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You Had a Smooth Path.
One morning, when I went to school, in the long-vanished yesterday, I found the creek had burst its banks, and spilled its waters over my way. The little path was filled with mud; I tried to cross it on a log; My foot slipped, and I, helpless, fell into a mass of miry bog.
My clothes were pitiful to see; My hands and face were covered quite. The children laughed right heartily, And jeered me when I came in sight. Sweet Jessie Brown, in snow white dress, Stood, smiling, by the teacher's desk. The while he, gravely as he might, Inquired, the secret of my plight.
Then Jessie shook her snow-white dress, And said, "What will you give to me For coming here so nice and clean? My very shoes from dirt are free."
The tutor frowned, and answered her, "You merit no reward to-day; Your clothes and hands are clean because You had a smooth path all the way."
And so, I think, when children grow Are white in grace, or black with sin, We should not judge until we know The path Fate had them travel in; For some are led on sunny heights, Beyond the power of Sin to sway; While others grope in darkness paths, And face temptation all the way.
—Chicago Tribune.

After Many Days.

"And your husband has been dead four years?"
"Yes, four years."
Nothing could be lovelier than Angeline Wharton's pale, pensive profile, seen in the twilight.
Hubert Knox looked at it earnestly, and Elsie White, a sadness and vague fear coming over her happy heart, gazed too. She had not known before that Angeline was beautiful; but life at Neptune House seemed to change her. Her loose, shadowy hair, and a dress of black velvet made her loveliness itself that evening.
"And is it pleasant at Linden Walks?" asked Knox.
"Oh, yes," cried Elsie; "it is beautiful."
But Knox continued to look at Mrs. Wharton.
"Elsie has told you," she said, looking up and meeting his eyes.
After a moment she rose, sighed heavily, and walked slowly down the long veranda.
"My cousin is very handsome—don't you think so?" asked little Elsie, wistfully.
Knox was silent for a moment.
"She is a very handsome woman, no doubt."
Something in the cool voice cheered Elsie a little. She slipped a warm little hand into her companion's, and he received and held it tenderly.
"Angeline's health is much better than it was at Linden Walks. She is very nervous, and never likes to be alone."
She chatted on merrily now, reassured by that warm hand.
"Your cousin is not much like you."
"No; it is strange that we are of the same blood, for Angeline is not at all like me."
Elsie yielded to the coaxing arm, and pillowed her young cheek on the strong breast, all untroubled in the starlight.
"How did you come to make her house your home?"
"Well, there was a large family of us at Fern Cottage, and when Angeline came there visiting, she took me home with her. I intended to stay but a little while, but she urged me to make my home with her. Linden Walks was lonesome, she said, though Angeline was quite a stranger to me—I had never seen her until that summer—I finally consented. Papa was willing. He has four daughters left now."
"And how long have you lived there?"
"Two years this summer."
Though Hubert Knox knew so little of Elsie White's circumstances, it was none the less true that they were lovers. A little tenderness, and the strong, fearless man had won her heart as a lily is opened by the sunlight.
She was very young—only seventeen. She never thought to ask him of his history or circumstances. She only knew that she had never feared him, as she did most men, and he was kindness and tenderness itself.
Her young heart held a perfect worship for him, and yet he had little thought beyond the happy present. She only knew that she loved him, never troubled herself about his "intentions," and let the days go by, never realizing that she might be laying up a store of misery.
Afterward she remembered that evening—the white surf rushing up the beach, the rocking and glimmering cold in the moonlight, the sky piled with silver-

edged clouds, and all along the pale beach people sauntering to and fro. It was getting late in the season, and the place was less crowded than usual. The long veranda was quite deserted but for those two.
Knox was very quiet, yet she could feel the strong beating of his heart against her temple.
By-and-by, Knox looked at his watch. "It is past ten o'clock, little pet." Here came a sudden, light step along the veranda.
"Still in your corner, truant? Everybody is on the beach, and I thought to see you there. Mr. Knox, I want to speak to you a moment," said Mrs. Wharton, for he was turning away.
He came toward her.
"Elsie and I go back home next week; it is the last of September. Pray come and see us at Linden Walks."
Elsie, who had not before known the time of their departure, listened breathlessly for the answer. "It came."
"Thanks! But I am going directly to London."
Two rosy lips paled and broke apart. "I shall be very closely occupied with my new book until Christmas," continued Knox.
"And you will have it finished by that time?"
"I intend to."
"Well, then you will need a vacation. I am to have a dinner party at Christmas," continued Mrs. Wharton, "and should be very glad to have you join us."
"Thanks, again."
"But will you not come?" asked the lady.
Knox stood with his head bent down. Suddenly he lifted it, and cast a glance at Elsie's drooping little figure.
"I will come, I think."
"Well, it is an engagement, then. I shall expect you. Come, Elsie, it is time for little children to be in bed."
"It makes their eyes bright," laughed Knox, as happy Elsie went away.
Angeline's arm was around her as she went up the stairs.
"Dear, are you engaged to Mr. Knox?" she whispered.
"No," answered truthful Elsie.
"My love, my love, you must be more prudent."
She opened the door of her room. Elsie followed her with a drooping head. "I must warn you, my child. Of course, Mr. Knox admires you very much; but men weary of a girl who shows her preference as openly as you do. If you want to marry this Mr. Knox—though they say he is poor—you must not follow him about so like a pet kitten. You must not sit at his feet and let him caress you so openly."
"There was no one on the veranda," cried Elsie, her cheeks on fire. "Mr. Knox would not let me do anything that was wrong."
Angeline laughed merrily.
"You little simpleton! Well, I have warned you, and if he tires of you I shall not be to blame. Help me to take down my hair, Elsie; I have a dreadful headache."
The trees were sparkling with ice at Linden Walks. A profuse rain had frozen upon the trees, and sheathed every branch and twig with silver. At the end of this sparkling drive the stately gray mansion stood, the drawing-room windows clothed with crimson silk and frosty lace, between which a woman's face looked out.
A cold, covert face, with silken pale hair and agate-blue eyes—Angeline Wharton's. It was Christmas morning. Her guests had all arrived save one—and for that one she cared more than all the rest.
No! Hubert Knox had not come, and in her dressing-room little Elsie was piling up her chestnut braids with a heavy heart. What did it matter that her beautiful rose pink dinner dress was done, and that she looked like Hecate herself in it? If it did not matter if all the rest of the world cried approval if his blue eyes did not look gratified.
It was nearly twelve o'clock, and though she had a letter referring to his expected visit at Linden Walks, he had not arrived. Gradually, as the minutes went by, her heart sank in her bosom until it felt like lead.
Suddenly a rapid wheel ground sharply up the drive. The driver sprang down and opened the carriage door, and a gentleman leaped out.
Little Elsie turned from the window to the mirror. Her cheeks were as red as roses, and they matched so beautifully the pink silk. She was glad that it was done now, for the new-come was Mr. Hubert Knox.
He was talking with Angeline in the drawing-room when she came down.
"And Mr. Israel Wharton had no children?"
The words were uttered by Mr. Knox in a casual manner, but a close observer might have discovered that he was in-

