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## To-Day and Forever.

My breath but touched the rose in your palm,  
And in! how the light leaves scatter,  
Leaving no semblance of bloom or of hair;  
But what, I pray, does it matter?  
Laugh, as they flutter away, my dear,  
As they flow with the flow of the river!  
We are done with dead roses to-day, my dear,  
Done with them to-day and forever.

Your eyes but turn to the tress in my palm—  
The we little tress so golden,  
And low I whisper: "The sweetest calm  
Was born of that sorrow maiden."  
Sing, as it stinks to the mosses, my dear,  
To the mosses that border the river!  
We are done with old losses and crosses, my dear,  
Done with them to-day and forever.

Laugh low! Sing softly! Love is alive  
(And awake where we walk together;  
But Love is fragile, and Love will thrive  
Best in the sunniest weather.  
So, let the past be the past, my dear,  
Let it go, as the shade on the river!  
We are done with old sorrows at last, my dear,  
Done with them to-day and forever.  
—Hester E. Benedict, in *Bathurst's Monthly*.

## A NEAR SHAVE.

Some years ago I was accountant at the Yokohama branch of one of our great Indian banks. At the time of which I am writing the natives of Japan had not entirely lost that simplicity which made them pay so dearly for the civilization they now strut about in. The character of the lower classes had not yet been altered by innovation and reform, and the commercial relations between the sons of Nippon and the traders of the West resembled very much those which Mr. Dietrich Knickerbocker describes as existing between the Dutch traders and the aboriginal Americans under the happy reign of Van Twiller.

Trade was then good; there was less rivalry amongst bankers and merchants than at present; the greed for gain had not yet turned the heads of the natives; and silk paid well, and our half-yearly balance-sheets generally showed well on the right side. We had plenty of work to do, but we also had plenty of leisure, and at most times one of our staff could leave his duties for a few days' ramble up country, or a yachting expedition down the bay. For the information of those unacquainted with the office arrangements of the far East, it may be stated that all offices are divided into two distinct sections—the European and the Asiatic. In the European department are the manager or principal, the juniors, and the Portuguese clerks. All the head and book work is done here; there is no paying coin over the counter, or, in fact, any contact with the outer world beyond the mere inspection of drafts and checks handed in for payment. In the Asiatic section are the "comprador," a Chinaman, generally speaking, the petty king of the whole establishment; the "schroffs," also Chinamen, who are the actual receiving and paying cashiers, and who have absolute charge of the counter business, subject, of course, to subsequent checking by the Europeans; and the Japanese coolies. At our bank a European always superintended, at the termination of business hours, the weighing of all dollars received during the day, saw them packed and locked up in the treasury. Beyond this there was little interference with the hard-money arrangements on the part of the Europeans; and hence the comprador and schroffs were chosen, not only for their intimate knowledge of all the ins and outs of exchange, and of the thousand-and-one dodges of the natives, but for their good birth, education and respectability.

The tea season was well advanced, and we were fairly busy; the weather was oppressively hot in our dusty settlement, so the European junior had a fortnight's leave for a ramble up country. I, as accountant, did his work as well as my own, and amongst the extra duties which devolved on me was the weighing of the dollars every evening, and seeing them safely locked up in the treasury. As I went into the office one morning, the comprador met me at the door, grinning all over with excitement, and pointing to a paragraph in the daily paper which announced that one of the great native banks in Curio street had been robbed of some five thousand pounds' worth of gold coin, and that no trace had yet been found either of the robbers or their booty, remarked: "I think that belong number one clever robbery. S'pose we can keep sharp look-out also same happens to us." So I thought, and gave orders that the "momban" or

night-gate guard should be doubled, that the treasury locks should be seen to, and that every precaution should be taken to guard against nocturnal visits.

One evening, some weeks after this, when autumn had fairly arrived and the days began to draw in, the comprador told me as we were putting the dollars into my head that I would see them in my night myself, notwithstanding that my junior had long since returned—that some Japanese of high birth and rural position, who had never been into a European settlement before, wished very much to see our treasury, which, from its strength and extent, had gained a name as one of the sights of Yokohama. After consulting with the manager, I acceded to the request, and was introduced to the visitors. They were three in number—a burly, simple-looking old man; his wife, a buxom damsel, many years younger; and a slim, wiry youth, with sharp, restless eyes, which seemed utterly at variance with his clownishly cut clothes, and who seemed to be a sort of henchman or feudal retainer. They were soon in the raptures over the big iron gates, the complicated locks, the solid plates of the walls, ceiling and flooring, the symmetrical rows of dollar-bags, and the general appearance of security and strength. None more so than the slim retainer, who was even ultra-Japanese in his curiosity, for he inspected locks and bolts, thumped and stamped on iron plates, and inquired incessantly into the dimensions and thickness of the walls, required minute explanations about the foundations—and all with the most artless air imaginable. I, as showman, allowed them to inspect everything to their heart's content, carefully, however, inserting myself between them and the dollar-bags, for I had little faith in the immaculate character even of the high-bred, rustic Japanese, especially when I called to mind the late great robbery. They must have remained a long half-hour before I suggested that they should come round to the "Junior Hong"; and as I locked the treasury doors behind them, I think I recollect a twinkle in the eyes of the old comprador as he prepared to take himself off to his opium-pipe. However, I said good-by in the most affectionate manner. Then I started for a spin on the running-path, as our annual athletic sports were coming off, and I was in hard training.

It was pretty dark as I came back. Yokohama in those days could not boast of a solitary street oil-lamp, much less a gas-jet, and we had literally to feel our way with the uncertain aid of lanterns from house to house. Still, it was not so dark but that I could distinguish three figures on the pathway opposite, in front of a large bungalow, which had been let for some months past—a large house, with a prolific garden in front, in the midst of which was a huge azalea-bush, another of the sights of Yokohama. The three figures were close together; I could distinguish two men and one woman; and, unless my eyes rusted me woefully false, they were my rustic friends of the afternoon. However, I thought no more about it, and turned in to dinner. In another day or two we heard that the bungalow opposite had been let to a highly respectable firm of Japanese merchants, who intended to live there in European style. Workmen were to be seen day and night repairing, repainting, and generally doing up the place; brand-new furniture was discharged at the doors in van-loads; the garden, which had become neglected and overgrown with weeds, was replanted and trimmed up; and in a very short time the moldy old residence had assumed a spick-and-span appearance, which made it a prominent feature on the road.

Matters went on in the usually some what monotonous fashion of Yokohama at this season of the year. No more big robberies had been reported; nevertheless, I still kept the double guard on the bank premises, and never lost sight of the idea, that relaxation of vigilance might lure daring schemers to make an attempt on our dollar bags one of these dark autumn evenings.

One evening I was returning from my usual spin on the running-path, and was passing the gate of the bungalow in front of our bank, when something struck me as peculiar in the aspect of the place. On nearer examination, I found that the giant azalea-bush had disappeared. At five o'clock, when I left the bank, I could swear it was there, but as I now peered through the bars of the gate, there was certainly nothing to be seen. This was very extraordinary, for the Japanese are such intense lovers of all that is striking, or

picturesque, or beautiful in nature, that the removal of an object such as this gigantic azalea, merely for the sake of convenience, would be in their eyes a gross act of vandalism. I was looking further into the garden to see if by chance it had been transplanted, and at the end of the piece of ground another unaccountable sight presented itself. Through a side entrance coolies were unloading a cart of dollar-bags as fast as they could, and by the uncertain glimmer of a lantern, I could see that the man in the cart was my burly visitor of some time previous, and that the man at the house-door was he of the sharp eyes and inquisitive turn of mind, associated with the same visit. What did this mean? If men wanted dollar boxes in the ordinary course of business, they had them in during the daytime, and not at seven o'clock in the evening. Besides, what could tea and silk dealers want with dollar boxes? At the time, I put the disappearance of the azalea bush down to the energy with which the proprietors of the house were embracing foreign notions—the dollar box question was too much for me.

Judge of my surprise, when the next morning I beheld the azalea bush in its accustomed place! I certainly wasn't in any way affected by liquor the previous evening, for I was in strict training, and the disappearance of a huge azalea bush would have been a trick too great, even for the eyes of a drunken man to be deceived by. Putting this to one side, the dollar box business together, I am sorry to say that I began to suspect my rustic friends; but I resolved to wait till the evening, in order to have my suspicions verified. True enough, as I passed the gate at the same hour as on the previous evening, the azalea bush was gone, and nothing but a bare, uneven space marked its site. Well, I knew that azalea bushes are not, even in eccentric Japan, put out during the daytime, and taken in at night to nurse like tender, delicate exotics, so I called the comprador, told him what I had remarked, and desired him to watch for a night. He told the same story, and my suspicions were confirmed, that something of an extraordinary nature was going on somewhere in the neighborhood of the bungalow over the way. I set men to watch for the actual operation of carting away the bush; but on the nights when they watched, it remained undisturbed. One man reported that at midnight he had seen the gleam of lanterns fitting about in the garden, had heard voices and the sounds of digging, and I watched for a night or two, but saw or heard nothing. I put the native police on the scent, but nothing came of it, and I began to think that, after all, it was merely a piece of Japanese eccentricity.

