

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

E. VARIIS SUMMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—CIC.

\$2.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XLV.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SEPTEMBER 4, 1878.

NO. 36.

Appeal.
Fly, little swallow,
Fill, and fly over
The fields of brown clover,
And bid my love
Come quickly to me.
I'm weary with waiting,
Some wind is belating
That blows on the sea.
Fly quickly, O swallow,
I would I could follow,
And tell my love
He knows not the summer
Was never so fair,
He knows not my lover,
How all the days over
I only am lonely,
I only despair.

Why lingerest, swallow,
When suns are so mellow?
Till sweet days are sweeter,
And feet winds are fleetest
Than these on the sea?
O, wait not, I need him;
Bid swift winds to speed him,
Delay not, I pray not,
But bring him to me,
O, tardy brown-winger,
O, slothful news-bringer,
Ere you can discover
And call my love,
He smiles at the door.
No more the drear waiting,
Though winds are belating,
It's all on the shore.
—Mary Christine Kipp in Boston Transcript.

LILIA'S TO-MORROW.

Mrs. Rubens sat by the open window of her little sitting room, with an unfinished piece of work in her hands; but her hands had dropped idly in her lap, the white, weary fingers refused to take up the shining little needle. Tell-tale tears stood in her soft blue eyes; but she wiped them quickly away, as she heard Lilia open the door and come up the stairs with light, quick steps.

Lilia—with the summer sunshine in her hair like waves of gold—with her soft eyes shining like the tender blossoms half hidden under the green leaves of the violets—with the pink blushes kissing her cheeks into loveliness, and laughter waiting on her red lip. What wonder that the mother's tired eyes grew bright again as she watched her darling's bright young face!

"What has happened to you, my love? Your face is as glad as a rose!"

"It ought to be glad, since such good fortune has come!" she said, smiling.

"Poor mamma, you've grown tired waiting for it, I know."

"Tell me all about it, or I shall fear you have dreamed it," Mrs. Rubens replied, softly.

Lilia quickly divested herself of bonnet and shawl, and drawing a low stool to her mother's side, sat down and leaned her head against her knee.

"I shouldn't wonder if you had forgotten that it is the first day of May to-day," she began, looking up in her mother's face; "but I never forget it when it comes, for I think it is the sweetest day in the year! So, when lessons were over, I took my box of colors and those bits of pine board that I painted white last week, and went up to the hill to Fairy's Hollow."

And Lilia stopped to take one long breath of delight, while her mother stooped to kiss her glowing cheek.

"Everything was beginning to brighten, mamma. The softest of South winds crept through the grass with murmuring caresses; the flowers were coming up in beautiful clusters all over the hollow; and overhead—in the elm-trees—I do believe a hundred happy birds were singing. I shall paint it some day, mamma!"

"And I shall look at it and enjoy it," said Mrs. Rubens; "only you must put yourself into the picture, Lilia."

"Yes, I suppose so," said Lilia, doubtfully; "but I think it would be nicer without me. But I am coming to the best part of all—so listen, mamma. I had finished a hazy, blue sky, had sketched a distant hill lying softly against it, and a little lake in the foreground, half bordered with willows, when a shadow fell upon my picture, and looking up, I saw a funny little old man leaning on a stick and looking at my work. He laughed, and then sighed, and said, just as if he'd been talking to himself:

"I need to do it, too, when I was young and foolish like you."

"Now you know, mamma, dear, nobody likes to be called foolish, and I suppose I did look a little cross, for he sighed again, and said, so mournfully:

"I wouldn't hurt your tender heart for the world, child! But don't you see you have left out the shadows?"

"I don't see any shadows to put in," I said. "It's May-day, and shadows don't fall in my world on May-day."

"That's just it," he said, sighing again, as if he saw nothing but shadows. "That's just it, my child. You are young and gay-hearted, and all the world looks

bright to you; but the brightness faded for me before you were born."

"When I came to look at him, he didn't look so very old; either, not more than forty years old; but he did look as if he had had some great sorrow to bear."

"But who is he, Lilia? I hope you don't often have such adventures, or I shall be afraid to let you ramble about alone. He may have been crazy."

Lilia laughed joyously.

"No, no, mamma! He is as sane as I am. He is the gentleman who has bought the beautiful house on the hill, and he is an artist; and when I am not giving lessons to those tiresome little Dollys, and Miriams, and Christabels, he is to give me lessons; and he says he can sell my pictures for me—all that I will paint."

"But, Lilia, lessons from a great artist will cost something; and how can you pay him?"

"Oh, that is the best of it. He doesn't want any pay until he has sold my pictures, and he says I shall soon be rich."

Mrs. Rubens hesitated a little while, but could not long resist the pretty, pleading face lifted to her own; and so the next week found Lilia taking lessons of the stranger-artist, and making rapid progress. Even her mother, who best knew her enthusiastic temperament, was surprised to see what she accomplished.

The weeks went by more rapidly than weeks had ever gone by before; and Lilia had finished four pictures—charming little landscapes in summer and autumn colors. She had been at home a week helping her mother, who had not been as well as usual, and had not touched her pencils, though she did look longingly up the bright hill-path almost every day—when one day a servant from the house on the hill came to the cottage with a letter for Miss Lilia Rubens.

Letters were not with Lilia every-day occurrences; and she pulled open the envelope with sparkling eye and glowing cheek. The color did not fade in her beautiful cheeks when four rustling bank notes dropped out from the folds of thick, satiny paper.

Her mother picked them up in silent astonishment, while Lilia read the letter.

When she had finished the last line, she tossed it into her mother's lap with a little cry of delight.

"One hundred dollars, mamma, for my pictures! What happy to-morrows we will have some day! We will have a home of our own, where you shall preside in all your own sweet dignity, and never be tired or careworn any more. And we will make little summer excursions to the world and see the beautiful places that I have dreamed of. To-morrow won't be a dream then, mother, but a happy reality."

She did not tire yet of talking of her to-morrow, which already glimmered in the horizon with a rosy light, until her mother kissed her, and told her she must not sit up to see it.

"It will come all the same, darling, whether you wake or sleep; and you must be up early so as to go up and thank your artist friend. See, he does not sign his name," she continued, smoothing out the cream-lined paper; "and it is strange that no one seems to know it."

"I'll ask to-morrow," said Lilia, laughing, "and your curiosity shall be satisfied."

But when Lilia, after thanking him, in her own sweet, impulsive fashion, for taking so much trouble to find a purchaser for her pictures; did ask him, he was mute, and a vexed frown crossed his features. Her own face was covered with crimson blushes in a moment, and at that sight he smiled again.

"I have been your friend, more for your mother's sake than your own, child; and you may tell her that I will call to-morrow and see if she remembers Hugh Murray."

Lilia could scarcely wait until she reached home to find out the mystery, but she did not discover it then.

Perhaps Mrs. Rubens' dreams had been haunted by a pair of brown eyes that used to look lovingly into her own; perhaps she remembered a musical voice that used to ring in her ears in the careless days of her own girlhood. Be that as it may, when his name dropped from Lilia's lips, she turned away without a word, and shut herself into her own room, where Lilia dared not follow.

She was away, giving a lesson in drawing to Christabel Golding, when Hugh Murray called at their little cottage, and so did not see the pink blush on her mother's face as the old lover took her hand; she missed seeing the tear that stole down the pink cheek as he told over again the story he thought he had told so many years before.

"And you really wrote me that, Hugh? And you thought me heartless—when I never got your letter?"

Lilia heard that much as she passed under the sitting room window; and she rushed in just in time to see Hugh Murray stoop to kiss her mother's cheek.

And the mystery was explained! It seemed queer at first, of course; but Lilia was a sensible girl and made the best of it; and to-day she is a queen at Murray Hill, spoiled, as her mother constantly asserts, by her artist friend.

Lilia laughs and tosses her head, and then runs out in the garden to wander up and down the rose borders, and wonder when her romance will begin!

But her "to-morrow" will surely come.

A Strange Freak of Nature.

The case of Peter Wendling the Lebanon man who never perspires, heretofore mentioned in the *Eagle*, was fully described by Dr. J. H. Messe, of Lebanon, in the *Dental Times* in 1871 as follows: Mr. Wendling is about thirty-eight years of age. He never had teeth developed in his jaws, but his gums are very hard and resisting. Over the alveolar ridges they seem to be almost a callous or bone foundation, enabling him to masticate the hardest substances most readily. He is also destitute of the senses of taste and smell, and yet he is not without a choice as to food and drink; arising, I suppose, from certain stomachic excitements produced by his favorite articles.

He is a great lover of beer and oysters, but as to the latter, he knows no difference between a bad and a good one—eating the petrid as eagerly as the fresh. He never perceives (and is therefore perfectly happy in the atmosphere of) offensive odors. The skin over his entire body is dry and raspy, and utterly devoid of sebaceous glands and hair follicles, with the exception of a small portion of his face, where a few wiry hairs have straggled into daylight. The sudoriferous glands and their ducts are also wanting, a circumstance which causes him much suffering during the summer season, more particularly when the weather is warm and the atmosphere dry. He then, for the sake of comfort—and perhaps preservation of life itself—must cover himself with wet clothing and resort to the damp cellar. Here he sleeps, lying on the bare earth.

