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Vol 41

Poetry.

JUDGE NOT.

How do we know what hearts have vested in?
How do we know?
Many, like sepulchres, are full within
Whose outward garb is whiter than the snow,
And many may be pure who think not so;
How near to God the souls of such have been,
What merits secret penitence may win—
How do we know?
How can we tell who sineth more than we?
How can we tell?
We think our brother walked guiltless,
Judging him in self-righteousness. Ah, well!
Perhaps had we been driven through the hell
Of his untold temptations, we might be
Less upright in our daily walk than he—
How can we tell?

Dare we condemn the ills that others do?
Dare we condemn?
Their strength is small, their trials not a few,
The file of wrong is difficult to stem,
And it is more clearly than to them
Is given knowledge of the good and true,
More do they need our help, and pity, too—
Dare we condemn?
God help us all, and lead us day by day,
God help us all!
We cannot walk alone the perfect way,
Evil allure us, tempt us, and we fall.
We are but human, and our power is small;
Not one of us may boast, and not a day
Rolls o'er our heads but each hath need to say
God bless us all!

A Deplorable Career.

Wonderful histories not unfrequently come to light at Colonial Police Courts, and one which was divulged a few weeks ago before one of the tribunals at Dundin, the capital of the great province of Otago, was certainly of the class of these. A woman was placed before the magistrate who appeared to be about forty, and her features of a striking beauty. She was the daughter of a wealthy gentleman of good position in Leeward's favorite colony (New Zealand), and there made acquaintance with a captain in the army who was quartered in the neighborhood. A clandestine marriage took place, and eventually she accompanied him to India, where they were most kindly received by an uncle of her husband's, who had left England many years before and grown rich, but kept up no communication with his family. All went well for a time, until the intimacy between Mrs. C. and the colonel or her husband's regiment provoked indignation on the part of the latter. The result was that her husband cast her off, and she resolved to return to Ireland. There, however, she found her family equally and quite via her disgraceful behavior, refused to see her, and she presently found herself once more on her way to India to attend to the heart of her husband towards her. On the way she met a man who was acquainted with her as a young girl, and who was now a well-to-do merchant in Calcutta. She recognized him, and he recognized her, and she then discovered that he had in fact married her. A good deal of time was spent in the study of the case, and she was eventually allowed to return to Ireland. Back again she went to Ireland, but more to find her parents dead, and her sisters scattered in their determination not to receive her. She then in some mysterious manner contrived to enter a house in London as governess, but being discovered by the lady of the house in trifling with her husband, her educational career there at last, came to a sudden termination. And now her family, feeling no doubt she would bring some public scandal upon them, offered her a position in a school for the daughters of the nobility. There she obtained employment as teacher in a public institution, her modest earnings, it may be presumed, being sedulously kept from the knowledge of the authorities. So sedate an occupation no doubt proved extremely unpalatable to one accustomed to a life of excitement, and she sought relief in a more exciting pursuit than that which she had just quitted. From Melbourne, she migrated to New Zealand, and going to the diggings took up with a digger, but her drunkenness soon disgusted even him, and at length became an outcast on the streets of Dundin, where she was placed before a magistrate on a charge almost weekly preferred against her of being a drunken disorderly woman.

Unhappily the great Australian towns produce a terrible number of the latter class, but the record of a career so deplorable as this is rare even there.

We should not quarrel about trifles, yet there are persons who will contend with a friend about matters of no importance.

Scotch Economy.