In about a week the athletic sports came off, which meant two half holidays for the whole settlement; during which time Chinamen devoted their attention to opium-smoking and sleeping, and Japanese to drinking and lounging in wine-shops. On the evening of the last day to celebrate the victories won, and the cessation from the bondage of training, we of the "Junior Hong" gave a big dinner. It was a cold, wet night in November, and we were seated in the drawing-room, talking about the funny phases of our Yokohama life; of the fires, of the stories of men cut down and robbed by Japanese in lonely places, of the extremely clever way in which the Curio Street bankers had been relieved of their gold, of the game laws, of the absurd opposition by the government to Europeans going up-country, and of a hundred other things, when a boy came in and whispered in my ear that the comprador wished to see me. In the passage I found the old man, trembling from head to foot with excitement, and utterly unable to articulate a syllable. He seized me by the arm, hurried me down stairs through our strip of garden to the gate, and simply pointed to the bungalow opposite. The rain had changed to snow, and the keen wind blew in fitful gusts down the street, driving the snow into our faces. Through the mist and snowflakes, after some peering, I could make out the occasional glint of a lantern on the other side, and when the wind lulled for a moment, fancied I heard a grating sound, as of something being dug and shoveled up, immediately under our feet. "If I hadn't been told that such a noise had been distinctly heard during the evening by one of the coolies on watch, I do not suppose I should have noticed it, but as I now listened, it was very palpable.

It was all very mysterious, but I had long been suspicious, and as I was now certain that something unusual was taking place I came to the conclusion that

the treasury of the bank should be looked at. So I went up-stairs for the manager, placed the comprador at the door, ordered all lights to be kept hidden, dispatched a messenger to the European police station for a constable in case of need, and when the manager arrived, armed myself with a dark lantern and gently unlocked the treasury. As we peered through the iron bars into the blackness we distinctly heard the shoveling and digging sound, now much nearer. Enjoining strict silence on the part of the Chinaman and coolies outside, we entered. As yet nothing had been touched. We were, at all events, first in the field.

We trod very gently, the lantern half-darkened, and ensconced ourselves behind a row of dollar-bags. We waited fully half an hour; we could still hear the subterranean noises; but, beyond this and the occasional howl of the elements outside, there was not a sound. Suddenly we heard a very gentle tap in the very middle of the treasury, about three feet in front of our rampart of bags; then another; then a regular series; then a sound as of the application of some lever-power. We turned the lantern ray round about the floor, and beheld one of the big plates gradually being tilted up; the manager nudged me, and crept gently up to the spot. In a couple of minutes three sides of the plate were loose; a bony hand appeared, followed by a Japanese head. In an instant the manager had seized the head; I had jumped forward, turned the light full on, between us we had dragged up the remainder of our visitor's body, and in less than a minute I was smiling with grim satisfaction in the stupified face of my very slim and inquisitive visitor of some weeks previous. We gagged him, and tied him up in the office under a guard; the manager ran out to the gate into the garden opposite, taking with him the English constable, whilst I remained in the treasury. In a few seconds I heard the sound of a scuffle, and a subsequent "Hurray, we've got the lot!" and manager and constable appeared with the burly companion of the captive now under guard, and the fair-cheeked young wife, who turned out to be a very ordinary peasant-woman. Our captives secured, I descended the hole in the treasury, found myself in a very neatly constructed cavern, which led under the road into the opposite garden, and terminated with a shaft on the site of the azalea-bush. Everything tended to show that the whole affair was a carefully laid plan; and had it not been for the azalea-bush, another twenty-four hours would have seen us the losers of a good many thousand dollars. In the bungalow we found boxes ready for the reception of the dollars and coin, probably the same I had noticed being uncared, but there was no trace of any accomplice.

However, we handed the three clever rogues over to their countrymen for judgment, and they probably found rough accommodation, with an occasional taste of torturing thrown in, for some years, at the institution on Tobe Hill. The old bungalow did not let again, but was pulled down and a substantial block of shops and offices erected on its site; so that nothing remains at present to remind the modern Yokohama banker of what we termed, when we told the story, "A near shave!"

## What a Little Girl Swallowed.

Specie resumption was reached in the family of a Mrs. McCann, at St. Louis, one day recently, in a remarkable manner. The woman has a little daughter, a bright, healthy looking child of eight years, named Emma. Mrs. McCann one day missed quite a package of small currency from a bureau drawer, and all search proved unavailing. On the following Friday the child was taken sick and vomited up a dime. Little was thought of it until she had another attack and produced eight dimes in quick succession. They were somewhat changed in color from the action of the gastric juice. After a couple of hours' rest the little girl went to work again and delivered her stomach of four dimes and a nickel. The latter had been eaten half away and looked as if corroded by strong acid. Some hours after the girl had a fourth attack and laid before the astonished physicians four more dimes, two glass beads and a glove button. In all the child raised from her stomach nearly \$2. The story seemed almost incredible, but it is well vouched for. The mother says she has known of the child swallowing pins often without experiencing any evil effects, but this is the first time she ever knew Emma to make a money-bag of her bowels.

Tame otters and seals are the latest pets in fashion in England.

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Household Hints.

A spoonful of ox-gall to a gallon of water will set the colors of almost any goods soaked in it previous to washing.

### WASHING FLANNELS.

Take good soft water, make it as warm as you can bear your hands in. To wash nicely, have good hard soap. If very dirty, wash them through two good waters and then put them in a tub and put hot water on them and let them stand a short time. Write them and put them out to dry. Never use hard water nor cleansed water nor cold water on flannels if you wish them to be nice.

### FRESHENING SALT BUTTER.

Churn the butter with new milk in the proportion of a pound of butter to a quart of milk; treat the butter in all respects in churning as if it were fresh. Bad butter may be improved greatly by dissolving it thoroughly in hot water; let it cool; then skim it off and churn again, adding a small quantity of good salt and sugar. A small quantity may be tried and approved before trying a larger one. The water should be merely hot enough to melt the butter.

### TO CLEAN A CARPET.

First, have it thoroughly dusted and the floor well cleaned. Tack the carpet sufficiently to the floor to keep it firm. Take a half pail of water, hot as can be borne. Put in a table-spoonful of liquid ammonia. Use a stiff scrubbing brush and borax soap; scrub a small place. Have a second pail of water and ammonia; rinse off with this, and with a woolen cloth wipe as dry as possible. Renew the water often, until the whole carpet is cleansed; then open the doors and windows to dry it. This is splendid to remove grease and stains, and brightens the colors wonderfully.

### UTILIZING OLD TIN CANS.

Take off the top of the can, punch holes on the opposite sides near the rim, put in a wire bail, and you have a little bucket which may serve for a paint-pot, to keep nails in, or other handy purposes. Take off the top, cut to the proper shape, and fasten on a handle by means of a screw through a hole in the bottom, and a useful scoop may be made. A sancepan for small messes may be made by cutting down a can, leaving a strip to be bent at right angles and turning around a stick to serve as a handle. A coarse grater for crackers, etc., is easily formed from a piece of tin fastened to a board. The holes in the grater should be made with an old three-cornered file.

### RECIPES.

#### LANDY PUDDING.

One quart of milk, two large spoonfuls of flour; the yolks of four eggs well beaten and mixed with milk; beat the whites of the eggs separately, mix with four teaspoonfuls of sugar and drop on the top and bake.

#### CRANBERRY SAUCE.

Stew two quarts cranberries, putting only water enough to keep from sticking to the bottom of the kettle. Keep covered until nearly done, then stir in one quart white sugar and boil until thick. The color is finer when the sugar is added just before the sauce is done.

#### TO BROIL FISH.

Split the fish down the back and rub it over with melted butter or olive oil. The fire should be clear and bright, and the gridiron a wire one that can be turned without disturbing the fish. When done slip it on a hot platter, and season to taste with pepper, salt and melted butter; sprinkle some chopped parsley over the top and garnish with sliced lemon.

#### BREAKFAST ROLLS.

Mix one-half of an ounce of sifted white sugar in two pounds of finest flour, make a hole in the center and put in about two table-spoonfuls of fresh yeast, mixed with a little water; let it stand all night; in the morning add the yolks of two eggs, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and sufficient warm milk to make a rich consistency; divide into rolls (about thirteen or fourteen); bake half an hour in a brisk oven.

#### SPRING SOUP.

A very delightful soup for this season of the year may be made in this way: Shred in thin strips one-quarter of a medium sized carrot, one-quarter of a white and the same of a yellow turnip, one small onion, two stalks of celery and four or five small leaves of lettuce; add a few sprigs of parsley minced, cover with boiling water and simmer for five minutes. Drain off the water, turn on one quart of hot soup, stock and simmer slowly until the vegetables are tender, which will be in about half an hour. Add three table-spoonfuls of French or other canned peas, boil slowly five minutes longer and serve.

A clairvoyant told a woman, in Mankato, Minn., who had lost a fur cap, that she had dreamed that a neighbor, a respectable woman, had stolen it. The lower, acting on the dream, accused the neighbor of the theft, but nothing turned up except a libel suit.

## Items of Interest.

### Made of awl work—shoes.

Stuck-up people—glue makers. A habit that ladies get into—a riding habit.

A business that is always behind hand—Card playing.

France has paid Germany all but \$3,286,350 of the \$1,051,012,814 war indemnity.

The serpent and the crab change their clothing each year, and the racoon lives all the winter long on the memory of what he ate in the summer.

A Chicago clergyman startled his flock a few Sunday evenings ago by telling them "hell is not half so full of men and women as men and women are full of hell."

A drunken man was strangled to death at Caldwell, Ohio, the other day, from falling against a picket fence and getting his neck caught between two ticks.

Hearing that Mr. G. F. Train now lives on a piece of dried apple a day, the *Buffalo Express* inquires with intense feeling, "Are our dried apples to be wasted in this manner?"