When the writer of this was but a boy this anomalous being was in his father's employ on the farm, and this peculiarity was often a terrible annoyance to myself and others, as we were obliged to relieve his agony from heat by running for water and pouring bucket upon bucket over his writhing form. Well do I remember his "Ah! you stayed; that water is not cold—you played!" when we happened to be a little longer than he thought we ought to be. On these occasions his symptoms were those of asphyxiation; otherwise he is apparently possessed of good health. These conditions seem to be partly hereditary on the maternal side, since his mother had a brother with nearly similar defects, though the man himself is the only one out of a family of nineteen to whom these imperfections have been transmitted. He is also himself the father of seven healthy children, in whom not a trace of his own misfortune is to be found. Upon the whole, the case of Mr. Wendling may be ranked among the freaks of nature which defy explanation.—*Reading (Pa.) Eagle*.

Words of Wisdom.

The less men think, the more they talk.

He who sows thorns should not go barefoot.

Who scars too near the sun, with golden wings melts them.

He who says what he likes, must hear what he does not like.

The good are better made by ill, as odors crushed are sweeter still!

Next to acquiring good friends, the best acquisition is that of good books.

Wherever the tree of beneficence takes root, it sends forth branches beyond the sky.

There is nothing more necessary than to know how we may bear the tedious moments of life.

We are more apt to use spectacles to behold other men's faults than looking-glasses to survey our own.

Individual character is in the right that is in strict consistence with itself. Self-contradiction is the only wrong.

He who calls in the aid of an equal understanding doubles his own; and he who profits by a superior understanding raises his powers to a level with the height of the superior understanding unites with.

I venerate old age; and I love not the man who can look without emotion upon the sunset of life, when the dusk of evening begins to gather over the watery eye, and the shadows of twilight grow broader and deeper upon the understanding.—*Longfellow*.

THE WANGA PLANT.

How it is Employed by the Voodoo Priests in Hayti.

At the request of one of the professors in the Medical College of the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Langston, United States Minister to Hayti, has by direction of the Secretary of State at Washington, made some investigation into the nature of a narcotic growing on the island, called the "Wanga plant." This plant appears to be used in the incantations of a society called the "Voodoo," and is not known outside the circle of its high functionaries.

Marvelous stories are told of the wonderful effects produced by this narcotic. Whenever miracles are to be wrought, the sick healed, the dead brought to life, or any other display of superhuman power is to be made, the herb is used. It is often told with most profound sincerity by those not belonging to the order of the Voodoo, that the "Papa-lois," or "priest," moved by what is called the "Lois," can and does resurrect dead, the Wanga plant always playing its part in the performance. The "Lois" is a spiritual influence inherited in certain families, resembling the powers attributed to "mediums" in spiritualism.

The followers of this faith in Hayti are numerous and of all grades of social life. The Emperor Souleouque was a member, but Geoffrad sought to prevent its increase.

The "Voodoo" are cannibals, and kill small children as a sacrifice to their strange god. In connection with these rites and practices, the sacred herb is used conspicuously. The plant is used by Haytiens not members of the Voodoo as a narcotic medicine and for base purposes. A native used it to put his master asleep while he robbed him. The juice will produce temporary blindness, and thus unfit for military purposes the victim. After its influence passes away the sight is perfectly restored, and no bad effect on the optic nerve remains.

The herb is used to procure sound and pleasant sleep by persons suffering from disease of body or mind. It has been successful where chloroform has failed. Five leaves placed under the pillow are generally sufficient to bring relief. Its properties, however, are yet to be determined and defined. The botany of the island presents a large field of study. Of two hundred varieties of plants only six hundred have been examined and classified. The conclusion of the whole matter, says Mr. Langston, is, whatever the plant "Wanga" may be, whether its properties already concern medical science or not, there is in this country, as connected with this subject, treasures which await scientific exploration.

Fashion Notes.

Ribbons must be narrow.

Waiteau plaits grow in favor.

Children wear wide collars and cuffs now.

Some dresses have corded arm-holes again.

Sun-shades to match the dress are carried.

Linon ulsters are finished with the triple collar.

Silver jewelry now takes on the solid, massive form.

Leather belts are in demand for the plaited waists.

White fans are always the most elegant for full dress.

High back combs, with engraved white metal tops, are in great demand.

Changeable silks in delicate shades are becoming fashionable for house dresses.

Corals are entirely out of fashion, with no prospect of coming into favor soon. It is a strange freak, when red in all its shades is so much worn in dresses and shawls.

For fanciful short costumes for out-door fete and for short walking dresses Worth has revived the cascade. This cascade is a long close-fitting coat in Louis Quinze style, with large pockets, large pearl buttons, and a lace jabot. The cascade falls so low on the skirt that an over-skirt is not required.

Ladies wearing low shoes now provide themselves with gaiters made of fine check; or of dark blue waterproof cloth; these gaiters button quite high around the ankle and protect the dressy stockings from the dew, or prevent the accumulation of sand inside the shoe, and will be appreciated by all ladies who are fond of walking.

Neither storm coming unless we are—
"T, y, x, p, d, y—j. o. ;. ;. —!!!
xxx— Confound the flies! How can a man write and keep both ears and a well-developed bald head comfortable at the same time!—*Rochester Democrat*.

TIMELY TOPICS.

At Orford, N. H., last week, a flash of lightning struck a steer and knocked off its horns, but did it no other injury.

Among the 53,005 exhibitors at the Paris Exposition there will be distributed 29,500 prizes—2,600 gold medals, 6,400 silver medals, 10,000 bronze medals and 10,500 honorable mentions.

Two Mormon apostles have been preaching in Switzerland with some success, especially among the women, but the people of the Orbe mobbed them, and the police declined to protect them and forbade them to hold their services.

The coins of the United States are legal tender to the following amounts:

Copper, 1 and 2 cent pieces.....	\$.04
3 cents, silver, 12½ grains.....	.30
5 cents, silver.....	.60
10 cents, silver.....	1.00
20 cents, silver.....	2.00
50 cents, silver.....	5.00
1 dollar, silver.....	10.00
2 dollars, silver.....	20.00
5 dollars, silver.....	50.00
10 dollars, silver.....	100.00
Standard silver dollars and gold coins to any amount.	

In connection with the Chinese question the following statistics of the Chinese population in San Francisco and their callings will be of interest: Merchants and professional men, 1,000; cigar-makers, 5,000; laundriesmen, 1,500; servants, 7,000; boot and shoemakers, 2,000; slipper makers, 800; gamblers, 1,400; makers of clothing, 3,000; peddlers, 2,500; fishermen, 1,000; laborers, 1,000; other occupations, 3,800; women, 2,000. Total, 32,000.

Among the relics of General Washington recently purchased by act of Congress from Major Lewis of Virginia was the ledger or account book in which Washington used to place all items, no matter how trifling, of his financial affairs. He kept a full record of his winnings and losses at play. One peculiar fact in connection with his play, as shown by this ledger, is that he always lost at Fredericksburg, Va. The record of his continual losses at that city grew so monotonous that in brackets at the last entry of losses in that place he wrote the words "as usual."

As Jacob Landis of Erwin, N. Y., was twisting the wisp around a sheaf of wheat the other day, a large rattlesnake sprang from the straw directly towards his face. The farmer mechanically threw his hand out and caught the snake around the neck just in time to prevent its fastening its fangs in his nose. He held the snake firmly in his hand and called for aid. A companion ran up and cut the serpent's head off with a scythe. The rattlesnake had wound itself so tightly about Landis' bare arm that a broad red mark on the flesh showed every coil. The snake was three and a half feet long, and had nine rattles.

At Fulda, in Germany, there are several schools for teaching bullfinches to sing. The young birds are divided into classes of from six to ten each, and kept in the dark. As they are fed a small hand organ is played. The birds finally begin to associate the music with the feeding, and when hungry they begin to sing a few notes of the tune they hear daily. They are then placed in a room where light is admitted. This seems to render them more lively. They are then taught additional music, and enjoy singing. The most difficult task is starting the birds. Some are kept for a long time in the dark and on starvation rations before their stupidity or obstinacy can be overcome.

Made a Difference.

Saturday afternoon a young man of about twenty, nearly enveloped in a linen dustier, was wandering through the City Hall with his Mary Ann, and he was several times overheard to say:

"Mary, I'd die for you—would for a fact."

After seeing the various rooms he left her on the steps while he hunted around for a place to buy soda-water. In crossing the street he was run into by a velocipede, and he got up yelling like an Indian. The officer on duty at the Hall ran down and asked him if he was hurt.

"Hur! I'm all mashed to kindlings!" was the reply.

"But I heard you say you were willing to die for the girl in the gray dress up there."

"I don't kear a penny for what ye heard!" exclaimed the young man as he danced around on one leg. "I want you to understand that there's just as much difference 'tween dying for the gal you love and colludin' with a two wheeled sully as there is 'tween a three cent mouth organ and a brass band! I want to begin a lawsuit right off!"—*Trois Press Press*.

Items of Interest.

Heat will make a candle stick.

Paper mill: A journalistic war.

