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NO. 24.

## Of Man's Mortality.

Like as the daisy rose you see,  
Or like the blossom on the tree,  
Or like the dainty flower of May,  
Or like the morning to the day,  
Or like the sun, or like the shade,  
Or like the gourd which Jesus had;  
Even such is man, whose thread is spun,  
Drawn out and cut, and so is done:  
The rose withers, the blossom blazeth;  
The flower fades, the morning hasteth;  
The sun sets, the shadow flies,  
The gourd consumes—and man, he dies!

Like to the grass that's newly sprung,  
Or like a tale that's new begun,  
Or like the bird that's here to-day,  
Or like the pearly dew of May,  
Or like an hour, or like a span,  
Or like the singing of a swan;  
Even such is man, who lives by breath,  
In here, now there, in life and death;  
The grass withers, the tale is ended,  
The bird is flown, the dew is scented,  
The hour is short, the span not long;  
The swan's near death—man's life is done.

Like to the bubble in the brook,  
Or in a glass much like a look,  
Or like a shuttle in weaver's hand,  
Or like the writing on the sand,  
Or like a thought, or like a dream,  
Or like the gliding of a stream;  
Even such is man, who lives by breath,  
In here, now there, in life and death;  
The bubble's on, the look's forgot,  
The shuttle's flung, the writing's blot;  
The thought is past, the dream is gone,  
The water glides—man's life is done.

Like to an arrow from the bow,  
Or like a swift course of watery flow,  
Or like the time between flood and ebb,  
Or like the spider's tender web,  
Or like a race, or like a goal,  
Or like the dealing of a dale;  
Even such is man, whose brittle state  
Is always subject unto fate:  
The arrow's shot, the flood soon spent,  
The time is none, the web soon rent,  
The race soon run, the goal soon won,  
The dale soon dealt—man's life is done.

Like to the lightning from the sky,  
Or like a post that quicketh doth fly,  
Or like a journey in short space,  
Or like a quarter of three days long;  
Or like the snow when summer's come,  
Or like the pear, or like the plum;  
Even such is man, who heaves up sorrow,  
Lives but a day, and dies to-morrow:  
The lightning's past, the post must go,  
The snow is short, the journey's so;  
The pear doth rot, the plum doth fall,  
The snow dissolves—and so must all.

## CAUGHT IN A STEEL TRAP.

The following story was told to me by my old friend, the venerable Dr. L.—g:

I sat one evening on the verandah of the principal hotel of a city on the N. Y. and E. R. R., smoking and watching the persons loitering about the entrance. Among these was a strange-looking man who had excited my curiosity at dinner by his peculiar dress and appearance.

He was very tall and strongly built, had large, fierce, black eyes, a dark, pale complexion, a huge, carefully waxed, jetty mustache, and he wore his thick, coarse, black hair, somewhat long. His dress was striking, although of fine black material and fashionable make. But, doubtless, the "loud" effect was produced by the long cape, the flaunting red necktie and the broad-brimmed, picturesque hat he always wore. He exhibited also his prodigious diamonds too profusely for good taste. The cane he carried was unique, its gold head being shaped precisely like a small pistol.

Altogether, the tout ensemble of this pretentious person was decidedly "stagy."

As I watched him, one of the under waiters of the hotel came whistling into the small reception room behind me. This waiter was called Matthew Sparks, and I especially disliked him. He was as cunning as an Indian, talkative and grotesquely polite, and loved money like a miser, while he was as full of pranks and funny jests as a court fool or the clown of a circus.

"Matthew!" I called to this under-sized buffoon of sixteen.

He reared his heels in the air, attempted a walk on his hands, turned a somersault and landed on his feet by my side.

"What can I do for you, sir?" he inquired, with a courtesy that was laughably like that of a trained monkey.

"Who is the gentleman yonder, with the red necktie and broad-brimmed hat?"

"Where, sir," he asked, innocently, looking everywhere except in the direction I indicated vainly, until I had cleared his vision by the magical touch of silver, when he became as communicative as I could wish.

"O, that fellow?—looks like one of the pictures on the bill-poster yonder, don't he?" and my comic and sordid informant grinned and looked wise.

"Is he an actor?" I demanded impatiently.

"Bless me, no. He's the Count—Count Pedro Colombo. He's a fellow who does nuthin' but travel and spend

money. And his diamonds! O, lord! worth thirty thousand dollars—I heard him say so."

This was all the information I could obtain from the promising young waiter, and it seemed without a doubt correct, as I soon discovered that the Count's magnificent diamonds, his apparent extravagance with money, and his evident ignorance of American customs, made the gossip of the hotel.

"Why," said the clerk to me one morning, "the Count is probably the richest man in the country. He has a large estate in Mexico and mines in South America. He lives high, too. He has the best rooms, the best wines, and most costly dinners. He makes odd mistakes occasionally, gets on the wrong floors and into the wrong rooms, and scarcely can speak nor understand a word of English. He came on from New York, and by some mistake his trunk was sent the wrong way. He is kept here waiting for them."

Just then the subject of his remarks came into the office.

His hair was in disorder, he wore neither coat nor vest, and his suspenders were flying behind his heels.

"I have been robbed. See!" he cried in his broken English, exhibiting his wristband and shirt-front, from which his studs and buttons had seemingly been roughly torn away.

And then gesticulating violently and muttering Spanish curses, he demanded to see the proprietor, who at once came in to hear the complaint of the distinguished and unfortunate guest.

The count's complaint was something like this: He was sure he was in a land of thieves; his trunks probably had been stolen, and all the money he had in them, as well as the letters of credit. He was in a strange place and he couldn't pay his board, and now he was robbed of all he had that was worth security, and he would be put in the street or perhaps in prison. But he would go to Washington, he would see the Minister of Spain or somebody, and the sounders who had taken advantage of his ignorance should hang—very high indeed!

In vain the landlord assured him that he should be kindly treated until his missing property should be recovered, which likely would be soon—the count only rolled out big Spanish oaths, and frantically waved his arms and pointed to the places his lost diamonds had adorned, and groaned, and muttered that "they would kill him if he stayed in this diabolical country—the beasts, the villains, the assassins."

The proprietor was greatly disturbed, and finally persuaded the high-minded count to accept fifty dollars as a loan and not to hesitate to ask for more if he should need it, and somewhat appeased, the guest went out of the office.

"I am sorry for the count," observed the landlord to me; "and doubt if he recovers anything he has lost. For some time a gang of thieves has been working between here and New York and scarcely a hotel has escaped. In several instances checks for baggage have been taken with other things, and of course when the checks were presented at the proper place the baggage has been given up to the thief. And, doctor, I don't mind telling you, that the count was the only loser last night. At least five of my transient guests were robbed of money and jewelry."

"A detective would be a good fellow to have around," I ventured to say.

"I shall telegraph to New York for one immediately," he answered.

For hours in succession that day Count Pedro Colombo sat close near the telephone operator's desk, now watching the instrument with his fierce black eyes, and the people who passed constantly to and fro past him into the hotel office.

But no news came of his missing trunks, and his pale face seemed to grow paler than ever.

"I shall be killed if I stay here," was his constant prediction.

The next morning the landlord came to me. He looked grave and troubled.

"Doctor," he said, "a half dozen more of my guests were robbed last night. If this thing goes on I shall be ruined. What shall I do?"

I could not advise him. It was impossible to always escape misfortune of this kind in a hotel situated at the junction of several great railroads, where hundreds of guests were coming and going every day.

"It is a case for a shrewd detective," I answered, and went up to the reading-room.

This room was on the second floor, close to the ladies' parlor, and directly across the hall was a very small apartment fitted up with immovable desks, inkstands, etc., for the accommodation of those who wished to write in quiet.

My footsteps made no sound on the thick velvet carpet of the hall, and I

reached the reading-room door unseen by two persons whose voices I heard in the apartment opposite.

"A doctor, eh?" it was the count's tones, and it was Matthew Sparks who answered.

"A doctor and a good fellow," Matthew said. "Come out here to a funeral of an old aunt with greenbacks this ere place wouldn't hold. She give 'um all to him, and he's got 'um in his pill bags—and suthin' else, too."

"What do you tell me for?" asked the count in his queer English.

The boy shuffled his feet and winked to keep time.

"We are paid for givin' gents information in this country," was his reply.

The distinguished guest grumbled something about "robbers," "murder," his "trunks," and "jewels," and then tossed the young clown a coin.

I disliked Matthew Sparks then more than I had before. All he had told the count about my visit to that place was utterly false. I had been to no funeral, and I never had an aunt in that part of the country. I never had carried "pill bags" in my life, nor did I ever carry greenbacks in my valise, nor very many in my pocket.

