

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH

VARIIS SUMENTUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

POST-PAID. \$2.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

No. 46.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 15, 1876.

Vol. 43.

Poetry.

Olive Wendell Holmes has the credit of putting Aunt Tabitha into poetry as follows:—
Whatever I do and whatever I say,
Aunt Tabitha tells me that isn't the way;
When she was a girl (forty summers ago)
Aunt Tabitha tells me they never did so.

Dear aunt! if I would only take her advice!
But I like my own way, and find it so nice!
And besides, I forget half the things I am told;
But they will come back to me—when I am old.

If a youth passes by, it may happen no doubt,
He may chance to look in as I chance to look out;
She would never see an impudent straggler—
It is *horrid*, she says, and I mustn't sit there.

A walk in the moonlight has pleasures I own,
But it isn't quite safe to be walking alone;
So I take a lad's arm—just for safety you know—
But Aunt Tabitha tells me they didn't do so.

How wicked we are, and how good they were
Then?
They kept at arm's length, those detestable men!

What an era of virtue she lived in!—But say—
Were the men all such rogues in Aunt Tabitha's day?

If the men were so wicked, I'll ask my papa
How he dared to propose to my darling mamma;

Was he like the rest of them? Goodness! Who knows?
And what shall I say if a wretch should propose?

I am thinking if aunt knows so little of 'em,
What a wonder Aunt Tabitha's aunt must have been!

And her grand-aunt—it scares me—how shockingly
That we girls of to-day are so frightfully bad!

A matter will save us, and nothing else can;
Let me perish—to rescue some wretched young man!

Though when to the altar a victim I go,
Aunt Tabitha'll tell me she never did so!

A SERMON TO GIRLS.

To Those who Desire to Write for the Papers.

BY MARGARET E. SANDERSON.

More girls than the uninitiated suppose are possessed of literary tastes, and an honorable ambition to enter upon the path of authorship. This talk is intended for them, by way of advice and suggestion. We are a nation of readers, and in a fair way to become a nation of writers too. The mails are littered, and every newspaper office is besieged by bundles of manuscript, the supply that is trying to meet the demand which certainly exists. To a well-taught girl, on whom nature has bestowed a vocabulary, who has had access to books and to intelligent society, and whose foundational common sense is crowned with a wreath of sentiment or dashed with a veining of delicate fancy, it seems the easiest thing in the world to write. Step by step, by imperceptible gradations, it becomes the most desirable and then the most obligatory. Conscious of talent, shall she hide it in the folded napkin of obscurity? Sensible that she carries about with her fire and flame that may shine as lanterns, is she to serve them under the baneful of needless silence?

She has had her little triumphs. She has lately sent to this or that village paper her dainty written rhymes, signed Stella or Rosebud, and they have been duly printed with a laudatory comment from the editor's pen. Her friends, too, rejoice to hear everything which she writes, and she has not learned to feel distrust of their appreciation. Yet, poor thing! the indeliberate praise of sincerely sympathetic criticism has been the seed-orn of keen pain and disappointment in many a bright girl's experience. To the people who have a veritable right to write anything more pretentious than a letter of business or friendship, and these, perhaps, seldom, it is always rather surprising that others can write upon topics. Many good talks are hampered by the pen, and they envy those who are not. There is a still plenty of neighborhoods where a hint that you are a poetess insures you an extra lump of sugar in your tea, and imparts a delicious flavor of compliment to the half-hesitating request you receive for a stanza in Jennie's pretty autograph album.

Not for fame only, that shining will-o'-the-whisp which allures the solvent soul of the youthful student, but for money, many girls

desire to write. This is a praise-worthy motive, since it is a perfectly legitimate and honorable thing to earn money honestly. No whit is soiled by straightforward and energetic toiling for bread, and it is quite as proper from a moral point of view that Sophia should accumulate golden grains, if she have the opportunity, as the same would be for her cousin John. Unfortunately, there is hardly a field in which the grains to the toiling many are so small as compare with the cost and the effort, as in the field of literature. Here and there one makes a fortune. The majority make a little. As a dependence, no profession open to women offers less in the way of stability than writing does. Hard, unremitting labor, which taxes every power of mind and body, is the price which the color must pay, if he or she resolved to win and hold a dignified and remunerative place in the world of letters.

