

NO. 50.

THE ROYAL STANDARD IN AMERICA.

The Royal Standard of England, whose display indicates the presence of a member of the Royal Family, was undoubtedly first hoisted in North America on the ship which brought H. R. H. Edward, Duke of Kent, to Halifax. He was the son of Geo. III., and father of the present Queen, and brother of William IV., whom she succeeded on the throne in 1837, and grandfather of the Princess Louise, the announcement of whose embarkation with her husband for Halifax prompts the writing of this sketch.

The Duke of Kent was appointed by the King, his father, "Commander in Chief of the forces in North America," in 1801, and had his headquarters at Halifax. He was then 33 years of age. His furniture, servants, and personal effects composed the passengers and lading of the ship *Princess Amelia*, which was lost with her entire company on the Isle of Sable in 1802. In 1800 the Allan Steamer *Hungarian*, for Portland, with all on board, was lost at the same place. The Duke built a villa on the shore of Bedford Basin, at the bottom of the harbor. He added to the fortifications of the town, and built the clock tower at the citadel. He died in 1819—the same year with his father, and the same year in which his daughter the present Queen was born. Two years after a subscription of £168 was sent to London from Nova Scotia for a statue of the Duke at Liverpool. Kentucky, on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, perpetuates his memory.

The naval ship *Hero* next displayed the Royal Standard in the Provinces when she with two consorts, brought H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and suite to America. At the head of landing stairs in the Government Dock Yard at Halifax, is a flat stone bearing the following inscription:—"Here H. R. H. the Prince of Wales landed, July 30th, 1850."

The Royal Standard has since been hoisted on the occasion of the visit of Prince Alfred, now Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur, now Duke of Connaught, each on duty in his country's service. The other day it was again hoisted when the Duke of Edinburgh landed at Halifax as a member of the Royal Family, and its use on the occasion of the landing of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne sums up the number of occasions on which it has been displayed on this continent.

Communism in Practice.

The world has recently stood aglance at the attempts—of Socialists it cannot be denied—upon several of the sovereigns of Europe, and has been amazed if nothing more, at the pretensions and declarations of certain apostles of the doctrine upon the other side of the Atlantic. Here we have the Kearney and Butler travelling band in hand and developing notions ridiculous, some of them indeed, abhorrent in the estimation of all lovers of good sound government. Some of our American contemporaries have recently been studying the socialistic idea as carried into practice in certain organizations or communities that have been established in some of the States, and it must be said that the result is not particularly a favorable one. At Zoar, in the State of Ohio, a separatist colony exists, composed of thirty, industrious and hardy men and women, who brought with them money enough to purchase a fine tract of land, in a fertile region, abundantly watered and rich in mineral resources, and to establish themselves upon it. They were pious, earnest, God-fearing men and women, of temperate habits and perfect integrity. They were not wild theorists or doctrinaires, but so sincere in their feeling of brotherhood that those of them who were rich shared freely with the poor even before the experiment of communism was thought of. They resolved upon communism as a practical remedy for poverty, and avoided all pestilent outgrowths of the theory, imposing upon themselves willingly all restraints which the common welfare required. They were thrifty farmers; they built mills and factories, and provided abundantly for all their wants. Their business prospered, and they have grown rich; but they still live simple, comfortable lives, with every want abundantly supplied.

Check of the British at Peshawar Pass.

A Thill despatch says the Afghans have established a battery on the summit of Peshawar Pass. Afghan troops swarm on the ridges and crags. Three regiments failed to turn the enemy's position on Saturday, and retired on discovering his strength. One man killed and twelve wounded. The withdrawal of the battery and of the camp of the remainder of the force was rendered necessary by the accuracy of the Afghan artillery fire. The British attack the pass on Monday, after the troops have had a day's rest. They are confident of a good result, although the Pass is 7,000 feet high. Fighting will certainly be severe. A Sukhtar special says, from the Quetta column is discouraging. In consequence of the loss of camels it is universally believed the advance on

Camdhar will be delayed till spring.

It was reported that the Ameer has considerably reinforced the troops at Jellalabad. The Viceroy, however, telegraphs a report that the treasure and ammunition have been withdrawn from that city.

LANARK, Dec. 1.—Another strongly escorted convoy has been attacked. Its assailants were, however, driven back, and it is believed the convoy has arrived at Ali Masjid.

