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LITERATURE.

CURING A GRUMBLER.

The Benefit of Having a Cross Old Uncle.

"The old story—the coffee cold, fire nearly out, and the room full of stifling smoke."

Mr. Grumbler drew his chair up to the breakfast table as he spoke, with the face of a martyr.

"The coffee is only just made, dear," said Mrs. Grumbler, a pretty, timid-looking woman with soft blue eyes and brown braids, "and I don't think the room is very cold. As for the smoke, I am sorry, but the man promised to have the chimney swept to-day."

"Of course he did; nobody ever keeps promises to us," groaned Mr. Grumbler. "If it had been Smith, now, the chimney would have been seen to long ago. Do give me a piece of steak that is at least warmed through. We're not cannibals that I know of, to eat our meat raw. But that's always the way—we never had a cook that understood how to broil a steak."

"But, my dear—"

"Don't tell me," interrupted Mr. Grumbler. "I know just how things ought to be done. The paper hasn't come yet, I suppose? No, of course not. I really wish somebody would enlighten me as to why my paper is always a half an hour later than anybody else's. If that baby don't leave off crying, I shall certainly go crazy."

"Its teeth trouble it," sighed Mrs. Grumbler, leaving the breakfast table, to walk up and down the room with her fretful little charge.

"Oh, nonsense!" said Mr. Grumbler, sharply clapping at a slice of toast with his fork; "you coddle it too much, that's all."

Mrs. Grumbler thought of the general commotion into which the house was thrown about a month previously, when Mr. Grumbler had the toothache. But she nestled the baby's velvet head against her shoulder, and said nothing—women's way of disposing of a great many little martyrdoms.

"Now, then, where's my hat?" demanded Mr. Grumbler, rising and looking around. "Very singular that hat is never in its place."

"It is just where you hung it yourself, papa, in the hall," said little Harry, from behind his spelling book.

"Children shouldn't talk so much," said Mr. Grumbler, tartly. "My dear, that isn't in the lining of my top coat, is it?"

"I intended to do so," said his wife apologetically, "but you know we had company last night, and the baby slept so badly that I rose rather later than usual this morning, but—"

"Always some excuse," interrupted her liege lord. "I really don't understand the reason that nothing is ever done in time in this house."

He gave the front door rather an emphatic slam as he went out, and little Mrs. Grumbler, instead of rebelling against her husband's iron rule, just sat down to crying. Oh, these comforting tears; how many grievances float into oblivion upon their blessed tide; how many heart wounds are healed by their balmy drops. Woman may lose all their privileges, one by one, but as long as she can cry there is some consolation remaining to her.

Mr. Grumbler really loved his wife, and believed himself to be a pattern of conjugal amiability; only, he had, somehow or other, fallen into the unconscious habit of fault-finding; and like many another individual, whenever he couldn't find anything else to do, he grumbled.

"Crying again, Bessie?" exclaimed her brother, coming in just an hour or two later. "Now that's too bad. I suppose Henry's been treating you to another domestic growl? I've a great mind of tell him how uncomfortable you are made

by his little eccentricities. Shall I, Bess?"

"No, no; I wouldn't have you breathe a syllable to him for the world!" eagerly exclaimed Mrs. Grumbler, hurriedly drying her tears. "He has the kindest heart in the world, and I know he loves me."

"I dare say he does," said young Mr. Carlton, "but why is he fretting and fault-finding hour after hour? I think it is an oversight in our laws that there is no one to punish married men who scold!"

What was Grumbler's surprise, on coming home that evening, fully primed for a tirade on the subject of a button which had drifted from his shirt front during the day, to find his especially easy chair, and corner of the fire, occupied by an asthmatic old man, whose head and face were enveloped in a silk handkerchief, and whose feet were in a tub of hot water. He stopped short in amazement and horror.

"This is Uncle Tompkins, Harry," said Mrs. Grumbler, who was busy warming a basin of gruel over the fire, and the gentleman extended one finger without turning his head, and said in cracked voice, "I wish, nephew, you would shut that door. Nobody ever thinks of ever shutting a door in this house! What's that noise up stairs? I beg, niece, that your baby won't cry the whole time I am here. Is tea ready? If so, I will take a cup right here by the fire."

"What does this mean, my dear?" ejaculated Mr. Grumbler, in a hurried whisper, and his wife, whose arm he had caught on the way to the kitchen for more hot water for Uncle Tompkins, replied in the same tone: "Oh, you mustn't mind my uncle, dear; he didn't mean anything, only he is old and whimsical."

"But a man has no reason to make every body else uncomfortable in this sort of way," muttered Mr. Grumbler.

Tea was brought in at this moment—a little smoky it must be confessed, and the toast considerably charred, but just as Mr. Grumbler was opening his mouth to comment on these facts, Uncle Tompkins forestalled him by exclaiming: "What stuff this tea is! One would suppose it was made of cabbage leaves. This toast, too, is as black as a cipher. Isn't there a slice of stale bread in this house? I'm a dyspeptic, and have to be very careful what I eat."

Mr. Grumbler silently devoured his meal, secretly wondering how long Mr. Tompkins meant to stay. No sooner was the table cleared than the irascible old gentleman began again. "Mr. Grumbler," said he, "I wish you'd stop that creaking of your chair, my nerves are so weak; and if you could keep your children up stairs, that racket wouldn't disturb quite so much. I really don't see how I am going to stand that baby's noise."

"I don't think it's a very noisy baby," said Mr. Grumbler, meekly. "It's teeth are very painful just at present."

Mrs. Grumbler, who was stirring the fire in accordance with her uncle's petulant request, said nothing, but smiled quietly to hear her husband trying to extenuate the baby's sins.

"Well," remarked Uncle Tompkins, "all babies are noisy. And, by the way, Grumbler, I would oil the hinges of that squeaking door, and I don't like the smell of that geranium in the window. Hallo! you haven't any top button on your shirt front! I hope my niece isn't a careless wife."

"Not at all, sir," said Mr. Grumbler, nervously; "but the care her child and housekeeping duties absorb a great deal of her time. The instant she finds leisure she will look to my clothes."

"I don't see how a woman can spend all her time keeping house and looking after a pack of children," observed Uncle Tompkins incredulously.

