



Walker's California Bitters a purely vegetable preparation, from the native herbs found in the ranges of the Sierra Nevada of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom and concentrated in a palatable and healthful form.

will enjoy good health, let you use Bitters as a medicine, he will use alcoholic stimulants.

Dr. J. C. McLaughlin, San Francisco, California, writes: "I have used Walker's California Bitters for several years, and it has done me much good."

Thousands proclaim Bitters the most wonderful invigorant and the best of the system.

Remittent and Intermittent, which are so prevalent in the great rivers throughout the world, especially those of the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, James, and many others, are treated by Bitters.

of Indigestion, Headache, Stomachic, Colic, Tightness, Diarrhoea, Spasmodic, Flatulence, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Biliousness, Pain in the Region of the Liver, and other ailments, the offering of Bitters will prove a better guarantee of a long and healthy life.

of King's Evil, White Swell, Erysipelas, Stuffed Neck, Ulcers, Inflammation, Laid-out, Old Sores, Scald-head, Old Sores of the Skin, Sore Eyes, and in all other constitutions, WALKER'S CALIFORNIA BITTERS has great curative powers in its medicinal and intractable cases.

of Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Fever, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Bladder, these are equal. Such Diseases are cured by Bitters.

of Diseases.—Persons of delicate and feeble constitutions, and in the decline of life, are subject to the Bowels. To guard against a dose of WALKER'S CALIFORNIA BITTERS.

of Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Itch, Spots, Pimples, Psoriasis, Ringworms, Scald-head, Erysipelas, Itch, Scour, of the Skin, Humors, and all other ailments, the offering of Bitters will prove a better guarantee of a long and healthy life.

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## Poetry.

### THREE WORDS OF STRENGTH.

There are three lessons I would write—  
Three words as with a burning pen,  
In tracing of eternal light  
Upon the hearts of men.

Have hope. Though clouds environ now,  
And gladness hides her face in scorn,  
Put thou the shadow from thy brow—  
No night but hath its morn.

Have faith. Where'er thy bark is driven  
The calm'st of spirit, the tempest's mirth—  
Know this—God rules the host of heaven,  
The inhabitants of earth.

Have love. Not love alone for one,  
But man, as man, thy brothers call,  
And scatter, like the circling sun,  
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these lessons on thy soul—  
Hope, Faith and Love—and thou shalt find  
Strength when life's surges roudest tell,  
Lights when thou else wert blind.

### The Early Worm is Caught.

Poor foolish worm! if he had lain  
Saug in his earthly bed,  
That early food had never made  
A breakfast of his head.

At noon, no doubt, the bird had sought  
Some distant forest bough;  
And if the worm had slept till then,  
He might have lived till now.

Take warning, early risers, all,  
And heed the lesson taught,  
The worm that lies in bed is safe—  
The early worm is caught.

### A FARMER MAKES A FIRE NEAR HIS HOUSE.

TWO OF HIS CHILDREN BEKED.  
A sad and shocking accident occurred near  
Kingston, Ontario. On the night of the 28th  
May, a farmer living in Portland, built a fire  
outside of his house to keep away the mosquitoes.

During the hours of sleeping the fire  
spread and caught the building. One of his  
children, of whom there were seven, awoke to  
find the dwelling almost a mass of flames. He  
awakened his parents, and they were forced,  
almost before recovering their senses, to run a  
gambrel of fire and smoke. The parents saved  
themselves and five of the children, but were  
huffed in their efforts to secure the other two,  
though Mrs. Snider did not desert from her  
foots until she was severely burned. The house  
was soon converted into a bed of ashes, in which  
the charred remains of the children were found  
burnt out of all human appearance or shape.

The deceased were aged 5 and 8 years.

## VARIETIES.

Maps, globes and dials were first invented by  
Anaximander, in the sixth century before the  
Christian era. They were first brought into  
England by Bartholomew Columbus, in 1489.

Comedy and tragedy were first exhibited at  
Athens, 562 years B. C.  
Plays were first acted at Rome, 239 B. C.  
The first public library was founded at Athens  
528 B. C.

The first public library was founded at Rome,  
167 B. C.  
The first public library was founded at Alex-  
andria, 284 A. D.  
Paper was invented in China, 176 B. C.  
The Calendar was reformed by Julius Cæsar,  
45 B. C.

Insurance on ships and merchandise first  
made in A. D. 13.  
Saddles came into use in the fourth century.  
Horse-shoes made of iron were first made in  
A. D. 481.

Stirrups were not made till a century later.  
Manufacture of silk brought from India into  
Europe, 557 A. D.  
Stone buildings and glass introduced into  
England, 674 A. D.

Pens first made of quills, A. D. 635.  
Pleadings in courts of judicature introduced  
A. D. 878.  
Queen of the law room—the nurse.

