

ST. ANDREWS STANDARD

SALE AT THE
HARD OFFICE,
ST. ANDREWS.

STANDARD
REMARKS
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ST. ANDREWS STANDARD
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK BY
GEO. N. SMITH.

TERMS.
15s. a year, delivered in town or called for.
17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Inserted according to written orders, or continued
advertisements, at the rate of 12 lines and under, 3s.
each repetition of 12 lines, 3d. per line.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOL.
ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 1, 1899.
Friday being the fifth anniversary of the
above institution, the children, were as usual
examined, immediately after divine service.

WARRANTY deed; Letter
of appraisement; Con-
veyance for maintenance; and
ensures. Bond to pay mes-
sage. Judgment. Timber.

NSIGNMENT

ed in the Schooners Emily
and Warr, from
ALIFAX
1. Fresh ground Flour,
2. Fresh ground Flour,
3. Fresh ground Flour,
4. Fresh ground Flour,
5. Fresh ground Flour,

James Royd,
March, 1899.
13s.

STEPHEN

Insurance Association
ation will effect Insurance
Company belonging to, and
of one risk including both
association are conducted by
Directors.

Robert M. Todd,
Esq. (Robert Todd,
Esq. (Robert Todd,
Esq. (Robert Todd,
Esq. (Robert Todd,

Insurance to be made
AMT ROCH, Broker
1-14 1-14

NOVASCOTIA
made to render the
to the public, on
of your. It contains
originally issued, with
the continuation of the
of the Convention of Que-

J. C. CROSSKILL.
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of the late of the late of
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F & OIL
Schooner Forest, from
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and 1000 lbs. of oil,
and 1000 lbs. of oil,
and 1000 lbs. of oil,

J. W. STREET.
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of the late of the late of
of the late of the late of

SKILLS
AND HISTORY
OF AMERICA
With a Map of
New Brunswick, price
had of
JOHN LOCHARY,
22, 1888—37d.

tion of the elementary
and, and the matter it
and useful than in
text.

IFUEL.
If persons from purchasing
by the, in favor of George
and fifty pounds due in Au-
for one hundred and fifty
330; as we have not received.

ISAAC DAVIS
JAMES DAVIS,
JOHN DOWDELL,
1895. 132

ANDARD.
viduals who have been
be paid for in ad and
struck off at the shortest
on delivery.

ENTERS
Connick, Wagon
Purvis, Camp 30
Campbell, Salt Water
Hester, Salt Water
Hester, Salt Water
Hester, Salt Water

Barber, Old Hill.
Moore, Esq. Esq. Esq.
Hester, Esq. Esq. Esq.
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The Standard
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 6: SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899. Number 3.

MONTHLY ALMANAC

1899.	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	1st	2nd
Jan.	1	8	15	22	2	
Feb.	2	9	16	23	3	
Mar.	3	10	17	24	4	
Apr.	4	11	18	25	5	
May	5	12	19	26	6	
June	6	13	20	27	7	
July	7	14	21	28	8	

USEFUL MEMORANDA.
Average time of Sun rise this day 5:50 a.m. after
Sun set 4:50 p.m. before
Moon's First Quarter, on the 24th at 11:40 a.m.
Do. Full 18:40 a.m. before
Do. Last Quarter 8:40 a.m. before
Do. New 17:40 a.m. before
High Water at Full Moon—2:20 p.m. after

It is to be no education at all. If the
fear of God, be not early implanted, in the
child's heart, it is a pity that the child
will never be a true Christian. The child
must be taught to love God, and to love
his neighbor. The child must be taught
to be honest, and to be true. The child
must be taught to be kind, and to be
gentle. The child must be taught to be
patient, and to be brave. The child must
be taught to be a good Christian, and to
be a good citizen.

the total number of Catholic chapels in
England and Wales is 449 of which there are
ninety in Lancashire, fifty-two in Yorkshire,
twenty-one in Staffordshire, twenty in
Middlesex, sixteen in Northumberland, sixteen
in Durham, and six in Wales. In Scotland
there are sixty-seven chapels, besides twenty
stations where Divine service is performed.
There are in England and Wales 533 Catholic
colleges. There are in England and Wales
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placed in the library of the London Medical
Society an ancient diary of a former vicar of
St. Andrew-on-Avon, which is said to throw
some new interesting light upon the domestic
habits of Shakespeare.
Of the thousands who pass daily over
Westminster bridge but few, I venture to say,
have noticed how thick the old nation of
the stone, with which the bridge is built, is
encrusted. The stone, being the most fragi-
le material, and left the shells prominent
and conspicuous, in many places almost in
masses, affording interesting specimens of
corrosion of animal life in existence before the
operation of the stone by the operation of
nature—Mirror.