About ten o'clock the old gentleman was ushered to the spare room, accompanied by a procession of medicine vials, tubs of hot water, woolen dressing gowns, and heated blankets for his feet; and his absence created quite a general relief.

"What an insufferable old egotist that is!" exclaimed Mr. Grumbler, throwing himself with a sigh of satisfaction, into his favorite seat once more. "My dear Bessie, how could you bear this eternal fault-finding?"

"I am accustomed to this, Harry; it is a lesson that most women are obliged to learn," replied Mrs. Grumbler with a little sigh.

Her husband picked up his ears a little uneasy. "Accustomed to it!" What did she mean! It was not possible—it could not be possible—that he was like that odious old Uncle Tompkins. And yet he wished Bessie had not spoken that way. Somehow it made him feel uneasy.

Day after day passed away. Uncle Tompkins growing more and more intolerable the whole time, while Mr. Grumbler improved the occasion by making a sort of mental looking-glass of that old gentleman.

Upon—my—word, said he to himself, I must have been a perfect nuisance all these years. Why didn't somebody tell me of it?

At length Uncle Tompkins went away, flannel gowns, medicine bottles and all, and on the evening of the same day Tom Carlton arrived from a temporary absence no one knew where.

So uncle has been visiting you? he said gaily to Mr. Grumbler.

Yes, said the latter with a slight grimace.

What sort of looking man is he?

Mr. Grumbler was silent a moment.

Do you know, he exclaimed, breaking into a perplexed laugh, I couldn't describe a single feature in his face. He was always enveloped like an Egyptian mummy, in a silk handkerchief something like that you have in your hand. However, I am heartily glad he's gone. With my permission he shall never set foot in this house again!

No! said Tom archly.

The most intolerable fault-finder I ever met with, said Mr. Grumbler; absolutely the most disagreeable man who ever came under the earth. I don't see how it is possible to make exceptions to everything as he did.

That's not an uncommon failing, I believe observed Tom, demurely smiling.

Very likely said his brother-in-law, emphatically; but his visit has at least been productive of one good effect—it has completely cured me of any tendency I might have had that way. I, for one, mean to leave off grumbling.

I'm happy to hear you say it, nephew Grumbler, exclaimed a cracked voice.

The victimized man started up in dismay, scarcely believing the evidence of his senses, as Tom twisted the silk handkerchief skillfully round his head, and bent himself nearly double with an asthmatic sound between a groan and a grunt.

Why, you don't mean to say that you are Uncle Tompkins? exclaimed Mr. Grumbler.

Pardon me, Henry, said Tom, smiling, but I saw that you had unconsciously become a habitual growler, and I judged the best antidote was a faithful representation of your own feelings. Was I right?

His brother-in-law was half inclined to be angry, but thought better of it.

"Shake hands, Tom," said he. "You are an irreverent young scamp, but I forgive you. At all events, the cure is complete." And so Bessie found it.

One reason why the world is not reformed, is because every man is bent on reforming others, and never thinks of reforming himself.

It sounds like a romance to read that over one hundred handsome American girls broke through the ice last winter, were rescued, and have married their rescuers.

About five hundred Indians have surrendered to Gen. Cook.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Gilmour's Speech on the Tariff.

(Continued.)

Mr. Mitchell: It is not so.

Mr. Gilmour said he believed it was, and that had it not been for this fact sent into his country he would have sat in the Parliament of 1872. He blamed no Government for giving their patronage to their friends; it was the duty of any party, but the labour or materials should be furnished at fair market prices. The late Government might attempt to shelter themselves under their ignorance but as guardians of the people's rights they should, and he believed, did know of these transactions. Gentlemen aspiring to such exalted positions as Executive Councillors, ought to be men of the highest integrity. Talk about the purity of the Bench, and of Courts—Government was the power who appointed Judges, and established Courts of Justice. It was only the natural result of such a course to lead up to the Pacific Scandal. That was the time the devil entered into the swine and they ran violently down the hill into the sea. The swine were drowned, but the devil was here still, showing himself in the Secret Service money, and the Northern Extension Railway transactions. The right hon. member for Kingston was quite an actor. Whenever he got cornered, he commenced to put on the pathetic. They had seen a piece of such acting the other night in reference to the Northern Railway affair; there was an amount of money in the hands of that company which belonged to the people of this country, and ought to have been in the public chest, and the Government should have seen that it was put there; but what was done with it, and how was it used? The right hon. gentleman wanted a member returned to sustain his Government. The candidate was posted off to Algoma, and elected at an expense of nearly six thousand dollars of the public money; this was done to carry out the policy of the Government of the right hon. gentleman. It was not enough to provide for the hon. gentleman while lying, but \$2,500 must be taken to add a testimonial for the support of the hon. gentleman's friends after he was dead. He knew nothing about all this—of course not; but he knew it now, and let him or his friends, return it; and return all that had been wrongfully taken from the public, and then go and hang themselves, as Louis Riel did; and they would, at least, leave on record an evidence that they felt some remorse. Such a course would be more appropriate than the one they are now pursuing. This Northern Railway was the medium for still another work of corruption. One thousand dollars more was taken for a subsidy to the Mail newspaper.

An Hon. Member: Oh.

Mr. Gilmour said the hon. gentleman who groaned on the Opposition benches, was, perhaps, hungry; and this reminded him that the hon. member from St. John (Mr. Palmer) advised the present Government to give up the ship and let the old pilot from Kingston take care of her again. The hon. member who groaned so pitifully was one of the sharks who used to follow the Government ship when the old pilot was at the helm, and used to feed upon the offal thrown over to take such fish; and not only was the garbage thrown overboard, but quite too much of the good provisions, furnished by the people of this country, were thrown overboard for a similar purpose. He would warn the Government that the leaders of the Opposition had declared war, and that they were grieved by none of the rules of civilized warfare—they would take any and every unfair advantage. They were now poisoning every avenue of information that went through their press—assertions without a shadow of foundation in truth, malicious falsehoods, and all manner of mean insinuations; for example, the letter which was read in the House the other night by the hon. member from Victoria, N. S., which he received from the Minister of Militia. This letter was mutilated and the spelling so changed as to make the public believe that the Minister of Militia was illiterate, and not capable of dictating or writing an intelligent letter, and he was astonished that not a man on the Opposition side had malice to rise and disapprove of such conduct, but seemed rather to glory in it. Some of his constituents, seeing some of the charges made in Opposition journals, asked him, before leaving home, if he thought the Government would stand through the Session. He told them, if half that was said against them was true, they ought not to stand; but he had no hesitation in saying they were deliberate falsehoods; but he said, if they were true, the Opposition could formulate the

