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NO. 4.

The Old Stone Basin.
In the heart of the busy city,
In the scorching noon-tide heat,
A sound of bubbling water
Falls on the din of the street.

It falls in a gray stone basin,
And over the cool wet brink
The heads of the thirsty horses
Each moment are stretched to drink.

And peeping between the crowning heads
As the horses come and go,
"The Gift of Three Little Sisters"
Is read on the stone below.

Ah, besets are not taught letters,
They know no alphabet;
And never a horse in all these years
Has read the words, and yet

I think that each toll-worn creature
Who stops to drink by the way,
His thanks in his own dumb fashion,
To the sisters small must pay.

Years have gone by since busy hands
Wrought at the basin's stone;
The kindly little sisters
Are all to woman grown.

I do not know their home or fate
Or the name they bear to men,
But the sweetness of their gracious deed
Is just as fresh as then.

And all life long, and after life,
They must the happier be,
For this "cup of water" given by them
When they were children three.

—Susan Coolidge, in St. Nicholas.

Prince of Kiev's War-Horse.

A SLAVONIAN LEGEND.

Afternoon in Central Asia; a bright, cloudless, burning July afternoon, under the blinding glare of which the gray unending level of the Tartar desert looks vaster and dreamier than ever, while along the horizon looms a quivering haze of intense heat, as if from the mouth of an oven. The very camel that pasture upon the stray tufts of prickly herbage have couched their long necks upon the ground, as if they never meant to rise any more; and the only moving thing appears to be a passing vulture, which, poised on its wings far overhead, hangs like a blot upon the clear blue sky.

But, nearer to the Syr-Daria (the name of "Clean river" must have been given ironically, for even the Nile and the Volga are not more hopelessly muddy) itself, there is life and motion in plenty. The narrow belt of green fertile soil lying between the great river and the burning waste beyond, silent and lonely as a tomb but a few hours ago, is now alive with all the bustle of twelve hundred fighting men. Tents are being pitched, arms piled, bundles of firewood slashed from the surrounding thickets; and several flocks have already been kindled, over which the battered camp-kettles are hissing and spitting like miniature volcanoes.

Wild-looking fellows they are, these soldiers of the steppe—tall, sinewy, gant as wolf-hounds, with hands that look like coils of rope covered with leather. Those who have only seen them as they appear in the imagination of untraveled artists, accoutred with big coats, fur caps and long lances, mounted on dwarfish ponies, and thrown out against a background of icebergs and everlasting snow, would hardly recognize them under this tropical heat, armed with Bersard rifles and bayonets, clad in soiled cotton jackets, red goat-skin trousers, and flat white horse caps, beneath which the dark lean faces and close-cropped black hair look doubly grim. But, nevertheless, these are actually the famous Cossacks, of whom so much is said and so little known—the men whose very name is in Western Europe a symbol of plunder, fire, murder and outrage of every kind.

In reality (though they can be fierce enough in the heat of battle) these hobgoblins are very jolly, hospitable, boyishly good-humored comrades—otherwise I should hardly be walking among them unarmed, and exchanging countless greetings in the native dialect as I pass along. And seldom, indeed, even among the pilgrims of Mecca and Jerusalem, have I met with a more picturesque band than this. Here sits a grizzled veteran, gravelly repairing his damaged "pants," with the dexterity of long practice. There, several swarthy, dust-begrimed figures are lying at their ease in the shade, forgetful alike of the toil-some march which is just over, and of the death-grapple with a merciless enemy that awaits them a few days hence. Beside this nearest camp-fire, four or five stalwart fellows are shouting, laughing and pushing each other about, with all the boyish, unthinking gaiety of their strangely-mingled nature. And yonder, a little apart from the rest, a tall, handsome lad is coming over, with a moisture in his bold black eyes of which he is very unnecessarily ashamed, a creased, blotched, almost illegible letter (written, probably, by the hand of some village priest) from the aged, lonely widow who is watching and praying

for her only son, far away on the sunny slopes of the Ural mountains.

But, close to the river itself, I spy a group which at once rivets my attention. Five or six Cossacks have gathered around a frightfully scared old "mustache" with one eye and half a nose, who is evidently preparing to tell them a long story.

"Well, brothers, what shall I tell you?"

"Tell us about Ilya Muromets and the Nightingale Brigand."

"No; Alexy Popovitch's fight with the Tartar!"

"No; Oleg and his war-horse!"

The last suggestion is greeted with a general murmur of approval; and the narrator, reddening and lighting his short pipe with the air of a man who feels himself master of the situation, prepares to commence his tale, while his hearers, grouping themselves around him, listen with eager delight for the first words of a story which at least one-half of them have heard a dozen times before. The main facts of this legend (immortalized by the greatest of Russian poets) have received the confirmation of history.

"OLEG AND HIS WAR-HORSE."

"You must know, then, brothers, that long, long ago, in the days when holy Russia was still a heathen land; and before 'Mother Moscow' was built or thought of, there lived in the city of Kiev a great prince called Oleg Sviatoslavich (son of Sviatoslav). A famous warrior he was, and his men were all true Russians, afraid of nothing and nobody; they weren't at all the same sort of army that we are now. No white jackets and metal buttons; no forage-caps and high boots among them! They were bare-headed and bare-limbed, with their hair hanging loose over their shoulders, just like the Tartars that one sees around here, and they wore sheepskin cloaks and helmets of horsehide, and some of them had actually earrings in their ears—think of that! And instead of rifles and bayonets, they went into battle with nothing but spears, and axes, and bows, and such-like trash; but they could fight for all that.

"And, indeed, they had got to fight, too; for the rascally tribes who lived all around them knew well enough that holy Russia must one day be the greatest nation in the world, and that their only chance was to choke her before she grew too big. So the Tartars, and the Petchenegs, and the Bulgarians, and the lying Polacks themselves, came up against Oleg again and again; but Oleg met them in true Russian style, and chased them away, as a housewife chases poultry when they come into her hut.

"Well, one day Prince Oleg was returning from one of these expeditions to his city of Kiev, which was then, they say, the capital of Russia. But I've heard book-learned men say that it was a very different place in those days from what it is now; and that instead of the bright-colored houses, and green church-towers and gilded domes, and the great iron railway bridge across the Dnieper, there was nothing but a little wooden fort on the top of the hill, just big enough for Oleg and his warriors; and in the middle of it stood the great ugly image of Peroun, the Thunder-god, which our father, Prince Vladimir, afterward broke in pieces when Russia became Christian—and quite right too!"

"Now, as Prince Oleg came riding up to the foot of the hill, he saw a man coming forward to meet him, and who should this be but a Christian hermit, who had made himself a cell in one of the hill-caves a year or two before. Just at first the Russian warriors hadn't thought much of him, for they cared only for men who could fight; but when they saw how he came and went among them as if he feared nothing, and how he worked for himself, asking no help from any one, and how clever he was in curing all their hurts and sicknesses, they began to pay him great reverence, and Oleg himself never went by without stopping to have a talk with him, and to get his blessing.