The student of secular literature has, in the course of that reading, been presented with illustrations of Scotch economy, but here is one which perhaps bears a little more weight than the others. It is extracted from a newspaper—"The Prevention of Railway Accidents."—The Caledonian Railway Company resolved to discourage accidents on the line by putting a handsome premium on discriminating carefulness and good in their servants in future. Every engine driver in their employment who can show a bill of twelve months running without preventable casualty is to receive a reward of £5; and in the same way every guard and brake-man similarly circumstanced will get £3. Clearly there could have been devised no better way to "discourage accidents" on railways than that of encouraging carefulness and zeal on the part of railway servants. There can be no doubt that it is to the discouragement, by the underpayment of servants employed on railways, many if not most of the accidents which occur. The contrary of false parsimony may be confidently expected to result in great comparative gain. But of the Caledonian directors is true parsimony, Caledonian parsimony, canny Scotch parsimony, the parsimony of those who understand what parsimony is—be parsimony that pays. What they lay out in rewards for careful service will be a light in advance against heavy damages, and the "parsimony" of those truly economical Scotchmen will, no doubt, prove "magnam vim" in deed.—[Punch.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.—From the time the colt is born, he should be taught to regard man whom he is afterward to serve, as his protector and friend. A human hand should first lift him gently to his feet, and direct his little mouth to the source of water, not nourishment. With the horse's touch he should be made to associate kindness and a supply for all his wants. Instead of yells, oaths, and kicks, a rude blow, he should hear only gentle, loving tones from the attendant's lips, and patting in his kindly hand. Fresh milk we taught to expect and watch for man's condescension to the suck or paddock where he is kept, as a dog waits for the coming of his master, as a seaman of joy and happiness. His little like limbs should be handled, and he brought to yield them promptly and without fear to the master's touch. In short, everything that loving ingenuity can devise should be done to impress upon his mind that early in life, that man is his natural protector and friend, between whom and him an intimate companionship has been ordained by beneficent nature, which insures that he shall be protected and cherished while he serves. The horse as he grows upon us. The young colt is in some sense, a member of the family, one of his own household, second in rank and dignity only to the children, so the Arab regards him. The beautiful young thing, with its shining coat and glistening eyes and sprightly gait, so full of bounding joy and life, is literally the child's playmate. He shares their food, and often their sleeping mat; and a blow dealt him is as dealt the child's son, or whose service in peace, and safety in the hour of battle, the young thing is being reared.

THE CHIN.—Fortune tellers are generally physiognomists, and all the features of the human face do their share in enlightening the understanding of the seers. The chin at the present day is rather difficult to read on account of the increasing custom of wearing a beard. A good chin should be either perfect or broad. A very interesting chin denotes strength united with firmness amounting to obstinacy. A pointed chin generally denotes a soft, fat, double chin generally denotes a life of lying and an angular chin judgment and firmness. Flatness of chin implies coldness; a round, diamond-shaped chin, goodness; a small chin, fear; sharp indentations in the middle of the chin point to a cool and understanding. The color and texture of the skin and the hair of the beard also direct harmony with the features. These should be studied more than they have been. A facility in drawing faces is of great use to the student of physiognomy, as it enables him to note peculiarities of feature which no written description would be capable of preserving.

An anecdote of Parson Shute, the first minister settled at Hingham, which for ready wit might not be passed unrecorded. It appears that the reverend gentleman was very fond of pudding, so at a ministerial meeting one day, the hostess, in order to gratify the taste of her guest, had pudding for dinner. Unfortunately it came very near the fire while it was cooking, so that when it was served it was extremely hot. The parson, without allowing it time to cool, placed a piece at once in his mouth, and then followed the usual contortions incident to such an occasion, but all to no purpose. The pudding would not go, so the parson who was a polite man, quietly slipped it out of his mouth, and into his coat pocket, all of which was observed by his brother minister, who, for the

sake of a joke, said, "So you are putting pudding in your pocket, are you? Oh yes," said the parson, all unmoved, "I put a little piece in there merely to light my pipe with after dinner. The explanation, it is needless to add, was sufficient.

A "look some little time back was sent as a tribute of respectful admiration by a portrait to a French cure. Done to a golden brown, reposing on the regular slice of toast, the glorious morsel awaited the good priest's knife and fork, when he was called away for a moment. His absence was very short, but those few seconds allowed time for a miserable cat to make off with the expected treat—so, at least, he thought who cooked and served up the bird. Easter came and the good woman knelt before the confessional, which was occupied by her master. When her verbal sin had been disposed of, she stopped short.

"Well, Catherine, go on, said the confessor—oh, I am waiting. I dare not, father. Is so very bad? Yes, father, you remember that wood cock. The woodcock stood by the cat—do I not remind the priest with a dolorous creak, which afforded a deeper roof than mine does not crack over a neighbor's roof. I was that cat! gasped Catherine. You ate it? said the priest. Yes, father, next day. And how? Cold—and you a cook who might so easily have made it into a "salad"! Wretched woman, you shall not have absolution!