charges, and examine into them by Committee with the power to bring evidence, and, if the Opposition failed to do so, they might conclude there was no truth in them, as the Opposition would only be too glad to prove their charges if they could. The hon. gentlemen in opposition were remarkably courageous on the stump at picnics and dinner parties, apparently longing for an opportunity to meet the Government in order to slay them, but since they had met they reminded him of two men he once saw, one of whom was really savage for fight, until he met his opponent. Some parties interferred to prevent the row. The man most anxious, apparently, to fight said: "Two of you take hold of him, one can hold me." Such had been the attitude of the hon. member for Kingston, so far as any of his picnic charges were concerned, since the Session opened. They charged the Government with incapacity. He (Mr. Gilmour) had seen nothing of the kind. The Government contained men who would do credit to any country, and the Opposition leaders knew, to their sorrow, that the present Government were deficient in none of those qualifications necessary to the discharge of the duties of their office; and, were it possible, nothing would please him more than to have the constituents of the Dominion assembled here, to hear the Premier rattle, from top to bottom, the best man the Opposition could produce. Yet, he did not expect perfection in any Government, or any human institution. The best were liable to errors of judgement—liable to make mistakes. For such acts as these, he would make great allowance towards any government; but acts of deliberate political dishonesty, this country could not afford to overlook; and no man or body of men could afford to purchase positions of power, honour or trust at the sacrifice of principle. Doubtless as the Government were, with political opponents, who spared no means, fair or unfair to defeat them, he believed it to be their duty to the country, truthfully, honestly, but faithfully to give to the country, from the records, an account of their mispractices; and if, with the information fully and fairly before them, the country chose them as their rulers, all right; but let them not be deceived.

Political party prejudice was one of the greatest evils we had to contend with in this country. The right hon. member for Kingston had repeatedly stated that he was conscious of being a strong party man, and no one who was acquainted with the policy of that gentleman would doubt his assertion. It was to be regretted—

"That, born for the universe, he narrowed his mind."

And to party gave up what was meant for mankind."

His strong attachment to party was manifest when he gave to British Columbia, with a population of ten thousand, six representatives in the Commons, and three in the Senate. Considering that representation was based, as far as practicable, on population, that transaction was most unjust to other portions of the Dominion. He (Mr. Gilmour) represented 23,000 or more, nearly three times the population represented by the six members for British Columbia in the Commons, and three in the Senate. There were ten thousand inhabitants in British Columbia with three Senators, while twenty-eight thousand in Charlotte county had none. What better evidence could be adduced to prove that it was the policy of the late Government not to study what was right and fair, but would maintain their party in power. It was like the advice given by the dying man to his son: "Get money, my son, get it honestly if you can, but get it at any rate."

These were the gentlemen who had all the advantages of education, who represented the different religious denominations in this country, who, at prayer time, were so devout and performed so regularly their godly duties. He was satisfied their successors were a different class of men; they came into power at a time most unfavourable. No doubt they had made some mistakes, but they had not been guilty of dishonesty. The depression in all branches of industry, which extended almost everywhere, and tried their skill and ability, and the fact that to-day they commanded a majority in the House, and, he believed, in the country, was an evidence of superior ability. Their predecessors had rolled up a public debt, and had bound the country in further public works, so that it required eight to nine millions now to pay the interest on that debt, so that only a small amount, under reduced revenue, could now be appropriated for general improvements. Reference to increase expenditure in some Departments had been made, but it could not be supposed that, in opening up new Frontiers, and extending mail communication, and other public accommodation, there would not be some increase; but, in doing this, no corruption could be found. It was hardly necessary for him to inform the House that he would vote against the amendment of the right hon. member for Kingston, as well as that of the hon. member for Hamilton.



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flamed Visceral Organs,
they good health, let
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cations, and remain long
their bones are not de-
poison or other means,
nated beyond repair.

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wonderful invigorant that
a sinking system.

It is so prevalent in the
at rivers throughout the
specially those of the Mis-
souri, Illinois, Tennessee,
Missouri, Colorado, Bra-
zil, Alabama, Mexico,
Florida, and many others,
Bitters, throughout the
the Summer and Au-
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Indigestion, flatulency,
colic, Gout, Rheumatism,
dizziness, Sour Eructations,
of Taste in the Mouth, Dis-
tention of the Heart, Inflam-
mation, Pain in the region of
a hundred other painful
he symptoms of Dyspepsia,
prove a better guarantee of
longevity and advancement.

King's Evil, White Swell-
ing, Pains, Headache, Neural-
gia, Inflammation, Indolent
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sores of the Skin, Sore Eyes,
etc., as in all other constitu-
tional and local diseases,
great extensive powers in
its and intractable cases.

Amatory and Chronic
Gout, Bilious, Rheumatic
in Fever, Diseases of the
Kidney, and Bladder, and
equal. Such Diseases are
ted Blood.

Diseases.—Persons ex-
posed to Malaria, such as
fevers, Gold-fevers, and
advance in life, the subject
of the Bowels. To guard
he a dose of WALKER'S Vi-
casionally.

Diseases, Eruptions, Tetters,
itching, Spots, Pimples, Pus-
tules, Ringworms, Scalds,
Erysipelas, Itch, Scouring
of the Skin, Haemorrhoids,
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Complaints, in "wring-
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In all cases of jaundice, red
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purpose and VINEGAR Bi-

he Vitiated Blood when-
e impurities bursting through
pimples, Eruptions, or Scurs;
n you find it obstructed and
e veins; cleanse it when it is
dige will tell you when. Keep
y, and the health of the system

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The Queen's Birthday in Virginia.

