



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION,
acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be
the most reliable Preparation ever introduced
for the relief and cure of all
LUNG COMPLAINTS.

its well known remedy is offered to the public, and
by the experience of over forty years; and when
used in season, seldom fails to effect a speedy
cure of
Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Inflammation,
Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Soreness,
Soreness in the Chest and Throat,
Bleeding at the Lungs,
Liver Complaints, &c.

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS
indicated many physicians of high standing to employ
in their practice, some of whom advise us of the fact
that their own signatures. We have space only for the
names of a few of these—

ALEX. HATCH, M.D. A. J. GIBBS, M.D.
E. BOWEN, M.D. W. H. WARD, M.D.
W. A. DUFF, M.D. W. H. LECHE, M.D.
F. FLEMING, M.D. A. BELLMAN, M.D.
NATHAN PALMER, M.D. D. D. MARTIN, M.D.
H. G. EARDLEY, M.D. W. A. NEWBY, M.D.
BRADFORD KERRY, M.D. A. H. McANAN, M.D.
BENJAMIN TEACHER, M.D. S. H. FLETCHER, M.D.

Such testimony
CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.
From the mass of evidence in our possession we select
the following—

From L. J. RACINE, Esq.,
of La Motte, Montreal. "Having experienced the
most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's
Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the
most confident belief in its efficacy. For nine
months I was most cruelly afflicted with a severe
cough, which did not leave me, summer or winter. The
symptoms increased alarmingly, and as reduced weight
that I could walk but a few steps without feeling
exhausted. I was at last induced to try a bottle of
this Balsam, from which I found immediate relief,
and after having used four bottles I was completely
restored to health. I have used the Balsam in my
family, and administered to my children, with the
most beneficial results. I am sure that such a
remedy has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the
most perfect ever offered."

A CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.
ST. JACQUES, C.E., Aug. 21, 1885.
Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & SON,
Coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, and all
other affections of the throat and lungs, are cured
by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Do not let your child suffer, but get a bottle of
this Balsam at once. In three hours after she had
commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in
less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well.
I have used this Balsam in my family, and administered
to my children, with the most beneficial results. I
am sure that such a remedy has only to be tried to
be acknowledged as the most perfect ever offered.
Yours truly,
L. J. RACINE, Esq.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Singers,
and all those who are called upon to perform
the duties of the vocal organs, will find this Balsam
which will effectively and instantaneously relieve their
difficulties. This Balsam, unlike most others, is
entirely pure, and contains no alcohol.

PLEASANT TO TASTE.
A small quantity allowed to pass over the inflamed
part at once removes the difficulty.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.
Remember, they imitate in name only, without possessing
the virtues. Buy only genuine "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry"
on the wrapper.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
IS PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SON,
25 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.
And is for sale by all Druggists.



GRACE'S SALVE
This Salve is a vegetable preparation, discovered by
the 17th century, by Dr. Wm. Grace, surgeon in King
James' army. It is a simple, but a powerful, and
most efficacious remedy for all the diseases of the
skin, and the most reliable of all remedies.
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remedy for all the diseases of the skin, and the most
reliable of all remedies.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.
Cures in a very short time
CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, WOUNDS, BRUISES,
STRAINS, ENTRIPPED, RASH, ERYTHEMA, BILIOUS,
WORMS, CHAPPED HANDS, SORES,
FROZEN LIMBS, FLEAS, GUILLS,
BLAINS, FILLS, CORNS, &c.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
Is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces
the most severe inflammation, and is a complete cure.
ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, BOSTON.
Preparation.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

Sewing Machines.
WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE
One of the Original **WHEEL**
Sewing Machines.

These celebrated Machines are now on sale at
the Subscriber's, where the public are invited to
examine, and test for themselves.

JAMES STOOP, Agent.
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
KING STREET,
Saint Stephen, N.B.
JAMES NEILL, Proprietor

The St. Andrews Standard.

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No 27 SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, JULY 6, 1870. Vol 37



ELECTION.

