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NO. 26.

Fortune's Wheel.

A sad-faced woman who had bowed
Her face to Fortune's stern decree,
Passed quietly along the crowd,
And came and sought relief of me;
And as my purchases I made
From out her rather scanty store,
I never by a glance betrayed
That I had seen her face before.
But in my heart a silver bell,
Part of dear memory's tuneful chime,
Rang out a melancholy knell,
The dead march of the olden time;
And as she passed along the stair—
She who was once the pride and toast—
The scent of graves was in the air,
I knew that I had seen a ghost!
Why had misfortune brought such ill
To one who erst appeared to be
Destined to never feel the chill
Or know the pangs of poverty?
With luxury on every hand,
A home of ease, a dream of bliss,
A queen with courtiers to command—
God! what an awful change was this!
The paths of her story few
Could read upon her pallid face,
So changed, alas! to those who knew
Her in her younger, brighter days!
She who was once on height so proud,
In gilded cage with dainties fed,
Was now amid the hurrying crowd
Compelled to earn her daily bread!
In vain the problem we would solve,
Or keep the crown we once possessed;
With Fortune's wheel we must revolve,
And take our chances with the best.
Through disappointment, pain of woe,
Whatever grief the heart may feel,
It is enough for us to know
The hand of God is on the wheel.
—Josephine Pollard.

IN A LEATHER BAG.

"I will not wait another day," said Miss Norfolk-Stanley—a stout, middle-aged lady, with a rubicund countenance, a juvenile straw hat perched on the bridge of her nose, and many onyx beads wound about her throat.
"Baw-wow," responded her little dog Bijou.
Nephew Dick, presumptive heir of the lady, had failed to meet her at Turin, as agreed, and she had been forced to wait twenty-four hours, without result. She was deeply incensed, as became a British spinster with a neat property in Derbyshire and funds in Turkish and Indian loans.
The bag was produced by the maid. "It was a large bag of black leather," Bijou eyed it apprehensively, yet with resignation. The tiny terror, with eyes like shining beads, an inquisitive nose, and black body, with a patch of soft velvet brown on breast and paws, jumped into the outside pocket of this traveling mansion, and submitted to having the strap carefully adjusted over his prison in such a manner as allowed a breathing space. Bijou was smuggled on board trains; the maid was not trusted with the bag in her third-class seat, and it was a point of economy with his mistress not to pay for a dog's ticket in her own first-class carriage. Miss Norfolk-Stanley took the bag herself, thus exciting the interest of keen-eyed birds of prey hovering about in scent of jewel cases and bags carried by the English lady traveler. At frontiers the pet was popped under his mistress's mantle, while the maid took the bag to the custom-house officer for inspection; then the inmate was successfully restored. Bijou remained as silent as a mouse in the pocket for hours, and resisted the most tempting inducements to bark at startling noises. He knew full well that when the enemy had deserted the field his mistress would take him out of the dismal captivity. Bijou stood on end, at the approach of a guard, by instinct.
Miss Norfolk-Stanley and her maid appeared on the platform of the Turin depot at nine o'clock in the morning. Nephew Dick would find the birds down when he saw fit to grace the Piedmontese capital with his presence. Bijou was invisible to the most penetrating eye, curled up in the bag.
"Give me a ladies' carriage, and alone if possible," said Miss Norfolk-Stanley to a smiling official, with a persuasive exchange of francs from palm to palm. The smiling official bowed, and soon the lady was installed in a vacant carriage.
"You shall come out, pet, if we are left alone," she whispered, unfastening the strap over the pocket of the bag as it rested on her knee. Bijou thrust out his little black head, reconnoitered the premises, and discreetly withdrew from sight again.
Two ladies paused at the door of the carriage. The smiling official, in remembrance of Miss Norfolk-Stanley's bribe, resisted their efforts to enter, and led them elsewhere. They were both women of medium height, in long water-proof cloaks, their heads enveloped in blue veils, which concealed their faces. Miss Norfolk-Stanley saw a long yellow hand, with thin fingers peculiarly talon-like, stretched forth to turn the handle of her carriage door. The hand belonged to the first woman, and she experienced a strange sense of relief when it was again withdrawn, and the owner passed on. Why? Because Bijou could creep about at liberty if she retained the carriage alone. She assured herself this was the sole reason for dreading the yellow hand and the shiver which crept over her at sight of it.

This danger surmounted, there remained one more to be overcome before Bijou and his mistress could breathe freely. The surly guard jumped on the step, demanding tickets. The surly guard gave and received no quarter. His expression of countenance was saturnine, his gray mustache curled upward in a truly savage manner, and his cap was pressed down over a deeply wrinkled forehead. He was always in a hurry, and his life was rendered burdensome by the questions of nervous travelers. He eyed Miss Norfolk-Stanley sharply—sole occupant of the ladies' carriage, sitting with a leather bag carefully held upright on her knee.
"You have no dog?" demanded the surly guard, peering about on the floor suspiciously.
"Certainly not," said Miss Norfolk-Stanley, blushing at the fib which she uttered in alarm for her pet.
Then the surly guard banged the door, departed, and the train actually started at last. Bijou skipped out of his prison, executed a wild but harmless dance over the seats, stood on his hind legs with great apparent enjoyment, ate a biscuit, and was refreshed with water from the cup of his own tiny traveling flask.
The train wended its way toward the Alps; one by one snow peaks detached themselves from the mountain rampart dividing France and Italy, and stood out boldly against the blue sky; the atmosphere grew keen. Down in the valleys weather-beaten little hamlets were huddled together in a cluster of steep roofs; the river foamed in silver ripples; the peasants worked in the fields. Within the railway carriage Miss Norfolk-Stanley indulged in her own meditations, and Bijou capered about at pleasure. The lady made her plans, with slightly compressed lips. She would go to Paris, and thence direct to London. Nephew Dick might well look to himself!
The train paused. Hi, Bijou! Miss Norfolk-Stanley had scarcely time to rescue her pet to the bag pocket when the opposite door flew open, and the surly guard thrust in his head. Her heart failed her. If the surly guard had seen Bijou, he had the right to carry the dog off in triumph to the baggage van, and impose on herself the ignominy of a fine. Instead, he explained that two ladies must be admitted, as the cigar smoke of their carriage made them ill. Again that long, yellow hand groped upward for the door handle, and the two women in cloaks invaded Miss Norfolk-Stanley's territory. She resigned herself, with a sigh, to the inevitable. After all, these ladies were only a trifle peculiar and foreign-looking, more harmless fellow-creatures, and Bijou had already enjoyed two hours of freedom. Miss Norfolk-Stanley's first impulse was to throw herself on their mercy to the extent of releasing her dog. In travel she had never yet encountered another woman who did not assist in smuggling Bijou with her. The delight in contraband warfare of any kind peculiar to the sex. A second glance, at those muffled figures deterred her. The strangers, with a murmured apology in French for the intrusion, sank into their places at the other extremity of the carriage, and remained as silent as statues. They carried no bags or parcels of any kind. The yellow hand produced a smelling-bottle of cut steel, and a pungent odor diffused itself gradually.