The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, Dec. 11, 1878.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT was convened on the 5th inst. The Queen's speech was brief. Her Majesty regretted that owing to the action of the Ameer of Afghanistan, she was obliged to send an expedition into the territory and had taken the earliest opportunity of calling Parliament together and making known to it the communication required by law. The address in reply to the speech was adopted by Parliament; not however without criticism in both Houses on the Government's course. The amendment was voted down at once.

The industries of Great Britain, are depressed to a greater extent than was ever known heretofore. The unpleasant fact is accounted for in several ways—one of the most important being, that the manufacturing industries of countries which have been hitherto purchasers of British fabrics, are themselves progressing so fast, that they are becoming competitors. Again it has been proved that the adulteration of English cotton goods is so great that the trade has been seriously injured. Where the cloth had been formerly adulterated with 46 per cent. of china clay, considered the highest maximum, it was now adulterated to the extent of 290 per cent.—which, while cheapening the article had nearly ruined the trade.

According to the latest statements of the United States Bureau of statistics the excess of exports over imports still continues, the excess during October being \$27,743,464, against an excess of \$17,731,155 during October, 1877, over ten million dollars in excess. For the two months ended Oct. 31 the excess was \$237,070,012 against \$72,191,489 for the corresponding period last year—an increase in the excess of nearly \$165,000,000. These figures relate to merchandise alone. Well may British manufacturers, and Canadians too, seriously ponder, and in large numbers conclude that there is something radically wrong in the existing fiscal system.

At last, after several weeks of charming weather, a regular fall of snow commenced early on Tuesday morning, and continued to descend with such evenness as to form a thick coating over the ground which was frozen for the past few days. Sleds and sleighs will probably be used, should it not rain and melt the snow. It is rare that the snow holds off so long in the season. The mildness of the winter has been such, that the grass in the fields was quite green on Monday.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT is taking the place of all others, and its simplicity and cheapness will soon bring it into general use. A variety of improvements in the lamps have been made within a short time, but notwithstanding the advance in the method of producing the light, to Mr. Edison is justly attributed the credit of the discovery. A carbon rod 5 3/32 inches in diameter and a yard long, which costs but a franc, placed in a large lamp having an estimated lighting power of 320 candles, will last from 12 to 15 hours. Smaller lamps take a carbon rod of 3/4 inch diameter. It is said that lamps which will light a whole house, will be manufactured and sold, within a few months for \$6. With such a great saving in cost for light, the humblest cottage need not be without one at a very small expense. Already, on this continent, the electric light is used, as being cheaper, and safer, than any other heretofore in use, and one of great advantage, its being less injurious to the eyes than any other artificial light.

Cabul, in Afghanistan it is said, can easily be made one of the strongest places in Central Asia. It is protected on the north by the Hindu Kush Mountains, on the southeast by a spur of the Sulaiman range, while the southwest approach is commanded by the impregnable fortress of Ghuzni, the Afghan Gibraltar. It is at the junction of four great roads, and will be the objective point of the English campaign, soon to be inaugurated.

TOBACCO OF THE WEEK

LARGE HOOD.—Mr. Samuel Billings while attending to his butcher-business, also finds time to devote to raising hogs. Early in the present year, he purchased several young pigs of the best breed, and this week killed and dressed five of them, which weighed when ready for market as follows:

No. 1—1 year old	397
" 2 "	360
" 3 "	404
" 4 "	398
" 5 "	507

Total 1999

This is a proof of what can be done in raising pork, even in a town. The food used was potatoes, barley, oats, and Indian corn. The pork is as fat and of as fine a quality as any imported.

It will be but a very short time before the Government will have appointed every man (we are even almost inclined to add woman) in the Province Justices of the Peace. Can they not devise some other means of rewarding political friends? The magisterial bench is overcrowded with numbers. Other governments were equally lavish in their rewards.

St. John papers contain full reports of the opening of the new St. David's Presbyterian Church. Several celebrated clergymen took part in the services on Sunday last.

The letter of "O. P." is received, but is declined. If the writer will put his proper name to it, the letter will be published; but we will not lend ourselves to showing up the inconsistencies of the person aimed at, simply from the writer's personal pique. We know the writing, but the author has failed to furnish his name.