The butcher's melody—"Meat me by  
moonlight again."  
Fact about the sex—Although a woman's  
age is undeniably her own, she never owns  
it.

What is that which lives in winter, dies in  
summer, and always grows with its  
roots upwards?—An icicle.  
"Make your home happy," said a club  
man to a friend, "even if it do so, you have  
a stay away from it, as I do."

## A RAFFLE FOR FREEDOM.

We translate from a German sketch of  
American travel the subjoined account of  
an incident alleged to have occurred on a  
Mississippi steambot a short time before  
the war.

"I ascended the Mississippi," says the  
writer, "on a steamer on board of which  
were Judge J.—and General K.—of  
Pennsylvania, with both of whom I was  
slightly acquainted.

"A hard set, these Natchezmen," said  
the captain, who met us on the cabin-stairs.  
"There's some of them down in the saloon  
playing a high game. How men could be  
such fools, I could never see!"

"Let's go down and look on awhile,"  
suggested the judge.  
In the saloon we found four men seated  
at a table, around which a crowd of spec-  
tators were gathered. The four men were  
the "heavy players."

"The game was poker, and the money  
changed hands rapidly. We had not been  
looking on long, when one of the players,  
a middle-aged man, who I learned was a  
cotton planter, bet his last dollar against  
the hand of his antagonist. The latter  
showed four kings, while he had only four  
queens. He was "cleaned out," and rose  
as though he was going to leave the table.

"Are you broke, colonel?" asked one of  
the men.  
"Dead," was the laconic reply.  
"Never mind, I'll lend you."  
"No; I can make a raise, I reckon.—  
Here, Pomp!"

"Bring that girl and her youngster here  
that I brought in Natchez.—Wait a few  
minutes gentlemen. I'll raise some money."  
The old negro went on his errand and  
soon returned with the girl and her young-  
ster. The "girl" proved to be a stately  
mulatto woman about 35 years old. Her  
"youngster" was a fine intelligent looking  
boy eleven or twelve years old, whose com-  
plexion showed him to be much more al-  
lied to the white race than to the black.

"Here, gentlemen," said the planter, as  
they entered, "you see this girl and her  
boy—two as fine niggers as you can find  
anywhere. I paid eight hundred dollars  
for them yesterday in Natchez. Who will  
give me six hundred for them?"

"Will you sell them separate?" asked  
some one.  
"No, can't do it; I promised not to. The  
girl swears she'll take her life if she's sepa-  
rated from her boy, and her old master  
said he was sure she'd keep her word.  
But don't you see that the girl is worth  
more than I ask for both of them? Come,  
who'll give me six hundred for both?"

The planter waited for a moment for a  
reply, and then said:  
"Well, I must have some money. Come  
what say you to a raffle—thirty chances at  
twenty dollars a chance? Out with your  
cash gentlemen. The first on the list has  
the first throw!"

This proposition created a decided stir  
among all present. The three players at  
the table led off by taking three chances  
each. Their example was followed by the  
spectators, and twenty chances were taken  
as rapidly as the planter could write down  
the names and take the money. Then there  
was a slight pause. The planter himself  
now took two chances, and he was follow-  
ed by his three fellow-players, who each  
took one chance more. Finally, three more  
chances were taken by the spectators, when  
the planter cried out:  
"Two chances still, gentlemen! Who  
will have them?"

"General K.—Whispered something  
in Judge J.—'s ear, and then went to the  
table and laid two ten dollar gold pieces on  
it.

"Name, sir, please."  
"Never mind the name. Put it down for  
the woman—"

"Oh—what! for the girl herself?"  
"Yes, certainly; let's give her a chance."  
"All right? one for Ninette. And  
now—"

"That's for the boy," said Judge J.—

quietly, as he laid down twenty dollars on  
the table.  
"Good! bravo! bravo!" cried the planter  
and several of the by-standers.

"One for Tommy, which makes the  
thirty. Now, gentlemen let's see whom  
the dice favors."

The dice were brought and the throwing  
began. Each chance entitled the holder to  
three throws.

"Twenty-six was the highest throw un-  
till the holder of the eleventh chance threw  
He scored forty two. Then a less number  
was thrown, until number twenty-one  
scored forty-nine.

Again, and again the dice rattled in the  
box, until it came to number twenty-nine.  
"Come, Ninette—its your turn now."  
As the poor woman came forward, her  
hands crossed and pressed convulsively a-  
gainst her breast, it was truly painful to  
witness her agitation.

"Won't the gentlemen that took the  
chance for me please throw?" she asked in  
a low tremulous tone.

"No, let your boy throw" replied the  
general, "perhaps he would have more luck  
than I."

