

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

VARII SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

[62-50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

No 6

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, FEBRUARY 14, 1874.

Vol 41

Poetry.

Ten Thousand a Year.

We present a bit of wrapped up philosophy to our feverish wealth hunters, who sacrifice every good of life to their mad desire for sudden fortune. It is from a London comic paper:

If I had ten thousand a year
I think I could manage to spend it,
Could squander the half, very near,
And, as for the rest—I could lend it.

Could squander the half, I should say,
On folly, on vice, and on sorrow,
On dreary debauches to day,
Repentance and headache to-morrow.

Could purchase with half of wealth,
Or less, if I cared to diminish,
Bad morals, bad conscience, bad health,
And bad-ish look-out at the finish.

And the rest of my gold I could lend
The friend who in want had stoofily me,
And lose both my money and friend—
For thenceforward forever he'd shy me.

If I had a ten thousand a year,
The sentiment may seem clap-trappy,
I'm best if I think it's so clear,
I should not be sick and unhappy.

At present I've friends—very dear—
Health and comfort, as long as I'm thrifty,
So I don't want ten thousand a year,
I'm content with my hundred and fifty.

A Touching Incident.

A touching incident recently occurred in Poughkeepsie. A lady in the street met a little girl between two and three years old, evidently lost and crying bitterly. The lady took the child's hand and asked where she was going.

Down town to find my papa; was the sobbing reply.
His name is papa.

But what is his other name? What does your mamma call him?
She calls him papa, persisted the little creature.

The lady then tried to lead her along, saying—
You had better come with me. I guess you came from this way.

Yes, but I don't want to go back; I want to find my papa, replied the little girl, crying afresh as if her heart would break.

What do you want of your papa? asked the lady.
"I want to kiss him."

Just at this time a sister of the child, who had been searching for her, came along and took possession of the little runaway. From some inquiry it appeared that the little one's papa, whom she was so earnestly seeking, had recently died, and she, tired of waiting for him to come home, had gone out to find him.

ANSWERING LETTERS.—A great many people are shamefully negligent about answering letters. Nothing is more annoying. In European countries it is regarded as the height of ill breeding to allow a letter to go unanswered; and so it ought to be considered in this country. This is a point on which parents should lay great stress to their children. They should be taught as a rule to reply to letters which needs attention. The busiest people are generally those who are most exact in this respect. The late Duke of Wellington, who it will be admitted, had a good deal on his hands at different times of his life, replied to every letter no matter how humble a source. Once a clergyman, who lived in a distant part of the kingdom, wrote to his Grace, on whom neither he nor his parish had a claim, to beg for a subscription to build a church. By return mail came back a letter from the duke to the effect that he could not see why in the world he should have been applied to for such an object; but the parson sold the letter as an autograph for five pounds and put the duke down for that amount among the subscribers.

Clean Stables.

Cleanliness is as necessary to the peace and comfort of the interior creation, as it is to the health and comfort of man himself. Hence all stable where animals are housed, should be kept scrupulously clean, not only by the removal of droppings daily, but by the use of absorbents and deodorizers, such as dry swamp muck, gypsum, sawdust, and chaff. The strong smell pervading many stables is an unfailing index of neglect. How can animals enjoy good health, if condemned to breathe foul, impure air? Besides this consideration, there is the important one of economy and preserving every fertilizing material, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, for future application to the land. These substances are too precious to waste any of them. The escape of odor

is a proclamation of waste, and should at once be headed, and effectually guarded against.—[Canada Farmer.

A Western paper speaks of the house cleaning season as that when divine woman has her own way at the house, while the "old man" takes his solemn retreat from the top of the floor barrel, and, in sleeping, enjoys the freedom of the interval between his bedroom and the front fence. It is a season of meditation, whitewash and calm, unimpeded profanity.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir.—The following printed document has been handed me, and contains such incontrovertible arguments, and treats the political question at issue so ably, that I think it worthy a place in your independent paper. By publishing it, you will oblige very many.

