BITTERS
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
CALIFORNIA
BITTERS
California Vinegar
Vegetable preparation,
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Druggists and Dealers.
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POST-PAID.

The St. Andrews Standard.

Published by A. W. Smith.) E VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—*Cic.* ($2.50 per Annum in Advance

No. 16. Saint Andrews, New Brunswick, April 18, 1877. **Vol. 44.**

Grand Jury Report.

APRIL SESSIONS, 1877.

The Grand jury respectfully submit the following Report:

That they visited the jail in a body, found it in good condition, except some plastering required in two or three of the lower cells; also gutter on west side requiring repairs, which they suggested should be done.

DUMBARTON.

Accounts correct except Michael Carroll's which is unsatisfactory, and in looking over other papers, find that he holds $19.38 in his hands, and they suggest that he be ordered to hand over the same to his successor in office forthwith.

ST. PATRICK.

Accounts examined and found correct.

CAMPOBELLO.

Accounts found correct.

ST. DAVID.

Accounts correct excepting Thomas Black's, which the Jury refer to the Sessions for further examination.

PENNFIELD.

As far as the Jury can see the accounts are correct.

ST. GEORGE.

We find an item in Thos. B. Goss's account where he charges the Parish with $13.75, as paid to Hubert McLachlan, M. D. for medical attendance, but we can find no vouchers, and do not find it credited in McLachlan's account. The Bye Road Commissioners account, without vouchers, which were sent to Fredericton, and no copy kept.—viz, James Dick of Lower District. For Middle (cash) District, we find the full amount of money collected and paid out for highways by the Collector; but do not see any account of how the money was expended, and would recommend the matter to be investigated. The rest of the accounts are correct as far as we can judge from the way in which they are kept; but would recommend that a general account by the Treasurer of Commissioners for Alms House, to whom all monies be paid by the Collector. We refer A. Young's account to the Sessions.

St. James, St. Stephen, St. Croix, Pennfield, Clarendon, Lepreaux, Dufferin, accounts correct.

No accounts from Milltown. West Isles accounts correct excepting no vouchers; James Dixon's account $7.70, and John Welch $5.75.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

Thos. B. Goss's bill seems reasonable compared to other accounts in which the parties had to take assistants, but we have no bill of items to go by in his accounts, James Dow's bill for printing Valuators' List is not understood by the Jurors, as in the charge of 131,000 ems at 75 cts each, we do not know whether it is a reasonable charge or not, and recommend that the Valuators give some information about it.

Moses Parks account is not vouched for by any Justice. C. E. O. Hatheway's bill for office rent, and copying relating to Valuator's work, we think want some explanation, and as we have not got his general account for taking valuation, and think to get at it probably should have it. James Smart's account is not properly rendered; Constable's account should be made out by himself and the extent of services explained. Mark Hall's account, $32.50 in some of the principal items, such as horse and carriage hire, he should furnish vouchers for each particular case In the accounts of C E. O. Hatheway the item of $4.30 for the conviction of C. W. Reynolds, should have been paid by him, and not by the County; also two items of cost of complaint against Dougherty and McConly should have been paid by them. In E. Doggett's account, the travelling fee of the witnesses should be rendered seperately, also the reason why the defendant's did not pay the costs. In the account of A. W. Smith the charge of 18.00 for Valuators lists we refer to the court. A. F. L. Weston's account as Justice of the Peace, is made out in such a way that it is not understood by Jurors.

The account of Wm. Thompson as Valuator, we recommend to be reduced to $300. We are also of opinion that the amount paid to Valuators for the County of Charlotte, is greatly in excess of any other County in the Province, for the work performed, as we find by Statistics that the County of Northumberland only costs $450 for doing the whole work, and the County of Carleton only costs $182.

In regard to the bills brought in by the Assessors for the different Parishes, we find so wide a difference in the charges, that we recommend it to the enquiry of the Court. Jail committee account examined, and found corret.

We are of opinion that the sum of $3,500 be an assessment for the contingencies of the year 1877.

