



Walker's California Vinegar  
a purely Vegetable preparation,  
from the native herbs found  
in the ranges of the Sierra Nevada  
of California, the medicinal prop-  
erties are extracted therefrom  
and of Alcohol. The question  
is asked, "What is the cause  
of the success of Walker's Vin-  
egar?" The answer is, that they remove  
disease, and the patient recov-  
ers. They are the great blood  
and life-giving principle, a perfect  
and invigorator of the system,  
in the history of the world has  
been compounded possessing  
the qualities of Walker's Bitters  
in sick of every disease man is  
they are a gentle Purgative as  
nic, relieving Congestion of In-  
the Liver and Visceral Organs,  
in cases.

will enjoy good health, let  
Walker's Bitters as a medicine,  
he use of alcoholic stimulants  
is.

S. McDONALD & CO.,  
Sole Agents, San Francisco, California,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
all Druggists and Dealers.

can take these Bitters  
directions, and remain long  
and their bones are not de-  
livered of their disease, and  
are wasted beyond repair.  
Thousands proclaim Walker's  
most wonderful invigorant and  
the sinking system.

Remittent, and Intermitt-  
ent, which are so prevalent in the  
great rivers throughout the  
tropics, especially those of the  
Mississippi, Illinois, Tennessee,  
Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Bran-  
do, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile,  
Annoke, James, and many others,  
in the treatment of these  
fevers, the Bitters are  
markedly so during seasons of  
and dysentery, are invariably  
by extensive derangements of  
and liver, and other abdominal  
their treatment, a purgative,  
powerful influence upon these  
is, is essentially necessary,  
stomach for the purpose equal  
Walker's Bitters, as  
with which the bowels are  
a strong time stimulating the  
the liver, and generally restor-  
ing functions of the digestive

of Indigestion, Headache,  
Shortness of Breath, Tightness  
Dizziness, Sour Stomach, and  
Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bil-  
iary Affection of the Heart, Inflam-  
mation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of  
and a hundred other painful  
the offering of Dyspepsia,  
it proves a better guarantee of  
a lengthy advertisement.  
of King's Evil, White Swell-  
ing, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck,  
slow Inflammation, Indolent  
sores, Erysipelas, Boils, Scalds,  
ous of the Skin, Scrofula, and  
these, as in all other constitu-  
tions, Walker's Bitters have  
their great curative powers in  
incurable and intractable cases.

umatory and Chronic  
n, Gout, Rheumatism, Remittent  
intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the  
Kidneys, and Bladder, these  
as equal. Such Diseases are  
of Blood,  
of Diseases.—Persons en-  
titled and Minerals, such as  
poisonous, Gold-brothers, and  
y advance in life, are subject  
of the Bowels. To guard  
ake a dose of Walker's Vin-  
occasionally.

Dysentery, Erysipelas, Tetter,  
Rashes, Spots, Pimples, Pas-  
sionaries, Ringworms, Scalds,  
Erysipelas, Boils, Scalds,  
of the Skin, Scrofula, and  
to Skin of whatever name or  
ally dug up and carried out  
in a short time by the use of

, and other Worms, bur-  
den of so many thousands, are  
destroyed and removed. No sys-  
tem, no vermifuge, no anthel-  
minic system from worms  
can.

le Complaints, in young  
single, at the dawn of man-  
hood, these Tonic Bitters  
decided an influence that  
is soon perceptible.  
—In all cases of jaundice, re-  
lief is not long in coming.  
able treatment is to promote  
of the bile and favor its re-  
is purpose. See Walker's Bitters.

ne Violated Blood when  
impurities bursting through  
imples, Eruptions, or Sores;  
you find it obstructed and  
veins; cleanse it when it is  
ings will tell you when. Keep  
and the health of the system

S. McDONALD & CO.,  
Sole Agents, San Francisco, California,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
all Druggists and Dealers.

# The St. Andrews Standard.

Published by A. W. Smith.)

EXTRA SUMMUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

(\$2.50 per Annum in Advance.)

No. 24.

Saint Andrews, New Brunswick, June 13, 1877.

Vol. 44.

## Poetry.

### THREE WORDS OF STRENGTH.

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

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

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

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

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

### The Early Worm is Caught.

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

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

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

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

#### TWO OF HIS CHILDREN BEKNEED.

A sad and shocking accident occurred near Kingston, Ontario. On the night of the 28th May, a farmer living in Portland, built a fire outside of his house to keep away the mosquitoes. During the hours of sleeping the fire spread and caught the building. One of his children, of whom there were seven, awoke to find the dwelling almost a mass of flames. He awakened his parents, and they were forced, almost before recovering their senses, to run a gamut of fire and smoke. The parents saved themselves and five of the children, but were baffled in their efforts to secure the other two, though Mrs. Snider did not desert from her efforts until she was severely burned. The house was soon converted into a bed of ashes, in which the charred remains of the children were found. The fire caused the death of two children. The fire caused the death of two children.

### VARIETIES.

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

Comedy and tragedy were first exhibited at Athens, 562 years B. C.

Plays were first acted at Rome, 239 B. C.

The first public library was founded at Athens 528 B. C.

The first public library was founded at Rome 167 B. C.

The first public library was founded at Alexandria, 284 A. D.

Paper was invented in China, 170 B. C.

The Calendar was reformed by Julius Caesar, 45 B. C.