Now the tunnels were gained which form the threshold of Mont Cenis on the Italian side, and which are immeasurably more black and oppressive.
A rush of steam, a shriek of the locomotive, and the train was engulfed in the first of the three long tunnels. The gas burned in a tiny star in the roof of the carriage. Horrible darkness and dense smoke, like an opaque wall against the window-sash. Bijou's mistress unfastened her collar, and sought her fan. At the other end of the carriage the yellow hand was deftly opening the owner's cloak, while a pair of glittering eyes were turned on the unconscious Miss Norfolk-Stanley from the folds of the veil. The smelling-bottle of cut steel had vanished.
A rush of steam, a shriek of the locomotive, and the train plunged into the second tunnel. Behold the companion of the traveler with yellow hands quietly unfastening her cloak, and producing her smelling-bottle, this one a slender vial of colorless glass, which she retained between her fingers instead of using.
A rush of steam, a shriek of the locomotive, and the train passed into the third tunnel. Silence reigned in the ladies' carriage. After this there was a pause, and Miss Norfolk-Stanley opened her window to inhale the pure mountain air, while each link of the train was tested before the trial of the great tunnel. Then Mont Cenis opened that great mouth, and received the human freight, the feeble atoms of an hour, into its rocky heart. Thirty minutes! Miss Norfolk-Stanley opened her watch. Much may happen in thirty minutes. She had turned to the window, which had been again closed, when her head was seized, a nervous hand was pressed over her mouth, she was forced to inhale chloroform, and a heavy cloak enveloped her, effectually stifling the faint cry, scarcely more than a sigh, which escaped her. The victim speedily lost consciousness, and the leather bag rolled from her lap to the floor.
Bijou fell on his head. Astonished at such treatment, he crept out of his pocket—

of which the strap had not been refastened when the surly guard brought the other occupants of the carriage so unexpectedly—and hid beneath the folds of his mistress' dress. Mark the wisdom of this little dog, and explain it by any law, short of reason, actual presence of mind, if you can. He was afraid, and concealed himself, trembling in every limb. He knew something dreadful had happened.
The two women, divested of their cloaks, stood over Miss Norfolk-Stanley. Much can be done in thirty minutes of outer darkness, lost in the heart of Mont Cenis.
"Don't kill her. Discovery would be awkward," whispered the elder, a keen, yellow face appearing out of the veil which had previously concealed it.
Her accomplice removed the bottle from the nostrils of Miss Norfolk-Stanley, and lifted the cloak from her face. The latter did not move. Then the yellow claws took the watch and chain, rings, probed every pocket, nimbly sifted the contents of the leather bag, Bijou's house, in hopes of its containing a jewel box.
"Now open the other window. The carriage must not smell of chloroform when we reach Modane. I will give her another dose before throwing away the bottle."
"It was such a rare chance! Only if we should be detected at the frontier!" murmured the younger woman.
"Attend, ma chère; I have planned all," retorted the elder, with an evil smile. "She will recover, be stupid when we arrive at the French custom-house, and wait for her maid. Roll together the cloaks and veils in this canvas cover; our dresses and hats have not been seen on the train. When we descend, I join Adolphe, and lean on his arm; you go with the boys, and speak German. We no longer know each other. You take the Geneva route, and I journey to Macon. There is plenty of time. Here, put back her purse, containing a little silver."
Delight at last! Bijou thrust out his nose from the edge of his mistress' robe. The light reassured him. Such a volley of sharp, piercing barks became audible in the ladies' carriage as could only emanate from the throat of an irate terrier. The two women were confused. At first they supposed the dog was barking in an adjacent carriage. How could a living creature of any sort be concealed in their own, when every article of Miss Norfolk-Stanley's had been searched? Bijou barked with frantic zeal, and sprang toward the open window, redoubling his clamor. Then the older woman saw him, darted forward, and seized him. The terrible yellow hand closed about Bijou's neck; she lifted and prepared to fling him out of the window. Bijou's silky little body lashed on the ledge of the sash, in response to that shrill volley of barks. What! a dog in the ladies' carriage, after all! Ah! one must see about it! The surly guard caught Bijou in his hands; heads appeared at neighboring windows. The poor little beast whimpered, licked the guard's face in a propitiatory manner, and looked at him with the most agonized canine intelligence.
A dog in the ladies' carriage! Moreover, flung out the window by a vengeful hand! One glance from his point of vantage on the step revealed the truth to the surly guard. Miss Norfolk-Stanley reposed in her corner in rigid insensibility, the cloak still about her; bags and cases were scattered on the floor; a faint scent of chloroform lingered. A very well-arranged plan, hinging on the train's not pausing again until Modane was reached, when all trace of disorder would have been removed, but for frustration by a vigilant little dog, so tiny as to be stored away in the pocket of a leather bag.
A group of those highly-ornamental gendarmes in cocked hats and brilliant uniforms who pose so gracefully at French and Italian railway stations were given employment in arresting the thieves. Miss Norfolk-Stanley came to a condition of confused consciousness, and was removed to a hotel under guidance of her frightened maid. The surly guard actually kept Bijou in his arms, and caressed the little dog instead of demanding his ticket.
Next evening Nephew Dick appeared at Modane in response to the maid's telegram sent back to Turin. He had been delayed by reason of a robbery, in which he had lost both watch and pocketbook, on a night journey between Rome and Florence. He was disposed to suspect two gentlemen who had stayed in the same hotel at Rome.
In the years 1877 and 1878 a band of thieves waged war on the continent, their connection extending from Stockholm to Naples. They appeared as ladies and gentlemen at leading hotels, and pursued everywhere the higher branches of the profession. Doubtless Miss Norfolk-Stanley and Nephew Dick were both their victims. The latter was speedily reinstated in his aunt's favor by his ability displayed during the trial and conviction of the miserable woman.
Bijou has gone into honorable retirement in the country. His prejudices are respected. If he sees a railway and a moving train, he howls and runs away, in remembrance of the awful day when a cruel yellow hand seized and hurled him from the window as the ladies' carriage emerged from the Mont Cenis tunnel.—Harper's Weekly.

