BITTERS
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
CALIFORNIA
BITTERS.
California Vinegar
Vegetable preparation,
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ONALD & CO.,
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DONALD & CO.,
Agents, San Francisco, California,
and Charlton Sts., New York.
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The St. Andrews Standard.

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Poetry.

We copy the following touchingly beautiful lines from the Maritime Monthly.

Anither's Awa.

BY REV W. P. BREGG.

My mither, puir body, her hairt it was sair,
For the sad, dreary thocht, she might see me nae mair,
Had filled her whole soul; and the tears doon did fa',
As she uttered these words, 'Anither's awa.'

It's twa years or sae since I've seen her auld face;
But oft in my day-dreams she comes to my place;
And my hairt it grows fu' as I think o' us twa
Embracing each ither; Anither's awa.

The seas row atween us; but naething that's here,
Can loosen the ties that bind us sae dear;
And often I've thocht it was guid for us a',
These words yince were uttered, Anither's awa.

For, mither, dear mither, I thankfully see
'Twas God's ain kind grace that brocht tears to your e'e;
For, though seas row atween us, I'm nearer you a'
Than when you said, sobbin', Anither's awa.

Your true hairt devotion and kindness tae me,
That then were not noticed—or only a wee,
Tak' now due proportions,—are twice mair than a'
This world's richest treasures: Anither's awa.

And not only that; but the fact o' itsel',
That we yince weren sae patient, has wrocht like a spell;
And I'm nearer the Jesus, and nearer tae a'
My brithers on earth, since Anither's awa.

It may be that yet we will meet ither here;
But if t's not sae granted, we need never fear;
For we'll meet no abuin, whar there's nothing ava
Tae mak' us say, sadly, Anither's ava.

Sae, then, we'll work trusting firm in His grace,
Wha's blessed us sae far wi' the licht o' His face;
And there's naething that's ill shall e'er us bela':
Sae, lly she be and glad though Anither's awa.

Facts about the Bible.

A prisoner condemned to solitary confinement, obtained a copy of the Bible, and, by three years careful study, obtained the following facts.

The Bible contains 3,586,489 letters, 773,692 words, 31,175 verses, 1,189 chapters, and 66 books. The word and occurs 46,277 times.

The word Lord occurs 1,855 times. The word Reverend occurs but once, which is in the 9th verse of the 111th Psalm. The middle verse is the 8th verse of the 118th Psalm. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet except the letter J. The finest chapter to read is the 26th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The 19th chapter of 11 Kings, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The longest verse is the 9th verse of the 18th chapter of Esther. The shortest verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of St. John. The 8th, 12th, 21st and 31st verses of the 108th Psalm are alike. Each verse 136th Psalm end alike.

Poisons and their Antidotes.

BY G. J. ROCKWELL, A. B.

Fatal results of poisoning are most frequently occasioned by delay in applying, or by ignorance of, the antidote. The following is a list of the antidotes of the common poisons, and I suggest that chemists, dyers, druggists and others who are brought daily in contact with poisonous substances, post this list in some conspicuous place in their laboratories.

For alkaloids, such as morphine, quinine, etc: Emetics and the stomach pump must be relied upon rather than chemical agents. Astringent liquids may be administered, such as tannic acid, which precipitates many of the alkaloids from their aqueous solution, absorption of the poison being thus retarded.

For antimony (tartar emetic, etc): Any form of tannic acid may be administered (infusion of tea, nutgalls, cinchona, and oak bark, or astringent solutions of tinctures), an insoluble tannate of antimony being formed. The stomach pump must be also applied as speedily as possible.

For arsenic (Paris green, etc.): Recently precipitated moist ferric hydrate, best administered in the form of a mixture of a solution of perchloride of iron with carbonate of soda. Emetics should be also given, and the stomach pump appplied.

For copper (verdigris, etc): For an antidote, administer iron filings, also white of an egg (albumen), which forms with copper a compound insoluble in water. Apply the stomach pump.

