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The St. Andrews Standard.

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Clover Song.
"Wake!" said the sun, looking out at the world;
And the mist from the meadows broke,
And blossoms and leaves felt a thrill of life,
And from sleep at his summons woke.
Dewy wild roses looked everywhere,
At the clouds, and the birds, and the trees;
Daisies went waving all ways, glad things!
And buttercups baked at their ease.
All the fields over,
Naught but the clover
Turned to her lover—
True little clover leaves, straight to the sun.
Higher and higher he climbed the sky,
Drinking the roses' dew—
Sweet, frail roses! they drooped, then fell,
And faded were all things that grew.
But the calm little clover leaves turned and
turned,
With the great sun keeping pace;
And now each one in the fervid noon,
Lifted its trusting face.
All the fields over,
Only the clover
Followed her lover—
True little clover looked straight at the sun.
Slowly, slowly, the sun went down
Over the hills so sweet;
Slowly followed the clover leaves,
Even his face to meet.
Down through the wailing gold and red
As at last he sinks from sight,
Softly they drop their faces low,
In loving, mute, good-night.
All the fields over,
Sleeps little clover,
Missing her lover—
True little clover, to wake for the sun.
—Wide Awake.

A RIDE FOR LIFE.

It was a beautiful midsummer afternoon. The sun was shining brightly upon one of the large plains of Texas, dotted here and there by settlers' houses, and the glittering waters of the Rio Grande.
Riding up the dusty brown road at a slow pace was an army officer. He rode a large sorrel thoroughbred, which seemed ever impatient to move more rapidly onward.
The rider was a young man, with a handsome sun-browned face. He had bright gray eyes, a light mustache hid his well-cut lips, and a wealth of dark brown curly hair clustered around his head.
As he was passing a wayside house, the owner came out and hailed him:
"Colonel, hold a minute."
The young officer turned his horse, and rode up to the man.
"Colonel," said the man, "that Mexican band of thieves crossed the river this morning, and they mean to be up to mischief."
"Yes," said the colonel, "those Mexican raiders are the plague of the country. Have you seen the rascals?"
"Yes; I met them this morning, when they crossed the river, and they told me they intended to kill the Thomson family before they go back; so I concluded to tell you. I thought you might warn Thomson to get out of the way."
"Why, what have they against Thomson?"
"Oh, you know Thomson chased two of them away when they were trying to steal his horses. They have boasted that they intend to kill every man, woman and child in the family."
"When do they intend to do it?"
"As they come back. They have gone down in the valley; but, from what they said, I think they will be back in two hours or so."
"As soon as that," said the colonel; "then I will not have time to ride to camp for troops."
"No; and they may be back in an hour; no telling."
"Well, if they may be back so soon, I'd better be going if I wish to save the family. Good-day."
"Good-day," said the man, as the colonel's horse bounded at a rapid pace up the road.
Thomson's house was about a mile and a half distant. Reaching it, the colonel rode hastily up to the door and knocked.
"Hello, Colonel Charlie," said the good-hearted farmer, "come in and have a drink of milk, and cool yourself. It is a mighty hot day."
"No, I thank you; that band of Mexican outlaws have crossed the river again, and—"
"Are they?" exclaimed the settler, wiping the sweat from his brow.
"Yes, and they have threatened to murder you and your family."
"And I have no mercy to expect from them. That thief I hurt for attempting to steal one of my horses was one of their gang, and I suppose they are thirsting for revenge."
"Yes, Thomson," said the colonel, "the best thing for you to do is to leave here as soon as possible, and go to camp."
The settler hastened away to alarm those within.
The family consisted of Thomson,

wife, brother and two children—a boy and girl. The boy was about a dozen years of age, and the girl was six.
After quickly hitching a pair of horses to the wagon, it was soon loaded, the colonel working as industriously as any. The children were put in it, and Thomson's brother-in-law drove away, leaving the rest to fill the remaining wagon.
The man had driven but a short distance, when the little girl began to cry for her doll.
"Oh, never mind your doll, I'll buy you another," said her uncle.
"Oh, please let me go back and get my doll," cried the child. "I'll go straight to mamma."
She cried and begged so hard, that at last her uncle put her out and told her to hurry straight to her mother.
Going back she entered the house unobserved, and sitting down on the floor soon fell asleep.
It was some time after the wagon had started that the other one was ready. They therefore had traveled nearly two miles before overtaking it. Then the mother, putting her head out of the wagon, called to her boy:
"Where is your sister?"
"She is with you," said the boy.
"Isn't she with you?" cried Mrs. Thomson to her brother.
"No; she is in your wagon."
"Oh, heaven!" cried the mother, "my child is left behind."
For a moment all were silent, gazing in each other's faces, till Thomson said: "I fear I could not get back before the bandits would be there. That dust in the distance, I suppose, is caused by the band. Perhaps they may not injure the child."
"But," cried the mother, frantically, "they have sworn to kill every man, woman and child in the house. If they should spare her, they would carry her off into slavery, which would be even worse. Oh, my child, my child!"
"I know not what to do," exclaimed the bewildered father.
"There is but one thing that can be done," said the young officer. "I'll ride back, and rescue her if it be in my power."
"God bless you, colonel, God bless you! May heaven reward you!" exclaimed the mother, her eyes filling with tears as she saw the noble young fellow turn his horse and gallop down the road.
The colonel galloped on till he reached the settler's house. Then riding around to the back he leaped in through the open window. There lay the child upon the floor asleep, grasping her doll.
"Oh, Colonel Charlie, where's my mamma?" cried the child when he awakened her.
"Your mother has gone away; but I have come to take you to her. Now, come to the window, and I will lift you on the horse. Be quick!"
Lifting her up before him, he clasped her firmly about the waist, and turning his horse's head, plunged up the road.
He could plainly distinguish the bandits now as they were moving toward the house.
He had ridden about half a mile when the Mexican band caught sight of him. Didn't expect to be a corporal for a year yet. Lucky shot, that, you bet!"
In a few moments more the colonel plunged into camp amid a wild yell of cheers and a discharge from the battery, which rolled over the plains and across the river into Mexico, announcing that the colonel had won the race.—Potter's Monthly.

A Laughable Affair.