With what hopes an I what delicately veiled fears the young aspirant bent on following the wake of Mrs. Hemans and Mrs. Browning, and the gifted ones whose names we cherish, writes her first story, and sends it away dropping it at dusk into the letter-box, saying nothing about it at home—keeping it to herself, a sweet sacred mystery! I feel a great tenderness for these sheets of paper, so neatly covered with the regular cigraphy of girlhood. They were written afternoons, when the work was done, in little whitened rooms, with leafshadows dancing on the floor, and robin-pretends blending with the melody of the pure thoughts. How crude they are, how little original, how simply and unsuspectingly they echo the books the writer best loves to read, but which she little knows. Often they possess genuine merit, and there is in them the promise of good work, if the author will submission to the discipline of honest criticism, and to the kind severity of impartial criticism, and to the earnest study by which style is cultivated and acquired. Easy reading is not always writing, and spontaneity too often ends in a fatal facility. To hasten work and great perseverance only belong the rewards.

Editors are, as a rule, very amiable people. So far from having a spite against new contributors, new contributors with something fresh to say are always welcome to them. They are, however, fenced in by limitations, which are conveniently described by the one word "available." The consideration with them is a mercantile one, and they expend no more sentiment in accepting or in declining the most mellifluous poem, than in the purchase of a pound of sugar or a barrel of potatoes. Therefore, do not go them with your wares, forgetting that they are, to them, only wares, and nothing more. It is no business of theirs, and you ought not to embarrass them by saying, for example, that you are in poverty. Newspapers are not charities contrived to aid girls in distress. They cannot help it, though you have changed your last dollar to pay the postage on your letter, or the caprice to their office. Your womanly desire to assist your parents in their old age, or to educate a brother for the ministry, is by no means to weigh with them in their judgement of your manuscript. Neither can you claim any peculiar courtesy by right of your sex. "Is there no place here for a lady to sit down?" indignantly asked a young woman who had entered the office of a New York daily at the most hurried hour of the day. Ladies frequently act as though they expected to be treated with exceptional and chivalrous politeness, when they undertake an artistic, literary, or a business career. The fact is that they have no right to any special regard based on the notion that they are women. They are wise to divest themselves of the thought that they are the objects in any way of the admiration of the instinctive gallantry of gentlemen, when they compete with them in any sort of work. A fair field and no favor is what they ought to ask; and the higher education now open to us, should make them too lofty in their self-respect to claim anything by right of their femininity, their grace or their good looks.

Having said all this, it is right to observe that there are a great many papers and books in the country, and you, as well as others, it may be, are called to assist in the making of them. Millions of words are wanted by the types, and a word fitly spoken is as good to-day as it was when Solomon reigned in Jerusalem. If you have anything to say, say it as brightly, as forcibly, and above all as briefly, as you can, and send it with your address plainly written, and stamps for its return, to the editor of your choice. If he sends it back with thanks, and your faith fails not, buy more stamps and send it elsewhere. But do not make the mistake of thinking there is anything personal in the rejection which is almost certain to overtake your first venture. Pluck, practice and persistence are three P's of which every young

writer needs plenty. Remember that the article which you have written in the fragments of your time, must enter into competition with many of its own kind not only, but with the work of many skilled and well-trained hands. To authorship, as to all other arts, trades and professions, a loyal apprenticeship must usually be served, and literature is an exacting mistress. Untold mischief has been done by some popular novels, in which beautiful heroines, with hair trailing on the floor as they walk, achieve distinction and wealth before they are twenty. Experience counts for more than dimples and complexion in book-making.

Write legibly, on clean white paper, with ink of a decided color. Write on one side of the paper only. Take care of such things as grammar and spelling, and cultivate style by the reverent study of the best models. Have an object in writing—to make homo happier, to lift up the downcast, in some way to make the world better.—S. S. Times.

THEY GLIDED OUT.

They glided into a bookstore, and advanced toward a young man who sat facing the back of his chair.