"There they stood, face to face—the dark-robed old man with his long gray beard, and the towering warrior with his golden looks hanging over his shoulders, and his bright blue eyes looking fearlessly out from beneath the shining helmet. But the hermit's face was very sad, and his voice sounded strange and hollow as he spoke:

"'Thou hast done great deeds, my son, and thine heart is lifted up; but beware of pride—for pride goeth before destruction!'

"'Destruction!' cried Oleg, laughing scornfully. 'Think you, then, that I fear death? Hearken, father—men say that you can foretell what shall come to pass; tell me, I pray you, by what death I must die!'

"The old man looked at him for awhile, very sadly and earnestly, without

answering a word; but he spoke at last, and this is what he said:

"'Son, hear me! the warrior's soul is fame, and thine shall be great in the field; with deeds of renown shalt thou blazon thy name. And hang on Greek portals thy shield; and ocean and earth shall thy bidding obey. While tomen behold thee with envious dismay.'

"Oleg's eyes sparkled, as he listened, like stars on a frosty night; but the old man continued, more sadly and solemnly than ever:

"The mountainous waves of the blue-rolling main
In the hour of the wide-waiting gale,
The shaft, and the sling, and the dagger, in vain
The conqueror's life shall assail;
No wound 'neath thy mail shalt thou fear to endure,
A guardian unseen doth the mighty secure.

"No danger, no toil, can thy charger dismay,
No will but his lord's doth he know,
Whether bidden to dash thro' the battle array,
Or stand 'neath the shafts of the foe;
And famine and frost are as naught to thy steed.
Yet know, ye from him that thy doom shall proceed.

"The prince started, and then gave a scornful smile; but the smile faded as you may see the sunshine melt from a stormy sky, and for a time he held counsel with himself, none daring to interrupt him. At length he leaped from the saddle, and cried sternly:

"The truth of that saying shall soon be tested, I trow! Ho there! I lead away my steed, and see that ye tend him carefully. Farewell, my old comrade! Farewell!"

"He pressed his face one moment to the smooth arched neck; and the brave beast seemed to understand it all, for he drooped his head, and turned his large bright eye sadly upon the master whom he had borne so long. And so they parted.

"Years came and went, and Oleg's golden hair was gray as my own; and he had fought many a battle, and had hung his shield in triumph above the great gate of Tzargrad (Constantinople) as the Christian hermit had foretold. But whenever he had returned from a foray, his first question was always 'How fares it with my horse?' At last, one day, his man told him that the horse was dead.

"Then Oleg laughed, and said, 'Where is the hermit's prophecy now? I will go forth, and look upon the bones from which my doom was to proceed?' But just then there tottered through the crowd an old, old man, wrinkled, white-haired, half-blind, barely able to stand. It was the Christian hermit, and he stretched forth his trembling hands, and cried imploringly, 'Beware, my son! I go not forth!'

"Beware is no word for the Prince of Kiev," answered Oleg proudly; and forth he went, with his warriors around him, to the spot where the charger's skeleton lay bleaching amid the wild grass of the prairie. And when he saw it, he cried disdainfully, 'Is this the enemy that was to cause my death?' and he spat on the skull with his foot.

"There was a sharp hiss—a flash of greenish light seemed to leap forth from the hollow skull—a terrible cry was heard—and the warriors saw their prince writhing in mortal agony, and a venomous snake gliding away into the thicket.

"So died Oleg, the son of Sviatoslav; and the Russian host set the young Prince Igor on a shield, and made him their chief in his stead. Darkness came down over plain and river, and the aged hermit sat weeping, all alone, beside the grave of the man whom he had warned in vain."—David Ker, in Spirit of the Times.

How These Cars are Heated.

There were twenty-three passengers in the car on the Elevated road on Third avenue. The pipes under the seats looked like large icicles, and the children wondered what they were. Anybody who attempted to touch them was frozen. A lady fly who had ventured out without an ulster, and who had been carrying two hot bricks around until coal went down, sat on one of the pipes, spit on his hands and froze to death. It was a cold night outside, but inside it was colder.

"What do you heat these cars with?" asked the reporter of a blue-uniformed—all paid for—employee of the road.

"Passengers," said he, indifferently. "Is it true that you mean to set up an ice cream factory in the cars?"

"These cars ain't for ice cream; they're run for 'em."

"What are those pipes for?"

"To look at. When you do that you begin realize how much better you're off than the folks at the north pole, which they resemble."—New York Star.

Skates and Skating.

A recent issue of a New York paper says: Just now the parks are alive with many thousands of skaters, both experts and novices, males and females, who are making the best of the stout frost which has fallen over all the land. This popular winter exercise has a long history of its own, which, however, has not yet been written. According to the best recognized authority on the literature of the subject, blunt skates have been in use from time immemorial in Scandinavia, Denmark, England and the whole northwest of Europe. Binding firmly to his feet pieces of polished wood, bone, or iron, two or three times the length of his foot, and shaped like a keelless eight-oared boat, the skater, keeping both feet on the ice, would propel himself along by the aid of a sort of alpenstock. When, and by whom, the keel or cutting blade, was first introduced back into the world in the midst of antiquity. There has been a steady progress in skating, although the sturdy *hollanders* and equally sturdy *wagons* of Holland still use the old-fashioned skate with a long, straight blade, a square heel, and in front a point rising high over the toes, and even sometimes curling back like the prow of a *Burmese* war canoe. It is astonishing how rapidly an experienced skater can make his way over good ice. For short distances, at the top of his speed, a good skater can, under favorable conditions, accomplish a mile in 2.20, and two miles in 4.47. For twenty miles the average ought to be about sixteen miles an hour. Everything depends, however, as practiced skaters know, on the condition of the ice, the state of the wind, and the weight and height of the skater. In the meantime, if the ice lasts, we know of no reason why parents should not encourage their boys and girls to turn the frost to good purpose. Skating upon sound ice is, for the young, who fall lightly and with little risk of broken bones, a pastime as safe and free from all perils as dancing itself, and certainly more wholesome and invigorating. For those who are not afraid to face winter weather there is no exercise more pleasant or graceful, nor is there a prettier sight than that of a young girl gliding easily, and almost without perceptible effort, over a clear stretch of ice. The rapid passage through the air quickens the pulse and sends the blood coursing rapidly through the veins, while the exertion is far less than that of walking, or even of walking at an ordinary pace. Of boys—well, it would be impossible to keep them off the ice, even if we wished to do so.

A Tight Squeeze.

A man of fifty, shrouded in an ulster and carrying a whip in his hand, and followed by a woman who looked fully as old, entered a Woodward avenue store the other evening to make some purchases. They talked together as man and wife would, and pretty soon the woman saw something in a showcase to interest her. Her elbows were placed on the glass, and there was a crash which startled everybody in the store. The husband took in the situation at a glance, and remarked as he made for the door:

"Well, I guess I won't buy to-day, as I'm in a hurry."