tently listening for the lady's reply. She began to look a little bored.
"There was a runaway son, not of age. I never saw him, and Mr. Wharton did not remember him in his will. Elsie, dear, do you not see that Mr. Knox has come?"
Elsie was waiting to give her heart to Hubert Knox. But she was at ease and happy as soon as she felt the clasp of his warm hand and looked into his face.
Yet Elsie was hardly the confiding child she had been six weeks before. She had received still other hints and warnings from Angeline. But Knox did not understand. He missed her frank glee, and thought she seemed more womanly and less a child.
But the old, care-free, confiding days were gone. Knox was grave and preoccupied, and Elsie felt the presence of a shadow which she could not dispel.
Angeline was so beautiful! No longer she wore mourning, and the pale, half tint of widowhood. Her dinner dress, of azure silk, made her alluringly handsome. Constantly Knox talked with her.
Was he fascinated by this nature woman, so much more his peer than she—foolish, adoring little thing? Did he dream of loving her—the heiress of Linden Walks?
He remained at the old mansion four days. Elsie had certain duties to perform, and among these was the supervision of the sleeping rooms of the establishment.
She was in Mr. Knox's chamber the next morning, giving the servant some instructions concerning it, when his foot sounded on the stairs, and he entered the apartment.
At first he did not see her. He began walking the floor, his hands looked behind him, his head bent, evidently thinking. She put down the vase of chrysanthemums she held, and he turned toward her.
"Elsie, are you here?"
"Yes."
"You said that Linden Walks was a beautiful place," he said, after a moment. "But I think it a very melancholy place, Elsie."
"Is it because of the time of year?" said Elsie.
"No, it is not that."
"What is it, then?"
"Perhaps I will tell sometime. Elsie, do you know where the key is to this cabinet?"
It was an old Louis XIV. cabinet of ebony, with mosaic pictures upon the panels.
"There is a bunch of keys in the housekeeper's room. I will go and get them."
She came back with the string of keys, believing that he wanted to examine the quaint structure of the cabinet. But with an impetuous movement he received them, and applying them to the principal doors, unlocked aperture after aperture with a ready hand.
Suddenly a hidden drawer emptied a letter into his hand. Elsie saw the superscription. It was "Rupert Wharton."
Knox examined it eagerly, seeming quite unconscious, in his strange eagerness, of the wondering eyes of the girl beside him.
"A message from the dead!" he murmured.
His hands were shaking violently. To her amazement he broke the seal, glanced at its contents, and strode from the room.
Amazed, puzzled, and half-frightened, Elsie hastily locked the cabinet, fearing less Angeline should discover the strange transaction.
The guests of the previous day still remained at Linden Walks. But when they assembled at dinner, Mrs. Hubert Knox was not of their number, and no one knew where he had gone. A servant saw him go down the avenue, but he could not be found in the grounds, and the family were obliged to dine without him.
In the afternoon the remainder of the guests went away, and Angeline and Elsie were alone in the drawing-room.
"I have a delicate matter to explain, Elsie," said the former, "but it is best to be frank. You must have noticed Mr. Knox's increasing attention to me. I have reason to believe that he will soon make me an offer of marriage; and I—well, I can afford to marry a literary man without fortune, and I adore talent. With you it is different. You must have a rich husband, Elsie. I have been thinking that for the present, to relieve the awkwardness of this affair, you would like to go home to your father's house."
She paused.
"By-and-by you could come back, you know, and I would do my best to get you well settled in life. What do you say?"
"I will go home," answered Elsie, faintly.

The gathering twilight hid her pallor and trembling. She could not move to leave the room and her cruel cousin's presence just then, for the walls were swimming round and round her.
"Mrs. Wharton," said a deep voice, "there is a third party to this little arrangement."
Looking up, they saw his tall form leaning in the doorway.
"I wish now to be known in my true character," he said, advancing into the room. "Please address me no longer by my literary name. I am Rupert Wharton, the runaway son of Israel Wharton; and, madam, to-day my suspicions have been verified. My father did not die by fair means."
"How dare you thus insult me?" cried Angeline, angrily.
"I have the proof!" he cried.
"Proof?" she faltered.
"Unmistakable?" he responded.
There was a thud upon the velvet carpet. Elsie lay there senseless.
"My little darling!" and Rupert Wharton bent over her.
Angeline escaped from the room.
In the confusion of finding the mistress absent, the next morning, Wharton drew Elsie aside.
"She has gone for ever. She has fled, and this confirms my belief. Elsie, I dreamed to come to Linden Walks, which I left six years ago in childish anger. I should not have come but for your dear sake. But my father never would have cut me off penniless, Elsie, but for the wiles and plottings of that woman. She married the old man for his money, and then deprived him of his life by a slow insidious poison. He wrote to me in appeal, begging me to return to his relief, for he suspected the truth; but for some reason the letter never was posted. I found it yesterday in the ebony cabinet. Well, Elsie, she has gone, to save her life, for she is a cruel murderer. But she is of your blood, and you shall have a word in this. Shall we let her go?"
"The law would have no mercy, Rupert?"
"None!"
"Pray let her go!"
"As you say, my little Elsie."
In two days more the mansion of Linden Walks was closed. Elsie White returned to the lumber but safer retreat of Fern Cottage, and Rupert Wharton went to London.
But on the following Christmas the old mansion was all alive with the wit and wealth of the county, for Rupert Wharton's wedding dinner took place there, and little Elsie was his bride.

WAR INDEMNITIES.
Times Fast.
Turkey is to pay 1,400,000,000 of rubles, besides 10,000,000 of rubles to compensate Russian residents in Constantinople for the losses during the war, and also to pay for the maintenance of prisoners of war; for the reopening of one of the most accessible mouths of the Danube, and for giving bonds to reimburse Russian holders of Turkish "promises to pay." Estimating the silver ruble at 75 cents of American money, the Russian merchants in Constantinople are "immediately" to receive \$7,500,000 in hard cash, and the war indemnity will amount to \$1,250,000,000. In lieu of cash payment (he who cannot pay in malt must pay in meal, saith the proverb), Russia is to obtain occupation, which means ownership, of territory in Armenia and on the borders of the Black Sea.
These may seem to be, and are, very heavy demands, but can not be cited as unusual. There was a Russo-Turkish war which terminated in September, 1829, by a treaty under which Sultan Mahmoud II. had to pay \$4,000,000 as compensation to Russian merchants, and also \$25,000,000 in ten half-year installments of \$2,500,000 each, Russian troops to occupy the country until the uttermost farthing had been reimbursed, the whole left bank of the Danube being surrendered to the Muscovite invaders.
There are yet further instances. Napoleon, during the whole of the First Empire, had paid one-half the general expenditure of France by pecuniary assessment on foreign countries. After Waterloo, settling day arrived, on which, by the treaty of Paris (Nov. 20th, 1815), France had to pay the large sum of \$307,000,000 to the foreign countries that had so been laid under contribution; also, having to pay, cloth, and entirely maintain a foreign army of occupation (150,000 men) for not less than three nor more than five years, under the command of Wellington, until the whole amount was paid.
This is no isolated incident of the past. The principle which was acted upon, as here stated, at the close of the French war in 1815, and of the Russian war in 1828, was revived in 1864, when Prussia and Austria, having invaded Denmark, overpowered her numerical force and took from her the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and exacted a large money payment to defray the expenses of the war. Still more recent was the exaction of five milliards of francs (\$1,000,000,000), by Prussia from France, as war indemnity in 1871, with the surrender of the Rhine provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. The money was paid in gold before the appointed day, and the provinces were annexed at once. The Franco-German war cost \$235,000,000, which, deducted from the \$1,000,000,000 of indemnity paid by France, leaves a clear profit of \$765,000,000. The cost of the war was \$1,855,000,000, without reckoning the money value of Alsace-Lorraine, estimated at \$865,000,000 more. War is a bad thing for the losers.

Items of Interest.
The man who cuts across lots is a sort of cross-patch.
There appeared in the trial of a recent case at Cleveland two Birds, a Partridge, a Peacock, a Rice and a Root.
A sweet potato in a glass of water, in the sun, top left about quarter out of the water, will send out beautiful green vines.
Some apparently single stars are found to be composed of four. Our sun is possibly a variable star to some other solar system.
Three persons in the parish of Assumption, in Louisiana, killed nine thousand alligators, and sold their hides for seventy-five cents apiece.
Jules Verne is right, Professor Ball says, in calculating that a body driven up from the earth with a force equal to six miles a second would not return.
In the window of a shop in an obscure part of London is this announcement: "Goods removed, messages taken, carpets beaten, and poetry composed on any subject."
Edison has perfected a fog-horn that can be heard ten miles, but when it comes to an invention for getting his hired girl up in the morning he smiles sadly and falls to musing on the infinite.
A young apprentice to the shoe-making business asked his master what answer he should give to the often-repeated question, "Does your master warrant his shoes?" "Answer, Thomas," said the master, "that I warrant them to provide good, and if they don't I'll make them good for nothing."
Estimating the population of the United States at 40,000,000, the total circulating medium—gold, silver and greenbacks—at \$1,100,000,000, and the true value of real and personal property at \$30,500,000,000, the communistic idea of an equal division would give each person \$27.50 in money and \$762.50 in property.
The newboy polishes everything but himself, yet his ready answers cover a multitude of faults. Two newboys came to the counter. One of them put down ten cents and called for three papers. The other scoffed immediately, and remarked that he would be ashamed to buy only ten cents worth of papers. After this speaking, he magnificently put down twenty cents, and demanded papers for the whole amount. "Why," said the clerk, "you needn't talk; you are buying only twenty cents worth; that is scarcely more than ten cents." "It isn't, hey?" retorted the twenty-cent boy, "it's a hundred per cent. more!" The clerk said not another word.
The Sensations of Hanging.
Some time since, says an exchange, the American press was discussing the question: "Does it hurt a man to hang him?" The conclusion arrived at seemed to be that hanging was a painless death. Now some of the English magazines are speculating on the sensations of a hanged person, and they almost make out that hanging is rather a pleasurable and desirable operation. One person who was hung, to all intents and purposes, and afterwards revived, declared that he felt no pain, his only sensations were of fire before his eyes, which changed first to black and then to sky-blue. These colors are even a source of pleasure. A culprit who was revived when almost dead, complained that, having lost all pain in an instant, he had been taken from a light of which the charm defied description. Another criminal, who escaped through the breaking of the halter, said that, after a second or two of suffering, a light appeared, and across it a most beautiful avenue of trees. All agree that the uneasiness is quite momentary, that a pleasurable feeling succeeds, that colors of various hues start up before the eyes, and that these having been gazed at for a limited space, the rest is oblivion. If this is the case, murderers may regret the law that consigns them to a living tomb instead of treating them to an entertaining chromatic exhibition.
Storms and Gunpowder Explosions.
A correspondent of the Washington Star presents a long array of evidence that the burning of gunpowder in quantities is productive of local storms. He instances among others the following coincidences: During eight years past there has been a thunder storm at Washington every Fourth of July, and a very violent one is cited as occurring on the evening of that celebration about twelve years ago. During the civil war 86.6 per cent. of the battles are said to have been followed by storms. It is said that the storm producing power of burnt gunpowder might be used in advance of an attack, during war; and the weather bureau of the future may serve as a cloud-compelling Prospero, by organizing rain during hot periods in summer.