The father of Charlie Ross is lecturing upon his son's disappearance, and there is pathetic, real and unaffected, in the closing passages of the lecture when he compares his quest to a search in a deep, dark abyss by the light of a taper where he hears now and then a little voice in the darkness crying, "This way, papa; here I am!" but when he goes in that direction of the sound he finds that it is only the voice of his own hopes and the whispering of his own heart.

### REMEMBER'S GROWTH.

Says Gossip One to Gossip Two: While shopping in the town: "Old Mrs. Pugh to me remarked Smith bought his goods from Brown." Says Gossip Two to Gossip Three, While buying her a gown: "I've heard it said to-day, my dear, Smith got his goods of Brown." Says Gossip Three to Gossip Four, "With something of a frown: "I've heard strange news—what do you think Smith took his goods from Brown." Says Gossip Four to Gossip Five, "Who blazed it round the town: "I've heard to-day such shocking news—Smith stole his goods from Brown."

Vienna has adopted a method of raising funds to carry on its municipal government which has a lottery feature. Certificates, redeemable in 1924, bearing a low rate of interest, but endorsed by the imperial government, are issued and to induce a steady sale of the certificates, four annual drawings are to be had, at each one of which a premium of \$50,000 will be awarded by lottery. Some one of these certificates will be drawn during the year preceding. These certificates are being sold in this country through a New York bank, and a held not to violate the New York statutes forbidding lotteries, because each purchaser receives a *quid pro quo* or equivalent.

## He Forgot His Catechism.

Some time ago the son of a very distinguished English nobleman entered crack cavalry corps, and his brother officers, finding that he was nervous, eccentric and credulous, of course began to play tricks on him. The regiment happened to be stationed at York, and the colonel asked the archbishop to dine at mess. The invitation was accepted and a day or two before the dinner took place a wicked wag said to Mr. B., "You know your catechism?" "Not at all," said poor B. "I've almost forgotten it." "Well, by Jove, if you'd better lose no time in setting work. Don't you know that it is the custom for the archbishop, when dines at mess, to put the junior corner through it, and you're youngest corner I wouldn't lose a minute. Not to let it fourteen be to disgrace the regiment. Poor R. rushed for a prayer book stuck manfully to his task, but found tough work. The fatal evening occurred. He couldn't eat a mouthful for nervousness. Dessert was put on the table, coffee came, and then his Grace, advanced, smiling benignly, to the lower end of the table, intending the pleasantest manner to make acquaintance with the junior officers and to them to call at the palace. Approaching R., he said: "I don't think that I caught your name when we were introduced before dinner." Now, indeed these words soiled, they were at once misconstrued by the unhappy youth dressed into a crafty mode of asking familiar question with which the archbishop opened. "What is your name?" Poor R. felt the ground sinking under him, every word he had learned seemed crased from his memory, as the amazement of the archbishop, one bound he disappeared from the room.

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SUMMARY.

ANCHORAGE OF THE BRITISH FLEET.—The Pull Mall Gazette thus describes the anchorage of the British Fleet at present in the East—Madania Bay, into which the ships of the Mediterranean Squadron, under the immediate command of Admiral Hornby, have retired from Prince's Islands, is situated on the Asiatic shore of the Sea of Marmora, thirty-five miles due south of Constantinople. The bay or gulf is about twenty miles long from west to east, and has an average width of from six to eight miles from north to south. But although spacious, the bay affords little shelter and bad anchorage for ships. The depth of water along its shores is very great, there being from twenty to thirty fathoms close to the land. Westerly winds throw in a heavy swell, while northerly winds raise a short breaking sea. The mountain on the promontory which, jutting out into the Sea of Marmora, forms the northern coast of the bay, rises to a height of over 3,000 feet, and when the wind is from the northward, furious gusts or gales blow down the valleys of the range, rendering an anchorage along the north coast dangerous. The town of Madania stands on the south side of the bay, and is fifteen miles to the northwest of Brusa, of which during the finer part of the year, it may be considered a part. It may be considered a port. It is built close to the water, and consists of about a thousand houses, inhabited principally by Turks and Greeks. The town is surrounded on the land side by high hills, the sides of which are well cultivated, and planted for the most part with vines and olive trees, Gemlik, or Gumelek, off which is the only good anchorage in the bay, lies at the head of the gulf, in a fertile and well-cultivated valley, which produces large quantities of good wine and wheat. The town contains about nine hundred houses, and the population is almost entirely Greek. More than a hundred years ago the Turkish Government proposed to establish a shipbuilding yard at Gemlik; and it is stated by Laurie that frigates of eighty guns were actually constructed there for the Turkish navy with timber obtained from the oak forests in the neighborhood of Brusa; but the project failed, at the present time no trace of any dock-yard or building slips remain.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATE.—The debate in the House of Commons on the Quebec Constitutional question was brought to a close and the result was of a strictly party nature. For the motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, which was intended to be a declaration of the Lieutenant-Governor, there was a vote of 112. This would leave twenty-four votes in a full house of 206—unaccounted for. There were four pairs, the Speaker and Mr. Blake, which finally leaves twelve votes not accounted for. The Hon. Mr. Holton, it is said to be well known, was very strongly opposed to the act of the Lieut. Governor, but voted against a motion, which met with his approval on its merits, and with the Government. So far as the decision of the House of Commons can have any effect, it will be as a declaration that the Dominion Parliament can take no cognizance of differences between a Lieutenant-Governor and his Cabinet Ministers, and that all such differences are matters which concern the people of a province alone.

ANOTHER most undesirable and unexpected contribution has been made to the literature of what is now commonly known as the "Beecher Scandal." Mrs. Tilton has written a letter confessing the crime she had previously denied. It is evident that no reliance can be placed upon her word. She has vacillated throughout, confessing and retracting, according to the influence bearing upon her, until this last declaration, forced from her professedly by the intensity of her anguish, loses all its value. If the document be authentic, the most charitable construction that can be placed upon it, is that her mind is completely shattered, and that she is now under the guidance and control of a disreputable and revengeful man, who is reported to make one further effort to meet the reputation, and raise the position of the man to whom, of all others, he has been most indebted. Mr. Beecher has furnished an emphatic denial of Mrs. Tilton's statement; and, as between the two, his denial is much more to be credited than her charge.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY.—The London Times says:—We are informed that the Canadian Government has cordially accepted the offer of a gift from Sir William Palliser of a 7-inch and an 8-inch rifled gun. From the report of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, K. C. M. G., it appears there are 350 guns in Canada, which can be converted to 64-pounder rifles. Sir William Palliser has instructed the Canadian Government how to convert these guns and make the projectiles at a moderate cost, and has intimated his intention to forego any royalty for his invention. A gun is now being converted at the Canada Engine Works, Montreal. The result of this proceeding may lead our great colonies to manufacture their armament and spend their money among their own people, for it is stated that little extra plant, even for large guns of this sort, is required beyond that to be found in engine-shops of any pretension. We are informed that recent experiments have proved that a 40-ton gun or Sir William Palliser's simple and inexpensive system has given velocities which compare favorably with guns of similar calibre.

Judgements amounting to \$22,000,000 against Tweed are on record, greatest amount ever recorded against one man. A curious paragraph in the rules governing Greenwood Cemetery has been unearthed, which forbids the interment of any person who shall have died in prison. It is not believed it will debar Tweed's burial.

The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, April 24, 1878.

THE LEGISLATURE was prorogued on Friday last, after a protracted and to some extent laborious session, having passed upwards of one hundred Acts. We are pleased to see that the "collective wisdom" have taken steps toward the erection of new buildings for the use of the Legislature—the matter has been brought forward for the past few sessions by Dr. Dow, who has at length succeeded in his efforts. It is reported that the Assembly will be dissolved about the middle of May, and the Elections held in June.

DOMINION CANDIDATE.—It is said that Mr. Gillmor's numerous friends in this County are desirous that he offer again for Parliament; and it is rumored he was offered a seat in the Senate, but the latest reliable report is, that he has consented to be a Candidate.

THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS were held last week, and are highly commended. Having been otherwise engaged, the Editor was prevented from attending, but a friend who was present furnished the following:

On Wednesday morning, the Grammar School, of which Jas. F. Covey, Esq., is Principal, was examined by Rev. Dr. Ketchum and the Teacher, in presence of two Trustees, the preceptors of the other Departments and visitors. The classes were examined in the classics and usual English branches, and acquitted themselves creditably to their Master and their own application.

The next School examined was No. 2 Advanced, taught by Miss Hanson, at which were present the teachers of the Grammar and No. 1 Department, Trustees, Rev. Wm. Richardson and other visitors. The pupils were examined in the English branches, evincing decided progress, showing the wisdom of the selection of Miss Hanson, by the absent Trustee, Mr. Bradford, who is at present in Europe; through his instrumentality, the valuable services of this competent young lady were obtained, and the control and excellent order of the school, afford much satisfaction to the trustees and parents, of which evidence is given by their record on the register.

The Department taught by Miss Algar an experienced and successful teacher, was next examined, the pupils acquitted themselves satisfactorily to the examiners and all present. The success attending Miss Algar's teaching has been noticed in the "Standard" on other occasions.

The Junior Departments, of which Miss Rodgers and Miss Wade are teachers were examined on Thursday; the children appear to be making considerable proficiency, and require no small amount of tact to control them and bring them on in their studies.

The last School visited was No. 1 Department, of which Mr. Vroom is teacher. This gentleman is so well known as a competent, pains-taking and successful preceptor, deservedly beloved by his pupils—that it follows as a matter of course, the scholars acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the examiners, and all present. In concluding this brief notice, it is pleasing to state, the work performed in the St. Andrews Schools, is deserving of all praise.

