



er's California Vinegar  
ruly Vegetable preparation,  
in the native herbs found  
upon the Sierra Nevada  
California, the medicinal pro-  
perties are extracted therefrom  
of Alcohol. The question  
asked, "What is the cause  
of success of Vinegar Bir-  
swever is, that they remove  
the acid, and the patient recov-  
ers. They are the great blood-  
giving principle, a perfect  
Invigorator of the system,  
the history of the world has  
a compounded possessing  
politics of Vinegar Bir-  
swever of every disease man is  
a gentle Purgative as  
relieving Congestion of In-  
Liver and Visceral Organs,  
see.

enjoy good health, let  
an ARBITERS as a medicine,  
use of alcoholic stimulants  
EDDONALD & CO.,  
1 Agents, San Francisco, California,  
and Charleston St., New York.  
Druggists and Dealers.

can take these Bitters  
reactions, and remain long  
d their bones are not de-  
deral poison or other means,  
wasted beyond repair.  
ousands proclaim Vinegar Bir-  
swever a wonderful In-  
venant that  
the sinking system.  
militant, and Intermit-  
tents are so prevalent in the  
west rivers throughout  
the specially those of the Mis-  
sissippi, Illinois, Tennessee,  
Kansas, Red, Colorado, Bra-  
va, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile,  
Arkansas, and many others,  
tributaries, throughout our  
luring the Summer and Au-  
tumn, as during seasons of  
nd dryness, are invariably  
extensive derangements of  
Liver, and other abdominal  
r treatment, a purgative,  
rful influence upon these  
is essentially necessary.  
artic for the purpose equal  
es the VINEGAR Bitters, as  
ly removes the dark-colored  
ith which the bowels are  
same time stimulating the  
Liver, and generally restor-  
functions of the digestive

Indigestion, Headache,  
coughs, Tightness  
ziness, Sour Eructations of  
ad Taste in the Mouth, Bil-  
adition of the Heart, Inflam-  
mation, Pain in the region of  
id a hundred other painful  
the offerings of Dyspepsia,  
prove a better guarantee of  
a lengthy advertisement.  
King's Evil, White Swell-  
ing, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck,  
us Inflammations, Indolent  
Mercurial Affections, Old  
a of the Skin, Sore Eyes,  
ess, as in all other constitu-  
WALKER'S VINEGAR Bitters  
r great curative powers in  
its and intractable cases.  
matary and Chronic  
Cont, Bilious, Remittent  
at Fevers, Diseases of the  
kidneys, and Bladder, these  
equal. Such Diseases are  
ted Blood.

Disorders. Persons en-  
s and Minerals, such as  
-setters, Gold-beaters, and  
advances in life, are subject  
to the Bowels. To guard  
a dose of WALKER'S VINE-  
gar Bitters.  
Isaacs, Eruptions, Tetters,  
itches, Spots, Pimples, Fur-  
uncles, Ringworms, Scalds,  
Erysipelas, Itch, Scabies,  
of the Skin, Humors and  
Skin of whatever name or  
ally dug up and carried out  
a short time by the use of  
and other Worms, hun-  
ds of so many thousands, are  
eyed and removed. No sys-  
s, no vermifuge, no anthel-  
es the system from worms.

Complaints, in young or  
single, at the dawn of wom-  
urn of life, these Tonic Bir-  
swever is, that they remove  
the acid, and the patient recov-  
ers. They are the great blood-  
giving principle, a perfect  
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the history of the world has  
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Vol 41

## Poetry.

The following sublime and pathetic poem was discovered a few years back among the remains of our great Epic Poet, and has been published in the last Oxford edition of his works.

I am old and blind!  
Men point at me as smitten by God's frown;  
Afflicted and deserted of my kind;  
Yet I am not cast down.

I am weak; yet strong;  
I murmur not that I no longer see;  
Poor, old, and helpless, I the more belong,  
Father supreme! to thee.

O merciful one,  
When men are farthest, then Thou art most  
near;  
When friends pass by me, and my weakness  
shin,  
Thy Chariot I hear.

Thy glorious face  
Is leaning towards me; and its holy light  
Shines in upon my lonely dwelling place—  
And there is no more night.

On my bended knee,  
I recognize thy purpose clearly shown;  
My vision thou hast dimm'd that I may see,  
Thyself—Thyself alone.

I have sought to fear,  
This darkness is the shadow of thy wing;  
Beneath it I am almost sacred; here  
Can come no evil thing.

O! I seem to stand  
Trembling where foot of mortal ne'er hath  
been,  
Wrapped in the radiance of Thy sinless land,  
Which eye hath never seen.

Visions come and go;  
Shapes of resplendent beauty round me  
throng;  
From angel lips I seem to hear the flow  
Of soft and holy song.

It is nothing new,  
When heaven is opening on my sightless eyes—  
When suns from paradise refresh my brow,  
The earth in darkness lies.

In a purer clime  
My being fills with rapture; waves of thought  
Roll in upon my spirit; strains sublime  
Break over me unsought.

Give me now, my lyre!  
I feel the strings of a gift divine;  
Within my bosom glows unceasing fire  
Lit by no skill of mine.

Mitros.

## AN INCIDENT OF MY WEDDING TOVE.

I have always been opposed to the postpone-  
ment of weddings for any length of time on ac-  
count of a death. What can soften the anguish  
of a family bereavement like the assumption of  
new and tender ties? Or what can restore im-  
paired strength like change of scene? The  
counsel of a judicious mother saved me need-  
less suffering; and it was not many weeks af-  
ter the first great sorrow of our lives that I left  
home on my wedding tour.

During our journey my husband left the car-  
riage in which we were seated, to smoke for a  
half hour, as he said, in an adjoining carriage.  
He had scarcely gone out when a lady, who  
had been occupying a seat nearly opposite ours,  
arose and came toward me. I had particularly  
noticed her neat attire and youthful appear-  
ance, and wondered to see her travelling alone.  
She wore a plain gray poplin dress, trimmed  
with black braid, with a tunic and a straw bon-  
net with wide pink ribbon strings and pink  
rosebuds for the inside trimming. Her gray  
lorgnette was thrown back. She came to-  
ward me hesitatingly, resting her little gloved  
hand on the back of the seat, and looked at me  
with a bewildered yet an earnest expression,  
which at once interested me.

"May I sit by you a few minutes?" she asked,  
timidly, and in a very low voice.

"Certainly," I replied, making room for her  
by taking up a book that lay on the seat.

After a moment's silence she said:

"Indeed, I ought to ask your forgiveness for  
coming to you; but I have been trying for a  
long time to make up my mind to speak, and  
madam, you look as if you would listen to me."

I looked her full in the face, moved by the  
tone of deep feeling unmistakable in the words  
she uttered. She was evidently very young,  
and extremely prepossessing in appearance, if  
not pretty. Her features were regular and  
very delicate; her complexion was fair and  
pale; her low forehead was banded with masses  
of soft brown hair. Her eyes were large and  
dark gray, shaded with very long lashes; they  
had, I thought, a singular attraction; a tender  
shyness was in their depths, and I saw that  
they were suffused with moisture. My sym-  
pathies were stirred as I looked.

"What can I do for you?"

She hesitated, and I could see that she trem-  
bled.

"I shall be glad to assist you," I continued,  
and made a movement as if to draw out my  
purse.

She started and colored painfully as she pre-  
vented me.

"Not that, madam!" she said. "I do not  
want that kind of help. But I do want advice.  
I want to know what I ought to do. Oh, mad-  
am! I am in great—in very great distress!"

"You have lost a friend?" I asked, tears wel-  
ling into my own eyes as I thought the same  
affliction might have visited us both.

"No, ma'am—that is, if you mean by death!"  
she faltered, with a kind of dry, gasping sob, as  
if her heart were aching with grief. I may have  
lost my best friend—at least—oh, forgive me!  
How I wish I could be certain what to do!"