IS IT THE EFFECT OF PROTECTION.—The value of domestic exports in the United States during the month of October was \$65,000,000, being an increase of \$6,000,000 over the exports of 1877. The imports amounted to \$37,000,000. This was 28,000,000 less than the exports—which may be placed to the credit of the country. More extraordinary still, the trade balance in favor of the United States at the close of October \$237,000,000, or equal to \$284,000,000 for the year. If this is the result of their protective policy, other countries may well adopt it. Perhaps these returns may be exceptional, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that the Great Republic is becoming rich under their customs tariff, even though the imports are declining in value. The trade balance against Great Britain for the same period amounts to the enormous sum of \$742,000,000.

Harper's Magazine for December opens with four old Christmas poems, by Ben Johnson, George Wither, S. T. Coleridge, and Giles Fletcher. Abbey illustrates these with three remarkable pictures: the Christmas Waits, the Shepherds, and the Madonna in the Stable.

An illustrated article on "England's Great University" contributed by M. D. Conway, gives a satisfactory comprehensive view of the various colleges of Oxford, the social life of the students, the most eminent of the professors, and the work accomplished by the University in promoting scholarship in England. The illustrations are picturesque and interesting.

The most interesting paper in the number because of its humor, is the fun-provoking narrative of B. Munn Chownson of Dedham, concerning the peculiar institutions of Knowan—an island upon which he was thrown by shipwreck.

The thrilling adventures of the "Red River Colony" belong to the early pioneer history of the West, and are told by Gen. Chetlain, a descendant of one of the colonists. The article is effectively illustrated.

Lovers of music have a rare treat given them in the beautiful paper on Mendelssohn and Moscheles, covering a remarkably interesting era in the progress of music both in England and Germany.

An illustrated paper by Charles Barnard describes the mining of silver in all its stages. The brief paper on storm signals by E. H. Knight is also very timely.

The serial novels by Black and Hardy, continued in this Number, will be concluded in January, to be followed immediately by a new novel by Miss Mulock.

The Editorial Departments—including a fuller Literary Record than usual—are up to their usual standard. It must not be overlooked, in any proper notice of this Magazine, that whatever may be the variety and interest of any Number, there is also an additional element of peculiar value in the always timely and admirable contributions making up the "Editor's Easy Chair."

THE NEW CANADIAN LOAN.

(Toronto Globe.)

London, Dec. 3.—The Government loan was placed on the market to day by Baring Brothers and Glyn, Mill & Co. It amounts to £3,000,000 of four per cent. Canada bonds, half of which bear the guarantee of the Imperial Government. The bonds bear interest from the 1st of October last. Tenderers must bid one price for both stocks united; no offers which do not bid one price for the two stocks, and treat them as identical accepting half of each, will be received. The minimum price of the issue is 96 1/2 per cent. The guaranteed portion of the loan is in bonds or registered stock. The loan is redeemable in 1913. The Dominion portion of the loan is to be provided with a sinking fund of not less than 1/2 per cent. per annum. Canada 6 per cent. bonds maturing in January next will be taken in lieu of cash in exchange for new bonds. A little more than half of the loan will be employed in redeeming six per cents; the remainder will be devoted to the construction of public works of the Dominion.

The *Chronicle*, the *Daily News*, the *Standard*, and the *Daily Telegraph* accompany the announcement of the loan with comments. "Times" in its editorial says that "going to the redemption of six per cents and the saving in interest charges effected thereby, the annual increase made by the loan in the hands of the Dominion is calculated to be but £27,000. That a satisfactory loan will be made is probably inevitable, for Canada is too deeply in debt and too deeply involved in costly public works to be able to get on without constant borrowing. Only £1,619,000 was allotted at an average of £96 1/2 per cent."

The Right Kind of a Creditor's Meeting.

(From the Monetary Times.)

