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The St. Andrews Standard.

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Saint Andrews, New Brunswick, August 1, 1877.

Vol. 44.

POETRY.

The Parties' Table Cloth.
Here is the fairest table, vined
Over with clothed bull-work bright
Here is the cloth they left behind.
After the feast, was done last night.
Never such drapery met my eyes;
No carpet so soft, no wool I've found;
Draped with downy downy down,
Louded with seed pearl all around.
Service of omelette fly were;
Spoons of gold from the table's heart;
Silver eye-glass of collar size;
Napkins fringed by the gentleman's art.
Wine from the spice wood's vintage, poured
Out of the bubble's Vesicle glass;
Bread from the pulley of wild peas stored,
Cut from the buds of saffron;
Meats from the larders, sweets and soups
Fashioned slope for lady lips,
Out of the cores of pungent leeks,
Out of the purple haws and hips,
Fruits from the water-green, elder, grape,
Berries red with ruby glows,
Whirls of eddy size and shape,
Folded in leaves of brier rose.
Sailing boat stools ranged at chairs;
Moon and sky for a chandelier;
Crickets and green-roaches, near
Up in the green orchestra.
Ah, what a supper it must have been!
Beautiful, genteel, fancy, rare;
Ah, if I only had fairy kin!
Ah, if I only had been there!

The Montreal River.—Whoever is responsible for the riot which disgraced Montreal on the 12th, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie is certainly not the party, for he seems to have taken extreme precautions in advance to prevent a disturbance. The Ottawa Free Press states that on the 11th, Mr. Mackenzie requested the different regiments commanding to telegraph the commanders of batteries at Kingston and Quebec to hold themselves in readiness, and to telegraph also to the Mayor of Montreal, so that if he wanted to make a requisition for these troops he could do so in time to enable them to move on the way. No reply being made, the Premier sent a copy of the same message to the Lieut. Governor of Quebec, and he accompanied this by another telegram, expressing the hope that to prevent further disturbances the Quebec Government would take steps for the maintenance of public order. It was a matter of the last importance to prevent a breach of peace, adding that whatever might be thought of the pretense or the impudence of the procession, all parties coming within the law should be protected. The officers in charge of the militia in Montreal were ordered to collect their men and have them in readiness at the armory on the morning of the 12th. Still the Mayor stirred not and the militia remained inactive, while lawless bands were allowed to roam around the streets with the deliberate result which has been manifested—a result which will be felt for many a long day to come. Mr. Mackenzie, on Saturday, telegraphed to the Mayor asking if he apprehended any disturbances; the Mayor replied that with the city police he could preserve order, but asked for the assistance of the river police to be held under the orders of the Mayor.

Tenacious Superstitions.—The superstitions of the Bulgarians are somewhat numerous, but the introduction of railways among the Turks seems to have produced a class of "engine myths" new to comparative mythology. "Eh, what are engines worked by? Steam?—The Turkish wise answer know better. No; a fine young devil is trapped in England, shut up in that great fire box on wheels, and bribed by the driver of a little coil water now and then to ally its forces. Mr. Buckley—a traveler has found this devil theory deeply rooted, and once saw a Turk stripped, seated on the ground at his parments, beguise a cup of water from a passing locomotive had got on them, which he believed

to have been produced by the devil spitting.
Chas. Hackney of Checheville, Cal., early in the spring appointed July 5 as the day on which he would commit suicide. He had been a drunkard, and had reformed; but he said it was impossible for him to withstand temptation much longer, and he was determined not to live except soberly. He was well educated, and held positions of honor and trust. On the fourth he got very drunk, and was exceedingly hilarious, saying he was enjoying his last spree. Early on the following morning he killed himself, according to promise.

Stewart's Womens Hotel in N. Y. concerning which so much mystery has been maintained, will soon be ready for occupancy. The interior work in the parlors and chambers of the hotel has been almost completed, and much of the furniture has been placed in the rooms. The principal part of the furniture to be used in the building has been made expressly for this purpose, and will be of unique pattern. The gas used will be manufactured on the premises, and an artesian well has been dug from which an abundant supply of water is expected. It is understood that the hotel will be opened about the first of the coming year. It is the intention of the managers to exclude visitors from the building until that time.

A German post-man was recently the subject of an attack no doubt suggested by last year's tragedy in Vienna. He was carrying a large sum of money and an attempt was made to rob him. The post-man was nearly killed, but the would-be assassin was caught and is in prison. The German postal authorities are now considering the question of supplying letter carriers with arms. They have it is believed, decided upon arming them with a sword, the idea of giving them a revolver has been abandoned.

Romance in Real Life.
John D. Lewis, says the Brooklyn Eagle, head of the dry goods firm of Lewis, Hart and Co., corner of Church and Canal streets, while out riding in Central Park about a year ago, was thrown from his carriage and killed. Up to the time of his death very little was known of the early history of Mr. Lewis. Although supposed that he had negro blood in him, Lewis passed for a white man, and always represented that he had no living relatives. After his death, however, a strange romance in regard to him was developed. Henry Lewis and Mary Smith, brother and sister, both with half negro blood in their veins, arrived from Canada and claimed to be half brother and sister and the only heirs at law of the deceased. Suit was commenced and tried at the March Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Judge Barrett, to set aside the will of Mr. Lewis. The will was a very peculiar one. After bequeathing \$15,000 to different parties, it directed that the income of the estate, worth about \$251,000 in unincumbered real estate, be paid to Miss Bizzie Barton Taylor, until she was lawfully married. If she had any children the estate was to go to them, and if she died unmarried or without children, the will directed that she be buried in the same grave with the testator, and that the estate be expended in decorating the grave. On the trial it was proved that Lewis was the son of a Virginia slave woman.

A youth of 17 years, at Utica, N. Y., while trying to turn a back hand spring a few days ago, injured his spine and died on Saturday.

The solemn man of the Temperance Club hunts round for the den of vice, he hooks his fish with kindly bait and pulls him out in a trice; he takes him round to an eating house and strings his nerves with a meal, then tosses him up to the signing place and so's him right on his head.—Halifax Herald.