She covered her face, and burst into passion-  
ate tears. I soothed her gently, and after a  
short time she was able to tell me her story.

She was, though young, older in wedded life  
than myself, for she had been married a little  
less than a year. Her husband was a merchant.  
She had left him a few weeks before to pay a  
visit to her mother, who lived on a farm in  
Kent.

"Oh, madam, I was so happy there! I cannot  
tell you how happy! It was my first visit. And  
to be at home once more, with my dear mother  
and young sisters and my brothers! And all  
so lovely at this pleasant season! Was I wrong  
to be so happy?"

"Nay?" I replied.

"I wrote," she continued, "to tell my hus-  
band what a delightful visit I was enjoying at  
home. I wrote many times, and got no answer.  
At last he sent me this!"

She drew out a folded paper from her bag  
and handed it to me, bidding me read it. As I  
did so, she turned away, concealing her face;  
but I knew that she was weeping.

It was a brief letter, but written in a manner  
showing the hand of a man of education. But  
every line was barbed with refined cruelty! He  
expressed satisfaction in hearing that Emily—  
so he called her—was so very happy, as she de-  
scribed herself. It was certainly natural that  
she should enjoy the society of her nearest  
kindred; and he did not blame, nor regret it.

On the contrary, he was very glad of it; and he  
proposed to her to extend indefinitely the visit  
she was enjoying so very much. Indeed, he  
really thought it would be by far the best thing  
for her to remain with her mother and family,  
and not to return to him at all. He would send  
her money whenever she wanted it. He urged  
her to stay with her relatives, and seemed to  
have made up his mind to insist upon a separa-  
tion.

The poor young wife looked eagerly in my  
face as I handed her back her letter.

"What do you think of it?" she asked, in a  
quivering voice.

"It is not a kind letter," I began.

"Oh, but my husband was always kind to me  
—always!" she cried quickly.

"And he loved you?"

"He seemed to love me. Why else did he  
want me to marry him?" she asked innocently.

"True. And you loved—you love him?"

She clasped her hands, and her eyes filled  
again. There was no need of an answer in  
words.

"What ought I to do?" she asked, searching  
my face with anxious scrutiny. "Must I obey  
him? What was the best thing to do after re-  
ceiving such a letter?"

"What did your friends advise?"

"Why, they wanted me to stay with them."

"What was your first impulse? What did  
your own heart prompt you to do?" I said.

"To go to my husband at once!" was her en-  
phatic reply. "So I came away directly. I did  
not wait an hour to think of it; though they  
all said I should not come."

"You did right!" I exclaimed. "Just right!"

"Did I. Oh, I am so glad you think so!" and  
in her enthusiasm she seized my hand, press-  
ing it closely in both hers. "But they all re-  
proached me for coming after a man who had  
shown he did not care for me and wanted to  
get rid of me. After I came into the train I  
began to think perhaps they were right and my  
husband did not want me; and after he had  
written to desire me to stay away from him he  
might think me forward and indelicate in com-  
ing back directly. Do you think, madam, what  
I have done can be thought too forward?"

"Too forward!" I echoed. "My dear child!"

"I felt myself quite the master already—my  
dear child, it is not a lover you are going to re-  
claim! It is your husband! Who has a better  
right to go to him, or be with him?"

"So I thought—so I think!" the young crea-  
ture said, her face suffused with a blush which  
I thought infinitely becoming. "But—but—"

"But what, child? Surely nobody could think  
of blaming you!"

She looked down, and her face was pale again.  
At length she said, with a return of timid hesi-  
tation:

"My husband is very much my superior. He  
has had a splendid education, has been at col-  
lege, and has mingled in excellent society. I  
never could talk with him on many subjects,  
for I have had only plain schooling, and I never  
was much in society. He may have found that  
I could not make him happy, and he may real-  
ly wish to cast me off."

"It is not possible," I cried, catching her  
hand, and restraining with difficulty the im-  
pulse I felt to clasp her in my arms. "No man  
could wish to lose such a sweet little wife who  
loves him as you do. No, dear. If your hus-  
band is a man of education, he will prize you  
all the more, knowing how rare such women  
are. Besides, you can educate yourself to his  
level."

"Can I?" she asked, her eyes dilating.

"Certainly. I have often heard of wives ac-  
quiring a noble education after marriage. But  
you must apply yourself, and study—study  
hard."

"I will. Oh, I will," she exclaimed. I will  
study with all my might, be sure of that."

"And you must seek guidance and assistance,"  
I went on, solemnly, "from One who never fails  
to listen to prayer. Are you in the habit of  
praying?"

She dropped her face, and I saw tears glisten  
on her crimson cheeks.

"I have not prayed as I ought," she answered.  
"But I will—I will—from this time forward."

"Then you may be sure of success," I said  
encouragingly.

Some minutes passed while the train stop-  
ped at a station. After we had started a-  
gain she said:

"I thank you, madam, so much! But for  
what you have said to me I think I should  
have got off here, and taken the return train  
to my mother. I felt afraid my husband  
would not welcome me."

"He is living—you said—"

"In Leeds. And I am doubtful now what to  
do when I get there. I have an aunt living  
near. Had I not better go to her house and  
stop all night, or send word to my hus-  
band and wait for his answer? What  
would you advise me to do?"

She was trembling, and her rapid  
changes of color showed suppressed excite-  
ment. I considered a moment. Then I  
gave my advice, in consideration of her agita-  
tion, that she should go first to the house  
of her aunt.

"You will be rested in a short time," I  
added, "and can then decide for yourself  
what to do next. Do not send word to your  
husband; but if you are strong enough, go  
to him as soon as you are rested. Go be-  
fore you send him any word."

She made up her mind to this; and, after a  
little further conversation, I inquired her  
name, and wrote it in my memorandum  
book, handing for my own card. I asked  
her to write to me, for I felt anxious to  
know the result.

We arrived at Leeds long before dusk,  
and, as we were going on, I requested my  
husband to assist the young stranger to  
night, and parted from her with feelings of  
warm good-will.

On the third day afterward I received a  
letter from her. She had stopped first at  
her aunt's house. But her impatience  
would not let her rest. She walked to her  
husband's place of business. He was sent-  
ed at his desk writing, when the slight  
figure of his wife appeared in the door-  
way.

As he turned to see who it was she sprang  
forward, threw her arms around his neck,  
and exclaimed, sobbing:

"Oh George! are you not glad to see me?  
How could you think I could stay away  
from you?"

That was all the reproach she made; and  
it was sufficient. The husband was all  
penitence in a moment for his absurd jeal-  
ousy and his cruel letter.

The young wife's letter to me expressed  
so much gratitude that I verily believe she  
thought me the author of her happiness.

I have sometimes imagined she might  
have fallen into the hands of a proud or a  
"strong-minded" woman, who would have  
deemed it due to the dignity of her sex that  
she should obey to the letter the unkind  
mandate she had received, and who would  
have urged that a husband so unfeeling was  
not worth leaving kindred for. But the true  
wife's loving heart pointed out the sim-  
plest and the best way. I always took to  
myself some credit for my sensible coun-  
sel—"the word spoken in season."

An interesting novelty in literature is to  
be a novel by Princess Alice of Hesse en-  
titled "The Paths of Life," which Messrs. Por-  
ter & Coates, New York announce for early  
publication in their International Series.—  
Will not some of our own enterprising pub-  
lishers give us a Canadian copyright edi-  
tion of the work?