We have examined the County Treasurer's account and find it correct.

The Grand Jury would recommend in view of the change about to take place in regard to the Municipality Act, that the affairs and all the public accounts of the County, should be definitely closed up, audited, and reported upon, as soon as convenient, with the change, and the finances of the County should be sent forth and recorded fully and clearly, and also published in such a manner as to form a book of reference in time to come.

They therefore recommend that the Sessions pass an order at once requiring all Justices, having defaulters lists of Taxes in hand for collection, and all persons or bodies having any funds of the County, on whatever account, to make payment and full returns on or before the 1st of June next.

The Jurors are surprised to find so much outstanding debts for County Contingencies, and school funds, especially the Town of St. Stephen.

Respectfully submitted.

JAS. O'NEILL, Secretary. W. B. MORRIS, Foreman.

IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL.—A woman out on North hill, being counted out the other morning after a debate on the question, "Who shall arise and build the fire?" got up and split her husband's wooden leg into kindling wood, and broiled his steak with it. It made him so mad that he got hold of her false teeth and bit the dog with them. She cried until she had a fit of hysterics, and then fillipped out his glass eye, and climbed upon the bedpost, and waxed the glaring eye to the cealing with a quid of chewing gum. Then he took her whisp of false hair and tied it to a stick, and began whitewashing the kitchen with it. Then she started off to obtain a divorce, but Judge Newman decided that he couldn't grant a divorce unless there were two parties to the suit, and there was hardly enough left of them to make one.

A Western newspaper has the following notice: "All notices of marriage, where no bride cake is sent will be set up in small type and poked in an outlandish corner of the paper. Where a handsome piece of cake is sent, the notice will be put conspiciously in large letters; when gloves or other bride favors are added, a piece of illustrative poetry will be given in addition. When, however, the editor attends at the ceremony in person, and kisses the bride, it will have special notice—very large type, and most appropriate poetry that can be begged, borrowed, or stolen.

A gentleman was dining with a party of Home-Rulers the other night, when somebody insulted the queen. A gallant and loyal Irishman was on his feet in an instant. "Sir," said he to the culprit, "the duello is not in fashion; but if you had made that remark fifty years ago, I would call you out to-morrow morning."

POETRY.

GRANDPA'S SOLILOQUY.

It wasn't so when I was young,
We used plain language then;
We didn't speak of "them galoots,"
When meaning boys or men.

When speaking of the nice hand-write
Of Joe, or Tom, or Bill,
We did it plain—we didn't say,
"He swings a nasty quill."

And when we seed a gall we liked,
Who never failed to please,
We called her pretty, neat and good,
But not "About the cheese."

Well, when we met a good old friend,
We hadn't lately seen,
We greeted him—but didn't say,
"Hello, you old sardine!"

The boys sometimes got mad and fit;
We spoke of kicks and blows,
But now they "whack him in the snoot,"
And "paste him on the nose."

Once when a youth was turned away,
From her he held most dear,
He walked off on his feet—but now
He "crawls off on his ear."

We used to dance when I was young,
And used to call it so;
But now they don't, they only "sling
The light fantastic toe."

Of death we spoke in language plain,
That no one would perley;
But in these days one doesn't die—
But "passes in his checks."

We praised the man of common sense;
His judgement's good, we said;
But now they say, "Well that old plum
Has got a level head."

It's rather sad the children now
Are learning all such talk;
They've learned to "chin" instead of chat,
And "waltz" instead of walk.

To little Harry, yesterday—
My grandchild, aged two—
I said, "You love grandpa?" Said he,
"You bet your boots I do."

The children bowed to strangers once;
It is no longer so—
The little girls as well as boys,
Now greet you with "Hello!"

Oh, give me back the good old days,
When both the old and young
Conversed in plain, old-fashioned words,
And slang was never slung.