Nothing but Water.

A statesman, in seeking an illustration of the difference between price and value, very happily hit upon water, which costs nothing and yet is of inestimable worth. Water, next to air, is the most indispensable of all the productions of nature. Unlike most good things providentially supplied for our use, it is hardly capable of abuse. It would be difficult to find any well-authenticated case of fatal injury, short of drowning, from a too abundant employment of this essential of life. The more common danger to be feared is from too little—not too much—water. It can hardly, especially during the summer solstice, be too freely taken inside and out.
Simple a thing, however, as it may be to quench the thirst from the running stream or the mountain spring, there are but few people who know how to drink. Most people, in the eagerness of thirst, swallow with such avidity the welcome draught that they deluge their stomachs without proportionately refreshing themselves. The sipping of a single goblet of water will do more to alleviate thirst than the sudden gulping down of a gallon. It is more frequently the dryness of the mouth during hot weather than the want of the system which calls for the supply of fluid. When larger quantities, moreover, are poured into the stomach than are required, that organ becomes oppressed mechanically by the distention, and the digestion is consequently weakened.
Water reduced to the lowest possible temperature by the coldest ice can be taken with perfect safety, at all times and under all circumstances, when imbibed gradually by slow mouthfuls; but when swallowed in full, quick draughts and in large quantities it may produce a dangerous shock to the system. In the first instance the fluid, however cold, is at once raised to the heat of the mouth and absorbed, while in the second it enters the stomach and reduces the temperature of that organ so suddenly as to interfere with its healthy action.
One powerful means by which nature adapts the human system to the transition from the extreme cold of winter to the extreme heat of summer is by an increased perspiration. The surface of the body is kept cool by the free exudation of fluid which is constantly undergoing evaporation, and chemists tell us evaporation is so powerful a cause of cold that ice can be formed by its means. Belzoni's famous experiment of making water a solid, which so startled the Turkish Sultan, was no more than the application of this principle. In order, therefore, that the summer perspiration may be kept up, it is necessary that the pores of the skin, which are the organs through which this function is performed, should be kept free. To do this it is necessary that the whole surface of the body should be often and thoroughly cleansed, for the incessant perspiration in summer tends so to clog the ducts that, without frequent ablution, their action is suspended. A daily bath, during summer at any rate, is indispensable.
—Health and Home.

The Rothschilds.

The recent death of Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, head of the London banking firm of the house of Rothschild, calls attention once more to the most celebrated family of financiers in the world. The history of the Rothschild family is well known and has been often repeated. When General Custine, at the head of a French Republican army, took Frankfurt, the Senate, in order to save the town from pillage, agreed to pay a heavy ransom within a very limited period. But the money could not be raised, the capitalists of Frankfurt not being willing to assist the Senate. Meyer A. de Rothschild, however, offered to obtain a loan from the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, afterward known as the Elector William I. The offer was accepted and the loan was obtained. The house of Rothschild thus established a position which was steadily improved in after years. In 1806, when Napoleon decreed the forfeiture of Brunswick and Hesse-Cassel, William prepared for flight. He deposited with Meyer A. de Rothschild \$5,000,000 for safe keeping. For eight years Meyer held this sum without interest; subsequently he paid two per cent. to the heirs of the elector, and in 1823 the whole sum. The judicious use of this capital was the foundation of all the wealth of the Rothschilds. The five sons of Meyer were Anselm, Solomon, Nathan, Charles and James, who became respectively heads of the houses at Frankfurt, Vienna, London, Naples and Paris. They were all made barons by the Emperor Francis, of Austria. They became controllers of the finances of Europe, and, to a certain extent, the arbiters of peace and war. Houses are still maintained at Frankfurt, Vienna, London and Paris, the two last named being the most important. Special agents of the firm are established in various parts of the world.
A young lady in New York died recently from the effects of swallowing a pin about a year ago.

TIMELY TOPICS.