## Prehistoric Remains in Illinois and Arizona.

Archaeological students, says "Frank Leslie," will doubtless be much gratified with the opening of two new fields for investigation—one in Southern Arizona, the other in Illinois. About a year ago the construction of irrigating canals was commenced in the Pueblo Viejo Valley, lying on the south of the Gila River. While thus at work, surveyors very unexpectedly came upon a chain of cities in ruins, in some instances the walls being above the surface. An examination of the countless tumuli in the vicinity revealed large quantities of pottery, household utensils, and human bones, but no weapons of war. Some of the hammers or axes were of a quality stone harder than any now in use, while of the clay vessels many showed the clearest evidences of Roman style of decoration. Potsherds of ebony hue externally, but tan parent about. From the quantity of human bones and the mass of charcoal lying close to them, it is possible either that the cities were destroyed by fire, or that the places in question had been devoted to the purpose of cremation. Some consider these remains as representing a semi-civilized tribe conquered by Montezuma; while others claim that Mexico never produced specimens of pottery similar to those of this place. The second field is a high table-land on Rock River, Illinois, some six miles from Rockford city. Excavations were made in a great mound, and at a depth of five feet a tablet of Niagara spher was found, with traced and bevelled edges, and a series of eccentric carvings that probably were designed to perpetuate some event. Six of the figures correspond perfectly with Libyan characters, letters of the oldest African nations. Fourteen distinct figures may be traced on the tablet, including those of a well-formed fish, a lizard and two serpents. As in Arizona, a quantity of bones and small pieces of rock exhibiting perfect flintmarks were found near the tablet. This is the most recent examination of the work of the Mound-builders in the West; and as further excavations are to be made, many theories concerning the early settlement of Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, and West Virginia may be established thereby. There need be no hesitation in accepting the facts above stated by "Frank Leslie," but as to the startling inferences that the decorations are Roman and the figures Lib- byan, we take the liberty of suspending our belief until the objects are examined by some competent authority in archaeology and ancient writing.

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# Telegraphic News.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9th.  
Owing to the serious illness of Col. Stevenson, he has been obliged to throw up his candidature in Montreal West. Thomas White, of the Gazette, will therefore be the Conservative standard bearer.  
Peter Brown received twenty lashes at Napanee to-day, it being a portion of his sentence for rape on one of his daughters.  
Three clothing merchants of London Ont. have absconded, leaving debts amounting to \$70,000.

LONDON, Nov. 9.  
The difficulty between China and Japan has been amicably arranged. China agrees to pay an indemnity of 500,000 taels, in consideration of which the Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Formosa.  
The students of the University of Edinburgh have decided on Lord Derby as Lord Rector.

A hurricane passed over Jamaica on Sunday afternoon last, and caused considerable damage. Several lives were lost. The storm is believed to have been most severe in Barbados, Santa Lucia and Aayfi, and the north side of Jamaica.

New York, Nov. 9.  
The insurrection in the Argentine Republic is reported to be losing ground.  
Five hundred Spanish troops arrived in Havana on the 5th.

Mail advices from China reports the damage by the typhoon tidal wave previously announced by telegraph, as causing the loss of 20,000 lives. Masao was laid in ruins and over 10,000 lives were lost in that city alone.

The danger of a plague from the effluvia is so great that 4,000 bodies were covered with tar and cremated.  
Gold 110 1/2.

## Death of the Earl of Charleville.

From the New York Sun.

Charles William Francis Bury, fourth Earl of Charleville, died at the residence of William Butler Duncan on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, on Tuesday morning. He was a member of the peerage of Ireland, and bore a second title of Baron Tullamore, which had marked the rank of the family until 1806, when the great-grandfather of the late deceased Earl was promoted to the earldom, at the same time being appointed Master-General of Ireland. The family seat is Charleville Forest, Tullamore, Kings County, Ireland, and there the fourth Earl, just dead, was born in 1852. On the death of his father in 1859 he succeeded to the title, and became proprietor of the largest landed estates in Ireland. In 1871 he left Eton, where he was educated, and passed an examination for a direct commission in the "Household Brigade."

Young Bury's delicate health prevented his filling the duties his rank entailed upon him, and for the last three years he spent most of his time cruising in the Mediterranean and along the Norway coast. Still unbenefited, he sailed in his yacht Marcia for this country in May last, accompanied by his aunt and Dr. William Day Lovell of London. The greater part of the summer was passed in Newport, but about a month ago he anchored his yacht off Tomkinsville, and accepted the hospitable invitation of Mr. Duncan to make the banker's house his home. From that time he failed very rapidly, and for three weeks previous to his death was confined to his room. He fully realized his position, and a week ago sent his yacht back to England, and on Saturday next his body will follow her, to be deposited in the family tomb.

The Earl's uncle, Col. Alfred Bury, will succeed to the title.

## CANADIAN COMMERCE.

Advices from Quebec, state that the speculations indulged in as to a favorable advance in rates of freights as navigation draws to a close, are not being verified as substantially as looked for. The demand for tonnage is active, but without competition. Freights, therefore, are slow to improve even to figures that would reimburse the owners of the actual cost of carrying. The ship Colonial Empire from Liverpool with a cargo of coal sailed for the South-West Pass without discharging her cargo. The ship Canterbury from Liverpool when off Berthier was ordered around to New Orleans with cargo of coal. The bark Johanna Marta, from Rotterdam, cleared in ballast for Galveston, Texas. Bge. Home from Liverpool, paid off her crew and went into winter quarters. The fact of these vessels leaving here and seeking business elsewhere is unprecedented, and one having gone into winter quarters is sufficient evidence of the demoralization of the timber and freight business. The number of vessels entered inwards including 195 from the lower ports, is 1118, and the clearances, including 153 for the lower ports, is 1033, leaving 85 vessels in port.

ATTACKED BY A WOLF.—In the Charente in France, a little girl was engaged in picking up chestnuts, when she was attacked by a wolf, which flew at her throat and killed her before a man named Texier arrived. The wolf left Marie Favre and dashed at him; he was unarmed, but he managed to give the infuriated beast a violent kick and seized it by the throat. The wolf and man rolled to the earth together, but the man was on top, and held the animal firmly pinned, though the wolf got hold of his arm. This struggle lasted for twenty minutes, when a man called Fontroubade came to the rescue, and with Texier, at last succeeded in kicking and tearing their antagonist to death. Texier received no fewer than twenty-two severe wounds in this combat, and Fontroubade had one of his fingers lacerated.

## The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, NOV. 4, 1874.

### The Grand Southern Railway.

The surveys of this line are progressing, and from the reports received, we learn that a favorable route presenting no engineering difficulties is secured. Its promoters and others interested entertain hopes of its being put under contract early in the approaching year. St. George and the fertile valley of the Magdavic, have been too long left out in the cold, without railway connection with other parts of the Province and the United States, while they have paid their quota of the tax to build the railways now in operation in the Province.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. James H. Maxwell, who was in town on Tuesday last, apparently in his usual health, died suddenly on Thursday morning last at his residence, about a mile from town. Mr. Maxwell was an industrious and worthy man, respected by all who knew him, as was apparent from the large cortege which followed his remains to the cemetery on Sunday last. Funeral services were held in the Presbyterian Church in the afternoon, when Mr. Carruthers read some passages of Scripture and improved the occasion by impressive and solemn remarks to the large congregation.

THE SHERRBOKE AND KENNEBEC RAILWAY THE opening of which we mentioned a couple of weeks ago, is a line which we may hope to see connected with the railway system of this Province, and consequently with St. Andrews—the great natural terminus. We read a few weeks ago, an able paper on the subject prepared by a resident of St. Andrews, which was to have appeared in one of the leading Canadian dailies. There is no question as to its being the most direct and best commercial route.

MR. CARRUTHERS, Licentiate of the Church of Scotland, has for the past few weeks, held Divine Service in the Presbyterian Church, with much acceptance, the congregation increasing in numbers each Sabbath. He is an earnest and zealous young man, and gives promise of being a useful and popular minister.

