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## POETRY.

### A SUDDEN CURE.

A melancholy woman lay  
In sickness on her bed,  
And, in a faint and broken voice,  
To her sad husband said:

"Dear David, when my earthly form  
Has turned to lifeless clay,  
O wait a while, a little while,  
Nor throw your arms away."

"I know a woman, kind and true,  
On whom you may depend;  
Oh! marry Annula Jones—  
She is my dearest friend."

"Yes, Hannah, I have wanted long  
To speak of this before;  
For Annula Jones and I  
Have talked the matter over."

"Then you and Annula Jones  
Have been too smart an' sly;  
I tell you, David Wilkinson,  
I'm not a-goin' to die!"

Her dark eyes flashed; her strength re-  
turned;  
A weak and scarcely passed away  
When she was well again.

### A London Scandal.

London Society is now sorely scandalized over the escapade of Mr. Hungerford, a young man of good family whose wife is a leading personage in the "Princess of Wales's set," with Lady Tempest, the wife of Sir Charles Henry Tempest, Bart., of Lancashire and Upper Grosvenor street, London. Sir Charles Tempest and his wife both belong to the old Catholic family of Hungerford. Sir Charles's mother was a daughter of the famous Catholic English statesman, Lord Thomas de Trafalgar, the head of one of the staunchest Catholic English families. He was born in 1834, and fourteen years ago married Miss Herbert, daughter of a wealthy London banker, and one of the most popular and highly esteemed Catholic gentlemen of his time in England. Two years after a short married life of two years, and in 1874, to Miss Harriet Gordon, a daughter of Captain Gordon of the "forty-second Highlanders." The marriage was supposed to be a very happy one, and the sad element of Lady Tempest has created therefore an unpopularity, especially in the best Catholic circles in England, in which Sir Charles Tempest is universally esteemed.

Referring to this matter a correspondent of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, writing from Racine says: "Tempest came to Racine in 1857. He was then an officer in the British army, but had been expelled from the country for throwing his superior officer from the balcony into the parapet of a theatre. When he arrived here, under his assumed name of Charles Stuart, he went into business with a man named Loker, as forwarding and commission merchant. He ran things with a high hand. A first class tender and dead beat, he got into debt to every body who would trust him. He was overbearing, quarrelsome, and at all times under the surveillance of a man employed by his older brother to watch him. In 1860 or 1861 his brother died, and by this he gained the estate and title he now holds. He went back to England, and he married the lady who has now deserted him. The general opinion here is that she showed her good sense in leaving him, and the only wonder is that she remained with him as long as she did. Many of our citizens have cause to remember him, and would be glad to even get the amount of interest on their little accounts against him."

The town of Nikopolis, which the Russians have captured, is a town of twenty thousand inhabitants, founded by Trajan, 29 miles north-west of Sistova and 50 from Rusebuck. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle of Nikopolis, September 28, 1896, when Bayazid Ider defeated the Christian army under Sigismund, King of Hungary. Like Sistova, Nikopolis is situated on two steep hills, and possesses an ancient castle. It has beside a few mosques, better than the ordinary run of such buildings in provincial towns, and some small trade of its own. The fortifications consist of irregular lines, with bastions and earth parapets, surrounded by a deep ditch, flanked by flat bastions. On the opposite Rouma-

nian bank is Glon, where the Aluta flows into the Danube.

### A SWELL THIEF.

#### Doings of a New York Broker.

Lately the dingy back office of a New York detective was the scene of an impressive spectacle. In the presence of two gentlemen—one a well known detective, the other a prominent merchant—knelt a fashionably dressed man of middle age, confessing a shameful story of crime, and imploring mercy.

"I admit all," he cried. "I stole the property, but I cannot restore it. I was driven to the deeds in order to maintain my position in society. My means had largely left me, and I could not resist temptation."

The statement fell like a thunderbolt upon the merchant, who had known the speaker long and favorably. To the detective, however, it was not at all unexpected, as he had already satisfied himself as to the guilt of the man. The stealing which was here confessed is one of those crimes in the higher circles of society which are generally kept hidden from the public.

In the early part of last December the family of a prominent lawyer living on Fifth avenue gave a social entertainment, to which only persons of high standing in society were invited. The following morning it was discovered that rings, watches and jewelry worth several hundred dollars were missing. The most careful search and close examination of servants forced the conclusion upon the family that the robbery had been committed by some of the guests, although this seemed incredible, as every name upon the list of those present seemed to forbid the thought of suspicion. The affair was put into the hands of private detectives who were unable, however, to obtain the slightest clue to the thief or to the property.

A few days later a wealthy merchant entertained a large number of friends, and the following day a wedding ring and other jewelry, in value about \$1,000, but prized far more on account of family associations, were missing. Every nook and corner of the house was searched, and detectives watched the servants, but mystery continued to surround the matter. Meanwhile another held a reception in his brown stone house on a fashionable up town street, and also suffered a loss during the evening of jewelry, watches and other property, valued at from \$200 to \$300. The articles in this case were in a room where the gentlemen assembled, and the theft lay between some one of them and an old servant, whom the master of the house immediately exculpated, declaring he did not suspect him in the least. The investigation of this theft also was given to the detectives, who visited the pawnbrokers' shops of this and other cities, but none of the property was discovered. An entertainment at the residence of another well known citizen, resulted in the disappearance of more jewelry, and a mystery deeper than any already in the hands of the detectives.

