despatch.
STOVES of every pattern, MILL and
SHIPS CASTINGS, and other foundry business
attended to.

STOVE and STOVE PIPE for sale.
He returns his thanks for the liberal support
given to the late firm of Lamb & Co., and from
long experience and knowledge of the business,
trusts to receive a continuance of patronage.

JAMES COAKLEY.
St. Andrews, Feb. 23 1876.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
THE
GOVERNMENT OFFICE
AT ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

E. CAMERON, M. D.
Physician, Surgeon,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Dr. CAMERON may be consulted profes-
sionally at his office, at Woodside Cove Grand
Manan, Grand Manan, Nov. 16, 1875.]

MISS NEILL,
TEACHER OF THE
Piano and Organ,

Will give instruction to a limited number of
pupils on these instruments. Having received a
thorough knowledge of music, and had experience
in teaching, she offers a share of patronage.
Terms made known on application at her re-
sidence, MOUNT C. HOTEL,
St. Andrews, Nov. 10, 1875.

Spring Goods.

Messrs. Street & Co.
offer for sale the following Goods in Bonded
Warehouse, and daily expected from abroad:

GIN.
John DeKuyper & Sons,
J. H. Henkes', and
Blankenbom & Novet,
FINEST QUALITIES
GENS & V.A.

BRANDIES.
J. F. Martell, Jules
Rohin & Co., and
Vine Growers Company,
finest pale and dark
BRANDIES.
Vintage 1865, 1866, 1869, 1870, 1872 & 1874.

WHISKIES, &c.
Murphy's Old Irish
WHISKY.
Highland Scotch Whisky
Bullock, Laid & Co. fine old
Dunville & Co., J. R. Old Irish
Whisky.

60 blks. Gooderham & Worts and Allens Old
Rye Whisky.
15 blks. Gooderham & Worts Alcohol, 95 c. p.
5 Punccheon Demerara and Jamaica R. U. I.
100 cases Dunville & Co. J. R. Old Irish Whisky.
60 do. Flett & Co. Irish Whisky, pt. B. A.
25 do. Canada Scotch Whisky.
20 do. Fine Old Blend Scotch Whisky.
20 do. John Bull BOTTLED
30 do. FINE OLD RUM, (15 years old.)

WINE.
10 blks. PORT WINE,
(various qualities)
30 gr. cases (various qualities)
35 gr. cases (various qualities)
40 cases and baskets CHAMPAGNE.
5 do. Sparkling Hock.
30 do. CLARET.

ALE & PORTER.
50 blks. Allsopp's ale,
50 do. Bass & Co. " " Quarts and Pints.
25 do. McEwan " " " "

TEA.
50 chests FINEST LONDON
CONGOU TEA.
PAINTS & OILS.
40 Cwt. White, Green, Red, Yellow and Black
Brandem's Lead in 100, 50, 2 1/2 lbs. and small
packages. 13 Cases Brandem's best BOILED
and RAW OILS.
And various other Goods, which they will sell low
for cash or approved paper.
St. Andrews, May 14, 1875. 4i

AGENTS LOOK HERE!
We want agents in the
Counties of Victoria,
Carleton, York, Simcoe, and Chelmsford, for
the celebrated "CHAMPION WASHING
MACHINE," to whom we will give a salary or
commission. Send for circular giving full infor-
mation.

THOMPSON & CO.
We do not, N. B.
Proprietors of Patent

CALIFORNIA AND THE WEST.
Through all Rail Routes via Great Pacific
Railway.

Parties going to California and all
points West, will find this Route the cheapest and
most direct.
Lowest Fare to San Francisco } 74 Amcy
Do do via Portland } 876 "
Tickets for sale at the Railroad Office,
Jan 12-lyr C. M. LAMB, AGENT

"STEVENSON'S HALL,"
Having been leased by the
ST. ANDREWS AMATEUR BAND
Persons wishing to rent the same for Exhibi-
tions or for Entertainment, are requested to
apply to
E. S. POLLEYS, Secretary.
St. Andrews.