THE Scientific American is now folded, cut, and pasted by machinery which makes it easy for binding. It is a paper that all artisans, mechanics and manufacturers should have; in fact, no person engaged in any of the mechanical pursuits should be without it, and indeed, it is valuable and instructive in the library and household. Each number contains a number of engravings of new machines and inventions. It will commence its thirtieth volume on 1st January. The terms are \$3.20 for one year, which includes postage.

THE Fredericton Reporter with its last issue commenced its thirty-first volume. We well remember when our late respected and talented friend, Mr. Hogg, its founder, issued the first number.

TYPHOID FEVER is prevalent in Fredericton, and the "Reporter" says is on the increase. There must be something sadly deficient in the sewerage of the city, and the water supply is perhaps impure.

THE DEMOCRATIC Victory in the United States has not surprised its friends. They assert that the Republican party is corrupt, and the attempt to elect President Grant for a third term was unconstitutional.

FOSTER'S NAIL AND TACK WORKS.—We notice that the enterprising and successful firm of S. R. Foster & Son, of St. John, manufacturers of all kinds of cut nails, tacks and brads, have recently increased their business and are now also engaged in the manufacture of horse shoes, patent hammered and finished, and common horse nails. Also, clinch nails and sharp and flat pressed nails. The Messrs. Foster are now doing a very extensive business, and give employment to a large number of people. We wish them every success. It is men of their stamp that give strength and tone to the country.

REPUTED CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.—Diphtheria appears to be unusually prevalent in some quarters this season. It is said that the ravages of the disease in Australia have been so extensive within the last few years that the Government offered a large reward for any certain method of cure; and among other responses to this was one by Mr. Greathhead, who at first kept his method a secret, but afterwards communicated it freely to the public. It is simply the use of sulphuric acid, of which four drops are diluted in three-fourths of a tumbler of water to be administered to a grown person and a smaller dose to children, at intervals not specified. The result is said to be a coagulation of the diphtheritic membrane and its ready removal by coughing. It is asserted that where the case thus treated has not advanced to a nearly fatal termination, the patient recovered in almost every instance.

A Montreal despatch says that the Grand Trunk Company have commenced doubling their track between Bonaventure depot and Point St. Charles, via Tarnegay Junction.

## KULLMAN.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN OF BISMARCK.

It is announced that Kullman was convicted at Wurzburg, Germany, for attempting to assassinate Prince Bismarck, and sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment. A special cable despatch says that the court-room was densely crowded. The audience was composed of parties from all over Germany, many of them members of the Ultramontane Society, who watched the proceedings with keen interest. No demonstrations were made in the court room, the Ultramontane being over-awed by the large force of police present to preserve order. A company of military was also stationed in Wurzburg to act in the event of any attempt being made to release the prisoner.

The testimony for the defence was concluded by the examination of Dr. Reinecke, who did not consider Kullman a religious or political fanatic, or that he possessed a natural predisposition to crime; neither was he a common murderer. His powers of comprehension of right or wrong are unimpaired, but on the other hand he inherited a deficiency of moral strength. His maternal grandfather committed suicide, his mother died deranged and his father was a habitual drunkard. These facts Dr. Reinecke thinks are calculated to produce in Kullman a want of independence in forming opinions, susceptibility to external impressions, coldness of heart, vanity and a tendency to violence. He is, therefore, of opinion that although Kullman may be considered an accountable being, his nature, nevertheless, inherits a morbid disposition calculated to affect his free will.

In Kullman's address to the court he related his history and the causes that had impelled him to seek the life of Prince Bismarck. He stated that his apprenticeship in early life had corrupted him and led him into the paths of vice. He had borne the taunts of the Protestant apprentices associated with him until they had become unbearable. He had then sought for a means of revenge upon the Protestants, and upon the imprisonment of Archbishop Posen for his opposition to the German ecclesiastical laws. The assassination of some prominent Protestants suggested itself, and he finally fixed upon Prince Bismarck as his victim. The stillness of death prevailed in the court during the prisoner's recital.

The court, in addressing the prisoner previous to passing sentence, referred to the enormity of his crime, which, but for the interposition of a divine providence, might have brought him to the scaffold. Kullman was then sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment; at the expiration of which term he is to be for ten years deprived of all civil rights, and to be under strict police surveillance.

The prisoner, while standing to receive his sentence, was calm and collected, and received it without the slightest show of emotion. He refused to appeal from the verdict of the court.

### Breathing through the Mouth.

A fact which cannot be too frequently impressed on the mind, says the *Science of Health*, is "that the pernicious habit of breathing through the mouth while sleeping or waking is very hurtful. There are many persons who sleep with the mouth open, and do not know it. They may go to sleep with it closed, and awake with it closed; but if the mouth is dry and parched on waking, it is a sign that it has been open during sleep. Snoring is another sure sign. This habit should be overcome. At all times, except when eating, drinking, or speaking, keep the mouth firmly closed, and breathe through the nostrils, and retire with a firm determination to conquer. The nostrils are the proper breathing apparatus—not the mouth. A man may inhale poisonous gases through the mouth without being aware of it, but not through the nose."

The editor should, in this connection, have directed the attention of his readers to the patent anti-snoring device illustrated in these columns some time ago. By its use, the above troubles are all obviated.—*Scientific Am.*

UTILIZATION OF SILK RAGS.—According to *Les Mondes*, one of the wealthiest English velvet manufacturers, Mr. Lister, worked his way to success by years of patient labor in search of a way to utilize silk rags. He began by buying up all such waste at less than a cent a pound, and up to the year 1864, he had expended the immense sum of \$1,312,500 in fruitless efforts to find a process. Nothing daunted, Mr. Lister continued his experiments; and within the past ten years, he has discovered a way of making the refuse into fine velvet. He carries on this industry at Manningham, England, in an establishment which employs not merely 4,000 workmen, but 283 travelers in all parts of the globe, whose sole business is to buy the silk waste. The factory is said to have cost nearly \$3,000,000.

### What the Women Do.

Those who are so much distressed by the idea that the sphere of woman, especially as a worker, is not sufficiently expanded, should see the census statistics. They will find female occupations arranged under no less than seventy-two heads, beginning alphabetically with actors and ending with woolen mills. Domestic servants head the list in point of numbers, and next in order—which will surprise many—come "laborers on farms."—There are 97,000 seamstresses, 90,000 milliners and dressmakers, and 84,000 teachers. There is a glorious army of 10,000 nurses. There are preachers,

shoemakers, journalists, authors, "mechanics not specified," and only 100 "show-women." Who would dream of women "steamboiler makers," "bell founders," "hatters and trappers?" We say nothing of hostlers, charcoal burners and miners who figure in the list.

A MEETING of the congregation of Greenock Church will be held on Friday evening next, in the Church, at half past seven o'clock.

### CHLOROFORM DANGERS.

The death of another patient in the dental chair, while under the influence of chloroform, again attracts public attention to the dangers attending the use of that anesthetic. This latest accident occurred in Boston, and the opinion of the physicians points to the fact that the lungs of the deceased were affected by consumption, and hence unable to throw off the influence of the volatile spirit. However, the jury impaneled at the coroner's inquest ignore in their verdict the previous condition of the patient, and, while asserting that the death was due directly to the inhalation of the chloroform, add that, owing to our present lack of knowledge regarding the same, its use as an anesthetic is utterly unjustifiable. They also recommend legislative enactments to prevent its administration.

The distressing effects of sulphuric ether upon a large class of patients, more especially those of extreme nervous temperament, have been the cause of the preference given to chloroform by many physicians. It is argued that the latter anesthetic is not dangerous so long as the inhaler's heart is not affected, and that its more speedy action in producing insensibility is eminently advantageous in many surgical operations. But these claims in its favor, it must be conceded, are greatly outweighed by the consideration that, while there are repeated instances of death being the direct sequel of the administration of chloroform, there is no record of either ever having produced fatal results.