Insurance on ships and merchandise first made in A. D. 43.

Saddles came into use in the fourth century. Horse shoes made of iron were first made in A. D. 481.

Stirrups were not made till a century later. Manufacture of silk brought from India into Europe, 557 A. D.

Stone buildings and glass introduced into England, 674 A. D.

Pens first made of quills, A. D. 635.

Pleadings in courts of judicature introduced A. D. 878.

Queen of the law room—the nurse.

The butcher's melody—"Meat me by moonlight again."

Fact about the sex—Although a woman's age is undeniably her own, she never owns it.

### A RAFFLE FOR FREEDOM.

We translate from a German sketch of an incident alleged to have occurred on a Mississippi steamboat a short time before the war.

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

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

"Let's go down and look on awhile," suggested the judge.

In the saloon we found four men seated at a table, around which a crowd of spectators were gathered. The four men were the "heavy players."

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

"Are you broke, colonel?" asked one of the men.

"Dead," was the laconic reply.

"Never mind, I'll lend you."

"No; I can make a raise, I reckon.—Here, Pomp!"

"Bring that girl and her youngster here that I brought in Natchez.—Wait a few minutes gentlemen. I'll raise some money."

"The old negro went on his errand and soon returned with the girl and her youngster. The 'girl' proved to be a stately mulatto woman about 35 years old. Her 'youngster' was a fine intelligent looking boy eleven or twelve years old, whose complexion showed him to be much more allied to the white race than to the black.

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

"Will you sell them separate?" asked some one.

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

The planter waited for a moment for a reply, and then said:

"Well, I must have some money. Come what may you to a raffle—thirty chances at twenty dollars a chance? Out with your cash gentlemen. The first on the list has the first throw."

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

"Two chances still, gentlemen! Who will have them?"

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

"Name, sir, please."

"Never mind the name. Put it down for the woman—"

"Oh—what! for the girl herself?"

"Yes, certainly; let's give her a chance."

"All right? one for Ninette. And now—"

"That's for the boy," said Judge J.—

quietly, as he laid down twenty dollars on the table.

"Good! bravo! bravo! cried the planter and several of the by-standers.

"One for Tommy, which makes the thirty. Now, gentlemen let's see who's the lucky feller."

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

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

Again, and again the dice rattled in the box, until it came to number twenty-nine.

"Come, Ninette—its your turn now."

As the poor woman came forward, her hands crossed and pressed convulsively against her breast, it was truly painful to witness her agitation.

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

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

"Come Tom," said the planter.

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

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

"Come, Tommy, throw again urged the planter.

"It's no use, master: I couldn't throw 'forty-nine' now."

"True, true! But you have your own chance. Throw that."

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

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

He threw.

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

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

"Two sixes and a five—seventeen!"

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

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

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

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

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

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

### GIANTS IN OLDEN TIMES.

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

Gorapius saw a girl that was ten feet high.

The giant Galahad, brought from Arabia to Rome, under Claudius Caesar, was ten feet high.

Fannum, who lived in the time of King, gene, 11, measured eleven and a half feet.

The Chevalier Scrog, in his voyage to the Peak Teneriffe, found in one of the caverns of that mountain the head of the Gunicli, who had sixty teeth, and was not less than fifteen feet high.

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

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

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

In 1590, near Rouen was found a skeleton whose skull held a bushel of corn, and who was nineteen feet high.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Few know the trials and troubles of a country editor. He lives, like the preacher, upon the charities of his patrons. One day he may revel in the luxuriance of a load of wood, and the next day shiver in the absence of fuel. He toils on, nevertheless. He goes on building his town, electing ungrateful aspirants to office, and gives each and every citizen a shove up the hill of life, down which he is allowed to tumble.

### Geese Full of Fun.

A goose has perhaps the keenest appreciation of humor of any animal, unless it be his own arch enemy, the fox. The writer once saw in a little grassy paddock some eight or ten fat and healthy pigs and a score of geese. From this paddock a narrow, open gate gave entrance into the farm yard, and as evening drew on, the geese ranged themselves in a row near this threshold. Obviously, supper-time was approaching, and the pigs wished to return home to their troughs. Equally clear the geese had given each other the word not to let them pass through the gate which they guarded without paying toll. First there came up a jolly, good humored little pig who trotted cheerfully along with a confidence which ought to have disarmed criticism, till he came among the geese. Then with a cackle and a scream, every neck was stretched to get a bite at him, and squalling and yelling the poor little porker ran the gauntlet. The same fate befel six or seven more of his brethren in succession, each betraying increased trepidation as he approached the fatal pass, and made a bolt through the corps de garde of geese, whose chattering and screeches of delight were almost indistinguishable from human laughter.

At last the biggest pig of the party brought up the rear. He was a pink-fleshed, clean young fellow with fat limbs and sides, and his ears were cocked, and his tail sharply twisted in the intelligent wide awake manner which so completely distinguished the intellectual pig from the mere swine multitude. With a loud grunt of defiance this brave pig charged through the flock of geese and had actually almost gained the gate when a large grey goose made one grad at his fat ham, caught up the skin in a bunch, and gave it a tremendous pinch with her red beak. Needless to say the air was rent with a squeal of agony of the injured pig and the ecstatic screams of the flock of geese in chorus. From the order in which the transaction took place we derived the impression that a similar game of prisoner's base probably formed the entertainment of the geese every evening.

