

**WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR**  
Purely Vegetable Preparation,  
from the native herbs found  
in the Sierra Nevada  
California, the medicinal  
properties are extracted  
from the herbs. The question  
asked, "What is the cause  
of the disease?" The answer  
is, "What they remove  
is, and the patient recovers."  
They are the great blood  
-giving principle, a perfect  
-purifier of the system.  
The history of the world has  
-en compounded possessing  
-qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS  
-sick of every disease man is  
-a gentle purgative as  
-relieving Congestion of the  
-Liver and Visceral Organs,  
-cures.  
I enjoy good health, let  
-WALKER'S BITTERS as a medicine,  
-use of alcoholic stimulants.

**McDONALD & CO.,**  
Sole Agents, San Francisco, California,  
and Charles St., New York.  
-Druggists and Dealers.

can take these Bitters  
-directions, and remain long  
-and their bones are not de-  
-cated poison or other means,  
-wasted beyond repair.

Thousands proclaim VINEGAR  
-at wonderful invigoration  
-the sinking system.  
-eminent, and intermit-  
-which are so prevalent in the  
-great rivers throughout the  
-especially those of the Mis-  
-sissippi, Illinois, Tennessee,  
-Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Bra-  
-vo, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile,  
-sive, James, and many others,  
-tributaries, throughout our  
-during the Summer and Au-  
-tumn, and so during seasons of  
-and diarrhea, are invariably  
-by extensive derangements of  
-the liver, and other abdominal  
-their treatment, a purgative,  
-influenced upon these  
-is, is essentially necessary.  
-the plastic for the purpose equal  
-WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS,  
-as they remove the dark-colored  
-with which the bowels are  
-the same time stimulating the  
-the liver, and generally restor-  
-ing functions of the digestive

or Indigestion, Headache,  
-shoulders, Coughs, Tightness  
-Dizziness, Sour Eructations of  
-Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bil-  
-iousness, Stomach Distention,  
-Lungs, Pain in the region of  
-and a hundred other painful  
-the offsprings of Dyspepsia.  
-It proves a better guarantee of  
-a lengthy advertisement.  
-or King's Evil, White Swell-  
-Erysipelas, Swollen Neck,  
-ous Inflammations, Indolent  
-Mercurial Affections, Old  
-sores of the Skin, Sore Eyes,  
-these, as in all other constitu-  
-e, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS  
-their great curative powers in  
-incurable and intractable cases.

amatory and Chronic  
-n, Gout, Blisters, Remittent  
-tent Fevers, Diseases of the  
-Kidneys, and Bladder, these  
-of such Diseases are  
-ated Blood.

al Diseases.—Persons ex-  
-aints and Minerals, such as  
-pe-setters, Gold-busters, and  
-advance in life, are subject  
-of the Bowels. To guard  
-take a dose of WALKER'S Vin-  
-eaculation.

Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter,  
-Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Pus-  
-Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald  
-Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurvy,  
-of the Skin, Humors and  
-the Skin of whatever name or  
-terially dug up and carried out  
-in a short time by the use of

and other Worms, hurk-  
-stem of so many thousands, are  
-destroyed and removed. No sym-  
-ptoms, no verminous, no cathar-  
-tic free the system from worms  
-ters.

ale Complaints, in young or  
-or single, at the dawn of wom-  
-en's life, the cause of these Tor-  
-ments is the bile and favor its re-  
-moval by the use of WALKER'S Vin-  
-eaculation.

In all cases of jaundice, not  
-your liver is not doing its work.  
-sensible treatment is to promote  
-of the bile and favor its re-  
-moval by the use of WALKER'S Vin-  
-eaculation.

the Vitiated Blood when  
-its impurities bursting through  
-Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores;  
-when you find it obstructed and  
-the veins; cleanse it when it is  
-in the veins will tell you when. Keep  
-re, and the health of the system

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# The St. Andrews Standard.

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## Poetry.

### ONLY A DROP.

[Written after hearing a young man refuse the invitation of a too kind-hearted host to take "only a drop of wine."] "Only a drop of wine." Surely naught can befall, Or harm, from a thing so weak and small; "Only a drop!" Yet beware! beware! The germ of a myriad ills is there.

"Only a drop!" In that drop I see Ten thousand guant phantoms of misery; In its bright, sparkling, ruby light, so clear, Oh, God! what visions of woe appear.

"Only a drop!" Yet its burning wave Hath borne to the yawning remorseless grave The hopes of the aged; the gladness of youth; Fair woman's fond trust, and proud manhood's truth.

"Only a drop!" Hark the anguished prayer Wrung from the widow's lone heart is there, And the wife's sad wail and the orphan's cry, That ceaseless ascend to the throne on high.

"Only a drop!" See the young and the old, The poor in his rags and the rich in his gold, The brave in his might and the high in his pride, Are all swept away by this pitiless tide.

"Only a drop!" Not a hideous name Of hatred and crime, of misery and shame— Not a horrid spectre nor hellish thing But from that little drop may spring.

"Only a drop." Yet linger not where The fiend of the wine-cup hath spread her snare; The song of the siren is here, and her breath Blasts hope, life,—all with the blight of death.

### THE MAD STUDENT.

And how he made me a Victim.

We were a jolly set of fellows, we thirteen who boarded at Mrs. Fondlake's around on Blank Street. There were nine composers from the "Morning Glory" office, two reporters from the "Old Flag," and Temple and I represented the "Democratic Guide," or the local page thereof. Yes, even Mrs. Fondlake admitted that we were "good boys," which meant with her that we paid our board promptly, came in without undue noise, never got intoxicated, and always ate her tough beefsteak and watery potatoes without murmuring.

Really, we were fourteen, but we never counted the other man as any part or parcel of our "gang." How he came to the house we never knew, but if he had not been there before us, we should have planned to oust him. He was a tall slim man, Roman nose, black eyes and hair, and there were days at a time when he came and went without exchanging a word. We finally came to ignore his presence altogether, until to look upon him as we did upon the familiar eastern tempt, minus half its handle, but valuable to Mrs. Fondlake because her grandmother had used it fifty years before.

We were not selfish or disrespectful in adopting this course toward Ellis. He drove us into it, in fact. When a man comes in, sits and thinks until the bell rings, eats his food like a machine, uses the table-cloth to wipe his mouth motters to himself about drugs, knives, forceps and surgical operations, never replying to a "good-morning" or a question about the weather, how can he be sociable with him? or how can one treat him like a brother?

I had been at Mrs. Fondlake's all of two months before I found out about Ellis. He got pinched for funds one day, and selected me out from the rest to do him the favor of advancing an "X" for a week or ten days. He made the request in an absent way, muttering to himself about a new and wonderful table, and was going off without the money when I called him to take it.

"Now, see here, Ellis," I commenced, holding the bank notes between my fingers, "I'll let you have the money on one condition. I want to know what you are doing in New York, and why in the old Harry you can't answer a civil question? Further, what have you got in your head about medicine or surgery which keeps you muttering about such things all the time?"

"I don't mind telling you, of course I don't," he replied, in a dreamy way. "I came here from Wisconsin to attend a medical college—to graduate as a physician, surgeon and chemist. I don't get along as I would like to. I study hard, never lose a lecture or take an hour to myself, and yet I don't get along. I have had enough of theory, but not enough practice. I want some subject, some man who is willing to let me experiment on him a little."

I laughed at the idea, but checked myself as I saw that I was wounding his feelings. I could see that he was not quite right in his mind, and I did not wish to add to his troubles. I gave him the money with a promise that he might experiment on me some day, and he suddenly grew wonderful.

"I'll tell you a secret," he whispered, coming up close to me, "a great secret which you must never divulge to any human being. I have a room on the third floor of No.—Maiden Lane—a room which I have fitted up to experiment there in chemistry, and to study anatomy. I have some wonderful things there, and if you have any interest in such matters, I should like to have you call up some night. It's room number 29."

I promised that I would do so, and only saw Ellis twice during the next week. He then acted so much like a lunatic that I wondered how he had escaped the attention of the police. He hardly recognized me, muttering about wonderful invention—painless death—tables—laugh gas, etc. I made up my mind that he would soon be in a lunatic asylum, and that it was a case of too much brain work.