During a recent terrific thunder storm near Walton, N. Y., a railroad train was struck by lightning. The lightning was so intense and constant that the train seemed to be enveloped in a sheet of electrical fire. A fearful crash came, and instantly the engine was in a volume of electricity, balls of fire encircled the driving wheels as they revolved. Nearly every person on the train experienced a severe shock. A large tree nearby was shattered.

UNNATURAL PARENT.—Last October a Swiss widow, named Hendrickson, placed her two small children in the Protestant Infants' Home, near Dalhousie square, entreating the matron in the most affectionate manner to take care of them for a short time. Ten days, however, had scarcely elapsed before the authorities of the Home learned that the woman had made acquaintance with a respectable character, and was leading a life of shame at Lachine. No time was lost in looking her up, and as she is a strong, healthy woman, well able to support her children, they were made over to her. Nothing further was heard of the occurrence until yesterday, when Caroline Ouellet, living at No. 22, Queen street, with whom it is said the woman Hendrickson resided for some time, made her appearance at the Infants' Home with one of the children, and asked admittance for it, saying it had been thrust upon her by the mother and that she could not keep it at her house, as one of her own children was suffering from a chronic illness. According to the rules of the institution, the matron, Mrs. Wilson, could not admit the child until more enquiries were made, and she accordingly directed Mrs. Ouellet to take care of the child for the night and bring it again next morning. On hearing this the woman became furious and threw the infant behind the stove. She was ordered out of the building with the child, but again refused to take it away, flinging the helpless infant on the steps. The matron then took charge of the infant, and a policeman took the infuriated woman to the central station, where she was locked up for the night. Meanwhile, a child she had left at home, a boy of 11 years, far advanced in consumption, having no one to attend to him, grew worse, and this morning was on the point of death when a gentleman hearing of the sad occurrence, came to the station to bail out the unfortunate woman, who returned to her desolate home only a few moments before the boy expired. Her grief, when brought before the Recorder this morning, was intense. As no evidence was adduced against her she was discharged. The police are now looking for the real culprit and the cause of all the trouble. Mrs. Hendrickson alias Booth, who is supposed to have left the city, and gone to Quebec. The tale is a sad one and we hope that no accusation of harsh treatment will justify her against any one in the premises.—Montreal Star, 23d.

Adrian Stevens the inventor of the steam whistle, died recently at the age of eighty-one. As a civil engineer, Mr. Stevens was well known, and appreciated by many persons. The claims of Mr. Stevens were brought before the scientific world some few years since, and a subscription was raised which gave the inventor of the steam whistle the comforts he required in his old age.

ANCIENT ORNAMENTS OF CYPRUS LADIES.—They had delicious ideas of taste and beauty, those Cypriot ladies of the olden time. We have never seen more beautiful jewelry than they wore. Their partridges were of a thousand forms. They wore necklaces in many shapes, and some of the ladies of ancient Karium, when they wished to pay vows to the temple, by good luck gave their necklaces. We say by good luck, for this it happens that we have become heirs to them, and know that they were necklaces of fine gold beads, of beads and agate, of alternate links of gold, and of agates cut in long shapes mounted with gold caps finely ornamented

and having agate pendants with gold setting. The children of those days seem to have worn little bracelets of delicate chain-work, with a round gold button at the clasp. There are several of them here.

Objects in enamel are numerous, and cloisonne enamel was one of their favorite styles of ornamenting jewelry. There is a pair of heavy gold bracelets on which the bands forming the cloisons remain, but from which the enamel has disappeared. In fact, the enamel has mostly vanished from all the specimens of cloisonne work but in a few it remains in a disintegrated condition, while in one of the gold necklaces from which the enamel has nearly vanished one little fragment remains, giving the clear translucent glint of a vitreous substance, and showing that the entire necklace must have shone once with the lustre of emeralds. A large pendant, set with an eye-like agate, is a splendid specimen. * * * And there are some things here in silver which were they perfect would ravish the eyes of our lady readers, and ever which some of them who love old art will find in delightful raptures. These are silver belts worn by the ladies of Cyprus in the ancient years. Within the past year or two a fashion has prevailed among ladies in America of wearing broad metallic belts of silver or other metal. Could an American lady possess one of those belts of Cypriot make in its original freshness, or its face made, she would be very happy. Delicately engraved in patterns, inlaid or overlaid with gold, they are exceedingly beautiful. From a brief examination of some of these, we are struck with the idea that when they were made silver was more precious than gold, and that the gold which shines out of them was used for color to set off the beautiful patterns in silver. Do not imagine, dear matron, from our account that you will see a shining silver belt, the zone of an ancient Venus, when you visit the museum. But you will see rows of rough, dark, ashy looking fragments, the glow of ancient splendor showing through the decay. The slender form of beauty, once surrounded by this belt of rare and delicate workmanship which retains today the contour of the form it encircled, in dust of the old island of Cyprus, and the metal zone is almost dust as well.—WALTER C. PHILIP, in Harper's Magazine for August.

He was selling picture frames. He was a nice looking young man, and depended on his looks for custom. He called at a house in one of our back streets, and his knock was answered by a middle-aged lady in black. "Will you be so kind to examine these picture frames?" he mentally examined them, putting on his most pleasant look he said:

"Good day, an awfully beautiful weather for those that are left to enjoy it." Then noticing that the lady was in tears, he continued: "But we are cut off from this life, sometimes without a moment's warning, and our friends are taken from us one by one, and madam, bearing of your sad misfortune, I called to offer my sympathy, and if you will allow the trouble to look over these, I've no doubt you'll find one that will exactly fit the picture of your dear, dear husband."

"See here, young man! you get off that doorstep, and don't get any dear, dear husband, nor don't want any either; I'm well clear through, to think that, that darn dress-maker didn't put any pocket and bow on this black silk, and I don't want any more of your gab, so wait!" He waited. S. S. DALL.