NOTES AND ITEMS.

Layard, the British Ambassador, has received a report from the British Consul at Rostock, claiming satisfaction from the Russian Government for the capture of the Russian troops in entering the Consulate there and taking possession of its archives, notwithstanding that the British flag was hoisted over the building at the time.

Derby's statements in the House showed several differences between him and his colleagues before his resignation. He was with difficulty persuaded to assent to an early summoning of Parliament and the six million vote. He also stated that in the event of war all England could hope from Germany was a bare and not ignominious treaty.

Salisbury, in his speech, strongly objected to Derby's making these unusual revelations. He said he had no official information that Gortschakoff denied the truth of Prince Gika's report of his conversation relative to Bessarabia. If he had such information it would be for each to determine whether he thought more creditable, Gortschakoff or Gika.

Washington dispatches announce that the Senate Committee on Finance will proceed to the consideration of the bill for the repeal of the Resumption Act at an early date. Some of the members of the committee who have heretofore earnestly favored this bill, are now understood to be unwilling that any further financial legislation shall take place until the country has had an opportunity to get what the full effect of the silver bill will be. They are opposed to a renewal of the discussion in Congress on financial measures, and desire that general business shall not be any further disturbed by such debates during the present session.

Public opinion in England is very warlike. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the movement with the object of preventing the Government's foreign policy has received the support of 130 Liberal members of Parliament, of whom one-half were prepared to vote with the Government if the leaders proposed any amendment to the address to the Queen in answer to the proclamation calling out the reserves.

It may not be generally known how completely the treaty of San Stefano has crippled Turkey. Its dominion around Constantinople is reduced to the triangular district which has the Sea of Marmora and the Egean Sea as its base and Adriatic as its apex. The territory of Serbia and Montenegro is considerably enlarged. The new Bulgaria, a province bounded by the Danube, the Black and Egean Seas, and whose limits include the strongholds of Schumla and Varna, Rusehuk and Silistria, becomes wholly independent of the Sultan. The treaty leaves the Porte some outlying provinces, but these will inevitably gravitate toward neighboring powers and snap the slender tie connecting them with what remains of the Ottoman Empire.

A decision of some importance to holders of bank stock has just been made. Judge Shipman of the United States Court, sitting at Hartford, Ct., has decided for the plaintiff in several cases brought against Connecticut stockholders by Theodore M. Davis, receiver of the Ocean National Bank of New York, under the section of the National Banking act which makes the holders of stock liable for double the amount.

On Sunday morning the insane asylum connected with the Steuben County poorhouse was set on fire by an inmate. The Bath Fire Department was called to the scene of the conflagration too late to be of much service. The building was of brick with iron-grated windows and doors which rendered it impossible for the inmates to escape, and fifteen were burned to death. There were sixty or seventy inmates at the time.

An oil-train of forty oil-burners ran into a heavy freight train near Slatington, Pa. The engine of the latter train had been compelled to stop to cool a hot journal, but the conductor had sent no one back to warn following trains of danger. Several persons were killed and about forty would be the result of one man's carelessness.

IS IT PEACE OR WAR?—There seems to be a momentary break in the war cloud of Europe, and it is yet possible that a satisfactory solution of the pending difficulty may be attained without a further resort to arms. The attitude taken by the British Government has obviously produced a deep impression both upon Russia and the other European nations. It is no longer a matter of question whether the Government is united and decided. In the circulars issued by the Marquis of Salisbury the grounds are clearly and forcibly stated on which the Government bases its resistance to the treaty made between Russia and Turkey; and in accompanying that circular with a measure for calling out the Reserve forces of the nation there is given ample evidence of earnestness and determination.

It may suit the policy of Russia to delay for a time a reply to that important document, and to insinuate even that her position remains unchanged, whilst she watches with tranquility the "wavings of a wrong policy" on the part of Great Britain. But it is true all the same that she is sensibly affected by the plain outspoken sentiments of Britain; and is arrested in her intentions and plans by the evident preparations which Britain is making to maintain her point by the sword. In both

Austria and Germany there is a growing sympathy with Britain. The possibility of an Anglo-Russian alliance is an end in the light of Lord Salisbury's circular. It is obvious that Russia has acquired concessions and guarantees which will render her position in the future eminently dangerous to her neighbors; and the general sentiment appears to be that in the noble stand she has taken Britain is championing the rights of all Europe. This very fact has given immense prestige and power to the action of the British Government, and has already secured for it, if not active cooperation, at least ardent sympathy.

Captain Norman says in his new work, "The Campaign of 1877," "We know Russia's armed strength. The events of the last few months have thoroughly opened our eyes to the exaggerated views we formerly held of her power. She has no idea of our power; and as this war has proved the value of infantry, the uselessness of untrained artillery fire, so, if we go to war, we will prove that our infantry are still the finest-trained soldiers in the world. I have no doubt that a battalion of native troops, organized as they now are, would prove more than a match for any battalion the Czar could put against them; and as for the cavalry of the Army of the Caucasus, our Indian irregular cavalry, I am convinced, could walk around them. If Russia, overpowered by our arms at her recent successes, rushes into a war with us, she will, I believe, emerge a crippled and third-rate power."

The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, April 17, 1878.

DUTY ON FLOUR.—From reports of Dominion Parliamentary proceedings, we notice that Sir John A. Macdonald voted for a duty on Flour and Wheat; and he gave his reason for doing so, viz: "he voted for the motion, believing that piece by piece the people would be able to get what protection they required." As the undoubted able leader of the Opposition, he is the exponent of their policy—protection—and as such, would be Premier of a Conservative Government, when the Dominion demands one. Sir John is a candid man, a great statesman, and able politician; his protective views however will, to some extent, secure the defeat of his followers. For in the present temper of the Maritime constituencies, it is not probable they will support any Candidate who openly professes to be a protectionist; they feel that they are sufficiently taxed now, without increasing their burthens, and that should it be necessary to increase the revenue, there are articles of luxury which will bear taxation, but the necessities of life should not be taxed, such as flour, meal, sugar, tea and other articles, which enter into the daily consumption of poor men's families. The free trade policy of Great Britain is an excellent example for its Colonies to follow.

Mr. Gillmor expressed and represented the feelings and wishes of his constituents in his place in Parliament on the 12th ult. during the great debate on Supply when he said:

"He did not believe the people of the Lower Provinces under existing circumstances, or under any other circumstances, should be compelled to pay a dollar a barrel, or even less, on the flour they consumed. There was no reason why they should pay even 50c. a barrel additional on the 250,000 barrels of flour consumed annually in New Brunswick. They could not afford to pay it, and he could not afford to support any measure that would have that effect. The result of the proposed system of Protection would have the effect, if 50c. a barrel was levied on flour imported, of making New Brunswick consumers of this article alone, pay into the pockets of the millers of Ontario the sum of \$125,000 annually. The people of New Brunswick could not afford to do that. He could not give his voice to tax the fishermen he represented on the necessities of life, for the sole purpose of enriching the millers of Ontario and Quebec. Neither could he afford to tax the farmers, lumbermen and others for the same object. It was true, a few manufacturers of New Brunswick might be benefited by Protection, but it was unjust to do it at the expense of the great mass of the people of that Province. He could not afford to tax the large lumbering interest on every article which entered into that business, as they were already bleeding at every pore. He could not support such a policy, to place the Opposition in power, and would not do it to keep the present occupants on the Treasury benches, and in power."