"Come Tom," said the planter.  
Tom came forward and picked up the  
box. The woman pressed her lips closely  
together and clasped her hands as if in  
prayer. The boy trembled like an aspen  
leaf, but shook the dice, and threw—three!

For a moment he stared at the dice as  
though he could not believe his eyes, then  
he put down the box and stepped back pale  
and dejected.

"Come, Tommy, throw again urged the  
planter.  
Tom came forward and picked up the  
box. The woman pressed her lips closely  
together and clasped her hands as if in  
prayer. The boy trembled like an aspen  
leaf, but shook the dice, and threw—three!

"Certainly," said Judge J.—, that one  
was your mother's. Now throw for your-  
self, on the chance I gave you. Have a  
stout heart, my boy, and may Heaven smile  
on you!"

Again the boy returned to the table and  
took up the box. He pressed his lips to-  
gether and did his best to control his trem-  
bling. Not a sound was to be heard in the  
saloon till the rattle of the dice. For a  
moment every man seemed to hold his  
breath.

He threw.  
"Two fives and a six—sixteen!" said the  
planter, putting down the number, while a  
murmur of satisfaction ran through the  
crowd.

One of the by-standers gathered up the  
dice and put them in the box, and the boy  
threw again.

"Two sixes and a five—seventeen!"  
The excitement now knew no bounds,  
and the "bravos" resounded on every  
hand. The boy as he took up the box to  
throw for the third and last time, was as  
nearly colorless as it was possible for him  
to be with his yellow skin.

Out rilled the dice, and up came three  
sixes, which made fifty-one!

"Tommy, my boy, I congratulate you!"  
cried the planter. "You are your own  
and your mother's master!—Fill up the neces-  
sary papers, captain, and I will sign them.  
These gentlemen will be the witnesses!"

I will not attempt to describe the scene  
that followed. In the general satisfaction  
one of the roughest looking men in the  
crowd proposed a subscription for the freed  
negroes. The proposition was received  
with such favor that in less than five min-  
utes fifty dollars were collected.

Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, ab-  
horred smoking. His Quaker council one  
day, observing him approach, laid down  
their pipes. "I am glad to see," said Penn  
"you are ashamed of that vile habit." "Not  
at all," observed a principal Friend, "we  
only laid them down lest we should offend  
a weaker brother."

Pat Maginnis has a very stubborn mule,  
which he calls "Old Musket". On being  
asked why he gave the mule that name, he  
said "because the stubborn beast won't go  
off without a kick."

## GIANTS IN OLDEN TIMES.

The giant exhibited at Rome in 1830  
measured nearly eighteen feet.

Gorapius saw a girl that was ten feet  
high.  
The giant Galaba, brought from Arabia  
to Rome, under Claudius Cæsar, was ten  
feet high.

Fannus, who lived in the time of En-  
gels, 11, measured eleven and a half feet.  
The Chevalier Serog, in his voyage to the  
Peak Teneriffe, found in one of the caverns  
of that mountain the head of the Gunicli,  
who had sixty teeth, and was not less than  
fifteen feet high.

The giant Faragus, slain by Orlando, ne-  
phew of Charlemagne, was twenty-eight  
feet high.

In 1628, near castle in Danphine, a tomb  
was found thirty feet long, sixteen wide,  
and eight feet high, on which were cut in  
grey stone these words: "Kentochus  
Rex." The skeleton was found entire,  
twenty-five feet and a fourth long, ten feet  
across the shoulders, and five feet from the  
breast-bone to the back.

In 1814, near St. Gernad, was found the  
tomb of the giant Insolent, who was not  
less than thirty feet high.

In 1590, near Rome was found a skele-  
ton whose skull held a bushel of corn, and  
who was nineteen feet high.

The giant Racart was twenty-two feet  
high; his thigh bones were found in 1703,  
near the river Moderi.

Near Palermo, in Sicily, in 1516, was  
found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet  
high; and in 1559 another forty-four feet  
high.

Near Magrino, in Sicily, in 1816, was  
found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet  
high; the head was the size of a hog's head,  
and each of his teeth weighed five ounces.

We have no doubt that there were "giants  
in those days," and the past, perhaps, was  
more prolific in producing them than the  
present. But the history of giants during  
the olden time was not more remarkable  
than that of dwarfs, some of whom were  
even smaller than the Thumbs and Nuts  
of our own time.

THE COUNTRY EDITOR.—You see him on  
the street while he rambles from point to  
point, and you regard him as one without  
money or brains. He reads the signs and  
peers in at every shop window with the  
unsophisticated eye of verdant youth; but  
beneath his greenness is a dignity that  
smacks of dignity. He may look like some  
belated straggler from a flock of sheep, but  
upon his broad generous shoulder has land-  
ed many an obscure individual into the  
halls of legislation and Congress. It was  
his ink-soiled fingers that placed in solemn  
lines the type that recounted his virtues,  
and sent forth to the world his fitness and  
qualification for office within the gift of  
the people, and yet the poor medium by  
which his ambition found strength and his  
inspiration success, receives only thanks  
and oft-times not that much reward.