The wife started to follow, but the merchant called to her, and she in turn called to her husband, who paid not the least attention. The merchant, however, overhauled him as he was unhitching his team, and said:

"See here, sir, you must pay for the damage done by your wife."

"My wife! Do you call that woman my wife?" replied the man.

"Why, I thought she was; she came in with you."

"Can't a woman go into a store with a man and not be his wife?" protested the man.

"But I am your wife—of course I am!" put in the woman, coming up just at that time.

"You are, eh?"

"Of course she is!" indignantly exclaimed the merchant. "Come, now, I want my pay."

"How much?" queried the man, looking from one to the other.

"Well, about twelve shillings."

The man hesitated, but finally counted out the money, while the woman took a seat in the sleigh.

"And you admit that she is your wife?" queried the merchant, as he pocketed the money.

"I s'pose she's a relative."

"But isn't she your wife?"

"Why don't you tell him I am, John?" urged his wife.

"Oh! you keep still!" he growled, as he kicked the snow off his toes; "if that 'ere damage had been twenty shillings instead of twelve, I wouldn't have owned you for a brother-in-law! Hitch along, and bless yer stars that I ain't as mean as some husbands!"—Detroit Free Press.

SOME QUEER PEOPLE.

With Their Queer Tastes and Whims.

If your child had three sticks of candy per day for a week you'd feel almost certain that the doctor would have to be sent for the week after. Yet, what do you think of a lady who has eaten a full pound of candy per day for weeks past? There is such a lady living in Detroit, and she sends for her sweets as regularly as a business man sends for his mail. About a year ago, after recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever, the lady developed a sudden fondness for raisins. Not satisfied with a handful, she bought them by the pound and the box, and it is a fact which can be substantiated to the satisfaction of any doubter that she has been known to devour as many as two pounds of the best and largest raisins in a day. After a time her taste changed to confections, and now she eats it day and night, on the car, at the opera, and even in church. She buys only finest and most expensive, and never less than a pound per day. One day last fall she purchased a pound of caramels just before going on the ferry-boat, and in an hour she had eaten the last one and tossed the empty box overboard. The doctors have reasoned, warned and counseled in vain—she'll have candy if she has to go without fire.

There is a citizen fifty-three years old living on Michigan avenue who has resided in Detroit ever since the first street car was started, and yet he has never entered a car. When people ask him the cause of this eccentric behavior he replies that his legs are a good enough vehicle for him. In rain and snow and heat he jogs along the walk, meeting and being passed by cars, but yet nothing can drive him into becoming a passenger. When the present postoffice building was erected the site displeased him, and he has never yet entered the building—hardly ever passing it. In going up and down Michigan avenue he always walks on the south side, and no man can remember of ever having seen him on the other side.

There is a gentleman living on a prominent street in this city who has for years kept a hostler and a man-of-all-work and two servant girls in the house, and he has always insisted that the men should be black-haired and the females red. Circumstances have often left him short of help, but a red-headed man or a girl with black hair could not have secured positions had they offered to work for nothing. He once visited an intelligence office in the city in search of a servant girl with red hair, and he would employ none other, though he was short of help for a week. It is said that the key to this eccentricity is the fact that years ago, when a young man, he passed a black-haired and a red-haired girl walking arm in arm, and during the next ten steps he picked up a wallet with a large sum of money in it, which was never claimed. His good luck brought with it the whim that he now indulges.

There are plenty of men and women in this city who will not ride after a white horse on consideration, being superstitious enough to believe that their next ride would be in a funeral procession.

On Sixth street lives a middle-aged man who will not exchange a single word of conversation with a man wearing a slopewheel hat. He will not trade with a grocer or merchant who wears one, and once, after sending for the doctor for his wife, he refused to let the physician enter the yard because he had a silk hat on. Some young men knowing of this peculiarity once thought to play a joke on him. He had had one certain milkman for years, and the boys halted the man on the street one morning and traded him a good "plug" for his old tile. He drove around to the house in airy style, rang his bell and ladled out his milk, but instead of the usual "good morning," he received plump, plain notice that he could never sell another pint of milk at that house. He asked for an explanation, but none was given, and it was weeks afterward before "the boys" enlightened him.—Detroit Free Press.

A Vienna paper tells a good story of a Russian corporal who had so distinguished himself in the recent Turkish war that, before its close, he had received two crosses of St. George, and was about to receive a third. When his general was about to confer the third cross upon him, he first asked the corporal whether he would rather have the cross or a reward of 100 roubles. The corporal paused thoughtfully for a moment, and then inquired the monetary value of the cross. "Four roubles," replied the general. "Then," replied the ingenious corporal, "I should prefer that your excellency would give me the cross and ninety-six roubles."

The Sailor's Wife.

"God bless you, lass!" once more they kissed; And straight aboard he sprang; The sails shook out, the glad waves hissed, The quivering cordage sung. She watched the vessel round the pier, And waved her last good-byes, And turned away with spirit drear, And hard, unmoistened eyes.

She sat within, forlorn and weak— There came not any sound; And yet his kiss was on her cheek, His strong arms clasped her round.

"Ah, little heart! I love thee best, No more we part for aye!" She bent her head against his breast, And let the tears have way.

Items of Interest.

Colorado is about to import into its mountainous districts the yak or Thibet ox.

Garlic is said to be a sovereign remedy for gout. There is no remedy for it but garlic.

The members of the Vermont legislature held a prayer meeting every morning.

Mary had a little lam For rearing her big sister; Her mother slapped her hard, and then she said, Woman-like—she kissed her.

"After the Turtle" is the name of a new book published in London. If it is the least bit lively it ought to be able to catch up.

London has nearly 14,000 cabmen, among them are men who have been clergymen, doctors, lawyers, and a real lord.

An Irishman tells of a fight in which he was one of the men who were to the whole crowd, "and that belongs to the tea kettle."

Might doesn't always make right, be sure, but then the fellow with the most muscle in his elbows generally gets the best seat for viewing Fourth July fireworks.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean finds fault for reflection to the extent of three-quarters of a column, in the complex idea that a woman when abroad in the service of cold weather, never has her ears pinched, never slaps them as men do theirs, and yet never apparently gets them frozen.

Prince Metternich, lately Austrian ambassador in Paris, once made a clever little speech to the lady who was the best dressed *grande dame* of the second empire. "I notice," said his excellency, "that your bonnet grows smaller as you grow older, and the bills larger and larger. One of these days the maker will bring nothing but the bill."

Prepared to Defend Himself.

The Louisville Courier-Journal has lately presented its readers with some stage stories. Among them is the following in relation to the elder Booth.