"The miserable idiot! What did he want to lie like that for?" I mused. And then I turned to my paper and thought no more about it.

That evening when I went up to my room what was my surprise when I unlocked the door and entered to see Matthew Sparks sitting unconcernedly on the floor in the middle of the chamber with my valise between his knees and in his hands a curious looking implement of rusty steel.

With significant gravity he put his finger on his lip and motioned for me to lock the door. I did so.

"Now tell me," I said, sternly; "why are you in here, and what are you doing?"

"You'll be mad, mister," he answered, audaciously.

"If you do not tell me I will send for the police and have you locked up."

"Whew," he whistled softly, still wearing that provokingly grave expression that I saw for once was not assumed. "Dew you know what this be?"

He held up that queer thing of rusty steel.

"Well, it is a steel trap," he went on; "you just let me fix this ere thing in your pill bag, and when they ar thif comes to get the greenbacks to-night it will hold him tight. See."

He opened the sharp teeth of the steel jaws and suggested to illustrate his proposed experiment if I would put my hand inside.

I declined the offer of this voluntary detective, and wondered if he were fool, knave, or a very cunning and keen-witted boy.

"What makes you think the thief will come in here to-night?" I asked him.

"Well, you see, I told a fellow you had lots of money and other things in 'ere."

"And you knew I did not."

"I reckon;" he returned with a grin, "we'll fix your thief-trap."

I said: "I only hope you may catch him."

And he did fix it in a way I could not comprehend and cannot explain; and then he turned to me for what, as he had informed the count, "gents always give for information."

I gave it cheerfully.

"You shall have more than that, Matthew," I said, "if you trap the thief."

"I told him—the fellow, you know—that you would be out to-night," he said.

"You did? For what?"

"So you could wait in the closet here and watch him," answered Matthew, jingling his coin, appealingly.

And Matthew got another ten cents.

followed by a long-drawn gasp of pain. I sprang into the room and turned up the gas, and the bright light streamed upon our foreign count.

Count Pedro Colombo, dressed as if he had just come in from the street, wearing the cape, flaunting red necktie and broad-brimmed hat, and carrying his cane with its pistol-shaped golden head, stood before me, fierce and desperate.

"You are caught, impostor," I cried, springing for the bell beside the door.

As I did so, he lifted his cane in his left hand, twirled it suddenly, and I saw that that which I had supposed to be the semblance of a pistol was a real weapon, ingeniously serving as a walking-stick.

Like lightning he flashed the gilded muzzle towards me.

"Tough that bell and you are a dead man. Release me from this accursed trap."

I faced him coolly.

"Fire if you like," I said; "if you do you will be convicted of murder as well as robbery, for you can't get away unless you leave your hand behind you or take the steel trap with you."

That speech threw him off his guard, and I dashed through the door into the hall, locking it behind me.

In five minutes more the room was filled with strong men, and although the thief resisted desperately, he was soon overpowered and taken to prison.

He proved to be an old offender, and was born in New York and had never been out of the United States.

The story of his trunks was of course false, and his wonderful diamonds, that were found in his room with much of the property stolen from the guests, were not worth the gold plate of the setting.

"If you suspected the fellow, Matthew," said the landlord, "why did you not tell us before?"

"Well, you see," answered that honest youth, jingling his nickles, "I thought I could catch him myself and p'raps I would get more fur my information."

"You are quite smart enough, Matthew, and quite honest enough to deserve and get a good share of prosperity as long as you live," answered his employer; "but I do not approve of your being paid for information."

But Matthew got his reward and was highly satisfied therewith, and he thinks he made his best practical joke when he caught a thief in a steel trap.

Memories of Mount Vernon.

A correspondent of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, who has been paying a visit to the home of Washington, writes as follows: We wander all through the sad, silent mansion. We looked at the spindle-legged furniture, and a rusty key on the wall, the key of the bastille. We see Washington's vest and small clothes in the glass case, and a lock of his hair, and original letters by his hand and Lafayette's. We see pretty Eleanor Eustis's wedding gift, harp-cord that her stepfather brought from foreign lands for a surprise when she left her girlhood's home. That pretty Eleanor is buried long ago. All traces of her pink and white beauty has left the earth; here stands the dusty harp-cord, brought back by strange hands to her old home. The room that interests me most is the tiny attic chamber where the devoted widow passed her days after her husband's death. The large chamber below was closed after his decease. None entered it from that time on. A rug and single bed Mrs. Washington had moved to the attic room, and here, winter and summer, she watched with longing eyes the tomb that held her dead. There was no place for stove or grate; all day, in the room under the roof, she sat by the small window (her feet in winter on a pine-look-stove filled with coals), with a shawl wrapped about her bent form, true Martha Washington, first lady of the land! First in elegance in times of peace; in courage in time of war; in faithfulness in time of death. All women look with tender eyes at the small marble resting-place than at the grander casket by their side. One bears upon it a draped flag, out in the stone, a shield and crouching eagle; the other only the words—

MARTHA, CONSOLED BY WASHINGTON.

Yet these words dim the eyes of loving wives; they pierce the eyes of lonely widows, and bind all true and fervent womanhood close to the form that sleeps dreamlessly beside the one she loved truly and long.

"This," said an agricultural implement dealer to an old farmer, expatiating on the merits of a new machine, "this is a patent corn-planter," and in putting it down he planted it on the old man's corn and raised an asher on the spot.

## A Wary Editor.

During the Crimean war, again, when the British fleet was lying off Cronstadt, an English manufacturer residing in St. Petersburg asked a number of his countrymen to supper, drank Sir Charles Napier's health, and sang a song of his own composition, reflecting upon the efficiency of the Russian navy and the courage of its officers, in terms that would have driven Admiral Popoff frantic. The next morning to his unbounded amazement—for not a single stranger had been present the night before—he received a summons from the chief of police, a personal friend of his own, who, eying him with a significant smile, said: "Mr. A.—, I find that an English gentleman of this city, of whom you may perhaps know something, has written a song against our navy, and given several copies of it to his friends. Now, I need hardly tell you that this is a dangerous thing for any one to do just now; so, if you should happen to fall in with him, you might just give him a friendly hint to destroy all those copies, and to be more careful in future."

It is hardly necessary to add that the hint was taken at once. On one occasion, however, even these masters of cunning fairly met their match. At the time when the famous *Kotokol* (Bell), the revolutionary organ of M. Alexander Herzen, was in the zenith of its formidable renown, the Russian government, alarmed at the completeness of the information which laid bare the most secret workings of the imperial system, determined to silence this tell-tale voice by kidnapping the editor himself. An emissary of the secret police presented himself at M. Herzen's house in London, under an assumed name, as a revolutionary propagandist acting against Russia. M. Herzen heard him to the end, and said quietly: "Use no concealment with me, pray, my dear Mr. S.—" (calling him by his real name). "I have been expecting you for some time."

The thunderstruck agent attempted to utter a denial. "Pooh, pooh!" quoth Herzen, producing his visitor's likeness from the desk before him, "do you think I don't recognize the original of this portrait?" The crestfallen emissary retired in disgust, and the wary editor was thenceforth suffered to remain unmolested.

A Curious Bird of the Sea.

In the penguins of the Southern Hemisphere, the shortness of wing, and aptitude for swimming and diving, are more conspicuous than in the auks of the northern regions. In the water, the penguin makes use of its small, featherless wing-stumps as paddles; on land, as fore feet, with whose help it scales so rapidly the grass-grown cliffs as to be easily mistaken for a quadruped. When at sea, and fishing, it comes to the surface for the purpose of breathing, with such a spring, and dives again so instantaneously, that at first sight no one can be sure that it is not a fish leaping for sport. Other sea-birds generally keep part of their body out of the water while swimming; but this is not the case with the penguin, whose head alone appears upon the surface; and thus it swims with such rapidity and perseverance as almost to defy many of the fishes to equal it. How much it feels at home on the waters may be inferred from the fact that Sir James Ross once saw two penguins paddling away a thousand miles from the nearest land.

On many uninhabited islands in the Southern Hemisphere this strange bird is met with in incredible numbers. On Possession Island, for instance, a desolate rock discovered by Sir James Ross in latitude seventy-one deg., fifty-six min., not the smallest appearance of vegetation could be found; but inconceivable numbers of penguins completely and densely covered the whole surface of the island.

A Sign of Love.