EXAGGERATION REBUKED.—A quiet Scotch minister was given somewhat to exaggerating in the pulpit. His clerk reminded him of it, and he was not aware of it, and wished the clerk, the next time he did it to give a cough by way of a hint. Soon after he was describing Samson's tying the fox's tails together—He said:

The foxes in those days were much larger than ours, and they had tails 20 foot long. Anem! came from the clerk's desk. That is curious, the preacher, according to their measurement; but by ours they were 15 only! Anem! louder than before. But as you may think this is extravagant, we'll just say they were 10 feet. Anem! anem! still more vigorous. The parson leaned over the pulpit, and shaking his finger at the clerk said: You may cough there all the night to get me; I'll not take off a bit more. Would you have the foxes with me tail at a!

HOW THE PROCESS OF DIGESTION WAS INVESTIGATED.—A young man named St. Martin, a Canadian, was the victim of an accident by which a hole of considerable size was made in his stomach. He recovered, and regained his ordinary health; but strange as it may appear, the hole did not close, but to the end of his life his stomach remained in direct communication with the external air. Dr. Beaumont watched very carefully the time required for the digestion of different articles of food, observed the accumulation of the gastric juice, the motions of the stomach, and other points of the greatest interest to physiology. Among the articles observed (trips) an unusual piece of beef was digested most easily. They were liquefied in an hour, whereas beef and mutton took from two hours and three quarters to four hours, while pork required five hours and a quarter, and boiled mutton five hours and a half.—Case's Household Guide.

MORAL COURAGE.—Have the courage to speak to a friend in a steady case, even though you are in company with a rich one and a rich friend.

Have the courage to own you are poor, and thus disarm poverty of its sharp sting. Have the courage to cut the most agreeable acquaintance you have, when you are convinced he lacks principle; a friend should be a friend's in friendship, but not with his vices. Have the courage to show your respect for honesty in whatever guise it appears, and your contempt of dishonesty and duplicity by whomsoever exhibited. Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance rather than seek to know under false pretences. Have the courage to obey your Maker at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

LONGEVITY OF ELEPHANTS.—It is stated by Sir Henry Stretton, who had a command in India during the Sepoy rebellion, in 1857, that some of the elephants employed by him had inscriptions upon their trunks showing their capture by the British forces at the celebrated battle of Plassey, nearly one hundred years previous. Pliny quotes Aristotle to the effect that elephants live from 200 to 300 years. In a vegetable-feeding quadruped, says Mr. Buckland, the duration of the teeth offers a fair criterion by which to judge of the probable

extent of life, and we think that Sir Everard Home is the physiologist who has observed that the teeth of the deer and sheep are worn in much less than fifteen years; those of the ox tribe about twenty years; those in the horse in about forty or fifty years; while those of the elephant will last for a century. The longevity of the last mentioned animal must be, therefore, in all probability, very considerable, although falling far short of the ancient estimate.

RULES AND REGULATIONS for the Government of PLOTS, IN THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE, IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, made by the Commissioners under the Act 36 Victoria, chap. 51.

All rules and regulations heretofore made by any Pilotage authority for the County of Charlotte are hereby repealed.

I. There shall be one or more Pilot Boats owned by the Pilots of the County exclusively employed from the first day of April to the fifteenth day of December in each year in the business of piloting Said Boats to be fitted out in accordance with the law, to be not less than Ten Tons burthen and to be annually on or before the first day of May examined and approved by the Commissioner at St. Andrews or such persons as he may appoint. Said Boats if approved to be licensed by the Commissioner the owner paying for said license and examination Five Dollars each.

II. If at any time it be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that any boat licensed by them has become unfit for the business or that the owner fails to comply with the law in fitting out said boat, said license may be cancelled by the Commissioners; and any license so cancelled shall be delivered up to the Commissioner at St. Andrews under a Penalty of not less than Twenty nor more than Forty dollars.

III. No Pilot to be entitled to any fee or reward for piloting unless he resides in the County of Charlotte and shall be owner or part owner or produce a certificate from an owner that he has an interest or standing for one year in a licensed Pilot Boat owned in the County.

IV. No person not already licensed shall receive a license or be entitled to a Branch Pilot in the County of Charlotte unless he shall be twenty years of age, of good character and shall have served an indentured apprenticeship for the term of four years with a Branch Pilot in a licensed Pilot Boat owned in the County, and shall have made two voyages to Europe as an articulated seaman.