A REFORMER.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

The question at issue in the coming election is not whether Mr. McAdam or Mr. Gillmor is the better man to represent the interests of Charlotte County in the Dominion; Parliament, nor is it whether the one or the other will be likely to advocate this or that particular measure. A great principle is at issue, and the honest electors of this county should not be fraudulently imposed upon by representations affecting their votes apart from the great issue.

The question is whether we are prepared to endorse and approve of the acts of the late Government as charged against them in the Pacific Scandal.

Whether we are prepared to submit to the interference with the independence, the rights and privileges of Parliament, to uphold corrupt practices, and endeavor to restore to power an administration which their own late supporters could not but condemn, and which the Government itself on the question of their guilt dare not submit to a vote of the members in the House.

Two men are now in the field, the one Mr. Gillmor who boldly condemns acts and encroachments of the late Government; the other Mr. McAdam, who although he says he will vote for all good measures of the present Government, would, if his vote could do it, restore the late Government to their former place, and uphold them in their universally condemned practices.

The honor, virtue, and national pride of every elector is now appealed to, and the men who are candidates are insignificant, compared with the all important matters, which by the votes of the electors they will approve or condemn.

It is therefore to be hoped that they will not allow themselves to be committed by false issues to the approval of that which, if they rightly considered would boldly and with all their strength condemn.

Every Elector who records his vote for Mr. McAdam, endorses and upholds the condemned practices of the late Government.

Every Elector who votes for Mr. Gillmor speaks his condemnation of those practices, and desires and asks for a nobler and purer administration.

Electors should calmly think of this before committing themselves. Should remember the issue and support it.

SPEAKERS IN PARLIAMENT.—The following observations of the "Carleton Sentinel" are to the point:—

The question, should a representative be a good speaker, is one that has entered largely into the canvass in St. John. It is a question that should be considered by all constituents. A good many people think that the resemblance for a good representative are shrewdness, and practical acquaintance with business.—These are exceedingly good traits. But Parliament is an arena for good debate as well as action, and, as a rule, the intelligent action follows the convincing debate. It is no place for windy speeches, or for speeches for mere literary display or for rhetorical display, but it is the place where well matured thoughts uttered in good vigorous English, exert an influence, and reacting beyond the walls of the Parliament House effect the whole public. Just as the individual is the embodiment of the several kinds of ability that go to constitute the perfect representative, so will his complete success be measured; and the success in this instance of the individual is the success of his constituency. It may not be often necessary, except for the leaders, to speak in Parliament, but there comes the time in the question that calls for the expression of opinion of each individual member, and failing the ability wisely and well to express that opinion the member and his constituency and the country suffer.

"What comes after T?" asked a teacher of a small pupil, who was learning the alphabet. He received the following bewildering reply:—"You do—to see 'Miza'."

A GIRL'S TROUBLES.

B-foro Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, a few days ago, suit was instituted by Miss Jeannette H. Hammond, of Peckskill, through her father, Wm M Dean, proprietor of an uptown saddlery establishment. Miss Hammond's story is that last winter was spent by her as usual with her aunt, Mrs. Noe, of 236 East Twenty seventh street. On the 22nd of February last there was a celebration in the Lexington Club Rooms, across the way, to which Miss Hammond and her cousin, the Misses Noe, received invitations. Mr. Dean, who is a member of the Club was also present. He seems to have been greatly improved by Miss Hammond's appearance, for he sought and obtained an introduction to her, and before separating from her that evening, asked her to go out riding with him next day, but was refused. He called, notwithstanding, with a horse and buggy but was obliged to leave disappointed.

The acquaintance thus formed ripened rapidly, and in March Mr. Dean became a constant visitor at the Noe residence, spending every alternate evening in Miss Hammond's company and taking her out riding or to the theatre, and lavishing money upon her with a prodigality which the affluence of the family, astonished his friends. One afternoon, toward the end of that month, while they were in Mrs. Noe's drawing room alone together, he professed the greatest love and respect for her, and formally asked her to become his wife. She begged for time until she could communicate with her mother.

To this Dean objected. He was in haste and proposed secret marriages. He went so far as to say that he should drown himself if she refused. She however sent for her mother where consent was readily obtained. In her presence Dean made the most extravagant declarations of love; said he was wealthy and that Jeannette should live in luxury with everything at her disposal that money could purchase.