We love to shake the hand of a country  
editor. We find in him the true working  
man of the land. He works not only with  
his hands but with his brains. Under his  
magic work towns grow into cities, black-  
smith's shops grow into foundries and the  
little bunch of cottages as transformed  
into palatial mansions. These changing  
scenes go on, and yet the country editor  
toils on as he did when his village was in  
its infancy. There is no reward for his  
work other than the satisfaction of know-  
ing that he and he alone wrought the glo-  
rious improvement.

Few know the trials and troubles of a  
country editor. He lives, like the preach-  
er, upon the charities of his patrons. One  
day he may revel in the luxuriance of a  
load of wood, and the next day shiver in  
the absence of 1904. He toils on, never-  
theless. He goes on building his to un-  
electing ungrateful aspirants to office, and  
gives each and every citizen a shove up  
the hill of life, down which he is allowed to  
tumble.

## Geese Full of Fun.

A goose has perhaps the keenest appre-  
ciation of humor of any animal, unless it  
be his own arch enemy, the fox. The writ-  
ter once saw in a little grassy paddock  
some eight or ten fat and healthy pigs and  
a score of geese. From this paddock a nar-  
row, open gate gave entrance into the farm  
yard, and as evening drew on, the geese  
ranged themselves in a row near this Ther-  
mopyla. Obviously, supper-time was ap-  
proaching, and the pigs wished to return  
home to their troughs. Equally clear the  
geese had given each other the word not to  
let them pass through the gate which they  
guarded without paying toll. First there  
came up a jolly, good humoured little pig  
who trotted cheerfully along with a con-  
science which ought to have disarmed criti-  
cism, till he came among the geese. Then  
with a cackle and a scream, every neck was  
stretched to get a bite at him, and squall-  
ing and yelling the poor little porker ran  
the gauntlet. The same fate befel six or  
seven more of his brethren in succession,  
each betraying increased trepidation as he  
approached the fatal pass, and made a bolt  
through *corps de garde* of geese, whose chat-  
tering and screeches of delight were almost  
indistinguishable from human laughter.  
At last the biggest pig of the party brought  
up the rear. He was a pink-fleshed, clean  
young fellow with fat limbs and sides, and  
his ears were cocked, and his tail sharply  
twisted in the intelligent wide awake man-  
ner which so completely distinguished the  
intellectual pig from the mere swine mul-  
titude. With a loud grunt of defiance this  
brave pig charged through the flock of geese  
and had actually almost gained the gate  
when a large grey goose made one grab at  
his fat ham, caught up the skin in a bunch,  
and gave it a tremendous pinch with her  
red beak. Needless to say the air went  
with a squeal of agony of the injured pig  
and the ecstatic screams of the flock of geese  
in chorus. From the order in which the  
transaction took place we derived the im-  
pression that a similar game of prisoner's  
base probably formed the entertainment of  
the geese every evening.

## A Speaking Telephone in New York

Professor A. Graham Bell has recently  
completed a series of three lectures, in  
which he introduced his speaking telephone  
to New York audiences. There can be no  
question but that the instrument is a most  
wonderful invention. Without the aid of  
any battery, using only the current induc-  
ed in the circuit by its permanent magnet  
the telephone on the occasion of the last  
lecture transmitted musical sounds and  
speech from Yonkers to New York, a dis-  
tance of 26 miles. With the battery attach-  
ed, melodies and chords played on a small  
organ at Yonkers were distinguishable  
throughout the large hall where the lec-  
ture took place. It is a most bewildering  
sensation to hear a song faintly emitted  
first from a box on the stage, then from an-  
other suspended overhead, and finally  
from a third across the room, as the tele-  
phone to an ether.

Professor Bell prefaced the exhibition of  
his instrument with a brief account of the  
principles on which it is based, and gave  
an interesting statement of the investiga-  
tions leading to its invention.

In Australia cattle are far in excess of the  
demand, and will not be sold for more than  
can be realized from their hides, tallow,  
horns &c, for exportation. The flesh is al-  
most valueless. An immense establishment  
has been started there for boiling the meat  
into condensed soup or extract. The meat  
cut into large chunks is enclosed in an en-  
ormous tight cylinder capable of holding  
fifty half-cents at a time, and steamed for  
seven hours. The tallow is then skimmed  
off, and the meat more pulp, is further soli-  
dified and canned for exportation. A half-  
bock makes about twenty pounds of ex-  
tract, as to the nutritious quality of which  
there is a wide difference of opinion.