ARBITTERS
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
ALKER'S CALIFORNIA
AR BITTERS
ker's California Vinegar
purely Vegetable preparation,
rom the native herbs found
ranges of the Sierra Nevada
California, the medicinal pro-
ich are extracted therefrom
se of Alcohol. The question
asked, "What is the cause
leled success of VINEGAR BIT-
answer is, that they remove
isease, and the patient recov-
. They are the great blood
life-giving principle, a perfect
l Invigorator of the system.
n the history of the world has
een compounded possessing
qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS
sick of every disease man is
y are a gentle Purgative as
c, relieving Congestion or In-
the Liver and Visceral Organs,
eases.
ill enjoy good health, let
EGAR BITTERS as a medicine,
use of alcoholic stimulants
. McDONALD & CO.,
eral Agents, San Francisco, California,
ington and Charlton Sts., New York.
l Druggists and Dealers.
n can take these Bitters
directions, and remain long
ded their bones are not de-
ineral poison or other means,
ins wasted beyond repair.
Thousands proclaim VINEGAR
ost wonderful Invigorant that
d the sinking system.
Remittent, and Intermit-
, which are so prevalent in the
r great rivers throughout the
s, especially those of the Mis-
, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee,
Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Bra-
nde, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile,
anoke, James, and many others,
st tributaries, throughout our
y during the Summer and Au-
markably so during seasons of
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by extensive derangements of
and liver, and other abdominal
their treatment, a purgative,
owerful influence upon these
ans, is essentially necessary.
athartic for the purpose equal
ALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as
edily remove the dark-colored
r with which the bowels are
e same time stimulating the
the liver, and generally restor-
lthy functions of the digestive
ia or Indigestion, Headache,
Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness
, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of
, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bil-
Palpitation of the Heart, Inflam-
e Lungs, Pain in the region of
, and a hundred other painful
are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.
will prove a better guarantee of
an a lengthy advertisement.
, or King's Evil, White Swel-
s, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck,
fulous Inflammations, Indolent
ns, Mercurial Affections, Old
tions of the Skin, Sore Eyes,
n these, as in all other constitu-
ses, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS
their great curative powers in
stinate and intractable cases.
flammatory and Chronic
sm, Gout, Bilious, Remittent
ittent Fevers, Diseases of the
r, Kidneys, and Bladder, these
e no equal. Such Diseases are
itiated Blood.
ical Diseases.—Persons en-
Paints and Minerals, such as
Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and
they advance in life, are subject
s of the Bowels. To guard
, take a dose of WALKER'S VIN-
ns occasionally.
n Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter,
, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pus-
, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald
Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs,
ons of the Skin, Humors and
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literally dug up and carried out
em in a short time by the use of
rs.
ape, and other Worms, lurk-
system of so many thousands, are
destroyed and removed. No sys-
licine, no vermifuges, no anthel-
ill free the system from worms,
Bitters.
male Complaints, in young or
d or single, at the dawn of wom-
the turn of life, these Tonic Bit-
y so decided an influence that
its soon perceptible.
ce.—In all cases of jaundice, rest
if your liver is not doing its work,
sensible treatment is to promote
on of the bile and favor its re-
r this purpose use VINEGAR BIT-
e the Vitiated Blood when-
er it is manifested, whether it
n its impurities bursting through
m Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores;
when you find it obstructed and
n the veins; cleanse it when it is
feelings will tell you when. Keep
pure, and the health of the system
. H. McDONALD & CO.,
General Agents, San Francisco, California,
Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
all Druggists and Dealers.
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The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.] E VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—*Cic* [$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

No 36 SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SEP. 9, 1874. Vol 41

THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
WILL HOLD A PLOUGHING MATCH ON
Wednesday, 7th October next,
at 10.50 a. m., due notice will be given of the field in which the Ploughing Match is to be held;
AND THE ANNUAL
CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR
of the Society will take place on
Friday, 9th October,
in the Society's Field, at the Bay Side at 11 a. m., when the following Premiums will be offered subject to the Regulations hereinafter mentioned.