The following "fish story," which a good friend vouches for, is about equal to the old tale of the dolphin that carried the fiddle on his back. A while since, as a fleet of fishing-vessels were at anchor in one of the bays with which our New England coast abounds, their boats wandering from place to place in search of good fishing-ground, they encountered a large school of swordfish. The men on board one of the boats struck one of them with a harpoon; and as they drew him in he came, in his gyrations, full at the stern of the boat, running his sword, several feet long, into the scull-hole, at the same time disengaging the iron from his flesh. Quick as thought one of the fishermen seized the sword, and getting astride of it, held him firmly. Meantime the fish, by the action of its tail, used as a propeller, urged the boat forward at a good rate of speed until she reached the vessel to which she belonged, her head fortunately being in that direction when the attack was made. The novel scene was witnessed by the members of the fleet, who greeted the strange performance with cheers and shouts of laughter.
—American Monthly.

together; the colonel was gaining rapidly on them; but he had a much longer distance to ride.
The excitement among the soldiers in front of the tents grew intense as each moment brought them closer and closer. A deathlike silence fell upon the men as the critical moment drew near.
"He is lost," said one of the soldiers.
"Yes, it is all over with him," repeated another.
A tear stood in many an eye; for the colonel was a favorite with them all.
"Look! look," cried several of the men.
Yes, look! When the bandits were almost upon him, the horse suddenly gave a splendid burst of speed worthy of his blood. Was he running or flying? He was down to his work at last.
The next moment both parties leaped into the hollow that lay between them and the camp, and were lost to view.
Silently the soldiers watched the hollow of life and death, and eagerly, almost breathlessly, they watched the result.
The next moment the colonel came full in view from the hollow. A low cheer almost involuntarily burst from the men; but it soon subsided, for it was now the paramount moment. He was passing the Mexicans at about seventy yards. They raised their guns and fired.
Did he reel or fall? No; he was still firmly seated in the saddle.
A loud cheer broke from the soldiers, that rang far over the plains. The band gave chase; but rapidly he widened the distance between them.
"The colonel's safe," cried the men. But he was not.
He was rapidly approaching a growth of willows near a pool of water, when suddenly a mounted Mexican sprang from behind him armed with a revolver. It looked as if he had escaped one danger but to fall into another. He had no chance to defend himself. One arm was about the girl, with the other he had to grasp the bridle; and even if he could use it, he could not get at his revolver. If he laid the child on the ground, before he could defend himself and get her again the bandits would be upon him. So he concluded to press onward.
The villain rushed toward him, exclaiming as he raised the pistol and took aim:
"Al fin se canta la gloria" (Boast not till the victory is won).
At that moment there was a low report, scarcely audible for the distance, and the Mexican reeled in his saddle and fell to the earth.
The colonel looked ahead of him, and there, fully half a mile away, stood a tall Kentuckian grasping a rifle which he had just discharged.
The colonel pushed on, and as he passed the soldier, the latter said:
"I rather guessed I fetched him, colonel."
"Yes; it was a splendid shot. Go into camp. You will be corporal when you get there."
"A corporal," muttered the tall Kentuckian. "Mighty lucky shot, that. Didn't expect to be a corporal for a year yet. Lucky shot, that, you bet!"
In a few moments more the colonel plunged into camp amid a wild yell of cheers and a discharge from the battery, which rolled over the plains and across the river into Mexico, announcing that the colonel had won the race.—Potter's Monthly.

Dangers of Wall Street.
There isn't a better place in the United States to stay away from than Wall Street—with the exception, perhaps, of Memphis or New Orleans in a yellow fever season. I know five men who went there to try their luck about a year ago. One was a confidential clerk in a foreign house that operated largely in the street. He was in a good position to get "points," and the understanding was that the others should operate upon them, letting him in for a share of the profits in consideration of the information he should furnish. These five formed a little ring with a cash capital of about \$50,000. They hadn't the slightest doubt about doubling it in six months. They were to be on equal ground with the biggest operators so far as "points" were concerned, and no such word as fail could be found in the lexicon of their calculations. Where are they now? Well, the confidential clerk is in a lunatic asylum. One of the others is a street-car conductor at \$1.75 a day. A second is clerk in an insurance office at ten dollars a week. A third made his way West toward the Black hills, and has not since been heard from. The last of the party of five still hangs around the street, watching the indications, but unable to put up even five dollars in a bucket-shop. Their whole capital melted away in three months, and they were left without a dollar. Here is another case: A retired business man of my acquaintance considered himself too smart to be beaten at any game. He lived in fine style, kept horses and a carriage, and was well known in society. The Wall Street fever struck him and he began to speculate. He made out pretty well at the start, and that led him into larger operations. In less than six months from the day he put up his first \$10,000 margin, he was an insolvent debtor, with suits against him by the brokers, through whose hands all his money had passed! He now manages to scrape up a cheap living as an insurance agent, but he is hard pressed half his time for his board. This man has told me more than once that the affection of his wife is the only thing that has kept him from suicide. Scores of such warnings against tempting the goddess of the Stock Exchange might be given, but so long as her snarers are set, men will walk straight into them, with their eyes open, and the notes of wailing will be raised in vain.
—Casper's New York Letter.

Musical Beaches.
Most lovely of the beaches is that known as the "singing" or the "musical lands," at Manchester, Mass., said to be one of the finest of the few of its kind known in the world. Hugh Miller describes one which he visited in the bay of Laig, among the Hebrides, and he thought that the third only that had been discovered, one of the other two being in Arabia Petraea; but another is mentioned near Fort Mavor, in Georgia, and one among the mountains of Switzerland. A gentleman who is somewhat familiar with geology, and who has traveled over a large part of the Massachusetts coast, says that he has found small patches of the singing sand on several beaches, a bit at Rockport, at Dana's or "Grave's" beach, and on Plum island, off Newburyport. He describes the sound to some quality in the rocks of the beach, whose crystals, being disintegrated and transformed into the sand, give forth that peculiar ring. In the case of this Manchester beach, the sand farthest from "Eaglehead" is most susceptible, and when the sand is perfectly dry on the landward side, it gives forth a very melodious tone, not unlike the fine prolonged sound produced when glasses are struck together, it being especially distinct if the feet are drawn swiftly over it. It seems in some degree electrical, as the person who thus scrambles through it experiences a certain tinkling sensation in the soles of the feet.