A fast-walking stick—A hurri-canoe.

Raw eggs, with pepper and salt, are called prairie oysters.

We may joke when we please, if we are always careful to please when we joke.

If a race horse could only make good times as well as good time, how happy we all would be.

Mr. Bryant made less than five dollars on the first edition of his poems. This information should be widely scattered.

Linnaeus states the cow to eat 276 plants, and to refuse 218; the goat eats 449, and declines 125; the sheep takes 387, and rejects 141; the horse likes 262, and avoids 212, but the hog, more nice in its provisions than any of the former, eats but 72 plants and rejects 171.

The Cincinnati *Breakfast Table* significantly remarks: It takes a keener perception of wise expedients and a more adroit tact to collect five dollars in present times without wearing out seven dollars' worth of shoe leather, than it formerly required to run the government.

Edward, the Confessor, was the first king of England who fancied he could cure the king's evil by touching. This vulgar credulity had, in the age of Charles II., arisen to such a height, that in fourteen years 92,107 were touched, and, according to Wiseman, the king's physician, mostly cured.

True manhood shrinks at nothing, but rolls up its sleeves and goes boldly forward to conquer the most difficult achievement. And it might further be added, man is naturally brave, self-confident, and proud of his strength. It is all needed, though, every bit, when a bachelor undertakes to kiss a baby.

A new married lady, who, as in duty bound, was very fond of her husband, notwithstanding his extreme ugliness of person, once said to a witty friend, "What do you think? My husband has laid out fifty guineas for a large baboon on purpose to please me!" "The dear little man!" cried the other, "Well it's just like him."

"What is the defendant's character for truth and veracity?" asked a lawyer of a witness. "Well, now, squire, she alters now me fast-rate, I'll be blowed if she didn't. As for veracity, squire, why, bless you, that was her big bolt. Why, I've seen that air gal eat a whole!" Here the judge asked the witness if he understood the question.

The origin of newspapers is a subject on which there has been a large amount of controversy. All writers who have given attention to the matter are agreed that Nathaniel Butler's *Weekly News*, which first appeared in 1622, fills all the conditions of a newspaper, and that publication has generally been accepted as the first English newspaper.

A TIMELY DIALOGUE.

Be serious Ned. Sit here, and listen to me.

EDWARD.
Yes, my dear.

MABEL.
Don't call me dear, I'll not allow it.

EDWARD.
But then you are, you must avow it.

MABEL.
Don't speak so; I don't think it nice.

EDWARD.
But I mean—dear at any price.

MABEL.
That's different Ned, I've no objection to anything but your affection.

EDWARD.
You have it, Mabel.

MABEL.
Have it? What?

EDWARD.
Why, anything, of course, but that.

—*"Moonshine," in Atlantic.*

A Farmer's Ruse.

During the Franco-German war, a couple of hundred Uhlans arrived in a Norman village. One of the peasants hurried to a neighboring hamlet to warn a well-to-do farmer that he might expect a visit from the unwelcome raiders. The farmer was equal to the emergency. Calling his wife and daughters, all went to work with a will. Torn quilts, tattered petticoats, dilapidated gowns, were thrown over the backs of the cattle, enveloping them up to their horns; their feet and their heads were bound with straw; and then the sheep and goats were treated in the same fashion. Bottles of medicine were scattered about; a large trough was filled with water, and in its midst was placed an ample syringe. Up came the Uhlans, but at sight of the strangely attired animals and the equit they hesitated. At last one of the troopers inquired what was the matter. "The plague, that's all," said the farmer. He had to answer no more questions, his visitors turned their horses' heads and galloped off at their best speed to make requisition elsewhere.

Form of Ballot Papers.
The following is the form of ballot to be used in the election for the County of Charlotte:

Election for the Electoral District of the County of Charlotte, 1878.

GILLMOR.
1. A. H. GILLMOR, of the Town of St. George, County of Charlotte, Merchant. X

McADAM.
2. JOHN McADAM, of the Town of St. Stephen, County of Charlotte, Merchant.

[The "counterfoil" is the part below the perforated line, represented here by the dotted line.]

The cross opposite the name of Mr. Gillmor indicates that the elector has voted for that gentleman.

LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR OTTAWA.
Hon. A. H. GILLMOR.

The St. Andrews Standard.
Saint Andrews, Sept. 4, 1878.

DESIRE FOR OFFICE.—The ejection of the former Leader of the Government from his high position a few years ago, has not lessened his desire to obtain the seals of office again, while yet the disgraceful act which resulted in his downfall is fresh in the memory of the people. He cannot have lost sight of the fact, that the power which commissioned him, had condemned and hurled him from his high estate, and that everything in the course and sweep of events, prepared the way for his successor, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, who has proved himself a thoroughly honest and able statesman, competent to grapple with the difficulties with which his advent to office was surrounded; and that under the adverse circumstances of the depression of business for the past few years he was able to guide the bark of state to what promises to be an open sea of prosperity.

It is conceded that Sir John A. Macdonald is a man of large ability and a powerful statesman, without perhaps a superior in Canada; but it remains to be seen whether the country will place him in a position to sell another great railway charter to sustain himself in power, after having so recently consigned him to political oblivion for the past five years. We do not care to follow any man, whether a Mackenzie, a Tilley, or a Macdonald, simply because he may be a leader of their party. History teaches that all governments become in a degree corrupt after a lapse of years, and that the struggle for office appears to be the great aim with the men of all shades of political opinion. We fear it is the man, not the principle or policy, which is the rallying cry at elections. A man of decided views, and who does not fear to advocate them, whether for the Government or Opposition, can be respected—but we despise the craven spirit which fears to take an open stand for the party he approves of, and who tries his sails to every wind to catch the loose fish, while his larled hook is covered with that doubtful bait—friendship for both sides.

It appears from the explanation given by our contemporary the *Courier*, the reports of the Conservative speeches do not convey their real sentiments. We can assure our contemporary that there is no desire on our part to misrepresent the "national policy" of the Opposition, and conceive no permanent good can be gained by deception on either side. The reports in their own organs led us to believe that they advocated increased taxation—and we would like to know what the following extract from Sir John Macdonald's latest speech means, if it is not increased taxation. In the *Mail's* report, Sir John is represented as having said, "that if we cannot get reciprocity of trade we must have reciprocity of tariffs; if we give the Americans what they give us they cannot complain." If this is not increased taxation of 35 per cent or even more, we do not understand it. And before Sir John went out of office the vast expenditures of his Government required a larger income, which would necessitate increased taxes to meet them, and which Mr. Tilley, then Finance Minister, indicated in his speech at the close of the session of 1872. With reference to "a more economical administration of affairs, and a desire to inaugurate a policy which will give employment in the country, and keep our young men at home, etc.," we are under the impression, that the result

of the elections will determine, a majority of the people are satisfied that the present Government are the men to carry out these desirable objects. After searching the blue books to get at the truth, we feel satisfied that taking into account the increase of territory, and the consequent necessary additional public expenditure, and the liabilities left by the Macdonald government the Mackenzie administration has conducted the affairs of the Dominion ably, honestly, and with a proper regard for economy. It appears however, that they have not been as generous to their friends as their predecessors were, nor have they increased the salaries—but, the country has profited by their consistent economy.

WHAT A REMARK.
There is no end to the election clap-trap of the Opposition. Driven from post to pillar by the clever supporters of the Government—they resort to all sorts of electioneering dodges to entrap and mislead the yeomanry. "Readjust the Tariff"—"Protect our infant industries"—put a "Tax on Flour, oil, salt, coal, &c" imported from the United States. Ah, yes; but in doing so, will not similar articles from England be subject to the same tax? True enough says the Conservative, but our boys who now go to the United States for employment which they cannot obtain at home, will then have it at their own doors. Our home industries, should be protected, and thus increase the variety of employments. What nonsense. Boys in general are fond of roving—else why is it that they leave homes where there are lumberless factories and employments of various kinds. Why is it that thousands in the Dominion to-day, left England and the United States to take up their abode in Canada? All the "protection" and readjustment of the Tariff promised by the Conservatives, when they are in power, will not prevent boys going to the States, California and elsewhere that their inclination leads. One would think to read the large promises of the Opposition that their political nostrums—taxation and protection, are an infallible remedy for all "the ills which flesh is heir to." Their real motto is "We want office, large salaries, and the use of the purse-strings." Don't they wish they may get them? The people say NAY.

The Liberals throughout the Province are working quietly, but effectively for the return of their candidates, their blue will be struck at the polls, in electing the men who will support the Liberal Government, while they listen daily to the blowing of their opponents. Well "every man to his humour," as the old song has it. We do not however agree with any party, which declares "that all is fair in elections" their Shibboleth should be truth.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—Persons visiting St. Stephen can rely upon receiving attention and a good table at Mr. Foster's Commercial Hotel. The rooms are airy, and the situation central, being in Breese's Brick Block, near the Railway Station and Steamboat Wharf. We heartily recommend this Hotel to our St. Andrews and other friends. In connection with the establishment there is a large Livery Stable, where horses and carriages can be had at all times.

Hon. Mr. Gillmor we learn is being well received by his friends throughout the County who assure him of their support and his return by a handsome majority. This is an indication of "how the battle is going."