The third night after, which was Thursday night, Temple and I went sent to a locality near No. 231 to report a case of murder. After having secured all facts, he had to jog along seven or eight blocks to attend a ward caucus or some sort of political meeting, and I was free to return to the office and write up. It struck me all at once that I would pay a visit to Ellis's room. I detailed our conversation to Temple, told him what I intended, and as his own curiosity was somewhat aroused, he agreed to drop in as he came along back, expecting that he should return within an hour at the furthest.

I had no difficulty in reaching Ellis's room, the door of which was locked. There was a strong smell of drugs and chemicals in the hall, and I wondered how the man could endure the odor. He opened the door a little in answer to my knock, but I had to repeat my name three or four times before he seemed to recognize me.

"Ah, excuse me," he exclaimed, opening the door at last. "Walk right in—glad to see you. I've wanted you all the evening, and am a thousand times obliged for the call. I keep the door locked all the time, as there are hundreds of students prowling around nights, and some of them might steal some of my secrets."

The room was a large one, a partition having been torn out and two rooms thrown into one. Everything seemed to have been flung into the room and left lying just where it fell. There were large bottles, jars, phials, dentist's tools, surgeon's tools, and a hundred other things, piled up on shelves, setting on chairs, lying in the corners.

"You couldn't expect me to have a parlor here," remarked Ellis, noticing how observant I was. "I have to make experiments, deal in acids and other nasty things, and it would be useless to attempt to keep the room in order."

I lighted my pipe to do away with the smell, and after a few words of conversation the student invited me to the other end of the room, where stood a table about seven feet long and three feet wide. It was stoutly made, and the work was creditable to the mechanic. I saw that several clasps and bands made of wrought iron, and perhaps three inches wide, were fastened to the table, but these I merely noticed. As I stood surveying the table, Ellis said:

"I want wait for you to ask me what it is for. Now, every well-posted man knows that surgeons labor under great difficulties while performing delicate operations, because the patient, from pain or nervousness, is always wincing a little, even when under the most powerful drug. Now, I have invented this table to obviate these difficulties. The patient once stretched out, these clasps and bands are made fast about his ankles and arms, and he must remain quiet whether or no!"

The idea was so ridiculous, and Ellis spoke with such warmth, that I could not refrain from laughing. He took offence right away, and when I saw it, I stopped laughing and pretended to believe that he had a fine thing.

"If I only had some one who would stretch out for a moment and let me see if the clasps were properly adjusted—if—if?"

"O, as to that, I'll be the patient," I replied, rather anxious to propitiate him, even if he were crazy.

I took off my coat, removed my boots—he suggested the latter—and stretched out with a laugh. There were two gas-burners in the room making it very light, and I could not help but notice how nervous and excited the man was as he proceeded to fasten me. He fitted the clasps over my ankles—they fitted exactly—and then hauled my arms back until the elbows were on a line with my shoulders, and then fastened them. Stepping back and surveying me he asked:

"Can you move leg or arm?"

I attempted to, in vain, and informed him that I was as firmly fast as one could be.

"That's it! Ha! ha! ha! That's it—that's what I've long wanted!" yelled the man dancing about and clapping his hands together.

"Now I can make my experiments on a human being!"

That moment I would have given a year's salary to have been off the table. I saw his madness in his eyes and actions, and I feared for my life. But I was determined not to let him get an inkling of my anxiety.

"O, come Ellis, unfasten the clasps and let me get up," I remarked in a coaxing tone. "Your table is a very valuable invention, but you ought to provide it with a cushion."

He was busy at the bottles, and I made no reply. He searched about for two or three minutes, and then he exclaimed, "Good!" and came over to me with a phial in one hand and a sponge in the other.

"This," he commenced, as he wet the sponge "is nitrous oxide gas, or laughing gas. It is a new thing, and is said to be a fine substitute for chloroform, especially in dental operations. I shall now proceed to experiment a little."

"Get back, you fool!" I shouted, as he came near. "Don't you know that you may kill me with your infernal stuff? Take it away, and release me as quick as you can!"

"Laughing gas is only fatal when administered in inordinate quantities," he continued, his voice never changing at all. "After through with this, I'll show you how chloroform works."

I shouted "help! help!" as he came nearer, but then remembered that all the other rooms were deserted, and that there was not one chance in a thousand of my cries being heard on the street. Then I tried to reason with him, but he suddenly pressed the sponge over my mouth, held my head, and in a moment I began to feel the effects of the stuff. I felt my head grow large, had no more care, and soon dropped off in a dream.

All of a sudden I felt as if some one were tearing my heart apart, so great was the pain, and the next moment I opened my eyes to see that the madman had jerked out one of my teeth! He held it up before me, laughed as if greatly pleased, and then muttered:

"Fine—very fine—only I should have kept him under the influence about twenty seconds longer."

Suffering great pain, and now thoroughly cognizant of my unpleasant situation, I struggled and shouted, but all to no purpose. Then I suddenly remembered that Temple had agreed to stop for me on his way back. As near as I could make out, I had been in the room about half an hour, and Temple might soon be along, if the meeting was as unimportant an affair as he had looked for. But suppose he were detained another hour—two hours—forgot to stop as he went by?

Ellis again approached me, having a bottle and sponge as before. The smell of chloroform came to my nostrils, and again I begged and entreated him to let me off.

"Chloroform is a fine thing—a very fine thing!" he muttered, paying no attention to my words. "It takes only a little to produce a death-sleep. But I must not go as far as that. I only want total unconsciousness for five or ten minutes."

"If you will let me get up, I'll pass this all over as a joke, and give you a hundred dollars!" I exclaimed, as I saw that he was going to put me under the influence of the drug.

He made no reply, but seized me by the hair with one hand, and with the other held the dampened sponge to my nose. I fought against the influence all I could, but I had to breathe at last, and it was not three minutes before my senses were leaving me. I tried to shout, but my voice died away. I tried to catch the madman's eye, but I saw a dozen men standing over me instead of one, and my eyes closed, and I was unconscious.

"There! you are all right again, and I'll bet a hundred dollars to one that you never felt the lance at all! Come, now, did you?"

It was the student who was speaking. My eyes unclosed, but there was a terrible roaring in my head, and it was several minutes before I could make out what he meant. I then ascertained that he had pricked a vein in my arm and was bleeding me! I could feel the blood running away, and felt considerably weakened.

"That is one of the first lessons which a physician must learn," remarked Ellis, cutting away coat and shirt, and bandaging the arm. "I could weaken him to a baby's strength, if I wished, but I must save him—I have more experiments."

More experiments!

My heart sank like a lump of lead. What about Temple? Why didn't he come? He was coming! I heard a step on the stairs, and my heart bounded with hope. It came up one, two, three steps; hesitated, and I saw that Ellis also heard it. His face assumed a crafty expression, and he walked softly to the door, looked at and poked the key. Then, as we listened, the unknown retreated down the stairs, and again I was at the mercy of the madman.

What would he do next?

I was free to move my head this way and that, and I watched him as he handled the bottles and surgical instruments. He was five or ten minutes fussing around, but last found what he desired.

"Half the hurt which humanity receive are wounds which require needle and thread," he said to himself, as he threaded a shining needle, stuck it into my cloth, and then went and brought a sharp knife. And then, as he looked me over, holding the knife ready for use, he continued:

"I only want a small clean cut to practice on—one which will take about four stitches. Where shall I have it?"

I saw what he intended, but dared not protest, for fear that he would give me something to render me unconscious; perhaps get into a passion and stab me. He at length decided to take the calf of my leg. Rolling up my pants he made every thing ready, and then gave me a cut which made me yell with pain.

"Splendid! splendid!" he shouted, wiping off the blood. "It ought to be more rugged for one to make a real first-class display of surgery, but then, this will do in this. When I come to amputate the arm, I shall work to make a nice job of it!"

I shouted as loud as I could, struggled until exhausted, and offered him all the gold in New York. He would let me free. But he made no reply, and did not hesitate for a moment. The needle made me groan at every stitch, but he pushed it through, drew the edges of the cut together, cut off the thread, and then stood back, and surveyed his work, as if well satisfied. He then looked all around the room, walked up and down as if puzzled, and finally remarked:

"Yes, I'll try it! Five drops of Fracase acid is said to be sufficient to kill the strongest man in five minutes. I'll give him five drops."

I shouted until the room echoed, and yet not one of the pedestrians below made the least halt, nor did Ellis himself seem to realize that I was using my voice. He stood upon an empty carboy, to get down a bottle from the top shelf, and then I watched him as he partly filled a spoon with water, and dropped into it five drops of the deadly poison. He brought bottle and all as he came to my head, and set the bottle on the table close to my head.