Restoring a Nose.
Medical science works wonders in restoring lost limbs and features. It puts in glass eyes, new sets of teeth—even making the latter of paper—wooden legs and steel hands. But such substitutes do not quite replace the original member. Science does better with the nose. An Austrian officer, Lieutenant Prosser, while in barracks, had his nose cut off by a sabre. The piece cut off was taken up from the ground where it lay, cleaned with cold water, and re-applied, being secured in its place by means of sutures. A week after the injury a dry scab began to form, and extended, in the course of three days, over nearly the whole nose. Healing went on steadily, and in about four months careful examination was required to detect any trace of the injury. The nearer science comes to nature, the more successful and perfect is its working.

TIMELY TOPICS.
Michael Vincent, formerly famous in France and this country as the Iron Man, died lately in San Francisco. His strength was enormous, one of his feats being to lift 800 pounds from the floor to his shoulder; but he too often raised a glass of liquor from a bar to his mouth, and finally died of intemperance.
According to the Boston American Bicycling Journal, a party of twenty American velocipedists will, in July, take a 600-mile ride through England, the journey occupying twenty days and concluding at London. The cost to each member of the expedition will be \$120, including cabin passage both ways and hotel expenses in the old country.
George Wooly, of Prior's Lee, Shropshire, England, sent his wife to the public-house for some rum. The oven was full of bread, just baked, and during his absence he went to take out the loaves, when he found one of them cracked right across. "He knew immediately that something had happened to her, and on going to look for her, found her body lying in a pool of water."
The Glasgow bank directors sent up for eight months will be released on October 1st, precisely a year from the suspension of the bank. Their sentence was pronounced at 10 A. M. on a Saturday, and at 2 P. M. an enterprising publisher had put on the street a 270-page book, illustrated and neatly bound in paper, containing an account of the frauds, the prisoners and the trial, including the sentencing justice' speech verbatim.
Said Mr. James T. Fields, in his recent lecture on "Fiction," in the Brooklyn Athenaeum: "I recently paid a visit to Jesse Pomeroy, the boy who was sentenced to be hanged for killing three children, but whose sentence was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life. I asked him if he read much. He said that he did. 'What kind of books do you read?' said I. 'Mostly one kind,' he said—'mostly dime novels.' 'What is the best book that you have read?' I asked. 'Well, I like 'Buffalo Bill' best,' he replied. 'It was full of murders and pictures about murders.' 'Well,' I asked, 'how did you feel after reading such a book?' 'Oh,' said he, 'I felt as if I wanted to do the same.' 'I think,' added Mr. Fields, 'that the writers of such trash deserve to speak after the manner of Sir Thomas Browne, pendulous suffocation.'

The millers of Minnesota have been annoyed a good deal of late by wire in the wheat, caused by the use of wire-binding harvesting machinery. At one time the matter had become so troublesome that they thought seriously of advising the diocese of such machinery. But a way has been found out of the difficulty by the invention of a simple and exceedingly ingenious device consisting of four gangs of horseshoe magnets, four in one and five in the other, placed in a spot through which the wheat passes. Numerous pieces, from the size of a pin-head to an inch in length, were counted and mixed with a quantity of wheat, and being passed through the spout the exact number would be found on the magnets. The millers were highly pleased with the workings of the simple device, and it will be undoubtedly introduced into all the mills. A point of interest in this matter is the fact that this device is not a patent.

Food of the Nevada Indians.
The Indians of Nevada rely mainly for food on the pine cones, or nuts, that grow in great abundance in the pine forests. The trees are small, rarely exceeding fifteen feet in height when full grown, but in fruitful seasons yield enormous quantities of cones. These are dried and made into bread or roasted whole. The Indians go to the harvest in large parties, mounted on ponies, and make a pleasure excursion of the work. "Arrived at the central point where water and grass are found," says a correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, "the squaws with baskets, the men with poles, ascend the ridges of the laden trees, followed by the children; beating begins with a loud noise and chatter; the burrs fly right and left, lodging against stones and sage bushes; the squaws and children gather them with fine, natural gladness; smoke columns speedily mark the joyful scene of their labors as the roasting-fires are kindled, and at night, assembled in circles, garrulous as jays, the first grand nut-feast begins." Sufficient quantities are obtained in a few weeks to last all winter.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.
In-laid furniture—Bedsteads.
The man who keeps the pledge—T pawnbroker.
Tennyson loves English farm-life its most practical way.
Philadelphia claims a population 900,000 on the basis of her last director.
Seventy per cent. of the deaths New York last year occurred in the tenement houses.
Long Yow, an actor in the Bo Chinese theater, San Francisco, is paid at the rate of \$6,700 a year.
A farmer when whipping two of unruly boys was asked what he was doing. "Threshing wild oats," was reply.
"I say, my little son, where does the right hand road go?" "Don't know sir; 'taint been nowhere since we live here."
A British professor estimates the bees, to collect a pound of honey from red clover-heads, would have to make 2,500,000 visits.
A Michigan editor advertises his paper for sale, saying that he desires to many hundreds miles more between himself and his mother-in-law.
The United States has 179,204 miles of telegraph wire, Great Britain 108,000 miles, Russia 31,000, France 25,000, Canada 20,000, and Germany 19,000.
Among the names in the Philadelphia directory are Znachmit, Trigoyen, Krzowski, Yangiohel, Schwitgoon, Quickendingel, Pequinot and Oo schlegel.
Every applicant for a position upon Kentucky newspaper is first asked a question: "Will you solemnly promise you are engaged, to discover in cases a month?" If the answer is the negative, the young man is soon informed that he won't do.
The Russians have made a remarkable collection of sponges from the northern parts of the Caspian sea. In shape they resemble carpets, eggs, and spheres; color they are wonderfully brilliant ranging from pale yellow to bright red. They were found at a depth of two hundred and fifty feet.
To sleep the sun sinks slowly in the hills. And all the western story winter skies. A flashing fold of fluffing color falls. Fall fair enough for skies of Paradise.
Like some great dome of iridescent foam, Lit by a thousand lurid, flickering fires, Like nature's instrument of disaster, Like—like—ah! the poverty of language like, say, the pictures on a circus-wagon.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A teacher in one of the public schools was startled the other day at the answer she got from one bright little fellow. On the blackboard was the picture of an ostrich, and the teacher described great strength and power of endurance, closing by saying it was the only bird upon which a man could ride. "Now know another," spoke up a little child. "Well, what is it?" "A lark." "Is it suspiciously the teacher asked. 'He can you prove that, Johnny?' 'Ah, I know about it,' said the boy, 'is it mother every little while says to father's off on a lark, and when he comes home he looks as if he had rode away fast.'"
—Springfield Republican.