About 5,000,000 tons of slag are produced annually in the Detroit and Cleveland districts alone, and hitherto nothing has been done with this immense waste. Slag is produced at all iron works, and being lighter than iron it floats on the surface of the melted metal, is drawn off, and, when cooled, looks something like colored lumps of glass. It is now proposed to utilize this refuse material. This is already done in England. Two companies are engaged in making bricks, concrete paving material and other articles from slag. Over 3,000,000 bricks a year are sent to London alone. In Northamptonshire glass works are in operation, where the slag is transferred into a coarse glass for bottles or other articles. It is now proposed to begin similar works in this country.
The formal opening of a railroad in Tunis brought together thousands of Arabs to witness the ceremonies. Every class of natives seemed to be represented. There were the Hamals from the hill country, the Bedouins from the borders of the great desert, the superbly-mounted and gorgeously-caparisoned horsemen from the plains and the grave, dignified and gentlemanly merchant and official. It was worth a journey to Africa to look upon that wonderful collection of Orientals brought together to witness such an event and under such circumstances. Some of the displays of horsemanship by the mounted Arabs was wonderful. At one of the stations a company of horsemen started from the station with the train and kept abreast of it for at least—as we estimated—four or five miles, the train moving at the rate of twenty-five to thirty miles an hour; and this on an uneven, broken and in places bushy plain. Not a horse faltered or fell and the men sat grandly erect in their saddles.
The freedom of discussion permitted by the imperial government of Brazil was strikingly illustrated recently by a speech of Dr. Freitas Coutinho, member of the Brazilian Parliament from the Province of Rio Janeiro, who made a strong argument before the Chamber of Deputies in favor of a Republican form of government. His remarks were warmly applauded and at the conclusion he was congratulated by the members of the ministry. The idea of the progressive party in Brazil is to change the government to a republic as soon as the emperor dies. Some are in favor of not waiting so long. It is highly significant of the affectionate esteem in which the Emperor Dom Pedro is held by all parties that these extremists propose nothing more than that he shall lay aside his crown and take the position of first President of the Brazilian Republic. "If he will do this," says one of the Republican newspapers, "he will become not only the first citizen of America, but the first citizen of the world. His name will be the symbol of liberty, and will be placed beside those of the greatest benefactors of humanity. He will be glorified by his country and admired by all free peoples."

Life—Death.

We are but slaves, and thou, despotic Life,
Our master; manacled and closely bound
By thee to keep the dull, insensate round
Of years—with rocks and shoals and sorrows
rile—
We toil and wait the ending of the strife;
Ay, work and watch with halt-labored breath
And souls agog, the slow approach of Death
To cut our letters with his subtle knife.
And yet we dread to join the spirit band,
And start and tremble at Death's secret
way:
We long not for the free, the sunny land,
Nor wish to leave cold Life's tyrannic sway;
Why should we fear the liberator's hand,
When Life is but as night, while Death is
day?
—S. Conant Foster.

Needs looking into—A telescope.
Amateur gun clubs need a wide range.
The fattest hog has the most winning
weigh.
The army at the polls—The world's
barbers.
Every young doctor must get on, if he
only has patients.
Is not a detective in the United States
Coinage Bureau a mint's spy?
A man who owns a good oil well is
said to live on the fat of the land.
On Sundays in Denver, Col., 10,000
people may be seen on horseback.
Brooklyn expects to have an elevated
railroad in running order by December.
The man who bears a torch for a pro-
cession cannot complain, because his
burden is light.
The New Haven Register comments on
the Northwest passage—"Too much ice
to the amount of water."
The Soudan railway, one of Egypt's
magnificent enterprises, has been aban-
doned as unremunerative.
There is always more or less quarrel-
ing at boat races. Even the wind has
been known to come to blows.
A stableman employed by a New
Orleans street railroad company sold
hair from the horses until the thinness
of their tails betrayed the theft.
A skipping-rope was placed among
the flowers on Kittie Boylan's coffin, in
Clyde, Ohio. She had died from jump-
ing it 120 times without stopping.
When you see a woman going toward
the river with a good sized pole in her
hand and a wrinkle across her nose,
you needn't think she's going fishing.
Not much, she's got a boy down that
way who promised her with tears in
his eyes that he wouldn't go in swim-
ming.—Steubenville Herald.

James Russell Lowell, United States
Minister to Spain, reports a bull-fight in
Madrid. He says: "I attended officially,
as a matter of duty, and escaped early.
It was my first bull-fight, and it will be
my last. To me it was a shocking and
brutalizing spectacle, in which all my
sympathies were on the side of the bull."

A LAMENT.
A withered leaf,
A revery—
And so relief
In memory.
A sigh,
A tear,
To search and smart,
To dry
And sear
A broken heart.
Hope's promises,
Honor wrecked—
Ah, bitter, bitter
Retrospect.

—W. J. Lampton, in New York News.

A Debtor's Device.
A gentleman of San Francisco, says
the Argonaut, has devoted a great part
of the time he has spent on the Pacific
coast in contracting bills, which he does
not find conveniently paid when due.
Having lived in California since 1850,
and being what is called "a generous
liver," he has numerous creditors, and
the sum of his debts is respectably large.
Some years ago he determined to at-
tempt the gradual payment of all his
liabilities. Endowed with a fine sense
of justice it puzzled him to decide upon
a plan of liquidation that would be fair
and equitable to all his creditors. After
a long consideration he hit upon
method which he found entirely satis-
fying. He explained his plans the other
day to one of his recently acquired cred-
itors. A bill was presented him with a
request of immediate payment. He took
the account, and carefully checking ac-
cording to the items, and footing up the
columns of figures, found all correct.
Then he quietly and neatly told to the
bill and laid it away in a pigeon
hole marked "W." Turning to his
waiting creditor, he explained as follows:
"Mr. Williams, it will be in the regul-
ar order, but you may depend upon my at-
tention. Some years ago I adopted an
alphabetical system of paying off my
debts, and I have now got as far as
C. Don't trouble yourself to call again.
As soon as I get to W I will call
on you with the amount." Struck with
the debtor's systematic and equitable
method of doing business, the creditor
hopelessly withdrew.

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Advertisers and Subscribers will please pay without delay amounts due the STANDARD Office, to our collector. Many of them have been standing for one year and upwards, and we require the money to pay for material which is a cash article, and must be paid for promptly. We have done our part, let our patrons do theirs.

New Rotary Power Job Press.