Arrangements are now actively being made for an enthusiastic celebration of the birthday of Queen Victoria on the 24th inst. at Petersburg, Va. The movement is under the auspices of the State Legislature, the municipal government of Petersburg, the British Association of Virginia, and the North American St. George's Union. That it will be a success there can be little doubt. The full programme has not been issued yet, but it has been settled that the proceedings will consist of processions, banquets, excursions, and the like. An address of invitation has been prepared and forwarded by the committee to the various British societies of this country and the Dominion of Canada, and has met with a hearty response. It includes the following epitome of the reason of the celebration:—"We ask the members of the British societies to unite in honoring the birthday of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and in adding one more link to the golden chain of affection which binds together the citizens of the United States and the British people."

Tweed.—What has become of Tweed's confession? And where is the redoubtable "Boss" himself? Has the Attorney General yet decided to act upon the evidence furnished? And is it likely that Tweed will soon be liberated? A decision at an early date appears to be very necessary. In the abstract of the confession already published very grave accusations are made against a number of public men, and it is right they should know fully the charges which are made against them, and have the opportunity of vindicating themselves. This they cannot do till they know more accurately the contents of the confession. The liberation of Tweed, however, is made the condition on which alone the evidence he claims to possess can be used; and until that liberation is decided upon the document in question is not public property. In this respect the matter seems to await the decision of the Attorney General.

Exportation of Breadstuffs.—It is generally assumed that the present war will have a tendency to encourage the exportation of breadstuffs from the United States to Europe. By one of our contemporaries (says the *Scottish Am. Journal*) the matter is thus succinctly stated:—"Britain is the greatest purchaser of cereals, receiving forty-eight per cent. of supply from America, nineteen per cent. from India, Germany, Egypt, Turkey, France, and Denmark. Now, with Russia, Turkey, and Egypt cut off by this war, and with a famine prevailing in India, which cuts off the usual supply of Britain's wheat and rice from that quarter, our speculators calculate that the United States will be required, for the 1877, to furnish Britain seventy-five per cent. of her imports of flour, wheat, corn, rice, &c. In the face of this extraordinary demand, too, it is said that in this country the visible supply of wheat is only about one-half what it was this time last year, including the old stocks on hand, and the best estimates of the coming harvest."

MOODY AND SANKEY.—The revival services conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey in Boston during the last three months were concluded on Sunday last. The meetings have been conducted generally upon the same plan as in Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago. Besides the regular Gospel meetings, there have been temperance meetings, business men's meetings, a Christian convention, trade prayer-meetings, &c., &c. At all of these the attendance has been good, and on fine days and evenings the Tabernacle has fairly overflowed. The effect produced is said to have been most excellent, and the services are considered as remarkably successful.

A TORPEDO THAT TRAVELS 275 MILES AN HOUR.—The most terrible invention for warfare that has ever been devised—if we may trust the reports of our English contemporaries—has recently been submitted to the Admiralty by a clergyman, the Rev. C. M. Ramus. The Whitehead fish torpedo has already proved its capability of traveling beneath the surface of the sea at the rate of 20 miles per hour; but the "rocket boat," as the new machine is called, weighs 50 tons, and is propelled on the surface at the rate of 275 miles per hour for a distance of four miles. The apparatus is a timber or iron vessel, the bottom of which is a series of inclined planes. In the head is the explosive, and enough gun cotton can be carried to blow up the largest iron-clad in existence, while the rocket, by the combustion of which it is impelled, is laid along the deck. The vessel is said to be easily guided by a rudder of very thin sheet metal.

If the coming British experiments substantiate the foregoing, it would seem that armor-plated ships have had their day, and that the naval vessels of the future should be of cork.

The Government of Quebec have instructed Mr. O'Neil, their emigration agent in London, to encourage none but agricultural emigrants to come to Quebec this season.

Among the emigrants who recently arrived at Quebec, and who intend settling in the townships, is a wealthy Flemish farmer who brings a capital of £2,000 stg. This is the class of settlers needed in the Dominion.

The 'Kennedy Family' are visiting Ireland, and are meeting full houses and receiving warm receptions. The press gives eulogistic notices of their singing.

ON VEGETARIANISM.—A discussion on this subject took place at a recent meeting of the Medical Society of London. True vegetarians, it was urged, eat neither butter, eggs, nor milk. Sir Joseph Fayrer related his experience of the effects of this diet among the natives of India, and said he had no doubt that people could live on vegetables alone. He had seen some of the finest specimens of human race, as regards strength, power of endurance, and physical development, among the inhabitants of the northwest provinces of India, who were pure vegetarians; but he accounted for their condition from the fact that their food consisted chiefly of leguminous seeds, such as peas, beans, and the like, which contained a larger amount of nitrogen than other vegetables.

FOR MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

T. T. Odell,
Robert Stevenson.

The St. Andrews Standard.

St. Andrews, May 9, 1877.

The Eastern War.

It is difficult to get at facts from the cable despatches, they are so full of sensational rumors. One day, it is reported a battle has been fought, resulting in favor of either the Turks or Russians; only to be contradicted the next. No doubt there have been fights, and cannonading, and sorties; but no decisive engagement has taken place. The Russian army is mobilizing, and the Turks are concentrating their troops at vulnerable points. Russian batteries and Turkish turret-ships have exchanged shots. Austria begins to feel uneasy at the approach of the immense Russian army on the confines of her territory. Even Great Britain with a view to probable complications, has resolved to fit out for sea her turret-ships, and great activity is reported in her naval yards. Stores have been sent to Gibraltar and Malta, and heavy guns to the former. Several regiments have been placed on the list for foreign service, with horse and field artillery, England being resolved not to be caught "napping." It is taking the foregoing precautions. It is reported that there are differences in the Cabinet which are shared in by Parliament; it is to be hoped that at the present juncture, they may be reconciled and that the country will be spared the turmoil of a change of government, and perhaps a dissolution of Parliament.

It is reported that Kars has been taken and Erzerum is in danger; the Turks it is also said have suffered defeats in Asia. It is added that the Russians were defeated at Batoum.

On the Danube two Turkish gunboats attacked the Russian batteries at Tomrava, below Galatz, and destroyed a part of the battery, driving back the Russians.