THE MEGANTIC RAILWAY is made a canvass by the opposition in St. Andrews, who pretend that should the Macdonald Government be restored to power, one of its first acts would be "to build the Megantic right into St. Andrews." What stuff to cram electors with, as though the line was a government work. The present government is more willing to aid the road than its predecessors. What did the Macdonald men do towards aiding the Megantic. They made fine promises, but did nothing, like their St. Andrews friends but draw their salary!

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was given on Monday-morning about 4 o'clock. It appears that the soot in the kitchen chimney of the Methodist parsonage took fire during the day, and although there was no fire from about 6 o'clock in the evening, it had smouldered and communicated with the fire board. Very little damage was done.

Thanks to Mr. Wheelock for late Chinese papers, also to Mr. Lamb for African papers; printed at the Diamond mines.

Mackerel fishing has been carried on in the Bay with much success during the past week. The fish generally are not large.

Correspondence.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Editor.—On reading Mr. Tilley's St. Andrews speech as reported in the *St. Croix Courier*, he is made to say, "the present is a specific duty of 5 cents per pound on black tea, and 6 cents on green, no matter what it costs. The tea consumed in the lower provinces is black, while in Ontario and Quebec it is chiefly green. The latter thus pays a less duty proportionately to the cost."

Now for the facts. The whole quantity entered for consumption in the Dominion in 1876-77 was as follows:

Green 7,536,502 lbs. Value \$2,030,120
Black 5,943,155 lbs. Value \$1,494,238
Average cost of Green per lb. 26 92-100 cts.
Duty at 6 cts. per lb. proportionate to the value 22 100 per cent.

Average cost of Black per lb. 25 16-100 cts. Duty at 5 cents per lb. proportionate to the value 16 47-100 per cent.

Ontario and Quebec consume 7,513,561 lbs. green tea. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and P. E. Island, 3,828,688 lbs. black tea.

Average cost of former per lb. 26 68-100 cts. duty at 6 cents per lb. proportionate to the value 22 1/2 per cent.

Average cost of latter per lb. 23 31-100 cts. duty at 5 cents per lb. proportionate to the value 21 per cent.

The above figures are taken from Trade and Navigation returns No. 1, pages 6, 66, 129, 183, 302. Thus it will be seen that Ontario and Quebec pay more duty (not less as Mr. Tilley says) "proportionately to the cost" than "the lower provinces."

With reference to the duty of 5 per cent imposed on ships' materials. The Opposition say, that in consequence thereof, the shipping interest "is totally destroyed," and that "our vessels are rendered less able to compete for freight in the markets of the world." Let us take a glance at the Trade and Navigation returns again, and what do we find. There were built and registered in 1876-77 of steam and sailing vessels as follows:

	duty paid
Nova Scotia 234 vessels, 50,530 tons, \$10,288	
N. Brunswick 64 " 33,115 " 7,403	
P. E. Island 67 " 15,373 " 2,131	
Total 365 99,018 19,722	

Thus "by this duty the price of ships is increased" in the Maritime Provinces: to the enormous extent of \$200 on a thousand ton ship!! By a "reciprocity of tariff" with the United States, the same sized vessel would cost \$7000 additional. Comment is needless.

St. Stephen, Aug. 29.

San Francisco, Aug. 20, 1878.

Friend Smith—From the columns of the *Standard and Courier*, I should judge you will be having lively times throughout the Dominion at your approaching election. In old Charlotte your present member appears to have a strong opposition to contend with, but as yet they appear divided among themselves, and the prospects are that more than one will be in the field and thus secure Gillmor's re-election. Should the Opposition however unite upon Grimmer or Cullineu, the struggle will be a hard, but I hope an honorable and mainly one, between the two political parties. Being a personal friend of all the candidates yet mentioned in your home papers, and my own political opinions having undergone considerable change since I have had a personal experience of the workings of the "Yankee system," if I had the privilege of casting a vote for either candidate, it would be thrown for the man who could be depended upon for his loyalty and attachment to the Throne, and his determined opposition to radical political changes—be he grit or anti-grit.

It is to be hoped that the advent of your newly appointed Governor General will be duly appreciated by the entire population of the Canadian Dominion, and prove the beginning of a new era of prosperity, progress, and power; and prove the dawning of that brighter day when, instead of a few disaffected, discontented, and disloyal provincialists clamoring for annexation to the States, the whole "union" will rise en masse against the crime, corruption and tyranny, that flutters in every wave of the "Star Spangled Banner," and claim to be readmitted under the protection of the Banner that for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze; and the Standard of an "Empire" shall be spread over the whole of North America. So mote it be.

An Excursion by the *Stroud* from Campello on Tuesday last, was enjoyed by our Island friends, who combined business with pleasure.

A sail boat containing five or six persons male and female upset in the harbour near the Steamboat wharf, last evening. We are happy to state no further damage occurred than a cold bath to the parties who were rescued by some young men in a boat from the steamer.

Dr. Lawrence, Surgeon Dentist, will thank those who intend calling on him to do so as soon as possible, as his time in Saint Andrews is limited.

The *Freeman* has a capital rejoinder to "Eldon's" letter in the *Courier*. It shows from official evidence, that Mr. Gillmor did not vote for Riel's release.

The Hon. Chief Justice Allen, was registered at Kennedy's Hotel on Tuesday, with many other visitors.

"Canada is at this moment the most prosperous country in the civilized world, and infinitely ahead of the United States, which Sir John has been praising in every speech."

Earl Dufferin's Administration.

The years of Lord Dufferin's rule in Canada have been big with great political events that will always attract the attention of the writer of our annals and furnish him themes for interesting chapters. The book which the Rose-Bellford Publishing Co. have in preparation entitled "Canada Under the Administration of Earl Dufferin," will deal fully with the Parliamentary battles and other interesting occurrences of the period. The author, Mr. George Stewart Jr., has access to all the public sources of information, and been favored with the use of private papers and memoranda bearing on the secret history of the time. Agents are doing a big business with this book. Territory can be secured by applying at once, personally or by letter, to J. L. Stewart, 89 Prince William street St. John. An agent is wanted for St. Andrews.

From Melbourne, Australia, Messrs. Houghton, Osmond & Co. have recently received orders for several hundred volumes of the published lectures of the Rev. Joseph Cook.

Mr. Casey, the member for Elgin, is a true protectionist. In a speech lately made by him at Port Stanley he said he was in favor alike to the farmer and mechanic, to the laborer and to every man in the country. He would protect them from Sir John A. Macdonald, from his practices and his policy. Undoubtedly this is the protection that is most needed.

The crop of peaches is practically a failure this season. Last year the New York and New England Railroad Company ran six special trains from Delaware, but now only six peach cars arrive daily, and these are attached to regular trains.

New Orleans, Aug. 30.
A strange feature is that the mortality among the negroes amounts to nearly 60 per cent. A convalescent young lady was so frightened by a flash of lightning yesterday that black vomit and death followed. Many physicians are so overtaxed that they refuse new cases. In Memphis there is hardly a house left which does not contain dead. The increase of fever among the negroes is frightful. Many burglaries occur. O. J. Kennedy, while on guard at his stable, last night, mistook a young man living with him, who had gone to the fire to relieve him, for a burglar, and shot him dead.

An unknown man lost his life last Friday evening by sinking in a quagmire at the Centre Lake, Loch Lomond.

The total subscription for the fever sufferers is over \$60,000 in New York.

The failure is announced of Israel S. G. Vanwart, Woodstock; liabilities \$25,000.

BIRTH.
On the 23d August, the wife of Dr. Lawrence of a son.

MARRIED.
On the 25th August, in All Saints Church, by the Rev. Canon Ketchum, John G. Richardson to Sarah Jane Storr, all of St. Andrews.

DEED.
At Fort Burke, New South Wales, on the 20th Nov. 1877, in the 39th year of his age, Joux McKay Dux, Sub. Inspector of Mounted Police, and only son of the late Rev. Joux Dux.

NEW INVENTION.—A very ingenious contrivance for cutting the thread on a sewing machine, has been invented by Mr. Henry Pollock, harness maker of this city. It supplies a want that has long been felt, and will probably prove a part of all sewing machines in the future. Mr. Pollock has recently received letters patent from Ottawa, and has applied to Washington for a U. S. patent.—Agriculturist.

Several fatal cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred in Sweden.

The policeman of Lewiston, Me., sleep so soundly that the boys steal their caps and badges.

To the Electors of Charlotte County.

GENTLEMEN:

I have had the honor of representing you, in the Dominion Parliament for the past five years, and as I am anxious to serve you for another term, I shall be a Candidate for your votes at the approaching Election, and I entertain the belief that a majority of you will vote for me.

During the time I have been your representative, I was able to be in my seat every day, and have voted on every important division; I have never shirked a vote either in the Local or General Parliament, but always voted and bore the consequences.