For hydrocyanic acid (cyanide of potassium, etc.): A mixture of green sulphate of iron, solution of perchloride of iron, and either magnesia or carbonate of soda, is the recognized antidote in cases of poisoning with prussic acid. Inhalation of ammonia is also advised.

For lead: Administer a solution of Epsom salts or alum, and induce vomiting.

For mercury (corrosive sublimate, etc.): Swallow the whites of several eggs. Albumen gives a white precipitate with salts of mercury, which is insoluble in the juices of the stomach.

For oxalic acid: In cases of poisoning with oxalic acid or salts of sorrel, chalk and water may be administered as a chemical antidote, with the view of producing the insoluble oxalate of lime. Emetics should also be applied.

For tin: In cases of poisoning by tin salts (dyer's tin liquor), solution of carbonate of ammonia should be given. White of egg is also to form an insoluble precipitate with compounds of tin. Vomiting should also be speedily induced.

For zinc: Large doses of zinc, fortunately, act as powerful emetics. If vomiting has not occurred or has taken place apparently to an insufficient extent, a solution of carbonate of soda (common washing soda), immediately followed by white of eggs and demulcents, may be administered.

THE QUEEN AND HER SCOTTISH GUEST.

BY FANNIE ROPER FLUDGE.

Among the memories of pleasant hours spent in England and dear old Scotland I recall the following related to me with great gusto by a Highland gentleman who was cognizant of the facts. On the occasion of the Queen's earliest visit to Scotland she was holding her first "drawing-room" in Edinburgh. Everybody wanted to see the youthful and popular sovereign of course; and equally, of course, everybody could not be admitted. So cards were sent out to as many as could be conveniently accommodated—many probably who had never before been invited to the presence of royalty and who had scarcely anticipated such an honor,—for the gentle, womanly queen was very gracious, and quite willing to sacrifice something of courtly etiquette in order the more fully to enthrone herself in the loyal hearts of her Scottish subjects, well aware that once gained they were gained for ever. For a Caledonian's friendship stands as fast as the sturdy base of his own Ben Nevis.

A Highland dame of about seventy, having heard of the young queen's intended visit to Scotland, had travelled more than a hundred miles to obtain a glimpse of her esteemed sovereign's form and features. All she hoped for was to be permitted, for just once in her lifetime, to stand at the door of "the great house" and herself unseen, look in the gentle face, and carry away with her to the humble home in her native hills the memory of how a real queen looked, and spoke, and acted. It was for this she had made on foot that weary journey; for this alone she had been for many days domiciled in the tiny cabin of a Highland friend, whose narrow quarters seemed, without her presence, full almost to repletion. For this one brief glimpse of royalty she had longed and waited, hoped and dreamed, and now should she be discouraged because the way was not quite clear, and go back to her lowly home among the hills, and even die without ever seeing her bonny queen? Nay, nay? she would try, though everybody said it was impossible.

So, late in the evening, keeping her own counsel, the Highland dame stole out alone, and, hurriedly traversing the crowded streets, presented herself, in her peasant's garb, at the castle gate. Through this she managed to pass unnoticed amid a crowd of invited guests; but on reaching the door of the first antechamber she was rudely challenged by the ushers and guards, and bidden to go home, or to a darker region if she preferred, while the churlish officials told her tauntingly that Her Majesty did "not receive visitors in Highland court dress." Nothing daunted, the sturdy old Scotswoman stepped aside, determining to bide her time, and, with genuine Scottish persistency, resolving "to see her blessed majesty, or die trying," as she said afterward when recounting her adventures to "Cousin Kenneth and his laurns," who could scarcely believe that she had really seen the Queen.

Keeping quietly out of the way of uniformed upstarts who had so mocked and taunted her shabby garb till they were more at leisure, she at length strolled up to where they were standing, admired their gay dress, and complimented their good looks. This smooth talk, even from an old woman, gratified their vanity and induced them to consent that she should, at her own risk, go as far as the door of the reception room and try, from there, to catch a passing glimpse of Her Majesty, without being herself seen.

"But how is the Queen dressed, and how am I to distinguish her among the crowd of fine ladies?" asked the old woman, turning back disheartened after the first sight of the bewildering scene met her astonished gaze. "They maun be a' queens; I dinna ken which waur the bonnie̶st among them a'."