POST-OFFICE HONORS.—The following amusing reminiscences of the Post-office Department at Washington are sent to us by a gentleman who was formerly one of its most able and distinguished officials:—When Francis Granger was Postmaster General, he used to take great pleasure in heading off incompetent office seekers by producing the neat and well lettered books of the then financial officer of the department, the genial John Marron, and asking the applicant if he could keep accounts as neatly as those were kept. This question never failed to prove a rather Judge Callahan, on assuming the charge of the department, having previously been a member of Congress, was already ac-

quainted with some of the clerks, whom he had met in the course of business, and one day, when contemplating some rhapsodies, he had called before him among others, Mr. Marron, present chief clerk of the Appointment Office. In a half-sarcastic, half-jealous manner, the judge said:

"Well, Mr. Marron, do you think the department could get along without you?" The quick answer was evidently free from much apprehension of danger: "I don't know how that may be, judge; but I know that I couldn't get along without the department."

He was retained. The dull routine of office was often enlivened, by reports, Dimas, sometimes called "the Earl," was perhaps the biggest wag. He delighted in rallying the staff and said John Smith as having been one of the three militia at the "Bladensburg races." Said he, "The red-coats got a little the better of you at first, but you beat them in the long run."—Editor's DRAWING in Harper's for August.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

The Nook & Cranny Told by a Swimmer.

At noon yesterday a policeman found a boy bathing in a slip near the foot of Broad street, and he called to the lad to come out and be arrested like a man for breaking the ordinance.

"Is it nothing for a boy to fall into the river?" cried the officer.

"No, sir; but you are naked."

"Does the law say that a boy has got to have his clothes on when he falls in?"

"The ordinance prohibits bathing here, and now you come out."

"Is it nothing when a fellow cuts his foot on a piece of tin, knocks his head against a bonnet, and swallows four outish and a grub of mud?"

"I want you to call the officer, and say 'What for?' called the boy, and the policeman said 'You're out of your mind.'"

"I can't swim," sorrowfully answered the mother. "I've had truth for me. I jumped in here to rescue a drowning fellow; he's hair pulled off and she's out of the bottom. As I have no witness I can't go to trial."

"I'll bring you out!" growled the officer, as he made for a boat. But the boy disappeared and was seen no more. While the officer was looking over the water the half of a good sized seal pie suddenly slid down the back of his neck and into his boots, and a musical flourish was heard to say:

"My shield, on him! his armor, breeches turned around, and his coat is strong and up, but I feel as clean as new stamped from the post-office, and for what an appetite I've got for your corn balls!"

A Pine Ditch of Hesperia.—The finest point to which sportsmen may be directed was recently illustrated by our friend Hycinth, who announced the possibility of his going to Greenwood on Decoration day.

Hycinth has a soldier brother buried in that cemetery, and Mrs. H. suggested that, if he did go, he should provide him self with flowers to deck "Dear Will's" grave.

Lots in the way he returned, Hycinth asked Mrs. H. "Did you go to Greenwood?" asked Mrs. Hycinth.

"Well, I'm real sorry you went off with out my flowers to put on Will's grave," said the kind hearted Hycinth woman.

"Oh, never mind," said the complacent Hycinth—"I left my visiting card."

Peeps brother Will was just as well pleased with this delicate mark of attention.—Editor's DRAWING in Harper's Magazine for August.

ORDWAY, BLODGETT & HIDDEN, Importers and Dealers of DRY GOODS, American Woollens and Cottons, 55 & 57 SUMMERS, 126 & 128 NASSAU STREETS, BOSTON.

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The Labor Riots

200 Soldiers Killed.

SEVEN MILLIONS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

A dreadful riot of railroad employees occurred at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 21st. The strikers, amounting to thousands, took possession of the outer depot of the Pittsburgh Railroad. Sheriff Eife of Allegheny County, with his posse visited the mob and ordered them to disperse, this they refused to do; they defied his authority, and informed him that no trains should pass out of the depot, and that they did not care for all the troops he could muster.

Sheriff Eife remained at the depot until 3 o'clock, A.M., when seeing no signs of the crowd dispersing, he left to summon military aid. Returning about 5 o'clock they found the railroad lined with strikers. The military were ordered to clear the railroad crossing, which they proceeded to do. With fixed bayonets they advanced on the mob and were met with a perfect hail-storm of stones and other missiles, the military answered by opening fire on the crowd, who retreated towards East Liberty leaving the crossing in possession of the troops. At 9 P.M. the city was again in the hands of the mob. Some of them visited Johnson's factory and armed themselves. Other gun stores were visited and gutted of their contents. The rioters then captured three pieces of Knapp's Battery. The soldiers quartered in the round house of the Pennsylvania Railroad were visited by a large number of citizens, who entreated them to leave the city, fearing a massacre. By this time the mob was swarming about the place, and the soldiers were unable to get out, three of them who attempted to slip out singly were killed. About midnight Sheriff Eife's dead body was brought in from the outer depot. Major Gen. Pearson was mortally wounded.

The mob being increased by the arrival of thousands of men from the Rolling Mills, coal mines, and various manufacturing establishments, congregated about the round house, and with guns captured from Hutchinson's battery fired several solid shots, succeeding in making a breach in the walls. The volley of musketry that followed from the military caused a panic and retreat of the mob for several squares, but they finally returned and proceeded to roast out the troops by firing the oil cars that were on the track, and pushing them towards the round house. The troops were compelled to leave the building and fight their way through the streets, leaving their dead and dying on the sidewalks as they went.

The strikers who were not engaged with the troops, commenced firing the trains, shops, and buildings of the railroad, burning hundreds of cars, extensive machine shops, the round houses, and depots, blacksmith shops, stores, and houses belonging to the corporation. 125 first-class locomotives housed in consequence of the strike were totally destroyed. The buildings destroyed are as follows:—The Union Freight Depot of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, Adam's Express Company's Depot, two Round Houses, one Machine Shop, Superintendent's office, Blacksmith shop, and three or four Oil houses, Union Transfer depot and offices, Pullman Car Company's foundry and offices, despatch office, Powder house, Pan Handle Railroad engine house, and six dwellings, and a sash factory located near the round house.