One of the detectives at work on these cases becoming convinced that the thief in each case was one and the same person, and moreover that this person was a member of the company at each party, began a systematic course of action, which was crowned with success. The names of the ladies and gentlemen attending all four of the parties were obtained and entered in his note book. The list presented a formidable array of judges, lawyers, editors, physicians, brokers, and other professional and business men and their wives and daughters. Upon investigating the reputation of these persons, the detective was at a loss to know whom to suspect, all of them having the fullest confidence of their friends and the public. At length his attention was attracted to a gentleman whose expensive social habits and recent reverses in business made the detective think that

he was on the right track. This man, a down town broker, now a member of a well-known firm. His name and family are well known in this city, and he has long enjoyed a position in the very best society. For years he has been a prominent club and society man, always dressing in the height of fashion, and rendering himself very agreeable to his numerous acquaintances. He is an unmarried man and having a handsome personal appearance and attractive manners, he is popular with the ladies. He is a member of one of the leading regiments in New York and has sporting tastes.

It was discovered that the broker was in the rooms in the houses in which the thefts were made, and in the case of the \$1,000 robbery he and one of the judges of the Supreme court were the only persons seen in the apartment containing the property; with this and other clues the detective and the families by whom he was employed became convinced that the broker was the thief, and an anonymous letter was sent to him, charging him with the stealing, and informing him that unless restitution of the property was made immediately the circumstances would be given to the public and he would be handed over to the police. This letter had the desired effect, as the broker appointed a meeting with the detective, and, in the presence of one of the merchants whose residence he had robbed while enjoying his hospitality, made a clean breast of the entire matter. The broker in telling his story, said he had not been doing so well financially as in former years, and it was necessary for him to get sums of money from some source in order to meet his obligations and social expenses. The jewelry he had sold for cash and it was now impossible to recover it.

The broker was promptly arrested at the instigation of one of the merchants robbed, but through the efforts of his relatives and friends the affair was kept secret, and he was released upon bail. It was the intention of the parties whom he had wronged not to proceed against him, if proper restitution was made by him or his friends, who are wealthy. Some of his friends reside in this city and some in Europe. As no steps have yet been taken to restore the stolen property or its value, it is the intention of the wronged families to have their lawyers bring this matter to a crisis.

A. O. Bell, a miner near Auburn, Placer County, California, has "struck it rich" after a patient probation of poverty. He sold his horse for \$10 and pawned his wife's wedding rings so as to keep his family in bread during his last desperate attempt to find a successful lead. His fortune star did not desert him, for he struck, entirely by accident a vein of decomposed quartz, sparkling with particles of gold, and panned out with a pestle and mortar enough to pay expenses. At 30 feet depth he had taken out \$1,500 worth of gold, and then the lead became so rich that he could wash the earth and rock it in a pan and earn from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in a pan. In three days he had taken out \$35,000 worth, the last three pans yielding \$10,000, and being a man of moderate and rational tastes and ideas, was about to sell out for \$50,000. His neighbors who had previously called him "Pike" Bell now call him "Mister."

A young lady in Pennsylvania, who was dressed for a party, wore kid gloves that had been cleaned with benzine, and in lighting the gas, the glove on one of her hands took fire, and she was badly burned before it was extinguished.

Who was the first man? asked a school teacher of a little girl. She answered that she answered that she did not know. The question was put to the next, an Irish child, who answered loudly, "Adam, sir," with apparent satisfaction. "Law," said the first scholar, contemptuously, "you needn't feel so grand about it; he wasn't an Irishman!"

POST-PAID.

## THE SULTAN'S JEWELS.

The chief attraction of the Seraglio is the treasury. Here in a chamber, by no means large, is gathered treasures such as one reads of in tales of the genii. The actual value of these stores is almost beyond conception. Each Sultan seeks to exceed his predecessor in the richness of his addition to the collection, and the result is a dazzling, but not very impressive array of theatrical looking properties, that might just as well be made of glass and tinsel; the effect upon the spectator would be just as pleasing. Imagine to yourself a carpet crusted with pearls, many of them as large as sparrows' eggs; a throne of gold frosted with pearls; draperies for horses ridden by the Sultan, embroidered with pearls and rubies; a cradle coated with precious stones; inlaid armor, jeweled helmets, sword hilts—none of these is decorated with fifteen diamonds, each one as large as the top of a man's thumb; coffee trays of ebony with a double row of enormous diamonds, set close together; pipestems, sword-belts, caskets, and bushels of necklaces of the most splendid description heaped together in glass show-cases, and flashing like fire-flies in the dark. The most costly article in the treasury is a toilet table of lapis lazuli and other valuable material, richly inlaid with precious stones of every description. The pillars that support the mirrors are set with diamonds, emeralds, rubies, caruncles, etc.; along the edge of the tables hangs a deep fringe of diamonds, with immense solitary tassels. The whole is a gorgeous bore. Multitudes of attendants are stationed through the apartment, and you may be sure that you are never left for a second unobserved by these watchful guardians of the treasure-house.