As some of my opponents have very industriously circulated the opinion, that for want of influence, I have been unable to obtain a fair consideration for Charlotte County, you will pardon me for stating some grants which, through my influence, this County has received, and you will learn that I have obtained, in five years, more than three times as much as my predecessors got in seven years. I do not charge them with any want of effort, but the Conservative Government with their full treasury, had nothing to spare for Charlotte; the present Government has met my wishes as far as I could reasonably expect. Many of you will remember that for some years the Islands were promised a Steamer to be subsidized to run there, and previous to one or two elections a boat did make a few trips, but as soon as the election was over the boat ceased running. I did not succeed in getting a boat to run before the election, but soon after as possible, I obtained a subsidy, and the steamer has been running twice a week in summer and once in winter ever since, thereby affording an accommodation to the Islands never enjoyed before, and the merchants of St. Andrews and St. Stephen, have benefited also by three or four thousand additional customers.

I have had the following Light Houses erected, which are now in operation, viz:

A fine Light on the Sand Reef, St. Andrews, at a cost of \$7,000.

Two small Beacon Lights on the St. Croix river.

A Light House at the entrance to the harbour of Maguadavie.

Two very important Lights, one on the coast at the entrance to Beaver harbor and one at Pea Point entrance to Letang harbour, all these Lights except one, were recommended by the Pilots of the Bay of Fundy.

I have secured appropriations for a light at Grand Harbor, also for

A Light House at Southern Head, Grand Manan, which I expect to be completed this season.

I have had erected a comfortable dwelling for the keeper of the Light at Grand Manan.

I have also had a For Alumn placed at Head Harbour, and have secured a grant of \$1,500 for another at Green's Point, La-Peve.

I have also secured a grant of \$2,500 to be expended this year in erecting a Steamboat Pier and Breakwater at Woodhouse Cove.

I have secured nearly twice the amount to complete the breakwater at Wilson's beach, that my predecessors obtained.

Buoys have been placed where most required around Grand Manan, Deer Island and Campobello; I think I am correct in saying the Government had never placed a buoy around any of these Islands until I was elected.

I have endeavored to increase the Postal accommodation in all parts of the County as far as I possibly could. In addition to the above I have been successful in urging certain claims which some of my constituents have had against the Government, and succeeded to their entire satisfaction.

The sum of \$25,000 was put in the estimates and voted for two sessions after I was elected for the purpose of dredging the St. Croix, but the United States having failed to provide a similar sum, it was dropped, with the understanding that when the United States provided their part, that amount would be forthcoming.

When you consider that in consequence of the very great depression in business, and small revenue derived, I am sure you will admit that the Government have not been unmindful of Charlotte County. I would like to have my opponents furnish you with a list of the grants provided for Charlotte during the seven years previous to my election. I fancy it will suffer by comparison.

I was elected to support the Reform Government and have done so during the term, and I still retain confidence in them, and believe they are well qualified to fill the positions they occupy. They are sufficiently intelligent and honest to govern the country.

This Dominion is a difficult country to govern—vast in its territorial extent, difficult as regards sectional views, and as regards races and creeds; and the ablest men will find it hard to harmonize these varied and conflicting interests, but the Government so far have succeeded well. Their intelligence and debating power has been quite apparent in Parliament; they have been charged with corrupt practices, but their opponents have never attempted to formulate their charges, and prove them before a committee by witnesses under oath.

And gentlemen, allow me to inform you, that when you hear a Government charged with dishonest practices, and those making the charge do not ask a committee before whom to prove them, you may conclude the charge is without foundation. I admit, that the Government, like all human institutions, may have erred in judgment, but they have been guilty of nothing politically dishonest.

They have had to govern this Dominion under very trying circumstances, and considering the enormous obligations entailed upon them by their predecessors, I am sure they have discharged the duty well.

I remain yours

John A. Macdonald

Reuben's Photo

I live Oil with the

preparation with the

the most esteemed

the "Materia Medi-

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e Sand Reef, St. Andrews,

n Lights on the St. Croix
the entrance to the har-
nt Lights, one on the coast
near harbor and one at
L'Anse-au-Loup, all these
are recommended by the
Family.

appropriations for a light at
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of a comfortable dwelling
in's Island light.
Fog alarm placed at Head
received a grant of \$1,500
e's Point, La-Fort.

A grant of \$2,200 to be
in erecting a Sparrow
at Woodlands Cove.
early twice the amount to
at Wilson's beach,
as advised.

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hargues, and prove them be-
by witnesses under oath;
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ally dishonest.

to govern this Dominion un-
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lignations entailed upon them
sors, I am sure they have dis-
well.

I am in favor of the Free-trade policy of the
Reform party, they are opposed to taxation for
any except revenue purposes. The conserva-
tive party are in favour of protection, the lead-
ers of that party have repeatedly declared in
favor of it, that means a tax on wheat and flour,
on corn and meal, on Boots and shoes, on coal
and salt, and on all articles manufactured to
any extent in the Dominion. I am most de-
cidedly opposed to a tax on flour and corn, on
coal and salt, for any purpose; and I am op-
posed to any other articles except for re-
venue, and I will, if elected, oppose any govern-
ment who adopts a policy calculated to tax the
great body of consumers for the benefit of a fa-
vored few. It would be unjust to tax the mil-
lions and manufacturers of Ontario for the ben-
efit of our Fishermen, Lumbermen and farmers;
it is equally unjust to tax our people for their
benefit. I believe the policy of the Conserva-
tive party would work great injustice to the
Maritime Provinces, particularly.

I can understand how many may feel annoy-
ed at the policy which the United States have
pursued for so many years, and I would like
much to see it changed, but I think it would
only injure us to imitate them, their duty is 40
cents a gallon on Kerosine oil—would we be
willing to adopt a similar duty. I fancy our
most ardent Conservatives would hardly advo-
cate that, and think the whole people were glad
when the present Government reduced it from
15 cents a gallon to 6.

The papers have been filled with financial
statements endeavoring to prove the extraor-
dinary of one or the other of the political par-
ties; figures can be so arranged as to give very
erroneous impressions, and it is difficult for any
except those well skilled in the public accounts
to understand these statements, but there are
some calculations that any one can understand,
for instance, when the late Government took
office in 1867, they found the yearly expenditure
to be as nearly as possible \$13,500,000—and
when they retired in 1873, they had run up the
expenditure to \$23,316,000 being an increase
of ten millions of dollars in a little over six
years!

The personal expenses of the delegates from
each Government who went to England to trans-
act similar business ought not to differ much
in amounts. In 1868-9 Sir John Rose of the
Macdonald Government went to England to ne-
gotiate a loan, his travelling expenses were
\$2,481. In 1874 Mr. Cartwright (Reformer)
went to England for a similar purpose, and his
expenses were \$1,023. Mr. Tilley (Conserva-
tive) went to England for same purpose in 1873
and his bill was \$2,540.

Mr. Cartwright (Reformer) went to England
again in 1875, and his bill was \$1,312 or \$1,000
less than Mr. Tilley's. Hon. Mr. Macdougall,
(Conservative) went to England in 1868 and
his bill was \$2,419. Mr. MacKenzie went over
on business and his bill was \$1,966. Dr. Tupper
(Conservative) went over in 1867, and his
bill was \$2,481. Mr. Blake, (Reformer) went
over and his bill was \$760. The total amount
paid in six years of Conservative rule for trips
to England was \$22,774. The total paid under
Reform rule for same purpose was \$5,262. One
trip of Sir George Cartier and hon. Mr. Macdougall
alone cost \$9,019.

This comparison gentlemen will serve to show
you which party are the honest and prudent
men to manage the public finances.

I regret that the present administration fell
bound by obligations entailed upon them by
the late Government to increase the public
debt so much as they have, I would have pre-
ferred they had said, our predecessors under-
took obligations so extravagant and so much
beyond our ability that we do not feel that in
the public interest we can afford to carry them
out.

As I may not have the opportunity of seeing
all of you, I have taken the liberty of address-
ing this lengthy card, as it contains some
thoughts which I would have expressed were I
able to meet you personally. Trusting you will
not forget to record your votes in my favor on
Election day.

I remain yours truly,
A. H. GILLMOR, Jr.

Robinson's Phosphorized Fluid is of Cod
Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime
is prepared with the finest Cod Liver Oil—
one of the most esteemed remedies in the catalogue of
the "Lancet Medical"—Lacto-Phosphate of
Lime, which enters so largely into the formation
of bone material, and other important tissues of
the body. Phosphorus, the great brain and nerve
tonic and invigorator, in a form and combination
most desirable to obtain its fullest effects, together
with other valuable remedial agents, not the least
of which is Iodine, the great blood producing ele-
ment. These are all intimately combined in a
demulcent fluid of homogeneous appearance and
delicate flavor, possessing remarkable power in
arresting the decay and supplying the waste con-
stantly going on in those abnormal conditions
of the system affected by such diseases as prevent
and impair nutrition, vitiate the blood, and sap
the vital forces. It is highly recommended for
Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Coughs, Scrofu-
lous Diseases of the Bones, Joints and Spine, Gen-
eral Debility, Emaciation, and all Impurities of
the Blood. It is particularly adapted to Deli-
cate Females in those low states of the system
that manifest themselves in so many of the ailments
peculiar to their sex. To the aged and
infirm its nourishing and invigorating properties
will give renewed strength and buoyancy of spirit,
and to very young children its continued use
will be found of incalculable benefit, as its tonic
and nutritive properties supply the blood with
lengthening materials for bone and muscle
structure, and thus furnish the foundation for
strong and healthy constitutions. It is very
pleasant to the taste.

