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## A NEW POEM BY TENNYSON.

### The Defense of Locknow.

Banner of England, last for a season, O banner of Britain, last thou  
Floated in conquering battle or flap to the  
battle-cries!  
Never with mightier glory than when we had  
reared thee on high  
Flying at top of the roots in the ghastly sieve  
of Locknow—  
Shot thro' the staff or the halcyon, but ever we  
raised thee anew,  
And ever upon the topmost roof our banner of  
England flew.

Frail were the works that detened the hold  
that we held on our lives—  
Women and children among us, God help  
them, our children and wives!  
Hold it we might—and for fifteen days or for  
twenty at most—  
"Never surrender, I charge you, but every  
man die at his post!"  
Voice of the dead whom we loved, our Law-  
rence the best of the brave!  
Cold were his brows when we kissed him—we  
laid him that night in his grave.

"Every man die at his post!" and there he'll  
lie on our heads and halls  
Death from their rifle-bullets, and death from  
their cannon-balls,  
Death in our innermost chamber, and death at  
our slight barricade,  
Death while we stood with the musket, and  
death while we stooped to the spade,  
Death to the dying, and wounds to the wound-  
ed, for often there fell  
Striking the hospital wall, crashing thro' it,  
their shot and their shell,  
Death—for their spies were among us, their  
marksmen were told of our best,  
So that the brute bullet broke thro' the brain  
that could think for the rest;  
Bullets would sing by our forehead, and bul-  
lets would rain at our feet—  
Fire from ten thousand at once of the rebels  
that girdled us round!

Death at the glimpse of a finger from over the  
breath of a street,  
Death from the heights of the mosque and the  
palace, and death in the ground!  
Mine! yes, a mine! Countermine! down,  
down! and creep thro' the hole!  
Keep the revolver in hand! You can hear him—  
the murderous note,  
Quiet, ah! quiet—wait till the point of the  
pickaxe be thro'!  
Click with the pick coming nearer and nearer  
again than before—  
Now let it speak, and you fire, and the dark  
bonnet is no more,  
And ever upon the topmost roof our banner of  
England flew.

Ay, but the foe sprung his mine many times,  
and it chanced on a day  
Son as the blast of the underground thunder-  
clap echoed away,  
Dark thro' the smoke and the sulphur like so  
many many times,  
Cannon-shot, musket-shot, volley on volley,  
and yell upon yell—  
Fiercely on all the defenses our myriad enemy  
fell.  
What have they done? where is it? Out yonder,  
Guard the Redan!  
Storm at the Water-gate! storm at the Bailey-  
gate! storm, and it ran  
Surging and swaying all round us, as ocean  
on every side  
Plunged and heaved at a bank that fell daily  
down by the tide—  
So many thousands that if they be bold enough,  
who shall count them?  
Kill or be killed, live or die, they shall know  
we are soldiers and men!  
Ready! take aim at their leaders—their masses  
are giddy with grapes—  
Backward they reel like the wave, like the  
wave hanging forward again,  
Flying and foiled at the mast by the handful they  
could not subdue—  
And ever upon the topmost roof our banner of  
England flew.

Handful of men as we were, we were English  
in heart and in limb,  
Strong with the strength of the race to com-  
mand, to obey, to endure,  
Each as stout as if hope for the garrison  
hung but on him!  
Still—could we watch at all points? we were  
every day fewer and fewer.  
There was a whisper among us, but only a  
whisper of our grapes—  
Children and wives—if the tigers leap into  
the fold unawares—  
Every man die at his post—and the foe may  
outlive us at last!  
Better to fall by the hands that they love, than  
to fall into theirs—  
Roar upon near in argument two mines by the  
enemy sprung  
Clove into perilous channels our walls and our  
poor palaces—  
Riflemen, true is your heart, but be sure that  
your hand be as true!  
Sharp is the fire of assault, better aim'd are  
you than I am!  
Twice do we hurl them to earth from the lad-  
ders to which they had clung,  
Twice with the brave and manly they shelter  
we drive them with hand-grenades;  
And ever upon the topmost roof our banner of  
England flew.

Then on another wild morning another wild  
earthquake out-tore  
Clean from our lines of defense ten or twelve  
good pieces or more,  
Riflemen, high on the roof, laden there from  
the light of the sun—  
One has leapt up on the breach, crying out:  
"Follow me, follow me!"  
Mark him—he falls! then another, and him  
too, and down goes he!  
Had they been bold enough then, who can tell  
but the traitors had won!  
Boardings and rafters and doors—an embra-  
sure! make way for the grape!  
Now double-charge it with grape! It is  
charged and we fire, and they run.  
Praise to our Indian brothers, and let the dark  
foe have his due!  
Thanks to the kindly dark faces who fought  
with us, faithful and few,  
Fought with the brave and manly, and drove  
them, and fought them, and slew,  
That ever upon the topmost roof our banner in  
India flew.

Men will forget what we suffer and not what  
we do. We can fight,  
But to be soldier all day and be sentinel all  
through the night—  
Ever the mine and assault, our allies, their  
brave arms,  
Bugles and drums in the darkness, and shout-  
ings and soundings to arms,  
Ever the labor of fifty that had to be done by  
five,  
Ever the marvel among us—that one should be  
left alive,  
Ever the day with its traitorous death from  
the loopholes and  
Ever the night with its countless corpses to be  
laid in the ground.

Hark like the mouth of a hell, or a deluge of  
catapulted stones,  
Stenciled out with decaying, and infinite tor-  
ment of flies,  
Thoughts of the breezes of May blowing over  
an English field,  
Cholera, scurvy, and fever, the wound that  
would not be healed,  
Lopping away of the limb by the pitiful-pitiless  
knife!  
Torture and trouble in vain—for it never  
could save us a life,  
Valor of delicate women who tended the hos-  
pital bed,  
Horror of women in travail among the dying  
and dead,  
Grief for our perishing children, and never a  
moment for grief,  
Toil and ineffable weariness, faltering hopes of  
relief,  
Havoc'sk luffed, or beaten, or butchered for  
all that we knew—  
Then day and night, day and night, coming  
down on the still shattered walls  
Millions of musket-bullets, and thousands of  
cannon-balls—  
But ever upon the topmost roof our banner of  
England flew.