"Mary Jane," said the father of Estelle, Montmorency de St. Claire, the female Hercules, "Mary Jane is unquestionably one of the most drawing attractions billed with any show. That act where while swinging by the toes she lifts the members of the company in succession with her teeth is a marvel of aesthetic grace and culture." "Yes," said the mother, proudly, "but I fear that we must soon give up our darling child." "Why? I have noticed nothing." "Perhaps you have not, but a mother's eye—Mary Jane is in love with Gennario Gonzalez, the catalym of California. Any one with half an eye can see that at a glance. Every night during her present engagement and at the Saturday matinees I have observed that when she lifts the members of the company with her teeth she keeps him suspended by the nape of the neck twice as long as any of the others. She does not conceal her preference, and thus strives to be in his company as much as possible. Her heart has spoken."

## Items of Interest.

A paneful site—A hothouse. When a dog is muzzled his bark is on the tied.

Tuneful lyre—The music teacher who broke his engagement.

Now is the time to put your hens under bonds with a coop on.

Why is the world like a piano? Because it is full of sharps and flats.

Can a man with a rifled pocket be said to carry concealed weapons?

Why are types like alleged criminals? Because it is not proper to look them up without proof.

There is an area of forty acres in North Carolina that has yielded over \$1,000,000 in gold since the war.

The difference in time between high water on the sea coast averages about forty-nine minutes each day.

Every man must work his own way to success; nothing in the world but a mule's hind led springs up spontaneously.

What's the difference between the Prince of Wales and water in a fountain? One is heir to the throne, and the other is thrown to the air.

Burglars now force the powder into safes with air pumps. No lock will be perfectly secure until a man can put the key-hole in his pocket.

Shops have been engaged in London for the sale of horse-flesh for human food. Hippophagy is likely to become as common there as in Paris.

One of the proprietors of a San Francisco newspaper, it is said, drinks sixty-nine glasses of beer on an average every day. So much inside matter gives him a bad form.

The cause of education is lamentably neglected in Russia. Places as large as Bialostok, with 16,400 inhabitants, Orsk, with 5,500, Belbek, with 2,600, are entirely without schools.

It is estimated that during the 300 years since the discovery of the mines of Mexico the total coinage taken thence amounts to \$4,450,000,000. At one time 3,000,000 mines were in operation, and the product of these was \$21,000,000 of silver, and \$2,000,000 of gold annually.

The year 1769 stands out pre-eminent in modern times for the extraordinary number of remarkable men who were born in it. These included Napoleon, Wellington, Soult, Ney, Cuvier, A. Von Humboldt, Chateaubriand, Lavallette, Mehmet Ali, and John Quincy Adams.

Men of prayer! be up and stirring  
Night and day,  
Sow the seed—withdraw the curtain—  
Clear the way!  
Men of action, aid and cheer them  
As ye may!  
There's a fount about to stream,  
There's a light about to beam,  
There's a warmth about to glow,  
There's a flower about to blow,  
There's a midnight blackness changing  
Into gray!  
Men of prayer and men of action,  
Clear the way!

The Caffres.

The Caffres are a decidedly superior race to many that inhabit the various sections of the African coast. They are a tall, well-made people, generally handsome, of a dark brown or bronze color. They are brave, and in times of peace kind and hospitable to strangers. The men make affectionate husbands and fathers. Their intellectual attributes are by no means contemptible. An English writer says: "Their minds have a peculiarly acute and logical turn, which in many of our 'palavers' with them often gave them the best of the argument." The Caffres are an honest people, except, perhaps, in the matter of cattle, which they seem to be unable to restrain themselves from appropriating whenever opportunity offers. Although their ideas of God appears very indistinct, and their feelings of veneration singularly undeveloped, they are nevertheless exceedingly superstitious, and dread the influence of wizards and sorcerers. Their huts are built by the women, are of a beehive shape, composed of wattles stretched with grass, and a collection of them is called a "kraal"—a Portuguese word, signifying inclosure. The general rule of the chiefs is patriarchal. Each ruler is assisted, however, by a number of "pakati," or councilors, whose advice is generally followed implicitly. Polygamy is allowed, and wives are generally purchased for cattle. The Caffres are strictly a pastoral people, and the men tend their herds exclusively, even to milking them, and leave to the women the labor of cultivating their gardens, building their huts, and otherwise attending to their comfort. The dress consists usually of a blanket; the former robe of softened ox-hide is now seldom seen. In time of war the Caffre appears in the field naked, and painted with red clay.

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ALL, at  
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Aling." By Mrs. Smith, will  
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Pattern Bazar"  
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F. W. SMITH, Editor,  
New York City.  
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LONDON WATERWORKS.—Nearly all the waterworks companies of the metropolis are actively engaged in providing a constant water supply, and the number of miles of streets which now contain mains constantly charged, and upon which hydrants for fire purposes could at once be fixed, in each district of the metropolis, is given in Mr. Frank Bolton's report for the month of March, as follows: Kent, 80 miles; New River, 196; East London, 85; Southwark and Vauxhall, 112; Lambeth, 70; Chelsea, 50; making a total length of 711 miles; the water companies are ready to affix hydrants thereon when required by the authorities. The total number of hydrants erected is at present 4,527, of which 2,813 are for private purposes, 542 for street watering, 697 for public use, and 475 in government establishments.

### The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, June 12, 1878.

THE ELECTION which will take place tomorrow, will be an important one for this County, and we believe the constituency will send the best men—honest, unselfish and competent men, without regard to party—men of independence, who will support a Government when they believe their measures are for the benefit of the country, and oppose them when injurious. What the County requires is good men, of sound common sense, and intelligence, who will use their influence to prevent a lavish expenditure of the public money, and who will look well to the interests of the County. Charlotte expects the electors to do their duty.

#### Nomination Day.

We have seldom seen a greater influx of people in town, than on Saturday last; from early morn waggons were arriving from all parts of the County; the Steamers from St. George and St. Stephen, and the boats from the Islands, were filled with persons, crowding the hotels and boarding houses.

At 11 o'clock, the Sheriff opened his Court in the Court House, for the Nomination of candidates to represent the County of Charlotte in the Legislature. The writ and Election law having been read, the Sheriff took the customary oath, and administered the oath to his Poll Clerk, Mr. James Paul. The nominations were thus made in the order following.

B. R. Stevenson, nominated by J. R. Bradford, T. T. Odell and several others.

James McKay, by J. B. Carlyle and others.

Thomas Cottrell, by W. Young, T. T. Odell and many others.

Hugh McKay, by L. A. Mills and others.

Geo. F. Hill, by F. Murchie, T. T. Odell and others.

Charles McGee, by F. Hylbard and several others.

A. T. Lloyd, by H. Heney and others.

W. S. Thompson, by James McLeod and others.

Ewen Cameron, by J. G. Fraser and others.

J. E. Lynott, by T. T. Odell, H. Ludgate and several others.

Jos. Donald, by L. A. Mills, and others.

D. Main, by A. Edwards and others.

The Sheriff said that the candidates could address the electors either in the Court House or from the platform outside the building; they all went outside, where standing on a table they delivered their addresses.

As intimated in last week's edition, a synopsis of the speeches is given.

Hon. B. R. STEVENSON on rising was received with cheers; he said he would not weary the electors with a long speech; it was hardly necessary to speak of himself, as he was well known to the constituency; he would treat of local matters. A public officer should act as a private individual. The St. Andrews Railway matter had been used as a canvas against him, as he had seen in a local paper just started here; his being a member of the Railway company, enabled him to do more for the interest of the people. He would not support the repeal of the Act relating to the running daily trains to St. Andrews.

The Department of which he was the head, was in better condition, than when in the hands of his predecessor. Four years ago, the question of Free Schools was before the people, in which he had taken no mean part. The policy of the Government was to impose a reasonable stampage, for the support of roads; and for the past four years more money had been contributed to roads than heretofore.

The amount he had charged for travelling expenses was reasonable, as when travelling he took with him Heads of Departments, and other members of the Government, whose expenses he paid; he had not added one cent to his salary from travelling expenses. The finances of the Province were found to be shrinking, but the stampage duty had to a large extent made up the deficiency.

A general outcry had been raised about Emigration expenses. The Act had passed the House in 1874, and it was unfair to make such charges against him now, when he only acted by command of the Government of which he is a member. His policy has been severely criticised, but he believed the sentiments of the people would endorse its acts.

Mr. JAS. MCKAY when elected, only asked a fair trial, and if he had proved worthy of the confidence placed in him, he hoped to be returned. He had voted for such measures as he thought most beneficial to the Province, and should he be elected would pursue the same course. The constituency when he was elected endorsed the sentiments of the Government, and he felt bound to give it a liberal support; he had assisted to pass the Municipal Act, which is approved by some and disapproved by others. He believed the acts of the Government were for the interests of the Province, and he had voted with them; if he had done wrong it was an error of the head and not of the heart. If elected, he would act in accordance with the wishes of the majority of his constituents. He is an honest farmer, all he receives for compensation as a legislator, did not pay his expenses and should he be left at home, he would be a gauger financially, but if his services are required, he would serve cheerfully. [Upon the question being asked—"Will you support the Act for running of daily trains to St. Andrews?" He replied—"I will, and look to the rights of St. Andrews."