It does not appear needed, however, that legislation should interfere to check the use of chloroform, since the growing tendency of the medical profession is in favor of pure ether as a substitute, or else a mixture of chloroform, ether, and alcohol, which, we understand, produces good results without causing the dangerous depressing effect of the chloroform or the nausea of ether. The employment of nitrous oxide in dental surgery is also greatly extending; and since it is both a harmless as well as an agreeable anesthetic, it possesses peculiar advantages in connection with the rapid operation of removing teeth, or in fact, with almost any case in which a minute or two of time is ample for the purpose.

As regards the proper treatment of patients who fall into a dangerous syncope while under the influence of chloroform, there is some difference of opinion among physicians. The most recent mode of procedure (which the eminent French physiologist, Dr. Nelaton, not long since deceased, as well as Dr. Sims, of this city, both state to be very efficacious, having in six different instances saved the patient's life) is as follows. These surgeons had come to the conclusion that death from the inhalation of chloroform was immediately caused by a want of proper determination of blood to the brain's action rapidly led to the suspension of other vital organs of the economy. When, therefore, M. Nelaton's patient, upon whom he was operating, suddenly ceased to breathe, he caused his legs and body to be elevated, the head hanging downward. The blood, by specific gravity, tended to the brain. Artificial respiration was kept up, and after a time the patient again began to breathe of his own volition. He was laid back upon the table, and the operation was about to be continued, when it was noticed that he had again ceased to breathe. The same process was gone through with, and again the patient was resuscitated. A third, and even fourth, time he relapsed into the state that would have been death, and each time his breathing was restored by this process. The fifth time he relapsed, the effects of the anesthetic had almost passed off; and, while the patient was suspended in the air, head downward, and when artificial respiration had just ceased, with the returning regular breathing he asked M. Nelaton why they were holding him in that extraordinary position. The operation was finished without further administration of the anesthetic, and it resulted successfully. In the other cases the patients were resuscitated, by the same process. These cases have been considered enough to demonstrate, with a reasonable degree of certainty, the proper treatment to be followed in cases of syncope and approaching death, from the inhalation of chloroform.—*Scientific Am.*

The *Freeman* which speaks with authority on such subjects, refers to the fact that Rev. Mr. McDevitt has been "compelled by force of law to contribute the support of schools to which he believes no Christian parent can send his children without endangering their immortal souls." Very well. Now there are in this County of York, and the same may be said of almost every County in the Province, numbers of Roman Catholic children attending the Public Schools, from which we must conclude either that the Roman Catholic Church is losing its hold upon the minds of its people, or that it permits parents to send their children to schools which they cannot attend "without endangering their immortal souls." Which born of the dilemma will the *Freeman* accept.—*Reporter.*

LETTER FROM ROME.—Our friend Mr. J. J. James has written us a letter from Rome, extracts from which we will give in our next issue.

### RAILROAD COMBINATION.

Twenty-three of the largest western railroads have formed a combination, making a complete chain of communication between New York and Omaha. They bind themselves to adhere to uniform rates of tariff, as fixed from time to time, by seven commissioners, elected from among the companies.

The alliance thus formed, is one of the most stupendous in its magnitude that has ever existed in this or any other country. The number of roads included is larger than that comprising the entire railway system of many states of Europe. The actual paid up capital, which the great alliance represents, amounts to over \$885,000,000. This total of more than half a billion dollars, represents the shew of war with which this alliance offers, to competing roads. With half a billion dollars at their backs, they offer an alliance with the "Board of Commissioners of Eastern Trunk Lines," and thus they parcel out the territory of the entire north and west, the eastern board dictating the rate of freight and fare to the western boundaries of New York, and these new confederates determining the rates from there until the point is reached where but one trunk line remains to connect this vast net work of railroads with the Pacific coast.

The commissioners appointed under this agreement, have already held a number of meetings in New York, and so far as their proceedings have been allowed to become known, they have been especially aggressive.

U. S. ESTIMATES.—The Washington correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser* says that enough is now known of the character of the annual estimates, both for the public works under the engineer bureau and those under the treasury, are very much reduced. The cost of the navy remains about the same, while the army in some of its supplies was cut below its real necessities at the last session. Secretary Belknap has regulated his estimates strictly in accordance with the law. The treasury estimates have been framed exactly upon what the House gave in its last appropriation. The cost of the Indian service will not be diminished. The deficiency in the Postoffice Department will be increased, owing to its rapid extension and added facilities. As a total result, however, the reductions are, as stated, something over ten millions.

A meeting to inaugurate a "College for Men and Women" was held in London on the 12th inst., with Mr. Thomas Hughes (Tom Brown) as President. A "College for Working Women" had been in existence for ten years previously, and the new movement was to open the institution to men as well as women; including the classes, library, and conversation-room. No change will be made in the subjects of study, which include Mathematics, Literature, Languages, Physical Science, History, Law, and Art. The Saturday evening lectures, during the present session, will be delivered by Prof. Moyley, Mr. Furnivall, and Mr. Newton, of the British Museum. The present will undoubtedly be the most extensive experiment in co-education yet made in England, at least in regard to adults.

The late Hon. Mr. Pines of Pangwash, left property valued at \$102,000, all left to his surviving children, liable to an annuity of \$800, for his widow.

Lower California has had a revolution which was put an end to by the people summarily putting an end to the insurgents. The freedom of the City of London, with a sword, valued at two hundred guineas was, on the 22nd ult. presented to Sir Garnet Wolseley.

There was a fall of snow on Saturday in some sections of the country, but none fell in Town.—*Sentinel.*

### DIED.

On the 5th inst., James H. Maxwell, aged 43 years, leaving a wife and four children, with numerous relatives to mourn his sudden departure.

## Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED

Oct. 28, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, mdize.  
30, Brownfield, Britt, Boston, mdize.  
Nov. 2, Sarah Glass, Glass, Boston, vegetables.  
Franklin, Langmaid, Boston, do  
N. Noyes, Holmes, Eastport, ballast.  
3, Daisy, Maloney, Boston, sundries.  
Pointer, Tatton, Portsmouth, Apples.  
4, John Taylor, Robbins, Rockland, ballast.  
6, Harriet, Sheehan, St. Stephen, furniture.

CLEARRED

Oct. 29, Esther, Maloney, St. John, 2800 bus. turnips.  
Willis, Carson, St. John, 3800 bus. turnips, 50-bbls. carrots, J. Rouse II.  
30, Odessa, Byrnes, Boston, 75M. boards, Robinson & Glenn.  
31, Harrie, McQuoid, Rockland, 80 cords wood, C. C. Bridges.  
Albert, Williamson, St. John, 2600 bus. turnips, B. Pettigrew.  
Nov. 5, Anna, Jackson, St. John, 2500 bus. turnips.  
4, H. V. Crandall, Maloney, 3085 sleepers, R. Rose.  
6, John Taylor, Robbins, St. John, 1520 bus. turnips, 8-bbls. beets, J. Dougherty.  
7, Pointer, Tatton, Eastport, ballast.



n of the dilemma will  
Reporter.

OME.—Our friend Mr. J  
n a letter from Rome,  
h we will give in our

COMBINATION.

the largest western rail-  
combination, making  
communication between  
the. They bind them-  
uniform rates of tariff,  
to time, by seven com-  
from among the com-

s formed, is one of the  
its magnitude that has  
any other country.  
included is larger  
the entire railway  
of Europe. The re-  
which the great alliance  
to over \$685,000,000,  
than half a billion dol-  
sioners of war with  
t, the eastern board  
of freight and fare to the  
of New York, and these  
determining the rates  
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remains to connect this  
ilroads with the Pacific

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Mr. Thomas Hughes  
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country, but none fell

ED.  
mes H. Maxwell, aged 43  
and four children, with  
mourning his sudden de-

News

ST. ANDREWS  
RIVED  
on, St. Stephen, nurse,  
Boston, mde.  
lass, Boston, vegetables,  
d, Boston, do  
Eastport, ballast.  
ston, sundries,  
Winnipeg, Apples,  
nes, Rockland, ballast.  
St. Stephen, furniture,  
ARKED  
ney, St. John, 2800 bus.  
John, 3800 bus. turnips,  
J. Hase II,  
oston, 75M. boards, Robin-  
Rockland, 80 cords wood,  
n, St. John, 2600 bus. tur-  
n, St. John, 2500 bus. tur-  
aloney, 3085 sleepers, R.  
bins, St. John, 1520 bus.  
heats, J. Dougherty,  
Eastport, ballast.