A Speaking Telephone in New York

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

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

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



# BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, June 10.  
It is stated in an official communication to the Department of State that the Suez canal, at the close of last year, cost the Egyptian Government, in addition to the amount of shares sold the English Government, over \$71,000,000.

London, June 9.  
A Berlin despatch says the German iron-clad squadron now on the way east is ordered to proceed with greater speed. A second practice squadron of seven vessels is about to be formed. The admiralty is preparing to enlist additional seamen. No person liable to service in the navy is permitted to leave their districts.

The following London despatches of June 1st, state the occurrence of a revolt on board of one of Her Majesty's man-of-war ships—Such an affair is quite a novelty in the British service.

There was recently an mutiny on board Her Majesty's iron armor-plated ship *Alexandria*, flag-ship in the Mediterranean squadron. In consequence of the stringency of the discipline and unusual severity of the punishment, the whole of the first watch refused to do duty, and throw the gun sights overboard. Three insubordinates have been sentenced to 42 days imprisonment, and were sent home in the *Monarch* to undergo that punishment.

A telegram from Athens, May 31, gives an account of another and apparently more serious mutiny while the *Alexandria* was lying at Piræus. The mutiny was quieted by marines summoned from other vessels of the fleet. The mutineers were arrested and a court martial convened. The cause of the second outbreak is stated to be dissatisfaction because of the refusal of shore leave, whereupon they rendered the *Alexandria*'s guns unserviceable. It was deemed necessary to send the *Alexandria* to cruise in the Mediterranean until further orders.

The following Canadians had the honor of the Oyster of St. Michael and St. George conferred upon them by the Queen on the anniversary of Her birth day:—

Gen. McDougall, formerly Adj. Gen. of the Militia of Canada, and Major General Smyth, at present commanding the Militia of Canada. As ordinary members of the Companions are, the Hon. Joseph Trutch, lately Lieut. Governor of British Columbia, Alex. Murray, director of the Geological Survey of Newfoundland; Sandford Fleming, engineer of the Canadian Pacific; John Fallisier, lately commander of the expedition sent by the Government of Canada to the Rocky Mountains; Major, Cameron, lately chief officer of the boundary mission of Canada, and Capt. Geo. Arthur French, formerly commissioner of the North West police.

CALIFORNIA TIMBER.—The sugar pine of California occupies the same place that white pine or cork pine does here, and is about equal to it as finishing lumber. It is used almost exclusively for sash, doors, and inside blinds. For all uses where a soft, white, straight grain is required, there is no wood on the slope equal to it. The heart is durable for shingles, crossies, and the like. Shingles made from heart sugar pine are free from some of the objections attaching to those made from redwood.

Yellow pine is used in the place of the sugar for some purposes; it has a soft, white and even grain, but works harder and is a firmer wood. Much of it resembles sugar pine so closely as to be barely distinguishable. Some of it is as handsome as many of the ornamental woods. For building lumber and fencing it is preferred to sugar pine.

Spruce, which is sometimes called red fir, is a strong timber adapted for joists and scantling, and all work requiring strength and durability. It stands exposure to the earth and weather very well and resembles Puget Sound lumber quite closely, it makes good plank for sidewalks, platforms, ship plank, car floors and frames, and similar work.

The fir is a white, close grained wood, free from pitch or odor, useful for ceiling, scantling, and wainscoting, and makes good box lumber.

THE CURTAIN OF ENGLAND AND TEMPERANCE.—At the meeting of the Niagara Synod, held at Hamilton last week, the following resolution in regard to temperance was adopted without a dissentient voice:

Moved by Dean Bull, second by Rev. W. Lumsden, "That in accordance with that part of the Bishop's pastoral on the subject of the enormous evils of intemperance, this Synod do desire that the Bishop will be pleased to recommend to this Synod some suitable course of action in view of promoting the cause of temperance in this

diocese, and that he will be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial to this Synod on the subject of temperance from the Dominion Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic."

EDHEM PASHA, the present Grand Vizier of Turkey, was formerly a Greek slave. He was born in the historic island of Scio, in 1823, and was sold thence to the Turkish statesman, Khosru Pasha, who had him educated in Paris. Having held various important offices of state, he succeeded to his present high position on the downfall of Midhat Pasha, a few weeks ago.

## The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, June 13, 1877.

The British people are proverbial for their hospitality and attention to foreigners, even the nobility condescend to notice strangers, who may have held high elective positions. Gen. Grant recently President of the United States is at present on a European tour, and since his arrival in England has been lionized by all classes. It is not improbable that the respect shown Gen. Grant is intended for something more than regard for him as an officer, it means a desire to cultivate a good feeling between the nation he represents and Great Britain, and as a return for the attention lavished upon the Prince of Wales while in the United States. May the good understanding ever exist between the two great English speaking Nations.

In another column we publish the letter of a correspondent on the Town Schools and from frequent visits to them, can endorse his statements: with reference to the average attendance in the Grammar School, which he briefly refers to, we know from examination of the sworn returns, that for the past four years the average was 24, 30, 31, 26½. This school claimed perhaps more of our personal attention, from the fact of the junior members of our family attending it, and we felt satisfied with the mode of instruction, and progress made generally by the pupils. Almost every spring several of the scholars are absent, assisting their parents in the cultivation of the soil and other pursuits claiming their aid; this however does not detract from its usefulness, nor does the fact of some having finished their education, and engaged in the business of life; true the attendance may be less for a few weeks, but this is remedied at the time of grading. Taken altogether, we feel satisfied that the status of the town schools, and the attendance according to population, is quite equal to any other town in the Province, and glancing at the expenditure, in other towns, the St. Andrews Trustees have shown good judgment, excellent management, and practical rigid economy. The labors of the Trustees are appreciated by all who are capable of judging of the advancement made by the pupils in the various departments.