The most important news is that Russia is preparing for an attack from England. The cable despatch says:

A despatch from Cape Town, of April 17th, announces that Transvaal has been annexed to the British Empire, and the British flag has been hoisted at Pretoria. President Burgess issued a protest against annexation.

Official St. Petersburg advices state that great distrust prevails against England. Batteries on the shores of the Baltic are being repaired and armed. Hundreds of torpedoes are ready for immersion near the Gulf of Finland and numbers of houses are reserved for troops to be quartered there.

Germany and Austria are negotiating with respect to a proclamation of neutrality.

Ports in the neighborhood of Halifax, N. S., are being supplied with improved guns and ammunition, and much activity is displayed by military authorities in a quiet way. Three iron-clads are to be stationed there, and another regiment of soldiers, 42d Highlanders are expected shortly.

History of the Intercolonial Railway.

We have received from the Minister of Agriculture, a copy of the History of the Intercolonial Railway, by S. Fleming, Esq. C. E. The work is published by Dawson Bros., Montreal, is well got up, and illustrated with maps and plates, and is worthy of attentive perusal. It gives a history of the inception of Railways in the Provinces, commencing with the efforts made to connect the Maritime Provinces with Canada. It states that as early as 1832, St. Andrews was set forth as the starting point for a Railway to Quebec, and as early as 1835, meetings were held and Association formed and an exploration made by the late G. N. Smith and C. R. Hattaway, Esq's. Owing to the boundary

dispute the work was stayed, and at a later period resulted in the N. B. & C. Railway, and afterwards the Intercolonial by the North Shore. The work also gives interesting information in reference to the Boundary and result of the Ashburton Treaty. We cannot do justice to this interesting work in a brief notice, and will refer to it again at another time.

A respected and old correspondent "Tax Payer" has dealt so fully with the coming election of Councillors, as to leave us little to add. It is apparent that there is a firm determination to elect the gentleman whose names have been before the public for several weeks, viz—Messrs. T. T. Odell and Robert Stevenson, and the result will show that we have not been mistaken in our opinion. There is no denying the fact that they thoroughly understand the affairs of the Parish and County, and that their consent to be nominated arose from a desire to promote "the public good."

FIRE.—On Monday about 1 a. m., the house occupied by Capt. Wm. Waycott, known as the "old light-house," owned by the heirs of the late Peter Smith, at Indian Point, was discovered in flames, and such was the rapidity with which they spread, that the inmates had barely time to leave the building, not saving anything but the clothes they brought out. The engines were promptly at the scene of conflagration, but the building was so dry and the fire had made such headway, that it was consumed. Capt. Waycott lost all his charts, marine instruments, clothing and furniture. It is supposed that the fire originated from a defective chimney.

Attention is directed to the sale of the desirable property at Joe's Point, advertised in these columns. The situation is one of the finest in this vicinity, and if land is worth anything, should realize a good price.

Among the various birds, which are visiting this region, orioles and black birds may be seen.

The ST. ANDREWS REFORM CLUB, recently organized, appears to be doing a good work; and accomplishing the object of its formation. Already, we are credibly informed, the number of members is up to nearly 160, with regular weekly increase; this speaks volumes for the principles it upholds, and we may add, the best results can be anticipated from the praiseworthy efforts of its members.

The following has been handed us for insertion by the Secretary:

At the regular business meeting of the St. Andrews Iron Club Reform Club the following resolutions were moved and unanimously adopted:

That the thanks of this Club are due, and hereby tendered to Mrs. Geo. F. Strickney for the loan of her Piano; and also to the ladies and gentlemen who united with her in the Concert given on Tuesday evening the 1st inst. in aid of this Club.

Also Resolved—That the thanks of this Club be tendered to A. W. Smith, Esq., Editor of the STANDARD, for his generosity in supplying programmes free of charge.

TURKISH ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, about one o'clock, Geo. Stewart, a colored man, who resides on the Commons, was repairing a horse collar, was seized with a fit, and fell among the embers of fire left after cooking dinner. There were only two small children in the house at the time, who attempted to drag the poor man out of the fire place, which they partially accomplished, but finding they could not get him out, they started for the shore where his father was at work, and while on their way, met a son of Mr. James Dougherty, and having informed him of the accident, he started at once for the house, and pulled the poor man away from the fireplace, but before his face had been fearfully burned the lower part of his right ear actually roasted and his right eye destroyed. The unfortunate man was some time before he showed signs of consciousness, and when able asked for water, his mouth was so dreadfully swollen that it was difficult for him to drink. Dr. Gore having been sent for, dressed the wounds, and ordered the sufferer to the Alms House. Little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A NEW ROUTE TO EUROPE.

At the last meeting of the Maine Central Railroad directors, held in Portland, a proposition was received from the European and North American Railroad Co. for a change of gauge, from broad to narrow, so that its tracks may correspond to the American system. It is understood that private parties will furnish the sum of \$500,000, for this purpose, and if the connecting roads, the Maine Central, Eastern, and Boston and Maine—will provide some further assistance, the American directors will change the track to the narrow gauge between Bangor and Vanceboro and St. John. The Maine Central directors accepted this proposition, and the Eastern and Boston and Maine roads will without doubt do their part. The change of gauge will be accomplished by the first of August surely, perhaps much sooner. The whole work, as in the case of the Grand Trunk, will be accomplished in a single day.

When this is done, there will be a continuous rail from New York to Halifax, without change of cars, as the Intercolonial road was changed some time ago to the narrow gauge. Passengers will leave New York at 11 a. m., arrive in Boston, the same day, in time to take the 8 p. m. Pullman, arrive at St. John the next evening, and at Halifax one day and nineteen hours from New York.

It is reported that this is but the fore runner of a still more important movement. It will be remembered that a scheme was started a year ago for a line of steamers between Whitehaven, near Cape Canseau, and a port on the western coast of Ireland, that would make the

Correspondence.

(For the STANDARD.)

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

MR. EDITOR:—Having just returned from a business visit through a large part of this County, I have had the privilege of hearing the views of the constituency on the Municipality Act, and also of their selection of the future Councillors in many of the Parishes. The people express themselves pleased with the power conferred upon them, of electing their representatives at the Council Board, annually; they stated to your correspondent that no fault could be found with the management of the General Sessions, felt satisfied with the management of the Justices, and as an evidence of this fact, they intend electing magistrates to represent them at the Council Board, and had made the nominations to avoid contests.