Mr. COTTRELL was the next speaker and was greeted with cheers. He said he was pleased to meet the people, and-day before them his political ideals. He had represented them in every matter entrusted to his charge, to the best of his ability. His views were different from those of the Government; he had not voted with them on all questions, but acted according to the best of his judgement, and it was for the electors to say whether he had done right. When he first went to the House he was not posted politically, nor was he yet; but he had watched the Government and had not endorsed all their acts. Four years ago, the question was "Free Schools or not." He supported free schools. Emigration was the next policy which was a mistaken one. The population should be increased gradually and not by jumps. The next was Railways, which proved extravagance—the same persons who voted for them, put their heel on some, when they found the finances would not permit them to complete the scheme. The next was Stampage, which he supported, being in that line, believing that a stampage should be imposed. He thought \$300 a fair compensation for legislators; some wanted \$500. Mr. McKay was more moderate he would be satisfied with \$250. He (Mr. C.) had not been consulted by the Sur. Gen. on questions of a local nature, and when he proposed any measure was opposed by his colleagues—he could not get information from the Government which he requested, it was withheld, he should have had it to give the people. Should he be returned he had no pledges to make, but would do as he had done before. Should the Railway question come up, he would give it his best consideration, notify the people and try to support their interests. He was opposed to the Legislature sending delegates to Ottawa, when the County, and Province have representatives there; this would save expense. I ask your support, and will look to your interests and in so doing, will look after my town. There were many candidates to select from; he would like the electors to choose those they thought best men. He asked their support, and hoped to be elected. During the last three years he had travelled through the County, and found the roads in a rough condition. Should he be elected it would be without any pledge, other than to act according to his judgement.

Mr. G. F. HILL said he was not before the electors for any gain, but for the good of the Province, and for hopes of bringing some influence to bear, and some suggestions to make for that purpose. The Province was running in debt deeply for Railways, a mania has existed for the past four years for new railways, the Province indebtedness has been increasing very fast, and we will be driven into direct taxation to support our roads and schools—a burden the county is not able to bear. We want all the money to run the government and support our roads and schools. He would have opposed the Grand Southern if in the House, and many other railroads which entailed a great expense upon the treasury. We have no money for roads, but will have to borrow, and give a mort-

gage on the Province. Look at the bad roads we have—a result which arose from too much money being spent on railroads. He thought it unfair to take from the people of St. Andrews their vested right of daily trains. If elected he would use his efforts to promote the interests of the County and Province.

Mr. CHAS. MCGEE said four years ago he had spoken on the same platform, to the electors, but retired. He believed Mr. McKay served the constituency to the best of his ability. The Opposition often make charges they cannot sustain, but while an opposition is necessary to look to the interests of the people, and watch the Government, a factious opposition is injurious. The receipts of the Province are sufficient for its requirements. He would look after the interests of St. Andrews in the Railroad.

Mr. A. T. LLOYD claimed to be the Island candidate. He commented on the condition of the Islands, and how they had been neglected. While money had been lavishly expended on the mainland for railroads and other public purposes—the people of the Islands could not get a grant for a public wharf.

Mr. THOMPSON also alluded to the neglect of the Islands, and explained his position. When he offered at last election he claimed the right of the Islands to a representative. He hoped honest men would be selected. He would oppose all lavish expenditure, and would support the St. Andrews Railway.

Dr. CAMERON made quite a classic speech, though brief; and set forth his claims as the Islands candidate; he was not pledged to any party.

Mr. LYNOTT made a very pretty speech, full of pleasant, and carried the audience with him. He said that eight years ago he had offered, and the voters very considerably elected him to stay at home, which he did willingly, always having full discretion an excellent monitor. He declined to offer four years ago, feeling that he would be defeated; but he was now before the people and expected to be elected. He had no political sins to answer for not having been in a position to commit them, and hoped he never would be guilty. He trusted that the constituency would place him in the position of one of their representatives. He thought the Opposition were as much to blame as the Government for their misdeeds. The only pledge he would give was to oppose over expenditure; he would not support any Government which was extravagant. There was more money appropriated for the roads than was expended. The expenses of the Government must be curtailed, as a private individual does when he finds his purse empty. He would support a good sound system of education—the present one is too expensive. He believed in a lien law, and would support the franchise giving every British subject this just right. He wanted no plumpers, and was before the people, independent of all party or sect, and was out an independent and free man.

Mr. DAVAN said the old body is full of fire yet. He dwelt upon the complaint against the Government—the money appropriated for bye roads was not expended upon them, but went into the pockets of private individuals. He advocated a lien law, and other laws for the benefit of the people. He had always looked after the interests of St. Andrews. If defeated, it would be one more of many defeats.

Mr. MAY made a good speech. He said he came in at the heel of the hunt, but was pleased, as "the last shall be first," which he hoped would be the case next Thursday. He had looked impartially to each part of the County, and all vying spoke in favor of the Islands. He believed the Legislative Council was a useless expense to the Province.

#### Fredericton News.

Mr. Fenety has published on his own account, for the satisfaction of the citizens a statement of all matters relating to the purchase of the City Clock and bell with which he was commissioned. The account is full and clear and gives general satisfaction.

The University Ann. Examinations were concluded last week. Mr. Mace of Carleton won the Douglas gold medal for best English Essay. Mr. Buley, of Queens the Martha scholarship and French prize. Mr. Wilkinson, of Fredericton classic scholarship. Mr. Hazen also of Fredericton, the English scholarship, and Mr. Morison, of Albert the Microscope, for proficiency in science. The Enconia will be held on the 20th inst.

The Band of the 71st Batt., now under leadership of Mr. Frank Bryson, will play in the square one night each week during the summer, commencing on Wednesday (tomorrow) June 11.

Thousands in San Francisco would starve if charitable institutions did not give them their bread. Last month one single institution gave shelter to 416 persons, distributed 230,000 rations and wood, coal, shoes, clothes, and medicines to 555 families; yet many were left without the necessities of life. Real estate has fallen fifty per cent. Communism is growing apace. On the spot those woes are attributed to over-speculation and cheap Chinese labor, which cuts the grass from under the feet of European-Americans and lives on it in a luxury undreamed of in flowery land.

The last instalment of the \$50,000,000 required by the United States Government to ensure the resumption of specie payment has been called for, and will be forthwith subscribed. There remains, therefore, no longer a doubt that the provisions of the Resumption Act on this matter will be duly carried out. This should be regarded as cheering news. On the 1st of June the Treasury had in hand \$189,700,000 in gold and silver coin, more than nine-tenths

#### TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN:—At the approaching election for the representation of the County of Charlotte in the House of Assembly, your suffrages, as your representative Government, I have discharged the varied duties of the County, and I have the honor to be your representative.

An important combination of railroad interests West of the Missouri River is reported, by which the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Denver Pacific, Colorado Central, Denver and Rio Grande, St. Joe and Denver City, and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad Companies will be consolidated and pass substantially under Jay Gould's control.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.—Caldwell's terrible crime in murdering his wife, three children and sister-in-law is not attributed to insanity, but Caldwell's improper relations with his sister-in-law, who had become enceinte.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The production of a remedy that may truly be said to alter the prospects of the Consumptive as to give hope of cure in not a few cases, and a much-prolonging life in by far the greater number.—"The only remedy worthy of the name, which, if carefully and faithfully used may arrest and cure the disease, and is pretty sure to retard it and prolong life more than any other known remedy," is a great desideratum. Yet this desideratum is fully met in Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lactic Phosphate of Lime, which is universally acknowledged, wherever introduced, to be the best preparation of Cod Liver Oil extant, and which, if "carefully, faithfully, and perseveringly used, will rarely fail to produce marked beneficial results. Prepared only by J. H. Robinson, St. John, N. B. and for sale by druggists generally. Price \$2.00 per bottle six bottles for \$5.

RETIREMENT OF MR. BLAKE.—Hon. Mr. Blake has been compelled to decline the nomination for South Bruce and West Durham, severely tendered him. The reason for so doing is that his health would not admit of his discharging the duties devolving upon the candidature.