The man seemed to have concluded that I would shut my teeth and resist, for he seized me by the hair in a savage way, and then made a dash at my mouth with the spoon. By a quick turn of the head I made him spill the contents of the spoon on my cheek, and the same movement knocked the bottle off and broke it into a hundred pieces. Seeing the ruin of his plans, Ellis struck me four or five times with his fist, and then went off to his bottles again.

Would Temple come? I judged it had been two hours since I entered the room, and surely my friends could not be detained much longer. His arrival was my only hope. If he did not come, Ellis would expectant me to death in another hour. Temple would find the door locked, but I meant to shout to him, and then depend on him to burst in the door, or run down and get a policeman.

"Amputation is the main thing in surgery," muttered Ellis, coming forward. "A job well done saves a life; poorly done the patient dies!"

He came closer felt my legs and arms, and finally pushed up my coat-sleeve and shirt as far as the iron band which held the arm. He could not get quite to the elbow, and so remarked to himself that he would amputate the arm at the waist! If he did it I would be a dead man in fifteen minutes. I knew that he had no practical knowledge of surgery, and the pain itself would be more than I could stand.

"Let's see," mused Ellis, his hand up to his head. "I want the saw, bandages, knife, needle, thread, and a dish of water. I must cut the flesh to the bone, turn back the skin so as to leave a flap, and then saw through the bone."

It was awful to think of it, and I yelled until faint, and swayed my body until I nearly upset the table. He seemed to fear that help might come, and came running up with his chloroform again, rendering me unconscious in three or four minutes.

"He's all right—he's coming to; just let him alone."

I heard the words as if they had been spoken a long way off; there was a terrible pain in my head, my eyelids felt as if weighed, and when I at last lifted them, three or four men were standing around me—Temple, two policemen, and a surgeon. I was carried down stairs, sent to a hospital, and no explanations were made until the next day.

Then Temple told me that the meeting delayed him; that, remembering his pro-

nise, he had come back that way, came up stairs, and had just reached the door when Ellis came out with a dish of water. Temple caught sight of me on the table, and was about to rush in, when the madman locked the door on him. It was only a moment's work to call the officers, who kicked in the door just as Ellis was ready to use his knife. He attacked the officers, and it was only after a hard fight that he was handcuffed and marched off, being sent, after a day or two, to an insane asylum, where he yet remains.

### ELEPHANTS IN CEYLON.

By the last accounts from Ceylon we hear that the Governor, with the full concurrence of the Secretary of State, has issued a prohibition against the destruction of elephants. This has already caused disappointment to sundry sporting travellers, and it is generally known, that others who are intent on the slaughter of big game may direct their steps elsewhere. The wholesale and warlike destruction of these useful and intelligent animals, which has too long prevailed, has at length aroused the attention of the Colonial Government. They ought to be largely employed in public works. Their strength, which enables them to draw stones of huge magnitude, and to place them with ease wherever required, renders elephant work far more substantial than that of the weak Indian laborers employed on the roads and irrigation works in Ceylon. It is particularly in the construction of bridges that the value of elephants is manifest. Nothing can be more interesting than to watch the docility and intelligence of these great creatures in the performance of their tasks, now dragging, now pushing, to the exact spot, gigantic stones, and placing them in their appointed position with the accuracy of a mason.

Of late, unfortunately, the strength of the elephant department in Ceylon has dwindled down to half of its full complement, and from every Province where important works going on demands come in for the assistance of elephants, but in vain. Formerly well-trained elephants were not difficult to purchase; many were owned by private persons, but still more by the representatives of the Buddhist temples, who let them out for hire when not wanted for religious processions. Now none of any value can be procured. The native herdsmen report that elephants are disappearing, and the warlike massacres of them in the parts of the island where there is sufficient population to capture them by a hunt have rendered it unlikely that the public want can be supplied by this means. No doubt they can be supplied by the employment of elephant catchers, but the cruelties practised on the wretched animals by this process, in which hardly one in three survives the tying up operations after the elephants are noosed, induce the Government to resort to it as seldom as possible.

In former days the number and boldness of elephants rendered their destruction a matter of necessity; now they are fully alive to their danger, and instinctively keep away as a general rule from villages where they know they will be encountered with firearms. Complaints, no doubt, sometimes come in that an outlying crop has been ravaged, which case the punishment of the invaders is permitted. Rewards are given for the destruction of rogue elephants, who occupy for a time some particular road, put to flight the post runners, and tear open the bags which are allowed to them to divert their attention. The letters scattered about are shown by the runners in attestation of their story. It has, however, been remarked that, though ordinary letters in such cases are recovered, the registered letters have some particular attraction to the animal, and are carried off by him into the jungle. In these circumstances it has been found necessary to put a stop to the issue of licenses to shoot and capture, except for Government purposes, for some time to come; and it is desirable that sporting adventurers should be apprized that their only chance of being allowed a shot at an elephant in Ceylon is in the case of a notorious rogue, or of a herd indulging in too frequent visits to irrigation works and consequent destruction of the dams.—The Times.

A lover of his race has a bit of information for sentimental young ladies. He says that as soon as a baby's teething begins the romance of married life ceases. No woman can feel any sentiment for a man who travels around in his night-shirt of a hot summer's eve, with a squalling infant dangling over his shoulder. It is then she stops calling him "darling," and descends to such commonplace observation as, "John Cambré, be careful how you hold that baby."



## Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, July 12.  
The Orangemen celebrated the battle of the Boyne here to-day in the usual way.

Mr. Laroque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, died yesterday.

A telegram from Montreal states that whilst the special train, chartered by Mr. Huntington to convey him to Sheffield, was running at a furious rate of speed near St. Bruno, it ran into a carriage containing 4 ladies, two of them Mrs. Bissionette and Mrs. Fortue, were instantly killed, and the other two seriously injured.

Later intelligence from Montreal states it is reported that Mr. Huntington's father died on Saturday night.

London, July 12.  
The Cunard steamer *Scythia*, which sailed from Liverpool, yesterday, for New York, collided with a whale boat and lost a blade of her propeller. She is detained at Queenstown awaiting orders from Liverpool.

A mass meeting is to be held in Trafalgar Square, London, on Wednesday night, to protest against the grant for the Prince of Wales visit to India.

Moody and Sankey held their closing meetings in London yesterday.

The Paris *Moniteur Universel* (semi-official) says that the French Government will be compelled to intervene if the Spanish man-of-war "Vittoria" bombards the ports of Loqueto and Andarray, on the Biscayan coast.

The *Post* says that the Earl of Derby requested to receive a deputation interested in the Nova Scotia coal fields for a Conference on the subject of oppressive tariff in the United States which is said to all but prevent importation of coal into that country.

Mr. Lowe on the House of Commons.

At a dinner which followed the distribution of prizes at St. Paul's school, London, on the 23rd of June, Mr. Lowe, in response to the toast of the House of Commons, said, "I am afraid that I am not quite able to do justice to the toast which I am directed to return thanks for, because I must admit that it is my misfortune not to coincide with the views of the present House of Commons. But I nevertheless am capable of so much magnanimity that I think I can manage fairly to do justice to the toast. I will say for this, and for every other House of Commons which it has been my lot to see, that they have always had this merit in the highest possible degree—viz., that they have represented with accuracy and a correctness which it is impossible to exaggerate, the feelings of those who return them to Parliament. No mathematical instrument, no barometer or thermometer, could tell more truly than does the House of Commons that which is passing in the minds of the people of Britain. This is a want which it is impossible to exaggerate, for after saving us the trouble of calling the whole nation together to consult it. It is attended with the further advantage, that whereas we can settle the matter by walking in one direction or another, the whole nation, if met together, might possibly like the Polish Diet, and think it unworthy of its dignity to separate without exchanging a few others. The present House of Commons, I believe, represents most fairly and fully the present feelings of the people of Britain. I do not say that those feelings are mine, but I am candid enough to admit that it is the business of the House of Commons not to represent my feelings, but those of the country; and permit me to say that I feel the utmost confidence that, should the day ever arise—which no doubt to many of you seems impossible—when the pendulum which has oscillated so very widely in one direction, should take a turn in the other, you would find the House of Commons—other than I am sure the House of Commons is laboring to the best of its ability to do its duty, and that it will be the means during the present session of carrying very useful measures; and I am quite certain that although I cannot in all respects have the honor of agreeing with the majority of the House of Commons, yet they are actuated by the one sole and only idea of doing what they believe to be best for the country."

