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### Going Home.

Kiss me when my spirit dies—  
Let the beauty of your eyes  
Beam along the waves of death  
While I draw my parting breath,  
And am borne to yonder shore  
Where the billows beat no more,  
And the notes of endless spring  
Through the groves immortal ring.

I am going home to-night,  
Out of blindness into sight,  
Out of weakness, war and pain  
Into power, peace and gain;  
Out of winter, pale and gloom,  
Into summer breath and bloom  
From the wailings of the past  
I am going home at last.

Kiss my lips and let me go,  
Nearer swell the solemn flow  
Of the wood-rose stream that rolls  
By the border-land of souls—  
I can catch sweet strains of songs  
Floating down from distant throngs,  
And can feel the touch of hands  
Reaching out from angel bands.

Anger's frown and envy's thrust,  
Friendship chilled by cold distrust,  
Sleepless night and weary morn,  
Toll in fruitless land forlorn,  
Aching head and breaking heart,  
Love destroyed by slander's dart,  
Drifting ship and darkened sea,  
Over there will be righted.

Sing in numbers loud and sweet,  
Let the song of two worlds meet—  
We shall not be sundered long—  
Like the fragments of a song,  
Like the branches of a will,  
Parted by the rock or hill,  
We shall blend in tune and time,  
Loving on in perfect rhyme.

When the noon-tide of your days  
Yields to twilight's silver haze,  
Ere the world recedes in space,  
Heavenward lift your tender face,  
Let your dear eyes homeward shine,  
Let your spirit call for mine,  
And my own will answer you  
From the deep and boundless blue.

Swifter than the sunbeam's flight  
I will cleave the doom of night,  
And will guide you to the land  
Where our loved ones waiting stand,  
And the legends of the best,  
They shall welcome you to rest—  
They will know you when your eyes  
On the isles of glory rise.

When the parted strands of life  
Join beyond all jarring strife,  
And the flowers that withered lay  
Blossom in immortal May—  
When the voices hushed and dear  
Thrill once more the raptur'd ear,  
We shall feel and know and see  
God knew better far than we.

—James G. Clark.

### A GIRL'S TRIAL.

"My darling, this makes me realize  
that in only two weeks' time you will  
be married, and I shall be without my  
granddaughter."

"Yes," but you will have gained a  
noble grandson," softly whispered  
Eleanor's sweet voice.

Mrs. Hamilton bent her gray head  
fondly and kissed the speaker's soft  
cheek.

The old lady and her grandchild stood  
before a lounge upon which crimson  
cushions lay Eleanor's wedding dress,  
which had just arrived, a delicate mar-  
vel of satin and lace.

Of course it must be tried on, and  
with the assistance of Margaret, Elea-  
nor's maid's deft fingers, the young girl  
soon stood before the mirror, blushing  
at her own loveliness.

Just then a knock came upon the  
door. It was a servant with a letter.  
Eleanor glanced at the superscription  
without recognizing the writing.

"It is not from Ralph," she said, in  
reply to her grandmother's questioning  
look.

After the bridal costume had been  
pronounced a perfect fit and entrusted to  
Margaret to be replaced in its cedar  
chest, Eleanor took up the letter and  
broke the seal.

She read the first few lines carelessly;  
then into the brown eyes a look of un-  
speakable horror sprang.

"What is it, Eleanor?" exclaimed  
Mrs. Hamilton, as she saw her agita-  
tion, but, without speaking, the young  
girl rapidly read on to the end. Then,  
with a sobbing, long-drawn breath, she  
threw herself into her grandmother's  
arms.

"Read," she cried. "Is this letter that  
is written here, or is it the plot of some  
enemy to crush out my happiness?"

As Mrs. Hamilton perused the letter  
a pallor settled over her features. What  
she had always dreaded had come at  
last! Oh, if it might have been only two  
weeks later! One glance at Eleanor's  
imploring face, and she saw that the  
truth could be withheld no longer.

"Grandma, speak! Am I Randolph's  
promised bride—the child of—Oh, for-  
get my sake, tell me I am dreaming!"

Then Mrs. Hamilton spoke.  
Eleanor, try and be calm, and I will  
tell you the truth. You know that your  
mother, my only child, died at the early  
age of twenty; but you have not heard  
that she died of a broken heart! When

the man whom she married against her  
parent's wishes abused her, she bore it  
without complaint, never letting you  
dream of her unhappiness; but when,  
after being his wife only three years,  
she discovered that her husband was a  
criminal—living upon ill-gotten gains—  
then she left him, fleeing with her babe  
to our protection. Not long after, your  
father was arrested for a bank robbery,  
and imprisoned. The shock was too  
much for your mother's frail strength,  
and after lingering a short time she  
passed away. After her death your  
grandpa saw your father and obtained  
from him a promise never to disclose  
himself to you. But alas! he has broken it.  
Do not blame us, Eleanor, for  
thus keeping you in ignorance of what  
would have always clouded your life.  
We thought we did it for the best."

The young girl listened with bent  
head and tightly-clasped hands. As her  
grandmother paused, she looked up. A  
woeful change had come into the round,  
blooming face.

"Grandma," she said, and her voice  
was low and strained, "does any one  
know of this?"

"Only one—your friend Mr. Stearns,  
your grandfather's lawyer," he said.  
"And Ralph—does he not know?"

"I do not think he does,"  
"Oh! (the young voice was very pite-  
ous) it was a cruel kindness to keep it  
from me. Now I shall never be Ralph  
Ogden's wife."