Hark cannonade, fusillade! is it true what  
was told by the scout?  
Outram and Havoclock breaking their way  
through the fell mutineers!  
Surely the pibroch of Europe is ringing again,  
in our ears!  
All on a sudden the garrison utter a jubilant  
shout,  
Havoclock's glorious Highlanders answer with  
conquering cheers,  
Forth from their holes and their hidings our  
women and children come out,  
Blessing the wholesome white faces of Havoc-  
lock's good fusilliers,  
Kissing the war-hardened hand of the High-  
lander we had with their tears!  
Dance to the pibroch—'save! we are saved!  
—is it you? is it you?  
Saved by the valor of Havoclock, saved by the  
"blessing of Heaven!"  
"Hold it for fifteen days!" we have held it  
for eighty-seven!

And ever aloft on the palace roof the old ban-  
ner of England flew.  
—Nineteenth Century.

## FATHER AND SON.

The little, dingy, brick building looked  
almost infinitesimal in the shadow of  
the tall tenement that loomed up beside it.  
On the other side a wide, grimy,  
covered alley led from the noisy street  
into a great yard full of hills and lol-  
lows of shiny, jettty anthracite. On a  
sooty white ground above the entrance  
of the large, cheerless office, a big, black  
lettering announced:  
ELY HAZARD.

One chilly afternoon, early in April,  
the wealthy coal merchant came down  
to his place of business in a mood that  
was not at all amiable. He was fond of  
money, of the care and toil of traffic, and  
was not pleased to know that the season  
of ready sales and rich profits had passed by.

"Where is Almon?" he asked the  
pale clerk at the desk.  
"Up stairs, I believe," was the answer.  
With an ejaculation of impatience Mr.  
Ely Hazard began to ascend the un-  
sightly wooden steps. Reaching the  
murky landing, he pushed open a scarred,  
unpainted door, and gazed into a most  
odious apartment.

The pale golden sunbeams glimmered  
through a narrow window curtained  
with cobwebs, dimly lighting the  
smutched walls and ceiling, and  
struggling in dull yellow gleams over a  
rough table in the center of the room. It  
was a peculiar picture and one singularly  
fascinating. The dim room, with a few  
cheap but pretty chromes fastened on  
the stained and dusty wall before the  
rude table with its Bohemian litter, and  
the handsome youth bending over a  
musty volume, so intensely interested  
that he was unconscious of the presence  
of an intruder!

"Have you finished that business I in-  
trusted to you?" demanded the coal mer-  
chant, abruptly.  
The boy started, and turned his deli-  
cate, womanish face toward his parent  
with a deprecatory but graceful move-  
ment.

"Don't be angry, father," he returned,  
as if regretting a pardonable dereliction;  
"I couldn't understand the matter at all.  
I should have blundered had I attempted  
to settle it, so I relegated the responsi-  
bility to your more experienced clerk."

"You could have understood if you  
would," declared Mr. Hazard, wrath-  
fully; "but the fact is you prefer to do  
nothing."  
"You are wrong, father," remonstrated  
the boy, mildly; "I am not indolent. I  
should like to fit myself for a life of ac-  
tive labor. But I shall never succeed in  
a business that I do not find congenial."

"You do not find my business con-  
genial, I suppose," retorted his father,  
yet more angrily. "Application will  
teach you to like it, I think; and I shall  
allow you to learn nothing else. Give  
me those books, young man."

The boy sprang to his feet, and in-  
stinctively put forth his slender young  
arm as if to guard his treasures.  
To the parent in his angry mood  
the action seemed wickedly defiant  
and undutiful, and with ungracious  
words he denounced his son, who  
listened for a time forbearingly.

"Stop, father," entreated the boy, as  
the denunciations became too bitter for  
human endurance; "stop, or I shall for-  
get that I am your son."

"I do not forget I am your father,"  
was the hot retort, as the man lifted a  
hasty hand and struck him a blow that  
felled him, stunned and breathless.  
"Almon staggered to his feet. He was  
pale as death, and blood was trickling  
from a livid bruise on his white, girlish  
forehead.  
"I think I had better go away, father,"  
he said, quietly; "I shall never agree,  
and a repetition of that will make us  
neither better nor happier."  
"You are right," assented the other,  
sullenly. "Go. And as you choose to  
leave me, I choose you will not return."  
And that was their parting.  
Ely Hazard.

The bustling man of enterprise,  
The fortune-founding father, rightly rough,  
As who must grab and grab,  
was not a bad man, although stern and  
stubborn, and much too unpolished and  
practical to sympathize with the sensi-  
tive and spirited lad who had no liking  
for the vocation that had made his  
wealth.

"He will soon come back humble  
enough," thought the father.  
But weeks, and months, and years  
passed, and Almon did not return. If  
he missed his son, he grieved for him,  
but he knew, that he aged rapidly, lost  
all interest in traffic and gain, and finally  
gave up his business for the ease and se-  
clusion of a retired home in a village.

His housekeeper had preceded him to  
his new residence to prepare the house  
for his coming, and when he arrived in  
the chill dawn of an Easter morning he  
found his old servant dying in one of  
the darkened rooms.

"I have lived out my life," sighed the  
aged woman, pushing her gray hair away  
from her troubled face; "and I should  
not be sorry to go if there were any one  
left to care for Zelle. It is so sad for a  
girl to be left all alone, without a friend  
to advise or protect her. Poor Zelle!  
poor Zelle!"

A slim, graceful child, with large sad  
dark eyes, went up to the bed of the  
dying woman and would her arms about  
the thin form.  
"Mr. Hazard will take care of me,  
grandma," she asserted, with the sweet  
confidence of childhood; "he has al-  
ways been good to me."  
"Ah, Zelle—little Zelle, you do not  
know," moaned the sick one; "dear  
child, how can he be kind to you when  
he was cruel to his own?"