The 3rd of July was fixed for the wedding. Mrs. Hammond returned home overjoyed and spread the news that Jeannette was to marry a wealthy New York merchant. As the day approached extensive preparations were made. The clergyman who was to officiate postponed his vacation to perform the ceremony. An elegant bridal outfit was purchased. The wedding cake was baked, and the invitations were ready to be scattered among the many friends of the two.

Meanwhile Mr. Dean descended from his lofty promises. He learned that Jeannette preferred keeping house to boarding, and from engaging luxurious apartments and then throwing them up, had come down to two small rooms in Third avenue. Even to this Jeannette did not object. Just before the wedding day he suddenly told her he could not marry then; and as all the girl's relatives were in the house, having come to attend the wedding, there was the liveliest kind of a breeze. It ended, however, by his d-parting, with the promise to come for her soon. They heard nothing more from him, hence the suit, damages laid at \$10,000.

Jeannette's father is an influential man, and has considerable property. Jeannette is beautiful. Dean is of a good family, and has a large circle of up town acquaintances. He acknowledges that he promised to marry Jeannette, but says that they differed as to some householding details. Also that she had represented that her father was in opulent circumstances, but he learned that this was not the case. He says that he is ready to marry her now if he could be certain that she would feel toward him as an affectionate wife would.

Curious Superstitions.

FROM ONCE A WEEK.

One very extraordinary way in which Chinese superstition shows itself is in connection with the system of ancestral worship to which they attach extreme importance. They seem to believe that the unseen world is, in a certain way, a counterpart of things visible, and that the spirits of the departed stand in need of the same support as they did when living—food, clothes and houses—reduced, however, to a state suitable for the use of the invisible which they seem to imagine to be attained by the process of burning! They have a curious way of carrying their superstition into effect. Having to provide, not on the day of the funeral alone, but in perpetuity for the comfort of the departed they take care that clothing, furniture, and money shall cost them as little as possible. They therefore manufacture imitations of these necessities in paper, the paper money being covered with tin or gilt foil; and on some occasions a paper house, ready furnished, is burned and passed entire into the unseen world.

The food of the spirits is managed more simply still. The feast is spread, hot and steaming, and the steam and fumes arising from the roast appear to form the nutriment of the spirits, for the substantial food is afterwards consumed by the relatives. From this falling with regard to ancestral worship re-

sults the strong desire of every Chinaman to have a son instead of a daughter; for should the male line of his family fail, the ancestral feasts cannot be properly performed, and then not only his own spirit will be starved, but all his ancestors will be reduced to a state of beggary.

Probably the most curious of Chinese superstitions is the fung shuy, or geomancy. The two words mean simply "wind and water"; but the true sense and import of this name for the superstition cannot be gathered from these words. The real object of the study and profession of the art of fung shuy is to woo the good and ward off the evil spirits in whose existence and power to bless or curse the Chinese apparently entertain a profound belief. As northerly winds blow in China from October to the end of March, it is not surprising that the natives associate with them the death of Nature, as it were, and look upon that quarter of the compass as the one from which evil influences emanate; and as southerly winds prevail during the rest and more cheerful part of the year, they conclude that all good and beneficial influences come from the south; consequently all the temples and houses which can be so constructed are built to face the south. But, observes Mr. Moule, it is in the selection of sites for graves that the talent of the professor of fung shuy is chiefly displayed. A thoroughly good situation must be one open to the south, with nothing abruptly to check the flow of the southerly blessing; and to the north must be some hill or rising ground, some tree or other object, to check, puzzle, and defeat the tide of evil from the withering region. If the position be bad the dead, irritated and annoyed by the unpleasant influence from the north, make known their resentment by causing sickness and other calamities to assail the family; and finally if the mischief is not repaired, they make it worse away.

Each village has its fung shuy, its luck; and the land of the man who would cut down a luck tree, thus letting in a stream of curses from the north, is said to be paralyzed and withered on the spot.