After the fire caught the grain elevators on the corner of Grant and Washington streets the crowd dispersed, carrying away all the plunder they could.

Strikes are reported at Buffalo, Hornellsville, Baltimore, San Francisco, and on all the principal lines, they strike from sympathy.

The loss of property at Pittsburgh is estimated at some seven millions of dollars. Two hundred soldiers were killed.

At the time of writing the trains are running again, having been stopped for several days. The strikers still refuse to work at the old wages, and it is said that some of the companies are giving in.

AN INCIDENT OF THE RIOT AT PITTSBURGH.

A special despatch from Pittsburgh to the New York Times relates the following:—An incident worth mentioning was the attempt of the Roman Catholic Bishop Tuigg to make a speech to the mob one afternoon. He was appointed on the committee by the meeting of citizens to counsel with the mob, and when mounted on a chair on the front platform of a passenger car began to advise the men to disperse

quietly to their homes. A kettle full of tar was set blazing under his nose, and the crowd treated him to a running fire of rude remarks, some of them not at all complimentary to his reverence. A man of great nerve, he was not to be intimidated, and kept on. A blazing freight car was run alongside, and still the Bishop spoke and he kept on until driven from his position by a shower of stones. This proceeding was remarkable, inasmuch as the mob was made up of nine-tenths Catholics and one tenth outsiders.

THE COLLISION AT SEA BETWEEN THE REVENUE CUTTER GRANT AND THE SCHOONER DOM PEDRO.

Concerning the collision at sea mentioned in the above caption, Captain David Speight of the *Dom Pedro*, makes the following statement:—Wednesday night it was my watch on deck from 8 till 12 o'clock. The night was fine until 9:30 o'clock, when it began to cloud and a fog set in. The wind was south to south-west. About 10:30 o'clock I went forward and helped take in the fore gaff topsail, and I noticed that all my lights were bright and in good order. A few moments afterwards I perceived a light about north from me; saw it was a steamer coming toward my quarter. I cried out and she blew her whistle. The steamer seemed to keep off and go around our bow. I was then steering northeast by east. The steamer appeared to follow us and strike us on the hull of the port bow forward of the fore rigging. My vessel was so injured that she began to fill immediately and soon sank. We were saved by the steamer, which proved to be the *Grant*. It is a mistaken assertion that I did not have my port light out; it was there, and the steamer did not blow her whistle till I cried out. One of the men on the cutter asked me why I did not keep around their stern. I told him in the first place I did not dare to do it, either, although I did luff a little. The schooner belonged to M. & J. Prescott, of St. John, N. B., and left Boston for this port, on Thursday morning, with a general cargo, valued at \$5,000.

The *Boston Herald* says: There would seem to be most excellent reasons for an official investigation into the conduct of the officers on board the United States steamer *Grant*. Theoretically there is hardly a possibility of allowable excuse for "mistakes" of naval officers in any service, and in case of this cutter there have been two grave mishaps within the month, the latter of which would do discredit to a naval officer, if even a small part of the statements current are true. If all naval craft were as dangerous as the *Grant* the service would soon become more of a terror than a protection to the high seas.

The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, August 1, 1877.

Presbyterian S. S. Pic-Nic in Mowatt's Grove, today.

The W. U. Telegraph Co. are taking down the old poles along the lines and replacing them with new ones.

The Reform Club entertain the Ladies Aid Society at a Raspberry Festival in their hall to-morrow evening.

A single scull race, between two amateurs, Brown and Swift, was rowed in the harbor last week, the former winning.

Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage, the celebrated American Lecturer, will entertain the people of Fredericton on the 14th inst. Subject:—"The bright side of things."

Choice Flour in 18 and 14 bbls, also Rye and Graham Flour at Campbell's. Goods delivered free in all parts of the town.

COL. CONNELL'S HISTORY OF THE ST. JOHN FIRE.—Mr. J. H. Meridith is in town soliciting orders for the above interesting work. We bespeak a favorable reception for Mr. Meridith; and trust he will meet with many subscribers for the history which has an interest for all in the Province.

The "Red Granite Band" of St. George, purpose holding a Grand Musical Jubilee and Pic-Nic, on the 21st instant. Particulars will be given in a few days; eight or ten bands are expected to participate.

FESTIVAL.—The Reform Club ever forward in promoting the moral and social welfare of the people, intends holding a Raspberry Festival, to-morrow, Thursday evening at half-past seven o'clock, in their Hall. Music is to be furnished by Messrs. Holden and Rooney, supplemented by members of the St. Andrews Band. As the affair promises to be a pleasant one, it will afford an opportunity of passing an agreeable evening.

The haymakers have had just such weather as they desired to "make hay while the sun shines" and place it in the barns. The farmers generally congratulate themselves on the prospect of good crops and excellent quality. The potatoe bug is only heard of in this district.

The Trouble in the States.

A brief visit to Boston and New York convinced us of the impracticability of strikes, and their consequent temporary injury to commerce and general business, and indeed their injury to the welfare of the country. The conflict between capital and labor, has been for years a very difficult problem to solve, even in the older governments, there are so many conflicting interests, and such a variety of arguments, between the employers and the employed. Strikes as a general thing are not based upon imaginary wrongs, but on the result of either a gross wrong, or arise from the fact of corporations amassing large gains at the expense of labor, and the imposition of hard tasks at unremunerative rates.

In the United States the leading journals state that "the late revolt is approaching an end." Perhaps so, but we believe it will result in a fair distribution of the profits arising from the income, be it little or great. The progress made towards a settlement of the difficulty, (of which we have in another column given some extracts,) is not the same in various States—some places the men have returned to work as if no *emete* had taken place, and in other places the trains are run under special military protection. Again in other States matters are at a stand, with no prospect of another outbreak. It is to be hoped that the channels of business will not be again clogged, and that a honest distribution of justice and proper feeling will be promoted between the employer and the employed. We cannot honestly indorse the late action of the employed, as the mass meeting which we attended with some friends last week, in Tompkins Square, New York, convinced us that the political demagogues, were furthering their own ends, rather than benefiting the working man.