A NEW AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

A new invention, of a simple and practical nature, has of late been successfully applied in several places in Germany and France. The system consists of electric candles, or sticks of charcoal, surrounded by isolating matter, which gradually consumes, leaving the charcoal free like a wick, which slowly melts away under the brilliant glow of electricity. With two such candles a light equal to that of one hundred gas jets may be thrown on the street. An electro-magnetic machine can keep burning twenty of these electric candles. The cost is about half that of gas, and the light is of the brightest and purest kind. The *Erfelder Zeitung* gives the following account by an eye-witness of the working of this mode of lighting in the machine factory of the Brothers Meer, at Gladbach:

"The great building was enveloped in total darkness when we entered. Soon after one of the proprietors lighted the small developing apparatus, in size not longer than thirty inches, and in height not more than sixteen inches. As soon as it was set in operation, by a small steam-power with which it was connected by a belt, the immense machine-room was instantaneously lit up as bright as day. At the enterance of the same there was to be seen one lamp, at a height of fifteen or sixteen feet, which gave out a most brilliant and steady light. It was so clear that the finest shades of indigo-dyed silks could be easily distinguished. The electric light was distributed in such a manner, through the agency of a mirror, that a long stay in the room is no wise injurously affecting the eyes.

On going into the garden an electric lantern, suddenly lighted, illuminated the whole neighborhood to such a degree that at one hundred feet very fine print could be read, and at two hundred and fifty feet larger and ordinary characters were plainly legible. Of the wonderful properties of this electric light we had the cleanest proof, and we were further pleased to learn that in this establishment the cost is estimated at a fourth to a sixth of gas light. In large rooms, halls, public squares and streets the electric light, before long, is sure to take the place of gas as an illuminating agent. In France it is rapidly growing in favor, and is in operation in forty establishments. The immense depot of the Chemin de Fer du Nord at Paris, is also about to be lighted by this same electric system. There is no danger whatever of fire from it, which gives it an immeasurable advantage over all other means of illumination. The Paris engineers Gramme, and the Chief-Engineer Von Hefener Alteneck, of the firm of Siemens-Halske, in Berlin, were the first who constructed the new electro-magnetic machines, by means of which a pleasing mechanical power is converted in a simple and practical manner into electric light. This invention is one of the most remarkable of modern times.

"Out-door work can be carried on by night as well as by day with this light, as it expels the darknecs and fills the atmosphere with an almost sun-like lustre. In the lighting of cities by this new process, the economy, as compared with *gas*, will be at least 50 per cent. We are evidently on the eve of as great a revolution in lighting as when gas superseded oil lamps and tallow candles."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A LIVELY SCENE ON A RAILWAY CAR.

As the Missouri Pacific train was leaving Miller's Landing, says the *St. Louis Republican* Monday night, a gentleman came aboard carrying a stick, to which was curiously attached a hornet's nest. He had found it in the woods, and it had the appearance of being tenantless. But when brought into the warm atmosphere of the car and placed near the stove, the heat awakened its dormant life, and a low humming noise from the interior warned the embryo naturalist and companions in destined misery that the sorrow was about to begin. A frantic effort to throw the nest from the window released the imprisoned insects, and the next instant they swarmed through the car, each individual hornet armed with fury and savagely bent on the war-path. They struck right and left, and everywhere left in their trail a cry of agony. Women shrieked and men vented curses loud and deep. But the sorrow waked apace and the misery increased. People tumbled over seats and grovelled on the floor. One fat old lady took a recumbent position, and sticking her abnormally developed pedal extremities straight up in the air, executed an evolution that would have done credit to Soldene's kicker. Polonaises were torn and scattered in promiscuous confusion, and shapely extremities were exposed in a frantic search for hornets. Finally the doors and windows were thrown open and the hornets driven out