Justice; and from the open and avowed expressions of the Opposition they will go to the polls for the purpose of electing men who will tax the people beyond endurance; it matters not how personally popular a man is, who advocates protection, it is probable that the people would reject him at the polls. They had a long and severe fight to get the duty taken off flour and are in no mood to undo what it cost them so much to accomplish. The issue to be fought will be free trade vs protection, and the signs of the times point to free trade, as being most popular. Even in the neighboring Republic the people are crying out for free trade—pointing as they do to the great manufacturing and commercial success of England, since that policy was adopted. The cry for Protection is only a synonym for return to power.

The evidence in the "Kelly-Brown investigation," has been published in full by *Telegraph* in a supplement of twenty-seven columns of small type. We have not had time as yet to read the whole of the evidence taken by the Committee of the Legislature nor the Report and Minority Report, and consequently cannot give any opinion as to the merits of the case. It appears to be a matter which requires careful study and one that is difficult to unravel. A majority of the Committee however, declare the charges unfounded.

The hon. Mr. Jones, a member of the Legislative Council, is under the impression that telegrams are franked by the members of the Government to the Press. As far as the *STANDARD* is concerned neither telegrams or letters from Fredericton are "franked." Our correspondents at Fredericton prepay the postage, and we have to pay for telegrams. The members from Charlotte know better than to frank letters to us *putting* themselves, and we cheerfully state, that we believe they would not resort to such unfair means for self-praise; they wish their constituents to judge them by their legislative usefulness, not by "puffs."

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Morrison met with an accident on Saturday last, while removing a large tub near a pile of wood, several of the staves fell from the upper tier striking him upon the head and side of his face, and rendered him insensible for a short time. He is however recovering; his head and face show the marks of a severe blow.

A ludicrous scene is reported as having taken place in Parliament at Ottawa on Saturday last, upon a discussion on the act of the Lieut. Governor of Quebec having dismissed his ministers. Speech making against time was indulged in, his honor the Speaker was powerless, the Members were singing, slapping desks, smoking, throwing waste baskets at one another and similar odd conduct; the debate was continued all night; at 3 o'clock, Lady Dufferin entered the House, and sat near the Speaker, and seemed to enjoy the scene; upon her leaving the whole Members rose and joined in singing "God save the Queen," in which the galleries joined. At 6 o'clock in the morning the House adjourned.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE occurred in Halifax on Sunday last, 14th inst., on Barrington Street Extension, which destroyed much valuable property, and we regret to add the life of one of the Firemen—Edward Fredericks a druggist, who was to have been married this week, and injuring a Mr. Howell who was almost smothered in the scene, his leg was broken and his head bruised. A portion of the building was blown up, where a few pounds of powder had been stored by a person for shipment. The same property was unsuccessfully attempted to be robbed a few days before, and the fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. Mr. Fordham the owner of the property loses about \$43,000 on his stock, which was insured for \$25,000, and on his buildings \$7,000. Messrs. Evans & Co. Commission Merchants, were insured for about \$5,000.

Hopes are entertained that War has been averted for the present, the Earl of Salisbury's circular has been favorably replied to by Prince Gortschakoff, which leaves an opening for a Congress. Austria, Italy, and France approve of England's views.

THE AGRICULTURIST is the title of a new paper issued in Fredericton by Mr. Andrew Lippett, recently of the *Reporter*. It is a 32 column paper, well printed, and contains a large amount of information, as well as a summary of late news. It is independent in politics; its motto being "good government by good men." Price \$1.50 in advance, \$2.00 when not prepaid. We wish our young contemporary much prosperity.

SHADE TREES.—Mr. John Kelly, who has for some years supplied many persons here with shade trees, is getting out a number of young elm, maple, ash and other trees for sale, and will bring them here from the first of May to the end of that month. Those desiring young trees, may leave their orders at this Office.

ADDRESS TO LORD DUFFERIN.—An address has been passed by the Senate and Commons to the Earl of Dufferin expressive of their regret at his approaching departure from Canada, and the feeling of respect for his great abilities, and zealous devotion to the interest of the Dominion. It is pleasing to learn that all parties joined in respect for Canada's best and most beloved Governor General.

Choice brands of Tobacco, for sale at P. McLaughlin's.

The roads in several parts of the County are almost impassable, as a friend from the country observed "perfectly horrible," and the travelling is so bad that the stages can not keep up to time, for short distances the horses are obliged to walk, and the wheels of waggons sink in the mud up to the hub. It will be some days before there can be anything like decent travelling.

Hecker's Self Raising Giddle cake Flour Italian Macaroni & Tapioca at Campbell's. Also Flower, Pots of all sizes

LARGE YIELD.—Mr. Charles McQuoid sheared a lamb last week, the fleece of which weighed 12 pounds.

Try BLACK'S Teas, of superior quality.

VARIETIES.

Our thanks are due to T. T. O'Leary, Esq., at present in Western markets, for late United States papers.

The venerable Dr. Stephen H. Tyng of St. George's Church, New York, has retired from his long and faithful pastorate, on allowance of \$5,000 per annum. Dr. Tyng is favorably known to many New Brunswickers.

At the late Methodist Conference in New York, it was shown, that the denomination is rapidly increasing. While the population of the United States has increased ninety per cent, the Methodists have multiplied one hundred and forty per cent.

Mr. Deale has been taking some good photographs of residents of St. Andrews. He will remain for a few weeks.

A New Orleans despatch says that business men and officials there are exercised by publications in Eastern and Western journals reflecting upon the condition of Louisiana, warning off immigration, picturing the bankruptcy, prejudice and lawlessness, and asserting that industrial occupations are taxed out of existence. Prominent state officials claim that the laws are promptly enforced, and as to lawlessness and crime, the State compares favorably with any Northern State. Taxation has been reduced, and fully half a million is saved yearly by the reduced fees of officials and repeal of bad laws.

"PULMONARY CONSUMPTION arises from a decline or deficiency of vitality in the natural bioplasm or germinal matter; and this deficiency manifests itself not only in a general wasting or atrophy of the whole body, but also in a peculiar degeneration, chiefly in the lungs and lymphatic system, of portions of this bioplasm into a sluggish low-lived, yet proliferating matter, which, instead of maintaining the nutrition and integrity of the tissues (which is the natural office of the bioplasm) clogs them, and irritates them with substance which is more or less poisonous to the system, eventually involving them also in its own disintegration and destruction."

To remedy this deficiency by sustaining the vitality and sufficiency of the bioplasm, and thus provide for the general building up of the whole system, is the office and design of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-phosphate of Lime.

—Extracts of a letter from C. H. S. Cronkhite, Esq.,

CANTERBURY STATION, York Co., N. B., October 10th, 1876.

Mr. J. H. ROBINSON.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of enquiry, I would say that your "Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-phosphate of Lime," is the best preparation of the kind I have ever seen or taken.

I was ordered by my physician to take it and commenced about the last of August and since that time I have felt like a different man, and also look differently, and all for the better, as the doctor can testify.

I was unable, in the summer, to walk any distance without much fatigue. I can now take my gun and travel all day, and feel first rate at night and eat as much as any lumberman. Have not bled any since I took your preparation, and can now inflate my lungs without feeling any soreness, and I think I can inflate them up to full measurement same as before I was sick; have also gained in flesh, my weight in the summer was 172 lbs., and now it is nearly 190 lbs., which is pretty well up to my former weight.

The foregoing is a correct statement which I am prepared to swear to, and I hereby authorize you to give it publicity in my name.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

(Signed) C. H. S. CRONKHITE.

We, the undersigned, hereby consent to have our names published as witnesses to the effects of "Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion" on the person of Mr. Cronkhite, and do assert that the foregoing statements are correct in every particular.

ALEXANDER BENNETT, J. P.

(Signed) WILLIAM MAIN.

Rev. THOMAS HARTIN.

Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime is prepared only by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Drug-gerial General Dealers. Price \$1 per bottle; 6 bottles for \$5.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

Fredericton, April 13.

Dear Standard.—This week has in the Legislature been largely given to the work being done with several Committees. They have all reported except that inquiring into the account of Supervisor John Melan, in which Mr. Burns is the prominent character, inasmuch as charges preferred against him before the Committee, with regard to the using of the public money, paying instead thereof to contractors for public works, provisions and supplies out of his store at Bathurst. The Committee inquiring into the petition of the inhabitants of Caraquet with regard to the Public wharf there, and that inquiring into the affairs of the Chatham Branch Railway, have also not yet reported, though it is understood that the latter closed its inquiry last evening. The very voluminous evidence in the "O'Leary-Kelly-Brown inquiry" to-day before the public, through the enterprise of the St. John *Telegraph*, and is eagerly sought for. I have not heard what course either party purposes to take further in the matter. I presume the Minority will not proceed further as your representative, Mr. Cotterell, one of the Minority, to-day left for home. The Committee on Crown Land matters report that all matters that were brought under their notice were satisfactorily explained, except as to payment to the New Brunswick in 1872, and the warrant not being issued January 1877. The Committee through their Chairman explained to the House, that the payment was a correct one, and in satisfaction of a reasonable claim. The Report must be satisfactory to the Surveyor General. The Committee on the Kent Northern Railway Company matters, find that the Government were willing to enter at one time into a contract with this Company, on their furnishing satisfactory evidence of their ability to complete their work, and though the Kent representatives, and many representatives of the Company were examined before the Committee, they report that it was not proved to the Government that the Company had shown this ability.