#### MARRIED.

At St. Andrews, May 30th, by the Rev. F. W. Harrison, Mr. Joseph Handy to Miss Charlotte Saunders. On Wednesday morning, 5th inst., at Trinity Church, St. Stephen, by the Rev. L. G. Stevens, Rector, Edward F. Parker, Esq., of Yarmouth, N. S., to Jessie Bremner, dau. of the late Rev. John Riss, of St. Andrews.

#### To the Electors and Residents of the Town of St. Andrews.

Having been informed that a report has been circulated that "I declined pledging myself on the hustings, to oppose the repeal of a certain section of the Act authorizing the running of daily trains to St. Andrews," I did say that I would make no pledges as I thought it not politic to narrow or cramp a Representative's independence, by pledging himself to all schemes advanced for private, local, and public interests, without mature consideration, and these from different sections of the County. And believing as I did, and do, that the whole People of the Shiretown, of this my native County, have every confidence that I would not suffer any infringement, narrowing or abatement of their rights, privileges and just claims—one of which I consider is the running of a daily train to St. Andrews.

Believing my remarks to have been construed to injure my election I feel called upon to make the above statement.

I am your obedient servant.

THOS. COTTRELL.

St. David, June 11, 1878.

#### To the Electors of Charlotte County.

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GEORGE F. HILL.

St. Stephen, N. B. June 6, 1878.

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Before Election day I shall, as far as practicable, visit the various sections of the County and explain my views on public questions more fully.

I am, GENTLEMEN, Yours faithfully,

DAVID MAIN.

St. Stephen, N. B., May 23, 1878.

#### TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF PENNSFIELD.

GENTLEMEN:—At the approaching election for the representation of the County of Pennfield in the House of Assembly, your suffrages, as your representative Government, I have discharged the varied duties of the County, and I have the honor to be your representative.

An important combination of railroad interests West of the Missouri River is reported, by which the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Denver Pacific, Colorado Central, Denver and Rio Grande, St. Joe and Denver City, and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad Companies will be consolidated and pass substantially under Jay Gould's control.

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GENTLEMEN:  
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for the representation of the County, in the  
House of Assembly, I shall be a candidate for  
your suffrages.

As your representative, and a member of the  
Government, I have faithfully endeavored so to  
discharge the varied duties of these positions,  
as to justify the confidence heretofore so gener-  
ally accorded to me; and in asking another ex-  
pression of that confidence, I have to assure you  
of the continuance of my zeal and industry in  
promoting your welfare, as far as within the in-  
fluence of the Legislature.

I have the honor to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
BEN J. R. STEVENSON.  
St. Andrews, May 22, 1878.

## To the Electors of Charlotte County.

GENTLEMEN:  
You are again called upon to exercise your  
elective franchise in electing four men to Re-  
present your interests in the Local Legislature  
of this Province. Having served as one of  
your Representatives for the past four years,  
my acts and views upon public matters are be-  
fore you, and being assured that the course I  
have pursued meets with the approval of a  
large majority of the electors of this County, I  
shall be a Candidate for your suffrages and sol-  
icite your support.

Should I again share your confidence and be  
returned as one of your Representatives, I shall,  
as in the past, use my utmost energies and  
ability in assisting to promote the best interests  
of the County.

As the intermediate Parishes and Farming  
interests of the County, claim a Representative,  
I should, if returned, feel it my duty to  
devote a large share of my mind and time to  
the advancement of this most important mat-  
ter, and keep a sharp watch over the expendi-  
ture of the Public Revenue of the Province, as  
it requires the strictest economy to sustain our  
present financial position and ward off direct  
taxation.

I remain your obedient servant  
THOMAS COTTELL  
Oak Bay, May 21st, 1878.

## To the Electors of Charlotte County.

GENTLEMEN:  
In compliance with the wishes  
of a great number, I shall be a Candidate for a  
seat in the Local Legislature at the forthcom-  
ing Election.

The support I received on a former occasion  
under adverse circumstances, and the encour-  
agement voluntarily offered now, from nearly  
every section of Charlotte, lead me to the con-  
clusion that I may be one of your choice.

Our present financial condition, depending  
upon the limited income, should prompt  
a keen supervision of public expenditure, in  
order to avoid increased taxation.

Fully imbued with the importance of the  
situation—familiar with our wants and resources  
—and deeply interested in the progress and  
welfare of our Province, I trust you will find  
me worthy of your confidence.

Hoping to address you more at length on  
the hustings,  
I am Gentlemen,  
Yours,  
J. E. LYNOTT.  
St. George, Charlotte Co.,  
May 20, 1878.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN.—As the time is fast ap-  
proaching when you will be called upon to  
choose Four Members to represent you in the  
Local Legislature, I respectfully beg to announce  
that I will again be a Candidate for your suf-  
frages.

I am thankful for the honor you conferred on  
me, at the last general election, in selecting me  
as one of your Representatives, and I trust  
that the course pursued by me, in the Legisla-  
ture, during the past four years, has been such  
as you can approve of, and if you deem it ex-  
pedient to further honor me with a renewal of your  
confidence, I shall, in the future as in the past,  
try to legislate wisely and impartially for the  
best interests of the Province in general and this  
County in particular, and at all times endeavor  
to carry out the wishes of the majority of my  
constituents.

I hope to be able to meet most of you before  
election, and shall be pleased to let you know  
my views on all questions of political import-  
ance.

I have the honor to remain,  
Your obedient servant,  
JAMES McKAY.  
Parrfield, May 15, 1878.

## To the Electors of the County of Charlotte.

GENTLEMEN.—On the earnest solicitation  
of a large number of the electors of this  
section of the County, I have consented to be  
a Candidate at the coming election for representa-  
tives to the General Assembly of this Province.  
Should I be favored with a majority of your  
votes, I will endeavor to legislate for the best  
interests of the Province in general, and Char-  
lotte County in particular.

Respectfully,  
C. MOORE.  
St. George, May 22, 1878.

## MANCHESTER HOUSE,

MAY, 1878.

Our Departments are now well assorted for the  
Season's Trade.

NEW WOOLLENS, COTTONS, LINENS, AND

Every description of British & Foreign  
MANUFACTURED  
DRY GOODS.

Special Lines in

DRESS MATERIALS, ALPACCA,

Cashmeres, Cloths, Prints,

CAMBRICKS, COTTONS, HOSIERY, HATS.

MILLINERS STOCK. CAPS

HABERDASHERY AND SMALL WARES.

Wholesale and Retail.

St. Andrews, N. B.  
May 1, 1878. rpd

ODELL & TURNER.

E. S. POLLEYS.

SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE WILLIAM WHITLOCK, ESQ.

Would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Saint Andrews and vicinity, that he purposes  
continuing the business at the

Old Stand, Church Block, Water Street,  
Near the Post Office.

Having made large additions to the varied stock heretofore kept, he trusts by attention to the wants  
of the community, to merit a share of patronage.

IN STOCK.

Fresh supplies of SUGARS, English, Crush-  
ed, Granulated, Scotch Refined, &c.  
A very choice article of MOLASSES.

TEAS.  
Oolong, and English Breakfast.  
COFFEE,  
Pure and Fresh Ground Java,  
Macaroni, Tapioca, Sago, Spices, Starch,

SOAPS, Potash, Soda, Saleratus, Dried  
Fruits, Fine Navy Brand, Crackers, Biscuit,  
TOBACCO, Navy, Black Jack, and Smoking,  
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,  
Drugs, GLASS & PUTTY,  
Painters supplies, WOOD WARE, Tubs,  
Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Builders Shelf and  
and Carriage HARDWARE, Iron, Steel,

Spikes, Nails, Zinc, Lead, Tinware,  
CORDAGE, Lines and Twines, Pitch, TAR, RESIN, Oakum, Best brands AMERICA  
Kerosene OILS. —Just received—an assortment of Chairs, BEDSTEADS, Matts.  
All of which will be sold at the LOWEST Market rates.

my 1 m3

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-  
signed, and endorsed "Tender for Post  
Office, Saint John, N. B." will be received at this  
Office until MONDAY, the 29th day of MAY  
next, at noon, for the erection and completion of  
the above building.

Plans, Specifications, &c., can be seen at this  
Office, and at the Office of Matthew Stead, Esq.,  
Architect, Saint John, N. B., on and after MON-  
DAY, the 26th inst., where forms of Tender, &c.,  
and all necessary information can be obtained.

Contractors are notified that Tenders will not  
be considered unless made strictly in accordance  
with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms  
—except there are attached the actual signature  
and the nature of the occupation and place of re-  
sidence of each member of the same.

For the due fulfillment of the Contract, satis-  
factory security will be required on real estate,  
or by deposit of money, public or municipal se-  
curities, or bank stocks, to an amount of five per  
cent. on the total sum of the Contract.