There were three of them. One was a blonde, with a peach blossom face and an \$8 watch chain.

The next was also a blonde, but she wasn't so blooming as the other, and her watch chain wasn't worth so much by \$40. She wore a diamond ring, however, over the finger of a lavender glove, which was worth three or four watch chains.

The third one was the queen bee. She was a brunette, with melting brown eyes, and as regarded jewelry was far superior to the other two.

The brunette asked the young man to buy a ticket to the church social.

"How much are these here tickets?" asked the young man.

"Seventy-five cents," said the brunette. "Are they going to have a raffle?"

"Yes," she said. "What are they going to raffle for?" he queried.

"For a cake with a gold ring in it," said the brunette.

"Are they going to have a grabbing and a beauty bower, where the girls sell ice cream?"

"Yes, I—I guess so," she said. "Will the minister and all the old folks go home early?"

"Yes."

"Can the fellow that gets the ring kiss the prettiest girl in the room?"

"Sixty-five cents and answers!" Yes. "Give me a ticket," said he, as he drew some change from his pocket. She laid a ticket on the counter and reached for the money.

"I'll take my kiss first."

The first blonde laughed.

The brunette laughed. "What a joke!"

The second blonde said, "What a joke!"

The brunette said, "You have not got the ring yet."

"Never mind," said the young man, "I'll get it."

"Just for the joke of the thing," said the brunette.

"There's no one here," said one blonde. "O, do sell the ticket," said the other.

"Then I will," said the brunette. The young man saw his opportunity, and did a smart thing. He took three kisses.

They all smiled, and the blondes looked anxious.

"How much did you say?" asked the young man.

"Seventy-five cents."

"I'll get a pretty clear."

"Seventy-five cents is not dear," said the brunette.

"Too much," said he, "I might not get the ring."

"Then you don't want a ticket?" said the brunette, almost crying.

"No, guess not," said he, "wait till you have another."

HOW A NAVADA JUSTICE TIED THE KNOT.

Judge Knox, of Virginia, was awakened from a sound sleep about one o'clock this morning, by a furious ringing of his door bell. His Honor in no very good humor, thrust his head out of the window. Standing on the sidewalk were three men and a young woman.

"What d'you want?" asked the Judge.

"Want to get married," answered a tremulous male voice.

"Well, I'm so-and-so, if this ain't a pretty time o' night roust a man out of bed for a job of that kind."

Something dropped on the sidewalk, and his Honor cried out, "What's that?"

"Ten dollars," answered one of the men.

"Here's the cuss of being a public man," sighed the Judge. "I s'pose you will have to come up whether or no. The door ain't locked. Slide up. First door to the right."

The party went up. His Honor was sitting up in bed, and said he hoped the lady would excuse his custom, and the lady said "er'ny."

"All right, then. You two fellows that ain't going to be slaughtered stand back, and you two come for'ud. Yes, I'm so-and-so correct. Lady, twenty-five, name Spikington. Gent twenty-one and name Muffy, do you take this w. man to be your wedded wife?"

"Oh, yes, sir!" gasped the young man, his face crimson and his knees trembling. The two friends behind exchanged grins.

"Well, that's all right. Belinda Spikington, do you take this man to be your wedded husband?"

"Er'ny," answered the lady.

"Well, that's all right; but before I go any further I'd be obliged to you, Muffy, for a chew of tobacco."

Mr. Muffy, not being addicted to the filthy habit, one of his friends supplied His Honor with a mouthful of the weed.

"Bureka is not my brand," the Judge remarked affably, as he fixed the pillow more comfortably behind his back and began working his jaws. "Slace is much better. However, Mr. Muffy and Miss Spikington, do me the favor to jine your hands. St. Now, I declare you man and wife by virtue of the authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Nevada. The job's done."

"What's the fee?" asked one of his friends, a tall man with a grave face, stepping forward.

"That," remarked his honor, with becoming humility, "is usually left to the generosity of the groom."

"How's that for style?" inquired the tall man, handing the Judge three trade dollars.

"Thank ee," said the Judge. "Good night, gents; a long life and a happy one to you, ma'am. I hope you fellers will find that ten when you go down stairs again. I think it would break your hearts to lose it.—Virginia City (Nevada) News.