Archbishop Purcell, metropolitan of the Roman Catholic Church, thus hits one of the "rangers" who denounced the Public Schools as "godless schools":

From the Boston Pilot.

"A well-merited rebuke was given by Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati last week at a college commencement, to one of the speakers, who had aired the common rant about the public schools being 'godless schools.' The venerable Archbishop in reproval said that the Catholics wanted their rights so far as the distribution of taxes for school purposes were concerned; but it was not right to say that the public schools were 'godless schools,' though they did not make religion their foundation, as Catholics claimed they should. He said that some of the best teachers in Ohio came from the public schools. 'We are glad to see the silly utterances of some people so ably stopped. The true relation of Catholics to the public schools is hidden in a mass of rank mud, flung down by their brainless advocates, who neither understand nor can see the result of their own wild words. Let us remove the mud and the excitement that makes it, and state our case calmly and clearly, and depend upon

it our Protestant fellow citizens will see the matter in its proper light."

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The Dominion Act relating to Weights and Measures came into operation on the 1st instant.—This Act substitutes the Imperial for the Winchester bushel, and the Imperial for the Wine gallon—a fact of which due notice should be taken by those making contracts. The Department of Inland Revenue which is to administer this Act, is not yet ready to enforce it fully, and no penalties will be imposed for using unstamped measures until the 1st January next. We do not hear of any appointments of officers to carry out the law, but we suppose that the Deputy Inspectors, at least, have been selected, though none are yet gazetted.—The Commissioner of Inland Revenue in a Report just published, intimates that Deputy Inspectors will be first selected, and the District Inspectors chosen from them after they have some experience.—*Hall's Record.*

## The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JULY 7, 1875.

THE CROPS generally in the United States promise an abundant yield. In California the April frosts did some damage to the fruit crop, in the vicinity of San Jose, still it is said there will be enough green fruit to supply the demand, but for canning purposes the material will be short. The grape crop is represented as being very good. In the Flatte Valley, Nebraska, the Omaha *Bea* reports all the crops promising a large yield; the grasshoppers, the pests of the Southern and Western States, having given that State the go-by. In Utah territory the weather was warm, and the crops "never looked so well."

## THE BRIGADE CAMP

has for some days been the centre of attraction, not only to the residents of St. Andrews, but persons from other parts of the County; the weather having been very fine they availed themselves of the opportunity to witness the military evolutions. On Monday last the *Str. Belle Brown*, had an

EXCURSION FROM CALAIS, when a large number of its citizens accompanied by the Calais Band, and several residents of St. Stephen arrived here, and in carriages and on foot visited the Camp ground. Sail boats with parties from Eastport also arrived the same morning. All expressed a feeling of pleasure on witnessing the military display and the kindly reception from their St. Andrews friends.

THE BRIGADE looks well; when off duty behaves well, and while at drill performs its duties well.

ON SABBATH MORNING Divine Service was held at the Camp, Rev. Dr. Ketchum, officiating. At 11 o'clock, the Brigade preceded by the Band marched into Town to attend service in the various Churches. Five companies of the 71st, Col. Marsh and other officers, with the Band, attended the Wesleyan Church, one company the Presbyterian, the French companies the Roman Catholic, and four companies the Episcopal Church.

On Monday the men underwent a thorough drill, and went through

BRIGADE MOVEMENTS with a regularity and precision worthy of old veterans—officers and men understanding and performing their duties. On Tuesday the Woodstock Battery, Lieut. Raymond, was engaged at Ball practice; the firing was very good. The Infantry going through a variety of battalion exercises and firing. To-day the Lieut. Governor visits the Camp, when

THERE WILL BE A REVIEW.

In the afternoon the Officers are to have an Excursion in the *Belle Brown* to St. Stephen, accompanied by invited friends. Tomorrow there will be a

SHAM FIGHT, when an assault will be made on Fort Tipperary, which is to be carried by storm; and in the evening a

GRAND BALL will be given by the citizens to the officers, in the New Hotel; and from the preparations which are being made by the active and efficient Committee, there is no question that it will be one of those pleasant gatherings for which St. Andrews is so justly celebrated.

On Friday morning the Camp will be broken up, and our military friends will depart for their respective homes, accompanied by the best wishes of the residents, and with the hope, that they will have the pleasure next season of extending to them a right hearty greeting.

There is, to our eye, a marked improvement in the Brigade; which has acquired a knowledge of the drill and movements highly creditable, and no doubt satisfactory to the Commandant, whose Report we will look forward to with pleasure. We trust that next year the Major General may be able to visit "Camp St. Andrews."

From our California correspondents and papers, we learn that notwithstanding the large numbers who have left the Pacific Slope for the East, their places are rapidly filled up. The fact is, some people are not satisfied, even when doing well. Employment for good workmen is abundant at large wages, so one informs us, who lately left the Province for want of work. He says, however, that any one who can make a respectable living in the Dominion, should be content, as even with remunerative wages, in

California he can do but little more, except indeed, to avoid the long and cold winters. He also says, that many now in California would only be too glad to get back to their old homes, had they means of paying their travelling expenses.

## Fire at St. Stephen.

We are sorry to learn that a disastrous fire took place at St. Stephen, on Thursday night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, which destroyed the new Wesleyan Church and other buildings. We give the following particulars furnished by a friend:

Fire was discovered last night, 8th inst., in Mr. G. Maxwell's barn, which quickly spread to adjoining buildings, destroying Maxwell & Son's and H. Williams stores, Mr. J. Maxwell's dwelling, and the beautiful new brick Wesleyan Church, with its splendid organ. Through some neglect the church and organ were not insured; neither was Williams'; the Maxwell's had \$2,000 on their property. I regret to say that the fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.—The St. Stephen and Calais engines were early at the fire, and the companies worked well, but the water gave out, and to add to the confusion, the hose burst. Other buildings were also destroyed. This was the worst fire here for several years.

The repairs on the outside of the Presbyterian Church are nearly completed; the painting of the spire and tower is being pushed forward under Mr. Stoop and his assistants, and adds materially to the looks of the Church. The dials have been painted and letters regilt; the old oak is being retouched, giving it a very natural appearance.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—At a recent Intercolonial Fair, held at Sydney, Australia, an exhibition of California Wines—vintages, sherry, hock, muscatel, and champagne, were represented by the judges as being "superior wines," the odor was fragrant as compared with the Australian wines. The liquor wines were reported too sweet for general use. The Wines of California are fast taking the place of the Oporto and other Spanish and Madeira wines.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—On Monday night last, a large party from Calais had a Moonlight Excursion in the *Belle Brown*, when the Calais Band gave a Promenade Concert in Stevenson Hall, where we learn a most agreeable hour was spent.

VISITORS.—There are a large number of visitors in town at present, some attracted by the Camp, and others enjoying the salubrious air and sea-bathing of St. Andrews.

The heavy rain this morning was of service to the crops, as the ground was very dry. All the crops look well and promise an abundant yield.

BALLOON'S MAGAZINE for August is a good number, and its contents are just what the people want during the hot weather. Each number contains a thrilling story. Published by Thomas & Talbot, 36 Bromfield St., Boston.

M. HIGGINS, Esq., of New York, is on a visit to his friends here. It is something over thirty-four years since Mr. Higgins left here, and truly time has dealt gently with him. His many friends were pleased to see him.

We learn that Robert, second son of Sergt. James McKinney, was badly injured at the Rifle Range, yesterday; a ball struck the iron target and rebounded, hitting the young lad in the face and cut his cheek severely.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for August, with over eighty illustrations, offers to its readers an unusually brilliant and attractive literary miscellany, comprising descriptive Papers, Poems, Stories, Scientific and Historical Essays, and the monthly gossip, criticism, information, and factoids of its Editorial Departments.