her of the dead, as compared with that of 40
years before, was observable. In 1831 the
first attempt was made to banish the use of
columbaria from the army of the United
States. In 1832, ships to the number of
500 were sent out carrying no soldiers, and
the insurance companies began to diminish
the premiums on such ships at the rate of
one per cent. The Secretary of the Marine
Department issued an order that every sailor
on board a ship of war who required no grati-
fication, and the sailors should receive a daily
allowance of one shilling. Towards the end of
the same year the Minister of War issued a de-
cret that no more soldiers should be given to
the troops of the United States, nor even
a compensation in money, but that sugar,
coffee, and rice should be substituted. Thus
the government and the temperance societies
worked together. In the following year the
latter gave out as a principle that the very
fabrication of spirituous liquors, and all traf-
fic therein, was immoral. In 1834 a
union was formed at Philadelphia, entitled
"The Temperance Union of the United
States," the object of which is to cause har-
mony in the operations of the different uni-
ons. In 1839 arose the first temperance
society in Europe, namely, at New Ross, in
Ireland; and now in all parts of the latter
country, and in Scotland, such societies are
formed. The first in London was founded
in May, 1831, and was followed by others in
the English colonies. Even in Germany the
cause found an interest; the first unions were
founded at Saxe-Weimar, Geneva, and Pri-
burg. Indeed the temperance societies spread
a blessing every where; since in places
where they had been long established, not
only morality, but also commerce, diminished,
and industry and domestic peace returned,
as has been reported of Scotland.

With feelings of gratitude and hearty thank-
fulness to Almighty God the author of all
good, I have the pleasure of reporting the
continued prosperity of our establishment,
which has fully maintained its ground during
the last year, and averages, at attendance
23 boys and 23 girls. In those teachers,
both male and female, who have zealous-
ly and regularly attended their respective classes,
I beg to return my best thanks—and look
forward with good hope, to a continuation of
their kind and successful labors in this good
work, which alone, under God's grace, can
only promote the success, but, in a very
high degree, contribute to the effective man-
agement of the Sunday School.

I had a thought, which, gliding many an hour,
Offended my drooping spirits on their way,
And with a gentle and prophetic power,
It found its way, and of a brighter day,
When all that now oppressed should pass away.
It found its way, and of a brighter day,
When all that now oppressed should pass away.
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I had a vision, 'twas not of the night,
And yet to a darkness belonged,
Imparting mysterious delight,
Into the thoughts that wildly o'er me thronged,
And had my heart been blest it had been stronged.
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A Meeting of the General Assembly of the
Committee on Colonial Churches, was held
in the Presbytery Hall, South St. David
Street, Edinburgh, on the 20th of Novem-
ber.
We regret to announce the death which
took place on Friday P.M. at 3 o'clock, of
the Right Hon. Robert Collier Ferguson,
Member of Parliament for the Stewartry
of Kirkcaldy, North Britain.
Benjamin de Beauvoir, Esq., has announ-
ced his readiness to contribute the magnifi-
cent sum of £2,000 towards the erection of
a county hospital at Reading; or, if thought
more desirable, to contribute £1,000 per an-
num towards the general expenses.
Ten fine buffaloes have reached Strath-
fieldsaye from Walnut Park, Shropshire, being
present to the Duke of Wellington from the
Earl of Powis, who has a large herd of
these animals.
Mr. Murray, of Broughton is the liberal
candidate for the representation of Kirkcaldy,
at the election by the death of the Right
Hon. R. C. Ferguson, on Friday last.

Such being the nature and purpose of the
Sunday School, in which so unexceptionable,
and so successful, a foundation is laid, it cannot
be surprising that the attention and support
of every well-wisher to the cause, of him
who is desirous to promote, as far as he is
able, the temporal and eternal interests of
the young and ignorant, and who is anxious
to advance the public, as well as his
own private advantage and comfort—the
position and support of all, is to show, who
are sensible of what they owe to God, their
neighbor and themselves.

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Violent gales had been experienced along
the English coast.
The evacuation of the Papal States by
Austria and of Ancona by France had com-
menced.
A memorial had been presented by the
Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of London, to
Lord Melbourne, praying the interference of
Government to prevent the barbarous system
of warfare going on in Spain.
Great exertions are making in the sea-
son to collect accounts for the Navy.
The Admiralty continue paying 65 pounder guns
into all ships capable of carrying them.
The dock yards are all busily employed fit-
ting out ships of war.
Lt. Col. Mansel, 85th Regiment, has
been promoted to the vacant rank of Colonel;
and Lt. and Capt. Campbell, Fusilier
Guards, to the rank of Capt. and Lieut. Colo-
nel of their corps.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN SCOTLAND.
Dr. Chalmers has just completed his
Church Extension tour through the south-
west of Scotland. In the course of it he has
addressed three Presbyteries, comprising 120
of the churches of the Church of Scotland, and
has never been more than ten days from his
study. Everywhere he has been re-
ceived with the greatest cordiality and ad-
miration, and the general impression is, that
the doctrine of the Gospel, as he has preached
it, is the best and most successful of all.

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Artisan of the Marquis and Marchioness
of Wemyss in Liverpool.—The Viscount
of Wemyss and his lady arrived at this port,
from Dublin, on Saturday last, at twelve
o'clock, in the vessel Urgent, Capt. Emer-
son. As the tide was too low to allow the
vessel to lie alongside the pier, his Lordship
and suite remained on deck, where they were
accommodated with seats, and the water
rose to a sufficient height to allow them to
land with facility. As the day was fine, a
large number of persons assembled to greet
the Noble Marquis on his disembarkation.
His Lordship was loudly cheered as he land-
ed. On Sunday morning, the Marquis, Mar-
chioness, and suite left the town, by railway,
on their way to the mansion of Earl Fitz,
Wilton, in Yorkshire.