### Not satisfied with \$800,000.

One of our heaviest real estate men has been under the harrow for some months. Today he has abandoned the fight, and given up everything to his creditors. He was a very successful cotton broker. His income was eight hundred thousand dollars a year. One building, near Trinity Church yielded him a rental of ninety thousand dollars per annum. Everything he touched turned to gold. He was loaded down with cotton. One day a merchant handed him a cheque of three hundred thousand dollars to cancel a contract. He took it. Within ten days cotton surged up and he made a fortune. He owned an elegant house on Fifth Avenue. He crowded it with paintings, statuary and works of art. Not content with this he was induced by a speculator to take hold of a railroad. He bought bonds at sixty. Soon after they went down to forty, and the gentle man bought all he could lay hands on. He took the road. He proposed to run it. He found it unfinished. He equipped it; spent three hundred thousand dollars in locomotive and rolling stock. Ruin came to him as it does to every one who dabbles in outside matters. The panic completed his demoralization. His fine New York property was mortgaged for more than it was worth. Today he has ceased to struggle. Few men will be warned and few will be wiser for all this. He is a man who a few months ago had a royal income of eight hundred thousand dollars a year. He wanted to make a million. Today he is hopelessly bankrupt.

An exchange says that some of the ladies of Roxbury, Mass., are making practical use of the telephone. They extend from house to house fine copper wire, covered with silk, and scarcely visible. The ground connection is secured by running a wire from the gas-burner to the mouth-piece and communication is easily had by applying the mouth or ear to the telephone. Vocal and instrumental music is readily transferred by the wire.

Bridal tours are going out of fashion, and the young man can enjoy the first blissful days directly under the watchful eye of his mother-in-law.—*Mil. Sentinel.*

## He took a load from her heart.

She was young and fair, and a tear glistened in her eye as she laid her early head upon his shoulder and exclaimed—"Oh, George, I think if I found you did not love me I should die."

"My darling," he answered, passing his hand gently round her dimpled chin, "I will always love you. Do you think I would marry you if I did not feel sure of it? In a few days, at the altar, I shall vow to love you all my life, and I will keep my vow."

A lovely kind of beatific happiness played for a moment like sunshine on her lips, and then she whispered—"Oh, George, I like to hear you talk like that, you have been so good to me. You have given me a diamond locket, and a gold watch and chain, and rings that an angel might wear outside her gloves and not be ashamed of, and if I thought that one day you'd be sorry you'd given me all these nice things and want them back again, I should break my heart."

He held her gently, against his manly breast, and answered with a quivering voice—"Oh, my own darling, there is nothing on earth that could happen that would make me repent giving you a few tokens of my love, or make me want them back again."

She sprang from his arms like a joyous deer, she shook back her sunny curls, and with a whole poem in her hazel eyes, exclaimed—"Oh, George, you have taken a load from my heart. I've come to say I can't marry you after all, because I've seen somebody I like better, and I thought you'd want your presents back again."—*London Fun.*

There are unmistakable indications that the United States is about to enjoy an iron trade with Brazil. The barque Matthew Baird has cleared from Wilmington, loaded with iron rails, and another vessel is to follow with a similar cargo. Wilmington has orders for a large number of cars, ten of them being for the Dom Pedro II. railway. A few locomotives have also been ordered.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

*Harper's Weekly* has a good hit at the hard drinkers. The driver of a horse is hailed by an imbecile individual, with the inquiry: "What'll you charge to take me to Twenty-ninth street?" "Don't be in a hurry; I'll call for you soon enough."

German lost his wife and the next week married again, and his new wife asked him to take her out riding. He felt indignant that she should have no more respect than that for the deceased wife, and said: "You think I ride out with another woman so soon after the death of mine frau?"

"I tell you, sir," said Dr. D.—one morning to the village apothecary: "I tell you, sir, the *vox populi* should not—must not be disregarded." "What, doctor?" exclaimed the apothecary. "You don't say that its broken out in town, too, has it? Bless us! what unhealthy times these are!"

A Louisville, Ky., woman was promised ten dollars by a single woman of her acquaintance if she would induce a certain young man to marry her. She praised the young lady so much in his presence that he sought her hand in marriage and a wedding followed. The woman sued for her pay, but the court would not allow it.

BARNUM TAKEN IN.—The prince of humbuggers has been humbugged himself at last. A tactious Texan lately caught a full-grown male-eared rabbit, and, for his amusement, wrote to Barnum about it, giving a glowing description of its fleetness, the difficulty of its capture, its habits, etc., without naming the beast. The alert showman, anxious to possess so singular an animal, offered \$25 for it. It was promptly expressed, the check sent duly in return, also a free ticket to the show, with this appreciative letter from Barnum's agent: "I am anxious to see you, for you are the only man living who ever humbugged Barnum. The rabbit is worth here in the market 75 cents."



### The Famine in India.

A letter from Madras to the London Times says:

"The famine prospects here are not very different from what they were when I wrote a fortnight ago. There has been some rain, and the southwest monsoon is reported to have broken on the western coast, but our worst famine districts are still without a sufficient fall of rain to enable agricultural work to be resumed. Price of rice in the interior are ruling high, and imported rice is now everywhere the cheapest grain in the market, showing, I think, very clearly that the stored stocks of mill must be nearly exhausted, as in ordinary seasons we can buy the common feed grains for about one-third of the price of the same weight of rice. In the immediate neighborhood of Madras, there is some cultivation going on, especially under the tanks, which were filled during the late cyclone; but reports are reaching us of the death of plowing bullocks, and in many places the land is being turned over by spade labor. To show how scarce the bullocks have become, I may mention that in the Bellary district, merchants send out their grain on mules, and the mules are driven by men. The value of the labor of the human animal is so low that it is cheaper to employ half a dozen men to move a load of rice than a couple of bullocks. The men, at any rate, can be fed, whereas bullocks for cattle employment the roads is not to be had at any price."