"Eleanor," expostulated her grand-  
mother, winding her arms around the  
drooping figure, "he need never know.  
You can go and see your father. He  
says it will be the last time he will ever  
send for you."

Drawing herself away, Eleanor  
looked firmly into the tearful face near  
her own.

"Grandma, I will not bring a tainted  
name to him I love. I can never marry  
Ralph Ogden."

That evening Mrs. Hamilton sent for  
Mr. Stearns, and the two old friends  
had a long consultation together. The  
kind lawyer's eyes moistened as he heard  
of Eleanor's grief.

"The scoundrel!" he ejaculated,  
"after ruining one life, could he not  
have held his peace and refrained from  
blighting another? But, stay," he said,  
taking up the letter again and reading,  
"I have fought against this longing to  
see you, my daughter, but I can no  
longer restrain myself. I promise you  
that if you come to me this once it will  
be the last time you shall ever hear from  
your poor wretched father. This looks  
to me as if he must be very sick—per-  
haps dying."

"So Eleanor thinks, and the noble  
child persists in saying that she will go  
at once to him. She declares it is her  
duty. Poor, poor girl, I see now that  
this concealment has been very wrong!"

"Do not fret, my friend, you and your  
good husband could not look into the  
future. You did as you thought for the  
best. So Eleanor has written about it  
to Mr. Ogden? She is a noble creature,  
and if he is what he ought to be, it will  
bring him on the wings of the wind."

The next day a heavily-veiled, girlish  
figure and an old gray-haired gentleman  
were leading through a gloomy corridor,  
and into a prison cell. Eleanor moved  
as one in a dream. She was dimly  
aware of a long, narrow, iron bedstead  
upon which lay a prostrate, quiet form.

Two gentlemen, a doctor and a cler-  
gyman, were the only other occupants  
of the room. The latter rose as she en-  
tered and came forward.

"This is Miss Moore?" he said  
gravely. "My child, I fear you are too  
late—your father has been in this un-  
conscious state for hours."

Eleanor gave one long, earnest look  
into the pale, drawn face with its closed  
eyes.

This then was her father! An icy  
hand seemed to clutch her heart. Her  
father! and dying thus!

"Courage! my brave little Eleanor,"  
whispered Mr. Stearns. With an effort  
the girl looked up into her old friend's  
face, as if to gain strength from his sym-  
pathy; then she went steadily forward  
to the bedside.

As Eleanor gazed down at the face  
which still retained many traces of the  
manly beauty which had won her  
mother's love, and realized that she was  
indeed his daughter, all the strength  
and nobility of her soul rose to the sur-  
face. Stooping she laid her soft hand  
upon his cold forehead.

"Father!" The piteous tone pronoun-  
cing that word so sacred, and so wound  
around the tenderest fibers of our human  
natures, forced tears into all eyes.

"Faith, it is Eleanor!—your daughter!  
—can you not speak to her?"

The call pierced the apathy of death.  
The dying man's eyes opened and fast-  
ened upon her face. A wave of con-  
sciousness swept over his features.

"My child!" he exclaimed, brokenly,  
"then you did come. God will—bless  
—you!" His voice sank, while into his  
eyes sprang a look of entreaty as he  
tried to finish—but with the words,  
"My child—forgive—his breath failed,  
and, with a long, fluttering sigh, all was  
over.

Tender hands led Eleanor from the sad  
scene. Several days passed, and no re-

ply had as yet come from Ralph Ogden  
to the letter Eleanor had written, and in  
which she had disclosed the story, the  
knowledge of which had brought her  
such sorrow.

In it she had told him in few but  
tender words the pain it gave her to look  
forward to a life unsharred by his pres-  
ence; but though in her ignorance of the  
disgrace upon her name, she had  
promised to be his wife, she could not,  
knowing all, expect him to take to his  
home a convict's child. Still another  
trouble wrung the poor girl's heart.

Before long the invitations to the wed-  
ding would have to be countermanded,  
and then the broken engagement would  
be the comment of all. She heard in  
imagination the remarks which would  
be passed, and shrank from the curious  
words and looks she knew would follow  
her wherever she went.

"Had I not you, grandma, and my  
Bible," she said, despairingly, "I should  
surely die. It is almost more than I can  
bear."

Mrs. Hamilton kissed the quivering  
lips; she knew caresses would help  
where words might only wound.

Thursday morning arrived, and with it  
Ralph Ogden. Instead of the expected  
letter he had come himself. Eleanor  
received his card, and read the penciled  
request that she would see him, and for  
a moment a film came before her eyes,  
and all grew dark before her; then,  
white as death, but very calm, she went  
down into the library, where he awaited  
her.

She had always known the intense  
love of family which filled the  
hearts of all the Ogden race, and  
of their pride in a name which had  
never been sullied by aught dishonor-  
able; and till only a short time before  
she had thought she bore a name as  
stainless as theirs. Now she knew dif-  
ferently.

The library door swung back on its  
hinges to give entrance to the slender,  
black-robed figure which tamely  
went forward.

A moment passed, and the next Elea-  
nor found herself clasped in a close em-  
brace.

"My precious Eleanor!" Ralph  
exclaimed in a low voice, but  
with every word distinct and clear,  
"if I loved you when I  
bade you 'good-by' one long month ago,  
I worship you now. When I read your  
letter I lost no time in coming to you;  
as if anything could make you less dear  
to me! And beside, my darling, all that  
you wrote in that letter I knew long  
ago."

Then Eleanor found her voice:  
"You knew long ago?"

"Yes, when your grandfather first sur-  
mised that I loved you, he told me all  
under promise of secrecy. Now, is my  
Eleanor content?"