Once "Richard III." was played at Rochester, and at rehearsal the members of the company warned the gentleman to whom "Richmond" was assigned, who had never played "against Booth." "Richard," he was told that Booth frequently made the duel a very serious matter, and his apprehensions were worked upon to such a degree that he resolved to prepare himself for the encounter. Instead of applying to the property manager for the sword usually used by "Richmond," he obtained the immense weapon reserved for the "Richelieu." When play was produced, and when the final scene came about Booth thundered at and met his "Richmond" holding aloft a blade of enormous size. "What the deuce do you mean by having such a sword as that?" exclaimed Booth, so vociferously that "Richmond" whispered to "Richmond," "I've heard of your doing of your tricks upon me I'll beat the lot out of you!" Booth was so astonished that the combat and death of "Richard" is said to have been on the occasion exceedingly tame and disappointing.

Sweet Candor.

In a first-class railway carriage by five o'clock train from Easton arrived two gentlemen, up to that time, as probably since, strangers to each other. The elder lived near Crewe; the younger, en route for Ireland, intended to sleep at Chester. The conversation between them grew animated. The elder presently said, "Give up your idea of sleeping at Chester, and do me the honor of passing the night at my house. The offer was accepted with grateful effusion. On leaving in the morning said the guest: "Answer my question frankly. What induced you, on an insufficient acquaintance, to confer great a benefit on me?" Replied the host: "As you press me, your question shall be frankly answered. My wife always tells me that I am the ugliest man in Great Britain; I wished to show her that there was an uglier.—London World.

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PRICES THEN AND NOW.

The New York Journal of Commerce prints a table of the wholesale prices of a long list of staple articles in that city on the first of January of each year since 1867. Flour, which in 1868 brought \$9.50, \$9.55 and \$8.75 a barrel, brings now \$3.60 and \$3.10—a decline of almost two-thirds. Oats in 1868 were 84 cents a bushel; to-day they are 34 cts. Corn was \$1.40; to-day it is 47 cts. Cotton has gone from 16 cts. to 9½ cts. Hay was \$24 a ton, and is \$9.05. Mess beef has gone from \$32 to \$14.50. Liverpool salt in 1869 brought \$2.10 a sack; and to-day brings 70 cts. Butter goes from 45 cts. in 1860 to 19 cts. in 1879, and cheese from 19½ cts. in 1869 to 8½ cts. in 1879. Melasses was 85 cts. a gallon; to-day 37 cts. Sugar has gone from 16½ cts. for refined in 1868 to 8½ cts. in 1879. Petroleum, crude, brought 18 cents a gallon in 1869, and brings now 5½ cts. Layer raisins brought \$3.80 a box in 1868, and \$4.20 in 1870; in 1879 their price is \$15½. Currants have gone from 12½ cents a pound to 3½ cts.; hops from 60 cents to 15; turpentine from 67 cents in 1872 to 27½ cents a gallon, and rosin from \$3 a barrel in 1868 and \$4.90 in 1872 to \$1.35. In wool we find a fall from 70 cents in 1872 to 35 cents. Pig iron has gone from \$50 a ton in 1873 to \$17 a ton in 1879. Laths, \$3.50 a thousand 1872, can be bought for \$1.45, and Rockland lime, \$1.60 a barrel in 1869, can be got for 80 cents.

How VACCINE IS OBTAINED.—An interesting process.—Through the kindness of Dr. Bessey our reporter yesterday had an opportunity of visiting Logan's Farm to inspect the process of collecting vaccine lymph from an animal vaccinated for the purpose with cow-pox. On arriving at the farm-house of the late Sir William Lyster, (now occupied by Mr. Thomas Irving), we were shown the fine stock of Ayrshire cattle for which the farm is famous. The animal that attracted particular attention was the vaccinated Ayrshire heifer, one year old, valued at \$100. It had been closely shaven about the flanks and been vaccinated about six days previously, and the spot was now covered with a fine crop of genuine cow-pox pustules. The latter were hundreds in number, with a depression in the centre of a drab or slate color, having a whitish rim. The animal having been properly secured to prevent kicking, the pustules were punctured with sharp ivory points, specially made for the purpose. The clear, watery lymph which exuded from the puncture was collected on the ivory points, alluded to, and these were laid on a board to dry. A number of the vesicles were left untouched, so as to produce 'scabs,' which are still preferred to lymph by many of the older practitioners. The lymph having dried on the ivory points, the latter are carefully packed in cotton wadding, blue paper and tin-foil, and placed in an air-tight tin box in a cool place for preservation. On Logan's Farm are about thirty animals which have had the cow-pox during the past six months. No injury results to them from the infection. In a fortnight all trace of the disease disappears, and the animal is not again susceptible to the infection.—*Montreal Star.*

REMOVED ABIDICATION OF THE QUEEN.

The story of the proposed abdication of Queen Victoria in favor of the Prince of Wales as Regent is renewed in some of the English papers. Indeed, it is said the announcement of it will be made so soon as Parliament meets. However this may be, we may fairly look at the matter as not of the most remote of possibilities. Queen Victoria has occupied the throne for almost forty-two years, and it may well be imagined, judging from the manner in which she has of late kept herself aloof from much of the pomp and state of official life, superadded to which is possibly the second greatest of her life's troubles, the loss of the Princess Alice, that she would be well content to retire. Besides, much as the Queen's withdrawal would be regretted it would not be at all out of place that the heir apparent should have some opportunities of better acquainting himself with the duties which must, in the order of things, devolve upon him—some of which indeed, he has already been called upon to fulfill.

[We hope the day is far distant when our beloved Queen will abdicate the Throne.]

The decline in silver in London has had an unfavorable effect upon commercial affairs in Mexico. Although a double standard of silver and gold is provided by law, gold coinage commands a considerable premium over silver, varying from 14 to 18 per cent. U. S. Minister Foster writes from Mexico that the decline in silver must be regarded as a great national calamity for that country.

Gen. Roberts reports from India another victory over hostile tribes on the 7th at Bruen Gromo, and the capture of a hundred prisoners and a large number of cattle.

The Pope has sent out an encyclical letter, filling seven columns in the Italian newspapers. It is directed chiefly against the evils of Socialism, Communism and Nihilism which beset European society. The *Italie* (newspaper) regards the encyclical as an appeal to all Catholics to organize a crusade against modern institutions, and with that object to participate in political elections.

The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, Jan. 22, 1879.

County Council.

The January meeting of the County Council was opened at the Court House, yesterday, 21st inst.