What the President's Cost.
A correspondent sends to the Boston Herald the following curious calculation: "I have been calculating the difference between the expense of supplying a President of the United States at the salaries they have received since the first inauguration of Washington with the sum of \$10,000 per year to the President during his life, the same to commence upon his inauguration. I have receiving no other pay for his services. The result is as follows: Salaries from 1789 to 1879, at \$25,000 per year, \$2,625,000; from 1879 to 1893, at \$30,000 per year, \$3,900,000; total \$6,525,000. The combined lives of all the Presidents to this date, dating from their first inauguration, amount to 280 years, and at \$10,000 per year it amounts to \$2,800,000. There being so little difference in the sums total, while for most of the time the salary has been but half what it now is, would it not be better for the country, financially and morally, to have for the Presidents also, if they each received \$10,000 per year during their lives, dating from their inauguration? The present expense to the government would be \$30,000 per year instead of \$25,000; and it is not probable that the two ex-Presidents living at one time should have, on an average, more than two ex-Presidents living at one time, and four would not increase the present expense. The object of the large salary was clearly for the purpose of enabling the outgoing President a respect and competence to retire upon, and to be driven to mental labor for his surviving. Would not the above plan be an improvement?"

The St. Andrews Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, MARCH 19, 1879.

THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH WEST RAILWAY (FORMERLY CALLED THE MECANTIC.)

In last week's issue we gave extracts of a letter from capitalists in England, to a gentleman here, making enquiries with reference to the progress of the proposed railway, terminating at St. Andrews, and who are prepared to furnish the means to complete the line, and also for Harbor improvements. "The news is not too good to be true" as supposed by some, but is a bona fide proposition. We have ascertained from reliable sources that all the pasturage required for their cattle trade, can be had in the immediate vicinity of the Town, and that facilities will be offered such as they require. They have been correctly informed that "St. Andrews presents many advantages for the shipment of live stock," and indeed any description of export, when suitable wharves are built and other necessary improvements made.

THE ROUTE, DISTANCES, ETC.

With reference to the route, distances, the portions of the line in operation, and to be built, we append the following derived from a reliable source. The whole distance from St. Andrews to Montreal, will be about 389 miles, made up as follows:

From St. Andrews to where the line would intersect the N. B. & C. Railway, (about 13 miles from the Town) is about 22 miles to Princeton; from thence to the crossing on the European & N. A. Railway at or near Passadumkeag is about 60 miles; from thence to a point on the Piscataquis Railway, 12 miles; from thence along said railway to Moose Head Lake about 47 miles; from Moose Head Lake to the Boundary line about 55 miles; from thence to Sherbrooke is 80 miles, all of which latter is completed and in operation with the exception of 14 miles near the Boundary line. From Sherbrooke to Montreal 109 miles—making in all a distance of 389 miles from St. Andrews to Montreal, 229 miles of which is now in operation, leaving but 160 miles to be completed. From Montreal to Ottawa via the North Shore or Occidental Railway it is 80 miles; from Ottawa to French River is computed to be 160 miles, which latter has been subsidized by the Dominion Government, and believed to be under its control.

This would give a through connection to French River which empties into Georgian Bay, to and from which there is steamboat connection through Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron. The whole distance from St. Andrews to French River being less than 641 miles.

It has not yet been determined whether any point of the N. B. & C. Railway would be utilized, as the whole distance would be lessened by about 7 miles by building a line through the Parish of St. Croix to Joe's Point. This consequently would be a shorter route than any other named, affording a spacious and safe harbor, open at all seasons, and protected from the sea swell, where vessels of any tonnage may safely lie at anchor in all weathers.

THE HARBOR OF ST. ANDREWS

proper, embraces the sheet of water called Passamaquoddy Bay, which is protected from the sea by Deer Island and McMaster's Island, on the East by the mainland Parishes of St. Andrews, St. Patrick and St. George, and on the West by the State of Maine. There are two entrances from the Bay of Fundy, viz—Head Harbor passage, which is the principal ship channel, and also by Le Tete passage to the East through both of which we learn from competent Pilots and Shipmasters, vessels of the largest class have passed with safety. Le Tete is much narrower at low tide, yet there is sufficient depth of water in the channel, and they also state that this entrance at low tides, is as good as that into Portland harbor. The former passage (Head Harbor) is much wider with a great depth of water, having sea room for three or four ships to pass at the same time, and the ingress and egress of these channels in all weathers is perfectly safe, and when inside vessels can ride at anchor securely, being shut out from the ocean. Once, an age ago the Bay was skimmed over with ice during extremely cold weather, but it was not so thick as to prevent steamers working through it. During that time we remember that in Halifax, Portland, Boston and New York harbors, the ice was so thick, that steamers had to be cut out.

The inner harbor is formed by Navy Island in front of the Town, and is about a mile wide, and is better adapted for a smaller class of vessels, but proper accommodation for loading and discharging large ships, can be had by the erection of wharves at Joe's Point, Katie's Cove, or Indian Point, and other contiguous places in this vicinity, suitable for the purpose. This harbor could be made at some outlay, one of the largest and best Dry Dock on the continent, as has been heretofore suggested by Naval officers and shipmasters.

In consequence of the fogs which prevail at certain seasons in the Bay of Fundy, we made the following enquiry of experienced Pilots.

When vessels from Europe for this Port reach Cape Sable, what course should they steer?

The reply was—"To the Machias Seal Islands; because in thick weather they could then hear the fog whistle on the Island; from thence to West Quoddy and North Head of Grand Manan where there is also a fog whistle, thence to Head Harbor where there is a whistle, and from which place to St. Andrews it is plain sailing."

We may here mention that the Flagship, *Duncan* and several gun boats, made the passage from Halifax to St. Andrews, in 1869, without the aid of pilots. When vessels of such large tonnage can enter this Port without pilots, it speaks volumes for its easy access from the ocean.

The present article has exceeded the limits of space at our disposal, and we conclude for the present by stating that the facts presented have not been overdrawn, but gathered from reliable data, and in the words of the Finance Minister, while unfolding the "National Policy" in Parliament on Friday last, "we invited gentlemen representing all interests to assist." They imparting such information as could be depended on.