With a long sigh of perfect happiness,  
Eleanor suffered herself to be drawn  
once more into her lover's arms, and in  
her lustre eyes, uplifted to his face, he  
read the depth of the love which  
filled her heart, and which had only  
been intensified by the trials she had  
undergone.

Although Eleanor's sensitive nature  
shrank from the idea of a joyful wedding  
festivity so soon after the sad death scene  
she had witnessed, she could not resist  
Ralph's loving entreaties; and no  
one ever guessed that the sweet face be-  
neath the bridal veil (withal it was a lit-  
tle pale), had lately been clouded by a  
depth of anguish such as few in a long  
lifetime ever know.

"Did I not tell you, Mrs. Hamilton,"  
said old Mr. Stearns, "that if young  
Ogden was what he ought to be, how it  
would end? I see he is of the right  
stuff. Let me congratulate you, my dear  
friend, on the surety of your grand-  
daughter's future happiness."

The Longevity of Icebergs.  
Karl Weyprecht, in his work on the  
Polar sea, discusses the longevity of ice-  
bergs. Icebergs are subjected to disin-  
tegration after somewhat the same man-  
ner as rocks. They are full of crevasses,  
into which the water formed by melting  
penetrates; in winter this water freezes,  
and by its expansion all through the  
glacier a rupture of the mass ensues.

It is highly probable," he says, "that  
most of the icebergs afloat in winter are  
in such a condition that a very slight  
cause is sufficient to make them burst  
because of their state of internal tension.  
Every polar traveler can tell how a shot,  
the driving in of an ice-anchor, or  
any other sudden vibration has brought  
about the catastrophe; cases have  
even occurred in which the sound of  
the voice alone was sufficient.

An iceberg is always an un-  
pleasant neighbor. So many are the  
causes which tend to destroy icebergs  
that the author concludes that "no berg  
exists which could withstand them more  
than ten years, and that commonly the  
life of a berg is much shorter." How-  
ever this may be, doubtless the much  
larger Antarctic bergs last very much  
longer, as must necessarily occur be-  
cause of the greater uniformity of the  
climate to which they are exposed. The  
iceberg into which the Arizona ran re-  
cently must have been an unusually  
solid one.

### TIMELY TOPICS.

The difference, says the Philadelphia  
Ledger, between the condition of the  
trade of Great Britain and that of the  
United States during the first half of  
the present year is remarkable. There  
the failures have largely increased,  
wages have been reduced in many in-  
stances twenty per cent., and in other  
cases more hours of work have been re-  
established; food has advanced, the  
foreign trade has decreased, and the  
times have been decidedly hard. With  
us, on the other hand, the first half of  
the year has been noticeable for a gen-  
eral improvement in business and prices  
and a decrease of failures. So intimate  
are our connections with Great Britain  
that our interests are in a great measure  
mutual, and it is to be hoped that the  
mother country will soon revive from  
her present depressed condition, for,  
notwithstanding all the talk concerning  
the decay of England's greatness, it is  
for our interest that she should con-  
tinue not only a great manufacturing  
nation, but our best customer, as she is  
at present, so that any revival of her  
prosperity can but react favorably upon  
our own.

General Francis A. Walker, superin-  
tendent of the census, reports to the  
secretary of the interior that special in-  
vestigations have been instituted into  
the numbers and condition of the deaf  
and dumb, the blind, insane and idiotic,  
the paupers and the criminals, with re-  
ference to the institutions established for  
their confinement, relief or restora-  
tion; into the social, industrial and san-  
itary condition of cities; into the min-  
ing operations of the country; into the  
fishing industries and fishing popula-  
tions; into the character and extent of  
the power and machinery employed in  
manufactures; into certain branches of  
manufactures, such as cotton, wool,  
iron, glass, and the lumber and quarry-  
ing industries; and the forest wealth of  
the United States.

Mr. Alexander, of Glencoe, Missouri,  
who wrote an essay to prove that Homer  
never existed, had an ox converted into  
hash by a train on the Kansas Pacific.

Unable to get any compensation, he set  
himself to watching, and soon had a  
record of thirty-seven violations of the  
rule requiring locomotives to whistle on  
crossing a road. Thirty-seven injunc-  
tions were issued against the company  
and as many judgments of \$20 each ob-  
tained. Half of the penalty going to the  
informers, Mr. Alexander was naturally  
well pleased at the price he got for his  
ox.

The judge decided that the suits  
could have all been embraced in a single  
suit, and that the gentleman was liable  
for the costs in all but one of them.  
These amounted to \$360, leaving him  
\$10 profit. The ox was worth \$50; his  
time watching the trains, \$10; his ser-  
vices in the court, \$100; leaving him  
out of pocket, \$150.

Charles Cartwright, who recently died  
in Chorlton workhouse, England, had  
run through two fortunes, one of \$200,  
000 and one of \$400,000. He was an  
educated man of refined tastes, had no  
vulgar vices, did not go in for style, and  
kept no expensive establishment. He  
simply couldn't refrain from spending  
money when he had it. His friends  
tried every method to help him keep his  
money, and again and again paid his  
debts after he had



FOR T

A We

On String pra  
Lexington, in L  
at the residence  
Mr. R. Q. Simp  
and Miss Jos  
fortunate bride  
maxim that the  
cious goods are  
parcels. This  
twenty-two year  
thirty-eight pou  
two inches, and  
child's shoe. B  
accomplished, y  
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toises, lizards, etc.,  
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effect of a coat with  
handsome garment.  
The skirt is folded i  
the waist line in the  
with large buttons,  
to nearly the bottom  
This is a good style  
suits.