The man grew pale and his hard eyes  
softened. In that moment of solemnity,  
the words touched and troubled him  
like the voice of an accusing God.  
The child put her little hands toward  
him appealingly. He hesitated for a  
moment and then drew the winning  
creature into his arms.

"Be comforted, Margery," he said,  
kindly; "I shall care for this little one."  
"I believe you, and am comforted,"  
was the answer. "You have been a  
stern man, Ely Hazard, a hard and  
selfish man, but a promise you have  
never broken in all your life."

Just then the golden Easter sun shone  
through the windows and filled the  
room with splendor, lighting the brown  
curls of the child and making a glory on  
the dying face.

His heart was cold and dark as an  
empty tomb; muttered old Margery;  
"but the stone is rolled away and my  
dear one has crept in to make it warm  
and bright. He was hard with his own  
boy, but he will be kind to his Easter  
lily."

Her words were prophetic. From that  
hour, this man, who for nearly three  
score years had lived for self alone, was  
marvelously changed. Zelle, the bonny,  
winsome child, had indeed crept into  
his cold heart and filled it with all the  
gladness of loving.

Had she been his daughter, he could  
not have treated her more tenderly and  
generously.  
"My Easter lily is the pride and com-  
fort of my old age," he thought, as he  
saw Zelle changing year by year from a lovable  
child to a fair and gracious woman.

But there came a time when he knew  
that he might lose the darling of his  
hopes and home.  
One bright autumn morning as he was  
crossing a remote part of his grounds he  
heard voices near him, and looking up  
he saw Zelle, and with her a handsome  
young stranger.

They made a pretty picture standing  
there under the great elms—the girl, slim  
and stately, dressed in silvery-green, a  
fancy white shawl wrapped about her  
brown head, blushes on her dainty face,  
and smiles in her dark, beautiful eyes—  
he so tall, elegant and handsome, with  
short black curls brushed back from his  
white forehead, and a noble beard rip-  
pling in his breast.

As Ely Hazard gazed at them in won-  
der, the stranger bent toward Zelle, kissed  
passionately the willing, rosy mouth,  
and then turned and hurried away.  
"Who is that gentleman, my pet?" in-  
quired Mr. Hazard, overtaking his adopt-  
ed daughter in the homeward path.  
Her delicate cheeks grew crimson.

"One who is to be my husband some  
day if my dearest papa is willing," she  
answered.  
"How long have you known him, my  
child?" asked he, anxiously.  
"All this summer, papa dear," Zelle in-  
formed him.  
The old hard look came back to Ely

Hazard's face; still he kept his voice  
kind.  
"You have acted very indiscreetly,  
dear," he said, mildly; "why have you  
kept this secret from me?"  
"There are reasons why he did not  
wish you to know just yet," hesitated the  
young lady.  
"There are?" he returned, with much  
irritation. "Well, Zelle, because of my  
love for you I must forbid you to see or  
speak to this inconsiderate person again,  
at least not until I shall know more  
about him; and if you value my judg-  
ment you will obey me."  
"I can neither see him nor speak to  
him again very soon, papa dearest," re-  
sponded Zelle, demurely, "for he will  
leave the village to-day."  
"I am unexpressibly glad of that," as-  
serted Mr. Hazard.

And during all the long winter months  
that followed he never once spoke to Zelle  
of her lover. He was disposed to believe  
that the affair had been a simple trifling  
return.

Easter Monday came again, and found  
Zelle in a mood that seemed most strange  
to her watchful adopted parent. A feverish  
scurf gleamed on her dainty  
cheeks. Now a tender smile would dim-  
ple about her pretty lips, and again the  
dark, handsome eye would fill with  
tearing tears.

"Something has agitated my Easter  
lily," observed Mr. Hazard, as they rode  
slowly toward the church. "What is it,  
my child?"  
"You may be angry if I tell you," she  
returned.

"I could never be angry with you,  
Zelle," he assured her, earnestly. "Tell  
me."  
"I am thinking of your son, papa dear-  
est," she ventured, trembling as she saw  
the look of pain that swept over his coun-  
tenance. "Why do you never talk to me  
of him?"  
"The subject is too sorrowful, my child,"  
he answered, sadly. "I was very hard  
with Almon. I would give half the  
years of my life if I might undo my  
wrong and injustice toward him. Again  
and again he wrote to me, begging for a  
reconciliation, and I ignored his en-  
treances."

"You would not refuse a reconciliation  
now, papa?" she queried, with emotion.  
"I would improve his pardon if I knew  
where to find him," said Ely Hazard.  
"He had reached the door of the  
church, and as he helped her from the  
carriage he saw that her sweet face was  
wet with tears.

Their pew was directly in front of the  
altar that arose flower-crowned from  
banks of bloom.  
Mr. Hazard listened to the impressive  
services rather indifferently until a rich,  
resonant voice aroused him.

Then he lifted his eyes and saw, stand-  
ing beside a great Easter cross, the hand-  
some stranger who had kissed his child  
that autumn morning beneath the elms.  
He looked toward Zelle and saw the  
slow tears trickling through her droop-  
ing lashes. He glanced back toward the  
young clergyman, whose black, mournful  
eyes were fixed upon him with infinite  
yearning, whose voice suddenly grew  
hoarse, and then rang out eloquently,  
thrilling and steady to the end.

Pale and still as death, Ely Hazard sat  
until the services were over.  
Then he arose and clasped the firm,  
warm hand extended to him.  
"Father!"  
"Almon!"

It was a strange meeting, at a seemly  
time, after so sad an estrangement.  
"I am a grateful man and a happy one,"  
thought the father, as they drove home  
together. "I have found my son, and I  
shall not lose my Easter lily."

To Young Men.