Among its principle features are: Longfellow's Poem on the Fiftieth Anniversary of his Class at Bowdoin College; Brilliant Illustrated Poems, by Joaquin Miller and Rev. Joseph Cook;

An entertaining description of Moosehead Lake, with twenty-four illustrations, most of which are from the characteristic pencil of Augustus Hoppin;

The continuation of Julian Hawthorne's remarkable novel, "Garth;" and several other interesting articles, with the usual Editorial Departments—Easy Chair, Scientific Record, etc.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND.—The annual return of pauperism in England on New Year's Day shows that the number of persons in receipt of relief from the rates on the 1st of January, 1875, was 817,822, being less by 14,548, or 1.7 per cent., than on the corresponding day in the preceding year. The indoor paupers do not vary much in number; they were 156,795 on the 1st of January, 1875, 154,171 on the like date in 1874, 152,379 in 1873, and 155,653 in 1872. But the number of outdoor paupers is

lessening; they were 662,167 on the 1st of January, 1875, which is 17,924 less than at the corresponding date in 1874, 74,034 less than in 1873, and 162,080 less than in 1872. The paupers on New Year's Day, 1875, were 1 in 28, or 3.6 per cent., of the population, according to the census of 1871, but, as the population has increased since then, the real ratio was not quite so large as that. The number of adult able-bodied paupers (three-fourths of them being women) was 115,299 on the 1st of January, 1875; this was 885 more than at the corresponding date in 1874, but less by 12,488 than in 1873, and by 38,544 in 1872.

## France.

Politics are lively enough just now at Versailles, but in Paris, even the most enlightened adherents of Bonapartism or Legitimism seem to feel the effects of the very hot weather, and war among themselves in a less vindictive manner. We are thus, politically speaking, very quiet here at present, and were it not for the squabbles in the Assembly over the freedom of public instruction and the like, there would be a calm indeed, after the storm which the rumors so recently aroused, not in France alone, but throughout Europe. It becomes more and more clear as the matter is looked into, that the Military Party in Germany meant war, and that the influence of Russia alone averted so terrible a calamity, so the French people feel more than ever inclined towards the nation in question. There has already existed, spite of the Crimean campaign, a very decided sympathy between France and Russia, and that feeling is now strengthened. It is well understood here, that between the Czar and the Emperor of Germany, a strong family attachment reigns, and that no possibility exists of any alliance between France and Russia—offensive and defensive, so long as the present rulers of Germany and Russia live; the Czarowitch is decidedly averse to Germany, as is well known, and no one can be assured that after his advent to power there may not be made a very strong alliance between Russia and France. The heir to the throne of Alexander has, so say those who best know him, thoroughly imbibed his wife's hatred of Germany. As the daughter of the King of Denmark, she naturally cherishes a decided animosity against the rulers and the nation who defeated her father's soldiers, and dismembered his little kingdom, and she has succeeded in causing her husband to share this dislike. So France expects to find some day an ally in Russia, and now feels less concern about the onslaught the Germans wish to make, all the more because of the fact that France daily becomes, in a military way, as well as commercially and financially, more powerful than she ever was.

## Rain Fall in England.

The quantity of rain which falls in England is very carefully noted in various parts of the kingdom, and the result of the observations is published far and wide, but the amount of our sunshine is not so well known. It is not out of season at this time to notice that in Scotland the Registrar-General regularly reports the number of hours of sunshine with which that country is favored, as shown by the mean of returns from fifty-five stations of the Meteorological Society of Scotland. The hours of sunshine in a year in that country most frequently range between 1,650 and 1,750; but in 1874 they reached the large number of 1,815, and these were distributed as follows:—74 in January, 103 in February, 138 in March, 179 in April, 170 in May, 277 in June, 239 in July, 188 in August, 145 in September, 140 in October, 78 in November, and 84 in December. The average was above nine hours a day in June, and not quite 2½ in January. Will our Canadian friends allow their attention to be called to these useful and interesting figures? The records of their sunshine, if made by competent authority, would go far to dispel the gloomy doubts of folk who swear by the *Times* and confide in the *Globe*, two metropolitan contemporaries who persistently copy all adverse news from Canada, and never seem to see any other.

## Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

The revival in London still spreads and deepens. The Archbishop of Canterbury in a letter to a distinguished lay peer has been published, expressed his views respecting the services of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. He is sure the movement is regarded by all the clergy with deep interest, and they pray that it may bring a blessing to many souls. It is for the inquiry meetings, which, he says are for the confession of sin, and for the guidance of the conscience, that the Archbishop is apprehensive lest evil may arise, and he hopes that friendly remonstrance may induce those who direct missionary efforts hereafter to avoid obstacles to their real spiritual success. He says: "I cannot think that the delicate duty of this ministering to anxious souls ought to be entrusted to any who have neither been set apart by the Church for this special office, nor have given proof of such a spiritual insight as may in certain cases be held to take the place in this particular of the regular call to the cure of souls." Referring to the general meetings he says: "I learn, also, that in the organization for addressing God publicly in prayer a great deal too much is trusted to the readiness of anyone who may be present to accept, without due preparation, the grave responsibility of guiding the devotions of the multitude assembled."

Referring to those who have attended Messrs. Moody and Sankey's meetings, who

have been he informed, "ordinary worshippers in churches and chapels," he says: "I confess I rejoice to hear that the missionaries have now moved to that part of London which is especially inhabited by the neglected poor, and I trust that it will be found that their congregations are gathered from such as have been hitherto strangers to the sound of the Gospel." The general tone of the letter, however, is favorable to the movement, and the best sentiment he expresses is the following: "Looking to the vastness of the field that lies before us, and the overwhelming difficulty of contending with the mass of positive sin and careless indifference which resists on all sides the progress of the Gospel, I for my part rejoice that, whether regularly or irregularly, whether according to the Divine, Scriptural, or perfect way, or imperfectly, with certain admixtures of human error, Christ is preached and sleeping consciences are aroused."

A Paris special reports that the country between Ville Franche and Macon, has been laid waste by floods, to the extent of 40 kilometers. The fine wheat and wine crops in many places have been utterly destroyed. —Conkling, of Manchester, Eng., has suspended. His liabilities are large. He owes \$600,000 to John Rankin & Co. alone. —Over fifty persons were killed by a storm at Valparaiso a few days ago.

## LECTURE, CAMP TILLEY.

THERE will be a Grand Lecture delivered on

THURSDAY EVENING, 15th INST.,

AT

STEVENSON HALL,

BY

D. O'C. O'LEARY.

SUBJECT: His visit to the Island of Saint Helena, being the abode of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte from 16th October, 1815, till his death, 5th May, 1821. And also showing a fac simile of the most extraordinary signatures by the Emperor and at strange hours. Other topics from the silent turf grave of that wonderful man. Also—Things from the so-called "soldiers' battle"—the Battle of Inkermann, in 1855.

There will be comic and sentimental singing. The Comic Adventures of Larry McFlynn, in the Army.

Strange Prayer of the Beaver family. Dutchman's do do

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. Admission 25 cents each.

St. Andrews, July 15, 1875.

## Valuable Stand FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale that valuable stand for Travellers' Hours or Taverns, situated near the junction of the Rox Road and Great Road to St. George.

On the premises a well finished story and a half House, with a large Barn; there are 18 acres of cleared land, a portion of which is under crop of Oats and Potatoes, also a kitchen garden with beans, peas, carrots, &c.

The above stand is well calculated for a Tavern or private residence, being within 5 miles of the Town of St. George.

Terms made known by the proprietor on the premises, or at the "Standard" Office.

JAMES ORR, JR., St. George, July 15, 1875.

## NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twelfth day of February, A. D. 1873, and made between Andrew Beaulac, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte and Province of New Brunswick, mariner, of the one part, and Robert K. Ross, of Saint Stephen, County and Province aforesaid, M. D., of the other part:

There will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction at Saint Andrews, in the said County, on the premises hereinafter mentioned, on TUESDAY, the tenth day of AUGUST next, the Lands and Premises described in the said Indenture, as follows, viz.: All and singular that part and parcel of Town Lot number Eight (8) in Block lettered A. Bulkeley's Division of the "Town Plat of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, situate on Queen and Adelaide streets, with the dwelling house thereon, now occupied by himself and father, and Mrs. Ann Steinfeld, as a tenant, being the same property as purchased by me from John Steel and wife, also Charlotte Thompson, Hugh Thompson, Lindsay Thompson, Mary Jane Thompson, and Catherine Thompson, as by reference to the deeds thereof will fully appear, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon or thereto appertaining.

Dated this 29th day of June, A. D. 1875.

L. A. MILLIS, ROBERT K. ROSS, Solicitors for Mortgagee.

## Government House, Ottawa.

Monday, 14th day of June, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th and 84th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 61 and intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that Liscomb, in the County of Quebec, Province of Nova Scotia, be and the same is hereby constituted an Out Port of Customs under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Goyaboro—to take effect from the First of July next.