The Warden took the chair. The Secretary then read a list of the Councillors, who answered to their names, with the exception of Messrs. Magee and Luyt who are confined to their houses from illness. The following is a list of the Councillors elected:

Municipality of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, T. T. Odell, Robt. Stevenson, St. James, Wm. Douglas, Geo. M. Peakes, Dumbarton, Joseph Hill, Robt. McKinney, West Isles, A. T. Lloyd, Jas. McLeod, Clarendon, J. S. Magee, Archib. Nixon, Dufferin, T. S. Hannah, Geo. Hannah, Campbell, Jos. A. Taylor, James Brown, Grand Manan, R. H. Graham, Thos. Richmond, St. Stephen, M. Upton, H. Gitchell, St. David, John A. Moore, Thos. Cottrell, St. Patrick, J. W. Stevenson, Jas. McMillan, St. Croix, Jas. Russell, W. A. Bidcutt, Lepreau, H. P. Reynolds, Oscar Hanson, Pennfield, Thos. M. Spear, Enos Poole, St. George, G. F. Hibbard, A. J. Seelye, Milltown, W. W. Graham, Upper Mills, W. Thompson, St. Stephen, G. Lindsay.

It was moved, seconded and carried by an unanimous vote that Thomas T. Odell, Esq., be re-elected Warden.

There being no opposition Mr. Odell was declared elected Warden.

Mr. Odell thanked the Council for their continued confidence in him as Warden, in a neat speech.

ORDERED.—That the records of last meeting be approved as read.

ORDERED.—That all County Accounts which have not been before the Auditor shall lie over until the next meeting of the Council.

The following committees were appointed by the Warden:

Finance.—Couns. Russell, Lindsey, Cottrell, Hibbard, Taylor. Coun. Russell chairman.

Printing.—Couns. Lindsey, Rideout and Graham.

Apportionment County Taxes.—Couns. Lindsey, Seelye, Magee.

Adjournment.—to meet at 2 o'clock.

The Council met at the appointed hour, the Warden in the chair.

The County Auditor, by request read his Report, which was received and ordered to lie on the table.

ORDERED.—That the County Accounts together with the Auditor's report thereon, be referred to the Finance Committee.

The committee adjourned to their room and were engaged all the afternoon and during the night session until 10 o'clock examining the accounts.

The committees from each Parish were also employed in the examination of their local accounts.

Several of the Councillors were elected during the past year, but are under the guidance of their seniors in the discharge of their duties. It is probable Liquor Licenses will be granted on Thursday after which the Council will adjourn.

MAGISTRATES.—Of "making magistrates there is no end." There was a time when there was considered an honor to have J. P. appended to a signature, but the day is past, and "Squire" is often applied in derision rather than a mark of respect, and no wonder when men who can barely write their names and whose orthography is execrable are appointed Justices of the Peace. We are reminded of this fact on reading the large list of appointments in the last "Royal Gazette." It equals titles in the States where fifth man is addressed as "Colonel."

PARLIAMENT is to meet on the 13th February, and the Local Legislature on the 19th February. It is probable there will be important debates even should they not be personal, and both bodies having been recently elected, the new members will like to be heard.

Judge Ritchie has been sworn in Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Gen. P. Gregory, Esq., was re-elected Mayor of Fredericton on Monday last.

A. H. Gillmor, M. P., and D. Gillmor were in town on Tuesday.

HOTEL BURNED—A LOSS TO THE TOWN.

One of those unwelcome occurrences from which St. Andrews has been happily exempt, took place on Wednesday afternoon, 15th inst., after the STANDARD was issued: The weather was intensely cold, and the ringing of the Fire Bell caused a thrill of terror, as its tones were distinctly heard at half past four o'clock in the afternoon. The engines were quickly brought to the fire, which was discovered in the attic of Kennedy's Hotel, near the Railway depot, lower end of Water street. The engines were early at work and the populace were busily engaged removing the furniture and supplies, but the flames had made such headway that it was plain the fine building and large L would be burnt to the ground as there was a strong wind blowing from the north-west. The firemen, noble fellows that they are, labored with a will, and displayed great endurance, for the water froze on them while working at the fire, notwithstanding the intense heat from the burning building. The old Watson house, within a few feet of the hotel was with difficulty saved, its being so near the burning building made it difficult for the firemen to get at the side and rear. Mr. Donahue's house in fear of the hotel was also in danger, and narrowly escaped; had the Watson house caught the fire, and the other buildings would have been destroyed; indeed there is no telling to what extent the fire would have spread, had it not been for the excellent management and labours of the firemen.

During the fire, several had their hands and feet frost bitten, and two persons, Joseph Shaw who fell from a ladder, and James Heman, were slightly injured by the bricks from a falling chimney.

Mr. Kennedy must have suffered a great loss, as but a short time since he made an addition to the hotel by the erection of a well finished L, and put in new furniture, and made other improvements, all of which cost him a large sum of money; he also had a valuable stock of liquors.

The house was largely patronized and well kept, as has been admitted by the travelling public. Mr. Kennedy and his family have the sympathy of the people in their great loss. We are informed that the establishment and furniture was insured for \$6,500, which will not cover the loss, as much of the furniture was damaged, and the business temporarily destroyed. We learn that Mr. Kennedy has been looking up a new site, with the intention of erecting a large hotel. The building was burning for upwards of four hours.

CAMP BURNED.—A MAN AND HIS TWO SONS LOST THEIR LIVES.

A most heart-rending occurrence has taken place at Milberry Brook, Parish of Dumbarton. It appears that Mr. Wm. O'Brien and his two sons had been engaged in lumbering operations near the brook, and were last seen on Tuesday, 14th inst. On the Friday following, a man carrying the goods, lost his way and strayed to the camping ground of the O'Briens, where he discovered that the camp had been destroyed by fire, and on examination discovered the charred remains of the unfortunate O'Brien and his two sons. In the hotel near where the camp stood, he found a horse which exhibited signs of having been without food or water. It is supposed that the fire took place on Wednesday night, 15th instant.

The deceased man leaves a wife and six small children, for whom there is much sympathy expressed by their neighbors in their melancholy loss. The remains of the father and sons were brought to their late home for interment. The widow and family are left in a helpless condition, and any aid given them will be gratefully received. Mr. O'Brien was a sober, industrious man, and respected by his neighbors.

We have had little to say with reference to Mrs. Ward, at present confined in the County Jail. But if Dowd's confession, and his petition to the Governor General signed the morning of his execution, acquitting Mrs. Ward of any act, part or knowledge of the murder is true, of which there is no reason to doubt now, as many believe in her innocence, she surely should be released.

We notice that it is stated in some of the papers that up in Ontario—that large, rich, and prosperous Province—a clergyman had actually died of starvation, he and his large family having existed for months in a state of destitution. This is an appalling fact to contemplate, and one that should arouse benevolence to close scrutiny, lest among the many poor who make their needs known and receive charity there be not many others too sensitive to appeal for aid, who are suffering in these very, very hard times.

THE TEA MEETING held on Thursday evening last, in Gove's Hall passed off to the satisfaction of the large company who were present. The hall was decorated with flags, and the tables abundantly supplied with cake, tarts, bread and butter, sandwiches, cold fowl, mashed potatoes, coffee and tea. Indeed the Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, know how to get up a Tea Meeting, and always have a supply for many more than are present. A blessing having been asked by the Rev. Mr. Layton, the company set to work in good earnest, the tables having been filled three times. A new Piano, kindly loaned by Miss Jessie Whitlock, was performed on by several ladies and furnished good music; Miss Jessie Whitlock sang a song, and accompanied herself on the instrument.