Not many days ago, the creditors of Patrick Cox, shoe manufacturer, of Rochester, were invited to attend a meeting at "Mataram's," in Beekman street, New York. About ten of the sixteen creditors assembled and found a bountiful repast spread. Mr. Cox addressed his guests, stating the purpose for which he had called them together. He said that ten years ago he was unfortunate and unable to meet his obligations, amounting to \$15,000. He settled with his creditors at 40 cents on the dollar. Since that time he had removed to Rochester, where he had prospered, and was now enabled to pay them the balance of his indebtedness. It has been a weight on his conscience all these years, and now he was happy to meet his old friends and pay them the remainder of the debt. He then handed an envelope to each one present, which contained the amount due. A *weight on his conscience*, this worthy man found his sixty cents in the dollar of unpaid liability! If every trader who compromises in Canada felt his balance after compromising to be a weight on his conscience, what a group of mourners in sackcloth and ashes would we have in every town and hamlet of the land. Here is an opening for some commercial Moody or Rainforth, to convince compromising insolvents that they have a moral as well as a material liability, to quicken their mercantile consciences and reach their financial heels.

WIGWAGS.—Through the private enterprise of several Halifax gentlemen, the Esplanade was surrounded with fir trees, and the camps of sixty Indians placed therein for the purpose of showing the Royal party the mole of life existing among the copper faced inhabitants of our forests.

A CHILD IN JAIL.—Two Paterson, N. J., babies of five and six years, Willie and Edie Aslam, have just been sent to the Reformatory School for robbing a hen roost and being caught in the act. The ragged little urchins had a father and mother, who took no care of them, letting them beg or slich their food and sleep wherever it happened, and twice before they have been in jail. The younger is not yet able to talk plain, and told a prattling story of how a boy enticed them from under the stoop of a barber shop at midnight to "hook" a chicken and cook it by a fire in the fields.

VISITORS TO ST. ANDREWS can obtain agreeable and pleasant quarters at Kennedy's Hotel one of the best houses in the Province. The rooms are large, well ventilated and nicely furnished, and command a view of beautiful scenery of the surrounding country, diversified by land and water, and fitted with all modern conveniences. The bar is always supplied with the best from the town and surrounding markets, while every thing in season may be found at the table, with obliging and polite waiters. The location is within a short distance of the Railway, and Steamboat landing and near the bathing places. Connected with the establishment is a large livery stable. In a word, the house is a favorite resort for men of business, and visitors generally. 25—1yr

DIPHTHERIA.—Diphtheria has become one of the most malignant and fatal diseases of the country. When it once enters a family of children all are subject to it. In many instances it has carried off every child in the family. It is, however, one of those maladies that may be prevented with proper care. Dr. E. M. Snow, the Registrar of the City of Providence, in his official report, asks the attention of the people of Providence, and especially parents, to the following facts:

1. No case of diphtheria occurs without an adequate cause. This is self evident.

2. The cause of nearly all cases of the disease exists in the house or premises within a few feet of the houses where the disease occurs.

3. The cause of nearly all the cases that occur in the city is breathing impure air from privy vaults or sink drains or cess pools, or drinking impure water.

These observations, by long experience satisfied him, says Dr. Snow, are applicable to all cases, whether in the tenements of the poor or in the mansions of the rich.—*Philadelphia Press*.

"BARNES' ALMANAC FOR 1879" has been received, and contains the usual information to be found in such works. The Almanac is nicely printed, and can be obtained at the stores.

HEAVY STORM.—The storm which commenced on Tuesday morning with a light fall of snow, turned to rain in the afternoon, accompanied by a strong south easterly gale, and rain fell in torrents during the night and this morning; the tide rose to an extraordinary height during the night, but no damage has been reported. Rain is still falling with a little prospect, however of fair weather.

His Excellency the Governor General was in his office Departmental buildings Ottawa, first time on the 9th inst.

A cable message from England states that Canadian cattle are placed on the exemption list.

The cost of the Afghan war is set down at less than £1,150,000, and it is proposed that the revenues of India pay the amount.

FARM PRODUCE generally sells at low prices but agriculturists have made it up by the large price paid for potatoes, which to some extent, relieves the pressure of hard times. Large quantities of potatoes have been shipped from this County, and it is feared the seed for planting will be scarce and high. The *Carleton Sentinel* says that "one of our County traders sent away 10,000 bushels of potatoes—representing probably \$6,500 paid the producer." Pretty good for one trader. Then the quantity of wheat raised, will be nearly enough when ground, to supply the country with flour.

Lord Shaftesbury on the Russian Atrocities.