Some old genius has the following  
elegant advice to young men who "de-  
pend on father" for their support, and  
take no interest in business, but are  
regular drones in the hive, subsisting on  
that which is earned by others:

"Come, off with your coat, clinch the  
saw, the plow-handles, the ax, the spade  
—anything that will enable you to stir  
your blood—fly around and tear your  
jacket rather than be the recipient of  
the old gentleman's bounty. Sooner  
than play the dandy at dad's expense,  
hire yourself out to some potato patch,  
let yourself out to stop holes, or watch  
the bars, and when you think yourself  
entitled to a resting spell, do it on your  
own hook. Get up in the morning, turn  
around at least twice before breakfast,  
help the old gentleman, give him now  
and then a lift in business, learn how  
to take the lead, and not depend upon for-  
ever being led, and you have no idea  
how the discipline will benefit you. Do  
this, and, our word for it, you will seem  
to breathe a new atmosphere, possess a  
new frame, tread a new destiny, and you  
may begin to aspire to manhood."

On the Hudson river, between Tarry-  
town and Albany, there are upward of  
150 brick-yards, varying in productive  
capacity from 20,000 to 140,000 bricks a  
day in the working season.

A St. Louis man ran six blocks after  
his nose thinking he was going to a fire.

## TIMELY TOPICS.

Twelve women, divided equally as to  
numbers, went to a quiet spot near Vin-  
cennes, Ind., to settle a feud by a fight.  
Several hundred men witnessed the  
combat, which lasted half an hour, and  
disfigured twelve faces. A local clergy-  
man kept on the safe side of the truth  
when he said, "This was a sad commen-  
tary on our boasted civilization."

During a recent thunder storm at  
Chicago, a meteor, which looked white  
in the air about a foot in diameter, fell  
to the ground on the south side, burst-  
ing into many pieces just before striking.  
It was white with heat, and the frag-  
ments resembled clinkers. The wire of  
a telephone connecting two business  
houses on the south side was struck by  
lightning about the same time, and elec-  
tric fluid entering the office played havoc  
with the furniture.

John Dunn, the right-hand man of  
King Cetywayo, is, as his name indi-  
cates, an Englishman. According to the  
Cape Argus, he has lived so long among  
the Zulus that he is more Caffre than  
English. He is the heaviest trader in the  
Zulu country, and has a large num-  
ber of personal adherents, subject to no  
authority but his own. His lawful wife  
is not a Caffre, but he has taken fifteen  
or sixteen native wives, and his family  
has grown to patriarchal dimensions.  
He is described as a man of medium  
height, in the prime of life, thick-set and  
bronzed, with a pair of flashing gray  
eyes and a heavy beard. He dresses  
well, and would pass muster as a prosper-  
ous farmer.

Nevada newspapers announce that vast  
numbers of grass-hopper eggs are incu-  
bating in Sierra Valley. A spadeful of  
soil is represented to have contained  
hundreds of thousands of eggs deposited  
in clusters. The farmers have not turned  
a furrow, knowing that with these  
pests in the soil their work would be  
fruitless of result. Grain crops will only  
foster the scourge, while to let the  
ground remain idle may starve the in-  
sects into emigrating. Fears are ex-  
pressed that they may sweep down upon  
the fertile valleys of California, but  
whether they can cross mountains of  
such altitude as the Sierras is doubtful.  
It is proposed to dig trenches before they  
are able to fly, and driving them in,  
to cover them up. This plan worked  
successfully in Utah two years ago.

A walking-stick for tourists and  
botanists, recently patented in Germany  
by Herr Herb, of Fulda, is furnished  
with the following articles: On one side  
of the handle is a signal pipe, and on the  
other side can be fixed a knife (which is  
above the ferrule). In the middle of the  
handle is a compass. The handle  
itself can be screwed off, and within is  
a vessel containing ether or chloro-  
form. Outside the stick there is inserted,  
on one side a thermometer, and on the  
other a sand or minute glass. Above  
the ferrule is the knife already re-  
ferred to, and to the ferrule can be  
screwed a botanist's spatula, or an ice  
point (for glacier parties). Lastly, a  
metre measure is adapted to the stick.

The government of Canada having ap-  
pointed a commissioner of Cape Breton  
to write up the coal question, he reports  
that the coal deposits of the world are  
distributed in square miles as follows:  
192,000 in this country (the largest de-  
posit in the world); 60,000 in Canada;  
30,000 in Russia; 24,000 in Australia;  
11,000 in Great Britain; 5,000 in Japan;  
3,501 in Spain; 2,086 in France; 2,004 in  
India; 1,779 in Germany, and 510 in  
Belgium.

The commissioner presents in his report  
a tabular view of the coal production of  
the world in 1866 and 1877. In the  
former year the general output was  
about 186,386,153 tons, of which 103,069-  
804 were mined in England. In 1877 the  
general yield was 287,090,604 tons, of  
which England mined 135,611,788 tons.  
From this it will be seen that the drain  
upon the coal mines of England was ex-  
cessive, and it may be inferred that the  
supply is now running short. Between  
the ten years named the production in-  
creased in Germany from over 28,000,000  
to 48,000,000, in France over 4,000,000  
in Belgium about 1,500,000, in Austria  
over 9,000,000 and in Russia more than  
600 per cent., though in the last year the  
output was less than 2,000,000 tons; in  
this country it rose from 21,856,844 to  
48,273,447 tons, and in Australia from  
774,000 to 1,380,000 tons. The produc-  
tion in Canada in 1873 was 1,150,467  
tons, and five years later only 927,496  
tons—a very serious falling off.

The coal exports from Nova Scotia to  
this country are shown by the commis-  
sioner for a period of eighteen years. In  
1850 they were 98,173 tons, and in the last  
year of the reciprocity treaty they had  
risen to 465,194 tons. Last year they  
were only 88,405 tons. The annual coal  
capacity of Nova Scotia is estimated  
at 2,000,000 tons, which is 500,000 more  
than the present annual consumption of  
the Dominion.—New York Graphic.

The Coal of the World.

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11,000 in Great Britain; 5,000 in Japan;  
3,501 in Spain; 2,086 in France; 2,004 in  
India; 1,779 in Germany, and 510 in  
Belgium.