To the Tender must be attached the actual  
signatures of two responsible and solvent persons,  
residents of the Dominion, willing to become  
sureties for the carrying out of these conditions,  
as well as the due performance of the works en-  
dorsed in the Contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself  
to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

By order,  
P. BRAUN,  
Department of Public Works, Secretary.  
Ottawa, 24th April, 1878.

DIPHTHERIA!

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

## County Court.

The County Court of the County of Charlotte,  
will sit at St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 11th June  
inst., at twelve o'clock, noon.

At which time and place all officers of the law  
and other persons required to be at this Court,  
are publicly notified to give their attendance.  
ALEX. T. PAUL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, June 4, 1878.

FLOUR,

Choice SOUTHERN and MICHIGAN brands.

FISH.

Bright No. 1, COD and POLLOCK.

HAM & BACON,

Home cured. Whole or cut.

SUGAR, Bright Porto Rico and No 1  
Scotch Refined, Granulated and powdered.

TEAS.

Choice English Breakfast and Oolong.

PITCH & TAR.

OILS and PAINTS. SEEDS. LATHS.

WOOD—Dry Birch, Maple, Beech, Spruce.

The above are all selling at

Very low prices for Cash

may 18 BECKERTON & BRUNDAGE.

\$66 a week in your town. \$5 Outfit free.

Remove.

MR. BRADLEY respectfully intimates to the  
public, that he has removed his store, to the pre-  
mises at the head of Park Street, lately occupied  
by Mrs. Fitzgerald; where he will continue to  
keep for sale, a general stock of groceries and  
provisions.

St. Andrews, May 1, 1878—H. pd.

BEST

To the Electors of the County of Charlotte.

GENTLEMEN.—Having been nominated by  
a large majority of the Electors of this por-  
tion of the County as a Candidate to serve in the  
Local Legislature of this Province, I have ac-  
cepted the nomination and now solicit your  
aid—suffrages. I hope to visit the different parts of  
the County before election and explain to you  
my political views.

Respectfully soliciting your support,  
I remain,  
Yours, &c.,  
E. CAMERON.  
Woodwards Cove, Grand Manan.  
May 14th, 1878.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN  
MISERY.

We have recently published a new edition  
of the radical and permanent cure (without  
medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical  
Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.  
resulting from excesses.

\$20 Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents,  
or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author in this admirable Essay  
clearly demonstrates, from thirty years successful  
practice, that alarming consequences may be rad-  
ically cured, without the dangerous use of inter-  
nal medicine, or the application of the knife;  
pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, cer-  
tain and effectual, by means of which every suf-  
ferer, no matter what his condition may be, may  
cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of  
every youth and man in the land.

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.  
At Ann St., New York.

PO. Box, 4386.

FOYLE BREWERY.

Mat Houses & Distillery.

P. & J. O'MULLIN,

Manufacturers of

XX & XXX Ales

BROWN STOUT PORTER.

IMPORTERS OF  
FINE FLAVORED

RUM, BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

HALIFAX, N. S.

VISITING & BUSINESS CARDS

NEATLY PRINTED AT THE  
STANDARD OFFICE.

## NEW GROCERY STORE.

OPENED IN THE SHOP

Formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Bradley.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Family

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS &c.

such as are to be found in these establishments

all of which will be sold at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

COUNTRY PRODUCE BOUGHT AND

SOLD.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES

is our motto.

GIVE US A CALL.

P. McLAUGHLIN.

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,  
Liquors, &c.

A LARGE STABLE and careful hostler  
the premises.

JAMES NEILL,  
Manager.

St. Andrews, Oct. 18, 1875.

North British and Mercantile  
Insurance Company.

OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

FIRE & LIFE

PRESIDENT:  
His Grace the Duke of Roxburghe, K. T.

VICE PRESIDENTS:  
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland K. G.  
His Grace the Duke of Atholl, K. G.  
Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Bart, G. C. B. & K.

CAPITAL - - 10,000,000 (\$Dollars)  
(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)

A Subscriber having been appointed is a  
General Agent for New Brunswick for the above Com-  
pany, is now prepared to effect insurances on  
exchangeable terms.

HENRY JACOB,  
General Agent,  
W. B. MORRIS Agent for St. Andrews and  
vicinity.  
Jan. 24

KNOW  
THYSELF

By reading and practicing  
the inestimable truths con-  
tained in the best medical  
book ever issued, entitled  
SELF-PRESERVATION  
Price only 61. Sent by mail  
on receipt of price. It  
contains a full and complete  
treatise on Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline,  
Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless  
concomitant ills and untold miseries that result  
therefrom, and contains more than 50 original pre-  
scriptions, any one, which is worth the price of  
the book. This book was written by the most ex-  
perient and probably the most skillful practitioner  
in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jew-  
elled medal by the National Medical Association.  
A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest  
Steel Engravings—a marvel  
of art and beauty—  
sent FREE to all. Send  
for it at once. Address  
PEARSON'S MEDICAL  
INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bul-  
lock St., Boston, Mass.

HEAL  
THYSELF

BOOTS & SHOES.

LADIES, MISSES AND GENTLEMEN'S

Boots and Shoes,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

ALSO—A supply of imported Stock, consisting  
Ladies and Misses Boots, Walking shoes  
and Rubbers,

which will be sold at the lowest terms.

J. M. HANSON.  
St. Andrews, 1878.

BLAKE & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

Parlor, Office and Cooking Stoves,

LEAD PIPE, PUMPS, SINKS, &c.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF  
TIN SHEET IRON & COPPER WARE.

Capitals - - - - -



## FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

A Triumph.  
 He Roger up the long slope rushing  
 Through the rustling corn,  
 Cowers of dewdrops from the broad leaves  
 brushing  
 In the early morn,  
 his sturdy little shoulder bearing  
 For a banner gay,  
 sm of it with one long shoving flaring  
 In the wind away!  
 he goes, the summer sunshine flushing  
 O'er him in his race,  
 reater dawn of rosy childhood blushing  
 On his radiant face.  
 he can but set his standard glorious  
 On the hill-top low,  
 the sun climbs the clear sky victorious,  
 All the world aglow!  
 he presses on with childish ardor,  
 Almost at that point!  
 When, Roger! Does the way grow harder?  
 Wherefore do you stop?  
 om below the corn-stalks tall and slender  
 Comes a plaintive cry—  
 "Why do you stop for an instant from the splendor  
 Of the crimson sky,  
 aers, then goes flying toward the hollow,  
 Calling loud and clear  
 "Come, Jenny! Oh, why did you follow?  
 Don't you cry, my dear!"  
 hall Janet sits weeping 'mid the daisies;  
 "Little sister weep,  
 let you follow Roger?" Then he raises  
 Baby on her feet,  
 idles her tiny steps with kindness tender,  
 Cheerfully and gay,  
 his courage and his strength would lend  
 her  
 I they front the blazing East together;  
 But the sun has rolled  
 the sky in the still summer weather,  
 Flooding them with gold.  
 forgotten is the boy's ambition,  
 Low the standard lies,  
 all they stand, and gaze—a sweeter vision  
 Ne'er met mortal eyes.  
 at was splendid, Roger, that was glorious,  
 Thus to help the weak;  
 ter than to plant your flag victorious  
 On earth's highest peak!  
 —Celia Thaxter in St. Nicholas.