"The town of Madras, has, at the least, 100,000 persons in it from the famine districts, beyond its resident population. Of these about 16,000 are fed entirely by Government, about 12,000 receive a single meal daily from the Government relief depots, and about 19,000 or 20,000 are employed on public works in and around the town. Many thousands also take a living in connection with the rice trade in carrying and hauling bags from the beach to the railway stations. But, notwithstanding all the employment and all the organized relief, it seems to me that the town is getting more and more full of famine emigrants and that for every ten who leave to begin life again in their own villages, there are fifteen or twenty new-comers. For some months past they have been fighting against famine, selling their clothing, personal ornaments, bullocks, hogs and fowls, and now, after a long period of starvation, have come into the chief town and sent of government, so as to be kept alive. This continued influx of new people into the town means either that the village relief is ineffectual in the neighboring districts or that the worst pressure of the famine is still to come."

### BY TELEGRAPH.

London, Aug. 4.—Egyptian troops are reported to have advanced to Berberia and to be threatening Gen. Zimmerman's corps. This movement is meant to protect the rear of Mehmet Ali, who is near Rasgoud. The operations of Russians in Dobrudzha have come to a stand still. While one of their columns stands on the high road from Medjidie to Silistria, the second and main column, which has advanced toward Buzardjik, has again retired to Medjidie. It is reported that the Austrians' military attack left Buda with a confidential mission to the Emperor of Austria. The Bulgarians, since the Russian defeat are fleeing to escape Turkish revenge and massacre.

London, Aug. 5.—The news despatches from the front are panicky. The Russian campaign cannot make any progress until they have shaken off Mehmet Ali and Osman Pasha from their flanks, and Gourko's task south of the Balkans is made more serious by the concentration of Sultan Pasha's forces. It is alleged that the Dobrudzha will be evacuated, and that Zimmerman's corps will return via Sibova to the central army. The Czar has decreed fresh levies at home. The Turks will be crushed if there is power in Russia to crush them.

The Turkish plan is believed to be for Osman Pasha to fight eastward, and Mehmet Ali to advance westward upon Ternaova, while Sultan Pasha endeavors to force the Russian position at Kuzanik.

Constantinople, Aug. 5.—The Porte publishes the following: "The Russians were completely defeated at Yendi Sagha with considerable loss, including two guns and a large quantity of baggage and equipment. They fled in disorder to Koin Boghaze Pass, which is occupied by Sultan Pasha, who pursued them thither."

A note received by the Russian Secretary of State from the headquarters of Grand Duke Nicholas, where the Czar is adjourning, as to the sinking of vessels in the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and the employment of Egyptian troops in the service of Turkey, says: "As soon as the war is ended the Russians will remove the impediments and clear the bed of the river. With regard to the other point the note states that 'to calm the anxiety of the British Cabinet, His Imperial Majesty has instructed the Russian Ambassador in London to declare to Lord Derby that we harbored no project of aggression against Egypt. Might we not have expected, therefore, that in strict fairness the British Government would use its influence with the Khedive to prevent him engaging in direct hostilities against us. In our last fight in the Balkans our soldiers found themselves opposed to Egyptian troops, and will it perhaps suffice to point out (this fact) to justify the hope that if the British Government so desires its interests shall not be compromised by aggression on a part versus Egypt."

ENGLISH, ARDEN, OSCE MORE.—About seven years ago a Nova Scotian having got into some difficulty went to sea, leaving his young wife and one child at home in Shelburne county. For a long time no certain account of his wandering could be obtained. Last week he returned home unexpectedly and found another man in possession of all his domestic felicities, having been duly married to the forsaken wife nearly four years. How they will decide the grand question. As, however, his eldest son has by his good conduct worked himself into a respectable and lucrative position in Boston, which he still holds, it is not likely that the affair will have a practical termination.—Halifax Chronicle.

The parties alluded to in the above paragraph belonged to Port LaTour. The woman had a child (who died) by husband No. 1, and three by No. 2. The object of the recent visit of No. 1 to his former home had no reference to his wife, and he passed his residence more than once without making her a call. On seeing him, however, her chief object for him received, and she determined once more to cheer him for better or worse. The conclusion on the whole matter was that the large separated but now reunited pair arrived at Yarmouth, per Eastern Coach, on Sunday afternoon, just in time to take passage per steamer Dominion for Boston. They were unaccompanied by children.—Halifax Chronicle.

### The St. Andrews Standard.

St. Andrews, August 8, 1877.

Somehow we have been prepared to pay the accounts handed them, as means are required to pay for recent importations of printing material, which require prompt payment.

The Legislature is to meet on the 28th inst.; special business is to be transacted and the session will be brief.

The Mayor of St. John, Dr. Earl, was here last week.

The Lieut. Governor and family returned to Fredericton on Monday.

Dr. E. Cameron of Grand Manan, was in town last week. He appears to like his island home, and from general report is popular as a physician.

Mr. Wyman, of Goodville, Wyman & Co., Boston, is in town.

An Excursion from Calais, to St. Andrews' Island is to take place to-day under the patronage of the Catholic Society of Calais.