In answer to a letter from Lord Elcho Lord Shaftesbury writes to the *London Daily Telegraph* acknowledging that the accounts of the horrors perpetrated by the Czar's troops in Bulgaria are strictly true, and that the Rhodope Commissioners' report is too awful in its reality. He proceeds:—"Probably since the days when the Goths, the Huns, and the Vandals overran the Roman Empire there has been nothing in Christendom to equal, certainly to surpass, the cruelties now recorded against the armies of the Czar. We may cry aloud and proclaim our indignation and horror but we can do no further." Public opinion may at last do its work, even in the heart of a Government so immersed in barbarism and ambition. We know, at any rate, by whom it is said, "Vengeance is mine; I will repay." Perhaps there are no two peoples on the face of the earth more amiable, docile and peaceful in themselves than the Russian and Turkish peasantry; and yet we see them stirred by the fury of their respective rulers to such acts of reciprocal atrocity as may surpass the imagination, but which nevertheless are consistent with reality.

To ourselves, however, at the present crisis good may come out of evil. The Musselmans of Afghanistan may learn from the narratives of their coreligionists in the Rhodope, what they are to expect from the embrace of the Russian should he ever enter their territory and desire to hold it afterwards according to his own notions of security of tenure. Let them contrast it with the rule of Great Britain. Great Britain may have committed, and she may be committing even now, many errors in the government of her Oriental fellow-subjects; but she has ever respected, and God grant that she may ever respect, the principle and the law of religious liberty.

Ship News.

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ST. ANDREWS

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Printer.—A steady man of extensive experience, capable taking charge of the mechanical department of a newspaper office, is open for an engagement. He is also a Job Printer, and understands working the modern presses. References furnished if required. Address M. D., STANDARD OFFICE, St. Andrews. Oct 16

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New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Municipality of this town, are requested to file the same for audit, at the office of the Suburban, on or before the first Tuesday (in January next) and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes are notified, that their accounts under oath, are by section 91, chapter 96 Consolidated Statutes, required to be filed at this office, "on or before the 1st Tuesday in December in each year."

GEO. S. GRIMMER, Secretary
Secretary's Office,
St. Andrews Nov. 22, 1878.

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Office: Railway Depot.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late William Welch, are requested to present the same, duly attested to the Subscribers within three months from date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to J. MULLIGAN, Executors.

P. BRITT, Executors.

St. Andrews, Sep. 17, 1878.

FLOUR,

Choice SOUTHERN and MICHIGAN Brands

FISH.

Bright No. 1, COD and POLLOCK,

HAM & BACON

Home cured. Whole or cut

SUGAR. Bright Porto Rico and No 1

Granulated and powdered

TEAS.

Choice English Breakfast and Oolong.

—PITCH & TAR—

OILS and PAINTS. SEEDS. LATHS.

WOOD—Dry Birch, Maple, Beech, Spruce.

The above we are selling at

Very low prices for Cash.

may 1 BECKERTON & BRUNDAGE

E. CAMERON, M. D.

Physician, Surgeon,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Dr. CAMERON may be consulted professionally at his office, at Woodlands Cove Grand Manan

Grand Manan, June 10, 1878

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you with 12 dollars per cent at home made for the advertising the women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to see the new, neat, and comfortable, easily carried, and easily made. Address: 144 & 146, Adelaide, Montreal.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

NOVEMBER, 1878.

Our Departments are well assorted with

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FOR THE WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.

MANTLE CLOTHS. DRESS GOODS,

CASHMERE, TWEEDS,

Wincies, Shawls, Flannels,

White and Grey BLANKETS, ULSTER CLOTH,

Beaver & Nap Cloths, Scotch & Canada Tweeds,

PRINTS. COTTON FLANNELS, Cotton WARPS,

Scotch and Canadian YARNS,

Overcoats, Reefing Jackets, Hats,

Caps and Furnishing Goods.

Ladies Hats, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and all kinds of

MILLINERS GOODS.

Gloves, Hosiery, Haberdashery,

and small wares.

St Andrews, N.B.

Nov. 6, 1878, r p d

ODELL & TURNER.

E. S. POLLEYS.

SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE WILLIAM WHITLOCK, ESQ.,

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

Old Stand, Church Block, Water Street,

Near the Post Office.

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

IN STOCK.

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

A very choice article of MOLASSES,

TEAS, Oolong, and English Breakfast.

COFFEE, Pure and Fresh Ground Java,

Macarons, Tapioca, Sago, Spices, Starch.