There have been some spirited discussions during the week, especially on Supplementary Supply, in which the Prov. Secretary dealt very fully with the financial blunders of misstatement of Mr. Burns, as to the position of the affairs of the Province, driving that gentleman from one subterfuge to another, till to the listener of the most positive Opposition leaning, it was very clear, that Mr. Burns was last year \$102,000 in error in his statement of the figures, and this year made a similar misstatement to the extent of \$45,000. The debate on this point was very lucidly put by Mr. Eker, who also referred to the fact, that the Surveyor General in his speech on the non-confidence debate, had fully pointed out the gas-bag of Mr. Burns on this point.

I hear that the latest piece of debate took place at noon to-day, on the Thru-line resolution as to the representation of the French in the Executive and Legislative Council, when Burns in seconding the resolution, took occasion to refer to the French people their opposition to the School Law from conscientious motives—their acceptance of it though dialing it—his strong desire that they should share in the legislative honors and emoluments, which as he put it, they by reason of their estimable character fully deserved, and much fulsome electioneering talk of the kind.

Mr. McKenzie of Restigouche was quickly to the front, and in a short speech well delivered pointed to the policy of the Opposition as announced by Burns, that the School Law should be amended, as the French disliked it—to the fact, that Burns expressed zeal for the French, all accorded with the fact that for two elections he had done all he could to defeat a French candidate for Gloucester, which, as the Attorney General in his remarks said, was another exhibition of how much easier it is to profess than to practice.

There appears to be on the part of the Government a desire to have all the reports of these Committees discussed before prorogation, though most of the members are anxious to get home. Supply has been all put through, but the Appropriation Act has not yet been introduced. This fact gives credit to the supposition that the Government so desire.

The legislation of the session so far, has not been of very general character. Some amendments to laws have been passed, but little appears to have been required. Probably this is, owing to the complete revision, as the Consolidated Statutes were during the last two sessions being enacted.

I noticed the other day, when in the lobby, that the Surveyor General was working through an Act under the terms of which he said all the Temperance Reform Clubs could become incorporated without expense. The amendments to the School Law are not of any considerable importance outside of that indicated in the Speech at the opening of the Session.

I find there is a general desire among the members to get through with the session.

Fredericton is very quiet. The Secretary of Agriculture Mr. J. L. Inches is getting on since the amputation of his leg for the third time, quite as well as his physician expected, and that he does not suffer from that nervous pain which for years has been very severe on him and which it is hoped the amputation will effectually cure.

The ice in the river is still strong though it is reported to have run up river and carried away the Woodstock Bridge pier.

KAPPA.

DIED.

At Cambridgeport, 4th inst., of consumption, Isabella, wife of James Milligan, aged 51 yrs. 7 mos. 23 d.

Mr. B. Gough's lecture by appreciated by the audience as large as it would have been here. He would be here pointed on a previous evening was so late in arriving he was not coming. How of good abilities, some of few rapid touches of his pen, and all too good, our own among the best in his morning prevents an

MELANCHOLY Father and Son

After our paper was learned that Mr. Edw. little son, fell off Katy's drowned. It is supposed was seized with a fit, bridge with his son in wards of an hour in the and that of the little I no loss was at hand.

Circuit

The Circuit Court of will sit at St. Andrews next, at twelve o'clock. At which time and place other persons require are publicly notified to

St. Andrews, April 1

BECKERTON

General Grocer

Water Street and Main

WOOD, COAL

TEAS, SUGARS.

Molasses, Bolls and

Crockeryware, Tinware

FISH, PORK, &c.

Our standard stock, to

and varied select in

to place before t

supply of FINE GR

always

NOT

Is hereby given, that the Administrator of the estate of James H. Robertson, deceased, each and every person who is indebted to the said James H. Robertson, or who has any claim against him, is requested to present the same, within three months, to the undersigned, at St. George, April 6,

Administrator

St. George, April 6,

New Brunswick

To the Sheriff of the County of

Constable in the

WHEREAS Hugh

in the said County

behalf and as the

of the said County

the Parish of Penfield

er, hath prayed that

the Estate and Eff

ter may be granted to

You are therefore

of him and all others

to appear before me

to be held in my office

TUESDAY the 6th day

hour of eleven o'clock

out Letters of Admini

or show cause why th

ed to the said Hugh I

son as the Judge of t

point

Give under my han

Court, the 15th day of

L.S. Judge

COURT

S. H. WHITLOCK

Charlotte County.

Assessor

THE undersigned h

of Rates

of St. Andrews, hereby

request all persons lia

to the Assessors withi

tion of this notice, to

property and income list

And further the Va

at the small building i

Green and Balcon, n

of the provisions of t

Dated this day of M

J. R. BREA

C. O'NEIL

J. D. GRIL

CUSTOMS D

AUTHORIZED d

VOICES until fur

VISITING &

NEATLY

STANDA

STONED.

decision, April 13, 1878, has in the Legislature the work being done. They have all reg in which Mr. Burns inasmuch as char, fore the Committee, f the public money, contractors for public lies out of his store ee inquiring into the ts of Caraque with, there, and that in- the Chatham Branch reported, though it or closed its inquiry oluminous evidence wn inquiry" to-day h the enterprise of nd is eagerly sought t course either party n the matter. I pre- at proceed further as totterall, one of the me. The Committee port that all matters their notice were satp to as payment to 872, and the warrant 1877. The Commit- an explained to the was a correct one, asonable claim. The oty to the Surveyor on the Kent North- matters, find that the to enter at one time Company, on their idence of their ability and though the Kent y representatives of ned before the Com, it was not proved to Company had shown

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r is still strong though it n up river and carried Bridge pier.

IED. 4th inst., of consumption, Milligan, aged 31 yrs. 7

Mr. B. Gough's lecture last evening, was highly appreciated by the audience, which was not so large as it would have been, were the people sure he would be here as they had been disappointed on a previous occasion, and Mr. Bough was so late in arriving, that many believed he was not coming. However, he is a young man of good abilities, some dramatic power, and by a few rapid touches of his pencil can produce a life like portrait. All he took last night were excellent, our own among the number. Want of space this morning prevents an extended notice.

Milk Pans and Crocks very cheap at T. BLACKS

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Father and Son Drowned.
After our paper was ready for press, we learned that Mr. Edward De Wolfe and his little son, fell off Katy's Cove bridge and were drowned. It is supposed that Mr. De Wolfe was seized with a fit, and fell through the bridge with his son in his arms. He was upwards of an hour in the water before his body and that of the little boy were recovered, as no boat was at hand.

Circuit Court.

The Circuit Court of the County of Charlotte, will sit at St. Andrews on Tuesday, the 21st May next, at twelve o'clock, noon.
At which time and place all officers of the law, and other persons required to be at this Court, are publicly notified to give their attendance.
ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte
St. Andrews, April 17, 1878.

BECKERTON & BRUNDAGE,
General Grocers and Traders,
Water Street and Market Wharf, St. Andrews.

WOOD, COAL, and HAY,
TEAS, SUGARS, FLOUR, SPICES,
Molasses, Boots and Shoes, HARDWARE,
Crockeryware, Tinware, Patent Medicines,
FISH, PORK, HAMS and BACON.
Our standard stock, together with our continual and varied select importations, enable us to place before the public, a choice supply of FINE GROCERIES, and articles above mentioned.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that I have this day been appointed Administrator of the Estate and Effects of James Hunter, late of Pennfield, in the County of Charlotte deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to me, and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same duly attested to me, within three months.

HUGH LUDGATE,
Administrator of the Estate of James Hunter, late of Pennfield, deceased.
St. George, April 6, 1878.

New Brunswick, ss.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any Constable in said County, Greeting:

WHEREAS Hugh Ludgate of St. George, in the said County of Charlotte, on the behalf and at the request of the widow, and several of the next of kin of James Hunter, late of the Parish of Pennfield, in the said County, farmer, hath prayed that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the said James Hunter may be granted to him.