The ushers, so accustomed to the splendor of court costumes, did not remember what Her Majesty wore on this occasion; but one finally said: "I have no doubt she is the most plainly dressed lady in the room, and I know she wears on her head no other ornament than her own beautiful, blonde hair, with the addition of a single, half opened rosebud."

Thus guided in her researches, the old lady returned to the drawing room door, and, crouching down just outside, leaned her elbows on the sill and peered curiously into the brilliant throng. For a long time she sought vainly among such an array of jewels and satins, laces and flowers, for one "simply dressed lady, with only a rosebud in her hair." But, after a while, sundry movements among the vast assemblage opened an avenue directly in front of Her Majesty, and lo! there stood revealed to the enraptured gaze of our Highland visitor the petite figure of the young queen, robed in dainty garb of satin and lace, with a single fragrant rosebud nestling lovingly among the wavy masses of her luxuriant hair. Such a united tribute of success was too much for the equanimity of the excited Highlander, and, utterly oblivious both of her own rather doubtful position and the oft repeated charges of the ushers not to allow herself to be either seen or heard, she exclaimed rapturously, at the same time devoutly clasping her hands in extremest devotion, "There she be; I've seen her! I've seen her! God bless her bonnie majesty! Now auld Jennie McDougald can e'en gang hame and die in peace."

A sixty four pounder sent suddenly whizzing through that courtly assembly could scarcely have produced a more startling effect than did this outburst of a loving and grateful heart. But, while lords and ladies stood spell bound, and indignant officers rushed to the rescue the young queen, with the genuine kindness of heart and ready comprehension of the situation that so peculiarly characterizes her noble ancestors, stepped quietly forward, gave her hand to the now thoroughly frightened visitor, and, having assisted her to rise, led her to her own sofa, and seated herself beside her guest. Then gracefully waving off the lords and ladies whose presence would have been only embarrassing to the unaccustomed visitor, the gentle queen devoted herself for something like an hour to the entertainment of the Scotian; asking and answering questions, and chatting with the old lady with unaffected grace and simplicity. Then she led her visitor to the door, and saw the Highlander depart, the very happiest woman in the kingdom. The youthful sovereign lingered a moment at the door, and when she resumed her seat the rose no longer nestled among the beautiful hair; but had we been a clairvoyant we should have seen it folded caressingly between a pair of withered hands, and pressed lovingly to a warm, yearning heart, every throb of which was in loyalty to her noble young sovereign.

About noon the next day Queen Victoria might have been seen sitting on a low stool in front of a fire that blazed on the hearth of a cotter's lowly cabin, full two miles from Edinburgh Castle. It was here the old Scots woman was lodging, and Her Britannic Majesty did not seem to feel at all out of place as she sat sipping, with evident enjoyment, oatmeal porridge from such a wooden bowl as those in general use among the Scotch peasantry, while on her lap rested a wooden platter piled with oaten cakes; and she was waited on by the same withered hands that a few hours before had so lovingly clasped the half open rosebud. Which was the happier of the two it would be difficult to say.

It was such acts of considerate kindness to all with whom she came in contact—the poor and lowly as well as the lofty and grand—that England's model queen so early enthroned herself in the hearts of her people; and from prince to peasant, wherever the tourist goes, all tell him proudly, and lovingly, too, that while many women have done virtuously, their own pure, gentle, womanly queen excels them all.—Christian Weekly.

MARY'S LITTLE LAMB.—Mary possessed a diminutive sheep, Whose external covering was as devoid of color as the congealed aureole fluid which occasionally presents insurmountable barriers to railroad travel on the Sierras; And everywhere that Mary peregrinated the juvenile Southdown was certain to get up and get right after her. It tagged her to the alphabet dispensary one day, Which was in contravention of established usage; It caused the other youthful students to cachinnate and skyrocket to perceive an adolescent mutton in an edifice devoted to the dissemination of knowledge. And so the preceptor ejected him from the interior. And he continued to roam in the immediate vicinity, and remained in the neighborhood until Mary once more became visible. "What cause the juvenile sheep to hanker after Mary so?" queried the inquisitive children of their tutor. "Why, Mary bestows much affection upon the little animal, to which the wind is tempered when shorn, you must be aware," the preceptor with alacrity responded.