A Parisian author  
bonnet question: La  
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silk or velvet and a  
feather, are suitable  
ladies, and also the  
slight and elegant fi  
hats or bonnets are  
heads and stout figu  
brim are still mor  
above to any but very  
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A belt and sash of  
point d'esprit lace is  
now fashionable for p  
else for light muslin  
dresses. The wide t  
cardinal, or old gold  
with point d'esprit  
ends and loops are for  
of satin ribbon, each  
with insertion of poin  
each row, and plaiting  
the ends.

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tied tightly round, t  
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have no finish at all, m  
other bracelets worn v  
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News and Notes fo  
There are three lady  
ticing their profession in  
Young ladies in Eng  
to canoes for amusem  
is very popular.

It takes a whole legis  
a man's name. A won  
hers by the act of singi

The dowry of the new  
has been paid into the m  
Vienna. The sum is \$4.

The women of Rome  
ions like white wax, w  
lovely by gaslight, but u  
ing by day.

German toys are made  
and papier mache. Amer  
into competition by maki  
of tin.

A pretty young bride  
recently wore her great  
wedding-dress of white  
with age, and a veil of th  
silk lace, which had been  
mother's bride veil.

## THE STANDARD

is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

### Advertising Terms

Length	Per Line	Per Column	Per Page	Per Week
1 inch	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$10.00
2 inches	2.00	3.00	4.00	20.00
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4 inches	4.00	6.00	8.00	40.00
5 inches	5.00	7.50	10.00	50.00

Local notices 10 cents a line, no charge less than 10 cents.

Advertising by the year as may be agreed upon. Bills payable quarterly.

### New Rotary Power Job Press.

We have added to the Standard Office an Alden New rotary power job press, and having tested its merits, pronounce it a No. 1 machine, capable of throwing off upwards of a thousand sheets an hour. With an addition of fancy type, we are prepared to execute with neatness and despatch, orders for blanks, bill heads, envelopes, cards and other printing, and solicit a share of public patronage.

Visitors to St. Andrews and travellers generally, will be pleased to know that Mr. Angus, having opened the building formerly called the "International," on Water Street, opposite the Manchester House. The hotel has been newly painted and papered, and a large hall erected, which affords increased accommodation. As usual, this house is supplied with the best from Montreal and United States markets. The popular character of JENNISON'S Hotel will be maintained; and the genial disposition of its proprietor, will render his house as deserving of patronage as heretofore. As he spares neither pains nor expense to accommodate his guests. my21-ly.

### St. Marks Lodge, No. 5.

J. F. COVAY, W. M.  
Geo. F. STICKNEY, Secretary.  
Meets first Thursday in each month.

### ST. ANDREWS LITERARY CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

W. D. FOSTER, President.  
Geo. N. GARDNER, Vice-pres.  
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J. M. HANSON, Treasurer.  
Committee.—R. Stevenson, J. Mowatt, R. B. Hanson, M. J. C. Andrews, W. D. Hart, Wm. Morrison.

### A TERRIBLE RECORD.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 9.—The Cape Ann Advertiser of Friday morning will contain a three-column article giving the names of the men lost during the past year. The record is a most fearful one, so far as loss of life is concerned, and is entirely unprecedented in the history of the industry. Scarcely a week during the year but has witnessed some loss of life or property in the fisheries. Thirteen vessels went down, 143 men were drowned, 56 women were widowed and 150 children made fatherless by the single February gale. So overwhelming a calamity could not fail to awake a generous sympathy, and \$28,274.72 was contributed to feed, clothe and shelter the helpless survivors of the lost mariners. The February gale, however, furnished but a part of the direful history of the Gloucester fisheries of 1879. In all, thirty vessels, aggregating 1,926 tons, comprising over a tenth part of the fishing tonnage of the port, valued at \$118,789 all of which were insured on the mutual system, for \$5,185, failed to return a dime, and 240 lives have been lost, leaving 88 widows and 219 fatherless children.

### Presidential Candidates.

The American papers are devoting much space to the discussion of the merits and qualifications of the various eligible candidates for the next Presidential contest. The recent elections have had the whole-some effect of burying out of reach a number of chronic candidates. Therman, having fostered the "Ohio idea"—the Greenback doctrine in finances—is wrecked with his party. Tilden, with an adverse election in New York, has gone down into the sea of oblivion with his "barrels." So much for the two most prominent men in the Democratic camp. Of the Republican candidates, Blain and Conkling, as Ophelia says in Uncle Tom's Cabin, are "too shiftless." Blain could not carry little Maine, it is out of the question to put the whole Union in his back. Between George William Curtis with his mighty pen and Mrs. Kate Sprague with her indiscretions, Conkling has been overshadowed. Of the available men left the most favored are General Grant and John Sherman on the Republican, and Senator Bayard and Thomas A. Hendricks on the Democratic side. A prominent Southern, Col. E. S. Kaitt, of South Carolina, suggests a fusion ticket with General Grant for President and Senator Bayard for Vice-President. But there will be all sorts of negotiations between now and next fall, when the most exciting presidential contest in the history of the country will take place.

Joseph Donald, Esq., and his wife, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on the evening of the 10th inst. by a family gathering. There were present, sons, daughters, with about twenty grand children, and one great grand child. We congratulate our old friends on the happy union, and wish them years of comfort and pleasure.

An attempt on the life of the Viceroy of India, was made on his arrival at Calcutta, on the evening of the 12th inst. He was twice fired at but was not injured. The assassin was caught.