We have added to the Standard Office an "Alden New rotary power Job Press," and having tested its merits, pronounce it a No. 1 machine, capable of throwing off upwards of a thousand sheets an hour. With an addition of fancy type, we are prepared to execute with neatness and despatch, orders for blanks, bill heads, envelopes, cards and other printing, and solicit a share of public patronage.

Correspondence.

Secular Uses of Churches.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—The frequent use of churches for lectures and musical concerts, not confined to sacred subjects, with the usual accompaniments of clapping of hands, calls for repetition &c., is a growing evil, which should be discontinued. As Protestants, we do not attach any special sacredness to church edifices beyond the sacred uses to which they are devoted. The views of the Right Rev. Dr. Lightfoot, now Bishop of Durham, in his well-known essay on the "Christian Ministry," truly says, the Church of Christ, unlike the old Jewish Church, has "no special sanctuaries;" "every place is holy." "The appointment of definite places of meeting in the earliest days, the erection of special buildings for worship at a later date, were found indispensable for the working of the Church. But the Apostles never lost sight of the higher idea in their teaching. They proclaimed loudly that God dwelleth not in temples made with hands." The general principle of primitive Christianity, which is also that of Protestant Christianity, could not be better laid down, nor by a more accurate and candid authority.

But, setting out from this principle, there may be very different ways of applying it. It does not follow because Protestant Christianity does not recognize any sacredness in the mere building devoted to the worship of God, that such a building is to be indiscriminately used for any public purpose. The question is not one so much of principle, as of true Christian manners and obedience to those instincts of reverence and devout feeling which lie at the root of all real worship. Although the Church edifice has no sanctity in itself, it is set apart from a common use to a sacred use. It may have received no special consecration, like the edifices of the sister Church; but it has been solemnly opened and set apart for the solemn purposes for which it was erected. It must be mainly, if not altogether, used for these purposes. It becomes connected from Sabbath to Sabbath with the higher devotional feelings of those who meet in it for Christian worship. It acquires in this manner sacred associations which no reverent mind will treat lightly, and which can never be violated without offence.

It is plain, we think, that the only key to the proper use of churches is to be found in such thoughts. Any use of a church which is quite apart from religion or the things which connect it with religion, is clearly at variance with right Christian feeling and manners.

Entertain the opinion that all true Christian people will coincide with these views, and also disapprove of the practice borrowed from our neighbors across the Line, of clergymen reading notice of secular meetings from the Pulpit.

June 24.

DICHELVS.

INTERPRETING THE TARIFF.—A meeting was held of the Dominion Appraisers for the purpose of placing one interpretation upon the tariff. The result of their deliberations will be made the basis of an Order in Council under the 5th section of the Customs Act, which gives the Governor-in-Council power to interpret the tariff in doubtful cases. When the order is passed the whole will be sent in circular form to the collectors at the different parts of the Dominion.—Star.

THE HANLAN-ELLIOTT RACE.—The result of the race was enthusiastically received all over the Dominion. Congratulatory telegrams were sent from the Mayor of Toronto, the Hanlan Club, the Ottawa Rowing Club and others. Flags were hoisted in many cities at Owen Sound a grand torch-light procession, headed by a band, paraded the principal streets. An effort is to be made to have Hanlan row at Ottawa against time during the Dominion Exhibition week. The Ottawa Free Press thinks the champion should be knighted.

AROUND THE WORLD VOYAGE.—Cape Is. land, via Barrington, June 17.—The Danish Captain Goldsmith and wife, bound round the world in a boat, arrived here yesterday, five days from Boston, and report delayed by head winds. They are well and cheerful, intend calling at Halifax.

The St. Andrews Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JUNE 25, 1879.

Ministerial visit to London.

The subject of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the whys and wherefores of the visit to England of the Premier and the Ministers of Finance and Railways, is about to come up in the Imperial Parliament, Mr. Bright having given notice that he intends to ask the Colonial Secretary a question regarding the visit of certain members of the Canadian Government, who are reported to be coming to England for the purpose of asking the Imperial Government for a loan or guarantee for the purpose of constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway. It will not have been forgotten that on the occasion of the passage of Dr. Tupper's Pacific Railway resolutions the views of the Government and its supporters on this question of Imperial aid were cogently shown, it being demonstrated that in a measure the construction of the Railway would be an Imperial advantage, as giving over British territory what may be termed a short and direct highway to the East. It is to be expected that the Colonial Minister will be able to give Mr. Bright all the information which he requires, the presence of Mr. Langevin in England being on this account at the present time advantageous. If any definition of policy is given, it is to be hoped that it will be favorable to the Canadian claim.

Not to be outdone by the British, the Americans have so actively exerted themselves that at length the companion obelisk to that of Cleopatra, which, after so many vicissitudes, was removed from Alexandria to London, has been secured for erection in New York, and will thus form another link in the connection with the old world and the new, and with those times that existed long before a new Western land was dreamed of.

Unlike many English landlords, Earl Beaconsfield has declined to make any reduction in his rents in view of the presence of hard times, and consequently his tenants are dissatisfied. Lord Derby, on the other hand, appears to regard the subject differently, and to recognize the identity of interest between landlords and tenants. This is evidenced by his speech to the Lancashire-Farmer's Club, in which he described the prospect as gloomy, advocated retrenchment and economy, and recommended the doing of everything to maintain a reciprocity of interests with the colonies.

It is proposed, and the suggestion is by no means a bad one, to raise a popular subscription for the purpose of presenting to Canada's champion oarsman some token of the appreciation in which he is held by his fellow-countrymen. It is recommended that this testimonial be raised by a five cent subscription, to which every man, woman and child be asked to contribute. Those who ought to know say that Hanlan has been the best immigration agent the Dominion has ever had, having more effectively directed attention towards us than could have been done by all the pamphlets and lectures that it was possible to prepare. He has shown to every one that our people are not savages, that they are as much civilized as other people, have the same sports and enjoyments, and that their conditions, climatic and otherwise, are just as favorable as could any where be hoped for.