Some of our contemporaries are very anxious that the hon. Mr. Mackenzie should deliver political speeches while in this province. They do not appear to have any consideration for a hard worked man, who seeks a little relief at the seaside, at the same time looking after the interest of the Dominion.

England is still preparing for any contingency that may arise, and is sending munitions of war to the Mediterranean.

Large fires are reported on the Continent, two towns were destroyed.

CHANGE OF GUARD.—The work of altering the gauge on the railways in this County has been commenced. The branches to Hazelton, Woodstock and St. Stephen will be finished first, and the main line to St. Andrews will follow; the cars will commence running on the narrow gauge about the 10th of September.

"The Story of the Great Fire in St. John, N. B."—We have seen the advanced sheets of this very interesting work, written by Geo. Stewart, Jr. of St. John. As a writer Mr. Stewart ranks in the first class his descriptive powers are good, and being an eye witness of the terrible conflagration, his story may be relied on. The work is sold by subscription only, and the agent for Charlotte County is Mr. J. B. Adams.

From Cable Despatches to the Globe Inst. it is plain that the Russians are being beaten on every side, notwithstanding their large army in the field. The Czar's appeal to Austria has been rejected, the Rumanians will not be permitted to gain any acquisition of territory south of the Danube. The Russian defeat at Pleoua was a disastrous one, and they are preparing to retrieve it. The Czar is using every means to induce the Emperor of Austria to withdraw his formal protest against Russians entering Servia.

The strikes are not yet wiped out in some of the States notwithstanding the presence of a large military force, but the strong arm of the law is fast bringing the rioters to their senses.

After a voyage of 49 days across the Atlantic the small boat New Bedford arrived safely at Penzance, July 23, with its two occupants.

Robert Cochrane, master of the Crown Prince, of St. John, which recently arrived at Glasgow from Peru, was examined before Sheriff Spens at Glasgow, charged with having supplied a sound in water to his crew, by which six of them

died, and others took seriously ill. He was fully committed for trial on a charge of culpable homicide and culpable neglect of duty, but was liberated on \$150 bail.

### THE MEGANTIC RAILWAY.

When dealing with railway projects, experience has taught us to be careful in raising the hopes of our readers with reference to the prospects of any proposed line, as difficulties often arise to prevent the accomplishment of such projects, however much required; the history of the N.B. & C. Railway is a good illustration. A fair discussion of the advantages or otherwise of the proposed Megantic, or International Railway as it is now termed, will be profitable. That the proposed railway has interested opponents in the State of Maine and this Province we know; nevertheless the project is becoming more popular every month and a few days will settle the matter, when the voters of Bangor and Calais to grant aid to the line is at hand. Of this fact there can be no doubt; that a line from Montreal through the State of Maine to Calais and thence direct to St. Andrews or St. John, would be a great saving in distance, and possess other advantages over the present circuitous and lengthy route via the Intercolonial. Canada wants a seaport outlet in the Maritime Provinces, the McDonald government was pledged, and the Mackenzie government feels committed to a direct line of railway from the Pacific to the Maritime Provinces; and the proposed Megantic is a most important link in the scheme. Another fact with reference to the seaport terminus of the line, is that the Imperial Government Engineer who surveyed the lower Provinces' harbors gave St. Andrews the preference. On Monday next Calais is to record its vote for or against the \$20,000,000 in aid of the line, and from the published reports, it appears that the people are prepared to vote to raise the loan. There appears to be an excellent prospect of the project being carried out successfully, and if so, the Port of St. Andrews will be benefited thereby. As a matter of course, places which desire the line to pass through or to them, will be required to grant a certain amount of aid, which it is probable will be cheerfully acceded to.

PIANOS AT FACTORY PRICES.—We omitted to notice in our last number, the advertisement of "E. Willard & Co." Piano manufacturers, Boston, published in another column. Their pianos contain all the modern improvements with the new Duplex Overstrung Scale, also an improvement by the senior member of the firm, which adds to the tone and gives more strength to the instrument; they are 7 1/2 octave, finished in the highest style of the art under his immediate supervision, and are guaranteed. The firm do not employ agents, and consequently, sell direct to purchasers, giving them the benefit of commissions. They pack and ship the instruments free of expense to buyers. We would recommend any of our readers who have any idea of purchasing a piano to give them a preference. Further information will be given in this office.

Choice Oolong, Japan and Black Tea at CAMPBELL'S.

RESTAURANTS.—These useful and convenient establishments are a great accommodation to travellers, whose stay is limited at various points, during their journey between here and Boston many prefer taking their meals on shore, and the first place after leaving Eastport is Portland, where there is a stoppage of one or two hours, and persons who may require a hot or cold lunch, will find "Winchester's Saloon," within a minutes walk from the Steamer, and can obtain all they require in the shape of a breakfast, dinner or supper. The trains from Boston stop immediately in front of the restaurant and the place is, as it deserves to be, well patronized. The proprietor Mr. Winchester, recently from Eastport, is attentive and accommodating and furnishes lunches at a moderate rate.

THE NEW YORK CENTURY.—On the 30th ult., a large gathering took place at Kingston, New York, to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the first State election for Governor, (George Clinton) was elected. The constitution was formed on the 15th of May 1777, when the first republican government of the State was inaugurated. The proceedings as recorded in New York papers, consisted of a grand military parade, addresses by judges, Generals, and other dignitaries; the houses were decorated with flags. Incidents of historic interest were alluded to, and the celebration passed off with great effect.