As a respected contemporary truly said, we "desire to advance the interests of St. Andrews," which we know well, and where we have resided so long; and we can assure him, it is not done at the expense of truth or for the purpose of creating a sensation, or to put forward claims which cannot be substantiated by facts and figures. Perhaps those of our confederates who so kindly noticed and copied the previous article, may think proper to give this place in their columns.

THE BUDGET SPEECH delivered by the Finance Minister, unfolds the Tariff policy, was one of the ablest of his efforts since he entered public life. To frame such a tariff was a work requiring a vast amount of information and labor. Several of our contemporaries highly approve of the National Policy and Tariff, while others condemn it. But no tariff will please every one, and we trust that the new policy will produce all the good anticipated and none of the evils predicted. Our small space does not permit of publishing the able speeches pro and con on the subject.

AS PREDICTED.—The Canadian manufacturers of Rubbers, Boots and Shoes have given notice that they have added 12 per cent. to the price of these goods. This is but the "beginning of the end," and was foretold last fall. What now becomes of the argument so freely and frequently used, that this Province would send its products to Quebec and Ontario. Those who made the assertions have profited by the dust they cast in the eyes of the people, and have basked in the sunshine of office and emolument. They gained their ends but have forfeited the confidence of their supporters, and their popularity is on the wane, as they experienced recently.

PRETTY GOOD.—In these days when the Temperance question absorbs so much of public attention, it may not be out of place to quote the saying of an eccentric English gentleman, Sir John Delafield Astley, a candidate for Parliament, at a recent meeting of his constituents. A man in the crowd called out, "What about the liquor bill?"

"Well," said Sir John, "mine was uncommonly high last year. 'How was yours?' That hit the nail and will apply to many others, who wish to put burdens on men's shoulders which they will not bear themselves."

GEORGE BENNET, Crown prosecutor on the Munster circuit, raised a laugh at a medical witness, in a case of death, by his interrogation:

"Well, doctor you attended the deceased?"

"Yes."

"And he died accordingly?"

How very applicable, and alas too true in many instances.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

On Monday an old fashioned snow storm occurred, and the travelling is now fair, but the sun will soon melt the snow.

NEW VESSEL.—J. R. Bradford, Esq., has a fishing vessel nearly finished at Brandy Cove ship yard, which will be launched shortly.

Schr. "Ned," Hooper, loaded with cordwood, sunk in the harbor last week, but has been raised, and is being unloaded for repairs.

AUCTION.—Mr. Hatheway will sell at auction on Saturday next, furniture, etc., to be continued each day until the whole is disposed of.

PERSONAL.—N. Stuart, Jr., Esq., from Carson City, Nevada, is on a visit to his parents at Oak Bay.

Dr. Cockburn arrived by train last evening.

THE STEAMER *BELLE BROWN* commenced her spring trips on Friday last between Eastport, St. Andrews and Calais.

THE British force has been reinforced in Burnah, in consequence of reported unmediated danger.

SALE.—From an advertisement in this issue, it will be seen that Mr. Smart offers for sale his farm at Oak Bay. It is one of the best in the County, and the situation is pleasant and with in a few miles of St. Andrews and St. Stephen.

Rev. Mr. Knox, assistant Priest at St. George's, was thrown from a sleigh and dislocated his shoulder. Medical attendance was procured, and his shoulder set. It will be some time before he will be able to resume his duty.

THE SZEZEDIN CALAMITY was a heart-rending occurrence. Six thousand persons lost their lives, 9,000 houses were destroyed, and the suffering was great. The waters had fallen at latest accounts.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. R. Lindsay Cockburn, who has been confined to the house for the past two months from illness, died suddenly this morning of consumption. He was a retiring young man, of inoffensive habits. We sympathize with his family in their affliction.

We have received from Julius L. Inches, Esq., the Annual Report of the Secretary for Agriculture of the Province of New Brunswick for 1878. It contains in addition to the County Societies Reports, a full Report on the Provincial Exhibition; an Appendix with "List of New Brunswick Plants," by James Fowler, M. A.

HOTEL.—Mr. Angus Kennedy has leased the International Hotel, and is building an addition which will contain kitchen and bed rooms, and hopes to open it by 1st May, if not sooner. We understand he has purchased the old Railroad Hotel lot, (late Clarke's) and proposes erecting on it a large hotel, the plans for the edifice have been drawn and the building when erected, will be a credit to the town.

MR. DAVID JOHNSTON and family, who have resided here for the past eighteen years, left here yesterday for the Province of Quebec. Mr. Johnston was formerly a contractor for building the N. B. & C. Railway, but unfortunately lost his sight some years ago. He was much respected here, and carries with him the best wishes of his many friends.

THE Premier announced in Parliament, that Sir A. T. Galt had visited France and Spain to promote trade relations with those countries. This was a capital move, as anything which tends to an increase of business and opening new markets for Canadian products must be beneficial to the country. It is strange that while facilitating an interchange of commerce, he has been engaged in Canada, placing restrictions upon it. However, all is well that ends well.

An incident occurred in New York on Monday evening which is worthy of note, from its connection with one of the greatest and most successful enterprises of modern times. It was nothing less than the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the agreement to form an ocean telegraph company at the house of Mr. Cyrus W. Field. Four of the original signers of the deed were present, and the successor of the fifth, in the same room in which the company was organized a quarter of a century ago. Among the hundreds of guests were many gentlemen eminent in every profession. A number of short and appropriate addresses were delivered, and a feeling of general exultation prevailed. No achievement of either ancient or modern times could more tangibly demonstrate the efficacy of science than the construction and laying of the Atlantic cable, and few, if any, could be attended with more important results to society. What a blank and loss would be occasioned were it removed or destroyed. No less than 70,000 miles of cable cross the seas.

THE GLOSS OF A DISGRACEFUL TRIAL.

The sudden termination of the great Vanderbilt will case, which for months has made the Sarrogate's office the wash-room for the vilest kind of unclean family linen, gave rise, last week, to rumors of secret compromises, in which money considerations, it was asserted, played an important part. These rumors are exactly in the line of the low morality which the legal advisers of the contesting children have all along been urging before the judge and the country. The path to the coffer where this fortune is held was paved with innuendoes and sinister suggestions of crime and bribery on the part of the oldest brother, and told assertions of insanity and egotistical self-glorification on the part of the Commodore.