Prepared solely by J. H. ROBINSON, Pharma-
ceutical Chemist, St. John N. B., and for sale
by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00
per Bottle, Six Bottles for \$5.00.

ST. ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Secre-
tary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender
for Canal and Lock at St. Anne," will be re-
ceived at this office until the arrival of the East-
ern and Western mails on THURSDAY, THE 23RD
DAY OF OCTOBER next, for the construction
of a Lock and the formation of approaches to it
on the landward side of the present lock at St.
Anne.

A map of the locality, together with plans and
specification of the works to be done, can be seen
at this office and at the Resident Engineer's of-
fice, St. Anne, on and after TUESDAY, THE
24TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at either
of which places printed forms of Tender can be
obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that
tenders will not be considered unless made strictly
in accordance with the printed forms, and—in
the case of firms except there are attached the actual
signatures of each member of the firm; and further
an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of \$200
must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be
forfeited if the party tendering declines entering
into contract for the works, at the rates and on
the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to
the respective parties who's tenders are not ac-
cepted.

For the due fulfillment of the contract, satisfac-
tory security will be required by the deposit of
money to the amount of five per cent. on the bulk
sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in
with the Tender will be considered a part.

Ninety per cent. on the progress estimates
shall be paid until the completion of the work.

Each Tender must be attached the actual
signatures of two responsible and solvent persons
residents of the Dominion, willing to become sure-
ties for the carrying out of these conditions, as
well as the due performance of the works em-
braced in the Contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself
to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

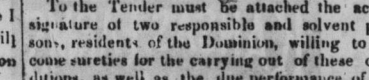
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, 19th August, 1878.

DR. E. LAWRENCE,
Surgeon Dentist.

Graduate of Dental Hospital, and late
Assistant Dental Surgeon of St. Bartho-
lomew Hospital, London.

Intends practicing his profession in Saint
Andrews, for a short time, and those requiring
his services, will please call as early as possi-
ble.

Office over C. E. O. Hatheway, Esq.,
St. Andrews, Aug. 13, 1878.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the un-
derigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post-
Office, &c., at Fredericton, N. B.," will be re-
ceived at this office, until MONDAY, the 2nd day
of SEPTEMBER next, at noon, for the finishing
and completion of the above building.

Plans, Specifications, &c., can be seen at this
office, and at the office of the Collector of Custom-
s, Fredericton, N. B., on and after THURSDAY,
the 8th inst., where forms of Tender, &c., and
all necessary information can be obtained.

Contractors are notified that Tenders will not
be considered unless made strictly in accordance
with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms
—unless there are attached the actual signature
and the nature of the occupation and place of
residence of each member of the same.

For the due fulfillment of the contract, satisfac-
tory security will be required on real estate, or
by deposit of money, public or municipal securi-
ties, or bank stocks, to an amount of five per cent.
on the bulk sum of the contract.

To the Tender must be attached the actual
signature of two responsible and solvent per-
sons, residents of the Dominion, willing to be-
come sureties for the carrying out of these con-
ditions, as well as the due performance of the
works embraced in the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself
to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order, F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 2, 1878.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

To Capitalists and Contractors.

The Government of Canada will receive pro-
posals for constructing and working a line of
Railway extending from the Province of Ontario
to the waters of the Pacific Ocean, the distance
being about 2000 miles.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

MAY, 1878.

Our Departments are now well assorted for the

Season's Trade.

NEW WOOLLENS, COTTONS, LINENS, AND

Every description of British & Foreign

MANUFACTURED

DRY GOODS.

Special Lines in

DRESS MATERIALS, ALPACCA,

Cashmeres, Cloths, Prints,

CAMBRICKS, COTTONS, HOSIERY, HATS.

MILLINERS STOCK. CAPS.

HABERDASHERY AND SMALL WARES.

Wholesale and Retail.

St. Andrews, N. B. May 1, 1878. rpl

ODELL & TURNER.

E. S. POLLEYS.

SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE WILLIAM WHITLOCK, ESQ.

Would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Saint Andrews and vicinity, that he purposes continuing the business at the

Old Stand, Church Block, Water Street,
Near the Post Office.

Having made large additions to the varied stock heretofore kept, he trusts by attention to the wants of the community, to merit a share of patronage.

IN STOCK.

Fresh supplies of SUGARS, English, Crushed, Granulated, Scotch Refined, &c.

A very choice article of MOLASSES, TEAS, Oolong, and English Breakfast.

COFFEE, Pure and Fresh Ground Java, Macaroni, Tapioca, Sage, Spices, Starch.

Spikes, Nails, Zinc, Lead, Tinware,

CORDAGE, Lines and Twines, Pitch, TAR, RESIN Oakum, Best brands AMERICAN Kerosene OILS. —Just received—an assortment of Chairs, BEDSTEADS, Matts.

All of which will be sold at the LOWEST Market rates. my 1 m3

Parks' Cotton Yarns!

Awarded the Only Medal Given at the Centennial Exhibition For Cotton Yarns of Canadian Manufacture.

No. 5, 5's to 10's. WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE and GREEN. Made of Good American Cotton with great care. Correctly numbered and Warranted Full Length and Weight.

WE would ask the purchasers of Cotton Warp to remember that our Yarn is spun on Thorne's Frames, which make a stronger yarn than the Ring Frames, used in making American yarn.

It is also better twisted and more carefully reeled; each hank being tied up in 7 lbs of 120 yards each. This makes it much more easy to wind than when it is put up without less—as the American do—and also saves a great deal of waste.

Those acquainted with weaving will understand the great advantage it is to them to use yarn put up in this manner.

COTTON CARPET WARP, Made of No. 10 Yarn, 4-Ply Twisted. WHITE, RED, BLUE, FLATE, &c. All fast colors.

Each 5 lb bundle contains 10,000 yards in length and will make a length of Carpet in proportion to the number of ends in width.

We have put more twist into this warp than it formerly had, and it will now make a more durable Carpet than can be made with any other material. Since its introduction by us, a few years ago, it has come into very general use throughout the country.

All our goods have our name and address upon them. None others are genuine.

WM. PARKS & SON. New Brunswick Cotton Mills, June 19—3m ST. JOHN, N. B.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will judiciously cure it in its early stages. It is a most valuable remedy, and is sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. Address: J. H. JOHNSON & CO., 100, N. B. St. John, N. B.

VISITORS TO ST. ANDREWS can obtain agreeable and pleasant quarters at Kennedy's Hotel one of the best houses in the Province. The rooms are large, well ventilated and nicely furnished, and command a view of beautiful scenery of the surrounding country, diversified by land and water, and fitted with all modern conveniences. The larder is always supplied with the best from the town and surrounding markets, while every thing in season may be found at the table, with obliging and polite waiters. The location is within a short distance of the Railway, and Steamboat landing and near the bathing place. Connected with the establishment, is a large livery stable. In a word, the house is a favorite resort for men of business, and visitors generally. 25—lye

NEW GOODS,

Just opened By

GEO. F. STICKNEY.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

GOLD and Silver Watches, Chains, Rings, Brooches, Pins, LOCKETS, Sets STUDS, Solitaires, &c. &c.

BREGUET SEALS and KEYS. Silver, Electroplated, Britannia Metal.

BRITISH PLATE and GLASS WARE, &c. Paper Machie, Parian, Wedgwood, BOHEMIAN, JET and RUBBER GOODS, PERFUMERY FROM LUBIN OF PARIS

CLEAVE and RIGGIE OF LONDON; Genuine EAU DE COLOGNE from JOHANN MARIA FARINA, JULIUS PLATZ No. 4 Cologne.

FANCY SOAPS, Combs and Brushes of all kinds, Joseph Rodgers & Sons

Celebrated TABLE and Pocket CUTLERY Hardware, Edge Tools,

HOUSE FURNISHING and FANCY GOODS, Agent for Lazarus & Morris' Perfected SPECTACLES.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired. Water Street, St. Andrews, July 24.

FLOUR,

Choice SOUTHERN and MICHIGAN brands.

FISH.

Bright No. 1, COD and POLLOCK, HAM & BACON,

Home cured. Whole or cut. SUGAR. Bright Porto Rico and No. 1 Scotch Refined. Granulated and powdered.

TEAS. Choice English Breakfast and Oolong. —PITCH & TAR—

OILS and PAINTS. SEEDS. LATHS. WOOD—Dry Birch, Maple, Beech, Spruce. The above are selling at

Very low prices for Cash. may 18 HECKERTON & BRUNDAGE

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

OF EDINBURGH & LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

FIRE & LIFE

PRESIDENT: His Grace the Duke of Roxburghe, K. T. VICE PRESIDENTS: His Grace the Duke of Sutherland K. G. His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K. G. Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Bart, G. C. B. & K.

CAPITAL - - 10,000,000 Dollars (WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for New Brunswick for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurance on reasonable terms.