After Tea was over, Robert Stevenson, Esq., called the meeting to order, and addressed the audience in a few well chosen remarks. The Rev. Mr. Layton followed in a brief and well conceived address. Mr. Stevenson then sang a nice song, eulogizing the Governor General, Lord Lorne, after which "Auld Lang Syne," and "God Save the Queen," were sung, and the company separated much pleased with the evening's entertainment. Votes of thanks were passed for the use of the hall and other matters connected with the entertainment.

"VENNERS' WINTER ALMANAC, and Weather Record," for 1878-9, has been received. It contains valuable information with reference to the weather. Published at the "Witness" office, Montreal.

BEEF FOR ENGLAND.—A car load of cattle, 16 head, arrived by the freight train from the North at 6 p. m., last night en route for England. They are shipped by T. C. Patterson, Esq., of Woodstock, Oxford County, Ontario, (formerly manager of the Toronto Mail), and are in charge of Mr. Muir. The cattle were turned out in the station yard this morning to feed and water and presented a very fine appearance, with the exception of one steer that showed signs of distress and fatigue. This one Mr. Muir proposes to dispose of to a Mymont butcher. One small-looking ox among the lot weighed 1,840 lbs.—*Times 17th.*

In the Osborne case, at Dorchester, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Osborne and Harry were brought into court, and the Crown officer offered to discharge them, on the recognizance of John Osborne, in \$400 each. This the prisoners declined and demanded trial, or discharge. The prisoners were therefore remanded, Dr. Tuck not feeling justified in entering a *nolle prosequi*, and yet unable to proceed to trial.

THE SCIENTIFIC EX-EDITION.

Very general attention is now being devoted to the proposed scientific expedition round the world, which so far has the promise of great success. The idea is to combine education with pleasure, to make travel contributory to science; and in doing this to circumnavigate the globe, visiting the most important and interesting ports, and following a route unsurpassed in interest, and never before attempted in one voyage. For this purpose the steamship "General Warden" has been chartered, and by special Act of Congress an American register has been granted. The vessel is an iron steamship, 360 feet long, built in 1874 on the Clyde, Scotland, with first-class engines and appointments, and belonged originally to the North German Lloyd Company. A number of eminent officers of the United States Navy will be in command of the ship, whilst a faculty of eminent professional men has been engaged to take charge of the respective educational departments. The general director of the expedition will be Mr. J. O. Woodruff, with whom, indeed, it has originated. It is not promoted as a money-making venture, and by Act of Congress the number of persons who can go is limited to 250. It is proposed to be absent for 16 months, and the entire cost of the trip is put down at \$2,500 for each person. There is something both novel and fascinating in the scheme, and if carried out according to the terms proposed it cannot fail to result in great benefit to the cause of education and science, and to have at the same time a beneficial influence upon the health of the persons who join the expedition. The applications are numerous from persons who wish to make this tour of the world, and the prospect is that of a grand success.

THIRTY SECONDS TOO LATE.—In Mauch Chunk, Pa., on the 14th inst., two men were hung for murder. Half a minute after the drop fell a telegraphic reprieve arrived, but it was too late.

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE.—New York, Jan. 18th.—The total loss by the fire here last night was two and a half millions, which was probably insured two-thirds.

The task of walking 2,700 quarter miles in as many quarter hours, which Mrs. Anderson concluded on Monday night last in Brooklyn, may be looked upon as one of the most arduous feats of pedestrianism on record.

WEST INDIES.

Havana, Jan. 16.—A quantity of smuggled flour and calico has been discovered on board a fishing smack from Key West. It is ascertained the contraband trade between Key West and Havana under cover of the fishing franchise is scandalous.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

To one unacquainted with geography of the country, and the character of the people inhabiting its mountain defiles, there can be no conception of the enormous difficulties to be surmounted by the British columns operating in the border land between British India and Afghanistan proper. Passes extending from twenty to thirty-five miles in length, through abrupt, precipitous defiles, sometimes 1,500 ft. in height, whose summits bristle with hardy mountaineers, ready to plunder and cut off stragglers; deep gorges, so narrow that scarcely two can go abreast, filled with masses of rock, which the frosts and snows of ages have detached from the overhanging crags, and precipitated in wild confusion below; mountain torrents, which with their eddies and whirlpools overwhelm footmen and dragons alike; and a cold so intense that men and animals are chilled and frozen almost before they are aware of the danger—these are among the difficulties encountered by the Khyber column under the Command of Sir Samuel Brown; the Korum Valley column, under the gallant Roberts; and, only in a less degree, by the Quetta column, under Stewart and Biddulph.

Not only the difficulties in the advance have to be taken into account in estimating the skill of the commanders, and the endurance and gallantry of the troops, but also the perils that beset the respective divisions after a successful advance. Scarcely had General Brown reached Dikka when the descent of the plundering Piles which fringe the Khyber pass from Dikka to Jamrud, closed his communications with his base of operations, and compelled him to detach a portion of his forces to re-open and keep them open. An alternative road running through the Monum Hill, which connect Dikka with Fort Michni on the Indian frontier, had to be opened, and two brigades were necessary to punish the Zaka Khels for the past, and coerce security for the future. After the gallant storming of Peiwar Khotel placed the Peiwar Pass in their hands, and the main body of the British army bivouaced on the heights 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, General Roberts accompanied by a strong reconnoitring party, advanced to the crest of the Shutur-garden Pass 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. Finding no enemy he returned; but when beyond Ali-Khel, found himself assailed on every hand by the Mangals, fierce mountaineers, who had jealously watched his advance, and finding no opportunity of assault, fell upon his baggage train on his return. Of course they were beaten off, but not until they had inflicted some loss. To punish these, and overawe the Turis, another warlike tribe in the Korum Valley, and keep open communication with Thall, several regiments are necessary.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Jan. 10.—Despatches from Scotland report great snow storms and severe gales.

Ice is flowing down the Thames in great quantities. Steamboat traffic between Chelsea and Woolwich is entirely suspended. Many barges along the river are frozen in.

London, Jan. 15th.—Italian barque Luigi Olivagros wrecked at Whitehaven. Some of the crew found alive. One of the sailors who had lashed himself to the rigging was torn in pieces when the vessel broke up.

DOMINION.

Several Hamilton dogs have taken prizes at the Detroit bench show.

Sir Edward and Lady Thornton have arrived at Ottawa, and are the guests of the Governor General.

Captain Boynton intends taking a swim from the head waters of the St. Lawrence down through the Lakes to the Gulf.

The snow was fourteen feet deep in some places on the Victoria Railway, Ontario, last week. The train was cancelled, and the mails forwarded by sleighs with much difficulty.