THE TELEPHONE.—It will repay the trouble of anyone who wishes to hear the telephone to hear this electric machine in Boston or New York. The bare idea of hearing singing or music, upwards of fifty miles distant requires a practical demonstration before it can be fully realized.

THE ROSS-SMITH RACE.—Sheriff Harding gave the word at ten minutes past five. Ross got the lead and kept it until within a short distance of Appleby's wharf, three quarters of a mile from the start. In response to continued cheering, Smith put on a spurt and gained a length over his opponent. On the return, when very near Appleby's wharf, Ross led by a length and a half. Smith spurred to regain the lost distance, and the button of his left hand came in contact with his patent rowlock, causing the boat to upset. Ross pulled in easily in twenty-six minutes. Smith's friends claim that he was ahead at the time of the accident, and if it had not happened their man would have gained the race. The Halifaxians are trying to make arrangements for another match to come off soon. Ross is to spend his vacation in Fredericton.

THE ENGLISH SPARROW.—No one who has not visited New York or Boston, can conceive the vast amount of benefit which the importation of the English sparrow has accomplished since their introduction into those large cities since 1869. They have as admitted by the leading papers, preserved the excellent shade trees, lindens, elms and maples, from the destruction which threatened them from the vast increase of caterpillars, moths and other descriptions of foliage destroying insects. And they are so tame that people and vehicles can pass within a few inches of them. It is said however that they have driven off all the other birds.

The Rev. (pardon the affix) Mr. Tooth has placed himself in a very tight place, by ingloriously ignoring the laud opinion of the Archbishop of Canterbury. While refusing to obey the Court, because it is a civil court, he is willing to obey the living voice of the Church. But the Archbishop directs his attention to "a resolution of Convocation, passed in 1867," which condemns the very practices of which he has been guilty. Mr. Tooth's position places him in antagonism to the judgement of the Privy Council, disobedience to the civil law, to convocation, and to his bishop. He is evidently a *tooth* that requires extracting from the church of which he is an unworthy minister.

Many women of the Russian wealthy class have enrolled themselves as hospital nurses for the army. Their uniform is a gray dress, on the breast of which is a red cross; a white hood, and a short black cloak.

A Strange Gallows Scene.

LAKE CHARLES, La., July 25.—Jules Guidrey, condemned for the murder of John Beale, his wife's supposed paramour, on August 20, 1875, was executed to day at Lake Charles, on the square adjoining the jail. He was handcuffed and mounted the scaffold at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon, assisted by the sheriff and a friend, and accompanied by Father Charles Guidrey. He addressed the crowd, saying that he killed John Beale and would do so again to-day; that he ought not to die for it, but that he would die like a man. Father Charles said a few words of prayer, and Guidrey held his head as if assenting. He then turned to his friend on the scaffold and said:—"I am firm; I am not afraid to die." He said that what D. D. Dusen testified to in court is not so. He continued talking loud to the crowd declaring his indifference to death, and that he would commit the same crime again and again; that he was justified. Before he was pinioned he took up the rope in his hand. It was dangling from a beam above him to his feet. He handled the rope and examined the noose, saying "the fall is not enough." The sheriff lengthened the rope to a fall of about eight feet, but this did not satisfy him. He tried the slip-knot to see if it worked easily. When the black cap was put over his head he cried out, "Why, I can see everything." The rope was adjusted, and the slip-knot tightened. He said:—"Not so tight, but put the knot more on the side of my neck. As the sheriff took up the axe to cut the rope he cried out jeeringly, "I can see you are going to cut the rope." In a few seconds more, while the condemned man was saying he did not care, the axe fell, the rope parted and Guidrey died almost instantaneously.

The easy method of preventing mobs and strikes which is prescribed by the Locomotive Brotherhood, and which consists in doing all they ask and letting them have their own way, instead of sending troops to subdue them, would be perhaps more feasible were it not that the mob spirit always grows with success, and more concession requires more, until all is violence and confusion. It also unfortunately happens that there are other persons in the country beside railway employees, whose rights the government is bound to protect.—*Portland Advertiser*.

A Manchester mechanic has invented a horse shoe composed of cow-hide compressed into a steel mould and then subjected to a chemical preparation. Its inventor asserts that it lasts longer than the common shoe, and weighs only one-fourth as much; never splits the hoof, and has no other injurious influence on it; requires no calks, even on asphalt; is so elastic that the horse's step is lighter and easier; and adheres that neither dust or water can penetrate between the shoe and the hoof.

An inexorable fate decrees that in all risings of the mob, when the military are obliged to interfere for the enforcement of the law, it is always the "innocent bystander" who is damaged. This being established, it should by this time occur to the popular mind that in times of riot, revolt, and violence, the best place for the I. B. is at home, and he would do well, when all other places are unsafe, to break over his usual custom and stay there.—*Portland Advertiser*.

There is a barn in New Berlin, Berks county, Pennsylvania, which has been chosen as a rendezvous by thieves and tramps, and on one night recently 117 members of the travelling fraternity were sheltered there. These men are a terror to the neighborhood, and are so numerous and desperate that the local authorities are able to do but little to restrain their depredations.

Max Adeler says:—"We are surprised to read in an exchange that the corn of Mr. Rolman, of Lyecoming county, is seven feet high." We pity Rolman. We cannot imagine how he gets his boots on over such a corn, nor can we conceive how he contrives to walk bare-footed. It is hardly likely, we should think, that Rolman himself is more than six feet high, and if that is the case that solitary corn of his must tower above his head. It might be a good thing to tie an umbrella to, or he might carry a flower pot on his foot and have a honey-suckle climbing up the corn and blossoming under his nose.

BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.—A colored washer com; lained to a fellow-workman in Detroit that a man for whom he did some work had gone into bankruptcy, leaving a balance of seventy-five cents unsettled and uncollectible.