The commissioner presents in his report  
a tabular view of the coal production of  
the world in 1866 and 1877. In the  
former year the general output was  
about 186,386,153 tons, of which 103,069-  
804 were mined in England. In 1877 the  
general yield was 287,090,604 tons, of  
which England mined 135,611,788 tons.  
From this it will be seen that the drain  
upon the coal mines of England was ex-  
cessive, and it may be inferred that the  
supply is now running short. Between  
the ten years named the production in-  
creased in Germany from over 28,000,000  
to 48,000,000, in France over 4,000,000  
in Belgium about 1,500,000, in Austria  
over 9,000,000 and in Russia more than  
600 per cent., though in the last year the  
output was less than 2,000,000 tons; in  
this country it rose from 21,856,844 to  
48,273,447 tons, and in Australia from  
774,000 to 1,380,000 tons. The produc-  
tion in Canada in 1873 was 1,150,467  
tons, and five years later only 927,496  
tons—a very serious falling off.

The coal exports from Nova Scotia to  
this country are shown by the commis-  
sioner for a period of eighteen years. In  
1850 they were 98,173 tons, and in the last  
year of the reciprocity treaty they had  
risen to 465,194 tons. Last year they  
were only 88,405 tons. The annual coal  
capacity of Nova Scotia is estimated  
at 2,000,000 tons, which is 500,000 more  
than the present annual consumption of  
the Dominion.—New York Graphic.

The Coal of the World.

The government of Canada having ap-  
pointed a commissioner of Cape Breton  
to write up the coal question, he reports  
that the coal deposits of the world are  
distributed in square miles as follows:  
192,000 in this country (the largest de-  
posit in the world); 60,000 in Canada;  
30,000 in Russia; 24,000 in Australia;  
11,000 in Great Britain; 5,000 in Japan;  
3,501 in Spain; 2,086 in France; 2,004 in  
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than the present annual consumption of  
the Dominion.—New York Graphic.

## The Life of Song.

Is there anything on earth,  
Where the strongest are not strong,  
Half so feeble in his birth,  
Or so sure of death, as Song?  
Frailer blossom never grew,  
Pelted by the summer rain;  
Lighter insect never flew—  
Scarcely come ere gone again!  
Children, who chase butterflies,  
May pursue it, to and fro;  
Little maids who sigh, "High-ho!"  
May deplore it when it dies;  
Lazier deeds to men belong—  
Larger life than Song!

There is nothing on the earth,  
Where so many things are strong,  
Half so mighty in its birth,  
And so sure of life, as Song,  
Never pine on mountain height  
So the slender-bolted deers;  
Never eagle in his flight  
Soars with such undaunted eyes!  
Conquerors will empires down,  
Think they will not be forgot;  
But if Song pursue them not,  
Time destroys their dark renown:  
Nothing is remembered long  
But the Life of Song!

—R. H. Stoddard, in Harper's Magazine.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Farmers and canary birds are now  
putting in seed.  
Late to bed and early to ryes wears out  
the strongest constitution.  
Italy will soon begin the culture of  
oysters and other mollusks.  
The Chicago Inter-Ocean lately con-  
cludes that Sitting Bull doesn't "sit worth  
a cent."

Last year the West packed 7,490,648  
hogs, which is 974,202 more than the  
previous year.  
He who protrudes his ear into your  
face when you are talking is doubtless an  
ear-ripped man.

Nearly fifty thousand acres of land  
were inundated by the flood in Hungary  
which destroyed Szegedin.  
North Carolina has fifty-four cotton  
and woolen mills in operation. The  
capital invested amounts to \$1,538,000.  
The attraction between the small boy  
and the mud puddle is daily augmented.  
The mud puddle is something to add  
mire.

"Mary, have you given the goldfish  
fresh water?" "No, ma'am. What's the  
use? They haven't drunk up what's in  
there yet."  
"Good morning, Mr. Brown, you're  
first at last; you used to be behind  
before, but I notice you have been getting  
early of late."  
No German emperor has hitherto lived  
as long as the present sovereign. Next to  
him comes Frederick III., who died in  
1888, aged seventy-eight.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—While the STANDARD was being published last Wednesday, the examination of the Grammar School took place. The number of visitors was not as large as it would have been, owing to the rain which prevailed. The school was examined in reading, history, English and Canadian, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, etc. The examination was principally conducted by Rev. W. McCullagh, who with Rev. Mr. Crawley, and Mr. Odell one of the Trustees, expressed themselves pleased with the result, and urged the pupils to renewed diligence, and attention to the instruction imparted by their teacher, Mr. Covey. At the close the Trustees thanked Rev. Mr. McCullagh for the interest he had taken in the examinations of all the Departments—more particularly the Grammar School, where his intimate knowledge of classics was of infinite service.

SCHOOL CHANGES.—In consequence of Mr. James Vroom's removal from St. Andrews, the following changes have been made by the Trustees in the Departments. Miss Addie Hanson has been appointed to No. 2 Advanced Department; Miss Mary Hanson to No. 1; Miss G. A. Wade to No. 2 Primary, vice Miss E. Rogers resigned; Miss M. G. Jones to No. 1 Primary school.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.—It is to be hoped that the Local Government will ignore political leaning in the appointment of School Inspectors, and that the selection will be made from those who were or are teachers, and thereby in some measure elevate the profession. The number of Inspectors is to be seven, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum. Well—seven qualified men can surely perform the duties. It is but a few years ago, we remember there were only four Inspectors, and some of them were neither fitted or qualified to fill the office, nevertheless they received their salary until dismissed; a notable example occurs to us, which perhaps may receive "an unpaid notice" in plain terms at another time.

The Brig. Harold, Capt. Hanson, which arrived in port on Monday last from New York, from her appearance, must have experienced "heavy weather." The following particulars were furnished us. The Harold arrived at New York, on the 15th April from Anajaco. On the 30th March experienced a fearful gale with a tremendous sea—lost both topmasts with their rigging. A heavy sea struck the vessel and swept overboard a sailor named Forland, belonging to St. John, and disabled two more men, smashed the boat, stove in the quarter, the water filled the cabin, broke the main boom, and shivered the mastsail, which was furling. Had not the Harold been a good sea boat, and ably commanded, no tidings of her would ever have been heard.