HOW A BIRD FLIES.

The most prominent fact about a bird is a faculty in which it differs from every other creature except the bat and insects—its power of flying. For this purpose the bird's arm ends in only one long slender finger instead of a full hand. To this are attached the quills and small feathers (coverts) on the upper side, which make up the wing. Observe how light all this is; in the first place, the bones are hollow, then the shafts of the feathers are hollow, and finally, the feathers themselves are made of the most delicate filaments, interlocking and clinging to one another with little grasping hooks of microscopic fineness. Well how does a bird fly? It seems simple enough to describe, and yet it is a problem that the wisest in such matters have not yet worked out to everybody's satisfaction. This explanation by the Duke of Argyle, appears to me to be the best: "An open wing forms a hollow on its under side like an inverted saucer; when the wing is forced down, the upward pressure of the air caught under this concave parallel bars in a gymsnasium. But he could never in this way get ahead, and the hardest question is still to be answered.—Now, the front edge of the wing, formed of the bones and muscles of the forearm, is rigid and unyielding, while the hinder margin is merely the soft flexible ends of the feathers; so when the wing is forced down, the air under it, finding this margin yielding the easier, would rush out here, and in so doing, would bend up the ends of the quills, pushing them forward out of the way, which, of course, would tend to drive the bird ahead. This process, quickly repeated, results in the phenomenon of flight."

The following, which is suggestive to coffee drinkers, is from a tombstone in Connecticut: Here lies, cut down like unripe fruit, The wife of Deacon Amos Shute; She died of drinking too much coffee, Anno Domini eighteen forty.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Last night, Mr. Blossburg, who is a hide-bound Republican, had been down town torturing himself against the depressing results in Indiana. When he got home he was in a deplorable state of uncertainty. He couldn't catch the key-hole, which went dimming up and down and waiting to and fro from the front door with an alarming expression. He went around to the side of the house, and in an instant attempted to climb into a second story window by mounting a water cask, he pulled the barrel over on himself and came as near being drowned as a man could be in a five minute extract. Mrs. Blossburg, awakened by the uproar, opened the window and shrieked, "Who's there, and what's the matter?" "Marner?" ejaculated the half-strangled Blossburg, "marner nough; I've caught in the worst squashed store ever struck the continent," an umbrella 'tween five hundred miles. Tho' out in injudicious overcoat or lemme in th' house.—New York Express.

HINTS FOR PACKING BUTTER.

Having read your valuable paper of late date I notice that the interest taken is not only in one branch of trade, but you cheerfully give ideas that are quite useful to all classes of dealers. I have therefore taken the liberty to present to your readers the best mode of packing your butter in market to command the highest price. Having experience in the butter trade for the past twenty-one years, and having been connected with the commission trade for the past twelve years, I offer a few suggestions and words of caution in regard to the packing and making of butter, hoping they may result in some benefit. I wish to impress upon the minds of Western shippers the necessity of paying strict attention to this great interest, which is yearly growing in magnitude, if they wish to compete with other sections. The packing and package used are almost as essential points as making, and this fact should be remembered. Of course all packages of butter are not alike, and cannot all be sold at the same price.

Makers and shippers should be careful to pack butter uniform in color, and should particularly remember that streaked loaves, no matter how sweet and choice, cannot be brought in competition with lots of running uniform in color, the latter always commanding a much cheaper sale at a fair premium, and every way compensating makers and dealers for their extra labor and care. Tubs, pails, and firkins should be used exclusively, but in this some discrimination is required. Oak firkins and tubs are taken in preference to others on account of their neat appearance.—American Grocer.

INOCULATING ARABLE LAND.