W. A. HIMS WORTH, CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

July 7 31



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"I moved to that part of Lon-  
don especially inhabited by the  
poor, and I trust that it will be  
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ment is the following: "Look-  
ing at the field that lies be-  
fore us, the mass of positive sin  
indifference which resists on  
progress of the Gospel, I for-  
get that, whether regularly or  
hether according to the Di-  
al, or perfect way, or imper-  
tain admixtures of human  
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**E. CAMP TILLEY.**  
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**Y EVENING, 15th INST.**  
—18—  
**ENSON HALL,**  
BY  
**C. C. O'LEARY.**  
His visit to the Island of Saint  
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Adventures of Larry McFlynn,  
or of the Deaver family.  
do do  
at 7 o'clock. Lecture to com-  
dunition 25 cents each.  
July 13, 1875.

**able Stand**  
**OR SALE.**  
CRIBER offers for sale that val-  
for Travellers' House or Tavern,  
a junction of the Boix Road and  
St. George.  
is a well finished store and a  
h a large Barn; there are 18 acres  
a portion of which is under crop  
staves, also a kitchen garden with  
rose, &c.  
and is well calculated for a Tavern  
ence, being within 5 miles of the  
orge.  
known by the proprietor on the  
the "Standard" Office.  
JAMES ORR, Jr.  
July 13, 1875.

**OF SALE.**  
herely given that by virtue of a  
obtained in an Indenture of Mort-  
to the Twelfth day of February,  
d made between Andrew Beahan,  
as, in the County of Charlotte and  
w Brunswick, mariner, of the one  
rt K. Ross, of Saint Stephen, Coun-  
aforesaid, M. D., of the other  
for the purpose of satisfying the  
d by the said Mortgage, default  
side in the payment thereof, be sold  
at Saint Andrews, in the said  
premises hereinafter mentioned,  
the tenth day of AUGUST next,  
Premises described in the said In-  
dows, viz: "All and singular that  
of Town Lot number Eight (8)  
red A. Bolkley's Division of the  
Saint Andrews, in the County of  
ate on Queen and Adolphus streets,  
ing house thereon, now occupied by  
ther, and Mrs. Ann Brindford, as a  
the same property as purchased by  
in Steel and wife, also Charlotte  
ugh Thompson, Lindsay Thompson,  
sonson, and Catherine Thompson,  
to the deeds thereof, will fully ap-  
with all the buildings and improve-  
or thereto appertaining.  
9th day of June, A. D. 1875.  
ROBERT K. ROSS,  
Mortgagee.  
37 74

**ent House, Ottawa.**  
Monday, 14th day of June, 1875.  
PRESENT:  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR  
IN COUNCIL.  
ommendation of the Honorable the  
f Customs, and under the provisions  
of the 12th section of the Act passed  
in the Parliament of Canada, held in  
Her Majesty's Reign, chapter 41,  
d: "An Act respecting the Cust-  
om, by and with the advice  
Privy Council for Canada, has been  
e, and it is hereby ordered that  
County of Guysboro, Province of  
e and the same is hereby constituted  
Customs under the survey of the  
stoms at the Port of Guysboro—  
to the First of July next.  
W. A. HINSWORTH,  
CLERK OF THE GOVERNMENT.

# GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA

Monday, 14th day of June, 1875.

PRESENT:  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR  
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the  
Minister of Customs and under the provisions  
of the 12th section of the Act passed in the  
Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in  
the 21st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter  
41, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Cust-  
om," His Excellency, by and with the advice  
of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has  
been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered,  
that the following Regulations respecting the  
Bonding Warehouses in the Dominion be and the  
same are hereby adopted and established, that  
is to say:—

**REGULATIONS.**  
ARTICLE I. Warehousing for the storage of  
imported goods shall be known and designated  
as follows:—  
Class 1. Stores occupied by the Government of  
Canada.  
Class 2. Warehouses occupied by importers  
exclusively for the storage of goods imported by,  
or consigned to them, or purchased by them in  
bond.  
Class 3. Warehouses occupied for the general  
storage of imported goods.  
Class 4. Yards, sheds and other buildings  
used for the storing and slaughtering of animals  
in bond.  
Class 5. Warehouses exclusively for the manu-  
facture of refined sugar.  
Class 6. Suffrance Warehouses.

Applications for establishment of Bonded Ware-  
houses.  
ARTICLE II. For a Warehouse of the second  
or third class, the owner shall make application  
in writing to the Collector of the Port, describing  
the premises, the location and capacity of the  
same, and stating the purpose for which the  
building is to be used, whether for the storage of  
merchandise imported by, or consigned to himself,  
exclusively, or for the general storage of mer-  
chandise in bond.  
The Collector will thereupon examine or direct  
the Surveyor or other proper officers of Customs,  
in whom he can repose confidence, to examine  
and inspect the premises and report to him in  
writing the particulars of the location, construc-  
tion and dimensions of the building, its capabil-  
ity and the nature of the merchandise, and all  
other facts bearing upon the subject.  
When the examination has been made, the  
Collector will transmit the report, together with  
his recommendation, to the Minister of Customs,  
to the necessity of granting the application to  
the Commissioner of Customs.

ARTICLE III. If on examination of the fore-  
going documents the Minister of Customs is satis-  
fied that the public interest will be subserved  
thereby, the application will be granted, where-  
upon the owner or occupant will be notified by  
the Collector, and on fulfillment of the conditions  
hereinafter provided the Collector will assign a  
number for the Warehouse and add the same to  
his register, placing a Warehouse Locker in  
charge thereof.

**Warehouses of Class 1.**  
ARTICLE IV. At all ports where there are  
Government stores, they shall be used for the  
examination and appraisement of imported goods,  
and for the storage of unclaimed and seized goods,  
and where there are no such stores, the Collector  
may, under direction of the Minister of Customs,  
make temporary arrangements for suitable pre-  
mises for those purposes, or may deposit such un-  
claimed or seized goods in any Warehouse of  
Class 3.

**Warehouses of Class 2.**  
ARTICLE V. A Warehouse of Class 2 shall  
consist of an entire building, or not less than one  
whole floor of such building, and in the latter case  
must be so arranged as that the Customs locks  
will prevent all access to the floor set apart and  
established as a Bonded Warehouse, and that  
all the divisions between the part of a building  
occupied as a Warehouse and the part of a building  
used for other purposes, shall be of the most solid and secure descrip-  
tion possible in each case.

**Warehouses of Class 3.**  
ARTICLE VI. A Warehouse of Class 3 shall  
in every case consist of an entire building and  
shall be used solely for the storage of bonded  
merchandise, or of unclaimed and seized goods  
ordered thereto by the Collector of Customs.  
The rates of storage and compensation for  
labor in the handling of bonded goods in Ware-  
houses of this class, shall be subject to agreement  
between the owner or importer of the goods, and  
between the owner or importer who will collect  
the duties on the goods, and the Collector of Customs,  
and all amounts due for storage and labor  
shall be paid to the Collector of Customs before  
the goods are removed from the Warehouse, and  
the security of the revenue only.  
Should the Collector of Customs require to  
deposit in any such Warehouse unclaimed and  
seized goods, the charges for storage and labor  
thereupon, shall not exceed the regular rates and  
the proprietor shall be liable as in other cases for  
their safe keeping.

ARTICLE VII. All Warehouses of either Class  
2 or Class 3 shall be secured by Customs locks,  
provided by the Department of Customs; but this  
will not prevent the proprietors or occupants of  
the building from having their own locks on the  
same doors in addition thereto.  
ARTICLE VIII. No free or duty paid goods  
shall be stored in any Bonded Warehouse; and  
all bonded goods when entered for consumption,  
or removal or exportation, unless permission to the  
contrary be first obtained from the Collector upon an  
affidavit made in writing, specifying the goods  
and the time for which it is desired they  
should remain, and in such case the goods shall  
be legibly and conspicuously marked and set apart  
from those remaining in bond; but no such  
privilege shall be granted in any case, except for  
good and urgent reasons.

**Applications for Warehouses of Class 4.**  
ARTICLE IX. Application for the estab-  
lishment of a Warehouse of this class shall be made  
in the same manner as for Class 2 and 3, and  
shall be subject to the regulation adopted by  
Order in Council of 7th May, 1875.