Charlotte, to-wit:
ALEX. T. PAUL, Esquire, High Sheriff of the
County of Charlotte, having this day received
Her Majesty's Writ for the Election of
Four able and discreet persons to serve in the
General Assembly of this Province, for the said
County, which said Writ is returnable at Frederic-
ton, on the 14th day of July next, do, in obedi-
ence thereto, hereby Proclaim and give Public
Notice, that a Court will be held by me, at the
County Court House, in the Town of St. Andrews,
on **Thursday, 30th instant,**
at 11 of the clock A. M., for the purpose of the
election, of which all persons will take notice
and govern themselves accordingly.
And in case a Poll shall be there, and there de-
manded, I do hereby further proclaim and give
Public Notice, that Polling Booths will be opened
on **Tuesday, 5th JULY next,**
at 8 of the clock A. M., and will continue open
until 4 of the clock P. M., of the same day at the
following places, to-wit—

- 1—For the Parish of St. Andrews at the County Court House.
- 2—For the Parish of St. David, at the head of Oak Bay.
- 3—For the Parish of St. Stephen, at Salt Water, near the head of Tide Waters.
- 4—And at or near the Drill Shed in Milford.
- 5—For the Parish of St. James, at or near the Kirk on the Scotch Ridge.
- 6—And at or near the house of John King in the Mill Settlement.
- 7—For the Parish of St. Patrick, at Digby-quash Mills.
- 8—For the Parish of St. George, at the Rolling Dam.
- 9—For the Parish of St. George, at the Lower Falls.
- 10—And at the Upper Mills.
- 11—For the Parish of Penfield, at the School House near the Episcopal Church.
- 12—For the Parish of Lepreux, at or near the Temperance Hall in the village of Lepreux, in the said Parish.
- 13—For the Parish of Clarendon, at or near the residence of John McCutcheon.
- 14—For the Parish of West Isles, at or near the School House, in Charlotte.
- 15—For the Parish of Camp Bello, at or near the School House in Welch Pool.
- 16—For the Parish of Grand Manan, at Grand Harbour.
- 17—And at or near the residence of Lorenzo Drake, North Head.

For the purpose of taking the said Poll,
And I hereby further Proclaim and give Public
Notice, that the said Election will be closed on
SATURDAY, 9th JULY next,
at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., at the County
Court House, and the persons chosen to serve in
the General Assembly, will then and there be
publicly declared. Of which said Proclamations
all persons will take due notice and govern them-
selves accordingly.

ALEX. T. PAUL,
High Sheriff of Charlotte
County, N.B.
June 11, 1870.

The following extracts from the Election Law,
are published for general information:
Sec. 35.—The resident electors shall vote in
the district in which they are registered; the
non-residents at the Court House or building
used therefor in the said Town, unless they have
selected another polling district."

Sec. 40.—Presiding Officers, Poll Clerks, Can-
didates and their agents, may poll their votes in
the district where they are acting, though they
do not reside therein, if, on the day of nomination
their names are certified and entered as qualified
by the Sheriff on the book containing the check
list, and the Sheriff shall strike such names out
of the list of the district in which they are qual-
ified to vote."

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff, &c.
June 11, 1870.

Government House, Ottawa.
Wednesday, 2nd day of June, 1870.

PRESIDENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the
Minister of Customs, and under the
authority given by the 4th Section of the Act 31
Vic. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the
Customs." His Excellency has been pleased to
Order and declare, and it is hereby Ordered, that
all Packages "Free Goods," which
such Packages are of the description in which
such goods are usually imported, and are not
more valuable than the goods they contain, shall
be entered free of duty.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.
June 15—31

The severest punishment for an injury com-
mitted is the consciousness of having inflicted it.

Nomination Day.