## The St. Andrews Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, DECEMBER 17, 1879.

### St. Andrew's Harbor.

The St. Croix Courier of the 11th inst., has a truthful and able article on the Harbor of St. Andrews, in reply to some newspaper which called in question the accuracy of a statement which appeared in the Courier to the effect that the town of St. Andrews has two deep water harbors, and that these harbors are open all the year round. It was scarcely worth the Courier's notice, to refer to such a willful misrepresentation; as its character for veracity has never been questioned by respectable men of any phase of politics. Why did not the paper referred to, contradict the statement set forth in the STANDARD on the 19th of March last, when we gave a lengthy description of the Harbor—its depth of water, anchorage ground, capacity of its two entrances from the Bay of Fundy, being sheltered from the sea, open at all seasons, and St. Andrews' claims for being a winter port for the railway traffic of the Dominion. Does the paper printed in another part of the Province imagine that it can wipe out the great and important natural advantages of the harbor and port of St. Andrews? It will prove a fruitless task; more than that, it will be untruthful, as some of the oldest and most successful shipmasters and pilots, admit the facts as stated by us, as well as those of our respected contemporary the Courier. Does this attempt to belittle St. Andrews, and its splendid harbor, arise from jealousy, or some other unworthy motive. Perhaps the writer fears, that the terminus of what is commonly called the Megantic Railway, will be at St. Andrews; if so, his fears are well grounded, as that matter has been settled some time ago; and he might as well try to stop the tide from flowing, as to injure the harbor of St. Andrews by misrepresentation or to attempt to change the terminus of the Atlantic & North West Railway.

Such opposition goes to prove, the real advantages of this Port, as a winter terminus, possessing a splendid harbor, easy of access, and adapted by nature for a commercial port.

ABOLITION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—As the time for opening the next Session of the Legislature is fast approaching, the Government no doubt, are preparing such measures as are to be introduced for Legislative action, among them it is probable will be one for abolition of the Legislative Council. It is not unlikely, that the Committee appointed at the last Session, will make a report, and that members of the Council, looking to their salaries, rather than the interests of the Province, will leave no stone unturned to prevent so desirable a consummation—and do away with so useless and needless an expenditure, in a Province so largely in debt, and which requires every available dollar for roads, bridges, and other necessary public works. The time is opportune—retrenchment is the order of the day, as we said at a week's ago, when such a measure is for the benefit of the country, the sooner it is effected, the better. When a larger and much wealthier province such as Ontario, conducts its legislative business without the aid of such a "mossy body," surely New Brunswick may do so. A contemporary said, "the Legislative Council was like the fifth wheel to a coach, more for ornament than use." If this is true, the Province can well afford to dispense with such an ornament, as it costs more than it is worth. The majority of the seats are held as political rewards; and the handsome salaries have wiped out the obligation. We are pleased to notice the subject is being discussed in the Press, and if not carried, let the question be submitted to the people at the polls, and it would be carried by an overpowering majority.

The Minister of Finance concluded his visit to the St. John manufacturing, and from the reports of his examination published in the daily papers, it was in a measure satisfactory to him. Several of these factories were in operation for some years, and had employed a larger number of hands, but the long continued derangement of business, necessitated a reduction of their employees; the prospects of improvement in the near future, has given an impetus to trade, and a greater number of men will be employed. This however is not attributable to the National Policy, but a result of the return of good times. It may be, that the new manufacturing enterprises about to be established, have been commenced under theegis of Protection we admit it is an evidence of faith, as well as of progress, and a hopeful sign, when

the Province is to have a Sugar refinery for which \$100,000 has been subscribed; a brass and rolling mill, lock factory, and knitting factory—the manufacturing of iron nuts, and the enlargement of Messrs. E. & S. Cotton mill. We view these matters from an independent stand point, without regard to any political party. Our desire is, to record the progress of the Province—casting "politics to the dogs." A genuine "boom"—that does not cost the people too much is, what every one would like.

Mr. Hanson has added to his boot and shoe factory, a superior American Sewing Machine, in order to meet the large demand upon his business. Notwithstanding the forced sales of bankrupt Canadian shoe factories, at prices below their value; he is disposing of all he can manufacture, at reasonable prices; and were it not for the high duty on Canadian manufacture in the States, he could under sell the Americans in their own markets. This would be a "boom" of prosperity.

FAT PIGS.—At various times, we have mentioned, that fine pork has been slaughtered in this place, from stock raised in the town. Last year Mr. Billings killed some excellent pigs of his own raising, five of them weighed when dressed 1999 lbs. Mr. Morrison, proprietor of the hotel of that name, has two fine pigs, a Berkshire and Chester white, for which he has been offered a higher price than fresh pork is being sold for, but he generally raises the pork required for his hotel, he will sell but one, of twelve months old, which butchers say will weigh when ready for packing 400 lbs., the other about 470 lbs. The cost of feeding, however, according to his method, is said to be much greater than the common system, but his pigs show it by their size and solid fat, and he usually selects the best breeds. He also has some fine ducks, some of them weigh as much as the best geese. One of his rules is, to have the best of everything.

SUGAR REFINERY.—As this department of business, seems to be advancing the disease, at the risk of being a little in advance of the times, we know of no reason why St. Andrews should be behind other places in this business, were legitimate speculation now popular, there need be no difficulty, as money could be had without going out of the County, and with the prospect of having a Megantic terminus, the people should be up and doing.