SOAPS, Potash, Soda, Saleratus, Dried Fruits, Fine Navy Bread, Crackers, Biscuits, TOBACCO, Navy, Black Jack, and Smoking

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DRUGS, GLASS & PUTTY,

Painters Supplies, WOOD-WARE, Tubs, Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Builders' Shelf and Carriage HARDWARE, Iron, Steel

Spikes, Nails, Zinc, Lead, Tinware,

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

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

First Class Pianos.

The Proprietors offer for sale First Class Pianos 7 1/3 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.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY of the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, impotency 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 radically cured, without the dangerous use of internal medicine, or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, 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 CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.

41, Ann St., New York.

P.O. Box, 4586.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Equity, under the firm of "STREET & STEVENSON," was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr Street is empowered to settle all debts due to and by the partnership.

Dated St. Andrews, 27th August, A.D. 1878.

GEO. D. STREET,

BENJ. R. STEVENSON.

"DR. E. LAWRENCE"

Surgeon Dentist.

Graduate of Dental Hospital, and is Assistant Dental Surgeon of St. Andrews Hospital, London.

Intends practising his profession in St. Andrews, for a short time, and those requiring his services, will please call as early as possible.

Office over C. E. O. Hatheway, Esq.

St. Andrews, Aug. 13, 1878.

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, Walking shoes and Rubbers,

which will be sold at the lowest terms.

J. M. HANSON.

St. Andrews, 1878.

MEGANTIC

HOTEL.

St. Andrews, N. B.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, 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 comfort 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 the premises.

JAMES NEILL,

Manager

St. Andrews, Oct. 12, 1877.

NEW GOODS,

Just opened by

GEO. F. STICKNEY.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

GOLD and Silver Watches,

Chains, Rings, Brooches,

PINS, LOCKETS, Sets STUDS,

Solitaires, &c. &c.

BREGUET SEALS and KEYS.

Silver, Electroplated, Britannia Metal.

BRITISH PLATE and GLASS WARE, &c.

Papier Maché, Parian, Wedgwood, BOHEMIAN, JET and RUBBER GOODS,

PERFUMERY FROM LONDON OF PARIS

CLEAVER and RIGOR OF LONDON;

Genuine BAUDOUIN COLOGNE from JOHANN

MARIA FARINA, JULIUS'S PLATE No.

Cologne,

FANCY SOAPS, Combs and Brushes of all kinds

Joseph Rodgers & Sons

Celebrated TABLE and Pocket CUTLERY,

Hardware, Edge Tools,

House FURNISHING and FANCY GOODS,

Agent for LUXURY & Morris' Perfected

SPECTACLES.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

Water Street, St. Andrews, at 24.

KNOW

THYSELF

By reading and practicing the inimitable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION

Price only 61. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skillful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all, and for it at once. Address: PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

HEAL

THYSELF

NEW GROCERY STORE.

OPENED IN THE SHOP

Formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Bradley,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Family

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS &c.

such as to be found in these establishments

all of which will be sold at

lowest prices for cash or on account.

P. NEILL, M.L.N.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

CHERRY PUDDING.—Peel and core four or five apples, according to their size, cut them in slices, and lay them in a pie-dish; sprinkle them with sugar (pounded), and then put a thin layer of apricot or other jam. Take two ounces of arrowroot; mix it with a pint of milk, a little sugar and a small piece of butter; stir it over the fire until it boils, and then pour it into the pie-dish with the apples and jam, and bake until done.

STEWED BEEF-STEAK.—Dissolve some butter in a stew-pan, and brown the steak on both sides, moving it often, that it may not burn; then shake in a little flour, and when it is colored, pour in gradually sufficient water to cover well the meat. As soon as it boils, season with salt, remove the scum, add an onion, carrot and turnip; add a bunch of sweet herbs, and stew the steak very gently for about three hours. A quarter of an hour before you serve, stir into the gravy two or three teaspoonsful of rice-flour, mixed with cayenne, half a wine glassful of mushroom ketchup and a little seasoning of spice.

MURPHY SOUP.—Pare and chop fine six good-sized potatoes; put them in a kettle with about three pints of water; season with butter, pepper and salt; boil until just tender, not soft. Just before serving, break into it three or four raw eggs, stirring briskly to break the eggs before they cook.