The nomination of Candidates to represent the
County of Charlotte, having this day received
Her Majesty's Writ for the Election of
Four able and discreet persons to serve in the
General Assembly of this Province, for the said
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HON. JOHN McADAM
appeared for the 31st time before the electors,
that he was here to answer for his acts and
demanded a fair and impartial hearing, he
would answer any question put to him. Fault
had been unjustly found with the Govern-
ment, but they had managed the affairs of the
country with prudence and discretion; he had
done his best to represent the County fairly,
and he now came before them for re-election.
He related a story which had been circulated,
that he had advised the Admiral not to come
to St. Andrews, but to proceed to the Govern-
ment, but they had managed the affairs of the
country with prudence and discretion; he had
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WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.
June 15—31

The severest punishment for an injury com-
mitted is the consciousness of having inflicted it.

merit the confidence of his constituents.
A VOICE.—What are your views on the
School Bill Mr. Hibbard?
Mr. HIBBARD said he would explain, that
he was opposed to King's School Bill, he did
not support it in the House, and if elected he
would do so again. That he was in favor of
a good educational measure which would guar-
antee to all classes equal privileges to educate
their children.

MR. STEVENSON
after a servitude of three years again ap-
peared before his constituents. During his can-
vass through the County he had received
warm assurances of support. He had dis-
charged his duties faithfully, honestly and in-
dustriously, no one had been more active
than himself, he knew it was impossible to
please every one; he appealed to those who
were in the Legislature with him to endorse
the fact that he was industrious. A lawyer
it was expected he would assist in perfecting
the law, he had done so to the best of his
ability, and if there was any Bill which he
had given his best attention to, it was one for
the abolishment of Imprisonment for Debt.
There was no political question upon which
to elect men, it was simply personal popular-
ity. He and Mr. Hibbard had been in opposi-
tion to the Govt., he challenged anyone to
say that he had acted unfairly, no member
had worked harder, he dealt out equal justice
to all; this he would do if elected, he would
oppose the Govt. again as they did not merit
the confidence of the people.

MR. McLAUGHLIN
next addressed the Electors, and said that
this was the second time in his life he had been
in the Schoolroom; that he was a *scold* from
the Bay of Fundy, he hoped that between
the fire of the Govt. and the Opposition, "the
young fry would escape the scull." He was
the Fisherman's Candidate—he was always
satisfied with the Representatives for Charlotte.
He believed in Free Schools and was in favor
of reduction of members of the Legislature, that
25 m was sufficient to do all the business
now required—was opposed to direct taxation
except for Schools. He heard that St. And-
rews would not support the Island candidate
because he was on a Ticket which it was said
was opposed to the Town. He tried to get on
the St. Andrews ticket but did not succeed,
and he was placed on the only ticket which
would receive him, the St. Stephen one. He
remembered the time when the St. Andrews
candidate was run with a man from St. Stephen,
and obtained the Island vote accordingly.
What had happened to make such a difference
he did not know. His father and the hon. Mr.
McAdam's father were old soldiers, had fought
and bled at Waterloo, and he was proud that
their sons were placed on the same Election
ticket.

W. S. ROBINSON
followed saying that like the last speaker he
was a young man; that he had canvassed the
County and had been favorably received. There
were many important questions to be dis-
cussed, which he would like to touch upon
did time permit; he had not been accustomed
to addressing such a large audience, and felt
some diffidence, but he would in form the
that he had been called out by the farmers in
interest as their representative. One of the
most important questions which would engage
the attention of the Legislature was the School
bill. Looking at the neighboring Provinces
the advantages of free Schools were apparent.
He meant no disrespect to Inspectors who re-
ceived from the public funds \$4,000, but really
were not five cents benefit. What we
wanted was good common free schools, when
we had these we would have beneficial Super-
ior Schools. He was a native of the County
was reared on a farm in St. James, and obtained
his education in the County. The Crown
Land system was bad; other countries had
encouraged immigration by their Crown Land
regulations. He would reserve the land and
open them up for settlement. Was opposed
to monopolies in any shape. The Executive
was to large and costs too much to maintain—
the time was not distant when the Upper House
would be abolished. There were too many
clerks in the Public Departments, he would
reduce the number, and pay a few men well
for performing the duties. If elected, he would
perform his duties as a legislator, honestly, in-
telligently and fearlessly, knowing no man, but
treating all his constituents with the consid-
eration which they merited at his hands, as their
representative.