## TEA MEETING.

A TEA MEETING will be held by the Ladies of  
the Presbyterian Church, on

Thursday Ev'g., 19th inst.,

## GOVE'S HALL.

The "St. Andrews Brass Band" will be  
in attendance.

There will also be Recitations, Dialogues,  
Readings, and Singing.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Tea at 7.

Admission 50 cents.  
Should the weather be very unfavorable, the  
meeting will be postponed until the next evening.  
St. Andrews, Nov. 11, 1874.

## THE CAMPOBELLO COMPANY.

WE, the undersigned, do hereby call a Meeting  
of the Stockholders of the above Company  
to be held at the Office of the Company, No. 28,  
School Street, Boston, on

Wednesday, the 25th day of November,  
instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the pur-  
pose of organizing the Corporation in pursuance  
of the Act of Assembly relating thereto.

Dated the 11th day of November, 1874.

JOSEPH W. ALDEN,  
BENJ. DICKINSON,  
JAMES B. ALDEN,  
JAMES P. KEENAN,  
JOHN DONOVAN.

no 11 2i

## Lumber for Sale.

HEMLOCK and PINE BOARDS.

SPRUCE SCANTLING.

No. 1 and 2 CEDAR SHINGLES.

Which we will sell low for cash.

Jas. W. STREET & CO.

St. Andrews, Nov. 11, 1874.

## Notice to Contractors.

## Baie Verte Canal.

INTENDING Contractors are hereby informed  
that about January next, Tenders will be re-  
ceived for the works connected with the construc-  
tion of what is called the BAIE VERTE CANAL,  
to connect the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St.  
Lawrence.

Commencing near the outlet of the River Au  
Lac, the line follows in a South Easterly direction  
to a point between Tongue's Island and Fort  
Cumberland; then in a nearly direct course along  
the valley of the Missisquoi to a place between  
Macnamara Lake, and Miner's Point;  
thence curving round still further to the South  
East to the Main Line of the Turkish River, near  
Chapell's Farm, where it takes a North Easterly  
direction to near the mouth of the river, and then  
crosses Turkish Head in an Easterly course to  
deep water in Baie Verte.

The works will be divided into Sections suited  
to circumstances and the locality.

The outline of the route above indicated will  
enable Contractors to examine the dry portions of  
the line before winter sets in, and those parts  
through bogs after the ground is sufficiently frozen.  
To facilitate this examination, a Lithographic  
map of the locality will be furnished on applica-  
tion by letter, or otherwise to this office.

When plans, specifications, and other docu-  
ments are prepared, due notice will be given;  
Contractors will then have an opportunity of ex-  
amining them, and be furnished with Blank Forms  
of Tender at this office, or as such places as may  
be designated.

By Order, F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 3rd Nov., 1874. no 11 3i

## VISITING & BUSINESS CARDS

STANDARD OFFICE.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

## TIES.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to receive  
TENDERS FOR

20,000 to 40,000 Ties.

Delivery will be accepted on the Company's  
Wharves at Portland, or at Danville Junction, or  
Yarmouth Junction Station.

Specifications and forms of Tender can be had  
on application to E. P. Hannaford, Chief Engi-  
neer, Montreal.

Tenders will be received up to Saturday, 14th  
November, 1874, addressed to

JOSEPH HICKSON,  
GENERAL MANAGER.

Montreal, October 20th, 1874. no 4 2i

## LOOK AT THIS.

SOME ill-minded lying scoundrel has reported  
that I have imported bad flour, which I am  
selling at 10c. I can prove him a base liar. I  
import the very best of flour, and respectable per-  
sons who have purchased from me can testify as to  
its good quality. I sell

Howland's Peasemaker, at \$7.50

Reindeer, extra, 6.55

Queen's Mill, 6.50

Market Wharf, W.M. HICKS.

St. Andrews, Nov. 4, 1874.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the  
estate of John A. Benson, late of the Parish  
of Grand Manan, deceased, are requested to  
present the same duly attested within one month  
from the date hereof; and all those indebted to  
said estate, are required to make immediate pay-  
ment to

W. B. McLAUGHLIN,  
Grand Manan, Oct. 28, 1874. Administrator.

TO LET—and possession given immediately.

That commodious Cottage corner of Queen and  
Elizabeth streets, with barn and garden. A good  
well in the cellar, and other conveniences.

Apply to J. R. BRAFORD  
Oct. 28.

## PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS!

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense by using

GLINES' PATENT SLATE ROOFING PAINT.

## Agents Wanted in Every Town.

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this paint be made to last  
from 20 to 25 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer  
than new shingles without the slate, for

One-Third the Cost of Re-Shingling.

The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The Paint is  
FIREPROOF against sparks or flying embers, as may be easily tested by any one, and appears from  
the fact that Insurance Co's make nearly the

Same Tariff as for Slatd Roofs.

For tin and iron it has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and never cracks nor  
scales. For fences it is particularly adapted, as it will not corrode in the most exposed places. Roofs  
covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water-tight at a small expense. The Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP!

Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, or over four hundred of tin or iron. Price  
ready for use is 80 cents per gallon, with a liberal discount to the trade.

No Tar is used in this Composition.

Therefore it does not affect the water from the roof, it turned off from the easterly before first few rains.

On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, hardens them and gives a new substantial roof  
that will last for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their place and keeps them there. It  
fills up all holes in Tin or Felt roofs, and stops the leaks, one coat being equal to five of ordinary  
paint. The color of the slate when first applied is dark purple, changing in about a month to a light  
uniform slate color, and it is

To all intents and purposes, Slate.

The Paint has a very heavy body, but it is easily put on, and although a slow dryer, rain will not  
affect it in the least one hour after applying. Roofs examined, estimates given, and when required  
will be thoroughly repaired. Orders respectfully solicited. All our Paints are mixed ready for use.  
(From the Manufacturer and Builder)

"When first applied it is of a darker color than after a month's time, when it turns to a uniform  
planning slate color, becoming in the course of time identical with slate, and the coating equivalent  
to a single slab of slate, impervious to water and fire."

The following gentlemen have used this article in St. Andrews, viz:—Rev. Mr. Foley, Hon. B. R.  
Stevenson, G. F. Campbell, Esq., H. H. Hatch, Esq., Messrs. J. W. Street & Co., Mr. T. Arg-  
strong, Locomotive Foreman. Also, by Trustees of Schools for School Houses, Dist. No 1, and others

NEW YORK PRICE LIST.

10 lb. Can Glines' Roofing Cement for large holes \$1.25

1 Gal. and Can, Slate Roofing Paint, (dark) 1.50

5 " and Keg, " " " 5.50

10 " and Keg, " " " 9.50

10 " and Keg, " " " 16.00

1 Barrel, (20 Gallons) " " " 16.00

Terms Cash.

Orders from parties not known to us must be accompanied with cash, or satisfactory city reference.  
Orders for goods to be sent by express must be accompanied with the money, for we cannot take  
the risk of express charges being satisfactory. Send for Testimonials to

NEW YORK SLATE ROOFING CO., 6 Cedar Street, N.Y.

Or address for full particulars JOHN CAMPBELL,  
LEBARON PHILLIPS. Agent for St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Calais.