The extraordinary increase in the amount of jewelry and personal adornments tendered for sale at the Presidency Mint, Bombay, India, affords a test of the severity with which the famine is pressing on the people. It has increased from a former monthly average of \$15,000 to \$3,000 to \$40,000 in May alone. The purchase of jewelry is the Indian peasant's usual way of investing his sav-

ings, and he clings to the baubles as long as possible.

BOSTON REAL ESTATE FOR 1877 is stated by the Assessors at \$481,409,300 real estate; personal property \$295,393,800; being a reduction since last year of \$44,748,600 on real estate, and in personal property of \$17,444,550; and in number of polls, 4,643.

Crackers, Pilot Bread, Biscuit, received weekly at CAMPBELL'S.

### ENVIOUS FORTUNES.

In a late San Francisco paper, we notice an article copied from a German newspaper published on Frankfurt-on-the-Main, one of the financial centres of Europe, which gives one an idea of the immense wealth of leading rich men or money kings. As the information is interesting we condense it so as to give the leading features of the article.

"The late Baron Rothschild, of Paris," left a fortune of 1,000,000,000 francs, (\$2,000,000,000) which amount at 5 per cent per annum, would yield a fine me of \$50,000,000 francs, (\$10,000,000). The deceased belonged to a family whose members, being unusually rich, divided this inheritance among themselves, so that it is possible that now another Rothschild owns as large a fortune as the one mentioned. The Marquis of Westminster, who also died not long ago, was estimated by some to be worth £800,000 (\$4,000,000) per year. Let us turn our eyes toward the New World, America—especially toward California and Nevada—those blessed countries which 40 years ago were no more than remote wilderness; since then, however, travelled by railroads, have become the beautiful treasure and fruit vaults of the Anglo-Saxon race. About three years ago the yearly income of Senator Jones, of Nevada, from his silver mines in Nevada was estimated at \$5,000,000, which would be equivalent to a capital of \$100,000,000 at 5 per cent. per annum. Surely this is a fortune that is most rarely gathered, especially in the course of one man's life; still it has not been greatly surpassed. J. W. Mackey draws out of his silver mines in Nevada a yearly income of \$2,750,000 (\$13,750,000) which would be the interest at 5 per cent. per annum on a capital of \$55,000,000 (\$275,000,000). In figuring now the income of the four gentlemen named above per month, day, hour, and minute in round sums, we find the following results:

	Westminster.	Jones.	Rothschild.	Mackey.
Capital.....	\$800,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$250,000,000
Per year.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	10,000,000	13,000,000
Per month.....	300,000	300,000	800,000	1,000,000
Per day.....	10,000	10,000	25,000	35,000
Per hour.....	450	450	1,000	1,500
Per minute.....	7 50	10	20	25

In order to add a potentate to this list, the Emperor of Russia with his \$25,000 daily would find his place between Senator Jones and Baron Rothschild. J. W. Mackey, however, whose fortune increases \$25 in every minute and 42 cents in every second is the richest of the rich under the sun, which sounds the more marvelous when we learn that 30 years ago he was a penniless boy in Ireland, 20 years ago a speculative salesman, travelling through the United States of America, and 15 years ago a bankrupt devoid of everything. But be it as it may, Mr. Mackey is hardly 45 years of age, owner of three eighths of the Great Bonanza, the richest silver mine that ever was run, and thus knows just exactly why he leads on in the battle of life.

No doubt the richest mining firm in the world is that of Flood & O'Brien, Mackey & Fair. Their interests in two bonanza mines at the present depressed prices can not be less than \$23,000,000. They own the Bank of Nevada, with a paid up capital of \$10,000,000 and a reserve fund of \$2,000,000. They are reported to own \$20,000,000 in United States bonds. Their real estate in other property in sight cannot be worth less than \$3,000,000. Besides these investments they own a controlling interest in several other mines, some of which, like the Best and Belcher, are believed to be on the line of rich deposits, and may at some future date be classed in the list of "bonanza mines." Add these items together and we have a total of \$23,000,000, which is an under estimate of their wealth, but how much so we cannot say. The annual income of this property is not less than \$20,000,000. The individual interests cannot be defined, but we should hesitate to endorse the statements of the German financiers in this particular.

The following is taken from the Royal Gazette of Wednesday:

The Stumpage payable upon all Logs, Timber, Trees, or other Lumber, and Bark, cut or made upon Crown lands shall be as follows:—For Spruce and Pine Saw Logs, per thousand superficial feet, 80 cents; for Pine, Hardwood or Hachmatie Timber, where-ever cut, per ton, 80 cents; and for all description of Lumber, Trees, and for Bark, twelve and one-half per cent. of the market value thereof at the Mill, place of shipment or place of consumption in the Province. The quantity in all cases to be determined by survey at the expense of the Crown, except that the Seller and his assistants shall, while making the survey, be boarded and lodged at the expense of the Licensee.