As an advocate for the government of this County under Municipal corporation for years past, it was pleasing to me to listen to the opinions expressed. In St. Andrews Parish, I am sorry to say, through the efforts of a few designing demagogues who have axes to grind, an Opposition—a feeble one its true—has been started—long after two of its leading citizens, Messrs. ODELL and STEVENSON, had, after urgent solicitation from several of the heaviest and most intelligent ratepayers, consented to be nominated for Councillors. The canvas made by the opposition wisecracks, is principally directed against the Magistracy. Why, sir, although I have been an advocate for Municipal Government, I fail to see any ground for objection to Magistrates for Councillors; and it appears a silly argument to any one who has studied the requirements of the county. Men who have had experience in the direction of County business, and without any direct personal interest, are surely best qualified to discharge the duties which will devolve upon Councillors and likewise to initiate the important changes.

As an instance of the petty tactics of the opposition, I am informed, Parish officers have been parcelled out to some of their partisans; this I imagine has been unwittingly done, as it at once exposes their designs. Don't they wish they may get the offices? If it is any consolation to them, I can state from the very best information, they will suffer if elected they do not dream of, as a large majority have wisely decided to elect men having a large stake in the parish and who have successfully managed their own business; this is the guarantee they look to, for the successful conduct of County affairs and a sound reason why Odell and Stevenson will be handsomely supported.

Hoping you will give space to the foregoing, and thanking you for the privilege,
I am, yours, &c.,
May 8, A. TAX PAYER.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Last night, about half past ten o'clock, while some young men from the sch. Harrell, were on the old Steamboat Wharf, Daniel Judge attempted to pass round to them, and owing to a fence which encloses Hart's Lobster Factory, projecting over the wharf, he took hold of Mr. Geo. Lowry's hand, and was told by him to be careful, and while in the act of swinging round accidentally lost his balance and fell into the water. An our was instantly headed him which he was told to hold while a boat a few yards distant, was being brought to his assistance. We regret to add that he must have been fatally injured in falling, as he made no effort to save himself and was drowned. The body was recovered in about twenty minutes, but all means failed to restore animation. He was the principal aid to his widowed mother, who has been confined to her bed for several months. He was in his 22nd year, and was a sober and industrious young man. A coroner's inquest is being held on the body.

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It is reported that this is but the fore runner of a still more important movement. It will be remembered that a scheme was started a year ago for a line of steamers between Whitehaven, near Cape Canseau, and a port on the western coast of Ireland, that would make the

trip between the two countries in five days. Since that time a company has been formed and a line of road surveyed from a point on the Intercolonial road to Whitehaven, which is about 150 miles nearer Ireland than Halifax. By this route passengers will pass from New York on the above named roads until they reach Monckton on the Intercolonial, when their car, instead of proceeding to Halifax, will be switched on the branch road to Whitehaven, where they will take the steamer.

LIFE IN TEXAS.

We read glowing accounts of the State of Texas, and brilliant inducements to emigrants are held out by parties having land for sale there. A young man from Newburyport was attracted by these representations, and writes home the results of his experience, from Dallas:

I have been here about three weeks and have tried every means that I could think of to get work. At first I thought I would buy a pair of mules and plow for the farmers, but they could not pay me if I did; they have no money.

Texas is overrun with immigrants, and if I had got a job I don't think I should have liked the least; the people are an ignorant, lawless set, right straight through, don't seem to have a bit of life about them; I think it is their warm weather that makes them so, and think if I were to stay here a year I should be as bad as any of them. They tell about fruit being so plenty here, but I haven't seen any apples here for his hogs, and other fruit is about the same; haven't seen a potato of any kind on the table since I have been here. We have meat—or that is what they call it—at every meal; it is fried till it is tough as sole leather; then we have coffee that I should think was made from a tan bark. The bread would pass for brown bread in New England, only in color though, for if it was half as good in quality as New England brown bread, I wouldn't say a word, and yet man here in the house say Mrs. Brown is the best cook they have seen in Texas. For a treat on Sunday we have dried apple sauce, and for breakfast, fried pork.

Mr. Burr my room-mate, a lawyer from the North, who came here for relief from the asthma, says it was never so bad as it has been since he came.

The weather has been very warm since I came here, the thermometer at 88 every day, one day it was 90; and that night a northern sea in, and the next morning it was raining and freezing as fast as it fell; we could hardly keep warm with a rousing fire and overcoats on; before night the mercury was at 80 again. That is Texas weather.

I shall leave very soon, and anybody that wants to settle in Texas, may, for all me, I have had enough of it.

The new ship *Chippewau* was launched from the yard of Messrs. Short Bros., in St. Stephen, Tuesday. The *Chippewau* is one of the finest vessels ever launched on the river. She was built under special survey and is classed A1 for 8 years in French Lloyd's. She has a tonnage of 1200, and her dimensions are as follows: length 122 feet, breadth 35 1/2 feet, depth 23 feet. She is built of the best wood and is thoroughly constructed and fitted. She is owned by D. Chippewau, Esq., of St. Stephen and De Wolfe & Co. of Liverpool.

At the regular meeting of the Calais City Council last week, a Delegate was appointed to accompany delegates from the St. C. & P. and C. & N. B. railroads to Ottawa, to attend the meetings of the Lake Megantic Railroad Company now being held in that city.

The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company have made large shipments of polished granite the past few days to parties in Canada.

The Dr. Thompsons homestead on the Old Ridge, of late years in other hands, was destroyed by fire Tuesday last.

The Prince of Wales made the fastest journey from London to Paris on record. It occupied only seven hours and three quarters, including stoppage at Folkestone and Amion, but exclusive of a rest of an hour and a half at Boulogne.

Dioc.

On the morning of the 8th inst. Capt. JOHN STINSON, in the 80th year of his age, leaving an aged widow and family with relatives and friends to mourn their bereavement. Capt. Stinson was well known, and respected by all who knew him.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

May 2—Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen. cargo.
—Harold, Hanson, Boston, canvas.
—G. F. Strickney.
—Glengyle, Peacock, Eastport ballast.
—Calvin, Robinson, Portland, Flour, J. R. Broadhead.
—H. V. Grandt, Wren, Eastport bal.