THE PROGRESSIVE BILL.—The Proclamations, have been posted for holding a Poll in this County for the adoption of the "Canada Temperance Act," on Wednesday next, 14th inst. The votes will be given at the usual polling places. From what we learn, there is as little interest manifested in the matter as there was in other counties where elections have already been held. There is no doubt the measure will be adopted. In Frederick the day before the Act went into operation, the 1st inst., the "Agriculturist" says: "persons might be seen carrying in either hand a jug, in thoughtful anticipation. But what will they do when such supplies are ended?"

GIRL SHOT.—On the 29th ult, a melancholy affair which resulted fatally occurred at Back Bay, St. George. A young girl named Isabel Garrety, about thirteen years, visited a daughter of Mr. Lewis Cook, and while the girls were amusing themselves on a bed, a son of Mr. Cook about eleven years old, who is reported to be somewhat insane, took a loaded gun and placed the muzzle at the ear of the young girl Garryty, and blew out her brains.

NEW BUILDING.—Mr. Kennedy is erecting a large hall to the hotel he is at present occupying—"The International." The new building is already raised and boarded in, and will be ready for occupation in a few weeks. The addition will give several dormitories to the establishment in addition to those in the main building, and also a large kitchen and scullery.

CARPETS.—Messrs. Woods & Co., Calais, advertise in to-day's issue, a new stock of Carpets and Room Papers, at very low prices.

LATEST NEWS.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.—An explosion took place at Stratford, Ont. on the morning of the 5th inst., by the discharge of 30 packages of Dynamite on a car of the Grand Trunk Railway, in their freight yard, by which 140 cars and several buildings were destroyed, and lives were lost. The shock was like that of an earthquake, and the town was shaken, windows blown out, and persons walking on the sidewalks were thrown. So great was the concussion that it was felt in the adjoining towns.

The fire in Orenburg, Russia, is attributed to carelessness. Nine hundred and forty-nine dwellings were burned, together with one mosque, four mills, two hundred and ninety-two shops, several tar, coal and firewood stores, timber yards, a meat market, a fruit market, a gymnasium, the club house, work house, police station and Justices' court, besides other buildings. The Czar contributed ten thousand roubles for the relief of the sufferers.

FIRE IN GORHAM, N. H.—Nearly all the business portion of Gorham, N. H., has been destroyed by the most destructive fire ever known in the town.

DEATHS.—Dr. Bott, M. P. for Lunenburg, the leader of the Home Rulers, died on the 5th inst.

Canon Harrison, formerly Rector of Portland, St. John, died at his residence, King's Co., on the 5th inst.

Mr. A. B. Barnes, formerly proprietor of "Barnes' Hotel," St. John, on the 5th inst., in the 65th year of his age.

James Robertson of Grand Manan committed suicide by drowning, last week.

A Pyrotechnic factory at Hamilton was completely destroyed on Monday last, by the explosion of a rocket which set off the fireworks in the factory which was destroyed, and several other buildings injured.

The six days walking match in London, (Eng.) came to an end on Saturday night, Brown was the winner, having made 342 miles, the fastest time on record by over 21 miles.

THE GREAT RACE.—Hanson beat Hawdon by five lengths with ease, having stopped fowing and shayed out his hat two or three times, but always leaving his opponent behind in a few strokes.

There is said to be a plot on foot for the assassination of Queen Victoria and the king and queen of Italy. Dr. Werle, editor of a Swiss newspaper, has been arrested on suspicion.—(Portland Advertiser.)

SMALL POX.—We are sorry to notice that small pox has appeared in Kings and St. John counties. Steps are being taken to prevent the spread of this disease.

Miss Ann Simpson, of Yorkshire, England, has been appointed surveyor of roads for the parish of Kirby Grindalath.

A terrible famine is reported in Bolivia, and the people are said to be dying by hundreds.

The recent earthquake in Persia destroyed twenty-one villages and killed nearly a thousand people.

Gen. Felix Doumay, inspector-general of the French army, is dead.

\$12,000 has been collected in Cleveland, Ohio, to aid the negro emigrants.

It is contemplated to increase the Russian army by 150 battalions.

Princess Christina of Spain is dead.

The weather, so far, during this month has been diversified by sunshine and showers, but there is little vegetation, owing to the coldness of the atmosphere; people, however, are busily engaged preparing their gardens for sowing and planting.

A GOLD OBTENTION.—The body of Benjamin Singler, who died at Pittsburg, Pa., two years ago, was recently disinterred to be removed to Philadelphia, where his parents are buried. He was a very heavy man, weighing over three hundred and 50 pounds, and attempting to raise the coffin from the grave it was found it could not be done, owing to the great weight, and it proved that the body had petrified into a substance like yellow marble, and weighed nine hundred and eighty pounds.

The new German tariff taxes everything by weight, silk, milk, oil, iron and the rest, making only the most general distinction in the grades of articles taxed. The rate fixed is high, particularly on iron, steel and textile fabrics, but the greatest increase of revenue is expected from petroleum; on which the rate is doubled, and tea and coffee. Duties are levied on grain, cheese and provisions.

The St. Stephen Council have granted nine months liquor licenses.

The Bay of Fundy Granite Works have been sold and it is reported our neighbors "over the Lake," have the largest interest in the present company.

This is the time to plant shade trees, which impart such a pleasant appearance to the streets.

SCHOOLS.