"I don't feel for you a cent's worth," brusquely replied the old philosopher. "You don't neber hear of nobody failing on me, does you?"

"Not as I remembers ef." "In course you doan." Why, cause I has bin right down fine on business principles eber since the crash of '57. Now Misser White, look me in de eye while I tell you dat the proper way is to keep your eyes rollin' around the business horizon. If you owes a firm an' dat firm is shaky, don't pay de debt, but wait till day fail. If a firm is shaky and owes you, sit on the doahstep till you get de money. Now go 'long wid your white wash."

"Madam," said a certain nameless one to Mrs. Brown the other day, "You are talking simple rubbish." "Yes, sir," replied the ever-crushing lady, "because I wish you to comprehend me."

DEGREES OF STARVATION.—Early in the season, the White Mountain coach drivers, while waiting for the arrival of the train, for want of business, generally worry each other. Stanley of the Kearsarge and Hill of the Intervale met at the North Conway depot and in the presence of the waiting passengers commenced the following colloquy:

"Say, Stanley, do you know what that fellow said about the Kearsarge, that came up to the Intervale?" "No, what did he say?" "Well, he said that they lived so poorly down at the Kearsarge that he couldn't stand it—came near starving to death." "Is that so? Do you know what that fellow said who came down to our house from the Intervale?" "No, what did he say?" "He didn't say anything—he was so weak he couldn't speak."

It is unnecessary to add that Hill lost his situation.—*Among the Clouds*.

HE THOUGHT IT WAS A SHAME

A small man with a hatchet face, on one side of which was a large swelling, called at the police office in San Francisco one day lately and inquired:—"What can you do to a man that hits you and raises a lump like that?"

Have him up for battery, if he struck with his fist. If he pounded you with a club, you might make assault out of it, replied the official in charge.

"Pretty bad face, ain't it?" said the small man.

"Pretty good wheel," assented the official. "How did you get it?"

"Well," said the small man, "I went in to take a swim at North beach a little while ago, and the water was cold and a little rough, and somehow I felt I was going down, and hollered. A big fellow on shore yelled to me to keep afloat, and then threw off his clothes and swam out to me. You can just bet, mister, I had a close squeak. When the fellow got hold of me I was seeing stars and drinking salt water, and I just grabbed the man around the neck to save myself, and we went down together. I was out of wind and had to let go, and paddled up somehow. Now, would you believe it, mister, the minute my head came above water, that big brute hit me a fearful blow right here on the cheek bone—me, a divin' man, as you might say. I never heard of such a piece of cruelty. Did you?"

"How did you get it?"

"Oh," said the small man, tenderly patting his swollen jaw with his handkerchief "I dunno. The brute knocked me out o' my senses. When I come to I was layin' on the sand, and as my head feels sore, I suppose I was pulled in by the hair. The crowd was shakin' the big brute by the hand and holding out flasks to him. Just as soon as I got my clothes on, lit out for here to have that scoundrel arrested. He might settle though?"

Two minutes afterwards the small man was rubbing himself on Kearney street with a stupefied expression, and complained to some citizens that it was an outrage that a man should be brutally beaten at North beach, and then kicked out of the city hall when he went to complain about it.

Two minutes afterwards the small man was rubbing himself on Kearney street with a stupefied expression, and complained to some citizens that it was an outrage that a man should be brutally beaten at North beach, and then kicked out of the city hall when he went to complain about it.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED.

July 18, Guptill, Calais, Flour, &c.
19, Eather, Maloney, Boston, ballast.
24, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen. cargo.
Mary Eliza, Bullock, Boston, ballast.

CLEARED.
July 26, Mary Ellen, Ross, Dorchester, ball st.
28, Mary Eliza, Bullock, Boston, hay.



TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by this Department at Ottawa up 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 Agency 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 1/3 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.

ATION.—Early in the
ountain coach drivers,
arrival of the train,
generally worry each
he Kearsarge and Hill
at the North Conway
sense of the waiting
and the following col-
you knew what that
Kearsarge, that came
say?"
it they lived so poorly
rge that he couldn't
starving to death."
you know what that
down to our house
anything—he was so
ade."
to add that Hill lost
ng the Clouds.

IT WAS A SHAME
a hatched face, on one
large swelling, called
in San Francisco one
pined:
to a man that hits you
like that?"
battery, if he struck
pounded you with a
ke assault out of it,
in charge.
ain't it?" said the small

It, assented the official.
He,?"
small man, "I want in
North beach a little
water was cold and a
meadow I felt I was go-
red. A big fellow on
to keep aloof, and then
s and swam out to me.
mistake, I had a close
fellow got hold of me I
drinking salt water,
I the man around the
f, and we went down
of wind and had to
d up somehow. Now,
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to water, that big brute
ow right here on the
dym' man, as you might
of such a piece of
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the official, "what hap-
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- towards the small man
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News
ST. ANDREWS
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RECEIVED.
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- ment, to the 14th AUGUST
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- Fundy.
- cations can be seen at the
- department at St. John, and at
- collector of Customs, at St.
- ere also forms of Tender can-
- nading contractors.
- dressed to the undersigned,
- outside "Tenders for Mchies
- use."
- WM. SMITH,
- eputy Minister of Marine, &c.,
- rine and Fisheries,
- July, 1877.

Upright Pianos.
- offer for sale First Class
- e, black walnut and rose-
- ith all modern improvements
- for cash or other approved
- shipped at manufacturers
- id.
WALD & CO.,
- Fremont St., BOSTON.
- he Standard office, St. An-
- drews, N. B. Am-
- ply attended to.

Get all your
Job Printing
DONE AT
THIS OFFICE.
Good work at
the most reason-
able rates.

All kinds of
PLAIN & FANCY
JOB
PRINTING
Done at the
Shortest Notice
and by experi-
enced hands.
Give us a Call.