Apr. 6, 1875

HENRY R. SMITH
No. 14 KING STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

BOOKS,
STATIONARY & FANCY GOODS

At the Standard English and American
Publications, Magazines, Pe. Indolence and Litera-
Papers.
Foolscap, Letter, Note, Account, Blotting
Tissue Papers.

FANCY AND INITIAL NOTE-PAPEr AND
ENVELOPES.
NEW BRUNSWICK SERIES OF SCHOOL
BOOKS.

Blank Manuscript and Pocket Books,
Fancy Goods—consisting of
Opera Glasses, Fans, Purse,
Ladies' Tricorne, Games, Tricorne,
Base Balls, and Hats.
Telescopes,
Paint Boxes, &c., &c., &c.

Sunday School Union Depository
Sunday Schools supplied with Libraries as
other Sunday School requires at the very lowest
price that can be imported for.
St. John, Aug. 25, 1874. 6m

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.
Friday, day of May, 1875

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS it is provided by the 54th section
of the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 5, in relation
to the Importation of Swine, that the im-
porter of any cattle or swine may slaughter and
cure and pack the same in and under such re-
gulations and restrictions as the Governor in
Council may from time to time make for this pur-
pose.

And whereas it has been found expedient
give effect to the said section 54, in so far as re-
gards the importation of swine, and to alter the
terms of the Regulations for this purpose, adopted
by Order in Council of 22nd of May, 1868, in
His Excellency, on the recommendation of the
honorable the Minister of Customs and under the
provisions of the said Act has been pleased to or-
der, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Regu-
lations in force at the time of the said Order, and
the Regulations therein established, and the same
are hereby repealed and that the following Regu-
lations be and are hereby adopted and established
in lieu thereof—that is to say:

1. Upon the importation of swine for the pur-
pose of slaughter, the Importer shall enter the
same for Warehouse, upon the usual form of such
entries, stating upon its face, the number and
value of the herd, and also the quantity of pork,
bacon, hams and lard, which the Importer shall
will produce when slaughtered and dressed at 15
pounds weight for each live hog so imported, and
the amount of duty to which such produce is or
may be liable under the rates prescribed by the
tariff in force at the time of the said Order, and
on receipt of that kind. Such Importer shall there-
upon execute a bond to the Queen, in double the
amount of such duty, the condition of which bond
shall be, that upon the due expiration within
one year of the date of the said Order, the Importer
shall import and convert into pork, bacon, hams and
lard, or part of the duty secured by the said
bond, then the said bond shall be and become null
and void, otherwise shall remain in full force as a
fine.

2. Upon the receipt into the Bonding Ware-
house, the swine shall be received only as meat,
and it shall not be lawful to remove any of them
from such Warehouse as a minor shall any part
of the produce of such swine be removed there-
from, for any purpose, without a permit from the
Collector, or from the Officer of Customs, as in the
case of all other bonded goods.

3. Swine imported in the carcasses to be cured
or packed in bond, may be entered in the usual
way for Warehouses, and be placed in the premises
each marked as a Warehouse, in this class for the
special purpose of curing and packing. The
weight of such carcasses to be duly ascertained by
the proper Officer of Customs, and the Importer
shall give bond to the Queen in double the
amount of duties secured thereupon under the
tariff then in force, conditioned for the due expira-
tion of the same, or payment of duty within two
years from the date of first entry.

4. The killing, packing and packing house,
and all other operations, shall be accessible at all
times between sunrise and sunset to the inspec-
tion and survey of the Collector or Inspector of
Customs, or any officers of Customs to whom the
duty of such inspection may be assigned by them
or their officers.

5. The produce of swine imported alive and
slaughtered for slaughter, at the rate of 15
pounds for each hog, and the meat of the swine so
imported in carcasses for curing and packing, at a
rate not exceeding weight at 15 entry, shall be
subject while in bond to all clauses in the tariff
of duty, and when entered out of bond for
consumption, shall pay the rate of duty
due at the rate of such entry.

W. A. GIMSWORTH,
Clerk of the Council.

may 26-81

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