It is much to be regretted that Newspaper Correspondents allow themselves to be misled so far, as to write reports affecting the moral characters of leading legislators. Only a few days ago, Upper Province papers stated that Sir John A. Macdonald was drunk while in the House of Commons, a statement that was utterly false.

CANDIDATES.—Rumor has it, that there will be lots of candidates in the field, no less than four, from the Eastern Section of the County. The "old four" it is reported will offer again. Should these rumors be correct, it will not require a large vote to elect the successful candidates. This is a crop that never fails.

It does not answer to evade the revenue laws, as was recently attempted by a Quebec merchant, who had \$3,000 worth of diamonds forfeited to the Government.

It must have been noted with pleasure by the Surveyor General's many friends in this County, that the Committee of the Assembly who made searching inquiry into the affairs of the Crown Land Department, made such a favorable report; and complimented Mr. Stevenson on his efficient, and successful management of his department. The fact is he knows his duty, and performs it.

It is not improbable that at the approaching elections, the people will give their views as to the propriety of doing away with the Legislative Council, as has been done in Ontario. At the time Confederation was discussed, one of the many arguments advanced was that the business of the local legislatures would be confined to so few questions, that a reduction in the number of representatives from each County, could be made without affecting their interests, and that the Legislative Council would be abolished. By these changes it was argued that the expenses of the local government would be reduced, thereby leaving a larger margin for expenditure of money on the roads and bridges and other necessary works.

FIRE IN CALAIS.—A fire broke out in Calais early on Monday morning, in a stable connected with the International Hotel, which burned the stable and several horses, the Hotel and several houses.

The late Mr. Edward DeWolfe whose sudden death and that of his youngest child Eddy, by drowning took place on Wednesday morning last, was aged 60 years and one month; he formerly went to sea, but for upwards of twenty years devoted himself to farming, in which pursuit he was successful and generally brought the first vegetables to market. A few years ago, he purchased the farm and buildings at Katy's Cove, which formerly was a part of the Macintosh estate, and by diligence and hard labor, made the ground productive. Being an industrious man, he went over the bridge with his two youngest sons to collect drift-wood, and having sent his son Charles ahead on his return, followed with Eddy in his arms. When Charles reached the land, he saw his father stumble and recover himself, but soon after he with the little child fell into the water and were carried by the flood tide into the Cove. The little boy ran up to the house which is only a few rods from the shore, and gave the alarm, the hired man ran down to the shore, and saw the bodies of father and son floating and apparently lifeless. A boat shortly after was obtained and the bodies recovered, but life was extinct. From the marks on Mr. DeWolfe's forehead, it is supposed that he was killed by striking the abutments of the bridge, before reaching the water. A coroner's inquest was held on the remains by Col. D. Mowat, coroner, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts—"accidental death by drowning." On Friday last, a large number of his brother farmers, and residents of the town, met at the house, and after singing and prayer and an impressive and eloquent address by Rev. W. Richardson, on uncertainty of life, the certainty of death, and the necessity of preparation. The solemn procession was formed, the members of the Iron-Clad Reform Club, (of which the deceased was a member) taking the lead, followed by the remains, carried by members of the Club, and a concourse of the inhabitants, and proceeded to the Cemetery, where the bodies were interred in the family lot. Much sympathy is felt for the family, who have been bereft of their parents.

Our exchanges announce that already canvassing has commenced in many counties, several of the former members are offering their services to the "dear people." In this County there has been no active movement as yet among the aspiring politicians, other than stating that they will offer in due time. It is generally admitted that the Surveyor General will be returned at the head of the poll.

Mackerel have already been taken at the South. A vessel with ten barrels of fresh mackerel, arrived at Cape Ann last week, they found a ready sale at 20cts for large, 15cts for medium and 10cts for tinkers. The catch is three weeks earlier than last season.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The New York Bulletin has just published reports from all sections of the wheat producing country, which lead one to indulge the expectation that the country will be blessed with another abundant harvest. The Western average of spring wheat exceeds the large extent of last year by 15 or 20 per cent. At present the wheat fields present a promising appearance, the grain coming up thick and color good. The crops have been set in unusually early, and having made good progress in the first stages of growth, a great point has been gained toward a good crop, as the plant will be letterable to withstand dry weather or insects. The reports above referred to are fully corroborated by papers published in all sections of the wheat growing country.

United States exchanges contain accounts of murders which are committed daily from Maine to Florida.

Hecker's SELF RAISING Griddle cake Flour, Italian Macaroni & Tapioca at Campbell's. Also Flower Pots of all sizes.

The Hon. Albert J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries has had the honor of Knighthood conferred upon him by Her Majesty the Queen. We congratulate Sir Albert J. Smith, K. C. M. G., and trust he and Lady Smith may long be spared to enjoy the title.

Fredrickton News.

During its passage last week, the ice did a great deal of damage, several buildings along the shore being carried away and all the wharves being more or less injured, especially the Railway wharf at Gibson which was almost destroyed. The water was higher than it has been known for forty years, and fears were entertained at one time that the city would be flooded.

With the running out of the ice came the breaking up of the Legislature after a lengthy session, and the halls that a few days ago were the scenes of noisy debate are now silent. There will doubtless be many new faces among the members when the House is again called together.

Our new City Clock has been going on trial for a day or two under Mr. Jas. White's private supervision. As soon as he is satisfied that it is in thorough working order, he will adjust the hands and let it record the time publicly.

The first steamer of the season—the "May Queen"—arrived from St. John on Saturday last.

The many friends of Andrew Inches Esq., will be glad to learn that he has recovered from his late illness, and is again at his post in the Crown Land Dept.

The "old times" Concert under the auspices of the Reform Club comes off on Thursday night.

The "Reform Club Minstrels made their second appearance in public to a crowded house last night. The performance was excellent, and would have done credit to a professional troupe. The new scenery painted for the troupe by Mr. Eggar of this city, was used on this occasion for the first time and was much admired. Tuesday, April 23.

EASTER ELECTION.—At a meeting of the Pewholders of All Saints Church held on Easter Monday, the following were elected Church Wardens and Vestrymen for the ensuing year:

Geo. D. Street, Esq., Wardens.  
Hon. B. R. Stevenson  
C. E. O. Hatheway, G. S. Grimmer, H. H. Hatch, John Burton, Henry Osborne, T. T. Odell, Geo. F. Campbell, Angus Stinson, G. F. Stickney, W. D. Foster, Thomas Black, W. Whitlock, Vestrymen.  
C. E. O. Hatheway, Vestry Clerk.

New Music.—"Drifting with the Tide" Ninety thousand copies have already been sold of Will L. Thompson's famous song "Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore." It is thought that "Drifting With the Tide," this author's last composition, will even eclipse "Gathering Shells" in popularity. Any music dealer will mail either of these beautiful pieces to your address on receipt of price, 4cts. Published by W. L. Thompson & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

Mr. Bradley, who has been confined for some months to his room from an injury received from falling upon ice, was we are happy to state, able to be out on Monday for a short time.

A lot of fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of most all kinds in bulk at CAMPBELL'S.

As there is no treaty of commerce between France and the United States, a commission for the purpose of stipulating a basis upon which such a treaty should be drawn has been formed at Paris, and an appeal is made to this country to organize a similar commission.

Try BLACK'S Teas, of superior quality. Choice brands of Tobacco, for sale at P. McLaughlin's.

London, April 20.

Specials from St. Petersburg to the Times and News indicate that a new hitch has occurred in the negotiations. The correspondent of the News says daily that Germany proposed a Congress to be summoned to revise the treaties of 1856 and 1857. Russia accepted the proposal, but England rejected it, and again insists on her original conditions.

Rome, April 20. At the Eastern reception of Cardinals to day, Pope Leo, in dwelling upon the strength and vitality of the Pontificate, said: "The war declared against the Papacy from earliest times continues with undiminished fierceness, but, trusting in God, we are ready to carry on the warfare and uphold the rights of the Church. He expressed the hope that the erring children would finally submit.

Paris, April 21. A reported movement is on foot for the secession, in large bodies of members of the English Protestant Church to the Roman Catholic Church. The numbers of seceders is placed as high as three million. Included in this exodus are Bishops, Rectors, Curates and Deacons. Authorized delegates are, it is asserted, now in Rome negotiating the conditions upon which the secession will take place.

CONTEMPTIBLE ACT.—The perils of matrimony are great in the South. A Georgia man pursued his daughter, who had eloped, and found her with her husband in a hotel. She was of age and therefore he could not force her to return home; but he was the lawful owner of her clothing, and he compelled her to go up to her room and take off every shred of it. Then he went back to Savannah with a large bundle

under his arm, and the women in the hotel contributed something for the bride to wear.

An inventor who can serve both an economical and a humane purpose is a double benefactor to the race, and such must be the estimate placed on the German who has recently patented an apparatus designed to lessen the strain upon a horse, particularly at starting, of a loaded vehicle. The traces are fastened to an iron rod running through the center of a cylinder containing several rings of gutta percha. When the horse exerts himself the strain first comes upon and compresses these rings saving his shoulders. The German war department, having made experiments and found that the saving of force, not alone at starting, but during traction, was at least one-third, has resolved to employ the attachment in its artillery and military trains.

ANOTHER debate has taken place in the Canadian House of Commons on the subject of protection. It was proposed to impose a duty on the importation of foreign corn into the country. If this had been conceded, the prime element in the free trade system would have been broken down. After an animated debate the Government defeated the motion, and maintained undisturbed their free-trade policy.