SCRAP IRON BUSINESS.—This trade is a more important one than is generally known, and is profitable to both vendor and purchaser. Formerly there was great waste of this useful article, but latterly it is used for commercial and manufacturing purposes. We are led to these observations from the fact of an enterprising American merchant, having purchased largely in this vicinity, paying remunerative prices for the various descriptions. It is unfortunate however that the U. S. tariff injuriously affects this trade, as well as others, and retards rather than encourages enterprise in manufactures, the duty on the old iron being \$1 a ton, which consequently reduces the price in the Provincial markets, to some extent limits the purchase of large quantities by the Americans, and is therefore injurious to the seller. It proves, if proof were required, that a high tariff lessens the trade of any country, and furnishes another argument in favor of reciprocity of trade. It appears that with men generally, it is party, before the interests of country.

DEATH OF A. P. MCKENZIE, Esq.—Another old friend of our youthful days has gone to his rest, Abner P. McKenzie, J. P., Clerk of the Peace, and Collector of Customs at Sherbrook, Nova Scotia, died on the 25th Nov., in the 69th year of his age. Mr. McKenzie was a native of Nova Scotia, and came here on a visit to his uncle, Mr. David Polleys; he afterwards removed to Oak Bay, and taught school. Many years ago he returned to his native Province, where he married, and held the above named offices, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity and ability, agreeable manners, and prompt discharge of his duties. His many friends in this County, sympathize with Mrs. McKenzie and family in their affliction.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND are we are pleased to notice becoming settled to some extent. The Sligo prisoners are not further to be proceeded against. Killen has been let out on bail.

The weather continues variable, sunshine, and snow. Up to Sunday last it was unusually fine, in the evening it commenced snowing, and towards Monday morning a slight shower fell; and now the merry jingle of the sleigh bells may be heard. The travelling is represented as good; for some time previous it was very rough owing to the frozen roads.

The general President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in New York, died the 12th inst.

To Subscribers.—We have sent out bills to subscribers, and as we cannot afford to send a collector we hope they will be prompt in payment. It is now near the close of the year, and as some satisfactory payment must be made, we will not repeat the request. Our desire is to commence the new year with all accounts closed. To those who have paid, we tender our thanks.

### Local and other Matters.

MILITIA.—The Minister of Militia has ordered that, three schools for military instruction of Officers of Infantry, be opened, on the 7th of January, 1880, one at Toronto, one at Montreal, and one at St. John, N. B., to be maintained ten months, provided candidates come forward. This is done for officers "provisionally" appointed to companies, to obtain certificates of qualification, required by Sec. 65 of the Regulations.

Our thanks are due to T. T. Odell, Esq., at present in the U. S. markets, for late American newspapers.

SERGT. HAWWELL of the St. John Police force, was on a visit to his relative Mr. Thomas Hipwell, here last week. Sergt. Hipwell is looking well, and his official reserve is as marked when off duty as when on. He is one of the City's best officials.

The Government order for closing the Western Counties' Railway on the 15th January next, is a great disappointment to the people of Yarmouth and vicinity.

The Rev. Robert J. Cameron, formerly minister of St. Andrews Church, St. John, died in Buratland, Fifeshire, on the 15th inst., leaving a wife and two children.

UPSET.—On the evening of the 15th inst., while a young man and two ladies belonging to Chatham, were driving homeward their horse suddenly turned out of the road—throwing them out of the sleigh, into a deep gutter near the residence of Hon. B. R. Stevenson. Fortunately they were not injured, beyond a slight bruise on one of the young ladies' hands.

Another accident occurred on Saturday last while Miss Rigby accompanied by a daughter of Mr. John Wren, was driving to town, the hook which secured the tug to the white tree gave way, causing the white tree to strike the horse, and it made a sudden start, throwing the young girls out on the frozen road. Miss Rigby was only slightly hurt, but Mr. Wren's daughter received a severe cut upon the head. She was taken to the house of Mr. James Dougherty, near which the accident happened, and the wound sewed up by Dr. Wade. The unfortunate girl was removed to her home Bay Side, Saturday evening.

We regret to learn that Mr. Robert Peacock was seriously injured in his boat, on Saturday last; the oar slipped out of the ropehook, and he fell backward on the ballast injuring his side. He is under medical treatment by Dr. Gove.

The Dinner of the St. George and Peninsula Agricultural Society on the 9th inst., was, we are informed, a very agreeable affair, and passed off well.

The New Hotel (the Argyle) has been finished this week from first and third flat. Now for furnishing and occupation; we have not heard of any one applying to rent it.

THE FINANCE MINISTER arrived at St. John on the 11th inst. During the afternoon he visited the manufacturing, of which, a lengthy description is given in the city papers. On Saturday he went to St. Stephen to visit Mr. Chipman [Mrs. Tilley's father] who has been ill for some time; and was to leave on Monday for Fredericton, and return to St. John on Tuesday, where he would remain until Thursday evening, when he will return to Ottawa.

It has been rashly assumed that the action of Father Scully, a hot-headed priest, in refusing to give the sacraments to a father who persisted in sending his children to the public schools, in preference to the Catholic parochial schools, was the action of the whole Church. It has been asserted that in this action of his he had the approval of his Bishop, and that an appeal to Archbishop Williams, of Boston, had resulted in a decision in his favor. The facts are that Father Scully exceeded his authority, acted without the knowledge or approval of his superiors, contrary to the convictions of his peers, and has had his acts reversed with a sharp reprimand.

It appears from the official statement of the utterances of Archbishop Williams at the recent meeting of Catholic clergy in Boston, that wherever it is practicable, parochial schools should be established, and that pastors should exert themselves to make them equal in every respect to public schools. It is considered practicable to

establish such schools when ever the cost of maintaining them would not impose too grievous a burden on the parents, or create any serious financial embarrassments.