THE CANTON CELEBRATION.—At the opening of the Canton Celebration, London, on Saturday, June 30th, Mr. Gladstone gave the toast "The memory of William Caxton, the first English Printer." "Toward the close of his address," says the London Telegraph, "Mr. Gladstone held up a small Bible, stamped with the arms of the University of Oxford, and begged every one present to direct his eyes to it, as the emblem and consummation of the printer's art. 'Sixteen hours ago,' he said, 'the material of this book did not exist. It was not bound, it was not folded, it was not printed, and the type was not set up. Since the clock struck twelve last night at the University Press in Oxford the people there have produced and sent us this book—they have sent several copies—one of which will be presented to the Emperor of Egypt. That shows the state to which this great art is now happily arrived. If I began with a humiliating confession on the part of my countrymen as to the small share we could claim in contributing to the history of printing, we may leave of ladies and gentlemen, in a better spirit. Now, I will trouble you no longer, but will ask you to drink with me to the memory of this most distinguished man, William Caxton, the first English Printer.' The conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's address was followed by loud applause, and the toast was duly honored. With regard to the Oxford Bible, exhibited by the right hon. gentleman as a marvel of expedition work, there can be no manner of doubt that he was, as the lawyers say, 'wrongly instructed.' Probably the Bible in question was printed in the space of time indicated by Mr. Gladstone, from stereotype plates; and even this would be wonderfully quick work; but as to setting up the type, all the printing houses of the universities in the world could not perform a task so Herculean."

Two ways of acting: A Troy paper says that a President of one of the city banks notified the employees that if there were any among them who belonged to the militia and did not respond to the call they might consider their places vacant; and the Cashier of another bank, notified a clerk who was in the Citizens' Corps that, if he did not respond to it he would be discharged.

Prime Crotch Beef at CAMPBELL'S. All goods delivered free.

### A TWO FOOT CHURCH RAILWAY.

The two foot gauge railway between Billerica and Bedford is making good progress, and will be soon finished. The passenger cars, now building at Laconia, N. H. will be a decided novelty, as they will have a row of single seats on each side. The road is eight and one half miles long, and will cost about \$50,000, or less than \$6,000 per mile, being only one eight the cost of the ordinary railways.

### THE DEEPEST WELL IN THE WORLD.

The Warren Farm Well, one of the deepest of the deep, dug wells in the world, was commenced on the South Downs above Brighton in 1858, and after four years' persistent digging the water was reached at a depth of 1,285 feet, the shaft being 6 feet in diameter down to 400 feet, and 4 feet for the remainder. The operation cost between £2,000 and £7,000, and was watched with the greatest interest by geologists.

### Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 1. Matilda, Simon, St. Stephen, Gen. Co.

6. H. V. Crandall, Ross, Boston, Ballast.

7. Odessa, Hooper, Boston, Ballast.

DEPARTED.

Aug. 1. Civilian, Gupitell, Grand Manan.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by this Department at Ottawa, to the 14th AUGUST next for the erection of a Lighthouse Tower and a Coal Shed on Machias Seal Island, Bay of Fundy, New Brunswick.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the General of this Department at St. John, and at the Office of the Collector of Customs, at St. Andrews, N. B., where also forms of Tender can be procured by intending contractors.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tenders for Machias Seal Island Lighthouse."

WM. SMITH,

Deputy Minister of Marine, &c.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,

Ottawa, 16th July, 1877.

### First Class Pianos.

The Proprietors offer for sale First Class Pianos 7 1/2 octave, black walnut and rosewood, furnished with all modern improvements at moderate prices for cash or other approved payment. Pianos shipped at manufacturers cost, and warranted.

E. WILLARD & CO.,

Factory, 390 Tremont St., BOSTON.

Orders left at the Standard office, St. Andrews, will be promptly attended to.



TON CELEBRATION.—At the  
the Caxton Celebration, Lon-  
day, June 30th, Mr. Glad-  
toast "The memory of Wil-  
the first English Printer,"  
close of his address," says  
Telegraph. "Mr. Gladstone  
all Bible, stamped with the  
University of Oxford, and  
y one present to direct his  
the climax and consummation  
of his art. "Sixteen hours ago,"  
material of this book did not  
as not bound, it was not folded,  
rinted, and the type was not  
so the clock struck twelve  
the University Press in Ox-  
ple there have produced and  
book—they have sent several  
of which will be presented to  
of Begg. That shows the state  
is great art is now happily  
began with a humiliating con-  
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Don't Breathe at Campbell's. Air  
med here.

o Foot Cheap Railway.  
Foot gauge railroad between  
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N. B., where also forms of Tender can  
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to be addressed to the undersigned,  
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al Lighthouse"  
W. M. SMITH,  
Deputy Minister of Marine, &c.,  
ent of Marine and Fisheries,  
tawa, 16th July, 1877

st Class Pianos.  
copies offer for sale First Class  
1-3 octave, black walnut and rose-  
nished with all modern improvements  
rate prices for each or other approved  
Pianos shipped at manufacturers  
warranted.

WILLARD & CO.,  
ry, 290 Tremont St. BOSTON.  
left at the Standard office, St. An-  
will be promptly attended to.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.  
May 1877.

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

SPECIAL LINES IN

Dress Goods, Lustres, and  
Alpaccas,  
Cashmeers, 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, HADRDASHERY and Small Wares.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ODELL & TURNER.

MANHOOD:  
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!!

We have recently published a new edition  
of Dr. CUTLERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY  
of the radical and permanent cure (without  
medicines) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical  
Impairment, Impediments to Marriage, etc.  
resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents,  
or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author in this admirable Essay,  
clearly demonstrates, from thirty years successful  
practice, that alarming consequences may be rad-  
ically cured, without the dangerous use of inter-  
nal medicine, or the application of the knife,  
pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, cer-  
tain and effectual, by means of which every suf-  
ferer, no matter what his condition may be, may  
cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of  
every youth and man in the land.