CLEARED.

May 3—Clara, Murchie, Boston, 3600 sleepers, R. Ross.
—Glengyle, Peacock, Eastport old iron.
—Medeira, McDougall, St. John's ballst.
—Calvin, Maloney, St. Stephen do.

two countries in five days
a company has been formed
d surveyed from a point on the
ad to Whitehaven, which is
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passengers will pass from New
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t first I thought I would buy a
nd plow for the farmers, but
pay me if I did; they have no

run with immigrants, and if I
don't think I should have
st; the people are an ignorant,
right straight through, don't
bit of life about them; I think
n weather that makes them so,
were to stay here a year I should
ny of them. They tell about
plenty here, but I haven't seen
e that a Massachusetts farmer
t for his hops, and other fruit is
e; haven't seen a potato of any
ble since I have been here. We
that is what they call it—at
is fried till it is tough as sole.
we have coffee that I should
le free a tan bark. The bread
brown bread in New England,
ough, for it is half as good
New England brown bread, I
word, and yet man here in the
Brown is the best cook they
Texas. For a treat on Sunday
apple sauce, and for breakfast,

roommate, a lawyer from the
one here for relief from the asti-
never so bad as it has been

it has been very warm since I
thermometer at 88 every day,
a 90; and that night a norther
next morning it was raining
as fast as it fell; we could hardly
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capers, R. Ross.
Giangyle, Peacock, Eastport old
iron.
deira, McDougall, St. John, bal st.
Salvin, Maloney, St. Stephen do.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

THAT PART OF THE JOE'S POINT
FARM LYING NEAREST THE TOWN
OF ST. ANDREWS, KNOWN AS

Lot 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5;

Containing Forty Acres, as conveyed by the
late Anne R. Dunn, and J. H. Whitlock, Esq., to
the late Beverly Robinson, Esq., by deeds regis-
tered on the 12th June, 1897.

Possession Given on 1st Nov., next.

For FURTHER PARTICULARS apply to

BENJ. R. STEVENSON.

St. Andrews, 7th May, 1897.—41.

VICK'S FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS

ARE PLANTED BY A MILLION PEOPLE IN
AMERICA. SEE

Vick's Catalogue—300 Illustrations, only 2 cts.

Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cts a year.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 50 cents

with elegant cloth covers, \$1.00.

All my publications are printed in English and
German.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Assessors Notice.

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

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

Dated 26th day of April, 1897.

S. H. WHITLOCK, Assessors

J. R. BRADFORD, Rates.

R. DENSMORE, Rates.

Notice of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a

Power of Sale, contained in an Indenture

of mortgage, dated 28th of October, 1895, and

made between John Waycott, Jr., of St. Andrews,

County of Charlotte, and Province of New Brun-
swick, of the one part, and John Dougherty, of
Parish, County and Province aforesaid, of the
other part; registered in the Records of the
County of Charlotte in Book "3," pages 474, 475,
476, 477; there will, for the purpose of satisfying
the moneys secured by said Mortgage, default hav-
ing been made in the payment thereof, be sold at
Public Auction, on the Market Square, in Saint
Andrews, on WEDNESDAY the 26th of JUNE,
1897, at 12 o'clock, noon:

The Southern half of Lot 3, Book B. Morris

Division, in the said Town of St. Andrews, to-
gether with the buildings thereon.

Dated at St. Andrews, April 18th, 1897.

WM. DOUGHERTY,

Devisee of

JOHN DOUGHERTY,

Mortgagee

apl 18—2m

FOYLE BREWERY.

Malt Houses & Distillery.

P. & J. O'HULLIN,

Manufacturers of

XX & XXX Ales

AND

BROWN STOUT PORTER.

IMPORTERS OF

FINE FLAVORED

RUM, BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

HALIFAX, N. S.

BOOTS & SHOES.

LADIES', MISSES AND GENTLEMANS

Boots and Shoes,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

ALSO—A supply of imported Stock, consisting

Ladies and Misses Boots, Arctic Overshoes

and Rubbers,

which will be sold at the lowest terms.

J. M. HANSON.

St. Andrews, 1897.

WESLEY'S HYMNS

—AND—

Bibles & Hymns,

in variety of Bindings.

Also—A few copies of the

METHODIST DISCIPLINE,

CHURCH SERVICES, and

COMMON PRAYERS

A SPLENDID Assortment of BIBLES

in new styles of Binding just received.

H. R. SMITH,

St. John, Octo.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice, mails will leave the

Post Office, St. Andrews, every day (Sun-
day excepted) at five a. m. for St. Stephen and
St. George.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & FRIDAYS,
the mails for East and West will be sent by stage
to St. Stephen to be forwarded thence by train,
on these days—the return mail will be due here
about 7 p. m., on the other days at 4 p. m.

The mails from St. George will be due daily
at 4 p. m.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays the
mails for East and West will close at 8.30 a. m.
and be sent by train from the Depot at St. An-
drews.

The return mails will be due at St. Andrews
by train the same evening at 8 p. m.

Mails for Grand Manan, Campbellello, Indian
Island, and Deer Island, will be closed and dis-
patch every Thursday at 9 a. m.

The return mails for the Islands are due
every Friday.

The office will be kept open an hour after the
arrival of the mails in the evening for delivery,
unless they should arrive after 10 p. m., in which
case no delivery will take place until next
morning.

By order.

G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

P. O. St. Andrews,

8 Dec. 1896.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Apl. 27 1897.

AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN IN-
voices until further notice: 7 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,

Commissioner of Customs

Vick's Floral Guide

a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated,
and containing an elegant colored Flower Plate
with the first number. Price only 25 cents for
the year. The first No. for 1897 just issued in
German and English.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden,
in paper 50 cents; with elegant cloth covers \$1.00.

Vick's CATALOGUE—300 Illustrations, only 2
cents.

Address.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA AND THE WEST.

Through all Rail Route via Grand Trunk
Railway.