You are therefore requested to cite the next of kin and all others interested in said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held in my office in Saint Andrews, a SATURDAY the 6th day of APRIL next at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to take out Letters of Administration on the said Estate, or show cause why the same should not be granted to the said Hugh Ludgate, or such other person as the Judge of Probates may see fit to appoint.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1878.
GEO. D. STRUT,
Judge of Probates for Charlotte County.
S. H. WHITLOCK, Registrar of Probates for Charlotte County.

Assessors Notice.

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

And further the Valuation List will be posted at the small building between the stores of Capta. Green and Balson, on King Street in pursuance of the provisions of the Assessment Act of 1875.
Dated 6th day of February, 1878.
J. R. BRADFORD, Assessors.
C. O'NEIL,
J. D. GRIMMER, Rates.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERS, Jan. 12, 1878.
AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 1 per cent
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs

VISITING & BUSINESS CARDS
NEATLY PRINTED AT THE
STANDARD OFFICE

ORDWAY, BLODGETT & HIDDEN.

Importers and Jobbers of
DRY GOODS,
American Woolleas and Cottons
52 & 54 SUMMER, 128 & 130 ARCH STREETS
BOSTON
John A. Ordway, Isaac Blodgett
William H. Hidden, Geo. D. T. Ordway.

E. CAMERON, M. D.
Physician, Surgeon,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Dr. CAMERON may be consulted professionally at his office, at Woodards Cove Grand Manan, Nov. 10, 187

MEGANTIC HOTEL.
St. Andrews, N. B.

THE Subscriber especially announces to his friends and the public in general, 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 comfort of his guests, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.
He also keeps on hand a well selected Stock of Liquors, &c.
A LARGE STABLE and careful hostler on the premises.
JAMES NEILL,
Manager.
St. Andrews, Oct. 13, 1875.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Lincture will positively prevent this 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. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

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
December, 12.

Cow for Sale.

A good COW, Jersey breed 7 years old, in excellent condition, and good milkier, is offered for sale, if applied for soon. Apply at the
March 14, STANDARD OFFICE.

DR. J. E. GRANT,
SURGICAL
AND
MECHANICAL
DENTIST

CALAIS, MAINE.
TEETH EXTRACTED, AND FROM ONE TO A WHOLE SET INSERTED.

Dr. Grant will visit his patrons in St. Andrews every three months.
Dec-6-78.

C. E. O. HATHAWAY
AUCTIONEER
Office, - - Water St., St. Andrews
SEPT. 30, 1877

WINTER GOODS.

MACHESTER HOUSE, 1878.

NEW DRESS GOODS IN CASHMERES,

Persian Cords, Lustres and Tweeds.

German Nap Cloths, Matalasse, Pilot, Tweeds

AND DOESKINS.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Cotton Flannels, Grey & White Cottons, Cotton Warps,

HORSE RUGS, GLOVES, Hosiery, Battings, Flowers & Feathers.

HATS AND CAPS, TIES, SCOTCH YARNS, GERMAN WOOLS.

Overcoats Ulsters & Reefers.
A well Assorted Stock of Millinery, Haberdashery and Small Wares,
Wholesale and Retail.

St. Andrews, N. B. January, 1878.

O'DELL & TURNER.

Executors Notice.
ALL Persons having any claims against the estate of the late Warren Bailey, 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 requested to pay the same immediately to J. R. Bradford.

J. R. BRADFORD, Executor.
St. Andrews, Nov. 8, 1877.

School & Office STATIONERY.
JUST RECEIVED:—A new Supply of

SLATES, EXERCISE BOOKS; COPY BOOKS, all numbers; LETTER, NOTE and Foolscap PAPERS, ENVELOPES, White and Colored; DAY BOOKS, Journals and Ledgers.

HENRY R. SMITH,
26 Charlotte Street
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

Bridge Notice.
TENDERS will be received at the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at noon, for the erection of a

Now Bridge over the Wawoit River, Parish of St. Andrews, Charlotte County, according to plan and specification to be seen at said Department, and at the residence of the Supervisor Joseph A. Simpson, near the site.

Tenders also to state for what sum they will build the Bridge with blocks and spans of 30 feet each, only (leaving out the two long spans) in which case the four centre piers will have ice guards.

Tenders to give the names of two responsible persons, willing to become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
W. M. KELLY,
Chief Com. Pub. Works.
Fredericton, March 2, 1878.

Schooner for Sale.

The schooner "Opessa" 92 tons register, as she now lies at the Jones Wharf, with sails, rigging, chains and anchors, boat, and other outfit.

The vessel was new last season; if not sold by the 1st of April, will then be sold at Public Auction. Enquire of
GEO. F. STICKNEY,
ROBINSON & GLENN.
St. Andrews, March 12, 1878.

California and the West.
Through all Rail Route via Grand Trunk Railway.
Parties going to Canada, California and all points West, will find this route the cheapest and most direct.

Lowest Fare to San Francisco } 73 Amcy.
via Portland, }
Do do Boston } \$76 "
Tickets for sale at the Railroad Office, an. 12-1yr C. M. LAMB, Agent

First Class Pianos.

The Proprietors offer for sale First Class Pianos 7 1/3 octave, black walnut and rose wood, 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, 390 Tremont St., BOSTON.
Orders left at the Standard office, St. Andrews, will be promptly attended to.

KNOW THYSELF
By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION

Price only \$1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Is treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 60 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skillful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled 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
FRABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

HEAL THYSELF

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late William Whitlock, Esq. Merchant, are requested to present the same, duly attested to the Subscribers within three months from date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

WM. WHITLOCK, } Executors.
E. S. POLLEYS, }
St. Andrews, Dec. 12, 1877.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House and premises fronting on Queen Street, in St. Andrews, recently occupied by the late Mr. Charles Stevenson. If not sold before the first day of May next, it will then be offered at Public Auction.

Terms liberal. Apply to
C. E. O. HATHAWAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House at St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, on Saturday the 6th day of APRIL next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, either at Law or in Equity of THOMAS HAYMAN,

of, in, to, or out of, those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, that is to say:

The following pieces or parcels of land, situated in the said Parish of St. Stephen, namely: the rear half of the lot known as J. numbered (112) one hundred and twelve, which said lot is the whole containing fifty acres, more or less, being land conveyed by Colin C. Macleod and Eliza his wife, to Charles Robinson, by deed bearing date the seventh day of June, A. D. 1830, and registered in Charlotte County Records, 14th July A. D. 1830, in Book 7, pages 519 and 570, meaning thereby to convey the rear half of said lot or 25 acres of the same, more or less, to the rear portion of same, reserving and excepting out same, a strip or lane, not exceeding two rods in width, on the southern side of same, for the purpose of a road or way. Together with all the buildings, erections, improvements, and appurtenances, to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining. Also all that certain other lot or piece of land, situate and being in said Parish of St. Stephen, and described as follows: Being Farm Lot, numbered (30) thirty, on the west side of the Street, in the Second Division, granted to James Fraser in the grant to Joseph Porter and others, containing 60 acres more or less, and bounded on the south by land now owned by Mary Ann Bonness, west by lands owned by Zachariah Chipman, north by lands owned by Jeremiah Hayman, to the Basswood Ridge Road and east by Old Ridge lane, together with all the buildings, erections, improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of John Grimmer, against the said Thomas Hayman endorsed to levy \$287.86, and interest till paid, and Sheriff's fees and expenses.

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte,
St. Andrews, Dec. 17, 1877.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

FIRE & LIFE

PRESIDENT: His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, 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.)

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

HENRY JACK,
General Agent.
Aug 9,
W. B. MORRIS Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity.
Jan. 30

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm and Garden Notes.

A fully matured horse has of teeth twelve incisors, four canines and twenty-four molars.

English experience is that the consumption of a ton of roots produces on the average, fourteen pounds of mutton or of beef.

If there be any leisure time recollect corn will stand mature to the fullest extent. It not only pays in amount of yield, but it ripens much earlier.

Stagnant water may be considered as injurious to all land plants, by depriving them of a sufficiency of atmospheric air, and thus diseasing their roots and submerged parts.

Keep stock off pastures while they are soft. The posching will cost tenfold by summer what the stock may get of the very early grass. There is no thing to grain, but much to lose, even if only the pasture is concerned. The feed will not be lost if allowed to grow a little longer.

Prairie Farmer.
The Rural World says: "If you want to keep hogs, horses, cattle and sheep healthy, give them salt regularly. There is no better verminicide than salt. Much of the so-called hog cholera is due to intestinal worms. Plenty of salt would prevent the accumulation of these worms. All animals desire salt, showing that it is a want of their nature, and undoubtedly for wise purposes."