HENRY JACK, General Agent. W. B. MORRIS Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity. Aug. 9. Jan. 29

KNOW THYSELF

By reading and studying the invaluable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION. Price only \$1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. In treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the various concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 100 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most experienced and probably the most skillful physician in America, (who was awarded gold medals by the National Medical Association.) A pamphlet, illustrated with the very latest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent free to all. Send for it at once, and address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4, Bulfinch St., Boston.

HEAL THYSELF

By reading and studying the invaluable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION. Price only \$1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. In treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the various concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 100 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most experienced and probably the most skillful physician in America, (who was awarded gold medals by the National Medical Association.) A pamphlet, illustrated with the very latest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent free to all. Send for it at once, and address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4, Bulfinch St., Boston.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Crow that the Crow Crowed.

"Ho! ho!"

Said the crow:

"So I'm not 'posed to know

Where the rye and the wheat,

And the corn kernels grow—

Oh! no,

"Ho! ho!"

"Ho! ho!"

Farmer Lee,

When I fly from your tree,

Just you see where the tops

Of the corn-ears will be;

Watch me!

He! he!"

Switch-switch,

With a lurch,

Flopped the bird from his perch.

As he spread out his wings

And set forth on his search—

His search—

Switch-switch!

Click—bang!

How it rang!

How the small bullet sang

As it sped through the air—

And the crow, with a pang,

Went spang—

Chi-bang!"

THE TAIL FEATHERS.

Now know,

That to crow

Often brings one to woe;

Which the lines up above

Have been put there to show,

And so,

Don't crow.

—S. Conant Foster in St. Nicholas.

Children and Poultry.

Really there is not much on a farm

that is capable of exciting more interest

than the poultry yard. Some writer has

said that the hen is pretty nearly human,

and if that is true—and it is—it may

easily be imagined that the eccentricities

would be very interesting. If one will

take the trouble to observe the different

hens in his flock, he will find a source of

considerable amusement, as he likens

them to the peculiarities of the human

kind. One hen presents the character

of a meddlesome busy body. She never

seems to have time to attend to her own

business, but is always irksomely busy

in getting in the way of the rest of

the flock, and is the first on hand to

test the quality of every newly found

worm, no matter what other hen finds

it. Another is a sedate old matron.

She attends strictly to her own business.

She is what might be called a well

balanced hen. She does her laying regu-

larly in season, does her sitting in the

same way, and brings up her little flock

in a business-like manner. There is no

fuss about her, if there are feathers.

Then we find one that seems to have a

talent for laying, but not the least partic-

le of sitting. She never seems to have

time to sit. Yet there are others that

appear to despise the labor of egg-pro-

duction, although they are perfectly

willing to sit on some other hen's eggs.

And thus we find in this interesting

kingdom, enterprise and stupidity, en-

terprise and laziness, and steadiness and

frivolity.

These interesting peculiarities of the

hen—found, to such an extent in no other

kind—make chickens a profitable

care for the children. Nothing will

more interest the young than the poul-

try yard, if they are given an interest in

it. We know a prominent gentleman

who attributes his success in life to the

industrious habits which he formed

when a boy in the care of chickens

which his father gave him "for his own."

He said that he lived with his chickens.

He studied their habits, which as we

have said, being of peculiar interest,

were at once entertaining; and he alleges

that he had greater enjoyment in observ-

ing these habits and peculiarities than

he ever had on the playground. Give

the children, therefore, a poultry yard,

and see how they will improve by it.

Queer Facts.

PORTAL NAME FOR A PIE.

An Arab poet calls a pie—whether apple or peach the story doesn't say—the "Mother of Joyfulness." The Arabs have funny ideas of names. I read of a boy named "Stuffed Cabbage," and another, worse still, "Small Pox."

HOW THE TARTARS FEEL.

In Tartary the water freezes so deeply in the winter that no fish can be caught. What do you suppose the people do then? go without? No indeed, they make the very cold that spoils the fishing keep the fish. All summer they catch more than they want, and keep the funny fellows in reservoirs, and as soon as it is cold enough, expose them to the air. Of course they freeze solid, when they can be packed and sent anywhere, and will keep fresh till thawed out if it is three months.

A PAIR OF SCRUBBING-BRUSHES.

There's a funny little fellow living in the sea who owns a pair of scrubbing-brushes. He lives under big stones, and his body is very, very flat (or he couldn't live in such narrow quarters, of course). His home is apt to be muddy, and to keep himself neat, he has—growing on the top of his legs—scrubbing brushes of stiff hairs, with a delicate pair of claws, or fingers, at the end. With his brushes he carefully washes his shell, picking off anything that sticks with his two fingers, then cleans off his brushes—in his mouth!—and folds them away in a groove prepared for them, till he needs them again. He's a crab. Shall I tell you his name? I don't suppose you care for it, but perhaps some one will want to read more about him, so here it is (don't try to pronounce it—it's worse than usual): Porcellanella Platychelone!

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Receipts.

BAKED PEARS.—Peel and bake ripe pears, with but little water. When cold, cover the top and sides with a cake-icing flavored with vanilla, and serve with cream and sugar. This makes a delicate and healthful dessert, and but little time is consumed in its preparation. Tart apples may be baked in the same way, and are preferred by many.

CUCUMBER TOAST.—Peel fresh, crisp cucumbers of medium size, cut lengthwise in thin slices, and place in cold water for a few minutes; drain, and dip each slice into flour; then fry quickly, until of a light-brown, in butter or beef drippings. Place the slices of cucumbers, hot from the pan, between slices of buttered toast and serve at once. The cucumbers may be seasoned with pepper and salt, or a little mustard may be added when taken from the pan.

PEACH SHORT CAKE.—Make dough as for strawberry short cake or biscuit; roll out a layer less than an inch in thickness and place it in a buttered tin; over this spread a layer of stewed peaches, sprinkle with sugar and spice, dot with bits of butter, put on another layer of dough, and bake in a quick oven. Canned peaches stewed until reduced to a pulp may be used instead of the fresh fruit. This will be found a delightful desert or supper dish, and may be served with any plain sauce or with butter and powdered sugar.

GREEN CORN PUDDING.—One quart milk; five eggs; two tablespoons melted butter; one tablespoon white sugar; one dozen ears of corn (large ones); grate the corn from the cob; beat the white and the yolks of the eggs separately; put the corn and yolks together; stir hard; add the butter, then the milk; gradually beating all the time; next the sugar and little salt; lastly the whites; bake slowly at first, covering the dish for an hour; remove cover and brown finely.

MEAT LOAF.—Boil two pounds of veal or beef until tender, chop it very fine, add two eggs, six Boston crackers rolled fine, one tablespoon of salt, one teaspoon of pepper, one teaspoon of water; pack in a pan and bake one hour. To be eaten cold, sliced thin. It is very nice for tea.

Fattening Poultry by Machinery.

A Paris correspondent says: While in the French department of agriculture I was much interested in an exhibit for fattening poultry by machinery. The hens and cocks were arranged in little stalls about ten inches square, with their heads towards the open front and their feet hattered to the floor in a way to prevent their turning round. The attendant passed in front of the stalls, seized the unhappy bird by the nape of the neck, inserted a tube, to which was attached a long hose, into its mouth, pressed upon a pedal with her foot, and a graduated quantity of food was forced into the stomach of the bird. They took their nourishment very much as a boy would take medicine. The food is composed of a ground mixture of corn, rye, barley, milk and water; and while it may not accord with the American idea of chicken rights to make a rooster eat, whether he wants to or not, it cannot be denied that this regimen makes him much more desirable to be eaten. I have nowhere else tasted such sweet, juicy chicken as they have here. About the morality of this system there may also be some question, and I doubt if it could obtain in a country blessed with a Bergh.

It certainly divests chicken life of much of its romance. They must devote their lives exclusively to the ignoble, unheroic business of getting fat. No crowing or cackling and nest-hiding in out-of-the-way places in barns, or hatching, or scratching for the early worm in gardens or on ancestral dung hills for their food. Indeed, those people who, it is said, have no word for home, have done much to divest the lives of chickens of hallowed and homelike associations. They are hatched in steam incubators and the velvet little birds never know the sheltering arms of the old hen, but are protected in flannel-lined drawers.

Robinson Crusoe's Island.

From a highly interesting private letter we gather some particulars in regard to the Island of Juan Fernandez, the scene of De Foe's famous romance. The letter in question was written by the captain's wife on board an American whaler which called at the island for a supply of wood and fresh provisions. The writer says: "Finding to our delight a very clear and beautiful morning, we were ready for the boat to take us on shore by eight o'clock. We found a nice landing place, with a few houses close by the shore. The gentleman who leases the island from the Chilean Government, Mr. Alf de Rode (an enterprising Swiss), met us on the mole and very cordially invited us to his house, and gave us some fresh milk and bread, as the morning air had sharpened our appetites. He then said he would go with us to see the cave where Alexander Selkirk (the original Robinson Crusoe) lived so long. When we arrived there a beautiful lunch was set before us, composed of various viands, wines, fruits, etc., while there was nice cold water near by, making it altogether lovely. After an hour or so spent in examining the far-famed locality, we took our leave well-pleased with our visit.