Geo. F. HILL
followed in a brief speech. He thanked the men
who had nominated him. He had twice been
before the Electors, the first time he was
elected at the head of the poll; the last time
he was on the Anti Confederate ticket, and was
rejected. He came forward at the urgent soli-
citations of the people, as it was feared his
section would be left without a member! he was
placed on a ticket, but did not approve of its
general principles; he thought his Town was
somewhat indifferent as to the Election. He
then referred to Railways and other public
works, pointing out their advantages. A can-

vass had been made against him by a large re-
ligious body, because it was (erroneously) stated
he had done nothing for them! There was
no great political question on the tapis on
which to hang the Election, and for that rea-
son, he requested to have his name withdrawn.
The young Candidates would grapple with the
leading question, the School Bill, and would
attempt to do what a Gladstone and the lead-
ing men of England and the United States had
failed to accomplish. If he ever came forward
again he hoped it would be on some political
question upon which he would enunciate his
views.

MR. DONALD
stood before the Electors for the fourth time,
and would not make a long speech, they
all knew he was good at speaking, and to con-
vince them he would say all that was required
in a few words. He was in favor of reduc-
ing the number of Representatives a 4 falling
in that, reducing their pay from \$1 to \$3 a
day. He pointed out the extravagance of the
Government, collecting \$400,000 and paying
\$500,000. No Export duty was collected at
St. Stephen, although the Govt. had appoint-
ed a man to collect it and promising half the
amount he collected; the money went into the
pockets of a few men instead of being expended
for schools and roads. We had been humbled
by Canada to the very dust. Why? because
New Brunswick went into Confederation so
willingly! Breadstuffs and coal had been
taxed "he would demand better terms and
they were not granted he would advocate a re-
peal of the U. L. act." He was in favor of abo-
lition of imprisonment for debt in his Ex. act
Carl. The School question was a difficult
one, and required the wisdom of Solomon to
deal with. He was not, nor did he wish to be
on the McAdam ticket.

MR. LYNOTT
hoped, that notwithstanding he was one of the
last speakers he would not be last on the poll.
He had travelled over the County and been
acquainted with its wants and its re-
sources. While at the Islands he had seen a
fisherman's knife with a collied and the motto
"try me and I'll do you good" on it; he ho-
mously observed, the electors should try
him, and he would do them good. He ap-
proved of the present Crown Land System,
the poor man could get 100 acres or \$30 with
3 years to pay for them. The trouble with
the people was they were discontented—
whether we continue under Great Britain or
are annexed to the United States we are im-
mense a free people. He heard that a can-
vass had been made against him because "he
was a Catholic or unfortunately a Catholic;"
he hoped this was not correct, for, if he
thought that he or any other young man was
to be proscribed for his religious belief, from
holding any office, he would leave the country.
He was in favor of an extension of the fran-
chise, abolishing imprisonment for debt. He
was opposed to King's School Bill, but would
favor a good educational measure which
would confer equal privileges on all; he be-
lieved taxation for Schools was not adapted to
this country. He would advocate retrench-
ment, but would not desire to see members
reduced, \$4 a day was not more than was ne-
cessary to keep any man holding a responsi-
ble and respectable position. He would not
abolish the Legislative Council, but would
favor its being elective every seven years.
He had received assurances of support from
all sections of the County, and hoped that he
would be largely remembered on Tuesday
next at the polls.

MR. McKAY
was the last speaker, and would not detain the
Electors with any lengthened remarks. He
was unknown to most of them, but where best
known he was most popular, he would briefly
define his position. He was in favor of pro-
gressive measures, aid to Railways and Navi-
gation, a good Emigration scheme, economy in
managing the public domain, encouraging the
different branches of industry, a reduction of
the Representatives. He would advocate a
good system of Education supported by direct
taxation. The principles of King's School
Bill he would support, but not its details. The
tax for Schools should be a poll tax of \$1 per
head to be paid to the School Trustees, child-
ren from 6 to 16 should bear a similar tax and
the balance good be made up from local es-
tate, income &c. Our population was gene-
rally speaking a migratory one, and they
would have properly to bear their share of the
taxes. If elected he would serve to the best
of his ability and judgment.