It is said that the best garden seeds for planting are those that are raised from seed sown late, after the weather has become warm. The reason of this is claimed to be that plants which are sown late come to maturity more rapidly than those which are sown early and before the ground is warmed by the sun; also, that the seed of such plants will develop itself sooner than that of others. This is an important fact to those who wish to have garden vegetables.

The season being at hand for making gardens, it is well to look over the list of kinds of vegetables which are attainable or adapted to the climate, and then estimate the area of land needed to produce a full supply throughout the season, as well as how much of each will probably be required. The land occupied by early peas, spinach, and similar short-lived plants can be utilized later in the season for cabbages, celery, turnips or a full crop of spinach. But the first requisite of a good vegetable garden is a very rich and deep soil, for without this success will be at best uncertain in any climate and with every good variety of seeds.

Recipes.

BREAD OMELET.—One large teaspoon bread, one teaspoon cream, one teaspoon of butter, four eggs. Salt and pepper; fry like an omelet.

BOILED PUDDING.—Two cups of buttermilk or sour milk, one and one-half cups of Indian meal, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of salaratus, a little salt and one cup of chopped raisins; put in a pudding dish and cover tight; boil one hour without taking the cover off.

CHEAP AND DELICIOUS SPONGE CAKE.—Four eggs, two cups of sugar, two cups flour, the juice and grated rinds of two lemons, one teaspoonful of yeast powder, three-quarters of a cup of boiling water, poured over the whole.

CAPITAL OATMEAL CAKES.—Work three parts of fine oatmeal and one part of flour into stiff paste with treacle (golden syrup), with the addition of a very small quantity of lard and sufficient baking powder to impart the desired lightness. Bake the paste in the form of flat cakes much resembling the ordinary "ginger-nuts" of the biscuit-baker.

German Town Telegraph.

TO MAKE GOOD MOLASSES CANDY.—Two pounds of white coffee sugar, one quart molasses syrup, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar; put in a small piece of butter. You can tell when it is boiled enough by dipping your finger into a cup of cold water, then into the candy, quickly back into the water, and if that which sticks to your finger is hard and snaps, the candy is done, and should be poured upon a greased marble or tin pans; add a little essence of lemon, then pull it till it becomes white.

Tree Planting.

A mistake frequently made in transplanting trees is to bury them too deep. Burying the roots and collar of a tree beneath the surface of the soil cannot fail to be attended with unfavorable results, and the practice should be carefully avoided. The amateur or novice in planting may ask what guide is there to show the right depth at which a tree should be planted, or what there is to indicate it. We will point out a simple and unerring one.

At the point of connection, where the stem and root part company and take opposite directions, the one ascending and the other descending, there is in every tree what is technically called the collar or neck. Now, when a tree is planted and finished off, this neck or collar should be just even with the surface of the soil, not buried beneath it. In fact, it is better, if anything, to err on the other way, and have it a little above the surface. This slight elevation would, in the first instance, be rather an advantage; in the case of newly-made or deep-trenched ground, where the tree does not rest on a firm bottom, allowance should be made for the stem sinking as the soil gets firm and solid.

Execution by the Guillotine.

A friend once described to us an execution which he witnessed in Paris, outside the walls of the city prison, and in the public street. It took place in the gray of dawn, and at the precise hour indicated in the sentence. A squad of soldiers filed out of the gates, and in a twinkling put together the machinery of the guillotine, some of them sprinkling sawdust on the pavement while it was being put up. Before this was fairly finished the gate swung open, and the criminal and executioner and the spiritual adviser marched out. Whatever religious exercises were essential had been attended to within the prison. The criminal, with his hands bound behind him and a cap drawn over his head, was led forth, his body bent forward over the carriage, which, as he pressed it, shot forward on noiseless wheels, and the knife fell with a glitter of its keen, polished edge; the head dropped into the basket awaiting it, the body was placed in a coffin, the machinery taken down, the sawdust swept up, and the whole scene was over. Within ten minutes, by the watch of the witnesses, every trace of the execution was over. The soldiers, the priest, the executioner had disappeared, and there was not even a drop of blood upon the pavement to indicate that a tragedy had been enacted there.

The Railways of the World.

According to some statistics published by the *Economiste Francais*, the total length of railways in the world at the end of 1876 was 184,000 miles, of which Europe possessed 89,400 miles; America, 83,420 miles; Asia, 7,689 miles; Australia, 1,924 miles; and Africa, 1,519 miles. The United States has 74,005 miles; Germany, 17,181 miles; Great Britain, 16,794 miles; France, 13,492 miles; Russia, 11,555 miles; Austria, 10,852 miles; Italy, 4,815 miles; and Turkey, 960 miles. The railway system in India was 6,527 miles in length; while Canada had 4,200 miles; the Argentine Republic, 990 miles; Peru, 970 miles; Egypt, 975 miles; and Brazil, 836 miles. The *Economiste Francais* calculates that at the end of 1876 the capital invested in the European railways amounted to \$10,386,000,000, and in those of America, Australia, Asia and Africa, \$5,927,000,000, making a total for the railways of the whole world of \$16,313,000,000. The European railways were credited with the possession of 42,000 locomotives, 90,000 passenger carriages, and 900,000 luggage trucks, in which were conveyed during 1876, 1,140,000,000 passengers and 5,400,000,000 tons of goods.

A Man's Life Saved by a Mule.

Charles Houston, page of Councils, relates a very interesting incident of the railroad accident which occurred on the Fort Wayne road at Lakeview, Ohio. Standing between two of the cars, which were loaded with horses and mules, was a brakeman, whose name is not learned. He went down with the wreck, becoming fastened between the bars, under the feet of water. His weak struggles to release himself were useless, and he concluded that in a few short seconds all would be over. The mules had been kicking pretty lively in the car, and suddenly the brakeman felt the end boards give way. Then he received a tremendous kick on the thigh, which sent him out of his perilous position to the top of the car. Here he spluttered about until a white mule rose up and struck him for shore. Then the brakeman grasped the animal's tail and was safely carried ashore. His injuries were not so severe but he could be moved home to Crestline. Another mule escaped by the same egress as the first, and the remaining animals perished. The brakeman should certainly purchase that white mule and keep him, for it has never occurred before that man's life was saved by a mule, and may never again.

House Hunting.

CHAPTER I.

He—"My pet, we must move this spring, my love."

She—"Yes, my darling; all things considered, 'tis best, my love."

CHAPTER II. (Three days later.)

He—"Well, Susan, did you find a house to-day?"

She—"Of course not! I've tramped all over the city, and I can't endure it much longer."

CHAPTER III. (Three days later.)

He—"Got a house yet?"

She (defiantly)—"No, I ain't!"

CHAPTER IV. (Two days later.)

He—"Honey?"

She—"No."

CHAPTER V. (One day later.)

He (with resignation)—"Susan, don't you think, on the whole, we had better stay where we are another year?"

She (sighing)—"The more I think of it, the more I am convinced that we should incur only needless expense and trouble by moving this spring. Let us try it one more year."

And they do. And the dove of peace descends and roosts on the gas fixtures.

—*Udica (N. Y.) Observer.*

The best way to prevent apples from rotting is to put them in a warm, dry cellar, and let a family of fifteen children have free access to them every day.

Stewart's Mausoleum.

A New York paper says that the crypt under the chancel of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, at Garden City, Long Island, in which is to repose the body of the late A. T. Stewart, is in form a polygon, with sixteen sides, twenty-two feet in diameter, and twenty feet in height. Each angle is to be ornamented with a pillar of variegated marble, surmounted by elaborately sculptured foliated capitals, from which will swing the vaulted ribs of the ceiling. These ribs will draw together near the center, and assimilate the effect of a dome. The groining of the canopy will be highly decorated, but pure and chaste. The space between the pillars will be richly paneled and sculptured in pure white American statuary marble; the ceiling will be of the same material, as will also the tessellated floor. Nine windows will give light to the crypt, and the two approaches to it will be on the opposite sides, to the right and left, leading from handsome vestibules, which will connect with the cathedral above. The work will be begun immediately, and it is probable that the crypt will be completed simultaneously with the cathedral.

Charlie Ross.

Christian K. Ross, father of Charlie, says that Mosher, the burglar, who was killed in Brooklyn a few years ago, certainly knew about the abduction, if he was not himself the thief. Mr. Ross believes that the boy was still alive when Mosher was killed, and that the payment of the ransom previously demanded would have secured his return; but whether Charlie is still living, or where he is now, he has no information. As to the difficulty of identification after the lapse of years, he says: "It is not my habit to trust to my own recollection. I always permit the child to look attentively at me for several minutes before I speak a word, because in my experience I have met with cases where children had been stolen by beggars and disguised for the purpose of deceiving their parents. This object has been, in many instances, accomplished, but the children themselves have recognized their parents. So I say that when I go to look at a child (and I have looked at a great many since my boy disappeared), I always remain perfectly quiet for a few minutes."