The death has occurred of the Hon John Young, of Montreal. For nearly half a century he has been closely identified with the affairs of that city, and of the country at large. He possessed more than the average of ability and courage, and was always intent upon rendering some useful service. His death is regretted even by those who differed from him in political sentiment and action. He was a native of Ayrshire, and has been a resident of Montreal since 1826.

[Mr. Young, married a Charlotte County girl, a daughter of the late Capt Tilley, whom old residents remember.]

Barnum, the Great Showman, who will visit Maine this summer, says in his "Illustrated News": "I can afford to expend thousands and hundreds of thousands in searching every part of the globe for novelties. I can afford to purchase these wonders at almost any price. I can afford to show for only fifty cents, ten or twenty times more than was ever seen in a single traveling exhibition, and I can afford to do it at an expense ten times greater than was ever ventured on by any other manager, for the whole country knows that I exhibit truly by far the 'Greatest Show on Earth,' and all the people will patronize 'Barnum's Great Show,' but I cannot afford to give a second rate show. The public always expect the very best from me, and they always get it. If they did not get it, my reputation would be destroyed in two years, and it would serve me right!"

A case illustrating the bright side of the law in the hands of an honorable and upright judge was tried in Boston last week. The prisoner, a poor man, pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery, consisting in the writing and signing of the following order: Give to John Shea \$12 groceries and charge to Mrs. H. Paine, March 15." The lady whose name was signed, proved the forgery, but suggested to his honor that as the act was committed through stress of poverty, the case be put on probation. Other persons in the court-room testified to the fact that the man and his family were in an utterly destitute condition, and he had tried in vain to secure employment. Judge Aldrich accordingly ordered the prisoner's discharge under his own recognizance.

An association of rich business men of Philadelphia pension off liberally for life any old merchant who may fall, unless fraud is involved. The names of the pensioners are kept secret, and the public suppose their wives to have small incomes, or wealthy relatives.

A singular case is bethering the doctors of Kingston N. Y. A man named Geo. Winters was at work in a shop and feeling as well as usual, but when he attempted to whistle he found himself unable to do so. Placing his hand to his mouth he found that his jaw had moved considerably to the left, and further found that he could not close his right eye. He could open his mouth with ease, but could not place his jaw in its proper position. Some of the doctors think he had an apoplectic fit; others that it is contraction of the muscles.

MARRIED. At the residence of the bride's mother, Kingston, Kent, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. D. Murray, Captain F. G. Andrews, of St. Andrews, to Nina R., youngest daughter of the late John Main, Esq., of Kingston.

DIED. At Douglas, Mrs. Mary C. Allan, aged 86 years, relict of the late Adam D. Allan, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Capt Clements, of the 4th King's American regiment.

At Locbec, on the 12th inst., Mr. James Reid, aged 70 years, an old and respected resident of this County. On the 17th inst., Mr. Edward F. DeWolfe, aged 60 years, son of the late Mr. John DeWolfe, merchant, of Windsor, N. S., also, Edward Moore, aged 6 years, youngest son of Mr. E. DeWolfe.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. ARRIVED. April 12, Dolphin, Rooney, Galis, plaster. H. V. Crandall, Ross, Portland ball. 17, Maria, Stinson, St. Stephen, gun, car.

and the women in the hotel...  
who can serve both an econ-  
nomic and a double  
the race, and such must be  
placed on the German who  
anted an apparatus design-  
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other manager, for the whole  
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patronize "Barnum's Great  
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The public always expect the  
me, and they always get it.  
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The names of the pensioners  
et, and the public suppose they  
e small incomes, or wealthy

Lather, Moloney, Boston, Cal.  
Dolphin, Rooney, Calais, plaster.  
23, Harris, McQuoid, Boston, Cal.  
Sarah Glass, Glass, Boston, Cal.  
CLEARED.  
April 5, Mary Ellen, Clark, Boston, 3,300  
sleepers, Robinson & Glenn.  
6, Harrie, McQuoid, 2,700 sleepers, J. S.  
Leighton.  
Sarah Glass, Glass, Boston, 2,400 sleepers:  
J. S. Leighton.  
15, Dauntless, Stewart, Digby, sundries.  
Evergreen, Chase, Boston, 2,240 sleepers,  
Robinson & Glenn.  
20, Ned, Hooper, St. George, Cal.  
Milk Pans and Crooks very cheap at  
TABLACKS

"PULMONARY CONSUMPTION arises from a de-  
cline or deficiency of vitality in the natural bi-  
oplasm or germin matter - and this deficiency  
manifests itself not only in a general wasting or  
atrophy of the whole body, but also in a pecu-  
liar degradation, chiefly in the lungs and lym-  
phatic system, of portions of this bioplasm into  
a sluggish low-lived, yet proliferating matter,  
which, instead of maintaining the nutrition and  
integrity of the tissues (which is the natural  
office of the bioplasm) clogs them, and irritates  
them with substance which is more or less  
prone to decay, eventually involves them all  
in its own disintegration and destruction."  
To remedy this deficiency by sustaining the  
vitality and sufficiency of the bioplasm, and  
thus provide for the general building up of the  
whole system is the office and design of RO-  
BINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION OF PURE LIVER  
OIL WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.  
-Extracts of a letter from C. H. S. Cronkrite,  
M.D.-  
"ASTOR STATION, YORK CO., N. B.,  
October 10th 1876.

Mr. J. H. ROBINSON,  
Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of enquiry,  
I would say that your "Phosphorized Emulsion  
of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-phosphate of Lime"  
is the best preparation of the kind I have ever  
seen or taken.  
I was ordered by my physician to take it and  
commenced about the last of August and since  
that time I have felt like a different man, and  
also look differently, and all for the better, as  
the doctor can testify.  
I was unable, in the summer, to walk any  
distance without much fatigue. I can now  
take my gun and travel all day, and feel first  
rate at night and eat as much as any lum-  
berman. Have not bled any since I took your  
preparation, and can now inflate my lungs without  
feeling any soreness, and I think I can inflate  
them up to full measurement same as before I  
was sick; have also gained in flesh, my weight  
in the summer was 173 lbs., and now it is nearly  
190 lbs., which is pretty well up to my former  
weight.  
The foregoing is a correct statement which I  
am prepared to swear to, and I hereby author-  
ize you to give it publicity in my name.  
I am, dear sir, yours truly,  
(Signed) C. H. S. CRONKRITE.

We, the undersigned, hereby consent to have  
our names published as witnesses to the effects  
of "Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion" on the  
person of Mr. Cronkrite, and do assert that the  
foregoing statement is correct in every particu-  
lar.  
(Signed) ALEXANDER BENNETT, J. P.  
WILLIAM MAIR,  
REV. THOMAS HARTIN.

Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod  
Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime is pre-  
pared only by J. H. ROBINSON, Pharmaceuti-  
cal Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by  
Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1 per  
bottle; 6 bottles for \$5.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of  
the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad  
Company will be held at the Company's office at  
St. Stephen on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of May  
next.  
C. F. TODD,  
Secretary.  
St. Stephen, April 11, 1878.

**Circuit Court.**  
The Circuit Court of the County of Charlotte,  
will sit at St. Andrews, on Tuesday, the 21st May  
next, at twelve o'clock, noon.  
At which time and place all officers of the law,  
and other persons required to be at this Court,  
are publicly notified to give their attendance.  
ALEX. T. PAUL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, April 17, 1878.

**MARRIED.**  
In witness whereof the bride's mother,  
Cent, on the 11th inst., by the  
Curry, Captain F. G. Andrews,  
was, to Nina R. Youngest daughter  
of John Main, Esq., of Kings-

**DIED.**  
as, Mrs. Mary C. Allan, aged  
lict of the late Adam D. Allan,  
youngest daughter of the late Capt  
the 4th King's American regi-  
on, on the 12th inst., Mr. James  
70 years, an old and respected  
his County  
th inst., Mr. Edward F. De-  
60 years, son of the late Mr.  
life merchant, of Windsor, N.  
ward Moore, aged 6 years,  
n of Mr. E. DeWolfe.

**Tip News.**  
PHIN, ROONEY, CALAIS, PLASTER,  
RANDALL, ROSS, PORTLAND, CAL.  
DA, STINSON, ST. STEPHEN, GEN. GAR-

**NOTICE.**  
Is hereby given, that I have this day been ap-  
pointed Administrator of the Estate and Effects  
of James Hunter, late of Penfield, in the County  
of Charlotte deceased. [All persons indebted to  
said estate are hereby requested to make im-  
mediate payment of their said debts respectively to me,  
and all persons having claims against said estate,  
are requested to present the same duly attested to  
me, within three months.]  
HUGH LUDGATE,  
Administrator Estate James Hunter,  
St. George, April 6, 1878.

**ORDWAY, BLODGETT & HIDDEN.**  
Importers and Jobbers of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
American Woollens and Cottons  
62 & 64 SUMMER, 128 & 130 ARCHSTREETS.  
BOSTON  
John A. Ordway Isaac Blodgett  
William H. Hidden Geo. D. T. Ordway.

**Assessors Notice.**  
THE undersigned having been appointed As-  
sessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish  
of St. Andrews, hereby give Notice thereof, and  
request all persons liable to be rated to bring in  
to the Assessors within thirty days after publica-  
tion of this notice, true statements of their prop-  
erty and income liable to be assessed.  
And further the Valuation List will be passed  
at the small building between the stores of Curtis,  
Green and Balson, on King Street; in pursuance  
of the provisions of the Assessment Act of 1875,  
Dated 6th day of February, 1878.  
J. R. BRADFORD, Assessors  
C. O'NEIL, of Rates.  
J. D. GRIMMER, of Rates.

**CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.**  
Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1878.  
A UTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN IN-  
VOICES until further notice: 1 per cent  
J. JOHNSON,  
Commissioner of Customs

**E. CAMERON, M. D.**  
**Physician, Surgeon,**  
**AND ACCOUCHEUR.**  
Dr. CAMERON may be consulted profes-  
sionally at his office, at Woodards Cove Grand  
Manan, Nov. 10, 187

**MEGANTIC HOTEL.**  
St. Andrews, N. B.

THE Subscriber respectfully an-  
nounces to his friends and the public in general,  
that he has taken the above named Hotel,  
and thoroughly fitted it for the reception of  
**TRAVELLERS**  
AND PERMANENT BOARDERS  
From long experience as a hotel propi-  
etor and by careful attention to the wants and com-  
fort of his guests, he hopes to receive a liberal  
share of patronage.  
He also keeps on hand a well selected Stock of  
Liquors, &c.  
A LARGE STABLE and careful hostler on  
the premises.  
**JAMES NEILL,**  
Manager.  
St. Andrews, Oct. 13, 1878.

**DIPHTHERIA!**  
Johnson's Anodyne Linctus will positively prevent  
this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases  
in ten. Information sent will save many lives, sent free  
by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better  
than cure. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

**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  
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.  
COUNTRY PRODUCE BOUGHT AND  
SOLD;  
SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES  
is our motto,  
GIVE US A CALL,  
R. McLAUGHLIN  
December, 12.

**WINTER GOODS.**  
**MANCHESTER HOUSE, 1878.**

**NEW DRESS GOODS IN CASHMERE,**  
Persian Cords, Lusters and Tweeds.

**German Nap Cloths, Matalasse, Pilot, Tweeds**  
**AND DOESKINS,**  
**BLANKETS,** **HORSE RUGS,**  
**FLANNELS,** **GLOVES,**  
Cotton Flannels, Hosiery,  
Grey & White Cottons, Battings,  
Cotton Warps, Flowers & Feathers.

**HATS AND CAPS, TIES, SCOTCH YARNS,**  
**GERMAN WOOLS.**  
**Overcoats Ulsters & Reefers.**

A well Assorted Stock of Millinery, Haberdashery and Small Wares,  
**Wholesale and Retail.**  
St. Andrews, N. B.  
January, 1878.

**ODELL & TURNER.**

**Executors Notice.**  
ALL Persons having any claims against the  
estate of the late Warren Bailey, are re-  
quested 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 pay the same immediately to  
J. R. Bradford.  
J. R. BRADFORD,  
St. Andrews, Nov. 8, 1877. Executor.

**School & Office STATIONERY.**  
JUST RECEIVED - A new Supply of  
**SLATES, EXERCISE BOOKS;**  
COPY BOOKS, all numbers;  
LETTER, NOTE and Foolscap PAPERS,  
ENVELOPES, White and Colored;  
DAY BOOKS, Journals and Ledgers.  
**HENRY R. SMITH,**  
25 Charlotte Street  
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

**Bridge Notice.**  
TENDERS will be received at the Depart-  
ment of Public Works, Fredericton, until  
FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at noon, for the  
erection of a  
New Bridge over the Waweg River,  
Parish of St. Andrews, Charlotte County, ac-  
cording to plan and specification to be seen at  
said Department, and at the residence of the Su-  
perintendent, Joseph A. Simpson, near the site.  
Tenders also to state for what sum they will  
build the Bridge with blocks and spans of 20 feet  
each, only (leaving out the two long spans) in  
which case the four centre piers will have ice  
guards.  
Tenders to give the names of two responsible  
persons, willing to become sureties for the faith-  
ful performance of the contract.  
The lowest or any tender not necessarily ac-  
cepted.  
W. M. KELLY,  
Chief Com. Pub. Works.  
Fredericton, March 2, 1878.

**Schooner for Sale.**  
The schooner "ODERNA" 92 tons  
register, as she now lies at the Jones  
Wharf, with sails, rigging, chains and  
anchors, boat, and other outfit.  
The foresail was new last season; if not sold by  
the 1st of April, will then be sold at Public Auc-  
tion. Enquire of  
GEO. F. STICKNEY,  
ROBINSON & GLENN,  
St. Andrews, March 12, 1878.

**CAIFORNIA AND THE WEST.**  
Through all Rail Route via Grand Trunk  
Railway.  
Parties going to Canada, California and all  
points West, will find this Route the cheapest and  
most direct.  
Lowest Fare to San Francisco } 73 AmCy.  
via Portland }  
Do do Boston } 76 "  
Tickets for sale at the Railroad Office,  
an. 12-1yr C. M. LAMB, AGENT

**Foyle Brewery.**  
Brew Houses & Distillery.  
**P. & J. O'MULLIN,**  
Manufacturers of  
**XX & XXX Ales**  
AND  
**BROWN STOUT PORTER.**  
IMPORTERS OF  
FINE FLAVORED  
RUM, BRANDIES, WINES, &c.  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**BLAKE & TAYLOR,**  
DEALERS IN  
Parlor, Office and Cooking Stoves,  
**LEAD PIPE, PUMPS, SINKS, &c.**  
ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF  
TIN SHEET IRON & COPPER WARE.  
Calais, - Maine.

**Executors Notice**  
ALL Persons having any legal claims against  
the estate of the late William Dougherty  
of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to pre-  
sent the same duly attested within three months  
from the date hereof, and all persons indebt-  
ed to the said estate, are hereby requested to make  
immediate payment to the undersigned  
PATRICK BRITT,  
Executor.  
St. Andrews, Oct. 24, 1877.

**CAIFORNIA AND THE WEST.**  
Parties going to Canada, California and all  
points West, will find this Route the cheapest and  
most direct.  
Lowest Fare to San Francisco } 73 AmCy.  
via Portland }  
Do do Boston } 76 "  
Tickets for sale at the Railroad Office,  
an. 12-1yr C. M. LAMB, AGENT

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE  
**PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD**  
1877  
**First Class Pianos.**  
The Proprietors offer for sale First Class  
Pianos 7 1/2 octave, black walnut and rose-  
wood, furnished with all modern improve-  
ment 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. An-  
drews, will be promptly attended to.

**KNOW THYSELF**  
By reading and practicing  
the inestimable truths con-  
tained in the best medical  
book ever issued, entitled  
**SELF-PRESERVATION**  
Price only \$1. Sent by mail  
on receipt of price. Is  
treas of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline,  
Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless  
concomitant ills and wretched miseries that result  
therefrom, and contains more than 20 original pre-  
scriptions, say ones, which is worth the price of  
the book. This book was written by the most ex-  
tensive and probably the most skillful practitioners  
in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jew-  
eled medal by the National Medical Association.  
A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest  
Steel Engravings - a sur-  
vel of art and beauty -  
sent FREE to all. Send  
for it at once. Address  
**FRANKLYN MEDICAL  
INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bul-  
lock St., Boston, Mass.**

**HOUSE FOR SALE.**  
THE House and premises fronting on Queen  
street in St. Andrews, recently occupied by  
the late Mr. Charles Stevenson. If not sold  
before the first day of May next, it will then be  
offered at Public Auction.  
Terms liberal. Apply to  
C. E. O. HATHEWAY

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons having any claims against the  
estate of the late William Whitlock, Esq.,  
Merchant, 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  
WM. WHITLOCK, } Executors.  
E. S. POLLEYS, }  
St. Andrews, Dec. 12, 1877.

**Cow for Sale.**  
A good COW, Jersey breed 7 years old, in  
excellent condition, and a good milker, is offered  
for sale, if applied for soon. Apply at the  
March 14. STANDARD OFFICE.

**DR. J. E. GRANT,**  
SURGICAL  
AND  
MECHANICAL  
DENTIST  
CALAIS, - MAINE.  
TEETH EXTRACTED AND FROM ONE TO A WHOLE  
SET INSERTED.  
Dr. Grant will visit his patrons in St. An-  
drews every three months. Dec-6-an.

**C. E. O. HATHEWAY**  
**AUCTIONEER**  
Office, - Water St., St Andrews  
Sept. 30, 1877

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

**His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, K. T.**  
VICE-PRESIDENTS:  
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland K. G.  
His Grace the Duke Abercorn, K. G.  
Sir John L. M. Lawrance, Bart, G. C. B. & K.  
CAPITAL - - 10,000,000 Pounds  
(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)  
The Subscriber having been appointed to be  
an Agent for New Brunswick for the above Com-  
pany, is now prepared to effect insurances on  
reasonable terms.  
HENRY JACK,  
General Agent.  
W. B. MORRIS Agent for St. Andrews an  
Jan. 24

**VISITING & BUSINESS CARDS**  
NEATLY PRINTED AT THE  
STANDARD OFFICE.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.  
Advice to Boys.  
Whatever you are be brave, boys,  
The liar's a coward and slave, boys;  
Though clever at ruses  
And sharp at excuses,  
He's a meek and pitiful knave, boys.  
Whatever you are, be frank, boys,  
"Is better than money and rank, boys;  
Bill cleave to the right,  
Be lovers of light,  
Be open, above-board and frank, boys.  
Whatever you are, be kind, boys,  
Be gentle in manner and mind, boys;  
The man gentle in mind,  
Words and temper, I ween,  
Is the gentleman truly refined, boys.  
But whatever you are, be true, boys,  
Be visible through and through, boys;  
Leave to others the shamming,  
The "greening" and "craming,"  
In fun and in earnest, be true, boys.