ON PLOUGHING MATCH.

4. To be performed with Horses.

	Prizes 1st	2nd	3rd
Ploughmen above 25 years of age	$4;	3;	2

2. To be performed with Oxen.

Ploughmen above 25 years of age	4;	3;	2.

3. To be performed with either Horses or Oxen open to all competitors under 25 years, 4; 3; 2

HORSES.

Entire Horses above 4 years old	$3;	2;	1.
Brood Mares above 4 years old	3;	2;	1.

COLTS.

Colts 3 years old	$3;	2.	
" 2 "	2;	1 50	
" 1 "	1.50;	1.25	
Spring	1.25;	1	

FARM HORSES.

Farm Horses	$3;	2;	1.

PUREBRED BULLS.

Ayrshire,	$4;	3;	2.
Durham,	4;	3;	2.
Jersey,	4;	3;	2.

PUREBRED COWS.

Aryshire,	$3;	2;	1.
Durham,	3;	2;	1.
Jersey,	3;	2;	1.

GRADE CATTLE—FIRST CROSS.

Bulls,	$2;	1.	
Cows,	3;	2;	1.
Heifer, 2 years old	2;	1 50;	1.
" yearling	1.50;	1.	
" calf	1;	75	
Bull calf	1;	75	

NATIVE STOCK.

Oxen, per pair	$3;	2;	1.
Steers, one year old	1.50;	1.	
" two years old	2.00;	1.50	
" three years old	2.50;	2.00	
Cows,	2 00;	1.50;	75

SHEEP.

Rams under 4 years	$2,	1 50	
Ewes	1.50,	1	
Ram Lambs	1,	50	
Ewe Lambs	1.	50	
Best pen of five Lambs,	1 50,	1	
Sheep with best wool,	2.00.	—	
Lamb " "	1 25.		

SWINE.

Boars not less than 6 months old	$1 50,	1.	

GRAINS.

Buckwheat, 1 bushel	$1,	75,	50
Wheat, 1 "	2,	1 50,	1.
Barley, 1 "	1,	75,	50
Oats, 1 "	75,	50,	25
Indian corn not less than 12 ears	60,	40,	25
Bush Beans 1 bushel unmixed	1,	75,	50
Peas 1 " "	75,	50,	25

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—1 bushel each.

Carters or Jackson,	60,	40,	20
White Blenoses,	60,	40,	20
Early Rose,	60,	40,	20
Peach Blows,	60,	40,	20
Scotch Drums,	60,	40,	20
Next 2 samples of any other kind not mixed,	60,	40,	20
Field Beets,	60,	40,	20
Carrots,	60,	40,	20
[illegible]	60,	40,	20
[illegible] rtzel,	60,	40,	20
[illegible]	40,	30,	20
[illegible]	40,	30,	20
O[illegible] peck,	80,	60,	40
Squashes, six of one variety,	60,	40,	20
Honey in comb	1,	75,	50

SEEDS

Grass Seed, 1 bushel	$1 50,	1	
Turnip Seed 10 lbs	1 50,	1	
Beet Seed 5 lbs	1.50,	1	
Carrot Seed 3 lbs	1.50,	1	
Clover Seed half bushel	1.50,	1	

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Woolen Socks 2 pairs	60,	40,	20
Woolen mitts 2 "	60,	40,	20
Dyed Woolen Yarn 3 lbs	80,	40,	25
White do "	80,	40,	25
Sheeps Grey do "	80,	40,	25
Domestic Hearth Rugs	80,	40,	25
Patchwork Quilts	80,	40,	25

BUTTER.

Best six samples not less than 30 lbs, $1 each.

FRUITS.

Best assortment of Apples,	1,	75,	50
" " mixed Fruits,	1,	75,	50

FOWLS.