This is an explicit declaration as can well be made. If Catholics, over whom the authority of this Archbishop extends, choose to send their children to the public schools, they are not to be excommunicated or denied any of the privileges of the Church as a means of coercion. If on the other hand, they choose to send their children to the parochial school, they have as good a right to do so as any Protestant father has to send his children to a private school, provided they pay out of their own means the expenses of such parochial school. If the Catholic clergy all over the land carry out the Archbishop's views, there need be no cause for complaint on the part of either Catholic or Protestant. But will they do it?

The bill for the abolition of Cuban slavery was read in the Senate at Madrid, Friday.

Gen. Jefferson C. Davis died at Chicago last week.

Meetings have been held recently in Chicago and other Western cities to express sympathy for the tenant farmers of Ireland.

Mr. Odell, returned home by train last evening.

A shocking accident took place on the Miramichi river on Saturday last. Two young ladies Miss Williston and Miss Watt, were skating in company with Mr. McCully, the three broke through the ice, and the young ladies were drowned. Mr. McCully was saved in an exhausted state.

### Feeding Cattle.

The principles on which cattle-feeding should be conducted, to extract the greatest possible results both as regards meat and manure from the materials used, have been very little understood until lately.

The practice has been, too frequently, to give turnips or mangolds, hay or straw, cake or linseed, corn or oats, just as the one or the other came handiest.

Thanks, however, to the labours of our friends the analytical chemists of Europe there will be, for the future, no excuse for empirical work, as the process of fattening is now thoroughly worked out, and the value and office of the different constituents of the food, generally given, thoroughly understood.

It is clear that the successful feeding of animals must depend upon two things; first, what food is administered to them, and, secondly, in what state that food is when they receive it. To judge wisely upon those two points, we must study the chemical composition of the materials, the functions of the digestive organs, and the way in which those organs are affected by the various states in which they find the substances on which they are required to act.

Now, by various experiments, made on a large scale but most carefully conducted, it has been shown that the proper proportion of fat and heat-givers to flesh-formers should be, in a perfect food mixture, as 3½ to 1.

EXPERIMENT No. 1.—An ox, live weight 1400 lbs., taken up from grass—food, 8 lbs. crushed linseed cake—13 lbs. cut clover hay, and 47 lbs. of turnips. Increase of weight, 20 lbs. per week, or nearly 3 lbs. a day; equal to 400 lbs. during an average fattening time of 20 weeks—a pretty fair and profitable business.

Now, modern agricultural chemists have divided the constituents of food in a different and a simpler manner to that of their predecessors, inasmuch as the separation of the flesh-forming from the fat-forming and heat-giving matters is much more easily understood, by the man of average reading than the protein compounds, &c. of the past.

The flesh-forming ingredients have only one function to perform—the laying on of muscle or lean meat; but the fat-formers have a double duty—after having furnished warmth to the body they expend the remainder of their wealth in laying on fat. So we must be thoroughly satisfied that, with this moderate amount of food, but, locks of fair quality will put on flesh, fat, &c. at the rate of 20 lbs. per week.

Now in what form should this food be given to fulfill our desire to allow the digestion to do its work with the greatest ease to itself? Let Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert answer the question.

They took, at Woburn (1), 6 Herefords and 5 Devons for one experiment, and 7 Herefords and 5 Devons for another experiment. The first lot were fed, after being carefully weighed, on crushed oil cake, cut clover hay, and swedes. The second had, like the first, clover hay and

swedes, but, instead of two parts of linseed meal, a third part of linseed meal, and one part of linseed meal.

The result was, that the first lot gained 20 lbs. per week, and the second lot gained 10 lbs. per week.

Prepared food must be heat, which must be lent-givers. The p. enough—hold the line you may expect to be plenty of water, and with the other meal. Sheep will consume stance to every 100 week, and yield 1 pa of dry substance con. This feed liberally chiefly of grain, will per 100 lbs. give w should yield 1 lb. of lbs. of dry substance much as 5 or 6 parts flesh-formers the ani but. If the proporti the carcass will be fat.

The Public School Christmas holidays.

At San Francisco, W. J. Smith, MILLVILL, N. B., to Dr. James Lawes, Esq., on the 3rd inst., by eldron D. D. Mr. Thom N. B. to Mary Jane Patrick.

At his residence St. Andrews, Alexander Stevenson, Esq., deceased was Scotland, and emigr 1812; and was in to a resident of Charlotte on the 15th inst Elliot, aged 32 years. At the Arms House O'Neill, aged 77 year

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Feelings have been held recently in Canada and other Western cities to express sympathy for the tenant farmers of Ireland.

Mr. Odell, returned home by train last night.

A shocking accident took place on the Miramichi river on Saturday last. Two young ladies, Miss William and Miss Watt, were skating in company with Mr. McCully, the three broke through the ice, and the young ladies were drowned. Mr. McCully was saved in an exhausted state.

**Feeding Cattle.**

The principles on which cattle-feeding should be conducted, to extract the greatest possible results both as regards meat and manure from the materials used, have not been very little understood until lately.

The practice has been, too frequently, to give turnips or mangolds, hay or straw, or linseed, corn or oats, just as the owner or the owner's handiest.

Thanks, however, to the labors of our friends the analytical chemists of Europe, we are now able to see, for the future, no excuse for empirical work, as the process of fattening is now thoroughly worked out, and the value and office of the different constituents of the food, generally given, thoroughly understood.