—A French Custom House officer, possessed of an inquiring turn of mind, noticed the arrival of a large herd of rocking horses, thought he would see what those animals lived on. He opened several, and found their little stomachs full of cigars.

ANOTHER BALLOON EXPEDITION.—The failure of all North Pole expeditions to discover the secret of the Arctic regions has stimulated the Aeronautic Society of Paris to attempt an Arctic balloon voyage. Extravagant as it may appear, it is not more extravagant than Prof. Wise's project of crossing the Atlantic Ocean in a balloon. One advantage of an aerial North Pole voyage is the temperature of the Arctic regions prevents the escape of gas from the balloon to such a degree that it is supposed to be quite feasible to construct a balloon which will last a three month's voyage. Another advantage is the absence of darkness in the Northern regions. If the ballon leaves in the summer time, the sun will illumine the heavens during the whole trip. Then again, the permanency of the direction of the winds around the region of the North Pole would be another point in favor of the trip to the North Pole over that across the Atlantic. The size of the proposed balloon is fixed at about 18,000 cubic metres. It is calculated to carry ten men, three months provisions, apart from the ballast, a number of instruments, an anchor, and a dragging rope, which will touch the ground should the baloon sink too near the earth. An ingenious arrangement has also been made to prevent the balloon from rising higher than 300 metres or 2,500 feet. The boat of the balloon is to be lined with sheep-skins and heated with lamps, so that even if the temperature should fall to 32 degrees below zero outside, it will be 5 degrees above zero inside. A vessel is to carry the men, the balloon, and the ingredients for the manufacture of the necessary amount of gas to about the seventeenth degree of latitude. This will leave a trip of about 300 miles to the North Pole for the balloon to accomplish; and the voyage there and back could be made within twenty days. Everything, however, is to be prepared for a full three months' trip. The enterprise is exciting unusual interest amongst the scientific men of Europe, and is, indeed, one of the most wonderful schemes ever conceived by the human mind.

A clerk, in a city bookstore, thinking to annoy a Quaker customer who looked as though he was fresh from the country, handed him a volume, saying:

"Here is an excellent essay on the rearing of calves."

"Thee had better present it to thy mother, young man," was the retort of the Quaker.

Some young men in Green Bay presented a preacher with a horse and received his heartfelt thanks. Two days after the presentation the horse was taken away by the farmer from whom it had been stolen.

A Brooklyn man who sat down to meditate in his sweetheart's lap, had occasion to caution her about looping up her skirts with pins. He found that the consequences had a tendency to disturb his mental poise.

The Savannah "News" says a negro was buried alive in a well at Butler recently. His friends dug down to him in about for hours, and found him alive and well. He said that he never wanted to sneeze so dat in his life, but was afraid he would jar down some more dirt.

North Adams has a tailor long known for his keen, pungent wit. Not long since a well-known clergyman called at his shop with a pair of pantaloons, and asked him if they could be repaired. The knight of the shears unrolled them, held them up in a most artistic manner, carefully examined them, and replied, "Yes, yes; the knees are the best part of them." The reverend gentleman saw the joke, smiled blandly and gracefully bowed himself out.

A clerk who had a mind for logic, applied it to a farmer with advantage, thus:

Farmer—"Got any cow-bells?"

Clerk—"Yes; step this way."

Farmer—"Those are too small; haven't you any larger?"

Clerk—"No, sir; the large ones are all sold."

Rusticus started off and got as far as the door, when the clerk called him back.

"Look here, stranger; take one of these small bells for your cow, and you won't have half the trouble in finding her; for when you hear her bell, you will know that she can't be far off."

The logic was irresistible, and the farmer bought the bell.

Said Lord John Russell to Hume, at a social dinner. "What do you consider the object of legislation?" "The greatest good to the greatest number." "What do you consider the greatest number?" continued his lordship. "Number one, my lord," was the commoner's prompt reply.