Saved by a Quail.  
 "Uncle John Smith," a famous Indian  
 hunter and trapper, was once saved from  
 death by a quail. A correspondent of  
 West and Stream tells the story as  
 "Uncle John" told it one night in camp:  
 "One of the party had shot several  
 quails during the day, which had been  
 killed by being splittened on willow twigs  
 or a bed of hot coals; but much to the  
 surprise of all, Uncle John declined to  
 make of them, though he had often  
 said he could eat anything, from dried  
 buffalo hide to a tender antelope steak.  
 "Boys," said he, "I don't touch quails.  
 I ain't touched one for nigh twenty-five  
 years."  
 "One of the little chaps saved my life  
 once, and I said I would starve before I  
 would eat one, and I have kept that  
 word ever since, though I've seen the  
 bird when I could 'a' killed 'em, when  
 I had to chaw on war the soles of a  
 pair of greasy moccasins.  
 "It was a good many years ago—I  
 was in June of 1847—I was coming in  
 my way up the Powder River country  
 when we'd been trapping, and war on  
 way to Independence with our pelts.  
 "There was with me a man by the  
 name of Thorpe, one named Boyd, two  
 whose names I don't remember, and  
 a colored woman we had for cook.  
 "Everything went on all right till we  
 got on the Arkansas, somewhere near  
 Waco Rock.  
 "The next morning before we broke  
 up, Thorpe and Boyd started out for  
 horses, which war picketed a little  
 way off, and while they war gone I  
 picked up a little off to their right,  
 and the grass war pretty tall on the  
 side, and I got in easy shooting  
 distance, and pulled up my rifle to take  
 a shot.  
 "Just as I war running my eye along  
 the barrel, a quail jumped up from  
 under my feet, and it right on the  
 sight, and, of course, I couldn't  
 aim.  
 "We didn't shoot reckless in those  
 days, and every shot had to count, and  
 man war the laughing stock of his  
 comrades for a month if he missed his  
 shot. So I shook the little critter off,  
 brought up my rifle again, when the  
 light on the same place, and I  
 didn't see anything for a minute.  
 "When I struck at the critter, and  
 it war gone, I saw, right in front  
 here the buffer had stood, and close  
 Thorpe and Boyd, half a dozen Indians  
 up and fire at 'em, killing Thorpe  
 instantly, and wounding Boyd.  
 "He and I, however, got to camp, and  
 the other two men kept the Indians  
 who soon went away. Thorpe was  
 dead, and his body left for the  
 Indians, as we couldn't get it, because  
 they had pulled out as soon as the  
 Indians were gone.  
 "Boyd died, and we buried him  
 there.  
 "You see, if I had fired at the buffer,  
 the Indians would have had me before I  
 had loaded my rifle again, and as  
 I knew I had not fired, they kept at  
 respectable distance.  
 "That quail saved my life by interfer-  
 ing with my shots, and that's the reason  
 why I never eat quail."

## The Famine in China.

Minister Seward sends to the State  
 Department in Washington accounts of  
 the Chinese famine up to the middle of  
 March last. The distress occasioned by  
 the famine last year is spreading over a  
 much wider area, owing to renewed  
 drought. The district now affected  
 comprises parts of or the whole of the  
 provinces of Shansi, Chihli, Shantung,  
 Shensi, Honan, Szechuen and Kansu.  
 Actual famine is pressing upon 15,000,  
 000 of people, while fully 60,000,000 are  
 suffering more or less distress. The  
 Chinese journals teem with accounts of  
 the suffering. One of the most pitiable  
 features of the famine is that there is an  
 abundance of food in the country and it  
 is only the lack of transportation which  
 causes so much misery and loss of life.  
 The crops have been good immediately  
 around the stricken districts, but as food  
 can only be transported on wagons or  
 pack animals, it cannot be taken thither  
 in sufficient quantities to save the lives of  
 the people. The Chinese officials have  
 done all that is possible. The mission-  
 aries are distributing relief as best they  
 may. The Chinese have usually classed  
 opium and missionaries as among the  
 chief evils due to foreign intercourse,  
 but the latter are now winning favor  
 through the practical help they afford.  
 There are numerous refugees from the  
 famine district in Peking and Tientsin.  
 In the latter city a home made of mats  
 for the accommodation of the suffering  
 women and children was recently burned  
 and 150 lives lost. These recurring  
 famines may lead the Chinese to recog-  
 nize the need of encouraging adequate  
 means of internal communication.

## A Jet Mine.

While Professor Gunning stood chat-  
 ting in our sanctum the other day, say-  
 ing the Los Angeles (Cal.) Express, he drew  
 from his pocket a little piece of hard,  
 black substance, which he presented for  
 our inspection, and asked what we would  
 call it. We guessed coal. "No," he  
 said; "that is what the man who dis-  
 covered it thought it was put he was  
 mistaken. He found it in a thin ledge,  
 cropping out in the canyon, and he took  
 this specimen out and sent it to me while  
 I was lecturing up the country. He  
 wanted to know whether it was really  
 coal. It is jet—the very finest kind, used  
 for jewelry—and worth \$100,000 a ton!  
 I have just returned from locating the  
 ledge with the discoverer and he is now  
 working it." Continuing the subject,  
 he expressed the opinion that the min-  
 eral resources of California have hardly  
 found a beginning in development thus  
 far. Prospectors and miners have heretofore  
 confined their attention almost  
 exclusively to gold and silver, neglecting  
 the other valuable minerals, of which  
 there is a vast store in our mountains.  
 The professor made an examination of  
 the oil lands of Ventura County, after  
 lecturing in Santa Barbara, and he ex-  
 presses an unqualified belief in their  
 richness in petroleum.

During April the carriers of the New  
 York post-office delivered 3,494,993 mail  
 letters, 2,039,593 local letters, and 889,  
 236 newspapers.

## A Newspaper Wonder.

The Advocate, a Greenback-Labor paper  
 published in New York, has created a marked  
 sensation among publishers. It was begun in  
 May, 1875, as a local paper at Spring Valley,  
 Rockland county, and on July 1st, 1877, re-  
 moved to New York. The first issue in that  
 city was 438 copies, using twenty-five pounds  
 of white paper, postage fifty cents, while the  
 issue of May 22d instant was 156,000, using  
 nearly nine tons of white paper and paying \$290  
 postage. This has been done by a direct  
 bold method of advertising. The com-  
 pany expect to reach a circulation of 2,000,000  
 in 1880, and propose to expend \$200,000 in ad-  
 vertising to secure that end. It during the  
 month of June, July, August and September  
 puts its advertisement of one column into  
 2,500 papers, including the city dailies. If  
 business men would take courage and show  
 faith in printer's ink much could be done to  
 dissipate hard times by reviving business.

## Sweeping, and How and When It Should be Done.

In sweeping, the dust is to be brushed  
 off the surface, and a light broom is bet-  
 ter than a heavy one. And in the first  
 place, let all the delicate ornaments be  
 put away. Let the bed, if it is a bed-  
 room, be carefully covered, and as  
 far as possible. Then open the windows,  
 and after scattering damp tea leaves  
 over the floor, sweep clean, but lightly,  
 using a small broom for the corners and  
 around the stove. Taking up the dust  
 as it is gathered in little heaps is cer-  
 tainly neater than rolling the whole  
 mass from one side of the room to the  
 other. Let the furniture then be dusted,  
 wiping it with a clean dusting cloth;  
 and many people forget entirely, when  
 this cloth is filled, to give it a shake at  
 the window. We speak of this, for,  
 surprising as it may seem, we have seen  
 people rub oiled furniture covers and  
 stuffed furniture with dusting cloths  
 that were simply filled with dirt.

When a room has been thoroughly  
 swept, dusted, and the little ornaments  
 returned to their places, one feels that  
 it is clean and delightful to contemplate;  
 but if this is the sitting-room, or the  
 dining-room, the next thing a few  
 crumbs or threads are dropped, or sand  
 is brought in, notwithstanding the fact  
 at the door. Then comes the brushing  
 up. The scrub-broom is picked up in  
 a hurry, and flourished over the floor,  
 but there is no time to dust the furni-  
 ture. Now the question is, would it  
 not better to use a scrub-cloth over the  
 small broom and the dust-pan, leaving  
 the actual sweeping till it could be  
 nicely done?

## A Floating Apiary.

C. O. Perrine, of Chicago, has fitted  
 up two barges in New Orleans, each  
 having a capacity of one thousand hives  
 of bees. These were started up the  
 Mississippi with about a thousand col-  
 onies on the two boats. The plan is to  
 start with his bees in the spring and  
 thousands of colonies from southern Louisi-  
 ana when the honey flowers are in full  
 bloom, to remain but a day or two at a  
 landing, and move up each night to an-  
 other landing and a fresh field. Mr.  
 Perrine thinks the bees from one thou-  
 sand to two thousand colonies will take  
 the cream from the country around the  
 landing from one to two miles distant in  
 one or two days. In this manner he ex-  
 pects to move up the Mississippi to St.  
 Paul, a distance of nearly two thousand  
 miles. Returning he will halt about  
 two months somewhere above St. Louis,  
 and will reach Louisiana with his pal-  
 lace and bees in October. It will be his  
 object to take the autumnal flowers at  
 each point in their prime precisely as  
 he takes the spring flowers in his ad-  
 vances up the river. He expects his  
 early swarms on his boats to increase  
 his colonies to two thousand in two  
 months.

To run the steamer and manage the  
 barges and bees from fifteen to twenty  
 hands will be needed. The cost of the  
 whole establishment—barges, bees, steam-  
 er and the complete outfit—will not  
 be much short of \$15,000.  
 Mr. Perrine expects to obtain from his  
 colonies from one hundred to two hun-  
 dred pounds, and to sell his honey at an  
 average of ten cents; the two thousand  
 hives he expects to average fifteen dol-  
 lars to the hive. Willows make an ex-  
 cellent bee range. They are in blossom  
 ten weeks in Louisiana, and but from  
 one to two weeks in the North.