Pen of geese, not less than 6	75,	50,	25
" ducks, " " 6	75,	50,	25
Pen of purebred Fowls not less than 6,	1.50,		75
Pen of Fowls mixed not less than 6,	1,		75
Pen of young Turkeys not less than 6,	1.25,		75

Regulations for the Ploughing Match.

1. Each competitor shall plough two ridges of land 12 feet in width, and about 15 rods in length, as staked off; the ridges to be gathered.

2. The furrows to be 9 inches wide and 6 inches deep.

3. The lots to be ploughed will be assigned to each competitor by lot.

4. One of the horses in each seam must be the property of the person entering the same, and owned in this County, and the ploughmen must be inhabitants of the County.

5. Each ploughman to drive his own horses.

6. Ox teams entered must be the property of person entering them, and teamsters will be allowed to ox teams.

7. The competitors will be required to start at 11 A. M by signal.

8 The Ploughing to be finished in four hours, after which the Judges will be called in to inspect the work done; any ploughman who has not finished his work at that time, will forfeit his right to any premium.

9. The Secretary will be at the field (of the situation of which due notice will be given.) at 9 A. M., to receive entries from intending competitors who have not previously entered their names; all persons intending to compete must pay an entrance fee of 5s. each, unless paid up members of the Society, and no entries will be received at 10 50 A. M.

FOR CATTLE SHOW.

1. No entire horse to be entered for competition unless he has been advertised and used exclusively for breeding purposes during the season.

2. All animals must have been the bona fide property of the person entering the same, and have been kept in this County not less than six months

3. All crops, dairy produce, domestic manufactures, &c, must be the bona fide property of the person entering the same, and grown, produced or manufactured by them within the County.

4 Persons desirous of competing at the Cattle Show must hand a list of their stock or articles entered to the Secretary before 11 A. M, on the day of the Show—and if not paid up members of the Society must pay an entrance fee of $1 each. No entries will be received after the hours above specified. Members of the Society will be allowed to pay their subscription for the current year at any time previous.

5. No person shall receive more than one premium on the same kind of live stock except sheep, nor on the same kind of any other article exhibited by him.

6. Cattle and Horses competing must be provided with suitable halters, and with other stock must be placed in the field according to their respective classes and ages, and pigs must be ringed. A place in the field will be specially set apart for pure bred stock, the pedigrees of which must be handed to the field Committee, when entering the field. No prize will be awarded unless pedigree is produced.

7. No premium shall be awarded or paid on any grain, which has been subjected to any other process than the ordinary method of cleaning it.

8. No stock or articles entered for competition, shall be removed from the Show ground or building, until after the premium list has been read and amounts awarded.

9. Any person refusing to comply with the requisition of the Committee of Arrangements will be debarred from receiving any premium.

10 No judge of any description of articles entered, to enter an article of the same kind for competition.

11. Judges have the right of rejecting any or all of the articles entered, should they think them unworthy of premiums; and Judges are particularly requested to enforce this rule.

12. A bushel measure has been provided for measuring grain, root crops, &c, and their relative value will be adjudged, according to the weight per bushel.

13 In future all persons receiving premiums of this Society, and who may be found to have accepted them in violation of the Society, will be prosecuted by the Society, to recover back the amount received by them.

14 No premium shall be awarded by the Judges upon any domestic manufactures, or other articles (live stock excepted) which have hitherto obtained a premium from the Society.

15. One dollar will be deducted from all parties whose prizes amount to Two dollars and upwards, said dollar to be for their subscription another year.

16. A Constable will be in attendance to to protect the Fancy Work and other goods in the upper flat of the Hall.

17. All entries to be made on forms provided by the Society, which can be obtained from the President, Secretary or Treasurer.

The sum of $15 00 will be appropriated to be paid in Premiums on such articles not already enumerated, as the Committee may think deserving of special notice.

A Committee of arrangement will be appointed for Match and Show.

The following Section of the Liquor Law will be enforced:

"25. No liquors shall be sold in any booth or shed, or in any place whatever where any public meeting or gathering of people may take place, or within one mile of the same, unless the meeting or gathering be in a city or town, under the penalty of five pounds for every offence in every case of sale."