Mr. Editor: I am one of those who share the burden of school taxation cheerfully, being impressed with the propriety, nay more, the necessity of giving the children of the country, a good sound, plain education, that will enable them to fill positions in life which their capacities adapt them for. To do this, qualified teachers are required, and there can be no lack of such, as we have a Normal School maintained at a large outlay to the Province, it should not be 'expected' however, that every pupil who has received a license will prove a successful teacher, many of them barely come up to the requirements to receive a third class license and with even a higher grade, may lack the important essential, of capacity to impart instruction, and are therefore a failure, while they are receiving the people money for which indifferent value is received. I am not insensible to the difficulties which beset Trustees, who are elected by the ratepayers, and who give their services gratuitously, except indeed one of them may be Secretary, and who is paid a small salary. It is no small matter to oversee and direct school affairs, and when a teacher is required, the Trustees engage such an one, as from testimonials is believed to possess the required qualifications. It is possible that there may be a degree of favoritism in the selection, even so, provided the teacher comes up to the expectations of parents, what injury is done—assuredly none. When, however, a good and successful teacher is employed his or her services should be retained at all hazards. Of this there can be no question, that the salaries of teachers generally are too small, and offer no inducements to either sex to go through a regular course. I have read in St. John papers notices of the examinations of the St. Andrews Schools, held last week, which in my opinion were partial, for while credit was given for the progress which had been made by the pupils, with nauseous doses of flattery to some of the teachers,—the Trustees were I think unfairly treated. The people were constantly finding fault with the heavy taxation for the support of the schools, and when their delegates—the Trustees—are hampered by a vote of smaller sum than is absolutely required, and endeavor to curtail the expense without injuring the efficiency of the Schools—some of these people find fault with them. I have had some experience in such matters, and hope the Trustees will be firm and economical, and the ratepayers will sustain them.

PLANT TREES.—Every citizen who has no trees about his residence should see to it and plant shade trees about his place to estimate the value of groves and shelter belts in this country would be as difficult as to estimate good health in dollars and cents; no man knows how to appreciate them until having enjoyed either one or the other, he is deprived of its blessing. The benefit to be derived from a grove in summer is that of shade and protection from flies. While the belt of timber, if properly arranged, will protect the farm from devastation of the storms of winter, they will both furnish protection to man and beast from the chilling winds, and add fifty per cent. to the value of the place.

[Mr. John Kelly will be in town next week with an assortment of foliage trees, which will be just in time for planting.]

The war between the South American republics has begun in earnest. The Bolivian government is in the American market for war supplies, and has purchased some 3,000 rifles of the most approved pattern. Contracts have also been made with the same firm for a large supply of ammunition. Peru and Chili are also expected in the United States market for munitions of war. Pi-guine in Peru, has been bombarded by a Chilean force. The guano loading machines at Huanillos and Pabelon de Pica have been destroyed. Bolivian and Chilean bonds have moreover fallen. Sir Stafford Northcote has announced that the British government was considering the advisability of issuing a proclamation of neutrality as between the belligerents, while the authorities at Washington have also the matter before them, the parties to the controversy all being friendly to the Americans.

Mr. Mercier has been sworn in as Solicitor-General of the Province of Quebec, and the Liberals profess the most sanguine belief in his success when he goes before the electors of St. Hyacinthe.

The Woman Suffrage Advocates in Mrs. Macpherson have secured the passage of a bill allowing women to vote on all matters relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and a bill giving them this right has also passed the Senate of the State.

COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

One of the results of the war in South Africa will be to hasten the work upon the line of telegraph which is to connect Natal with the telegraph system of Upper Egypt, or with the cable line at Aden. It is thought by some that a submarine cable from Aden and South Africa direct would be a much more certain line of communication than overland wires from Gohdokoro on the White Nile, through the wilds of Central Africa. The cable would have to be not less than 3,200 miles in length, and if it was thought advisable to divide it, by having a stopping place at Zanzibar, the length would be somewhat greater. The cost of such a work, including the cable and the task of laying it, would not, it is said, be less than \$5,000,000, and to maintain it in a serviceable condition the company would have to keep in constant employment a repair ship, at an annual outlay of \$500,000. The overland wire on the other hand, would traverse a distance of 2,400 miles, and would be of service at a number of intermediate points. The outlay needed is roughly put at \$2,500,000, though the expense of maintenance is unknown, depending largely upon the savage tribes through whose territory it would have to pass. If the experience of those who have constructed telegraph lines in Africa is to be taken as a guide, the land route is the better of the two, both in point of usefulness and economy.

Some of the New Jersey people are engaged in a battle involving the enforcement of certain absolute statutes. Some of them called upon the authorities to enforce the law against the sale of beer on Sunday. Thereupon the Germans, thus deprived of their lager beer, well informed as to the condition of the statutes, called for the enforcement of a whole code of ancient laws, by which the sale of any article whatever was forbidden on Sunday. According to the New York Herald the consequence was that the saints enforced the law against liquor selling, and the sinners cut off the supply of milk, newspapers and other "necessities" of Sunday life. As much money as usual was paid for papers, the streets was full of drunken people, an ex-policeman arrested a news-boy who beat his captor severely and then escaped, and altogether the results were unsatisfactory.

The migration of colored people from Louisiana and Mississippi has been checked by the spring demand for labor, the pacifying assurances of the whites and the unwillingness of the up-river steamers to take passengers for fear of offending local sentiment. One traveller estimates that he has seen 500 refugees in camps along the river begging to be taken on board. Funds are being collected, both in Kansas and elsewhere, to aid in settling the new arrivals in that State, and General Garfield has introduced in the House and Senator Ingalls in the Senate proposition to authorize the issue of rations and army clothing to prevent starvation, to the extent of \$100,000.

In the Canadian House of Commons, Mr. Wallace introduced his Rag Baby (National Currency) propositions. He has ventilated them on many occasions, and though they may have pleased some of the people of Hamilton and other Western Ontario sections, and might, as a remote possibility, be of all the benefit that the member for Norfolk claimed for them, they are scarcely likely to be acceptable, as whatever benefit may accrue, or appear to accrue, to some countries from practically irredeemable national obligations, past experience has not been calculated to make favorable impressions.—(Montreal Star.)

Various causes—advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore faded or gray, light and read hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action, and removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brash, weak, or sickly hair to which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white combing; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. no. 15

DIED.—This morning of scarlet rash, SAMUEL, son of WILLIAM and CATHERINE McKIBBIN, aged 15 months.

A POLITICAL INCIDENT IN URUGUAY.