Edward Hanlin, the champion carman, will leave Toronto on the 26th inst., en route for England, by way of New York, whence he sails on the 30th inst. in the "City of Montreal." He will take two Elliott-made shells with him.

UNITED STATES.

General Tom Thumb was forty-one years old on Dec. 25th.

Of ten centenarians who died in Philadelphia last year nine were women.

A man in Illinois has found a way to make good lumber out of compressed straw.

A fire in St. Louis on the 3d inst. destroyed the Second Baptist Church, one of the finest in the city.

The ice-boats, driven by the wind, at Newburg, N. Y., scud along the ice at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

Dean Stanley says that the new State Department Building at Washington is one of the grandest buildings in the world.

The number of freight cars that were blocked on various lines between Chicago and New York during the recent snow storm was about 15,000.

The "Vicksburg Herald" fills eight columns with the names of the dead victims of yellow fever at that city between the 23d of July and 17th of November.

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One may readily climatic changes are globs of ours. Here wick, who used to wondering pity of pe because of the excessi snows to which we w advanced in Januar, enough for the favo ordinary winter bus having experienced a weather, while from l western and the middl come constant reports falls, blocking the h unusually cold weat storms.—*Sentinel*

The Inyigorrit Nutritive Properties of *Lacto Phosphate of Lime* judiciously its efficiency to performance of its va ion aid of but little solid food, "medial work in the sea hood,"—the "Wasting As uniplex tendency"—in well as in *General De Prostration and Emacia* Prepared solely by J. eutical Chemist, St. Jo Druggists and General per bottle; six for \$5.00

BALLOON'S MONTHLY Full of the most er is Balloon's Magaz February. The leading i the author of "A Wh and treats of the Fiji Is a poem, "Daddy Joe's dialect, which will be western and especially which is accompanied tions drawn from life are some ten or a dozen land and sea, domed superior order of merit gravings that will make Published by Thomas A. Boston, at \$1.50 a year, at all the periodical de

On the 14th inst., t in-lav, at Calais, June, John McCoubey, aged 8 deceased resided in St. where she leaves two relations and friends.

Death of an ol On Tues. 21st inst. who had been confined past three years, quietly Mr. MacLean was a native Britain, and emigrated 1812, where he was app the Admiralty office, at ann, and remained until removed to Campo Bell a large West India ship shares in vessels, and v the price of a brig he w 1829 he removed to St. siled until his death. duties than all the rest many years he was a N and commission merchu of 72 years a member of ty. He leaves a son a d loss. The funeral will t

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St. Andrews, Jan. 21,

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GEO. S. G

St. Andrews, Jan. 9, 1

Boots &

LADIES, MISSES A

Boots an

BOOT & SHOE

ALSO—A supply of imp Ladies and Misses B and R

which will be sold at the

St. Andrews, 1879.

BENJ. R. ST

BARRISTER & ATT

Solicitor, Conveyancer,

Real Estate and I

Office, - - - - - St. C

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

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THE ITEMS.

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One may readily conclude that great climatic changes are taking place on this globe of ours. Here we, in New Brunswick, who used to be subjects for the wondering pity of people of other sections, because of the excessive cold and excessive snows to which we were subject, are well advanced in January with not snow enough for the favorable pursuance of ordinary winter business, and without having experienced any very severe cold weather, while from Britain and from the western and the middle states of the Union, come constant reports of immense snow falls, blocking the highway of trade, of unusually cold weather and destructive storms.—*Sentinel*

The Injurious, Fattening and Nutritive Properties of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto Phosphate of Lime are such as would indicate its efficiency to "sustain the body, in the performance of its various functions," with the aid of but little solid food. Hence its superior remedial worth in the "wasting disease of childhood"—the "Wasting Away," in those of "Consumptive tendency"—in Consumption itself, as well as in General Debility, and all cases of Prostration and Emaciation.

Prepared solely by J. H. ROBINSON, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John N. B.; and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six for \$5.00.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY.—Full of the most charming reading matter is Ballo's Magazine for the month of February. The leading illustrated article is by the author of "A Whaler's Adventures," and treats of the Fiji Islands. Earl Marib is a poem, "Daddy Joe's Sweetheart," written in dialect, which will be interesting to South western and especially to Missouri readers, and which is accompanied by some capital illustrations drawn from life. Besides these, there are some ten or a dozen stories, adventures on land and sea, domestic stories, poetry of a superior order of merit, and a set of comic engravings that will make the most dull smile. Published by Thomas & Talbot, 23 Hawley st., Boston, at \$1.50 a year, post-paid, and for sale at all the periodical depots in the country.

DIED.
On the 14th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, at Calais, Maine, widow of the late Mr. John McCoubey, aged 82 years, 7 months. The deceased resided in St. Andrews for fifty years, where she leaves two sons, and many other relatives and friends.

Death of an old Inhabitant.
On Tuesday, 21st inst. Wm. MacLean, Esq., who had been confined to his residence for the past three years, quietly passed away, aged 96. Mr. MacLean was a native of Inverness, North Britain, and emigrated to Halifax, N. S., in 1812, where he was appointed to a position in the Admiralty office, at a salary of \$2,000 per ann., and remained until 1816. He afterwards removed to Campo Bello, where he engaged in a large West India shipping business, owning shares in vessels, and was robbed by a clerk of the price of a brig he was engaged to sell. In 1829 he removed to St. Andrews, where he resided until his death. In 1824 he paid more duties than all the rest of the County. For many years he was a Notary Public, auctioneer and commission merchant, and was upwards of 72 years a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He leaves a son & daughter, to lament their loss. The funeral will take place on Thursday.

New Advertisements.
GARD.
The Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the Fire-Companies and inhabitants of St. Andrews, who so kindly assisted in removing his stock and furniture from his Hotel, which was destroyed by fire, on the evening of the 15th inst. His great loss, however has not discouraged him.
ANGUS KENNEDY,
Proprietor Kennedy's Hotel.
St. Andrews, Jan. 21, 1879.

Notice.
Any persons intending to Petition the County Council for a Liquor Licence, is by order of Council required to deposit \$15 with such petition.
GEO. S. GRIMMER, Secretary.
St. Andrews, Jan. 9, 1879.

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.
BENJ. R. STEVENSON.
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW
Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public &c.
Real Estate and Insurance Agency.
Office, ———— St. Andrews, N. B.
St. George, (on Saturdays.)

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
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.
A Subscriber having been appointed General Agent for New Brunswick for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurances on reasonable terms.
HENRY JACK,
General Agent.
Aug. 9.
W. B. MORRIS Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity.
Office: Railway Depot.