Sub-Agent for St. Stephen and Calais.

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Sub-Agent for St. Stephen and Calais.



A watchmaker wants to know whether, if a man runs away from a scolding wife, his movements should not be called a lever escapement.

A country boy having heard of sailors leaving up anchors wanted to know if it was seasickness that made them do it.

Three things that never age—Two cats over one mouse, two wives in one house, and two lovers over one lady.

A Representative and Champion of American Art Taste.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1875—EIGHTH YEAR.

## THE ALDINE,

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA,  
ISSUED MONTHLY.

"A MAGNIFICENT CONCEPTION. WONDERFULLY CARRIED OUT."

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want, the successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timidity characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the end of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there is the chromo, besides!

The national feature of THE ALDINE must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While THE ALDINE is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of THE ALDINE, as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters.

The artistic illustration of American scenery, original with THE ALDINE, is an important feature, and its magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior pages. The judicious selection of landscape, marine, figure, and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossible where the scope of the work confines the artist too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of THE ALDINE is a light and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical discussions as do not interfere with the popular interest of the work.

**PREMIUM FOR 1875.**

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in all colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

**"MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND"**

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to THE ALDINE for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union owns the originals of all THE ALDINE pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pictures, valued at over \$2,500 are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of THE ALDINE. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay for one year in advance. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

**TERMS.**

ONE SUBSCRIPTION ENTITLED TO THE ALDINE ONE YEAR, THE CHROMO AND THE ART UNION.

\$8 per annum in advance.

(No charge for postage.)

FIFTY COPIES OF THE ALDINE, 50 CENTS.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac simile signature of James Sutton, President.

**CANVASSERS WANTED.**

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

THE ALDINE COMPANY,  
58 Maiden Lane, New York.

**VISITING & BUSINESS CARDS**  
NEATLY PRINTED AT THE  
STANDARD OFFICE.

## Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company.

POLISHED  
COLUMNS AND PILASTERS,  
Tombs and Monuments,  
Mausoleums, Vaults, etc.

Estimates made for Building work Granite supplied to dimensions. Designs furnished to order.

The Polishing Works and Quarries of the Bay of Fundy Company are now in full operation and the Company are prepared to fill orders with dispatch. Further particulars and price list on application to the Secretary at St. George, N. B., St. George, N. B., March 18, 1874.

**North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.**  
OF LONDON AND LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

**FIRE & LIFE**

PRESIDENT: His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, 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. S.

CAPITAL: £12,000,000 STERLING  
(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)

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

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

**STREET & STEVENSON.**  
Baptists and Attorneys at Law,  
Solicitors &c.  
OFFICES—WATER STREET,  
ST. ANDREWS.

### REMOVAL.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the kind support and patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to the store formerly occupied by Miss Irwin, corner of Water and Edward streets; where he will keep as usual.

**DRUGS, CHEMICALS**  
**Patent Medicines, Perfumery,**  
**Toilet Articles, Groceries,**  
Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the other articles commonly found in a Druggist Shop.  
St. Andrews.

**G. F. STICKNEY,**

**WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.**

Has received a further supply of  
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,  
Chains, Rings, Brooches,  
Lockets, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.

Electroplated Britannia Metal and British Plate Wares,  
Paper Machie, Parian, Sp. Wedgwood and Bohemian Goods.

**JET AND RUBBER GOODS.**  
CUTLERY, HARDWARE, FIDELITY,  
Toys, FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY,  
Together with a general assortment of  
House Furnishing & Fancy Goods.  
WEDDING RINGS made to order.  
July 19 41

### REMOVAL.

H. O'NEIL & SONS respectfully inform their friends generally, that in consequence of their late Market having been destroyed by fire, they have removed for the present to the building adjoining the store of Messrs. Robinson & Glenn, where they will be happy to supply the wants of their numerous customers, and beg to return thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and trust by efforts to please, to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. O'NEIL & SONS.  
St. Andrews, Aug. 20, 1874.

**GEO. STEWART, JR.,**

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,**

DEALER IN  
DRUGS, MEDICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,  
DYE GOODS AND STUFS, SURGICAL  
INSTRUMENTS.

Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,  
24 King Street, Saint John, N. B.  
Orders from the Country promptly executed.

Ships' Medicine Chests Filled and Re fitted  
Particular attention given to the Preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions.  
api 17 74—ly

**BAY RUM**

10 Gall. good Bay Rum, for sale at the  
ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE,  
Nov. 5. E. LEE STREET.

## ST. ANDREWS FOUNDRY.

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

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

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

A LAMB & CO.  
St. Andrews, Oct. 22, 1873. oct21y

### FOR SALE.

THAT valuable and eligibly situated

**HOUSE AND PREMISES**

belonging to the Estate late L. D. n. Mason, Esq.  
fronting on King, Prince of Wales, Carleton and  
Wm. Henry Streets, and at present in the occupa-  
tion of Mrs. Mary Jane Kyle.

For price and terms apply to

WM. MACKAY,  
133 Prince Wm. Street,  
St. John.

### REWARD.

AN attempt having been made on Monday  
night last, to enter the residence of Mrs. Parker,  
situated in the residence of Mrs. Parker, in this town;  
Notice is hereby given that a reward of  
**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS**  
will be paid to any person giving such information as  
will lead to the conviction of the offender.

NEVILLE G. D. PARKER,  
St. Andrews, Sept. 20, 1874.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Mr. James  
Reed, of Waverley, Parish of St. Patrick,  
will please call and settle their accounts with the  
subscriber within thirty days from this date, and  
all persons having any legal demands against said  
Estate, will please present them for settlement  
within thirty days.

MARY ANN REED,  
Sole Executrix.  
Waverley,  
Co. of Charlotte, Oct. 14, 1874. 21

### RING LOST.

LOST on Saturday morning last, 1st instant,  
a Lady's Gold Ring, set with  
brilliant in shape of a Maltese Cross, with an  
Emerald in the centre. If playing a family me-  
mento, the finder will not only receive the thanks  
of the owner, but likewise a liberal reward, on  
leaving it at the  
August 4.

Standard Office.

### ROYAL HOTEL

(FORMERLY STUBBS)  
Opposite Custom House and Public Offices,  
PRINCE WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHN, N.B.  
During the past winter this house has been  
thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It will be  
re-opened on 1st of May next.

Having secured the services of Mr. Charles  
Watts as Manager, the proprietor trusts that their  
united efforts for the comfort of their guests will  
give entire satisfaction.

Terms \$2.00 per day.

THOMAS F. RAYMOND,  
Proprietor.

### Rebentures for Sale.

THE TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS, ST. AN-  
DREWS, Fisheries, and under the pro-  
visions of the 13th clause of the "Fisheries Act,"  
Debentures in sums of \$100 to \$500,  
secured on the credit of the District.

John 21, 1874.

### TEACHER WANTED.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES,  
St. Andrews, April 8, 1874.

WANTED—A Female Teacher, First Class, to  
take charge of an Advance School for girls.  
Apply to  
CHAS. O'NEIL, Sec'y.

### Tea Tea

Ex "Lady Darling" from London via St. John.

40 CHESTS and Half Chests superior  
CONGO TEA,  
30 Half Chests Breakfast Souchong do.  
For sale by J. W. STEWART & CO.  
St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1873. 41

### For sale or to Let.

THE Two story Dwelling HOUSE and Lot  
corner King and Tarr streets. The prop-  
erty is pleasantly situated, and with slight rep-  
airs would make a pleasant residence. Possession  
given immediately. Apply at the  
Aug. 6. STANDARD OFFICE

### SEWING MACHINES

WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE!  
One of the original Sewing  
Machines.

These celebrated Machines are now on sale  
the Subscribers, where the public are invited to  
examine and test for themselves.