**Class 5.—Warehouses for refining Sugar in  
Bond.**  
ARTICLE X. Applications for the estab-  
lishment of Warehouses of Class 5, shall be made  
in accordance with the terms of the Order in  
Council, regulating the Refining of sugar in bond

dated 31st of January 1865, except that the ap-  
plication and description shall be submitted for  
approval of the Minister of Customs, before ac-  
ceptance, as in the case of Warehouses of classes  
2 and 3.

**Class 6.—Suffrance Warehouses.**  
ARTICLE XI. Warehouses of this class for  
the accommodation of steamers and other vessels  
may be established in accordance with the  
Order in Council relating thereto of 23rd Octo-  
ber, 1868.

**Suffrance Warehouses.**  
Suffrance Warehouses shall be established in ac-  
cording to section 1 of Order in Council bearing date  
4th December, 1866, and shall be subject to all  
the rules for safe keeping of merchandise stored  
therein, provided in the case of warehouses of any  
other class.

**ARTICLE XII.** The proprietor of every ware-  
house of Class 2 and Class 3 shall pay for the  
privileges granted him in the use of such ware-  
house, the sum of forty dollars per annum in half  
yearly payments in advance to the Collector of  
Customs.  
The proprietor of every Warehouse of Class 3  
and Class 5 shall pay in like manner not less than  
forty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars  
per annum, according to the capacity of the  
building and the nature and amount of business  
done therein, the exact sum to be determined by the Min-  
ister of Customs at the time of accepting the pro-  
prietor's application.  
All the foregoing payments shall in future date  
from the first day of July, 1875, and no Ware-  
house of either of the classes named in this Article  
shall be recognized by the Collector of Customs  
as an established Warehouse until or unless the  
said quarterly payments are made within not over  
ten days after the proper date.

**General Provisions.**  
ARTICLE XIII. No alterations can be made  
in any Bonded Warehouse with a permission of  
the Collector of Customs; and if any material  
change in the premises is contemplated it must be  
submitted for the approval of the Minister of  
Customs.  
The Collector of Customs shall advise the Com-  
missioner of Customs of any changes in the sur-  
roundings of bonded premises likely to affect  
their general security, and if he is notified of any  
immediate danger to the goods in the Warehouse,  
he shall immediately give notice to the Collector  
of Customs with full particulars of all facts con-  
nected therewith.  
Proprietors of Bonded Warehouses may relin-  
quish the business at any time on giving timely  
notice to the Collector of Customs of the goods  
deposited therein, but no part of any quarterly pay-  
ment made by them shall be refunded for any por-  
tion of a term unexpired.

The Minister of Customs may at any time,  
for reasonable cause, order the discontinuance of  
any premises as bonded goods in any premises  
established as a Bonded Warehouse and when  
thus discontinued such Warehouse can only be  
re-established after renewed application as at first.  
All moneys received from proprietors of Ware-  
houses as provided in Art. 12, shall be paid over  
by the Collector of Customs to the Receiver  
General and shall form part of the Consolidated  
Revenue of Canada.

**ARTICLE XIV.** The Collector of Customs  
will cause the proprietor or occupant to place  
over the gate or door leading into, or on some  
conspicuous place on every Customs Warehouse,  
a board or sign with the following printed in-  
scription:—  
"Y. R.  
Custom Warehouse."  
ARTICLE XV. Sections 12, 13, 14, and 15 of  
Regulations dated 30th March, 1870, and the  
Order in Council dated 26th June, 1869, re-  
lating to payments for the privilege of using  
stores as Bonded Warehouses in certain ports  
are hereby repealed.

**W. A. HINSWORTH,**  
Clerk, Privy Council.  
jy 31

**AGENTS LOOK HERE!**  
We want agents in the  
Counties of Victoria,  
Carleton, York, Simsbury and Charlotte, to  
sell the celebrated "CHAMPION WASHING  
MACHINE," to whom we will give a salary or  
commission. Send for circular giving full in-  
formation.  
THOMPSON & CO.,  
Woodstock, N. B.,  
Proprietors of Patent.  
June 16, 1875. 3m

**CIRCUIT COURT.**  
THE Circuit Court of the County of Charlotte,  
will sit at St. Andrews, on TUESDAY, the 27th  
of July, instant, at 12 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.  
July 7.

**CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.**  
OTTAWA, 6th April, 1875.  
NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency  
the Governor General by an Order in Council  
bearing date the 7th instant, and under the au-  
thority of the power vested in him by the 3rd Section  
of the 34th Vic., Cap. 10 has been pleased to or-  
der and direct that the following articles be trans-  
ferred to the list of goods which may be imported into  
Canada free of duty, viz:—  
"Sheet German Silver."  
"Box wood."  
By Command,  
J. JOHNSON,  
Commissioner of Customs.  
May 26.

**DICTIONARIES.**  
Received per S. S. Sidonia:—  
**One Case of Dictionaries**  
from 15 cents up to 5 dollars.  
**BASE BALLS.**  
Peck & Snyder's Dead Red and White BALLS,  
Junior, Young America and other cheap balls and  
Base Ball Material. For sale by  
H. R. SMITH,  
14 King St., St. John  
my 15

## Spring Goods.

**Messrs. Street & Co.**  
offer for sale the following Goods in Bonded  
Warehouse, and daily expected from abroad:

**GIN.**  
70 Hhds. John DeKuyper & Sons,  
70 gr. casks, J. H. Henkes, and  
25 octaves, Blankenblym & Noylet,  
600 cases, FINEST QUALITIES  
60 do red, GENEVA.  
50 do blue.

**BRANDIES.**  
50 Hhds. J. Hennessy & Co.,  
65 gr. Casks, J. & F. Martell, Jules  
700 Cases, Roben & Co., and  
30 " 3 star, Vine Growers Company,  
100 " Pint Flasks, finest pale and dark  
160 " half do. BRANDIES.  
Vintage 1863, 1866, 1869, 1870, 1872, & 1874.

**WHISKIES, & C.**  
2 Hhds. } Murphy's Old Irish  
5 Casks, }  
10 gr. casks, } Highland-malt Scotch Whisky.  
6 do do } Bullock-Lake & Co. fine malt.  
2 Hhds. } Dunville & Co., J. R. Old Irish  
15 gr. casks, } Whisky.  
50 lbs. } Gooderham & Worts and Allens Old  
Rye Whisky.  
13 lbs. } Gooderham & Worts Alcohol, 95 c. o.p.  
5 Pouches } Demerara and Jamaica RUM.  
100 Cases } Danville & Co., J. R. Old Irish Whisky.  
60 do } Plett & Co. Scotch Whisky, pt. flasks  
20 do } Canada-hill Scotch Whisky.  
20 do } Old Crow Bourbon, quarts and pints.  
20 do } John Bull Bitters.  
20 do } FINE OLD RUM, (15 years old.)

**WINES.**  
10 Hhds. } PORT WINE,  
30 gr. casks, } (various qualities)  
10 Hhds. } (various qualities)  
35 gr. casks, } (various qualities)  
40 Cases } and baskets CHAMPAGNE.  
5 do } Sparkling Hock,  
30 do } CLARET.

**ALE & PORTER.**  
50 Bbls. } Allsopp's Ale, } Quarts and Pints.  
50 " } Bass & Co. " }  
75 " } McEwan's " }  
20 Hhds. } Allsopp and McEwan's draught ALE.  
40 Cases } Guinness' XXX SOUT " Quarts and  
60 Bbls } McEwan's " do pints.  
3 Hhds } Guinness' Double Stout.

**TEA.**  
50 Chests } FINEST LONDON  
40 lb do } CONGOU TEA.  
**PAINTS & OILS.**  
40 Cwt. } White, Green, Red, Yellow and Black.  
Brandram's Leads in 100, 50, 25 lb. and small  
packages. 12 Casks } Brandram's best BOILED  
and RAW OILS.  
And various other Goods, which they will sell low  
for cash or approved paper.  
St. Andrews, May 12, 1875. 4i

**MANCHESTER HOUSE,**  
**SPRING, 1875.**  
—美—  
WE HAVE RECEIVED  
Per S. S. Sarnation, Peruvian, &c., our

**Spring Stock,**  
CONSISTING:  
BL'K CASHMERES AND ALPACAS,  
Fancy Dress Goods,  
Prints, Cottons, Linens,  
CLOTHS,  
LACE CURTAINS,  
CARPETINGS,  
Ties, Frillings, Gloves,  
HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,  
AND MILLINERS STOCK.  
Ready-Made Clothing,  
Furnishing Goods,  
Making full assortment in all Departments  
for sale.  
ALSO—10 Bales NEW STYLE  
Paper Hangings.  
Wholesale & Retail.  
ODELL & TURNER.  
ap 28

## CENTRAL EXCHANGE

OPEN TO  
**PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT Boarders.**  
**LIVERY STABLE**  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE.  
Conveyances to St. George and St. Stephen  
at short notice.  
Good Teams and careful drivers.  
Free Hack to Boats and Train.