Parties going to Canada, California and all
points West, will find this Route the cheapest and
most direct.

Lowest Fare to San Francisco } 73 Amcy.
via Portland } \$76 "

Do do Boston } \$76 "

Tickets for sale at the Railroad Office.

Jan. 12—1yr C. M. LAMB, AGENT.

MERCANTILE HOTEL.

St. Andrews, N. B.

THE subscriber respectfully an-
nounces to his friends and the public in gen-
eral, that he has taken the above named House
and thoroughly fitted it for the reception of
TRAVELLERS

AND PERMANENT BOARDERS.

From long experience as a hotel proprietor,
and by careful attention to the wants and com-
fort of his guests, he hopes to receive a liberal
share of patronage.

He also keeps on hand a well selected Stock of
Liquors, &c.

A LARGE STABLE and careful hostler on
the premises.

JAMES NEILL,

Manager.

St. Andrews, Oct. 18, 1895.

REMOVAL.

H. O'NEIL & SONS respectfully inform

their friends generally, that in consequence
of their late Market having been destroyed by
fire, they have removed for the present to the
building adjoining the store of Mr. Edward Lo-
rimer, where they will be happy to supply the
wants of their numerous customers, and beg to
return thanks for the patronage heretofore re-
ceived, and trust by efforts to please, to merit
continuance of their custom.

H. O'NEIL & SONS.

St. Andrews, Aug. 20, 1896.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having legal claims against

the estate of the late Edward Lynott, Jr.,
of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, de-
ceased, are requested to file the same duly attest-
ed within three months from the date hereof, and
all parties indebted to the said Estate are re-
quested to make immediate payment to the
undersigned or to

JAMES BOGUE

of Saint George as her agent.

Dated the 29th December, A. D. 1895.

SARAH LYNOTT

Administratrix.

GEO. MCNEILLY

Solicitor.

1877. JOB PRINTING

Office,

Water St., St. Andrews.

THE attention of the public is respect-
fully called to the fact that we have
in connection with the STANDARD a good
assortment of type suitable for doing

1877. JOB WORK

SUCH AS

Address Cards,

Admission Cards,

Auction Bills,

Ball Cards,

Blank Checks,

Bill Heads,

Bills of Fare,

Blanks,

Bonds,

Briefs,

Business Cards,

CARDS OF ALL KINDS.

Catalogues,

Circulars,

Posters,

Deeds,

Dodgers,

Drifts,

Envelopes,

Hand Bills,

Labels,

Lawyers' Blanks,

Letter Headings,

Blank Notes of Hand,

Notices of all Kinds,

Orders of Dances,

Pamphlets,

Price Lists,

Programmes,

Show Bills,

Show Cards,

Time Books,

Visiting Cards,

Sermons,

Charges Moderate.

ORDERS BY MAIL OR EX-
PRESS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ADDRESS,

A. W. Smith,

St. Andrews STANDARD OFFICE,

Saint Andrews, N. B.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

Our Departments are now well assorted for the WINTER TRADE.

SPECIAL LINES IN

MATALASSE, NAP AND BEAVER CLOTHS.

DRESS GOODS IN ALL NEW SHADES.

CLOTHS, PRINTS, COTTONS, TWEEDS, FLANNELS AND

COTTON FLANNELS, SCOTCH YARNS,

BLANKETS, ULSTERS,

Overcoats, Reefing Jackets, Hats & Caps,

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ODELL & TURNER.

NOTICE!

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of
the late JAMES BOYD, are requested to
present the same duly attested to the Subscribers
within three months from date; and all persons
indebted to the said estate, are required to pay
the same immediately to Mr. C. E. O. Hatheway.
Dated St. Andrews, November 9, 1896.

C. E. O. HATHEWAY, Executors.

G. S. GRIMMER,

no 40—3mcs.

WHAT PAYS?

IT PAYS every Manufacturer, Merch-
ant, Mechanic, Inventor, Farmer,
or Professional man, to keep informed
on all the improvements and discoveries of the
age.

IT PAYS THE HEAD OF EVERY FAMIL-
Y to introduce into his household a newspaper
that is instructive, one that fosters a taste for in-
vestigation, and promotes thought and encour-
ages discussion among the members.

THE Scientific American

which has been published weekly for the last
thirty one years, does it is, to an extent beyond
that of any other publication; in fact it is the
only weekly paper published in the United States
devoted to MANUFACTURES, MECHANICS,
INVENTIONS and NEW DISCOVERIES in
the Arts and Sciences.

Every number is profusely illustrated, and its
contents embraces the latest and most interest-
ing information pertaining to the Industrial, Me-
chanical, and Scientific Progress of the world.

Descriptions, with beautiful Engravings of New
Inventions, New Implements, New Processes,
and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful
Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice by
Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers,
in all the various arts, forming a complete rep-
ery of New Invention and Discoveries; con-
taining a weekly record, not only of the progress
of the Industrial Arts in our own country, but
also of all New Discoveries and Inventions in
every branch of Engineering, Mechanics, and
Science abroad.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

has been the foremost of all industrial publications
for the past thirty one years. It is the oldest,
largest, cheapest and the best weekly illus-
trated paper devoted to Engineering, Mechanics,
Chemistry, New Inventions, Science and Indus-
trial Progress, published in the world.

The practical Recipes are well worth ten
times the subscription price, and for the shop and
house will save many times the cost of subscrip-
tion.

MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, E-
GINERS, INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS, CHEM-
ISTS, LOVERS OF SCIENCE, and PEOPLE OF ALL
PROFESSIONS, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
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LIQUORS.
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20 Cases }
10 Hds. }
20 Cases }
30 Cases }
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Nos. 5 to 10's.
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ALL FAST COLORS.
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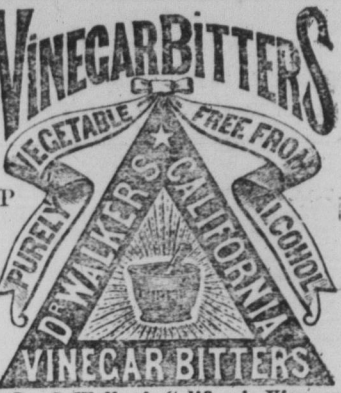
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