NEW GOODS,
Just opened By
GEO. F. STICKNEY.
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GOLD and Silver Watches,
Chains, Rings, Brooches,
PINS, LOCKETS, Sets STUDES,
Solitaires, &c. &c.
BREGUET SEALS and KEYS.
Silver, Electroplated, Britannia Metal,
BRITISH PLATE AND GLASS WARE, &c.
Paper Machie, Parian, Wedgwood,
BOHEMIAN, JET AND RUBBER GOODS,
PERFUMERY FROM LUBIN OF PARIS
CLEAVER AND RIGGE OF LONDON;
Genuine EAU DE COLOGNE from JOHANN MARIA FARINA, JULIUS PLATZ No. Cologne.
FANCY SOAPS, Combs and Brushes of all kinds
Joseph Rodgers & Sons
Celebrated TABLE and Pocket CUTLERY.
Hardware, Edge Tools,
HOUSE FURNISHING and FANCY GOODS,
Agent for Lazarus & Morris' Perfected
SPECTACLES.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired.
Water Street, St. Andrews, 24

Foyle Brewery.
Balt Houses & Distillery.
P. & J. O'MULLIN,
Manufacturers of
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BROWN STOUT PORTER.
IMPORTERS OF
FINE FLAVORED
RUM BRANCHES, WINES, &c.
HALIFAX, N. S.
MEGANTIC
HOTEL.
St. Andrews, N. B.
The Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named House and thoroughly fitted it for the reception of **TRAVELLERS AND PERMANENT BOARDERS.**
From long experience as a hotel proprietor and by careful attention to the wants and comfort of his guests, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.
He also keeps on hand a well selected Stock of Liquors, &c.
A LARGE STABLE and careful hostler at the premises.
JAMES NEILL,
Manager.
St. Andrews, Oct. 18, 1877.
C. H. O. HATHWAY,
AUCTIONEER
Office, ———— Water St., St. Andrews
July, 1878.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Ottawa, May 27, 1878.
Notice.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.
We have recently published a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY of the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, 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.
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THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
P.O. Box, 4596.
E. CAMERON, M. D.
Physician, Surgeon,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Dr. CAMERON may be consulted professionally at his office, at Woodards Cove, Grand Manan, N.B., June 10, 1878

E. S. POLLEYS.
SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE WILLIAM WHITLOCK, ESQ.,
Would respectfully inform the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and vicinity, that he purposes continuing the business at the
Old Stand, Church Block, Water Street,
Near the Post Office.
Having made large additions to the varied stock heretofore kept, he trusts by attention to the wants of the community, to merit a share of patronage.
IN STOCK.
Fresh supplies of **SUGARS,** English, Crushed, Granulated, Scotch, Refined, &c.
A very choice article of **MOLASSES,**
TEAS,
Oolong, and English Breakfast.
COFFEE,
Pure and Fresh Ground Java,
Macaroni, Tapioca, Sago, Spices, Starch.
Spikes, Nails, Zinc, Lead, Tinware,
CORDAGE, Lines and Twines, Pitch, TAR, RESIN Oakum, Best brands **AMERICAN** Kerosene OILS. —Just received—an assortment of Chairs, BEDSTEADS, Matts.
All of which will be sold at the **LOWEST** Market rates.
MANCHESTER HOUSE.
NOVEMBER, 1878.
Our Departments are well assorted with
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FOR THE WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.
MANTLE CLOTHS. DRESS GOODS,
CASHMERE, TRICOTS,
Wincies, Shawls, Flannels,
White and Grey BLANKETS, ULSTER CLOTH,
Beaver & Nap Cloths, Scotch & Canada Tweeds,
PRINT, COTTON FLANNELS, Cotton WARPS,
Scotch and Canadian **YARNS,**
Overcoats, Reefing Jackets, Hats,
Caps and Furnishing Goods.
Ladies Hats, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and all kinds of
MILLINERS GOODS.
Gloves, Hosiery, Haberdashery,
and small wares.
O'DELL & TURNER.
St. Andrews, N. B.
Nov. 6, 1878, rpt
DIP THERIA!
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases of it. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. L. J. JOHNSON & CO. Bangor, Maine.
"DR. E. LAWRENCE,
Surgeon Dentist.
Graduate of Dental Hospital, and late Assistant Dental Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.
Intends practicing his profession in Saint Andrews, for a short time, and those requiring his services, will please call as early as possible.
Office over C. E. O. Hathway, Esq., St. Andrews, Aug. 13, 1878.
NEW GROCERY STORE
OPENED IN THE SHOP
Formerly occupied by Mr. Charles 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.
VISITING & BUSINESS CARDS
NEATLY PRINTED AT THE
STANDARD OFFICE.

Parks' Cotton Yarns!
Awarded the Only Medal Given at the Centennial Exhibition
For Cotton Yarns of Canadian Manufacture.
Nos. 15 to 10's.
WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE AND GREEN.
Made of Good American Cotton with great care
Correctly numbered and Warranted Full Length and Weight.
WE would ask the purchasers of Cotton Warp to remember that our Yarn is spun on Threlkeld Frames, which make a stronger yarn than the Ring Frames, used in making American yarn. It is also better twisted and more carefully reeled; each hank being tied up in 7 less of 120 yards each. This makes it much more easy to wind than when it is put up without less—as the American is—and also saves a great deal of waste.
Those acquainted with weaving will understand the great advantage it is to them to use yarn put up in this manner.
COTTON CARPET WARP,
Made of No. 10 Yarn, 4-Ply Twisted.
WHITE, RED BROWN, SLATE, &c.
All fast colors.
Each 5 lb bundle contains 16,000 yards in length and will make a length of Carpet in proportion to the number of ends in width.
We have put more twist into this warp than it formerly had, and it will now make a more durable Carpet than can be made with any other material. Since its introduction by us, a few years ago, it has come into very general use throughout the country.
All our goods have our name and address upon them. None others are genuine.
WM. PARKS & SON.
New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
June 19—8m ST. JOHN, N. B.
FLOUR,
Choice SOUTHERN and MICHIGAN Brands
FISH.
Bright No. 1, COD and POLLOCK.
HAM & BACON
Home cured. Whole or cut
SUGAR. Bright Porto Rico and No 1 Scotch Refined. Granulated and powdered.
TEAS.
Choice English Breakfast and Oolong.
—PITCH & TAR—
OILS and PAINTS. SEEDS. LATHE. WOOD—Dry Birch, Maple, Beech, Spruce.
The above are selling at
Very low prices for Cash.
may be BECKERTON & BRUNDAGE.
NOTICE.
ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late William Welch, are requested to present the same, duly attested to the Subscribers within three months from date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to
J. F. MULLIGAN, Executor.
P. BRITT,
St. Andrews, Sep. 17, 1878.
NOTICE.
The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Equity, under the firm of "STREET & STEVENSON," was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Mr. Street is empowered to settle all debts due to and by the partnership.
Dated St. Andrews, 27th August, A.D. 1878.
GEO. D. STREET,
BENJ. R. STEVENSON.

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Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to the undersigned. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or for procuring Patents, MUNN & CO., Park Row, New York. Branch Office, Cor. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

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