**VICK'S
FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS**
ARE PLANTED BY A MILLION PEOPLE IN
AMERICA. SEE
Vick's Catalogue—300 Illustrations, only 2 cts
Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cts a year.
Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 50 cents
with elegant cloth covers, \$1.00.
All my publications are printed in English and
German. ADDRESS,
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Assessors Notice.
THE undersigned having been appointed As-
sessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish
of St. Andrews, hereby give Notice thereof, and
request all persons liable to be rated to bring in
to the Assessors within thirty days after publica-
tion of this notice, true statements of their prop-
erty and income liable to be assessed.
And further the Valuation List will be posted
at the small building between the stores of Capt
Balson and Green, on King Street; in pursuance
of the provisions of the Assessment Act of 1875
Dated 25th day of April, 1877.
S. H. WHITLOCK, Assessors
J. R. BRADFORD, of Rates.
R. DENSMORE, of Rates.

BOOTS & SHOES.
LADIES, MISSES AND GENTLEMENS
Boots and Shoes,
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.
ALSO—A supply of imported Stock, consisting
Ladies and Misses Boots, Arctic Overshoes,
and Rubbers,
which will be sold at the lowest terms.
J. M. HANSON.
St. Andrews, 1877.

WESLEY'S HYMNS
AND
Bibles & Hymns,
in variety of Bindings.
Also—A few copies of the
METHODIST DISCIPLINE,
CHURCH SERVICES, and
COMMON PRAYERS
ASPLENDID Assortment of BIBLE
in new styles of Binding just received
H. R. SMITH,
St. John, Oct. 5. King St.

**VALUABLE
TRACT OF LAND
FOR SALE**
THAT PART OF THE JOE'S POINT
FARM LYING NEARER THE TOWN
OF ST. ANDREWS, KNOWN AS
Lot 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5;
Containing **Forty Acres**, as conveyed by the
late Anne J. Dunn, and J. H. Whitlock, Esq. to
the late Beverly Robinson, Esq. by deeds regis-
tered on the 12th June, 1867.
Possession Given on 1st Nov. next,
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS apply, to
BENJ. R. STEVENSON.
St. Andrews, 7th May, 1877.—4i.

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.
1877. 1877.
May 1877.
Our Departments are now well assorted for the Season's Trade.
SPECIAL LINES IN
Dress Goods, Lustres, and
Alpacas,
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, HABERDASHERY and Small Wares.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ODELL & TURNER.
May 23

St. Andrews Drug Store.
THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the
inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity
that they have purchased the stock and
trade of the
ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE,
and added a Fresh Supply, will keep on hand:
Drugs, Chemicals,
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Fancy Articles
and Stationery,
and other articles usually found in a Drug Store.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
J. C. COCKBURN,
E. A. COCKBURN.
Dr. Cockburn can be Consulted at his Office
at the Drug Store. Residence on Edward street.
St. Andrews, May 31, 1876.

Park's Cotton Yarns.
AWARDED the ONLY MEDAL given for
COTTON YARNS of Canadian Manufac-
ture, at the
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.
Nos. 5's to 10's.
WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE, and GREEN.
Warranted full length and weight.
Stronger and better than any other Yarn in
the market.
Cotton Carpet Warp.
No. 12's 4 ply in all Colors.
Warranted fast.
WM. PARKS & SON,
New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
St. John, N. B.

CALIFORNIA AND THE WEST.
Through all Rail Route via Grand Trunk
Railway.
Parties going to Canada, California and all
points West, will find this Route the cheapest and
most direct.
Lowest Fare to San Francisco } \$73 Am Cy.
via Portland, }
Do do Boston } \$76 "
Tickets for sale at the Railroad Office.
Jan. 12—1yr 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

**MEGANTIC
HOTEL.**
St. Andrews, N. B.
THE subscriber respectfully an-
nounces to his friends and the public in gen-
eral, that he has taken the above named Hotel
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 person having claims against the Estate of
the late JAMES BOYD, are requested to
present the same duly attested to the Subscriber
within three months from date; and all person
indebted to the said estate, are required to pay
the same immediately to Mr. C. E. O. Hatteaway.
Dated St. Andrews, November 3, 1876.
C. E. O. HATTEWAY, Executor.
G. S. GRIMMER, }
no 16.—3mos. } Executors.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any claims against the
estate of Henry Bradridge, butcher, late
of St. Andrews, Co. Charlotte, are requested to
present them duly attested within two month
from this date, and all persons indebted to the
said estate, are requested to make immediate pay-
ment to
H. H. HATCH, Executors.
J. R. BRADFORD, }
St. Andrews, June 5. } 3m

AGENTS LOOK HERE!
We want agents in the
Counties of Victoria,
Carleton, York, Sunbury and Charlotte, to
sell the celebrated "CHAMPION WASHING
MACHINE," to whom we will give a salary on
commission. Send for circular giving full infor-
mation.
THOMPSON & CO.,
Woodstock, N. B.
Proprietors of Patent
16, 1877. 3m
SEND 25c. to G. F. ROWELL & CO., New York, for
a Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 news-
papers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.
\$12 a DAY at home. Agents wanted. Quits and
terms free. TRUEBAND CO., Augusta, Maine.

1877. 1877.
The Standard
**JOB PRINTING
OFFICE,**
Water St., St. Andrews.

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

- JOB WORK**
SUCH AS
Address Cards,
Admission Cards,
Auction Bills,
Ball Cards,
Blank Checks,
Bill Heads,
Bills of Fare,
Blanks,
Bonds,
Briefs,
Business Cards,

- CARDS OF ALL KINDS,**
Catalogues,
Circulars,
Posters,
Deeds,
Dodgers,
Drafts,
Envelopes,
Hand Bills,
Labels,
Lawyers' Blanks,

- Letter Headings,**
Blank Notes of Hand,
Notices of all Kinds,
Orders of Dances,
Pamphlets,
Price Lists,
Programmes,
Show Bills,
Show Cards,
Time Books,
Visiting Cards,
Sermons.
Charges Moderate.

**ORDERS BY MAIL OR EX-
PRESS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.**
ADDRESS,
A. W. Smith,
ST. ANDREWS STANDARD OFFICE,
Saint Andrews.