The death of Rev. John Shaw, of Brudenel, P. E. I., at the age of 83 years is announced. He held a service three weeks before he died, and the day he passed away he took his dinner as usual.

VENOR RIGHT FOR ONCE.—It would appear that Venor's prediction of wet and cold weather in the early summer, is to be realized to an extent that should satisfy most any person.

AN OLD VESSEL.—There is at present a vessel, the "Derwent," at Point du Chene, loading deals, which was built in England in 1782, being now 97 years old.

As Mr. Angus McDonald was moving a counter in the Railway hotel, Truro, N. S., he found a mouse's nest made of a \$25 bill, a \$2 bill and a 25-cent bill.

Topics of the Week.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Evidences of improvements are being developed as the fine season approaches; repairs are in progress, houses and fences painted, approaches graded, and the streets under the supervision of Commissioner Hipwell have been repaired and gravelled, and all being accomplished notwithstanding the extreme stringency of the times—we were about to write "the money market," but that is at present among the things that were still people obtain enough to eat, and bear the bad times philosophically.

VISITORS.—Within a few days several visitors have arrived here. Among them may mention two popular young married ladies, on a visit to their parental homes. Mrs. Sills, wife of Rev. Mr. Sills and Mrs. Lee Street. We are pleased to notice that both ladies appear to enjoy good health which will be further promoted by breathing the pure and bracing air of their native homes.

We are sorry to learn that young Miss Moreton has a slight attack of scarlet rash, but that she is progressing favorably under the skilful treatment of Dr. Harry Gove. Mrs. DeWinton with whom she is visiting, has been unremitting in her attention to the young invalid, whom we are happy to learn is convalescent.

The Hon. Mrs. Moreton, of the household of Princess Louise, arrived here last evening, to see her daughter, whom we are informed is better this morning.

The question with reference to the Bishop of Fredericton assuming the title of "Metropolitan" was debated in Synod at Montreal last week, as the title was contested rightly belongs to the Bishop of Montreal according to letters patent. Several motions and amendments were put and lost, and the original motion carried by a joint vote of the House, lay and clerical, with a majority of 42.

Sir Samuel L. Tilley left on Friday last for England.

The fine weather for the past six days has brought forward the crops, and the heat is beginning at last to be felt. The grass is very forward.

Morrison's Hotel has recently undergone improvements.

On the 1st July the International Steamship Company will put a third steamer on the route.

Snow fell in some parishes of this County last week, but soon disappeared.

D. Banks McKenzie is at Eastport having returned from a Temperance tour in California.

The Grand Southern Railway, it is reported, will be pushed on to completion, arrangements having been effected with the Provincial Government and United States Capitalists.

Yesterday being "St. John's Day" was duly observed by the Masonic bodies in various parts of the Province.

On Saturday evening the Immigrant Sheds at the Tanneries were a scene of bustle and excitement on the arrival of the train from Lewis with the immigrants ex SS "Sardinian." Of the total 512, 135 Norwegians are bound for the Western States. There were also 55 Miss Rye's proteges 30 of them children, the remainder likely looking young women who go to the Home at Niagara. The men were, as a rule, sturdy and intelligent looking, and all were confident of the future. They are principally agriculturists. One man named Harris from South Wales has a family of twelve children, four daughters and eight sons. He intends farming in Palestine, the Allan settlement, on the Saskatchewan. Having had two years' experience as a farm bailiff, and possessing a good knowledge of market gardening, his success he considers to be but a question of time. He at one time ran a printing office, of which his eldest son was foreman. The party who came from Point Lewis, under charge of Mr. John Sumner, Dominion Immigration Agent, reached the station at 8:15 p.m., and halted alongside the immigration shed, where an inviting and plentiful supper had been laid out by the caterer, Mr. Carslake, of the Mansion House. Everything was scrupulously clean, and the bouquets of flowers with which the tables were adorned—the crockeryware being new and of Canadian manufacture—made an inviting change to what must have been the experience of the new-comers when "out on the ocean wave." Previous to commencing their meal, Miss Rye's children sang grace before meat. The children wore little red hoods, and were otherwise most comfortably clad. After supper they sang several hymns and songs, when Mr. M. H. Gault, M. P., addressed a few words of welcome and advice congratulating Miss Rye upon the success of her efforts, and felicitating the new arrivals upon their advent. The train left at about ten o'clock, Mr. Sumner transferring his charge to the guardianship of Mr. Perce, by whom they will be escorted to Toronto.—Star.

Fredericton Rems.

A daring burglary was committed on the shop of S. F. Shute in Sharkey's new block watchmaker and jeweller on Thursday night last, and goods to the value of several hundred dollars carried off, consisting principally of watches left for repairs, gold chains and other like ornaments. The burglars effected an entrance by means of an inch auger, with which they bored a line of holes around the lock taking it out entire. The neatness of the job suggested that it had been done by some one familiar with the door fitting and suspicion fastened on two men who had been employed on the building. They were at once arrested and will be tried this week.

The ladies of the Methodist Church, held a very successful Bazaar and Fancy Sale in the Exhibition Palace last week, on Thursday and Friday. The attendance was large especially on the former day and the proceeds must have netted a handsome amount.

Government House is being thoroughly renovated and put in proper order for the anticipated visit of the Gov. Genl. and Princess. They are expected here about the middle of July, and while it is not likely, for several reasons, that there will be the display they have met with in upper Canadian cities, they will doubtless receive an enthusiastic reception. Our military men are on the qui vive.

The final examinations at the University come off during the first of the week, and the Encenia will be held on Thursday at 3 o'clock p.m. Besides the graduating class who will receive the degree of B.A., there are several former graduates who will have the degree of M.A., conferred upon them.