The instruction afforded to the children,
continues to be the same with that hitherto
given, namely, scripture lessons, with the
explanations obtained by the use of the un-
derstanding. This plan, while it is to be
loved, make the children tolerably acquaint-
ed with scripture, and excite a pleasure in
reading them, which will increase with their
years. The Catechism is also taught and
explained, and such other subjects of relig-
ious instruction as are deemed proper, as the teacher
may see fit, and likely to be of use to the
child. The children are also examined by
themselves on every fourth Sunday—while using
all these endowments, in furtherance of the
work, all we have undertaken, we need fre-
quent, humble, and hearty prayer to Almighty
God, that he may be pleased to give us the
aid of his holy Spirit, that all our work
begin, continued and ended in him, may be
productive of fruits of holiness and righte-
ousness, to the glory of his holy name.

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Bank of British North America.
Last week we stated, on the authority of
an article in one of our exchange papers, that
a number of the bills of this bank, obtained
from the wreck of the Colborne, had been
put into circulation with forged signatures.
We have much satisfaction in stating, that
this is not correct. A large quantity of bills
of this Bank, in blank, amounting to about
£50,000, was on board this vessel, and a
great portion was destroyed, and a parcel
warded by a gentleman in the Bay, to C.
Ward. A few had, however, fallen into the
hands of the pirates, and were in circu-
lation. We are also informed, that the
list of the gentlemen connected with
this establishment, related to business dis-
tinct from this affair.

Living in an enlightened age, it will not
be necessary to offer any lengthened,
or laborious recommendation of the Sunday
School. An education which teaches the
fear of the Lord, is palpably defective and
invariably inadequate. It falls short,
where there is need of the utmost care, and
the most strict attention. Human necessities,
circumstances, and prospects, imperatively
demand that instruction, which makes wise
unto salvation, and leads to happiness and re-
spectability in life. Man is not "brutely in-
telligent, but an accountable being; he is a
candidate for immortality—destined in a few
years at farthest, to enter upon an eternity
of either inconceivable happiness, or un-
bearable misery. An education then, which
merely profits the body, and fits the subject
of it, for engaging in worldly business, con-
fines itself to the present life, and while it
totally neglects those spiritual points, the
most important, to another. Can we
call that an education? No; defective,
highly defective as it is, we can but pro-

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History of Temperance Societies.—A
century ago the 18th century arose what were
called "Orders of Temperance," such an
order was in the year 1517 founded by one
Nobles of Styria, Carinthia, and Germa-
ny, according to an idea of Baron Siegmund
of Dietrichstein. The Paintings Order of
the Golden Ring, whose patron was Freder-
ick, Count Palatine of the Rhine, and which
was founded by Landgrave Maurice of Hesse,
in 1630, was of this kind. The temperance
societies to which these orders were opposed in
the judgment of the circumstance that one
of them allowed seven gallons of the order
filled with wine to be supplied at a meal, the
command that a remaining thirst should be
quenched with beer. Afterwards the
name was heard of such orders until the abuse
of spirituous liquors had been temperance
societies in different countries, but first in
America. The first temperance society
was founded at Boston, in the year 1813—
This forbade the abuse, but allowed the use
of brandy, which permission led the evan-
gelical doctrine under every possible pretext.
In the January of 1823 several influential
men associated at Boston, to found a new so-
ciety, which should declare as a duty the so-
cial abstinence from all spirituous liquors. In
the year 1823, 222 temperance societies
were founded in North America. All having
the same laws as that of Boston; and it was
assumed at that time 50,000 were pre-
sumed to abstain from spirits. In 1829
a considerable diminution in the num-

Catholicism in Great Britain.—From the
statistics published in the Catholic Directory and
Annual Register, for 1899, it appears that
the total number of Catholic chapels in
England and Wales is 449 of which there are
ninety in Lancashire, fifty-two in Yorkshire,
twenty-one in Staffordshire, twenty in
Middlesex, sixteen in Northumberland, sixteen
in Durham, and six in Wales. In Scotland
there are sixty-seven chapels, besides twenty
stations where Divine service is performed.
There are in England and Wales 533 Catholic
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Bank of British North America.
Last week we stated, on the authority of
an article in one of our exchange papers, that
a number of the bills of this bank, obtained
from the wreck of the Colborne, had been
put into circulation with forged signatures.
We have much satisfaction in stating, that
this is not correct. A large quantity of bills
of this Bank, in blank, amounting to about
£50,000, was on board this vessel, and a
great portion was destroyed, and a parcel
warded by a gentleman in the Bay, to C.
Ward. A few had, however, fallen into the
hands of the pirates, and were in circu-
lation. We are also informed, that the
list of the gentlemen connected with
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tinct from this affair.

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