Address

THE CUTLERWELL MEDICAL CO.  
41 Ann St., New York.  
P. O. Box, 45846.

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.

BOOTS & SHOES.

LADIES, MISSES AND GENTLEMEN'S  
Boots and Shoes,  
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

ALSO—A supply of imported Stock, consisting  
of 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 BIBLE  
in new styles of Binding just received  
H. R. SMITH  
St. John, Octo.

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 R. Dunn, and J. H. Whitlock, Esq., to  
the late Beverly Robinson, Esq., by deeds regis-  
tered on the 12th June, 1877.

Possession Given on 1st Nov. next.

For FURTHER PARTICULARS apply, to

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

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.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.  
May 1877.

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

SPECIAL LINES IN

Dress Goods, Lustres, and  
Alpaccas,  
Cashmeers, 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, HADRDASHERY and Small Wares.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ODELL & TURNER.

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.

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.  
W. M. PARKS & SON,  
New Brunswick Cotton Mills,  
St. John, N. B.

\$5 to \$20 per day a home. Samples worth \$1  
sent by mail on receipt of 50 cts. to J. C. PARKS & CO., Portland, Maine.

California and the West.

Through all Rail Route via Grand Trunk  
Railway.

Parties going to California and all  
points West, will find this Route the cheapest and  
most direct.

Lowest Fare to San Francisco \$73 AmCy.  
via Portland, \$75  
do do Boston \$75  
Tickets for sale at the Railroad Office,  
Jan. 12—1 yr C. M. LAMB, AGENT.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.  
Ottawa, July 13 1877.  
AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN IN-  
voices until further notice: 5 per cent.  
J. JOHNSON,  
Commissioner of Customs

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MICANTIC  
HOTEL.

St. Andrews, N. B.

THE Subscriber respectfully an-  
nounce to his friends and the public in gen-  
eral, that he has taken the above named House  
and thoroughly fitted it for the reception of

TRAVELLERS  
AND PERMANENT BOARDERS.

From long experience as a hotel proprietor,  
and by careful attention to the wants and com-  
fort of his guests, he hopes to receive a liberal  
share of patronage.

He also keeps on hand a well selected Stock of  
Liquors, &c.

A LARGE STABLE and careful hostler on  
the premises.

JAMES NEILL,  
Manager.  
St. Andrews, Oct. 13, 1875.

Vick's Floral Guide

a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated,  
and containing an elegant colored Flower Plate  
with the first number. Price only 25 cents for  
the year. The first No. for 1877 just issued in  
German and English.

VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN,  
in paper 50 cents; with elegant cloth covers \$1.00.  
Vick's CATALOGUE—300 Illustrations, only 2  
cents. Address,  
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

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 persons  
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.  
C. S. GRIMMER, Executors.

EXECUTORS NOTICE

ALL Persons having any claims against the  
estate of Henry Bradford, butcher, 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 3. 3m

AGENTS LOOK HERE!

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

THOMPSON & CO.,  
Woodstock, N. B.,  
Proprietors of Patent  
16, 1877. 3m

SEND 25c. to C. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for  
pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 news-  
papers, at estimates showing cost of advertising.

\$12 A DAY at home. Aents wanted. Outfits and  
terms free. TRUNK CO. Augusta, Maine.

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We want agents in the  
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1877. 1877.

The Standard

JOB PRINTING  
OFFICE,  
Water St., St. Andrews.

JOB WORK

SUCH AS

Address Cards,  
Admission Cards,  
Auction Bills,  
Ball Cards,  
Blank Checks,  
Bill Heads,  
Bills of Fare,  
Blanks,  
Bonds,  
Briefs,  
Business Cards,  
Catalogues,  
Circulars,  
Posters,  
Deeds,  
Dodgers,  
Drafts,  
Envelopes,  
Hand Bills,  
Labels,  
Lawyers' Blanks,  
Letter Headings,  
Blank Notes of Hand,  
Notices of All Kinds,  
Orders of Dances,  
Pamphlets,  
Price Lists,  
Programmes,  
Show Bills,  
Show Cards,  
Time Books,  
Visiting Cards,  
Sermons,  
Charges Moderate.

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

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Address Cards,  
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Pamphlets,  
Price Lists,  
Programmes,  
Show Bills,  
Show Cards,  
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Visiting Cards,  
Sermons,  
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Bills of Fare,  
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Briefs,  
Business Cards,  
Catalogues,  
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Envelopes,  
Hand Bills,  
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Lawyers' Blanks,  
Letter Headings,  
Blank Notes of Hand,  
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WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT

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and piers and abutments for wing bridges, &c.  
Also, the enlargement of about two miles of the  
canal, from the junction downward, together with  
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River, a lock between the canal and the river  
at Welland, piers and abutments for bridges, &c.  
And the enlargement of the canal from Flacey's  
Bend 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  
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Maps of the different localities, together with  
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St. Andrews, Aug. 20, 1876

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H. O'NEIL & SONS

THE STANDARD.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

A. W. SMITH,

At his Office, Water St., St. Andrews, N. B.

## TERMS

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Sept. 30, 1876—3m

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