The St. Andrews Councillors have begun work in earnest, and are looking sharp after the interest of their constituents. Finding an insufficient quantity of hose for the Fire Engines, they have ordered 160 feet of new hose; they are, we understand, also looking after the Town property, some of which is sadly in want of repair.

A GRANGE was formed at Bay Side a few months ago, under favorable auspices; we have not heard anything lately about its movements, nor what has been accomplished by it, or what its prospects for the future. Several of the members are active farmers, and we will be pleased to publish the Society's proceedings.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.—Fully one half the new Councillors are Magistrates. It seems from this fact, that the Parishes generally, believe that the Justices of the Peace are fit and proper persons to conduct the County and Parish business.

The *St. Croix Courier* appeared on Thursday last with the old familiar heading, spicy editorials, and general news selections. We know how it is ourself as Brett Hart says—having gone through a fiery ordeal in 1856, but saved the Press, a few cases of type, and the forms, which as a matter of course were a shade *pieced*. We trust that his appeal to Subscribers will meet with a hearty response.

Wallace Ross won the Scull race on the Kennebecasis. Fred Plaisted the New York Sculler is no match for Ross. The course was 3½ miles—time 27.07½. From the reports, it appears that Ross could have led his opponent any distance he chose.

LOBSTER CATCHING.—By an order in Council dated 26th May, and published in these columns, we notice close times for Lobsters in Charlotte, St. John, and Albert, is from the 1st to the 31st August in each year. It would be well for lobster catchers and vendors in this section to observe the Regulation, as the Fishery Overseer is prepared to perform his duty—and will do so.

DECLINE IN FLOUR.—All the market reports, United States and Canadian—give the pleasing intelligence that Flour has a downward tendency. The Eastern War rumors are not operating so injuriously on the flour and grain markets as it was feared they would; and speculators are in many cases "coming to grief." "Spring Extra" is selling at \$7.75 in this Province.

During the thunderstorm on Friday last a large Water Spout rose in Chamcook harbor, and burst when about twenty feet in the air.

The County Court was opened here yesterday by Judge Stevens.

The Reform Club meetings are well attended and we learn that much good is being effected by its members. The list of members is being largely added to.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE PICNIC.—The combined Temperance Societies of Maine and New Brunswick will hold a Grand Temperance Picnic and Convention about the 10th July on Pendleton's Island. Governor's Tilley of New Brunswick and Comor of Maine will address the meeting.

A Grand Ball and promenade concert will be held during the evening under canvas. This we are satisfied will be the most enjoyable evening of the season. All are invited to attend, admission to the grounds being free.

The Miramichi papers appear to be at loggerheads on Fishery matters in that section; and the *Advertiser*, it appears to us unnecessarily severe on Inspector Venting. Its contemporaries, one of which ought to know more about the Miramichi river, its tributaries and fisheries than any recent importation, maintains that the Inspector has done and is still doing all that is necessary to protect the fisheries and stock the streams in Northumberland with salmon fry and other fish-ova. Inspector Venting is no tyro either in writing or knowledge of the fisheries.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for June is an excellent number, and fully sustains the high character it has attained. It is a Canadian Magazine—has no equal, has fine pictures of the early life of the country is instructive and interesting. J. Douglass & Son, publishers, Montreal. Price \$1.50 per annum.

MR. ANGLIN has resigned his seat in the Commons, and is at present canvassing Gloucester, and no doubt will be returned.

A most anomalous spectacle is likely to be revealed through the Turco-Russian war! Protestant England, led by the descendant of a Spanish Jew, allied with Roman Catholic States to protect Mohammedan oppression of Christians in the Turkish empire. This strange drama will undoubtedly come to view if the Russians attempt to occupy Constantinople or to invade India; and that they are almost certain to do, sooner or later, in the present wide spreading conflict.

NATURAL SOAP.—News comes from California of the discovery of a mine of mineral soap, which can be used for all the purposes to which manufactured soaps are applicable. The discoverer found it when prospecting for coal, and used it in his family a year before announcing it. It is now, however, taken by a company, and will be brought into commerce. The mine, which is situated in a somewhat inaccessible part of the coast, is in close vicinity to a stream, and it was from the fact that pieces of stone which fell into the stream was observed to melt away that the properties became known. The soap is so described as marble or part colored like Castile soap, and the extent of the mine is in the neighborhood slatestone and sandstone, which appears to have been turned up on its edge. The whole country around bears evidence of volcanic action, and the mountains near appear to have been once under the sea, as shells and other marine products abound on the highest points.

Ontario farmers report the potatoe bug much more numerous than last year.

The Princess of Wales has recovered from her recent illness.

The Queen will return to Windsor on the 21st inst.

The clipper *Canterbury* has sailed a race from New Zealand to London in 63 days, the fastest time on record.

# Correspondence.

## The St. Andrews Schools.

(See the STANDARD.)