## Sudden Baldness.

The Eldora (La.) Ledger says: The  
 case of Bill Joseph, the well-known  
 grain buyer of Akeley, is a curious one.  
 Until two or three years ago he had a  
 shock of crow-colored hair, bushy black  
 eyebrows, moustache and whiskers. He  
 went to his boyhood home on the sea  
 shore, in Delaware, as handsome a fel-  
 low as you could see. He sported with  
 Neptune and got overheated. One  
 morning he washed his head, and in  
 drying it with a towel rubbed off every  
 speck of hair. Then his eyebrows pulled  
 out, and his moustache followed, and  
 last thing of all the chin whiskers. The  
 look of amazement and horror that  
 greeted Mr. Joseph from the mirror that  
 morning cannot be depicted by mortal  
 tongue. The astonishment of his friends  
 when he reappeared among them was  
 equally great. Like a distressed barque,  
 he scudded about under a bare poll. To  
 this day Mr. Joseph is at a loss to know  
 why he was thus polished off in one  
 short hour.

## A Great Historical Work.

The *Pictorial History of the World* em-  
 bracing full and authentic accounts of every  
 age of ancient and modern times, and  
 including *History of the rise and fall of the  
 Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the  
 nations of modern Europe, the Middle Ages, the  
 Crusades, the Reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New  
 World, etc.*, by James D. McCabe.  
 There has long been a great and universal  
 want of a History of the World suitable for  
 general use. This want is now being supplied  
 by The National Pictorial History of the  
 World, by James D. McCabe, a well-known  
 historical writer. This work will undoubtedly  
 be continually referred to by historians of  
 the future, and it is a most valuable work  
 of reference ever published. It is a most  
 valuable work of reference ever published.  
 The book is a complete treasury of history, and  
 there is not a question that can be asked con-  
 cerning any historical subject, but an answer  
 can be found in this work. The author  
 does not content himself with mere dry state-  
 ment of facts, but sketches the life and man-  
 ners of the various nations of which he treats,  
 in life-like colors, and presents to the reader  
 the causes which led to the prosperity and  
 decay of the great powers of the world. He  
 shows us the various great men—the warriors,  
 statesmen, poets, sages, and orators—of an-  
 cient and modern times, and makes them  
 familiar to the reader. There is not a dry page  
 in the book. It is as fascinating as a romance,  
 and at the same time one of the most valuable  
 works of reference ever published. We are  
 constantly called upon to discuss the great  
 questions of history, and the wars and quar-  
 rels of the nations of the old world require us  
 to be continually refreshing our historical  
 knowledge. So many discoveries have recently  
 been made, so many of the old ideas and tra-  
 ditions have been thrown down to be re-  
 newed, and the history of the world is being  
 rewritten, and he who was well informed twenty  
 years ago will find himself unable to discuss in-  
 telligently upon historical subjects now unless he  
 has kept up with the advance of historical re-  
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 tles and other historical scenes; portraits of  
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THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD.  
 OLEW.  
 The Celebrated  
 "MAGNET"  
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 dition Powers, and means to keep it up, too.  
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 and strictly pure, and that is Sheridan's.

## The Latest Novelty in Mowers and Reapers.

We are all apt to run after the latest novelty,  
 and in these days of progress, it is well to try  
 and keep up with the times; but it should be  
 borne in mind that only a small proportion of  
 so-called novelties, when put to the test prove  
 to have any value, and in the purchase of a  
 mowing or reaping machine the farmer cannot  
 afford to make experiments.  
 Twenty-one years ago, the novelties of two  
 driving wheels, a double-jointed cutting bar,  
 in front of the driver—a wonderfully sim-  
 ple and perfect system of gearing and bracing;  
 a leading wheel, and a lifting lever—were first  
 introduced in the Buckeye Machine. These  
 novelties obviated all the difficulties that had  
 hitherto prevented the universal use of mow-  
 ing machines, and made them a necessary farm  
 implement.

The Buckeye Machine has outlived scores  
 of novelties which have tried to compete with  
 them, and the hundreds of thousands of farm-  
 ers who have tested them bear witness that  
 they are today the simplest, the lightest in  
 the road, the safest, the least costly to keep in  
 repair, the strongest, most durable, and do the  
 best work. There are no mysteries about the  
 Buckeye Machine, but all is simple, solid and  
 mechanically correct. Adlai C. Platt & Co.,  
 of Poughkeepsie, and 165 Greenwich Street,  
 New York, who enjoy so high a reputation as  
 the builders of the Buckeye, have introduced a  
 later novelty in the Advance Single Wheel  
 Reaper, which in all respects is a worthy com-  
 panion to the Buckeye Mower.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers! Don't  
 fail to procure Mrs. W. W. Pierce's Food for  
 all diseases incident to the period of teeth-  
 ing in children. It relieves the child from pain,  
 restores the mother's health, and gives rest to  
 the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

The Secret of Business Success.  
 It is claimed that Mr. Vanderbilt exhibited great  
 nerve and shrewd business sagacity in the pur-  
 chase of stocks and railroads controlled by him.  
 Yet, whenever he made an investment he re-  
 ceived in return an equivalent either in re-  
 turn or as collateral security. Dr. R. V.  
 Pierce has invested many hundred thousand  
 dollars in advertising, depending entirely upon  
 the superior merits of his goods for security.  
 The unparalleled popularity of his family med-  
 icines, and the immense increase in their sale,  
 attest in arguments stronger than words of  
 their purity and efficiency. If the blood be  
 impoverished, the liver sluggish or there be  
 tumors, blotches and pimples, Dr. Pierce's  
 Golden Medical Discovery will effect a speedy  
 and perfect cure. If the bowels be constipated  
 Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills.  
 Debilitated females suffering with those pecu-  
 liar dragging-down sensations and weakness,  
 will find Dr. Pierce's Female Restorative a  
 safe and certain remedy. Prompt relief and  
 permanent cure have so universally followed  
 the use of a doctor now sells it under a  
 positive guarantee.

OAKLAND, Douglas Co., Oregon,  
 Jan. 23, 1877.  
 Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:  
 Dear Sir—Your Medical Discovery  
 has cured my daughter of gonorrhea, after many  
 physicians failed. Inclosed please find  
 \$1.50 for Dr. Pierce's Family Medical  
 Dispensary. With us it takes the  
 place of the family physician.

Yours truly,  
 AARON ALLEN.  
 Mr. VERNON, Ohio, July 10, 1876.  
 Dear Sir—Four bottles of your Favorite  
 Prescription has entirely cured my wife. I  
 employed three different physicians and many  
 remedies, but found no relief. With a thank-  
 ful heart, I am,  
 AUGUST WARRING.

Masson & Hamlin who took the first medal for  
 their cabinet organs at the Exposition in 1867,  
 have also won the highest honors at every  
 since. Their exhibition cases are beautiful and  
 with a fine lot of organs. Several other Amer-  
 ican makers exhibit, but few if any of them will  
 venture to compete. —*Am. Press*, Paris dis.

Put two teaspoonfuls Dooley's Yeast Food  
 in a quart of flour; rub into this two table-  
 spoons of lard, with a little salt, and add  
 enough sweet milk to make a stiff dough.  
 Knead well for five or six minutes, roll thin,  
 cut into biscuits, and bake a delicate brown.

The chief clerk of the government dispens-  
 ary says that no medicine chest is now com-  
 plete without Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.  
 No medicine known to medical science for in-  
 ternal and external use possesses the wonder-  
 ful power of this Anodyne.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr.  
 Foster's celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before  
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 Rheumatism, Bone Throes, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores,  
 and Pains in the Limbs, Back, and Chest, externally.  
 It has never failed. No family will ever be without it  
 after once giving it a trial. Price 40 cents. Dr.  
 FOSTER'S VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Put  
 Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any  
 other, or NO PAY for the cure of Cuts, Bruises,  
 Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park  
 Place, New York.

## The Markets.

NEW-YORK.			
Beef—Butte.	Native.	08 00	09 00
Milk—Cows.	Native.	00 00	00 00
Sheep—Native.	Native.	00 00	00 00
Wool—Native.	Native.	00 00	00 00
Flour—Western—Good to Choice.		1 40	1 50
Flour—Good to Choice.		1 40	1 50
Flour—Best Western.		1 25	1 35
Flour—No. 2 Milwaukee.		1 25	1 35
Flour—No. 3 Milwaukee.		1 25	1 35
Flour—No. 4 Milwaukee.		1 25	1 35
Flour—No. 5 Milwaukee.		1 25	1 35
Flour—No. 6 Milwaukee.		1 25	1 35
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