Little Martin Craghan's Sacrifice.  
About six years ago, in one of the Pennsylvania mines, several chambers in the upper tier or vein were discovered to be on fire. It was feared that the same, which were raging fiercely, would reach the shaft before they could be extinguished. Word was hastily sent to the men in the workings beneath to come up before all means of escape was cut off.

Martin Craghan, a boy of twelve years, had been promoted to the position of rule-driver the day before. He had just taken his meal to his dark stable, in a hundred feet under ground, when a comrade called to him and told him of their danger, urging him to hurry to the shaft, for all the men were gone.

With a sorrowful look at his mule, which he knew he could not save, Martin ran with his companion, till they stood in a carriage waiting to be hoisted up. Then suddenly it flashed upon him that a number of men were working in a distant part of the mine, and had not been warned of their peril.

"Oh, Johnny," he exclaimed, "we must go tell them 'ere men in No. 4, or they'll never get out!"  
"There isn't time. The shaft will be in a minute, then all the smoke and gas will rush down here and suffocate us."  
"But it will kill those men, too, and they're families to support. There's poor Bill Craghan, my cousin, with an old mother and seven little children. If he runs fast, we can get back before they toast the elevator."

"You may go if yer sich a fool, but I'll not risk it," replied his companion. Almost before he had finished speaking, Martin had rushed away through the dark galleries and chambers of the mine, till he reached the imperiled miners, and in frightened, breathless tones told his story. Then instantly turning, he fled back to the shaft, hopping the elevator had not yet ascended, cut it had gone and his comrade with it. As Martin looked up, he saw the dare of the fire and that the wire rope had melted, and he knew all hope of escape in that way was cut off.

With feet step he once more threaded the deserted tunnels, back to the center for whom he had risked so much. But they, taught by experience of the utter hopelessness of escape by that one imperiled shaft, had rapidly employed the time in building a barricade of rock and coal, as a temporary protection from the noxious gases and smoke that were already beginning to fill the mine.

By the time little Martin reached the barrier it was solidly constructed, for that depended their only chance to live till the burning shaft was extinguished. Coming close to the wall, he begged piteously for admission, but the men persistently refused him.

"Bill, Bill Craghan!" he cried, "would you make them let me in? I would have been safe at home now but for you! Tom Reese, your brother phony wouldn't come to tell you of the danger, and he was saved. Now, are you going to let me die out here?"  
The men inside trembled as they listened to the poor boy's sobs, and many a rough black hand was drawn across their eyes; and at last tender-hearted Bill rushed to the barricade to make an entrance for the little fellow.

But strong arms pulled him away, pile in hoarse, broken voices they said: "No, no, man. He's but one. We are any. To make a hole big enough to let him through would be death to all."  
"But he risked his life to save us, will ye let him die out a step away from?"  
"Not if we could help it, you well know, Bill. But think of our wives and children at home. Would ye have us perish?"  
Martin heard this conversation, and, with his lips close to the wall, said, softly, "Never mind, Bill. I know you would all have saved me if you could. I ain't sorry I brought you to this. I'm going back to poor old ma. If you get out safely, bid good-bye for me to father and mother and little Eddie."

saw that suffocation must soon come, he found a piece of board, and wrote with chalk the names of those that were dear to him.  
As he wrote, memory brought their presence before him—his tender mother, who had kissed him such a loving good, by in the morning, and had looked so proudly at him when he told of his promotion and the better wages he would be able to earn. Then little baby Eddie, how he crowded and shouted whenever Martin appeared. Would his father ever know that he had sacrificed his life to save others? It was hard to die, so young, so full of hope, all along in the dark.

But, creeping back to his dear old Rosa, he lay down beside her, as he felt sick and faint with the stifling air; and God mercifully looked down on the little hero, and soon ended his sufferings. The others escaped when the fire was extinguished. But there, close beside the dead animal, his body was found, and the memory of his noble deed is still cherished in those regions.—*Youth's Companion.*

Value of Unconsidered Trifles.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* says: At the C. and C. shaft there is a large room in which the miners change their clothing on going into and coming out of the lower levels. On coming out of the mine their clothes, a woolen shirt and pair of woolen drawers or cotton overalls, are reeking with perspiration and are more or less soiled by the dust that has settled upon them. In the changing room is a large trough with a supply of hot and cold water. Here the miners wash the clothes they have worn in the mines before leaving for their homes, hanging them upon racks to dry in order that they may have clean clothes when they next go down into the lower levels. In this tank or trough some six hundred men daily wash their clothing when going off shift, and in its bottom there collects about fifty pounds per day of sand and clay. Yesterday Colonel Fair had the curiosity to have the assayer of the Consolidated Virginia assay office, Henry G. Elder, make an assay of the sediment deposited in the washing tank, and the following is the result: Gold per ton, \$128.60; silver, \$130.50, making a total of \$259.10 per ton for the dirt washed out of the shirts and overalls of the miners. Heretofore the washings of this trough have not been saved, but they will now probably be taken care of by some one, as in the course of a year they would amount to quite a snug little sum.

In the large jewelry manufacturing world over, where the workmen handle and file and burnish gold and silver, they are required to wash their hands in a marble tank, and the amount of the precious metals saved in this way in the course of a year is something astonishing.  
We are now able to see that since the opening of the mines of the Comstock half a dozen large fortunes must have been saved broadcast over the country by the winds. The amount of ore that would stick upon the clothing of the miners is as nothing compared with that blown off wagons and cars by the winds. The fine ore thus blown away is generally of the richest character. From a train of forty cars in going from this place to the mills on Carson River through a "washoe zephyr" the loss would probably not fall short of a ton. Of late, however, the precaution has been taken of securing the fine ore by wetting down the loaded cars before the departure of the trains from the ore-houses.

In the early days, when hundreds of teams were engaged in hauling the rich ores of the Ophir to Washoe Valley, the wagons being all day on the road, immense amounts must have been blown away, and in crossing the mountain and winding around the points of the hills the wind often blew hard enough to scatter not only the fine particles of ore, but also lumps of considerable size from the wagons, piled and rounded up as they generally were.

It could hardly be expected, however, that in those days any one would think of the fine ore blown off the loaded wagons when no one paid any attention to the lumps that were rolling off, and when it was not unusual for teamsters to stop and fill up chink holes with the rich ore upon their wagons. As men at that time did not think of saving the tailings running to waste from the mills, and almost as rich as the ores that went under the stamps, we can hardly find fault of them for paying no attention to the ore blown from the wagons and scattered along the road by the teamsters. Now, however, although late in the day, we are becoming wiser, and find that even in the washings of one mine there is a little bonanza of about \$2,000 per annum.

Constant Change.

Both mineral and vegetable matter are constantly changing. It circulates from the soil through the plant into the animal, and thence back to the soil again. The mineral is what we call the earth, inorganic, incombustible part of the plant and animal. When the plant burns the organic part disappears, but the mineral part remains, and we call it ash. The wood-ash is a familiar example. If any part of the animal is buried the ash also remains. In the native wilderness, the natural circulation of universal matter is short and simple.

The leaves and bark of the trees are annually shed, and the trees themselves die, to restore their matter to the soil. Next it quits the soil and enters into the plant as it grows. Hence a single process completes the round. The same is true in the natural meadow. Yearly the young herbage grows up and feeds on the waste of the past year. In the autumn it ripens and returns its mineral matter to the soil. In cultivated regions vegetation is almost entirely consumed by animals and men. It enters the stomach, is digested and converted into blood. From this blood the mineral matter necessary for building up the body and supplying the waste, is taken up by the vessels provided for the purpose. This process is constantly going on, in the growth and renewal of the body, while the animal lives. But finally the whole body dies at once, and all these mineral substances return directly to the earth, whence they came. Here they are broken up and decomposed in preparation for new chemical combinations, to feed the new plant and for the service of the living animal. All that live are constantly dying. And without death there could be no life. Thus through waste and death, all the mineral-matter which served the body returns to the soil. New plants work up again the old material, and the dying and living go on in endless evolution. The living must pay the "debt of nature," or nature could not reproduce the living.

So rapid and sure are these changes in matter, that no man can claim as personal property a single atom even of his own body. How idle to cherish affection or reverence for dead ashes, since we cannot prevent them from passing into new forms of vegetable or animal life, in which we have no concern. The substance of human bodies are constantly changing. Thousands perish in the sea, and are swallowed up, digested, and soon built into the forms of marine animals. Thousands die and decay in waste places, and new vegetable forms spring up and feed on their remains. Armies scatter upon the battle-field their dead, which restore to the soil material enough to build up other armies for many succeeding generations.

Nor do cemeteries hold their dead any more securely. The village sheep fatten upon the green herbage which grows upon the tufted tomb. And the cherished shade trees and shrubs have appropriated the sacred dust which once composed the bodies of those we loved. The tombs and pyramids built to preserve the forms of emperors and queens, can hold their occupants but for a season. Embalm the bodies of friends in resinous cements, as the old Egyptians did, and you would preserve them a little longer, but they would finally be scattered to the winds of heaven. Conceal these bodies where local history keeps no record, and yet they are not safe from the destroyer. Dissolution which awaits all material things will finally reach them also.