MR. EDITOR.—During the past month I have been looking into your journal; and if you will allow space in your journal, will make a few brief comments suggested by the visit.

In what is called the Primary, I found a large school of 75 or 80 bright, but mischievous looking little boys and girls, all well dressed, and quietly pursuing a rudimentary course under the firm, yet kind management of Miss Wade and Mrs. Taylor, who are working faithfully, and I believe successfully, a task requiring patience, firmness, and judgment.

In the large new building on Wilam Street, are four schools—taught by Mr. Vroom, Miss Algar, Miss Foye, and Miss Rogers. The rooms are all large, cheerful, clean, and well ventilated; provided with the very best modern furniture, blackboards, maps and globes, &c., reflecting credit on the taste and judgment of the Trustees Board selected by the Ratepayers, to provide them. These schools were all full of intelligent boys and girls neatly attired. I won't ask space here to particularize the improvement and attainments of all these classes, but simply remark what must be obvious to all capable of judging, that the ambition of these three young ladies in charge, is not merely to "put in the time" and earn so many dollars and cents, but to impart the greatest amount of instruction in the shortest time. Mr. Vroom's department is a model of order and neatness, strict discipline is here maintained with apparently no effort; good feeling and harmony between Teacher and pupils prevail, all important elements in every school. The mode of instruction is thorough and searching. I have seldom found a Teacher combining more of those peculiar qualities, indispensable in a first class instructor. This gentleman is worthy of the esteem and confidence which he evidently possesses of all classes.

The County Grammar School building on King street, is a modern structure in good repair, provided with suitable furniture and a library of nearly 150 volumes. The institution is in charge of J. F. Covey, A. B., graduate of Acadia College, a gentleman of culture and refinement. Here, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, and the higher branches of English are taught. I notice by the register that the average attendance the last term was twenty-six and a half; and that for the past three years the average has been from 24 to 30.—Since Mr. Covey took charge there have gone out from this school four, to different Colleges, six have become Teachers, and one is now attending the Training School. In the classes there is no skimming over the surface, every difficulty is made clear as the sun, every problem is so simplified that the most obtuse must see through it. Here a foundation is laid on a firm basis for any boy desirous of pursuing a collegiate course. The ratepayers of St. Andrews may justly feel proud of what they have accomplished in providing school houses the past few years. On the present Trustees Board are Sheriff Paul, E. Lorimer and J. R. Bradford, the former being chairman, the latter secretary and treasurer.

I am, Sir, Yours, WATCHEMAN.

A BRIDGE DISASTER.—From a London despatch we learn that a fearful disaster occurred near Bath, England, on the forenoon of Wednesday last by which over sixty persons are supposed to have lost their lives. Twenty dead bodies have so far been recovered.

A despatch from Bath dated June 6th gives the following additional particulars of the accident: About 10:30 o'clock this morning, on the arrival of a train load of excursionists on the Weymouth branch of the Great Western Railway, to attend the agricultural show, between 100 and 200 persons belonging mostly to the well-to-do farmer classes rushed upon the toll bridge leading from the railway station. The bridge was wooden, of light construction, narrow, about thirty feet long, between thirty and forty feet above the river; Avon, resting upon posts morticed into stone work at either end, and without centre support. The bridge snapped in the centre, and the two ends were wrenched clean from the sides. The whole mass, with the people was plunged into the middle of the stream, which was seven feet deep. Boats from the shore were immediately at work rescuing the living and searching for the dead.

FOG TELEGRAPH.—On Monhegan Island there is a light station with two keepers, and about a half mile distant on the little island of Mananans, a fog bell is placed, with one keeper. Between the two islands is the rock called Smutty Nose. As the keeper of the fog bell is likely to be asleep when a big fog comes at night, and there is always a keeper on watch at Monhegan, the government has run a telegraph wire over the gulf, between Monhegan and Mananans, upon standards raised 125 feet above the water, so that fishing vessels can sail under the wire, and has placed a third on Smutty Nose. Now, when the fog comes in, the keepers at Monhegan apply the battery and a gong is rung in the keeper's room on Mananans.

The Fishery Commission meets at Halifax on the 15th. The British Commissioner, or Sir A. T. Galt, K. C. B. The U. S. Commissioner Hon. Judge E. H. Kellogg of Massachusetts. The Umpire is Maurice Delfosse Belgian Ambassador to the United States. Hon. F. C. Ford and Hon. D. Foster are the agents for Great Britain and the United States respectively. The Canadian case is being prepared by Mr. Doutie of Montreal. Mr. Weatherby of Halifax, Mr. Davies of Charlottetown and Mr. Thompson of St. John.

A young lady of Belfast, who lives with her grandfather, heard him say he must send a man to get in four ton of coal that lay in the yard. Being a girl of spirit and muscle, she resolved to play practical joke on the old gentleman, so, after he was gone, she took the shovel, piled that coal into a barrow, wheeled it in to the shed, and shoveled it into the bin, so that when the man of the house returned, there was not a coal to be seen outside. The Journal says she is far from being masculine in appearance, that she is one of the most attractive young ladies in the city.

A STRIKE OF MACKEREL.—The largest catch of mackerel that was ever known to have been captured in Digby Basin occurred during the past week. On Tuesday the different vessels that are erected along the shore extending to Annapolis, were so completely filled that it was found impossible to secure them during the short time that elapses from the ebb to the flow of the tide, and openings were made in some of the weirs in order that the fish might escape.