V. No Pilot shall, after the approval of these Regulations, receive any indentured apprentice except by consent of the Commissioners.

VI. No Pilot shall be entitled to fees if he himself or his boat is employed in the coasting trade or any other business than that of piloting in the County, from the first day of April to the fifteenth day of December.

VII. Any Pilot offering his services to any inland bound vessel liable to pay Pilotage from on board any licensed Pilot Boat owned in the County, on being refused employment shall be entitled to demand and recover the legal Pilotage notwithstanding such vessel shall have secured the services of a Pilot at some other Port outside the County, provided that no other Pilot shall have offered his services and demanded payment therefor, and provided that such services are so offered before any such vessel has entered the Tide Passage or abreast Clam Cove Head.

VIII. If any Pilot offer his services to any outward bound vessel, liable to pay Pilotage, after such vessel shall have cleared at the Custom House, no Pilot being on board or engaged to take out such vessel, such Pilot offering shall be entitled to demand and recover the legal rates of Pilotage for such vessel.

IX. All Pilots are required to obtain from the Commissioners immediately after the approval of these Regulations, and annually afterwards on or before the first day of April a Branch or Certificate, also a copy of these Regulations paying for said Certificate Five dollars and for said Regulations One dollar; and no such Branch or Certificate shall be issued unless shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the applicant is a resident of the County duly qualified, any Pilot taking charge of any vessel without such Branch or Certificate to pay a fine of not less than Twenty nor more than Forty dollars.

X. Any Pilot taking charge of any inland bound vessel shall exhibit his Branch and a copy of these Regulations to the master.

XI. Every Pilot licensed by the Commissioners shall monthly up to the first day of December in each year make return on oath before the Secretary or Commissioner at St. Andrews of the number of vessels Piloted by them, the Tonnage and description of vessels, draft of water, amount received for Pilotage and description of services performed, penalty for default not less than Ten dollars nor more than Forty dollars.

XII. Any licensed Pilot not complying with these Regulations or attempting to evade the sense, intent or meaning of any or either of them,

shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than Ten nor more than Forty dollars and shall be liable to suspension or dismissal at the discretion of the Commissioners.

XIII. On proof on oath to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that any Pilot licensed by them has been guilty of any improper conduct, drunkenness or wilful neglect of duty or that he is incapacitated by age or mental or bodily infirmity such Pilot shall be suspended or deprived of his license at the discretion of the Commissioner.

XIV. Any misunderstanding or differences arising between the Pilots or masters of vessels as to a correct construction of these Regulations shall be referred to the arbitration of the Secretary or Commissioners.

XV. All vessels brought into any Port or Harbour or loading place in the County of Charlotte or departing therefrom and liable by law to pay Pilotage, shall be chargeable with and pay the rates of Pilotage hereinafter named:

1. From St. Nicholas Islands, Cross Islands, Little River, South West Ledges of Grand Manan, Kents Island, North Island Bay, Moose River and Bairoy's Mistake, to St. Andrews, St. Stephens or any Harbour or loading place in the County of Charlotte (except Campbell or the Lines) Pilotage inwards or outwards \$2.25 per foot.

2. From North Head of Grand Manan, Beaver Harbour and West Quoddy Light house to any Port or Harbour in the County of Charlotte (except Campbell or the Lines) Pilotage inwards or outwards \$1.50 per foot.

3. From Head Harbour Light house to any Port or Harbour in the County of Charlotte (except Campbell or the Lines) Pilotage inwards or outwards \$1 per foot.

4. From or to Campbell or the Lines the Pilotage inwards or outwards to be 20c. per foot less than the above rates.

5. From Eastport or Green's Point to any Port or Harbour in the County of Charlotte, Pilotage inwards or outwards \$1 per foot.

6. From the first day of November to the first day of April inwards and outwards bound vessels to pay 20c. per foot over and above the rates above named.

7. Removing a vessel to or from St. Andrews Harbour to Ballast Ground, vessels from 80 Tons to under 300 Tons \$2.50. 300 Tons or upwards \$3.00.

8. Removing a vessel from one loading place or Harbour to any other loading place or Harbour inside St. Andrews Bay, vessels from 80 to 200 Tons \$1. Over 200 Tons to 300 Tons \$3. Over 300 to 400 Tons \$5. Exceeding 400 Tons \$8.