Chinese villages are often built in squares with houses on three sides, and the entrance open toward the south. The two sides as you enter have different degrees of honor and importance. The right hand is the green dragon, the left the white tiger; and if, by design or accident, the white tiger's head be lifted higher than the dragon's, or if any special advantage be gained by the left, then the luck of the place is gone. It is interesting to notice that this superstition of fung shuy, though it prevails so widely, and has taken such a deep root in the minds of the people, is yet denounced in the Sacred Edicts as a capital crime.

A West Indian, who had a remarkably red nose, having fallen asleep in his chair a negro boy, who was in waiting, observed a mosquito hovering round his face. Quashey eyed it very attentively; at last it lit upon his master's nose, and instantly flew off again. "Yah, yah!" he exclaimed with great glee, "no berry glad to see you burn your fat!"

"If this jury convicts my client," said a Missouri lawyer, rolling up his sleeve and displaying his ponderous fist, "I shall feel compelled to meet each one and hammer justice into his soul through his head." Verdict of not guilty.

A Maine justice vindicated the dignity of the law by sending a newspaper editor to prison for calling him a "mud-headed maddening."

Steam Service.

North Shore.

MAILED TENDERS will also be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Fredericton, until February 1st, 1874, from persons willing to place a good and serviceable passenger and freight steamer during the Navigation Season of 1874, once a week on the route between Shediac and Campbellton, calling at Richibucto, Chatham, Newcastle, Caraquette, Bathurst and Dalhousie.

The Department will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender for either of the above services.

W. M. KELLY,

Dec 24 Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
31st day of October, 1873.

PARAGUAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provision of the 123rd Section of Act 31, Vol. 6, in Title: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Port of Stanstead, in the Province of Quebec, be, and the same is hereby constituted a Warehousing Port for all the purposes of the said Act.

Certified,
W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

Nov 19, 31

BANK OF British North America.

Head Office:—London, England.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000 Sterling.
THE ST. STEPHEN BRANCH

Five Per Cent. Interest ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS

In New Brunswick or United States currency.—Money may be sent by registered letter, and receipts transmitted by mail.

ALSO—Grants drafts on Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, (St. John, Fredericton and Moncton,) New York, Boston, Portland, Great Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, California, and British Columbia.

Credits granted to travellers available in any part of the world.

United States Currency bought and sold.

Open for business daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

H. BURNS, Manager,
St. Stephen.

St. Andrews Foundry.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce that they are prepared to execute orders for Foundry Work,

with punctuality and despatch. STOVES of approved patterns, MILL and SHIPS CASTINGS, and other foundry business attended to. Particular attention paid to

Blacksmith Work of every description, and satisfaction guaranteed. By punctuality and a desire to please, they hope to merit public patronage.

A. LAMB & CO.
St. Andrews, Oct. 22, 1873. e221y

St. Andrews Drug Store.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity that he has purchased the stock and trade of the ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE, and will keep constantly on hand the following articles:

Drugs, Chemicals, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

Cleaver's Toilet Soaps.

QUININE WINE

Fellows' Hypophosphites.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

SHOSHONES REMEDY,

DR. BAXTER'S CHALYBEATE, with a large variety of

DRUGS, PERFUMERY, &c. IN STOCK.

A select stock of

ENGLISH NOTE PAPERS, with ENVELOPES to match.

H. LEE STREET.

St. Andrews, Aug. 26, 1873.

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers.

Just received in great variety a large assortment of

Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers. Also FELT Overboots of all sizes. Also—Boys' and Men's FINE and STRONG KIP BOOTS and SHOES. Cork Soles and Slippers.

The above goods will be sold very cheap for cash, please call and examine.

W. B. MORRIS,
Herry's Block.

Paints and Oil.

Ex "Dorothy" from London via St John's

8 Casks "Brandram Bros" boiled and raw LINSEED OIL.

2 Tons best WHITE LEAD.

10 Cwt. "Black, Yellow, Red and Green PAINTS."

1 Cask "PUTTY."

J. W. STREET & Co.

Oct. 25, 1863.

Flour, Meal, Corn, &c.

Ex "Mary Ellen" from New York

200 Bbls. FLOUR, "Reindeer" and other brands.

25 "CORN MEAL,"

200 Bushels CORN.

10 Bbls. MESS PORK, &c.

J. W. STREET & Co.

Oct. 25, 1873.