The sudden collapse of the case, however, can be explained by a less violent construction than that of bribery or compromise. The one point pushed persistently to the forefront by the prosecution has been the claim that while Mr. Vanderbilt was a remarkable money-maker, he in his old age became weak-minded, and fell an easy prey to the wiles of his son. To this end, spiritualists and horse-jockeys, card-players, servants, low women and physicians were marched in turn to the witness-box, and the vulgar side of a not very moral man—his conceits, follies and his worldly ambitions—were spread in a magnified and untruthful light before the world. The admission, however, being made that until recent years he was a sane man, several wills drawn years ago were presented, in which substantially the same provisions were made as in the one in dispute. The bulk of the estate went to one man, and a competence was given to different members of the family. This knocks the underpinning from under the theory of the prosecution. They cannot prove him insane ten years before his death, and these wills were the same as the last except in details.

The worst feature of the case, in our opinion, is the lack of moral principle in lawyers who lend aid to so deplorable a case, and malign good reputations. To be sure, an apology was made, but this is not enough. The public is familiar with the reckless charges of these legal gentlemen which have not been supported by a particle of proper evidence, and we doubt very much if the admitted professional privileges of an advocate in defending laid causes can by the most liberal construction justify the course of the contestant's attorneys in the Vanderbilt will case.—*N. Y. Chronicle and Examiner.*

THE POLITICS OF CHRISTIANITY.—Such was the title of a somewhat remarkable lecture delivered by Prof. Blackie in St. David's Church, Edinburgh, on Sunday evening, the 23d ult. An objection is sometimes raised to the introduction of politics into the pulpit. It is contended that they form no part of the ministerial function or message, and that they tend not only to degenerate the pulpit from its legitimate sphere, but also to engender differences of opinion and feeling which are antagonistic to devotion and spiritual growth. There is some force in this objection, and it will be wise for Christian ministers generally to avoid the discussion of party political questions in the precincts of the sanctuary, and as part of the devotion of the Church. It is possible, however, to push the objection to an extreme, and to attempt to rob both the pulpit and its occupants of one of their distinctive features and prerogatives. It must not be forgotten that a minister of Christ does not abdicate his citizenship, and that in his civil character he has an indefeasible right to form his own opinions on all political questions, and to exercise unimpaired his franchise in relation to them. Nor is it of less importance that the gospel in its legitimate character has a social relation and political bearing, no less than a strictly spiritual tendency, and that as such it may and should influence the course of government in the world.

Another ecclesiastical trial is to be undertaken upon the public. None other than Dr. De Witt Talmage is to be put upon his trial by the Brooklyn Presbytery; and for what? Not for heresy or sensationalism in preaching, but for "falsehood and deceit." This is the charge formulated against him by the committee of inquiry, upon which there are seven specifications, and in support of which a long list of witnesses will be brought forward. The fact is not an agreeable one to start with, but it is quite as well that the matter should be settled. So many things have been said to the discredit of Dr. Talmage that it is high time he was exonerated or condemned.

Weak and Sickly Children with their pinched features and emaciated forms appeal strongly to the best sympathies of everyone. Yet, our sympathies are of but little benefit unless they take a practical form, and the sufferings from both Mental and Physical Debility be relieved by administering some strength-giving medicinal and nutritive Blood and Brain food as Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime. It adds the processes of digestion and assimilation, re-vitalizes the blood, and supplying material for bone and muscle structure, furnishes the foundation for strong and healthy constitutions.

Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00.

MARCH COMES FOR BARNUM.

THE GREATEST SHOW GETTING READY TO TAKE THE ROAD.

With the spring comes Barnum. Not that Barnum is ever exactly hidden, for in the winter he usually shows himself in the legislative halls at Hartford, and now and then runs off to some neighboring town to lecture for charity; but it is at this season of the year that the public at large begins to expect Mr. Barnum, or at least the fanfare of his trumpets. Indeed March is a month of activity in the circus business. The Grand Central, Hoffman, Ashland and Revere hotels are to-day alive with showmen, who flutter about like a flock of birds anticipating a sudden migration. "What route do you take?" asks one of another.

"A route it will pay your show to follow, is the answer. All them singularly anxious to know what Barnum's route will be. Mingling among these roaming people a reporter heard Barnum's name from all lips, and overhearing among other things an assertion that the great showman had "gone clean crazy," paid a visit at once to Mr. Keeler, the venerable oracle of circus lore, to see what he had to say about it.

"The fact of the matter is," said Mr. Keeler, "these other fellows, who haven't made much money themselves, all think old Barnum has gone crazy because he is branching out wider than ever. He has already hired his principal performers, with more artists for the ring than he can use at any one entertainment unless he shows all day. He has secured Mme. Dockrill, of the late London show, together with her husband and their trained horses, at a bigger salary than was ever paid any one in that line of business. Then he has engaged Emma Lake, who made such a hit last season, Katie Stokes, and a host of others. It will jump his expenses up at least \$500 a day more than last year."

During the election of 1872 the question every where asked, especially in the eastern division of this city, was: "As tu vu le contrat?" and to the fact that a contract entered into with Sir Hugh Allen was not productive, the late Sir George Cartier owed his rejection. The effect of that contract and the negotiations which at that time were going on would have been to secure to the then Northern Colonization Railway the bulk of the trade which the Canadian Pacific Railway would have brought along. The subject of the Georgian Bay Branch came up recently in the Senate, on a motion for papers by Mr. Reed, and in the course of the discussion it transpired that, though the present Government when in Opposition had severely censured the Mackenzie administration for undertaking it, they proposed to construct a road over mainly the same section of country.—*Montreal Star.*

BALLOON MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.—The leading illustrated article of the April number of "Balloon's Magazine" is on old St. Paul's of London, and then follows half a dozen other articles, all accompanied by engravings. There are the usual number of stories, adventures, poetry, and domestic motes, the whole forming the best collection of reading material to be found in any magazine in this country; and all this can be obtained at the low rate of \$1.50 per annum, postpaid. Published by Thomas & Talbot, 22 Hawley Street, Boyton, at \$1.50 a year, postpaid.