A man aged 87 was buried at New York on the 1st, whose funeral was attended by his 12 children, 47 grand children and 29 great grand children.—He had lived in the house in which he died for 61 years.

Windsor, June 7.—A young man named Thomas Cowen, carpenter by trade, committed suicide at the residence of his father this evening, about six o'clock, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was dead when discovered. No reason can be given for the deed, any more than that he was known to be in a melancholy state of mind for some days. The deceased was well known in the town as a sober, industrious and well living person, and was much respected by the community.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Saturday, 26th day of May, 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and under the provisions of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 68, and known as "The Fisheries Act," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Fishery Regulation adopted by the Governor General in Council on the 19th May, 1876, relating to the Lobster Fishery, be recommended and that the following be substituted therefor:—

"In the provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and that part of the province of New Brunswick comprising the Counties of Charlotte, St. John and Albert, no person shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any Lobsters from the 1st to the 31st day of August in each year."

"And in that part of the Province of New Brunswick comprising the Counties of Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, together with the Province of Quebec, no person shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell, or possess any Lobsters from the 20th day of August to the 15th day of September in each year."

W. A. HILMSWORTH, Clerk, Privy Council.

New Brunswick, ss:

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any Constable in said County, Greeting:

WHEREAS Jane Frankland, Administratrix of the Estate and Effects of Simon J. Frankland, late of the Parish of Grand Manan, in the said County of Charlotte, deceased, hath by her petition bearing date the second day of June, instant, represented that the personal estate of the deceased, which has come to her hands is insufficient for the payment of the debts due and owing by the said Estate, and hath prayed that Licence may be granted to her to sell a part of the Real Estate of the said deceased, sufficient for the payment of the debts due by the said Estate.

You are therefore requested to cite the heirs at law of the said Simon J. Frankland, and all others interested, to appear before me at a Court of Probates, to be held at my office in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY the 30th day of JUNE instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the consideration of the said petition, and the granting (if deemed necessary) of such Licence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Probate Court, the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1877.

GEO. D. STRAIT, Judge of Probates for Charlotte County.

S. H. WHITE, C.K., Registrar of Probates for Charlotte County.



Commission meets at Hall  
The British Commission  
Jalt, K. C. B. The U. S.  
on Judge E. H. Kellogg of  
The Empire is Maurice  
Ambassador to the United  
C. Ford and Hon. D. Fos-  
s for Great Britain and the  
respectively. The Canadian  
prepared by Mr. Douthie of  
Weatherby of Halifax, Mr.  
H. H. Hatch, and Mr. Thompson

of Belfast, who lives with  
heard him say he must  
et in four ton of coal that  
l. Being a girl of spunk  
resolved to play practical  
gentleman, so, after he was  
he shovel, pitched that coal  
wheeled it in to the shed,  
into the bin, so that when  
house returned, there was  
seen outside. The Journal  
from being masculine in ap-  
he is one of the most at-  
tadies in the city.

MAKEREL.—The largest  
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The deceased was well  
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community.

ENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.  
Saturday, 26th day of May, 1877.  
PRESENT:  
y the Governor General in  
Council.

endation of the Honorable  
the Marine and Fisheries, and under  
the Act passed in the Session of  
Canada, held in the 31st year  
s reign, chapter 69, and  
Fisheries Act.

by and with the advice of the  
uncil of Canada, has been pleased  
hereby ordered, that the Fish-  
adopted by the Governor Gen-  
in the 19th May, 1876, relating  
shery, be rescinded and that the  
stituted therefor:

nces of Nova Scotia, Prince-  
and that part of the province of  
ck comprising the Counties of  
ohn and Albert, no person shall  
kill, buy, sell or possess any Liv-  
to the 31st day of August in

rt of the Province of New Bruns-  
the Counties of Westmorland  
the land of Gloucester and Haver-  
with the Province of Qu'bec,  
fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell,  
lobsters from the 20th day of  
15th day of September in each

Y. A. HIMS WORTH,  
Clerk, Privy Council.

nswick, SS.  
the County of Charlotte, or any  
the said County, Greeting:

Jane Frankland, Administratrix  
estate and heirs of Simon J.  
of the Parish of Grand Manan,  
ty of Charlotte, deceased, hath  
bearing date the second day of  
presented that the personal es-  
sed which has come to her hands  
the payment of the debts due  
said Estate, and hath prayed  
y be granted to her to sell a por-  
e of the said deceased, sufficient  
of the debts due by the said Es-

fore requested to cite the heirs  
Simon J. Frankland, and all  
l, to appear before me at a Court  
e held at my office in Saint An-  
nd DAY the 30th day of JUNE  
n o'clock in the forenoon, for the  
the said petition, and the grant-  
necessary of such Licence.

my hand and the Seal of the said  
the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1877.  
GEO. D. SMITH, ET.  
Judge of Probates for Charlotte  
County.

L. C. K. Registrar of Probates for  
County.

#### EXECUTORS NOTICE

ALL Persons having any claims against the  
estate of James Bradburn, late of  
St. Andrews, Co. Charlotte, are requested to  
present them duly attested within two months  
from this date, and all persons indebted to the  
said estate, are requested to make immediate pay-  
ment to

H. H. HATCH,  
J. R. BRADFORD, Executors.  
St. Andrews, June 5, 1877.

#### Parks' Cotton Yarns.

AWARDED THE ONLY MEDAL given for  
COTTON YARNS of Canadian Manufac-  
ture, at the

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.  
Nos. 5's to 10's.

WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE, and GREEN.  
Warranted full length and weight.

Stronger and better than any other Yarn in  
the market.

Cotton Carpet Warp.  
No. 12's 4 ply in all Colors.

Warranted fast.  
WM. PARKS & SON,  
New Brunswick Cotton Mills.  
St. John, N. B.



#### Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the under-  
signed, and endorsed "Tender for the Wel-  
land Canal," will be received at this office until  
the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on  
THURSDAY, the fifth day of July next, for the  
formation of a new line of canal from Mar-  
let's Pond, at Thorold, to Allensburg, including the  
construction of a lock, locks, several piers,  
and piers and abutments for swing bridges, &c.

Also, the enlargement of about two miles of the  
canal, from the Junction downward, together with  
the construction of an Aqueduct over the Chippa-  
wa River, a lock between the canal and the river  
at Welland, piers and abutments for bridges, &c.  
And the enlargement of the canal from Ramey's  
Head to Port Colborne, including the construction  
of a guard lock, weir, and supply race, &c.

The works will be let in sections of a length  
suited to circumstances and the locality.  
Maps of the different localities, together with  
plans and specifications of the work can be seen  
at this office on and after Monday, the 25th day of  
JUNE next, where printed forms of tender can  
be obtained. A like class of information relative  
to the work north of Allensburg, can be seen at  
the resident Engineer's office, THOROLD; and  
for works south of Port Robinson, plans, &c., may  
be seen at the resident Engineer's office, Wel-  
land.

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, the nature  
of the occupation and place of residence of each  
partner of the firm; and further, an accepted  
bank cheque or other available security for the  
sum of one to five thousand dollars, according  
to the extent of work on the section, must ac-  
company each Tender, which sum shall be for-  
feited if the party tendering declines entering in-  
to contract for the works at the rates stated in  
the offer submitted.

The amount required in each case will be stat-  
ed on the form of Tender.  
The cheque or money thus sent in will be re-  
turned to the respective contractors whose Ten-  
ders are not accepted.

For the due fulfillment of the contract, satisfac-  
tory security will be required, by the deposit of  
money the amount of five per cent. on the bal-  
ance of the contract, of which the sum sent in with  
the Tender will be considered a part.  
Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates  
will be paid until the completion of the work.

To 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 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, 14th May, 1877.

#### AGENTS LOOK HERE!

We want agents in the  
Counties of Victoria  
Carleton, York, Sunbury and Charlotte, to  
sell the celebrated "CHAMPION WASHING  
MACHINE," to whom we will give a salary of  
commission. Send for circular giving full infor-  
mation.

THOMPSON & CO.,  
Windsor, N. B.  
Proprietors of Patent

#### NOTICE!

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of  
the late JAMES BOYD, are requested to  
present the same duly attested to the Subscrib-  
er within three months from date; and all person  
indebted to the said estate, are required to pay  
the same immediately to Mr. C. E. O. Hathaway.  
Dated St. Andrews, November 9, 1876.

C. E. O. HATHAWAY, Executor.  
G. S. GRIMMIE, Solicitor.

## MANCHESTER HOUSE.

May 1877.

Our Departments are now well assorted for the Season's Trade.

SPECIAL LINES IN  
Dress Goods, Lustres, and  
Alpaccas,  
Cashmeres, Lustres & Alpaccas, Prints, Piques,  
Cottons, LINENS, CLOTHS, Carpets, Hosiery,  
READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS.  
Cashmeres, Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies  
Silk Ties and Silk Handkerchiefs,  
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SUNSHADES,  
STRAW GOODS, PAPER Hangings, HABERDASHERY and Small Wares.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## O'DELL & TURNER.

May 23

### St. Andrews Drug Store.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the  
inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity  
that they have purchased the stock and  
trade of the

ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE,  
and added a Fresh Supply, will keep on hand:

Drugs, Chemicals,  
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,  
PATENT MEDICINES,

Fancy Articles  
and Stationery,  
and other articles usually found in a Drug Store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.  
J. C. COCKBURN,  
E. A. COCKBURN.

Dr. Cockburn can be Consulted at his Office  
at the Drug Store. Residence on Edward street  
St. Andrews, May 31, 1876.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1  
per 100. ST. ANDREWS & CO., Portland, Maine.

SEND 25c. to G. F. ROWELL & CO., New York, for  
a pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 news-  
papers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

\$12 a day at home. A. suits wanted. Outfits and  
terms free. TRUNK and CO., Augusta, Maine.

A GIFT.  
For Every Reader of the STANDARD.

BY AN ARRANGEMENT WITH THE  
PUBLISHER.

THE  
HOUSEKEEPER'S COMPANION,  
a new eight-page illustrated paper, elegantly  
printed and adapted to

HOUSEKEEPING  
in all its branches, will be sent "on trial" for one  
month FREE to every reader of the STANDARD.

The number before us contains articles on  
"Game Birds and How to Cook Them," "Color  
Decorations of Rooms," "Food for Lean Women,"  
"A Cheap Carpet," "How to Save a Child From  
Choking," "How to Cook Vegetables," etc., be-  
sides many excellent recipes and a variety of  
miscellaneous information of great value to  
every housekeeper.