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGMENT
Notice to Contractors.
THE letting of the works for the enlargement
of the Welland Canal, advertised to take
place on the FIFTH day of JULY next, is un-
avoidably postponed to the following dates—
Tenders will be received until FRIDAY, the
THIRD day of AUGUST next.
Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for ex-
amination on and after FRIDAY the TWEN-
TIETH day of JULY.
By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 14th June, 1877.

**WELLAND CANAL ENLARGE-
MENT.**
Notice to Contractors.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the under-
signed, and endorsed "Tender for the Well-
and Canal," will be received at this office until
the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on
THURSDAY, the fifth day of July next, for the
formation of a new line of canal from Marlin's
Pond, at Thorold, to Allenburg, including the con-
struction of a lift lock, guard lock, several culverts,
and piers and abutments for swing bridges, &c.
Also, the enlargement of about two miles of the
canal, from the Junction downward, together with
the construction of an Aqueduct over the Cappa-
wa River, a lock between the canal and the river
at Welland, piers and abutments for bridges, &c.
And the enlargement of the canal from Ramey's
Head to Port Colborne, including the construction
of a guard lock, weir, and supply race, &c.
The works will be let in sections of a length
suited to circumstances, and the locality.
Maps of the different localities, together with
plans and specifications of the work can be seen
at this office on and after Monday, the 25th day of
JUNE next, where printed forms of tender can
be obtained. A like class of information relative
to the works north of Allenburg, can be seen at
the resident Engineer's office, THOROLD; and
for works south of Port Robinson, plans, &c., may
be seen at the resident Engineer's office, Wel-
land.
Contractors are requested to bear in mind
that Tenders will not be considered unless
made strictly in accordance with the printed
forms, and—in the case of firms—except there
are attached the actual signatures, the nature
of the occupation and place of residence of each
member of the same; and further, an accepted
bank cheque or other available security for the
sum of one to five thousand dollars, according
to the extent of work on the section, must ac-
company each Tender, which sum shall be for-
feited if the party tendering declines entering in-
to contract for the works at the rates stated in
the offer submitted.
The amount required in each case will be stated
on the form of tender.
The cheque or money thus sent in will be re-
turned to the respective contractors whose tend-
ers are not accepted.
For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfy-
ing security will be required, by the deposit of
money the amount of five per cent. on the bulk
sum of the Contract, of which the sum sent in with
the Tender will be considered a part.
Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates
will be paid until the completion of the work.
To each Tender must be attached the actual
signatures of two responsible and solvent persons
residents of the Dominion, willing to become sure-
ties for the carrying out of these conditions, as
well as the due performance of the works embraced
in the contract.
This Department does not, however, bind itself
to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 14th May, 1877.

New Brunswick, ss.
To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any
Constable in the said County, Greeting:
WHEREAS Jane Frankland, Administratrix
of the Estate and Effects of Simon J.
Frankland, late of the Parish of Grand Manan,
in the said County of Charlotte, deceased, hath
by her petition bearing date the second day of
June, instant, represented that the personal es-
tate of the deceased which has come to her hands
is insufficient for the payment of the debts due
and owing by the said Estate, and hath prayed
that Licence may be granted to her to sell a part
of the Real Estate of the said deceased, sufficient
for the payment of the debts due by the said Es-
tate.
You are therefore requested to cite the heirs
at law of the said Simon J. Frankland, and all
others interested, to appear before me at a Court
of Probates, to be held at my office in Saint An-
drews, on SATURDAY the 30th day of JUNE,
instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the
consideration of the said petition, and the grant-
ing (if deemed necessary) of such Licence.
Given under my hand and the Seal of the said
Probate Court, the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1877.
GEO. J. STREET,
Judge of Probates for Charlotte
County.
S. H. WHITLOCK, Registrar of Probates for
Charlotte County.

VISITING & BUSINESS CARDS
NEATLY PRINTED AT THE
STANDARD OFFICE
**Blanks of Every De-
scription Printed at this Office**

WHAT PAYS?

IT PAYS TO INVEST IN THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. It pays to invest in the most reliable, most influential, and most profitable of all investments. It pays to invest in the most valuable and most profitable of all investments. It pays to invest in the most valuable and most profitable of all investments.

The Scientific American

which has been published weekly for the last thirty-one years, and is an extent beyond that of any other publication in the world. It is the only weekly paper published in the United States which contains more valuable and profitable information than any other publication in the world.

has been the foremost of all industrial publications for the past thirty-one years. It is the oldest, largest, and most influential of all industrial publications. It is the oldest, largest, and most influential of all industrial publications.

in connection with the Scientific American, we have the largest and most influential of all industrial publications. It is the oldest, largest, and most influential of all industrial publications.

WANTED. WE WANT reliable, ever-well-paying agents in every town in the Dominion for the new Illustrated History of the Dominion of Canada. This work is a masterpiece of penmanship and is a grand opportunity for the agent.

ST. CROIX EXCHANGE, Calais, Me. W. H. YOUNG, PROPRIETOR.

REMOVAL. H. O'NEIL & SONS respectfully inform their friends generally that in consequence of the late market having been destroyed by fire they have removed for the present to the building adjoining the store of Mr. Edward Leiner.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED. I have a number of the most valuable and profitable of all investments. It is the oldest, largest, and most influential of all industrial publications.

The Standard.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. A. W. SMITH, At his Office 112 St. N. W. Chicago, A. P.

Boy Wanted.

A Boy from 12 to 15 years old, who can read and write, to learn printing. Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.

DICTIONARIES.

One Case of Dictionaries. from 15 cents up to \$5 dollars.

BASE BALLS.

Perk & Son's Dead Red and White BALLS, under Young America and other cheap balls and Base Ball Material. For sale by H. R. SMITH, my 19 St. John

G. H. O. HATHEWAY.

AUCTIONEER. Office, Water St., St. John N. B.

STREET & STEVENSON.

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GEO. STEWART JR.

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