It is clear that the successful feeding of cattle must depend upon two things; first, what food is administered to them, and, secondly, in what state that food is when they receive it. To judge wisely upon those two points, we must study the chemical composition of the materials, the functions of the digestive organs, and the way in which those organs are affected by the various states in which they find the substances on which they are required to act.

Now, by various experiments, made on a large scale but most carefully conducted, it has been shown that the proper proportion of fat and heat-givers to flesh-formers should be, in a perfect food mixture, as 3 1/2 to 1.

**EXPERIMENT NO. 1.**—An ox, live weight 1400 lbs., taken up from grass—Fodder, 8 lbs. crushed linseed cake—13 lbs. cut clover hay, and 47 lbs. of turnips. Increase of weight, 20 lbs. per week, or nearly 3 lbs. a day; equal to 400 lbs. during an average fattening time of 20 weeks—a pretty fair and profitable business.

Now, modern agricultural chemists have divided the constituents of food in a different and a simpler manner to that of their predecessors, inasmuch as the separation of the flesh-forming from the fat-forming and heat-giving matters is much more easily understood, by the man of average reading than the protein compounds, &c. of the past.

The flesh-forming ingredients have only one function to perform—the laying on of muscle or lean meat; but the fat-formers have a double duty—after having furnished warmth to the body they expend the remainder of their wealth in laying on fat.

So we must be thoroughly satisfied that, with this moderate amount of food, but, looks of fair quality will put on flesh, fat, &c. at the rate of 20 lbs. per week.

Now in what form should this food be given to fulfill our desire to allow the digestion to do its work with the greatest ease to itself? Let Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert answer the question.

They took, at Woburn (1), 6 Herefords and 5 Devons for one experiment, and 7 Herefords and 5 Devons for another experiment. The first lot were fed, after being carefully weighed, on crushed oil cake, cut clover hay, and swedes. The second lot, like the first, on crushed oil

swedes, but, instead of oil-cake, a cooked mixture of two parts of barley meal, two parts of linseed meal, and part bean meal. The result was that the lot which had the food did much better than the other. A result very much to be expected by one who remembers, as I do, the so-called papers of Messrs. Wagners, Thompson, & Marshall, some 20 years ago, the superiority of cooked linseed and bean meals, to any form of oil-cake. It will be evident at a glance that the prepared food must save the animal heat, and therefore save some amount of animal heat, which must tend to economize the heat-givers. The preparation is simple, enough—boil the linseed (crushed, or if not you may expect to lose quite one half) in plenty of water, and mix, on any floor, with the other meal and cut straw or hay. Sheep will consume 15 lbs. of dry substance to every 100 lbs. of live weight per week, and yield 1 part increase for 9 parts of dry substance consumed.

Pigs feed liberally on food consisting chiefly of grain, will eat 26 lbs. to 30 lbs. per 100 lbs. live weight per week, and should yield 1 lb. of increase to 4 lbs. or 5 lbs. of dry substance consumed. With as much as 5 or 6 parts of heat-givers to 1 of flesh-formers the animals will become very fat. If the proportion is less than 5 to 1 the carcass will be more fleshy and less fat.

The Public Schools will close for the Christmas holidays, on Tuesday next.

**DECEASED.**

At San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 28, by the Rev. W. J. Smith, Melville E. Smith, of Saint Andrews, N. B., in infancy, eldest daughter of James L. Smith, Esq. of Richmond, Kentucky.

On the 30th inst., by the Rev. Canon Ketchum D. D., Mr. Thomas Townsend of Chignecto, N. B., to Mary Jane Gamble, of Parish of St. Patrick.

**DECEASED.**

At his residence St. Stephen, on Sunday 14th inst., Alexander Stevenson, in the 76th year of his age; deceased was a native of Renfrewshire, Scotland, and emigrated to St. Andrews in 1819; and was up to the time of his death, a resident of Charlotte County.

On the 15th inst., Ellen, wife of Robert Elliot, aged 32 years.

At the Almshouse, on the 14th inst., Frank O'Neill, aged 77 years.

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When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this Receipt free, with full particulars, showing that every one can be his own physician, and prepare his own medicine, only asking the merchant to send two green stamps to pay expenses. This Herb also cures night-sweats, coughs at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold up in twenty-four hours.

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To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. ISMAN, Station D, New York City. Feb 12.

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**NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILROAD.**

1879. WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1880.

On and after Monday, December 1st, Trains will run as follows:

**Trains North.**

Express Trains leave St. Stephen daily at 9.30 a.m. and St. Andrews every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 8.30 a.m. for Woodstock and Houlton.

**Trains South.**

Leave Woodstock daily at 8.10 a.m. and Houlton daily at 8.20 a.m. daily for St. Stephen and for St. Andrews every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

**Connections.**

These Trains make close connection at McAdam Junction with Trains East for Fredericton and St. John; and at Vanocboro with Trains West for Bagby, Portland and Boston; and at Woodstock with the New Brunswick Railway for Fort Fairfield, Carleton Place, Grand Falls and Edmundston, and at St. Stephen and St. Andrews with International Steamship Co's. Boats, which leave Tuesday and Friday for St. John, and Monday and Thursday for Portland and Boston.

**HENRY OSBURN,** Manager.

St. Stephen, N. B., Dec. 1, 1879.

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april 21.

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ON Friday last, 10th inst., between the Presbyterian Church and Rev. Mr. Harrison's. The owner's name is written on the inside. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the STANDARD OFFICE.

St. Andrews, Oct. 13, 1879.

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