London, March 12.—A despatch from Szezedin says that the catastrophe for some days apprehended occurred this morning aided by a gale. The water broke through the dam and rushed in broad streams toward the town, the inhabitants fleeing to the synagogue which tell burying numbers of people who had sought refuge in it.

THE GREAT WALKING MATCH.

ROWELL THE WINNER, COVERING 500 MILES.—HOW THE \$50,000 GATE MONEY IS TO BE DIVIDED.

New York March 16.—Rowell won walking match for Astley Belt and Championship of World for six days walking, covering 500 miles in 141 hours; Ennis second, who made 475; Harriman, third, 450. It is thought that gate receipts will amount to \$50,000. Rowell will receive \$25,000; Ennis \$15,000; Harriman \$10,000.

Peach trees were in bloom in Sacramento, California, on the 1st inst.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

March 5, Dolphin, Roney, Calais, plaster.

7, Hudson, Coleman, Calais, 1420 knees.

14, Evergreen, Chase, Boston, ballast.

CLEARED.

March 12, Hudson, Coleman, Calais, 1750 bus.

potatoes.

Alice C. Fox, Rowe, Boston, 140,000

herring.

17, Julia, Clinch, Maloney, Boston, 3,500

sleepers, J. S. Leighton.

Mary Ellen, Clark, Boston, 3,300

sleepers, J. S. Leighton.

19, Esther, Maloney, Boston, 3,000

sleepers, J. S. Leighton.

New York, March 18, arrived Nellie, Clark.

DIED.

At Bay Side, on the 16th inst., Nancy wife of Joseph Wiley, aged 35 years, leaving a husband and two children.

This morning, 19th inst., aged 32 years, Mr. Robert Lindsay Cockburn, second son of the late Mr. R. Cockburn of this place. Burial Friday afternoon next.

The oldest Minister in the world. T. of the West Free of his 104th year, full He has never, during long life, tasted into

During the three has been in Baltimore in two churches daily had five services on

The Vitalizing qualities of ROBIN EMULSION OF COD LIVER PHOSPHATE OF LIME value as a Restorative low condition of the S. ents recovering from D. ers, especially those while, if taken when lassitude and weakness tendency to present shorten its duration. been used fully bear stimulates the entire, and gives fresh life to system. Prepared so Pharmaceutical Chemist for sale by Druggists a \$1.00 per bottle; six

CAUTION HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

WHEREAS, I am, in the HAYDOCK, of New York Pills and Ointment are being sold by certain Provinces of North America of the Public, and also

Now I declare that has no authority with name in any way. I holds no power of attorney with any connection with Persons publishing cines of Joseph Haydow selling the same in Provinces, will be prepared to give evidence. I have no Agent in any medicines so. Every Pot and Ointment on the label bears on the label the London, and has all Government Stamp, Pills and Ointment of The Trade Mark registered in Ottawa. Signed 533, Oxford Street, London, Jan 25, 1879.

Special A C

To all who are in indisposition of your decay, loss of manly energy that will cure This great remedy was ary in South America, and in the Rev. D. Bible House, New

AGENTS,

We will pay Agent month and expense son to sell our new We mean what we say. SHERMAN

Now A

Valuable I

THE Subject known as resides, situated at apply to

St. David, March

NO

All persons have estate of the quated to present t Subscriber with all persons indebted quired to make inn

St. Andrews, Mar

\$25 RE

A Reward of \$25 who will give inf office of the person windows of the "P. of the 5th of Mar St. Andrews, Ma

Coun

The County Cou will sit at St. March, instant, at At which time and other persons are publicly notice

St. Andrews, M

BENJ. R

BARRISTER & Solicitor, Courts Real Estate Offices, - -

FOR BARNUM.

GETTING READY TO TAKE ROAD.
es Barnum. Not they hidden, for in this himself in the legis and now and then runs to town to lecture for this season of the year he begins to expect Mr. fanfare of his trumpets, outh of activity in the and Central, Hoffman, del, are to day alive with out like a flock of birds migration. "What route e of another.
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Mingling among these porter heard Barnum's and overhearing among n that the great show- crazy," said a visit at the venerable oracle of he had to say about it. ter is," said Mr. Keeler, ho haven't made much think old Barnum has is branching out wider eadly hired his principal artists for the ring than entertainment unless he secured Mac. Dockrill, how, together with her ained horses, at a bigger all any one in that line e has engaged Emma a hit last season, Katie others. It will jump his 50 a day more than last

in of 1872 the question specially in the eastern was: "As to the le fact that a contract High Allen was not o Sir George Cartier The effect of that negotiations which at ng on would have been Northern Colonization f the trade which the Railway would have e subject of the Georg- up recently in the on for papers by Mr. urse of the discussion hough the present Gov- pposition had severely ize administration for p oposed to construct y the same section of Star.

MAGAZINE FOR APRIL— article of the April Magazine" is on old St. then follows half a dozen npanied by engravings, number of stories, adven- mestic notions, the whole ection of reading material agazine in this country; aimed at the low rate of postpaid. Published by Hawley Street, Boston, at d.

12—A despatch from t the catastrophe for hen led occur. el this a gale. The water o dam and rushed in and the town, the inhabi- e synagogue which tell ers of people who had t.

WALKING MATCH.
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the 16th inst., Nancy wife aged 33 years, leaving a bus- ren.
9th inst, aged 32 years, Mr. Cockburn, second son of the urn of this place. day afternoon next.

The oldest Minister and "T. in Abatir- or" in the world. The Rev. Dr. Ingram, of the West Free Church, Scotland, now in his 104th year, fulfils the above description. He has never, during the course of his long life, tasted intoxicating drink.

During the three months Mr. Moody has been in Baltimore he has held meetings in two churches daily, and sometimes has had five services on the Sabbath.

CAUTION.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.
WHEREAS, I am informed that one JOSEPH HAYDOCK, of New York, is making and selling Pills and Ointment under the name of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, and that the same are being sold by certain persons in the British Provinces of North America to the detriment of the Public, and also to my injury and loss. Now I declare that the said Joseph Haydock has no authority whatever from me to use my name in any way. He is not my Agent, nor holds no power of attorney of mine, nor have I any connection with him whatever. Persons publishing the said counterfeit Medicines of Joseph Haydock, or keeping for sale, or selling the same in any part of the British Provinces, will be prosecuted according to Law. I have no Agent in the United States, nor are my medicines sold there. Every Pot and Box of my Genuine Medicine bears on the label the address, 533 Oxford St., London, and has affixed to each, the British Government Stamp, with the words Holloway's Pills and Ointment engraved thereon. The Trade Marks of my said Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Signed THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Jan 25, 1879.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.
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. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. feb 12 ly.