JOHN S. MAGEE, Secretary.
St. Andrews, Sept. 5, 1874.

The Women of Schorndorf.

In the southwestern portion of Germany is the village of Schorndorf. Although now little more than a mere postal station, it was formerly one of the strongest fortified towns of Northern Swabia, and the pride of the beautiful valley of the Rems.

After the treaty of Westphalia, when the bishoprics of Metz, Tul and Verdun were ceded to France, the idea entered into the French mind to search carefully through the public records for the names of all towns and cities which during any former period had been the property of either of the three bishoprics, and to demand them from Germany as a portion of the rightful spoils. Although this preposterous demand failed to be presented in its original shape, it led to a series of aggressions which finally culminated in that devastation of the Pals in 1688 and 1689 by the French armies under the direction of Montclas and Melac.

Mannheim, Rastaat, Baden, Heidelberg and many other places were already in ruins, and the French forces were rapidly advancing toward the boundaries of Swabia, their thirst for robbery and destruction increasing with every step.

The government of Wurtemberg, in the hope of saving Stuttgart, delivered all the towns of Northern Swabia into the enemy's hands, and the only fortification which had not been destroyed by the French troops was that of Schorndorf, to which the people looked as to a last hope.

The French commander sat confidently in his camp at Esslingen, laying plans for his winter quarters in Wurtemberg. The royal commissioners had already left Stuttgart to give orders to Schorndorf to fling open its gates to the invading host, and the French gave little heed to this last stronghold of the Wurtemberg government, so sure were they of its speedy surrender. But exactly at this point was the invading army to meet its check; for within the walls of Schorndorf was a determined man, and what was still more important, a determined woman!

The man was the commander of the fortifications, Peter Krummhaar. Although he had received the royal command to make a slight show of resistance and then surrender the city, he refused to obey.

At length a special messenger appeared from Stuttgart, stating that the French commander had given orders to burn the royal residence and take immediate possession of the city, unless Schorndorf complied with the demands made upon it. But, in spite of all demands and orders, Krummhaar remained firm. He had strengthened his forces by drawing in large numbers of patriotic villagers from the surrounding country, and was determined to hold out until the imperial army arrived. But treachery and cowardice were so rampant in the highest places, that Krummhaar found his strength growing less and less. At length he summoned a meeting in the town hall of all the officials and leading men, to consult upon the possibility of a continued defense.

Frau Kunkelin, the wife of the mayor of the city, was a tall woman of about fifty years, whose word was law with all the women in Schorndorf. Of a firm, upright character, she had made herself universally beloved and respected. Her patriotism was of that kind which allows nothing to stand in its path, but sacrifices everything to the beloved country. She suspected that the voice of the city fathers would be for surrender, and secretly following them to the council-hall, she hid herself to listen. As she had feared, the patriotic determination of Peter Krummhaar was overruled, and the city doomed to fall like its sisters.

Frau Kunkelin rushed wildly from the hall. Sending messengers through the town, she summoned all the women to assemble before her, armed with whatever they could lay hands on. "We have not laid up riches for these rascally Frenchmen to live and grow fat on," said she, "and Stuttgart will see that Schorndorf will not be humbled in the dust, like Tubingen and Asberg."

An army of women was soon assembled. Armed with every conceivable weapon from a broomstick to a sword, they presented a very strange appearance. Then, with Frau Kunkelin at their head, they marched to the town-hall, and burst in upon the solemn conclave of their husbands. Frau Kunkelin advancing toward the astonished city fathers, made them a speech, in which she called upon them to protect their homes, closing with these words, addressed to her husband himself: "I will kill you with my hand if you act the part of a traitor."

After announcing their intentions, the women proceeded to take possession of the town hall, and organizing themselves into companies, held strict guard over the gates of the city. For two days and three nights the town remained in the hands of the women, the city fathers, "on pain of death," being compelled to obey their commands. Meanwhile, Peter Krummhaar was assisting the women in every way. Every moment was a step toward salvation, for the imperial army was rapidly approaching. The moral effect, too, of this patriotic uprising of the women was immense, and the whole country, which had been cowed down with abject terror, rose with one accord to save the Fatherland.