APPLE PRESERVE.—Peel, halve and core six large apples, selecting those of the same size, having prepared a sirup made of one pound of granulated sugar and a pint of water; when it boils, drop in the apples with the rind and juice of a lemon, and two or three cloves. As soon as they are tender care must be taken that they do not fall to pieces; take the halves cut one by one, and arrange, concave side uppermost, in a glass dish. Drop a bit of currant jelly into each piece; boil down the sirup, and when cool pour around the apples. This makes a very nice preserve for tea.

BOSTON FISH BALLS.—Half a pound cold fish, three ounces suet shred fine, a small lump of butter, a teaspoonful of bread crumbs, pepper, salt and nutmeg, and two teaspoonsful of anchovy sauce. Pound all together in a mortar, mix with an egg, divide into small cakes, and fry them a light brown.

Experience in Budding.

The season for budding is over, but it is not too late to note what may be of future service. While looking over a bed of young trees grown up from buds set a year ago, I found some labels which had been attached then. One said: "The lower buds on these trees (marked X) were kept in water five minutes after being cut from the stick." The buds so treated grew as well as the others. Another label referred to peach buds that had been sliced off so thin as to take none of the wood, and better in another trial, in which the wood of the buds was immature and seemed to decompose and propagate decay. In these cases de-waxed buds grew most successfully. In two other trials buds of ripe wood succeeded, although some had lain on the ground half a minute (in shade), and others had been sliced off with a still further dull knife. This does not prove that sharp blades and expeditions handling are needless, but that they are secondary in importance to the use of ripe and well-developed buds. The scales that cover and protect these should be dark (showing ripeness) and well-knit together, ending in a acute point, as this shows fitness for withstanding the severities of winter and protecting the germ from excess of moisture in freezing weather. The good growth of buds soaked in water was rather a surprise. Other conditions must have been favorably compensating, the weather dry. In a prior season, buds from sticks left exposed under a rainy day failed of success, hills others, cut fresh from the tree, did well.—W., in Tribune.

Green Foods.

It is remarked by a German paper at there is a great difference in the nutritive qualities of different foods, among known as green foods, and so that they vary with the age of the plant; thus in clover and lucern the most important substances or principles are in quality as the plants grow. This material alters the nourishing properties, and the feeder has to guard against this deterioration by angling the food, or by the addition of little dry food and hay and the like, and mixed. There are some advantages in dry food which cannot be found in green; for instance, when cut in proper time and well secured, there is a large proportion of saccharine matter in hay, clover and lucern, which does not exist in a green state. On the other hand, there is no change for the tender in green fodder as it grows older, quite the reverse, as the fibre becomes more woody.

Reformation of Drunkards.

Farmer's "Easy Chair," descending to drunkenness, and the possibility of the temperance movement in this country has been too exclusively a moral one, inasmuch as the addresses are merely descriptive of the effects of drinking, queries "What is drunkenness?" and explains that it is in its origin the perversion of a natural taste for enjoyment, and it is most prevalent among those who have the least opportunity for such enjoyment. When a man is fixed itself upon its victim, it is

largely dependent upon physical conditions. The usual temperance appeal to him is to the mere main strength of his moral will to break up the habit. His home is bare and desolate, and the preacher urges him to prefer it to the cozy and warm and social "saloon." His system, enfeebled by excess, craves the stimulant, and the exhortation is simply not to take it. He needs especially every kind of support and assistance and diversion, and he is told to help himself. This is a relief which forgets the nature of the disease. That of itself suggests the remedy. The drunkard seeks social enjoyment illicitly. Supply it to him lawfully, show him that he can gratify his natural tastes without shame to himself or harm to his family or society. Give to the weak system which craves "a little something," a little something that will cheer and not inebriate. The drunkard knows the misery that drunkenness produces, for he is its victim. He does not wish to hear of that. The inebriated drunkard knows it also. What they want is something to take the place of drunkenness, something that will help them to help themselves. If all the money that is yearly given to support talking upon the subject were devoted to doing something in the way suggested, the "liquor interest" would be confronted with something that it would fear. "Holly-Tree" innuendo a great and general scale, "public office houses" like those in Liverpool, neighborhood clubs which would develop and illustrate the neighborly sympathy which is now not suspected, and the supposed absence of which is most mischievous—all these and similar enterprises would be a temperance movement which would aid the moral appeal, and the sanitary argument with those social sympathies and supports which are indispensable to the prosperity of the work.