Three cheers were then given and the large
assemblage left for their homes.
The foregoing is but a brief outline of the
Candidates speeches, hurriedly prepared for
publication. The late members spoke with their
accustomed power, and the young candidates
made a favorable impression.—Messrs. Robinson
and Lynott spoke fluently and forcibly, and are
destined to take a prominent position in the
political arena.
We will give the state of the Poll as far as
heard from on Wednesday.

Communion with Nature.

Communion with thy Mother's eyes—
With Nature? Surely she,
Among her thousand sympathies,
Hath one cares for thee!
Behold in all thy varied moods,
In passions and in grief,
She sets her answering attitudes
Of comfort and relief.
Oft shaggy gnarls the lichen frets—
Steep banks of mountain lanes—
Mosses on old ruins of rivulets—
The hush of woodland rains—
Faint sighs of rushes in the fens—
Faint splashes down the gloomy glens
Of waters in seclusion—
Thin throbbing films of mellow light
Wide-woven in the west—
And cool star-crystals, which the night
Breeds on her purple breast—
Long bars of creeping clouds, and sheets
Of wild electric flame—
And all the unregarded sweets
That melt in Nature's name—
Behold, they are not only fair;
Each in its fruitful arm
Hath truths and wisdoms everywhere,
To comfort, and to charm.

Buccaneering in old Times.

Mahone is not without its objects, of local
and historical interest, one which, connect-
ed with the myths of buccaneering times, is
so remarkable, and so little known out of Nova
Scotia, that possibly a somewhat detailed ac-
count of it may not prove uninteresting to
the readers of the New Dominion Monthly.
The palmy days of buccaneering in the
vicinity of the West Indies, and the Spanish
Main, extended from the beginning until the
close of the seventeenth century, and may be
said to have reached their culmination about
the year 1670, when the city of Panama was
sacked and plundered by a regular organized
band of desperadoes under the command of
Henry Morgan, or, as he is dignified to be called,
Sir Henry Morgan.

Long after this event, the Caribbean Sea and
the Gulf of Mexico continued to be infested
with bands of rovers, many of whom made
their headquarters in the island of Manhattan
or New Amsterdam, as it was then called.
The gnom author of the "Sketch Book" and
"Tales of a Traveller," tells some capital stories
of these piratical ruffians; of their extraor-
dinary habits and swaggering manners,
how they scattered their money about like
water; how they passed their time on shore,
drinking, gambling, and brawling, night and
day; and with what astounding impudence
they jostled and elbowed honest myaleers
and their wives from the pavement into the gutter.

The exploits of these gentry became at
length so serious a hindrance to the trade
of the British colonies, that the Home Govern-
ment determined to take active measures for
the suppression of the anti-uses, and the duties
entrusted to Lord Bellamont, the English gov-
ernor of the colonies.

A suitable ship was accordingly fitted out,
manned and armed, partly by private specula-
tion, but partly, also at the expense of the Im-
perial Government; and upon the recommen-
dation of certain influential merchants of New
York, Kidd was appointed commander, duly
authorized and commissioned by the highest
authority to pursue and capture pirates in the
North American seas.

Kidd, as is well known, repaid this con-
fidence by appropriating the vessel to his own
purposes, and turning pirate himself. He had
the audacity to return to America after a long
and successful cruise, and it was said, buried a
portion of his treasures on Long Island, after
which he sailed further east, and made similar
deposits on other parts of the coast.

Cropper in his "Naval History," states that
the greater part of this buried treasure was
afterwards recovered; but the story had got
about in the meantime, and public curiosity
was stimulated accordingly. Kidd was ar-
rested by the order of the Governor, Lord
Bellamont in Boston, in the year 1699, and
immediately sent to England, where he was
tried, condemned, and finally executed in the
month of May, 1701.

As Annapolis, Louisiana, and others of the
older settlements in Acadia, and been in the
habit of constant intercourse with the New
England States for nearly a century previous
to Kidd's death, it is not unlikely to suppose
that wild tales of pirates and their doings,
such as were in vogue in a New Eng-
land State, found eager listeners and fervent
believers among the settlers of the colonies
of the east.

It is matter of fact that traditions of this
kind are common in many parts both of Cape
Breton and Nova Scotia, and that par re-
sulted with divining rods and other mysteri-