The heroine of Schorndorf, Frau Kunkelin, lived many years after the uprising of the women took place, and it is said, related the history to a goodly number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

UNDER the sway of Doctor Davies, the renowned and fearless Head master of Eton school, at the "George the Third was King," scenes the most interesting, and of frequent occurrence, took place. The monarch, it is related, made frequent visits to the school, and good-naturedly humored the pedagogue in "magnifying his office," it being the boast of the latter (and no vain boast) that he taught the little boys of great men that they have superiors." Sir Bartle Frere, in a biographical sketch of his uncle, the celebrated John Hookham Frere (who was an Eton boy at the time Canning, Mr. Arthur Wellesley, and other lads of distinction were there), thus remarks in confirmation of the Head-master's iron rule, in the important matter of governing his pupils, "It is quite as difficult," says Sir Bartle, "and as important, to teach the little boys of great men that they have superiors—indeed, to teach this to the great bankers' and squires' boys, as to dukes' sons; and I know no place where this was done so effectually as at Eton. Neither rank nor money had any consideration there compared with that which was paid to age, ability, and standing in the school." Sir Bartle has some interesting reminiscence of this period of his uncle's life. A "boarring out" at the school was got up, when eighty boys, among them Mr. Arthur Wellesley (afterwards the Duke of Wellington) were flogged. When Arthur was commander-in chief on the occasion, Sir Bartle does not say, but that he took a prominent part in the affair, and took his flogging characteristically, there cannot be much doubt.

A WELSH Calvinistic minister, well known in in his days as "Sammy Breeze," was called upon to preach, amongst others, at one of those periodical gatherings popular amongst the Welsh, which are, as it were, feasts or sermons—two, three, or even four preachers succeeding each other in the pulpit—perhaps in Welsh or English alternately. The young man who immediately preceded Sammy had taken as his text, "He that believeth not shall be damned;" but "begged pardon" of his audience for the strong language he was using. Sammy got up after him and read the same text. "Brethren," said he, in his honest Welsh-English, "Our young friend has been fery foine to-night, and very polite. I am not very foine, and I am not polite, but I will preach a little bit of gospel to you, 'He that believeth not shall be tammed,' and I begs no pardons."

Scottish and Irish Peerages.

The British constitution still requires an occasional revisal and readjustment. Among the latest matters under consideration of the House of Lords was the position of the Scottish and Irish Peerages. It seems that in Scotland the Peers have to meet and elect 16 of their number to sit in the House of Lords for life. A special committee of the Lords had the whole subject of these Peerages under consideration, and its report was submitted shortly before prorogation. The London "Times" calls the report a "harmless document." The committee suggest that the number of the Scotch representative Peers shall be increased from 16 to 21; and that of the Irish representative peers from 28 to 32—alterations which would at once add nine members to the House of Lords, the greater number of whom might be expected to attend assiduously the debates and divisions of that chamber.—The committee further recommend that Irish and Scotch Peers should not be disabled from sitting in the House of Commons for any constituency in the United Kingdom. It was an obvious injustice to shut men at the same time out of both Houses, though the "Times" declares that the Scotch Peers would regard a seat in the House of Commons with indifference, if not with feelings of positive repulsion. The anomaly of electing one batch of Peers for life and another for a few years is to be left untouched, as a knot for some gallant reformer of the future to cut.

The Scotch and Irish Peers seek for admission in a body to the House of Lords. They regard their present position as politically unjust and socially cruel. They look upon theselves as having a right to "sit hereditarily in the House of Lords." This right has never been acknowledged by Parliament nor is it likely to be. Eminent Irishmen and Scotchmen are from time to time created Peers. It is not likely that the House of Lords can be much "reformed" till it is made in some way representative.—[Colonist.