**ROBERT ADAMS,**  
PROPRIETOR.  
Water Street, St. Andrews.  
my 26

**MORRISON'S HOTEL,**  
Corner Water and Edward Sts.,  
St. Andrews.

THE Subscriber thankful for the support which  
he has received, respectfully announces to  
his friends and the public generally, that he has  
removed in his large HOUSE, corner of Water  
and Edward Streets, for the reception of  
**Travellers & Permanent Boarders.**  
and hopes by strict attention to business, and ef-  
forts to please, to obtain a share of public patron-  
age.  
The table will be supplied with the best the  
market affords, and the rooms are furnished in  
good style, warm, and well ventilated.  
Particular attention given to getting up DINNERS  
and SUPPERS.  
He also keeps on hand, the best Wines, Bran-  
dies, Whiskies, &c.  
Connected with the House is a large and well  
arranged Stable, with an abundance supply of Hays,  
Oats, &c.  
WM. MORRISON.  
St. Andrews, Jan. 14, 1875.

**WATSON HOUSE,**  
OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD DEPOT.  
ST. STEPHEN, N. B.  
THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above  
commodious Hotel, and thoroughly refitted it, in-  
tends conducting it as a first-class house.  
EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO GUESTS.  
Transient and permanent boarders accommoda-  
ted on liberal terms.  
Sept. 29, 1874. D. W. McCORMICK,  
PROPRIETOR.

**Auction.**  
THERE will be sold at Public Auction, at the  
MARKET SQUARE, ST. ANDREWS, on  
Saturday, the 17th day of July next,  
at 11 o'clock A. M., Lot No. B. of the Western  
Commons, containing 25 acres more or less; the  
same having been conveyed by Deed of Mortgage  
to the Justices of the Peace of the County of Char-  
lotte, and default having been made in paying the  
amount secured by said Mortgage as therein speci-  
fied.  
By order of the General Sessions of Charlotte  
County.  
GEO. S. GRIMMER,  
Clerk of the Peace.  
St. Andrews, May 12, 1875. 9ins

**EXECUTORS NOTICE**  
ALL Persons having any claims against the  
estate of James W. Street, Esquire, late  
of Saint Andrews, merchant, are requested to  
present them duly attested within three months  
from this date, and all persons indebted to the  
said estate, are requested to make immediate pay-  
ment to  
MATILDA STREET,  
GEO. D. STREET, } Executors.  
S. D. BERTON,  
St. Andrews, April 3, 1875. 3m

**CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.**  
OTTAWA, June 18 1875.  
AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN IN-  
VOICES until further notice: 15 per cent.  
J. JOHNSON,  
June 23 Commissioner of Customs.

**New Books.**  
JUST RECEIVED:—  
HERO and a Martyr—by Chas. Reale, 15cts  
A King of No Land—by B. L. Farjeon, 25cts.  
The Treasure Hunters—by Geo. Penn, 40 cents;  
Jesse Rion—by B. L. Farjeon, 50 cents;  
Jack's Sister—75 cents;  
She Love that Lived—by Miss Eliot, 75 cents  
GIFT BOOKS.  
BALLADS OF BEAUTY.  
Mrs. FOLLING'S  
LITTLE SONGS.  
DORCAS CLUB.  
For sale by  
H. R. SMITH,  
dec 23. 14 King-St., St. John.

**J. H. McCULLY,**  
TUNER AND REPAIRER  
—OF—  
**PIANOS & ORGANS.**  
AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
TERMS MODERATE.  
Apply at the "Standard" Office. ap 14

**WANTED FOR A TERM OF YEARS,**  
a small COTTAGE in St. An-  
drews. Must be in good repair, rent to be mo-  
derate. Apply to  
A. E. NEILL, Calais, Me.  
Ap 18 4m.

## St. Andrews Drug Store.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the  
inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity that  
he has purchased the stock and trade of the  
**ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE,**  
and will keep constantly on hand the following  
articles:

**Drugs, Chemicals**  
**PATENT MEDICINES,**  
**DYE STUFFS,**  
&c., &c.

**Cleaver's Toilet Soaps.**  
QUININE WINE.  
Fellows' Hypophosphites.  
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.  
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,  
SHOSHENES REMEDY,  
DR. BAXTER'S CHERRY-LEAF  
with a large variety of  
DRUGS, PERFUMERY, &c. IN STOCK.  
A select stock of  
ENGLISH NOTE PAPERS  
with envelopes to match.  
E. LEE STREET.  
St. Andrews, Aug. 26, 1873. 1y

**HENRY R. SMITH,**  
No. 14 KING STREET.  
**ST. JOHN, N. B.**  
**BOOKS,**  
STATIONARY & FANCY GOODS.  
ALL the Standard English and American  
Publications, Magazines, Periodicals and Literary  
Papers.  
Foolcap, Letter, Note, Account, Blotting and  
Tissue Papers.  
FANCY and INITIAL NOTE-PAPER AND  
ENVELOPES.  
NEW BRUNSWICK SERIES OF SCHOOL  
BOOKS.  
Blank Memoranda and Pocket Books.  
Fancy Goods—consisting of  
Opera Glasses, Fans, Portes,  
Ladies' Traveling Satchels, Games, Croquet,  
Base Balls and Bats, Stereoscopes,  
Paint Boxes, &c., &c.  
Sunday School, Union Depository.  
Sunday Schools supplied with Libraries and  
other Sun Lay School requisites at the very lowest  
price that can be imported for.  
St. John, Aug. 23, 1874. 6m

**Department of Marine & Fisheries,**  
**Fisheries Branch,**  
OTTAWA, 3rd May, 1875.  
Fishery Laws and Regulations for New  
Brunswick.  
THE attention of all persons concerned is re-  
quested to the various provisions of the FIS-  
HERIES ACT, and Amending Act, applicable to  
the Province of New Brunswick, and to the re-  
vised Fishery Regulations adopted under the same,  
as published in the CANADA GAZETTE. Copies  
of the said Acts and Regulations will be furnished  
to the Inspector of Fisheries, at St. John, N. B.,  
and to Fishery Officers of respective Counties in  
New Brunswick, for public information.  
By order of the Minister.  
W. F. WHITCHER,  
Commissioner of Fisheries.  
my 19 2i

**NOTICE.**  
THE late firm of JAMES W. STREET & Co.  
having been dissolved by the death of the  
senior partner, the business, will in future be con-  
ducted by the surviving partner W. D. FORSTER  
and T. H. STRAKER, under the name of  
**Street & Company.**  
W. D. FORSTER,  
T. H. STREET.  
St. Andrews, May 6, 1875. 1m

**TO BE LET.**  
THE BRICK DWELLING and pre-  
mises in the Town of St. Andrews,  
formerly owned and occupied by the  
late Sheriff Jones.  
Apply at the office of this Paper, or to  
W. C. PERLEY,  
Attorney at Law,  
St. John.  
April 27.—4i

**The Fishermen's  
MEMORIAL AND RECORD BOOK**  
gives you interesting facts relative to the fisheries.  
How fish are caught, and where they are caught,  
olden time and modern time fishing. Our HAWK  
SKETCHES, BIRD TALES, STRAITS OF THE FISHER-  
MEN, TALK OF NARROW ESCAPES, FEARFUL Gales,  
Maritime Poetry, and other matters of interest  
concerning this important industry. Very hand-  
somenly illustrated with original engravings. Price  
\$1.00 in Paper Covers, \$1.50 in Bound in Cloth.  
Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Agents  
wanted to whom exclusive territory will be given.  
Liberal commissions. Write for particulars.  
PROCTOR BROS., Publishers,  
Cape Ann Advertising Office,  
mar 10 4s Gloucester, Mass.

**NEW MOLASSES**  
Just Received  
25 Hhds. Prime Quality  
Centagon Molasses,  
STREET & CO.  
May 5.

**Blanks of Every Des-**  
cription Printed at the Office.



Original issues in Poor Condition  
Best copy available