A gentleman on Sheldon street thought of having a telephone put into his house, so as to enable him to hold sweet converse with his business partner, but his aged mother protested against it earnestly. "Robert," she said, "if you bring one of them dreadful things in here I'll never close my eyes for fear it may break out and sweep us all into eternity, and us not a bit the wiser." He tried to persuade her that it was an innocuous instrument, but she said, "No, no; look at the thousands and millions of poor Hindoos it killed last fall. "Why," said he, "that wasn't a telephone—that was a typhoon; but the old lady lowered her glasses, and, looking at him over the rims thereof, said she couldn't fool her—that she mighth't know much, perhaps, but she did know that the typhoon was the President of Japan. The gentleman has given it up as a hopeless case.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Black Hills region continues to furnish such facts as these: Two desperadoes claimed the same ground for mining purposes. They quarrelled violently during the day. Then they decided to settle the despute with a fight. A judge and referees were appointed, the encounter was conducted according to the rules of the prize ring, and the victor was awarded the site.

A Catskill woman recently knocked down seven robbers, one after another. Her husband watched her from the top of the stairs, and felt so brimful of fight that he couldn't cool off until he jerked his eight-year-old son out of bed and whaled him soundly for not getting up and helping his mother.

VARIETIES.

The best education in the world is that got by struggling to get a living.

An Indiana editor mildly remarks: "If you can't bring us wood, remember us in your prayers. It is something to know as we sit and shiver, that we are not forgotten if the stove is cold."

Why do not printers succeed to the same extent as brewers?—Because printers work for the head and brewers for the stomach; and where twenty men have stomachs but one has brains.

"Pa," said a little fellow the other day, "was Job an editor?" "Why Sammy?" "Because the Bible says he had much trouble, and was a man of sorrow all the days of his life."

Mrs. Green, a Kansas widow wants to marry again, and as a recommendation, she says she used one broom for fourteen years.

Even if a boy is always whistling "I want to be an angel," it is just as well to to keep the preserved pears on the top shelf of the pantry.

A thief entered the Indiana National Bank at Indianapolis, at noon last week, and placed a small box, which he carried, on the floor stepped upon it, and reached over the railing grabbed $3000 and fled.

Biblical scholars will be pleased to leark that the Vanderbilt heirs have unanimously resolved to stand by the old testament.

Curran and the Judge.

Among the many anecdotes related of *Curran*, we cannot help thinking the following, bearing upon the impertinence and assumption of Judge Robinson, as among the most telling and characteristic attacks of unpremeditated satire upon "bloated empiric" and "puffed pretence," that ever even Curran afforded to the world. This same great Judge Robinson, according to Lord Brougham, "was the author of many stupid, slavish, and scurrilous political pamphlets; and, by his demerits, raised to the eminence which he thus disgraced." Curran, very soon after being called to the Bar, on some statement made by Judge Robinson (before whom he was pleading), observed that "he had never met the law, as laid down by his Lordship, in any book in his library." "That may be, Sir," said the Judge; "but I suspect that your library is very small." Curran replied, "I find it more instructive, my Lord, to study good works than to compose bad ones. My books may be few, but the title-pages give me the writers' names and my shelf is not disgraced by any such rank absurdities that their very authors are ashamed to own them." "Sir," said the Judge, "you are forgetting the respect which you owe to the dignity of the judicial character." "Dignity!" exclaimed Mr Curran; "my lord, upon that point I shall cite you a case from a book of some authority, with which you are, perhaps, not unacquainted." He then briefly recited the story of Strap in "Roderick Random," who, having stripped off his coat to fight, entrusted it to a bystander. When the battle was over, and he was well beaten, he turned to resume it, but the man had carried it off. Mr. Curran thus applied the tale:—"So, my lord, when a person entrusted with the dignity of the judgment seat lays it aside for a moment to enter into a disgraceful personal contest, it is in vain, when he has been worsted in the encounter, that he seeks to resume it—it is in vain that he tries to shelter himself behind an authority which he has abandoned." "If you say another word I'll commit you," replied the angry judge; to which Mr. C. retorted, "If your lordship will do so, we shall both of us have the consolation of reflecting, that I am not the worst thing your lordship has committed."

Spring is bursting upon us. You can tell that by the ragged edge of winter's pantaloons.

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