If a lady with a red cloak were crossing a field in which was a goat, what event would probably take place? Why the goat would be but-her, and the lady a scarlet runner.

Altar Cloths and Ritualism.

The London correspondent of the Manchester "Guardian" of a recent date writes:

"One of the mysteries connected with the slow and but sure advance of Ritualism in the Church of England during the last ten years, has been the easy fashion with which the altars have been decorated with choice cloths, communion plate has been studded with rich jewels, and even the eucharistic vestments have been embroidered with gold and precious stones. As a rule this expenditure is attributed, perhaps not without justice, to the "silly women" popularly supposed to be led captive by the priests; but I am informed that where local resources fail, there is now an organization at work to supply all these luxuries of ritual, and it has, it is stated, helped to introduce vestments in upwards of sixty churches, besides giving candlesticks, stoles, altar cloths, &c., at a cost of about £1,200.—In the face of the Public Worship Bill it needs scarcely be added that the 'Society of St. Alphege,' as it is termed, is preparing for further action."

SPRUCE UP.—We do not know where this bit of good advice originated, but it is worthy of note:—

If you get a moment to spare spruce up; put the gate on its hinges; put a little paint on the picket fence you built last year; trim up the door yard; make it cozy and inviting.—Do not say you can find no time to attend to these little things. The fact is you have no righ to be slovenly. It can do you no good but on the contrary it will mar your peace, wound your selfrespect and injp ir your credit. Then, by all means, spruce up a little, at odd times, and at even times too, for that matter. It will make you feel vastly better, and may be, a trifle proud of your pretty homestead. Your wife and children will be made happier for it; your neighbors will be enriched beautified and blessed by it; and your farm will be worth more money in the market, and of greater value to you at home, if you spruce up a little now and then.

A young lady who prides herself on her propriety, lately wrote home to her parents regarding her boarding school associates. She said, "The girls are awful slangy. One of them told me the first day I came here that I had better 'walk off on my ear.' The little chit, I felt just like putting a tin roof on her. And they use such disgusting phrases as 'you bet' and 'bully.' I have pitched into them several times for their slang, but they tell me to 'cheese it,' and if they go on in this way, I shall get up and get, you bet."

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHING BUSINESS.—A correspondent of the "North Star" writing from Fortune Bay, northern district of Newfoundland, gives some idea of the immense fishing business carried on around the Island of Newfoundland. Under date of June 29, the correspondent says there were 350 sail of square rigged vessels in St. Peter's Roads, besides 300 schooners—a fleet of 650 vessels—all waiting for bait to pursue their business, codfishing; and this is only one district of the Island.

A LADY went a few days ago to a dressmaker to inquire after the character of a servant. "What I wish most of all to know is, whether she is honest, and do errands well." As to her honesty, I can answer for that, but as to errands she did not satisfy me at all.—For instance, I sent her a dozen times to your house with a bill of fifty dollars, which you have been owing me these two years, and she never brought me back a single cent.

In London no man thinks of blacking his own boots; said an Englishman once to the late President Lincoln, whom he found polishing his calfskin gaiters. "Whose does he black?" quietly respouded Uncle Abe.

In "noticing" a grocery kept by a woman, a gallant Alabama editor says, "Her tomatoes are as red as her own cheeks, her indigo as blue as her own eyes, and her pepper as hot as her own temper.

There is one Western paper that makes no boasts about the town in which it is published. It is the 'Daily' of Burlington, Ill, and it says:—'If this town ain't dead we want to know where to find a corpse."

What is the difference between a prude and a postage stamp?—The one is always stuck up; the other always stuck down.

The thrree things which a woman cannot do: Sharpen a pencil, tie up a bundle, and carry an umbrella.

When they want to find out in the country if a girl is courting or not, an old lady steps in and remarks, "I say! there ain't no one sick in this here house or nothin', is there? I seen a light burnin' nigh onto 12 o'clock last night, but I don't smell no camphire nor nothin' round."

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