AGENTS, READ THIS.

We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address, SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

Valuable Farm for Sale

THE subscriber offers for sale, that well known valuable FARM on which he resides, situated at Oak Bay. For particulars apply to NATHAN SMART, Oak Bay. St. David, March 19, 1879—41pd

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late Mary E. Clarke, are requested to present the same, duly attested to the Subscriber within three months from date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to P. BRITT, Executor. St. Andrews, March 18, 1879.

NOTICE.

\$25 REWARD \$25
A reward of \$25 is offered to any person who will give information at the STANDARD office of the person or persons, who broke the windows of the "Parker Cottage," on the night of the 5th of March, inst. St. Andrews, March 12, 1879.

County Court.

The County Court of the County of Charlotte, will sit at St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 26th March, instant, at twelve o'clock, noon. At which time and place all officers of the law and other persons required to be at the Court, are publicly notified to give their attendance. ALEX. T. PAUL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, March 6, 1879.

BENJ. R. STEVENSON.

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW
Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public &c. Real Estate and Insurance Agency Offices, - - - St. Andrews, N. B. (St. George, on Saturdays.

BOOTS & SHOES.

LADIES, MISSES AND GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes, BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY. ALSO - A supply of imported Stock, consisting Ladies and Misses' Boots, Walking shoes and Rubbers, which will be sold at the lowest terms. J. M. HANSON. St. Andrews, 1879.

Handbills, Cards.

FOR POSTERS call at the "STANDARD" OFFICE. Bradley's Building. Handbills, Cards.

First Class Pianos.

The Proprietors offer for sale First Class Pianos 7 1/2 octave, black walnut and rosewood, furnished with all modern improvements at moderate prices for cash or other approved payment. Pianos shipped at manufacturers cost, and warranted. E. WILLARD & CO., Factory, 390 Tremont St., BOSTON. Orders left at the Standard Office, St. Andrews, will be promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Equity, under the firm of "STREET & STEVENSON," was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr Street is empowered to settle all debts due to and by the partnership. Dated St. Andrews, 27th August, A.D. 1878. G. O. D. STREET. BENJ. R. STEVENSON.

NEW GOODS

Just opened By GEO. F. STICKNEY.

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER, Water Street, St. Andrews.

GOLD and Silver Watches Chains, Rings, Brooches, PINS, LOCKETS, SETS, STUDS, SOLITAIRE, &c., &c. BREGUET SEALS AND KEYS.

Silver, Electroplated, Britannia Metal, BRITISH PLATE and GLASS WARE, Papier Machie, Parian, Wedgwood, BOHEMIAN, JET and RUBBER GOODS, PERFUMERY FROM LUBIN OF PARIS.

CLEAVER & RIGGE OF LONDON: Genuine KAUFMANN'S COLOGNE from JOHANN MARIA FARINA, JULIUS PLATZ No. 4 Cologne, FANCY SOAPS, Combs and Brushes of all kinds.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Celebrated Table and Pocket Cutlery.

Hardware, Edge Tools, HOUSE FURNISHING and FANCY GOODS. Agent for Lazarus & Morris' Perfectest SPECTACLES.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired. no30vol15.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, OF EDINBURGH & LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

FIRE & LIFE PRESIDENT: His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, K. T. VICE-PRESIDENTS: His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K. G. His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K. G. Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Bart, G. C. B. & K.

CAPITAL - 10,000,000 Dollars (WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.) Risks taken as low as any other Office.

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

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

C. E. O. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER Office, - - - Water St., St. Andrews July, 1878.

DR. E. LAWRENCE, SURGEON DENTIST

Graduate of Dental Hospital, and late Assistant Dental Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

OVER C. E. O. HATHEWAY'S, ESQ. St. Andrews, Aug. 13, 1878.

ROBINSON & GLENN, DEALERS IN

SAWN LUMBER.

Railway Sleepers, Provisions, Groceries, &c., &c.

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS, Water Street, St. Andrews, N. B.

Assessors' Notices. THE undersigned having been appointed Assessors 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 publication of this notice, true statements of their property and income liable to be assessed.

And further the Valuation List will be posted at the small building between the stores of Capt. Green and Balsom, King Street; in pursuance of the provisions of the Assessment Act of 1875. Dated this 18th February, 1879. J. R. BRADFORD, Assessors C. O'NEIL, of Rates. J. D. GRIMMER.

Foyle Brewery.

Half Houses & Distillery.

P. & J. O'HULLIN, Manufacturers of

XX & XXX Ales AND BROWN STOUT PORTER.

IMPORTERS OF FINE FLAVORED RUM BRANDIES, WINES, &c. HALIFAX, N. S.

NEW GROCERY STORE

OPENED IN SHOP FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY CHAS. BRADLEY.

A choice assortment of Family Groceries PROVISIONS, &c., such as are to be found in these establishments, all of which will be sold at lowest prices for cash or country produce. P. McLAUGHLIN.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY of the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Inactivity, Impediments to Marriage, etc. resulting from excesses. Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured, without the dangerous use of internal medicine, or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and man in the land.

Address THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO. 41 Ann St., New York. P.O. Box, 4536.

MEGANTIC HOTEL!

Water Street, St. Andrews.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named House and thoroughly fitted it for the reception of Travellers & Permanent Boarders.

From long experience as a hotel proprietor and by careful attention to the wants and comfort of his guests, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. He also keeps on hand a well selected Stock of Liquors, &c. A LARGE STABLE and careful hostler on the premises. JAMES NEILL, Manager. St. Andrews, Oct. 18, 1878.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, May 27, 1878. No discount on American Invoices until further notice. J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

NOVEMBER, 1878.

Our Departments are well assorted with

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FOR THE WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.

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Wincies, Shawls, Flannels, White and Grey BLANKETS, ULSTER CLOTH,

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O'DELL & TURNER.

St. Andrews, N. B. Nov. 6, 1878. r p d

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Those acquainted with weaving will understand the great advantage it is to them to use yarn put up in this manner.

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