"Mr. De Rode has re-leased the entire island for a period of eight years, and is

stocking it with cattle, etc., with which to supply the passing vessels or to ship to the mainland. Fine feed abounds, and there is an ample supply of fresh water. Wild goats are abundant, and may be consumed by the natives for food, the skins being handed over to the proprietor. There are also a great number of fine fish in the surrounding waters. The highest part of the island is about 3,000 feet. The scenery is varied and exceedingly beautiful. The climate is tropical, and life in such a place, although of necessity very isolated, must still possess all the romantic charm which forever interests the far-off summer isles of the Pacific ocean.

"We shall sail to-night, if favored with a breeze, and shall carry away memories of the hospitality of the proprietor of this famous island, and our day's visit, which will cheer many a dark, stormy, lonely day at sea."—*Panama Star and Herald.*

History of Earrings.

The nothing-new-under-the-sun principle applies to the custom of wearing pendants from the lower part of the ears as well as to many other things. It appears to have taken its rise in the earliest times among the nations of the East. The prophet Isaiah reproaches the daughters of Zion with being too lavish in ornaments of this kind, and several parts of the Scripture make allusion to the spoil of earrings, etc., which was dedicated to the Lord. This trinket of rings and jewels appears to have been as much worn by men in those days as by the same sex that now lays almost undisputed claim to them. It would seem that the ornaments had been used for idolatrous purposes previous to this time, since Jacob, in the injunction he gave to his household, commanded them to put away "the strange gods which were in their hand, and all the earrings or jewels, worn by Jacob's household, had probably been consecrated to superstitious purposes, and worn as a sort of amulet, for it is known that rings, whether in the ears or nose, were false superstitiously worn in honor of false gods, and probably of the sun, whose circular form they were designed to represent, and, indeed, rings and vessels among the heathen nations oftentimes had the image of the sun, moon, etc., engraved upon them. The prophet Hosea speaks of the women of Jerusalem as indulging in the lying vanities of rings devoted to the idol deities. The Roman ladies of olden times used earrings of pearls and of precious stones, and not unfrequently, like some of the North American Indians, they had three or four of these ornaments pendant to each ear, which, unlike the Indian trinkets of the present day at least, were of immense value. The Moors of Africa were also noted for the use of the same ornaments. Many of the busts of the heathen gods have been found to have earrings, or holes pierced in their ears for that purpose. Some investigators of antiquity have considered this to be characteristic of the busts of divinities, but this opinion does not appear to be well founded, as there are many well-known statues of mortals which have the ears pierced. The fine bust of Caracalla, in the Villa Borghese, which is affixed to a statue of Hercules, has only the right ear pierced.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Figures Which Show The Progress Made by the United States in the last Five Years. The New York Bulletin publishes the following tabular statement of the condition of crops and leading exports of the United States in 1877, as compared with 1872-3:

CROPS OF UNITED STATES.		1872.	1876.
Wheat average	22,111,000	27,627,000	
Barley average	2,751,000	4,933,000	
Oats average	9,735,000	12,338,000	
Hay average	21,894,000	25,282,000	
MANUFACTURES OF UNITED STATES.			
Cotton consumed 1872-73, bales		1,320,000	
Cotton consumed 1876-77, bales		1,430,000	
IMPORTS, VALUES.			
Imports and crop of wool 1872, lbs.		230,000,000	
Imports and crop of wool 1876, lbs.		257,000,000	
EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES.			
Quantities exported of leading articles of domestic production in 1872-73 and 1876-77.			
Indian corn, bush.	389,773	1,817,772	
Wheat, bush.	29,204,283	40,828,000	
Cotton, lbs.	2,592,780	3,848,000	
Cotton goods, yds.	1,293,647,000	1,448,308,000	
Apples, dried lbs.	4,483,190	13,818,000	
Copper, lbs.	88,900	13,461,000	
Hops, lbs.	1,798,487	9,581,000	
Leather, lbs.	17,241,000	24,122,000	
Roots and rhubarb	360,780	900,000	
Rails and spikes, lbs.	5,999,013	9,316,000	
Flour, bushels	1,198,000	2,126,000	
Oil cake, lbs.	194,308,000	273,070,000	
Illuminating oil, galls.	156,192,000	292,440,000	
Cotton seed oil, galls.	209,970	1,706,420	
Gunpowder, lbs.	688,772	1,517,000	
Bacon and hams, lbs.	206,351,000	400,867,000	
Beef, lbs.	31,608,000	58,868,000	
Cheese, lbs.	80,260,000	107,821,000	
Fish dried, cwt.	118,076	160,640	
Seeds, lbs.	200,880,000	284,741,000	
Pork, lbs.	54,147,000	100,000,000	
Soap, lbs.	5,639,000	10,218,000	
Spirits turpentine, galls.	5,114,000	6,746,000	
Barley, lbs.	6,113,000	9,746,000	
Tallow, lbs.	79,170,000	20,460,000	
Leaf tobacco, lbs.	215,960,000	295,860,000	
Timber, cubic feet.	14,154,000	292,880,000	
Quicksilver, lbs.	114,738	5,894,111	

These thirty articles constitute five-sixths of the total value of our exports of domestic commodities, and each one shows an important increase of quantity exported.

RAILROADS OF UNITED STATES.		Miles in 1872.	Miles in 1877.
		70,811	79,308
Increase			8,497

"When I shall be a man!" is the poetry of childhood; "When I was young!" the poetry of old age.

Cyprus Women.

According to a correspondent, the women of Cyprus (England's newly-acquired territory) are quite peculiar in their costumes, wearing pantaloons fastened around the ankles, with fancy-colored boots, a profusion of chains and trinkets around the neck, and a heavy girdle fastened by massive metallic plates. They dye the hair a lustrous brown with henna, and they deepen the expression of the eyes by coloring the eyebrows with the same dye. Their dress is of the brightest colors, crimson, blue, etc., and their head dress is a perfect copy of that seen on Phœnician and Egyptian statues. They are tall and Juno-like in mien and figure, with remarkably classic and handsome features. They are among the most beautiful women of all the islands, recalling the finest faces of the ancient statues. Unfortunately, they do not cultivate grace of form, and by thirty they become quite stout and heavy. There is a certain dignity and elegance about the women of Cyprus that is very striking. They probably approach nearer to the ancient type of classic beauty than any other of the modern descendants of Helen. They have but little or no education, but they are not lacking in intelligence, nor in a desire for knowledge. I cannot speak as well of the men. They have been so long crushed to the earth by Turkish oppression that they have lost most of the best qualities of their race. They are, nevertheless, industrious, patient laborers, peaceful and temperate.

M. Homberg relates, that there is a species of ants at Surinam, which the inhabitants call visiting ants. They march in troops with the same regularity as a large and powerful army. As soon as they appear, all the coffers and chests of drawers in the house are set open for them, as they are sure to exterminate all the rats and mice and other noxious animals, acting as if they had a peculiar mission from nature to destroy them. The only misfortune is, they pay their visits too seldom; they would be welcome every month, but they do not appear sometimes for three years together.

A Healthy Body and a Clear Head. If indigestion, constipation and biliousness torment the body, the head cannot be clear. These disorders rest upon the brain most hurtfully, and produce a cloudiness in the organ of thought not experienced by a healthy man. Happily these brain-oppressing maladies may be entirely dispelled by that peerless alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which cures, refreshes and invigorates the brain and nerves, while it regulates the organs of digestion, assimilation and bilious secretion. It expels the morbid humors which poison the system through the bowels and urinary passages, and exerts a powerfully invigorating influence as well. Its cathartic action is never irritating, violent or painful, but even natural and progressive. As an appetizer and sleep promoter the Bitters is unrivaled; it mitigates the infirmities of age, relieves the ailments of youth, and restores the vigor of the system to the feeble and decrepit. It is a sure cure for indigestion, dyspepsia and cholera morbus.

For upwards of thirty years Mrs. WINSTON'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

We offer no apology for frequently calling attention to Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, as it is the most valuable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., that has ever been produced. It is a sure cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., and for all the ailments of the system.

War, famine and pestilence all combined do not produce the evil consequences to a nation which result from intemperance in our veins. Parsons' Purgative Pills make new rich blood and prevent all manner of diseases.

CHEW The Celebrated "MATCHLESS" Wood Tug Plug.

THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY, New York, Boston, and Chicago.

The Markets.

Wheat—No. 1	17 1/4	17 1/4
Wheat—No. 2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Wheat—Fair to Choice	4 25	00 00
Wheat—Good per cwt.	10 00	10 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 05	01 01
Wheat—No. 3 Milwaukee	00 00	01 13
Wheat—No. 4	00 00	00 00
Wheat—Shain	79	00 74
Barley—Mail	00 00	00 00
Barley—No. 1	00 00	00 00
Oats—Mixed Western	30	00 28
Oats—No. 1	45	00 40
Hay—No. 1	00 00	00 00
Straw, per cwt.	00 00	00 00
Produce	00 00	00 00
Pork—Mail	1 00	00 11 37 1/4
Land—City Steam	07 1/2	07 00
Land—No. 2, new	18 00	00 18 00
Dry Cod, per cwt.	75	00 74 25
Herring, per cwt.	75	00 74 25
Butter—No. 1	00 00	00 00
Butter—No. 2	00 00	00 00
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