9. Removing a vessel from any Harbour or loading place outside St. Andrews Bay to any Harbour or loading place outside St. Andrews Bay and within the County of Charlotte—Pilotage inwards or outwards vessels of 80 Tons and under 200 Tons \$6. 200 Tons and under 300 Tons \$8. 300 Tons and under 400 Tons \$10. 400 Tons and upwards \$12.

XVI. Masters or Mates of British Registered Vessels holding Certificates and producing proof of qualification to the satisfaction of the Commissioners shall be entitled to a Branch or Certificate as Pilot for the vessel in which they may be then employed, on payment of a fee of Five dollars, such Certificate to be for one year only.

Dated at St. Andrews, the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

C. E. O'HATHWAY,
C. B. EATON,
SAMUEL JOHNSON,
Commissioners.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,
12th July, 1874.

The Rules and Regulations of which the foregoing is a copy were submitted to and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 16th day of June, 1874.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

The following beautiful experiment, described by Prof. Tyndall, shows how music may be transmitted by an ordinary wooden rod. In a room two floors beneath his lecture-room, there was a piano upon which an artist was playing, but the audience could not hear it. A rod of deal, with its lower end resting upon the sounding-board of the piano, extended upwards through the two floors; its upper end being exposed before the lecture-table. But still no sound was heard. A violin was then placed upon the end of the rod, which was thrown into resonance by the ascending thrills, and instantly the music of the piano was given out in the lecture-room. A gong and harp were substituted for the violin and with like result. The vibrations of the piano strings were communicated to the sounding-board; they traversed the long rod, were re-produced by the resonant bodies above, the air was carried into waves and the whole musical composition was delivered to the listening audience.

Out of one hundred men you run against, you will find thirty-five varying themselves into low spirits and indignation, about troubles that will never come.



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California Vinegar
Vegetable preparation
from the native herbs found
in the Sierra Nevada
California, the medicinal
properties are extracted therefrom
so of Alcohol. The question
asked, "What is the cause
of the disease?"
The answer is, that they remove
poison, and the patient recovers
They are the great blood
life-giving principle, a perfect
instructor of the system,
a history of the system has
been compounded possessing
a quality of Vinegar Bitters
sick of every disease man is
a gentle Purgative as
relieving Congestion of the
Liver and Visceral Organs,
etc.

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Wholesale and Retail, New York,
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can take these Bitters
directions, and remain long
their bones are not de-
teriorated, and remain long
wasted beyond repair.
Thousands proclaim VINEGAR
of wonderful efficacy that
the sinking system.
Remittent, and Intermittent,
which are so prevalent in the
great rivers throughout the
especially those of the Mis-
sissippi, Illinois, Tennessee,
Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Bra-
ve, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile,
Tombigbee, and many others,
& tributaries, throughout our
country during the summer and Au-
tumn months, and during seasons of
dew and dryness, are invariably
by extensive derangements of
the liver, and other abdominal
organs, and their treatment, a purgative,
is essential to their cure. These
are, essentially necessary,
stomach for the purpose equal
to any other medicine, and
as a remedy for the dark-colored
with which the bowels are
filled, and the general weakness
of the liver, and generally restor-
ing functions of the digestive

a or Indigestion, Headache,
Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness
Dizziness, Sour Eructations of
Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bil-
iousness of the Liver, Inflam-
mation of the Heart, Inflam-
mation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of
and a hundred other painful
the offspring of Dyspepsia.
ill produced by their general use
in a long and successful
of King's Evil, White Swell-
ing, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck,
ulcers, Inflammations, Indolent
Ulcers, Mercurial Affections, Old
Sores, as in all other constitu-
tions, Warts, Yaws, Breeches,
the great curative powers in
tincto and infusible cases.
Laminitis and Chronic
Gout, Rheumatism, Remittent
Fever, Diseases of the
Kidneys, and Bladder, these
are equal. Such Diseases are
of the Skin, Humors and
the skin of whatever name or
character they may be, and
in a short time by the use of
these Bitters.

and other Worms, Lunatic-
ism of so many thousands, are
destroyed and removed. No sym-
ptoms, no verminages, no aggrava-
tion from the system from worms
etc.

the Viscated Blood when
the impurities bursting through
Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores;
when you find it obstructed and
the veins; cleanse it when it is
impure, and the health of the system.

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