Four companies of the 71st Batt. have been selected to perform the annual drill, and will form a Battalion Camp, on the Odell property, adjoining the Hanwell road above the city. They will remain in camp about a week commencing on the 2nd July. Many of the volunteers regret that the site selected was not the old one at St. Andrews, for whose pure air and invigorating sea breezes they express a great liking, but being only a Battalion camp it is confined to headquarters.

The "Fredericton Cricket Club" has received and accepted a challenge from the Halifax "In cognita" to play a match in St. John on Dominion day.

June 24.

Diabolical Attempt to Murder.

As Mr. Israel Atkinson was returning home last evening from Mr. C. W. Richardson's store, going by the road to the Baptist Chapel, and had gone about half way to the street leading to the Cemetery, a gun was fired and Atkinson shot. Atkinson exclaimed: "My God you have shot me!" He did not fall, and turning he saw a man running off. Atkinson was so seriously wounded that he fell, and with difficulty dragged himself to Dr. Fleming's office, who took him home and on examination Dr. Fleming found that he had been shot with Double B shot, and had been very seriously if not fatally wounded. Shot had penetrated his lungs and kidneys. He spits blood, speaks with difficulty, and is now lying in a very critical state.—Chignecto Post.

A WELCOME RETURN.—Some years ago a Nova Scotian became involved in debts that he could not pay. He emigrated, without the permission of his creditors, and made his way to the so-called "land of the free." He went West—very far West. Fortune favored him. He struck not "oil," but silver. He made money steadily and acquired a respectable fortune. Recently he came back to Nova Scotia to hunt up his creditors of the olden time, and all who can be found will be made happy by receiving their money. If this were all a fiction, it might be worked into a column article. Being true, a few lines are enough to tell it all.—Hx. Chronicle.

MARRIAGE WITHIN THE PROHIBITED DEGREES.—It is regarded as an encouraging sign of the times that the question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister is obviously gaining in public favor in Great Britain. There was recently an important debate on the subject in the House of Lords when the Prince of Wales presented a numerous signed petition in favor of a change of law, and when both himself and the Duke of Edinburgh recorded their votes on the side of reform and progress. The motion to authorize marriage with a deceased wife's sister was certainly defeated, but it was by so small a majority that the promoters of the measure take encouragement from this very fact. Within the last twenty years there has been a manifest advance of public opinion in this direction; and it will not be surprising to find a change of the law proposed by the Government itself at no distant date.

It was to be expected that the subject would turn up for consideration in the recent Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland. In each it was well-considered in both its theological and social aspects; and the conclusions arrived at are such as may have been expected from the antece-

deuts of the churches. The U. P. Synod was inclined to favor liberty of action, and adopted the report of a Committee to that effect; but both the Established and Free Assemblies were emphatic in condemnation of any change in the present law.

A Bangor man who wants to be a farmer, has bought a few acres of land in the suburbs, and last week he purchased two hundred barrels of lime at Rockland, and about \$500 worth of manure of stable keepers in Bangor. Then his hired man mixed the new lime and manure together, and now the ashes only remain for use.

James L. Gildard, of Salisbury, New Brunswick, left Bangor for Dover Monday, to identify Manly C., or C. M. Steadman, whose first wife is now living at Elgin, New Brunswick. They were both reared at Elgin, and were married in August, 1875. Steadman abandoned his wife about a year ago.

A curious thing is "the law." The Montreal Gazette says: "A sketch of a case in the United States courts, illustrative of the tediousness of the law, was recently published in this journal. A passenger was unable to buy a ticket before entering the cars, and the conductor demanded ten cents extra. The passenger refused and was put off the train. The lower courts gave him \$1,000, but the corporation has appealed. The costs and lawyer's fees have already amounted to several thousand dollars. The price of the ticket in the first place" was only "ten cents."

DIFFICULTY SETTLED.—The difficulty between the congregation of St. Bartholomew's new church, New Edinburgh, and the curate, the Rev. E. A. W. Harrington has been settled by the Bishop of Ontario requiring Mr. Harrington to withdraw from the confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament.

The political feeling is growing more intense as the time for the opening of the Provincial Parliament draws on. Many of the most influential citizens are endeavoring to convince Mr. Robertson that it will be in the interests of the Eastern Township for him to give a fair support to the Joly Administration, instead of contesting, as he appears to be now doing, with the place-seekers who have ever since their expulsion from office done little else than calumniate the constituted authorities.—Sherbrooke paper.

VISITORS TO ST. ANDREWS and travellers generally, will be pleased to know that Mr. ASKE'S KENNEY has opened the building formerly called the "International," on Water Street, opposite the Manchester House. The hotel has been newly painted and papered, and a large ell erected, which affords increased accommodation. As usual, this house is supplied with the best from Provincial and United States markets. The popular character of KENNEY'S HOTEL will be maintained; and the genial disposition of its proprietor, will render his house as deserving of patronage as heretofore, as he spares neither pains or expense to accommodate his guests. my21—ly.

The World reports negotiations with the Khedive of Egypt to secure for New York the obelisk now standing in Alexandria, have been brought successfully to a close. The State Department have received an official paper, and the obelisk will be brought here at the expense of wealthy citizens, who donated a hundred thousand for the purpose.

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MEDICINE no preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by timely use in the throat and lungs disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those that have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. No. 13 Vol. 45

MARRIED.

On Monday last 23rd inst., by the Rev. Wm. Millen, Capt. OMBRIAN CLARK of the Sch. "Senator Graham" to JENNIE L. only daughter of Mr. Isaac Snodgrass.

DIED.

On the 22nd inst., of consumption, Jennie eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alex. Watson, aged 28.

At his residence, McAdam Junction, York County, on the 1st June, 1879, after a lingering illness, Charles Kemp, a native of Yorkshire England, aged 61 years, leaving a sorrowing wife, four daughters, and a number of grand children; his end was peace. His remains were interred in the Public Burial Ground at Canterbury Station, the funeral services having been held in the Parish Church there.

"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want," "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."—Psalm 23:1-4.