Laughing Naples! It has a charm of its own—a charm which is irresistible. It never goes to bed. Early in the morning may be heard the tinkle of goat-bells and the patter of multitudinous hoofs hurrying to pasture. Then comes the quick tramp of the regiments, headed by bands, out on their day's exercise; the city cries of fish and fruit and water; the horns of the tramway omnibuses; and the thousand voices of men and women and children, who all seem to shout together and to shout forever; all these noises begin the day in good time, and go on without intermission, save for siesta in the summer, till far into the night. When the sun has gone down, there are no more goat-bells nor the tramp of soldiers to swell the ceaseless uproar; but, instead of these, mandolin players wander from house to house, singing saderly for soldi those Neapolitan love-songs which once were sung only for love and at a risk. It is a strange fall in poetry to hear these caressing and passionate strains, which were once worth so much life-blood of gallant men and lovely women, coarsely screamed beneath the balcony by some ragged robin who would rather die in the sun than work in the shade, nor who wanders about twanging his mandolin and giving out his songs until he has scraped just enough for his supper of macaroni and red wine. But very little romance is left in the world anywhere; and even Naples has become in a certain sense, prosaic like the rest.

A correspondent of a San Francisco paper relates how a man saw a ghost walking along a lonely highway at midnight. The ghost stood exactly in the middle of the road, and the wayfarer, deciding to investigate, poked at it with his umbrella. The next minute he was knocked twenty feet into a mudhole. Moral—Never poke an umbrella at a large white male when it asks to be turned.

A good substitute for gutta serena has been discovered. It is called raling, and is the hardened resin of a tree growing on the banks of the Amazon.

One hundred and fifty pounds of squaw is legal tender for two ponies and a rifle among the Indians.

Neither Methers' Methers' Methers! Don't fall for procuring Mrs. Winslow's Scouring Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

Established 1865. To obtain the highest market price and quick returns. Shippers of farm, produce, fruit, etc., should try H. C. Adler, 106 Park Place, New York.

Peccoliar People.  
Old bachelor who never smokes.  
People who will suffer from chronic indigestion, constipation and torpid liver or "biliousness," when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pills are known to be reliable and speedy remedies for these diseases.  
Old maid who do not love cats.  
People who have catarrh, annoying and disgusting every one around them, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known to be a potent remedy for this disease.  
Women who do not love babies.  
Women who will suffer from all those painful diseases to which the sex is heir, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is admitted by every lady who uses it to be an efficient remedy for these maladies.  
People who believe their progenitors were apes.  
People who will read about "Elen's Babies," and "That Husband of Mine," and "That Wife of Mine," and "That Mother-in-law of Mine," and "That Son-in-law of Mine," and yet fail to read about themselves in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."  
Christians quarreling with each other on their way to heaven.  
People who will seek health at fashionable watering places smothering at Saratoga or Long Branch, or sacrificing themselves to Graham diet at Water Cures and Health Institutes, when the magnificent Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, offers all the elegant comforts of the finest hotels, combined with the best sanitary advantages—Russian, Turkish, and plunge baths, gymnasium, etc.—and is situated in and near some of the finest natural scenery in the Empire State.  
The most peculiar of all are the people who read these paragraphs and fail to profit by them.

Boston Tea Bread.  
To one quart of flour add two teaspoonfuls Dooley's Tea Powder, a little salt, butter the size of an egg rubbed in, one pint sweet milk, and the yolks of two eggs beaten very light. Add last, stirring in lightly, the whites of the eggs well beaten, and bake in a square pan in a quick oven. Break in squares for the table.

Highly Important to Farmers.—The manufacturers of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powder inform us that their powder will effectively prevent hog cholera and all other diseases in hogs, and that they will increase the size and weight one quarter. Large discounts to persons owning two to three hundred hogs.

CHEW  
The Celebrated  
"MATCHLESS"  
Wood Tug Plug  
TOBACCO.  
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,  
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

If there is a person in the United States who does not know of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, we hope this paragraph will reach that person's eyes, and that he will write us for particulars of it. It is more valuable than gold, silver, or precious stones.

Biliousness and Headache cured by taking Quaker's Irish Tea. Price 25 cents per package. Sold by druggists.

"A Farmer's Son or Daughter." See Advt. The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Foster's Celebrated Venereal Linctament! 20 years before the public, and warranted to cure Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Gleet, and Spasms, taken internally and Orogen, Rheumatism, Throat, Croup, Brains, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back, and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will be so or without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price 40 cents. Dr. FOSTER'S VENEREAL LINCTAMENT, is First Sold, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Gleet, Orogen, Brains, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place New York.

The Markets.

Beef Cattle—Native	85 1/2 @ 10
Do—Foreign	85 1/2 @ 10
Milk Cows	40 00 @ 06
Hogs—Live	05 00 @ 06
Do—Killed	05 00 @ 06
Sheep	15 00 @ 07
Lamb	15 00 @ 07
Wool	15 00 @ 07
Flour—Western	1 30 @ 1 35
Do—Eastern	1 30 @ 1 35
Wheat—Red Western	1 30 @ 1 35
Do—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 30 @ 1 35
Barley—State	03 00 @ 05
Do—Foreign	03 00 @ 05
Oats—Mixed Western	03 00 @ 05
Do—No. 2, new	03 00 @ 05
Do—No. 3, new	03 00 @ 05
Dry Cod, per cwt.	27 00 @ 28
Herring, per cwt.	17 00 @ 18
Patrolmen—Grade	09 00 @ 09
Wool—California	21 00 @ 22
Texas	21 00 @ 22
Australian	21 00 @ 22
Butter—State	18 00 @ 20
Do—Foreign	18 00 @ 20
Western—Good to Prime	03 00 @ 03
Do—Western	03 00 @ 03
Do—Eastern	03 00 @ 03
Do—State	03 00 @ 03
Do—Foreign	03 00 @ 03
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	10 00 @ 10 1/2

Ladies Desiring Employment  
May hear of an agreeable lady-like occupation for a few hours each day, by which they can earn from \$10 to \$20 a week. Address John Cooper, care of W. Charleston, on Madison Square, New York.

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.  
MAGIC LANTERNS AND VIEWS.  
H. H. GARDNER, 171 N. 3rd St., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

THE BEST FERTILIZERS.  
GUANO  
WARRANTED  
Consumption Can Be Cured.  
PULMONA is a certain remedy for the cure of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. It invigorates the brain, tones up the system, makes the chest strong, and is pleasant to take. Price One Dollar per bottle at Druggists or sent by the Proprietor on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of actual cures, and full directions for using accompany each bottle, or will be sent free to any address. DR. J. C. MOORE, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

MME. DEMOREST'S  
ILLUSTRATED PORT-FOLIO OF FASHIONS  
FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1878.  
A Large and Beautiful Book of 54 Quarto Pages.  
Containing over 500 LARGE ILLUSTRATIONS of the Latest and Best Styles, including all the standard and useful designs for Ladies and Children's Dress, with French and English descriptions, amount of material required, etc. etc. Every Lady wants this book of Large Illustrations of the new styles. Price, 15 cents post-free.  
Address MME. DEMOREST, 17 East 14th Street.

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WHAT TO WEAR  
FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1878.  
A BOOK OF 100 PAGES.  
Containing full and complete information, profusely illustrated on every department of Ladies' and Children's Dress, including Materials, Trimmings, Laces, Traveling, Wedding and Mourning Outfits, Costumes of all descriptions, Jewelry, Collars, Trimmings, etc., etc., with full instructions in Dress Making, and valuable information for Merchants, Milliners, Dress Makers, and Ladies generally. Price, 15 cents post-free.  
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A NEW, BEAUTIFUL, ENTERTAINING AND COMPREHENSIVE FAMILY PAPER:  
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Printed on fine shaded and colored paper, splendidly illustrated, combining Entertaining Literature on various topics, and a brilliant display of the leading styles for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Price, 5 cents; Yearly, 10 cents post-free.  
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TO CONSUMPTIVES.  
Would you like to know how to relieve your distressing symptoms in a few hours? Would you like to know how to dispel that miserable, sleepless, restless, and painful fever? Would you like to know how to stop cough and ease every expectation, thereby relieving the lungs so that they can heal? Would you like to know how to strengthen the system up to a standard of good health, by a few simple, natural remedies, provided by Nature for your cure? If so, send for my 25 page Treatise on Herbal Medication, without a charge, without price. You have only to send your address on a postal card, and receive it by return mail. Address DR. O. PHILLIPS BROWN, No. 31 Grant Street, Jersey City, N. J.

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Peerless  
Wringer.  
IT IS THE BEST.  
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FACTORY—CINCINNATI, O.  
DR. WISTAR'S  
Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
This well known remedy has effected so many Wonderful Cures,  
And restored so many sufferers to health, that it is cherished by all who have experienced its virtues as THE STANDARD REMEDY  
For the prompt relief and cure of  
Coughs, Colds, Hoarse Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Diphtheria, Croup, Pain in the Side and Breast, Spitting of Blood, Quinsy, Phthisis, and every Affection  
OF THE  
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST,  
INCLUDING  
CONSUMPTION.  
If you have a Cough,  
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM.  
If you have a Cold  
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM.  
If you have a Sore Throat,  
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM.  
If you have Bronchitis,  
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM.  
If you have Asthma,  
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM.  
If you have Influenza,  
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM.  
If you have Whooping Cough,  
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM.  
If you have Croup,  
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Oh, kiss me  
Since boys  
And your  
Then kiss  
D r r, kiss  
Stay! I love  
In all the  
I'll hold the  
Too sweet  
One star in  
Too high  
Too sacred  
Ah, kiss me  
My love  
As royally  
Into the  
See, I am  
There—  
But pitiful  
One kiss  
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