A high-toned but impecunious Chicago youth recently jilted a Cincinnati girl because he thought he found out that she was poor. Then she went and inherited \$2,000,000 and wouldn't speak to him. He now thinks it a great misfortune.

The Physiology of the Liver. The liver is the largest secreting organ in the human body, and the bile which it secretes is more liable to vitiation and misdirection than any other of its proper channels than any other of the animal fluids. Luckily for the bilious, however, there is an unfailing source of relief from the above mentioned ailments, fever and ague, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, rheumatic and kidney affections and disorders involving loss of nervous vigor. It is moreover, a preventive of malaria disease, and affords protection to thousands of persons residing in districts of country where that dire scourge is prevalent. As a remedy adapted to the medicinal requirement of families, it is supremely desirable, and as a means of fortifying a debilitated system, it is thoroughly to be depended upon.

A Woman's Logic. "It is useless to take medicine. I shall feel better to-morrow. Besides, I need the money to get that lovely new hat. My old one is such a fright, and people will look me at my bonnet rather than my face. I will wait till I feel worse before I spend any money for medicine." The new bonnet is purchased and fifty other feminine necessities in the form of ribbons, lace, brooches, etc. Meanwhile the lady's face becomes every day paler and thinner, and her body weaker, until disease has gained so firm a foothold in her system that the most thorough, and oftentimes a long and tedious, course of treatment is necessary to restore her to health. Ladies, attend to your health before you ever think of your apparel. A fresh, blooming face in a plain bonnet makes handsomer and far more attractive to your gentleman friends than a pale, worn, diseased face in the most elaborate and elegant hat your milliner could devise. Dr. Pierce's Female Prescriptions is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

Though they may obstinately resist the action of other external remedies, ulcers containing proud flesh, swellings, tumors, leprosy, granulations and scrofulous sores speedily heal under the soothing and soothing influence of Henry's Carbolic Salve, the promptest and most efficient topical application ever discovered or used. It is believed that there is no chronic sore or eruption that may not be eradicated by this incomparable purifier. Sold by all druggists.

A Slight Cold. Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold," which would not be a real remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," give cure and almost immediate relief.

More than 30,000 Children or Parlor Organs are now sold in the United States yearly. The best of these made by Mason & Hamlin, who have taken highest honors at all world's exhibitions for twelve years, and are the only American makers who have taken such an award.

Pimples, Eruptions, etc. The most wonderful discovery yet known. Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw's Mole and Freckle Lotion. May be had of your druggist. Price only \$1.00. For particulars, address Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw, 140 East 28th Street, New York. Mrs. Shaw's Liver Pills. Best in the world.

The Importance and Value of Johnson's Astringent Lotion to a family cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. It is both for internal and external use, and will prevent and cure diphtheria and all dangerous throat and lung troubles.

THE CELEBRATED "MATCHLESS" Wood and Tin TOBACCO. THE PREMIER TOBACCO COMPANY, New York, Boston, and Chicago.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. A one-cent revenue stamp is about all the value there is to the large packs of horse and cattle powder now sold. If you want a strictly pure article get Sheridan's. They are immensely valuable.

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

Hon. C. R. Parsons, mayor of Rochester, was radically cured of Bright's Disease by Craig's Kidney Cure. Depot 42 University Pl., N. Y.

To cleanse and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, and Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

There is no excuse longer for leaky roofs. If doubled, purchase a 50c. or 75c. can of Vandervoort's Flexible Cement, and try it. Used over thirty years with perfect success. Sold by hardware and paint supply stores. A child can apply it. Send stamp to Vandervoort, 116th street, New York, for circular. Agents wanted.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Families and Others can purchase no Remedy equal to Dr. TORIAN'S VENTRICAL LINIMENT for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Oroup, Croup and Sea-sickness, taken internally. It is perfectly harmless, and each accompanying each bottle and externally for Cholera, Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENTRICAL LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no person who has used it but continues to do so, many stating, if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cents. Depot 42 Murray St., New York.

The Markets.

THE MARKETS.			
NEW YORK.			
Irish Cattle.....	Native.....	10 1/2	10 1/2
English Cows.....	Texes and Calves.....	15 00	15 00
Sheep.....	10 1/2	10 1/2
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