THE BRITISH REVENUES.—The British revenues are still increasing. The receipts for the first eleven months of the financial year are £70,464,996, being £326 230 more than those of the same period last year.

Detecting an Imposter.

While attending college our friend Anderson filled up his vacation with school-teaching, finding opportunity to keep the late summer term of the village school in Waterford. Things went on swimmingly. The location was pleasant; the scholars were good-natured; and the pay was fair. At length, however, there came a hitch. One bright, balmy morning the scholars found written upon the door of the school house, in plain characters—"NO SKULE TO DA." The spelling was faulty, but the information conveyed was cheering, and away went the jubilant youngsters over the hills for a day's sport.

On the following morning the teacher entered the school-room with a portentous frown upon his brown. The notice of the previous day, under cover of which more than half of his school had strayed away, had been the work of an impostor. And how was the impostor to be detected? A scrutiny of the sober, guileless faces before him satisfied Anderson that ordinary inquiries would effect nothing. Gradually the frown disappeared, and he went on with the usual exercises as though nothing had happened out of the way. Toward the close of the afternoon session he bade the scholars put away their books, and take their slates. He would exercise them in writing sentences. Several simple sentences were given out, and written down. Finally he gave them to write: "Good boys love their school." When this had been written, the teacher proceeded to examine the slates. About a dozen of the tow headed urchins had submitted the result of their efforts, and had had their bad spelling corrected. Next came Peter Mackwash, a lad of twelve years, sturdy and rugged. His spelling was excellent. It met the case in hand exactly. He had spelled school—"S-K-U-L-E." Peter could not deny the charge thus cunningly fastened upon him. He was the impostor. And as a reward for his caligraphic effort upon the school house door he had a nice new birchen rod expended upon his back.

How Birds learn to Sing and Build.

What is instinct? It is the "faculty of performing complex acts absolutely without instruction or previously acquired knowledge." Instinct, then, would enable animals to perform spontaneously, acts which, in the case of man, presuppose ratiocination, or a logical train of thought. But, when we test the observed facts which are usually put forward to prove the power of instinct, it is found that they seldom conclusive. It was on such such grounds that the songs of birds were taken to be innate, albeit a very ready experiment would have shown that they result from the education they receive. During the last century Barrington brought up linnets, taken from the nest, in the company of larks of superior varieties, and found that every one of the linnets adopted completely the song of the master set over him, so that now these linnets—larks by naturalization—form a company apart when placed among birds of their own species. Even the nightingale, whose native song is so sweet, exhibits, under domestication, a considerable readiness to imitate other singing birds. The song of the bird is, therefore, determined by its education, and the same thing must be true as to nest building. A bird brought up in a cage does not construct the nest peculiar to its species. In vain will you supply all the necessary materials; the birds will employ them without skill, and will oftentimes even renounce all purpose of building anything like a nest. Does not this well-known fact prove that, instead of being guided by instinct, the bird learns how to construct his nest, just as a man learns how to build a house?—[Popular Science Monthly.

TOO LATE.—A couple were arranging terms for a separation, to avoid the scandal of a judicial divorce, and a friend had been employed by the husband to negotiate the interest. The latest mission was in reference to a valuable ring given to the wife before marriage by the husband. For this he would make a certain much desired concession. The friend made the demand.

"What!" said the indignant wife, "do you venture to charge yourself with such a mission to me? Can you believe that I could tear myself from a gift which alone recalls me to the days when my husband loved me? No! this ring is my only souvenir of happiness forever departed! 'Tis all!—and here she wept—"that I now possess of a once fond husband!"

The friend, however, insisted. The lady supplicated, grew obstinate, grew desperate, threatened to submit to a public divorce as a lesser evil than parting with the cherished ring, and at last confessed that she had sold it six months before.

—An old man at Plainfield, Ct., earnest in his advocacy of the cause of linguistic lore, burst forth at a recent school meeting with: "Feller citizens we ought to purchase a new dissontary for this skule room, for even I don't fully understand the dassignification of words!"

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