A characteristic incident of South American politics is reported by the Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Cologne Gazette. Don Carlos Soto, formerly Consul of the Republic of Uruguay in London, organized a conspiracy against the life of Col. Latorre, Governor of the Republic. As he was describing his plan of action at a meeting of the conspirators held in a room of the barracks of the Third Regiment of the line, the door opened suddenly and Latorre walked in. Advancing upon Soto, the Governor quietly said: "Before you kill me, Carlos, I will kill you," and struck him over the head with a loaded whip. Soto fell to the ground, and a soldier of the Governor's suite despatched him with a dagger. Notwithstanding this, Latorre is, says the correspondent, almost popular in Uruguay.

The recent loss of a squadron of the Tenth Hussars while attempting to ford the River Cabul has induced a British cavalryman to suggest to the Home authorities that the art of swimming on horse-back be regularly practiced, whenever possible, by the British cavalry. Last summer he saw a French cavalry regiment practise "mounted swimming" in the Seine. This would be good practice for the Canadian Mounted Police as well as for some of our volunteer cavalry, and it would not be amiss for our Minister of Militia, in the course of the changes that he contemplates, to bear this in mind.

A United States paper is inclined to be a trifle facetious over the announcement that "the Fishery Award is creating as much bitterness in the Dominion as it did in the States." It will be well for it to remember that even if there should have been bitterness—but we are not disposed to think it went that far—the trouble was not, as in the case of the Alabama award, that it was difficult to find legitimate claimants to it, but by reason of the fact that so many valid demands have been made for the paltry sum coming to Canada.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. ISMAN, Station D, New York City. Feb 12 1y.

AGENTS, READ THIS.

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

Circuit Court.

The Circuit Court of the County of Charlotte, will sit at St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 20th 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. L. PAUL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, April 23, 1879.

FIRST CLASS.

The Proprietors offer Pianos 7 1/2 octave, 1 wood, furnished with a at moderate prices for payment. Pianos shipped, cost, and warranted. E. WILSON, Factory, 390 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. Agents, St. Andrews, will be promptly answered.

ROBINSON'S.

DEALERS IN SHAWNEE'S Railway Sleeping Groceries, SHIPPING AND AGENTS Water Street.

Valuable Family.

THE Subscriber known valuable resides, situated at St. Andrews, will be promptly answered. St. David, March 19, 1879.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having an estate of the late subscriber to present their Subscriber with in three all persons indebted to be required to make immediately. St. Andrews, March 19, 1879.

DRY GOODS.

IN THE STATE. Prices Very Low, W. Woods & Co. CALAIS, MAINE.

W. Woods & Co.

CALAIS, MAINE.

New Advertisements.



HOLLOWAY'S.

This Great Hanshold... the leading...

These famous Pills... act most powerfully...

Liver, Stomach...

and BOWELS, giving... to these great MAIN... They are confidently...

falling remedy in all cases... from whatever cause... weakened. They are...

all ailments incidental to... and as a GENUINE FA... unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S.

Its purgative and... throughout...

For the cure of BAD...

Old Wounds, Sore...

It is an infallible remedy... on the neck and chest... SORE THROAT, Diph...

Colds, and even AS... Swellings, Abscesses, P...

Gout, Rheumatism...

And every kind of SKI... or been known to fail...

The Pills and Ointment... 533 OXFORD ST...

And are sold by all Ven... out the Civilized World... in almost every language...

The Trade Marks... gistered in Ottawa. Ho... the British Possessions... can Counterfeits for sale...

Purchasers should... the Feet and Lozes... of 533, Oxford St... spurious.

Assessors.

THE undersigned list... Assessors of the Pa... Parish of St. Andrew... of and request all pers... bring in to the Asses... after publication of t... of their property and i... sed.

And further the... posted at the small len... of Capt. Green and p... pursuance of the provi... Act of 1875.

Dated this 18th Febr... J. R. BRAL... C. O'NEIL... J. D. GRIB...

First Class.

The Proprietors offer... Pianos 7 1/2 octave, 1... wood, furnished with a... at moderate prices for... payment. Pianos ship... cost, and warranted.

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**NOTICES.**

**WARD.**  
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...d, &c. I will send a re-  
...FREE OF CHARGE,  
...discovered by a mission-  
...Send a self-addressed  
...OSBERT T. ISMAN, Station  
...Feb 12 17.

**READ THIS.**

...Salary of \$100 per  
...allow a large commis-  
...wonderful inventions.  
...Sample free. Address,  
...CO., Marshall, Mich.

**Court.**

...the County of Charlotte,  
...on Tuesday the 20th  
...lock, noon.  
...all officers of the law  
...need to be at this Court,  
...give their attendance.  
...ALEX. L. PAUL,  
...Sheriff of Charlotte.  
...3, 1879.

**NOTICES!**

**CARPETS!**

**PAPERS.**

...NOW VERY COM-  
...L AND EXAMINE.

**THE LARGEST VA-**

**GOODS**

...E STATE.

**Very Low,**

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This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading and earliest of Life.

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and BOWELS, giving tone, energy, and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and as a GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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it is an infallible remedy. It effectually rubs out the rock and crust, as said into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Influenza, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

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And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any one throughout the British Possessions, who may keep the American Counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the label on the Bottles and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

**Assessors Notice.**

THE undersigned having been appointed Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of St. Andrews, hereby give notice thereof and request all persons liable to be rated to bring in to the Assessors within thirty days after publication of this notice, true statements of their property and income liable to be assessed.

And further the Valuation List will be posted at the small building between the stores of Capt. Green and Balson, King Street; in pursuance of the provisions of the Assessment Act of 1875.

Dated this 18th February, 1879.  
J. H. BRADFORD, Assessors  
C. O'NEIL,  
J. D. GILLMER, of Rates.

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NATHAN SMART,  
Oak Bay.  
St. David, March 19, 1879.—tipd

**NOTICE.**

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

P. BRITTE, Executor.  
St. Andrews, March 18, 1879.

**DR. E. LAWRENCE,**

**SURGEON DENTIST**

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

OFFICE—  
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St. Andrews, Aug. 13, 1878.

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