The Duke of Manchester has tried experiments on his estate at Kimbolton, which are well worth consideration by all concerned in the breeding of live stock.—Desiring to convert arable land into pasture, he had not sown grass seeds, but with a machine, made by Messrs. Howard of Bedford, he cut ropes of sod two inches wide out of an old pasture. These ropes were carried to a field that was to be converted, were broken into pieces about two inches square, and were then placed in regular rows on the surface of the ground by women and children, who gave each piece a slight squeeze with their foot after laying it. The rows are marked by the counters of an empty corn drill drawn over the land; and, after the inoculation is finished, the field may be rolled whenever necessary. It was in November, 1873, that the first field was thus treated. By the following autumn it was nicely covered with grass, and "was nearly as level and good as old grass land," and in the second year was "out for grazing." And as regards the pasture from which the ropes had been cut, we are told that "after the first year the gaps are scarcely perceptible."

Thus, the tendency of grass to spread and fill up bare places has been tried to profitable account. This subject is not new, nor is this the first time that it has been mentioned in these pages; but the making use of such small pieces of sod to inoculate the land is new. The cost is about three pounds an acre, which, as we are informed, is less than the cost of sowing with grass seeds; and there is no falling off experienced in the third, fourth, or fifth year, at least to the same extent as when land is laid down to pasture with artificial grass.—Chambers Journal.

A little girl who wanted to be very good during Lent proposed to give up going to school.



Walker's California Vinegar
purely Vegetable preparation,
from the native herbs found
in the ranges of the Sierra Nevada
California, the medicinal prop-
erties are extended through-
out of Alcohol. The question
is asked, "What is the cause
of the success of Walker's Vin-
egar?" The answer is, that they remove
diseases, and the patient recov-
ers. They are the great blood
purifying principle, a perfect
and invigorator of the system,
and the compound possessing
the qualities of Walker's Diseases
of every disease man is
led to a gentle purgative as
the relieving Congestion or In-
flammation of the Liver, Kidneys,
and Bowels.

Will enjoy good health, let
Walker's Diseases as a medicine,
the use of alcoholic stimulants
is not only injurious, but
detrimental to the system.

Thousands proclaim Walker's
most wonderful invigorant that
the sinking system needs.

Remittent, and Intermittent,
which are so prevalent in the
great rivers throughout the
country, especially in the States
of Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee,
Arkansas, Rio, Colorado, Bran-
de, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile,
Louisiana, and many others,
as fevers, throughout our
country, and beyond, and in
the most obdurate seasons of
it and dryness, are invariably
relieved by the use of Walker's
Diseases, and other medicinal
preparations, and the powerful
influence upon these
is essentially necessary,
entirely for the purpose equal
Walker's Diseases, as
effectively remove the dark-colored
or with which the bowels are
so saturated stimulating the
of the liver, and generally restor-
ing the functions of the digestive

in or Indigestion, Headache,
Shortness, Cough, Blisters,
Dizziness, Sour Eructations of
the Stomach, Pain in the
Mouth, Biliousness, In-
flammation of the Bowels, In-
termittent Fevers, and other
diseases, and a hundred other
afflictions, will prove a better
guarantee of an
and a lengthy advertisement
for King's Evil, White Swell-
ing, Rheumatism, Swelled Neck,
scalding Inflammations, Indis-
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sores of the Skin, Sore Eyes,
and these, as in all other condi-
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their great curative powers in
removing all intractable cases
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cussions, Mercurial Affections, Old
sores of the Skin, Sore Eyes,
and these, as in all other condi-
tions, Walker's Diseases, and
their great curative powers in
removing all intractable cases
of Rheumatism, and other
diseases, and other medicinal
preparations, and the powerful
influence upon these
is essentially necessary,
entirely for the purpose equal
Walker's Diseases, as
effectively remove the dark-colored
or with which the bowels are
so saturated stimulating the
of the liver, and generally restor-
ing the functions of the digestive

in or Indigestion, Headache,
Shortness, Cough, Blisters,
Dizziness, Sour Eructations of
the Stomach, Pain in the
Mouth, Biliousness, In-
flammation of the Bowels, In-
termittent Fevers, and other
diseases, and a hundred other
afflictions, will prove a better
guarantee of an
and a lengthy advertisement
for King's Evil, White Swell-
ing, Rheumatism, Swelled Neck,
scalding Inflammations, Indis-
cussions, Mercurial Affections, Old
sores of the Skin, Sore Eyes,
and these, as in all other condi-
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