**JAMES STOOP,**  
Agent.

Jan 16.

### Copartnership.

The Subscribers have this day entered into  
Professional Copartnership, under the style  
and firm of

**Street & Stevenson.**  
GEO. D. STREET.  
B. R. STEVENSON.

St. Andrews, June 1, 1874.

## The Standard,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY  
**A. W. SMITH,**  
At his Office Water St., St. Andrews, N. B.

**TERMS**  
\$2 50 per Annum—If paid in advance.  
3 00 if not paid till the end of the year.

### ADVERTISEMENTS

inserted according to written order or continued  
until forbidden if no other directions.

1 week 2 w 3 w 1 m 2 m 3 m  
1 inch \$1 00 1 50 2 00 2 50 3 50 4 50  
2 " 1 25 2 50 3 50 4 50 6 00 7 25  
3 " 2 00 3 00 4 00 5 00 7 00 9 00  
4 " 2 50 3 50 4 50 5 50 8 00 11 00

Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.  
All letters addressed to this office must be  
post paid.

### Goods remaining in Store

March 1st, 1874.

51 Chests  
32 half " Fine Congo TEA.  
20 " Breakfast Souchong Tea  
6 " Oolong do.

### LIQUORS.

8 Hds. Cognac BRANDY.  
10 Q. Casks do do  
200 Cases qts do do  
50 " pt. flasks do do  
10 " 1/2 pt. " do do  
20 Hds. Best Pale GENEVA.  
250 Cases CLARET.  
15 " CHAMPAGNE.  
25 " Best Scotch & Irish  
3 Hds. WHISKY.  
25 Q. Casks do  
50 Cases qts do  
50 " pt. flasks do

### PAINTS & OILS.

2 Tons Bragdon Bros. best white Paint,  
do col'd co.  
8 Casks Boiled and Raw Oil  
J. W. STREET & CO.

### CIN, WINE, TEA, &c.

Ex "Choice" from London.

40 Hds. Best Pale Geneva.  
30 Q. Casks do do  
200 Cases Congou Tea.  
30 Chests do do  
20 Hds. do do  
10 Hds. Refined Crushed Sugar  
20 Cases "Bridges & Son's" Best Stog  
Porter.  
30 cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter, quarts  
and pints.  
5 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.  
20 Q. Casks Pale Sherry.  
73 Hds. do do  
31 Ton "Brandram Bros" Best White Lead  
4 Hds. do Boiled and Raw  
4 Q. Casks Lined Oil.  
J. W. STREET.

### Government House, Ottawa.

Thursday, 23rd day of April, 1874.

PRESENT:  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL  
IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Min-  
ister of Marine and Fisheries, and under the pro-  
visions of the 13th clause of the "Fisheries Act,"  
His Excellency has been pleased to make the fol-  
lowing regulations:—  
"In the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and  
New Brunswick no person shall, during the  
months of July and August, fish for catch, kill,  
buy, sell or have in possession any soft-shell fish  
or female lobsters with eggs attached, nor  
shall lobsters of a less size than nine inches in  
length, measured from head to tail, exclusive of  
claws or legs, be at any time fished for, caught,  
killed, bought, sold or had in possession, but when  
caught by accident in nets or other fishing appar-  
atus, which shall be used for other fish, lobsters of a  
less size than nine inches shall be liberated alive, at  
the risk and cost of the owner of the net or ap-  
paratus, or by the occupier of the fishery, on whom  
in every case shall devolve the proof of such actual  
liberation.

His Excellency has been pleased to cancel the  
fishery regulation established by Order in Coun-  
cil of the 7th day of July, 1873, having reference  
to the lobster fishery, and the same is hereby can-  
celled accordingly.

W. A. HIMS WORTH,  
Clerk Privy Council.

### NOTICE.

THE General Annual Meeting of the  
**Bay of Fundy**

Red Granite Company,  
for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year,  
and the consideration of such other business as  
may come before the meeting, will be held at the  
Company's Office, at St. George, N. B., at 3  
o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of  
JULY proximo.

By order,  
CHARLES C. WARD,  
Secretary.

June 17, 1874—nm

**GEO. F. STICKNEY,**

Has just received a supply of

**WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY.**

**EDGE TOOLS, HARDWARE, TOYS**

**SOAPS, PERFUMERY,**  
and FANCY GOODS, &c.

Agent for Lazarus & Morris' Perfume  
Spectacles.



**Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters**  
Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation,  
made chiefly from the native herbs found  
on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada  
mountains of California, the medicinal prop-  
erties of which are extracted therefrom  
without the use of Alcohol. The question  
is almost daily asked, "What is the cause  
of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?"  
Our answer is that they remove  
the cause of disease, and the patient recov-  
ers his health. They are the great blood  
purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect  
Renovator and Invigorator of the system.  
Never before in the history of the world has  
a medicine been compounded possessing  
the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters  
in healing the sick of every disease, man  
in his life. They are a gentle Purgative as  
well as a Tonic, relieving Constipation or In-  
flammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs,  
in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let  
them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine,  
and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants  
in every form.

**W. H. McDONALD & Co.,**  
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California,  
and cor. Washington and Charles Sts., New York.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

No Person can take these Bitters  
according to directions, and remain long  
unwell, provided their bones are not de-  
stroyed by mineral poison or other means,  
and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR  
BITTERS the most wonderful Invariant that  
ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermit-  
tent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the  
valleys of our great rivers throughout the  
United States, especially those of the Mis-  
sissippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee,  
Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Bra-  
zosa, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile,  
Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others,  
with their vast tributaries, throughout our  
entire country during the Summer and Au-  
tumn, and remarkably so during seasons of  
unusual heat and dryness, are invariably  
accompanied by extensive derangements of  
the stomach and liver, and other abdominal  
viscera. In their treatment, a purgative,  
exerting a powerful influence upon these  
various organs, is essentially necessary.  
There is no cathartic for the purpose equal  
to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as  
they will speedily remove the dark-colored  
viscid matter with which the bowels are  
loaded, at the same time stimulating the  
secretions of the liver, and generally restor-  
ing the healthy functions of the digestive  
organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache,  
Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness  
of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of  
the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bil-  
ious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflam-  
mation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of  
the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful  
sympoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.  
One bottle will prove a better guarantee  
of its merit than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swel-  
lings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck,  
Gout, Rheumatism, Inflammation, Indolent  
Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old  
Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes,  
etc., etc. In those, as in all other constitu-  
tional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS  
have shown their great curative powers in  
the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent  
and Intermitent Fevers, Diseases of the  
Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these  
Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are  
caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons en-  
gaged in Paints and Minerals, such as  
Painters, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and  
Miners, as they advance in life, are subject  
to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard  
against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VIN-  
EGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter,  
Salt Rheum, Itch, Scabies, Pimples, Pus-  
tules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald  
Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scours,  
Discolorations of the Skin, Hæmorrhoids and  
Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or  
nature, are literally dug up and carried out  
of the system in a short time by the use of  
these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurk-  
ing in the system of so many thousands, are  
effectually destroyed and removed. No sys-  
tem of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthel-  
minitics, will free the system from worms  
like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or  
old, married or single, at the time of men-  
struation or the turn of life, these Tonic Bit-  
ters display so decided an influence that  
improvement is soon perceptible.

Jaundice.—In all cases of jaundice, rest  
assured that your liver is not doing its work.  
The only sensible treatment is to promote  
the secretion of the bile and favor its re-  
moval. For this purpose use VINEGAR BIT-  
TERS.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when-  
ever you find it impurities bursting through  
the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores;  
cleanse it when you find it obstructed and  
sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is  
foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep  
the blood pure, and the health of the system  
will follow.

**W. H. McDONALD & Co.,**  
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California,  
and cor. Washington and Charles Sts., New York.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.  
sep 24 1873