Notice of

To Henry Rudge, of St. Stephen's, of Charlotte, Mason, and to a may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Power of Sale contained in Mortgage bearing date the 1st day of May, 1878, and in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and in the name of the said Henry Rudge above named of the one part, and of St. Andrew's, Charlotte, gentleman, of the other part, recorded in Charlotte County, pages 486, 487 and 488; there being of satisfying the money, due of mortgage, default in the payment thereof, be sold on the premises, in the Town of Fredericton, the twentieth day of June, 1879, at 12 o'clock, noon. All that lot of land in the town of Fredericton, on the corner of Queen and being part of the old Quaker Block as follows: commencing Queen and Frederick street on the line of Frederick Street twenty six feet, thence northwesterly Queen Street Eighty feet, thence parallel with Frederick Street twenty six feet, or to the line and thence on that line to the together with the buildings thereon. Dated the 17th day of June 1879. EDWARD PER DONALD C.

For DONALD C.



HOLLOWAY'S

This Great Household Remedy

the leading purgative

These famous Pills purify

act most powerfully, yet so

Liver, Stomach

and BOWELS, giving tone

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They are confidently rec

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HOLLOWAY'S

Its Searching and Healing

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For the cure of BAD LI

Old Wounds, So

it is an infallible remedy.

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SOKE THROAT, Diphther

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And every kind of SKIN

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The Pills and Ointment a

533 OXFORD STR

And are sold by all Vendo

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in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of

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Purchasers should

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spurious.

THE GREAT CAU

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We have recently

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Price, in a sealed

or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author

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Address

THE CULVERWE

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P.O. Box, 4586.

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No. 13 Vol. 46

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Notice of Sale.

To Henry Rudge, of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, Mason, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and made between Henry Rudge above named of the one part, and Edward Pheasant, then of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, gentleman, of the other part, and duly recorded in Charlotte County Records Book 20, pages 486, 487 and 488; there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, in the Town of St. Andrews, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon:

All that lot of land in the town of St. Andrews, on the corner of Queen and Frederick streets, being part of the old Gael Block, so called, bounded as follows: commencing at the corner of Queen and Frederick streets, thence running on the line of Frederick Street two hundred and twenty six feet, thence northwesterly parallel with Queen Street Eighty feet; thence north-easterly parallel with Frederick Street two hundred and twenty six feet, or to the line of Queen Street, and thence on that line to the place of beginning, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Dated the 17th day of June, A. D. 1879.

EDWARD PHEASANT,

Mortgagee.

Per DONALD CLARK, Attorney.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys,

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the World.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts,

Old Wounds, Sores & Ulcers,

it is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

Gout, Rheumatism,

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

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

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

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

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

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY,

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY of the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

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 radically cured, without the dangerous use of internal medicine, or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means which every sufferer, 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.

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Physician, Surgeon,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Dr. CAMERON may be consulted professionally at his office, at Woodards Cove Grand Manan, June 10, 1878

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

MAY, 1879.



MAY, 1879.

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NEW DRESS GOODS, BL'K & COL'D CASHMERES,

Gloths, Cottonades, Prints,

CANBRICS, COTTONS, HOSIERY,

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COTTON WARPS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UMBRELLAS,

SUN SHADES, &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

O'DELL & TURNER.

St. Andrews, N.B.

May 21, 1879. rpd }

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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 want of the community, to merit a share of patronage.

IN STOCK.

Fresh supplies of SUGARS, English, Crushed, 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.

SOAP, Potash, Soda, Saleratus, Dried

Fruits, Fine Navy Brand, Crackers, Biscuit,

TOBACCOS, 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 AMERICAN

Kerosene OILS. —Just received—An assortment of Chairs, BEDSTEDS, Matts.

All of which will be sold at the LOWEST Market rates. my 1 m3

Special Notices.

A CARD.

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

AGENTS, READ THIS.

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

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G. H. STICKNEY,

WILL REGRIVE

PUPILS for INSTRUCTION

ON THE

PIANOFORTE.

St. Andrews, May 21st, 1879.—1f.

First Class Pianos.

The Proprietors offer for sale First Class Pianos 7 1/3 octave, black walnut and rosewood, furnished with all modern improvements at moderate prices for cash or other approved payment. Pianos shipped at manufacturers cost, and warranted.

E. WILLARD & CO.,

Factory, 290 Tremont St., BOSTON

Orders left at the Standard office, St. An

drews, will be promptly attended to.

New Advertisements.

BRICK HOUSE AT AUCTION.

I am instructed by the Executor, Owen Jones Esq., to sell at Auction on Tuesday the fifteenth day of July next, at 12 noon, on the premises: THAT TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, fronting on King & Queen Streets, in St. Andrews, formerly the residence of late Sheriff Jones.

Terms at sale.

C. E. O. HATHEWAY, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, June 3, 1879. G

MONUMENTS, &c.

The Subscribers are prepared to furnish

Monuments, Columns, Pilasters,

MANTLES, &c.

of Red and Grey St. George Granite, either cut or polished, on application at their works, Saint

George, N. B.

June 3. 6mpd TAYLOR & BLACK.

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 Abercorn, K. G.; Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Bart, G. C. B. & K.

CAPITAL - 10,000,000 Dollars.

(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)

Risks taken as low as any other Office.

The Subscriber having been appointed General Agent for New Brunswick for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurances on reasonable terms.

HENRY JACK,

General Agent.

W. B. MORRIS Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity.

Office: Railway Depot.

BOOTS & SHOES.



LADIES, MISSES AND GENTLEMENS

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St. Andrews, 1879.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Equity, under the firm of "STREET & STEVENSON," was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. Street is empowered to settle all debts due to and by the partnership.

Dated St. Andrews, 27th August, A.D. 1878.

GRD. D. STREET.

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NOTICE.

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

P. BRIDE, Executor.

St. Andrews, March 18, 1879.

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