Send your address at once, on a postal card or  
otherwise to  
M. T. RICHARDSON, Publisher.  
P. O. Box 165. Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having legal claims against  
the estate of the late Edward Lynott, Jr.,  
of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, de-  
ceased, are requested to file the same duly attest-  
ed within three months from the date hereof; and  
all parties indebted to the said Estate are re-  
quested to make immediate payment to the  
undersigned or to

JAMES BOGUE,  
of Saint George as her agent.  
Dated the 29th December, A. D. 1875.  
SARAH LYNOTT,  
Administratrix.

GEO. MCORLEY,  
Solicitor.

Blanks of Every Des-  
cription Printed at this Office

1877.

The Standard

1877.

JOB PRINTING

OFFICE,

Water St., St. Andrews.

THE attention of the public is respect-  
fully called to the fact that we have  
in connection with the STANDARD a good  
assortment of type suitable for doing

JOB WORK

SUCH AS

Address Cards,  
Admission Cards,  
Auction Bills,  
Ball Cards,  
Blank Checks,  
Bill Heads,  
Bills of Fare,  
Blanks,  
Bonds,  
Briefs,  
Business Cards,

CARDS OF ALL KINDS.

Catalogues,  
Circulars,  
Posters,  
Deeds,  
Dodgers,  
Drafts,  
Envelopes,  
Hand Bills,  
Labels,  
Lawyers' Blanks,

Letter Headings,  
Blank Notes of Hand,  
Notices of all Kind,  
Orders of Dances,  
Pamphlets,  
Price Lists,  
Programmes,  
Show Bills,  
Show Cards,  
Time Books,  
Visiting Cards,  
Sermons,

Charges Moderate.

ORDERS BY MAIL OR EX-  
PRESS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ADDRESS,  
A. W. Smith,  
St. Andrews Standard Office,  
Saint Andrews.

## VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

THAT PART OF THE JOES POINT  
FARM LYING NEAREST THE TOWN  
OF ST. ANDREWS, KNOWN AS

Lot 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5,  
Containing Forty Acres, as conveyed by the  
late Anne H. Dunn, and J. H. Whitlock, Esq., to  
the late Beverly Robinson, Esq., by deeds regis-  
tered on the 12th June, 1867.

Possession Given on 1st Nov., next,  
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS apply to

BENJ. R. STEVENSON.  
St. Andrews, 7th May, 1877.—41.

## VICK'S

FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS

ARE PLANTED BY A MILLION PEOPLE IN  
AMERICA. See

Vick's Catalogue—300 Illustrations, only 2 cts.  
Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cts. a year.  
Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 50 cents.  
with elegant cloth covers, \$1.00.

All my publications are printed in English and  
German. ADDRESS,  
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

## Assessors Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed As-  
sessor of Rates and Taxes for the Parish  
of St. Andrews, hereby give Notice thereof, and  
request all persons liable to be rated to bring in  
to the Assessors within thirty days after publica-  
tion of this notice, true statements of their prop-  
erty and income liable to be assessed.

And further the Valuation List will be posted  
at the small building between the stores of Capt.  
Babson and Green, on King Street; in pursuance  
of the provisions of the Assessment Act of 1875.  
Dated 26th day of April, 1877.

S. H. WHITLOCK, } Assessors  
J. R. BRADFORD, } of Rates  
R. DENSMORE, }

## Foyle Brewery.

Malt Houses & Distillery.

P. & J. O'MULLIN,

Manufacturers of  
XX & XXX Ales

AND  
BROWN STOUT PORTER.

IMPORTERS OF  
FINE FLAVORED  
RUM, BRANDIES, WINES, &c.  
HALIFAX, N. S.

## Notice of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a  
Power of Sale, contained in an Indenture  
of mortgage, dated 28th of October, 1866, and  
made between John Waycott, Jr., of St. Andrews,  
County of Charlotte, and Province of New Bruns-  
wick, of the one part, and John Dougherty, of  
Parish, County and Province aforesaid, of the  
other part; registered in the Records of the  
County of Charlotte in Book "3," pages 474, 475,  
476, 477; there will, for the purpose of satisfying  
the money secured by said Mortgage, default hav-  
ing been made in the payment thereof, be sold at  
Public Auction, on the Market Square, in Saint  
Andrews, on WEDNESDAY the 20th of JUNE,  
1877, at 12 o'clock, noon:

The Southern half of Lot 3, Book B. Morris'  
Division, in the said Town of St. Andrews, to-  
gether with the buildings thereon.

Dated at St. Andrews, April 18th, 1877.  
WM. DOUGHERTY,  
Devisor of

JOHN DOUGHERTY,  
Mortgagee.

apl 18—2m

## BOOTS & SHOES.

LADIES', MISSES AND GENTLEMEN'S

Boots and Shoes,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

ALSO—A supply of imported Stock, consisting  
Ladies and Misses Boots, Arctic Overshoes  
and Rubbers,  
which will be sold at the lowest terms.

J. M. HANSON.  
St. Andrews, 1877.

## WESLEY'S HYMNS

—AND—  
Bibles & Hymns,

in variety of Bindings.

Also—A few copies of the  
METHODIST DISCIPLINE,  
CHURCH SERVICES, and  
COMMON PRAYERS.

ASPLENDID Assortment of BIBLES  
in new styles of Binding just received.  
H. R. SMITH,  
St. John, Oct 6. 1 King's-