A New and Powerful Explosive.

M. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, has recently discovered a new explosive substance still more powerful than that. He has given it the name of "explosive gelatine," on account of its aspect, which closely resembles gelatine. The substance is composed of ninety-four to ninety-five per cent. of nitro-glycerine, and six or five per cent. of colloid, mixed together. It is viscous, but can be easily cut with a knife or with scissors, and placed in cartridges or shells. Dynamite, it is known, has the disadvantage of being alterable by water—when it is moist the nitro-glycerine separates from the absorbent. The new substance, on the contrary, does not give the least symptom of exudation; it is impermeable to water, which does not at all effect its explosive properties. It is inflammable in the same way as dynamite, and its power is at least fifty per cent. greater. Italy and Russia have, it is said, adopted this substance for charging bombs, torpedoes, etc.

Be Faithful.

A man cannot afford to be unfaithful under any circumstances; a man cannot afford to be mean at any time; a man cannot afford to do less than his best at all times and under all circumstances. No matter how wrongfully you are placed, and no matter how unjustly you are treated, you cannot, for your own sake, afford to use anything but your better services; you cannot afford to lie to a liar; you cannot afford to be mean to a mean man; you cannot afford to do other than deal uprightly with any man, no matter what exigencies may exist between him and you. No man can afford to be anything but a true man, living in his higher nature and acting from the highest considerations.

Prof. Edison, the wonderful inventor, looks, when at work, like a boy apprentice. His face is beardless, and he is in manner and speech very boyish. But the fire of genius shines in his keen, gray eyes, and the clean-cut nostrils and broad forehead indicate strong mental activity. Though but thirty-nine years old, the occasional gleam of a silvery hair tells the story of his application.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

A Well-Earned Reputation. During ten years many grand and palatial hotels have been erected in New York city, and the Grand Central being the largest and finest. Since its opening day the popularity of the Grand Central has increased. Neither pains nor expense has been spared to make its guests comfortable and give entire satisfaction, while its prices are certainly the lowest in New York, for a first-class hotel.

Have you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so, use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Our word for it, it is the best pain killer in this country.

CAUTION.—We caution all persons not to buy the extra large packages of dust and ashes now put up by certain parties and called Condition Powders. They are utterly worthless. Buy Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders if you buy any; they are absolutely pure and are immensely valuable.

People who still adhere to the look-at-your-tongue-and-feel-of-your-pulse doctor notions express not a little curiosity in regard to Dr. R. V. Pierce's original method of distinguishing all forms of chronic disease without personal consultation. Some even suppose that he accomplishes this through clairvoyance or some other species of professional jugglery. All this is utterly false. He claims to determine disease by the rational method of science only. Says Conley, in his *Biographical Encyclopedia* of New York State, speaking of this distinguished physician: "He perceived that in each of the natural sciences the investigator proceeds according to a system of signs. The geologist in his cabinet accurately detects mines and describes the cleft of rock, which he has never seen, from the minute specimen on his table. And the chemist in his laboratory assays the constituents of the sun with the same precision that he analyzes a crystal of rock salt. The analogous system developed by Dr. Pierce in Medical Science is worthy of his genius, and has made his name justly celebrated." For a full explanation of this ingenious system of diagnosis, see the *People's Common Sense Medical Adviser*, sent, post-paid to any address on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Deal Gently with the Stomach. Do not rock it with violent purgatives, or permanently impair its tone with indigestible drugs of any kind; but, if your digestion is impaired, your liver out of order, your frame debilitated, or nervous system unstrung, use that wholesome and agreeable alternative and tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will certainly afford you the desired relief. None of the official remedies can compare with it in restorative efficacy, and as a very small extra outlay. The New Self-Adjusting Steel Tooth Brush, Iron Age Cultivator, Oshon's Broad-Claw Seed Sower, Peto's Patent Fork, Forks, Post-Hole Digger, Reid's Pat. Butter Worker, Best Level Trench II reaper, H. B. Osterizer, 600 Courtland St., New York.

Household Economy. The housewife or cook who studies economy in the kitchen, can do so in one direction by always using Dooley's Yeast Powder. It will be found a truly economical and valuable assistant in baking biscuits, rolls, bread, cake of all kinds, waffles, muffins, and most articles prepared from flour; and why? Because in using the Dooley Powder you save in eggs, in shortening, in patience, in everything; and when the baking is done, it is turned out light, palatable, and wholesome, so that every morsel is eaten up and no waste.

THE CELEBRATED "M" MARKED WOOD TAG PING TOBACCO. THE PREMIER TOBACCO COMPANY, New York, Boston and Chicago.

Established 1865. To obtain the highest market price and quick returns. Shippers of farm truck, produce, fruit, etc., should try H. C. Acker, 106 Park Place, New York.

I never felt better. Such is the verdict after taking a dose of Quirk's Irish Tonic. Sold in packages at 25 cts.

The Celebrated Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Rheumatism, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, New Thrush, 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 trying it. Price, 40 cents per bottle. **DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT**, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other. NO PAY, for the cure of Cuts, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

The Markets.

Beef Cattle—Native	08 1/2 @ 10
Milk Cows	40 00 @ 70 00
Hogs—Live	03 1/2 @ 08
Sheep	04 1/2 @ 07
Lambs	05 1/2 @ 08
Cheese—Milk	10 1/2 @ 12
Butter—Good to Choice	18 1/2 @ 20
Butter—Poor to Choice	12 1/2 @ 14
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	12 1/2 @ 14
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee	11 1/2 @ 13
Rye—State	16 1/2 @ 17
Barley—State	12 1/2 @ 13
Barley—Malting	15 1/2 @ 16
Barley—Feed	10 1/2 @ 11
Corn—Mixed Western	41 1/2 @ 42
Corn—Yellow	42 1/2 @ 43
Straw—per ton	10 1/2 @ 11
Pork—Ham	10 1/2 @ 11
Lard—City Brand	07 1/2 @ 08 1/2
Flour—No. 1 new	10 00 @ 11 00
Flour—No. 2 new	09 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Herring—Roiled, per box	17 1/2 @ 18
Potatoes—Ordnance	09 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Wool—California	20 1/2 @ 21
Texas	30 1/2 @ 31
California	32 1/2 @ 33
State XX	41 1/2 @ 42
Gutter—State	35 1/2 @ 36
Woolen—Good to Prime	18 1/2 @ 19
Woolen—Poor to Prime	12 1/2 @ 13
Cheese—State Factory	18 1/2 @ 19
State Shredded	08 1/2 @ 09
Wool—California	12 1/2 @ 13
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	08 1/2 @ 09 1/2
Sheep	04 1/2 @ 05 1/2
Hogs—Live	03 1/2 @ 08
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	12 1/2 @ 13
Wheat—Red Western	12 1/2 @ 13
Rye—State	16 1/2 @ 17
Corn—Mixed	41 1/2 @ 42
Corn—Yellow	42 1/2 @ 43
Straw—per ton	10 1/2 @ 11
Pork—Ham	10 1/2 @ 11
Lard—City Brand	07 1/2 @ 08 1/2
Flour—No. 1 new	10 00 @ 11 00
Flour—No. 2 new	09 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Herring—Roiled, per box	17 1/2 @ 18
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Wool—California	20 1/2 @ 21
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Cheese—State Factory	18 1/2 @ 19
State Shredded	08 1/2 @ 09
Wool—California	12 1/2 @ 13
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

BRIGHTON, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Extra	08 1/2 @ 09 1/2
Sheep	04 1/2 @ 05 1/2
Hogs—Live	03 1/2 @ 08
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	12 1/2 @ 13
Wheat—Red Western	12 1/2 @ 13
Rye—State	16 1/2 @ 17
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Cheese—State Factory	18 1/2 @ 19
State Shredded	08 1/2 @ 09
Wool—California	12 1/2 @ 13
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

WATERBURY, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Extra	08 1/2 @ 09 1/2
Sheep	04 1/2 @ 05 1/2
Hogs—Live	03 1/2 @ 08
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	12 1/2 @ 13
Wheat—Red Western	12 1/2 @ 13
Rye—State	16 1/2 @ 17
Corn—Mixed	41 1/2 @ 42
Corn—Yellow	42 1/2 @ 43
Straw—per ton	10 1/2 @ 11
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Flour—No. 1 new	10 00 @ 11 00
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Wool—California	12 1/2 @ 13
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

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For Agents, read this! We will pay Agents a Salary of \$75 per Month for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

AGENTS, READ THIS!

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North Pacific Railroad Bonds.

For Agents, read this! We will pay Agents a Salary of \$75 per Month for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

NERVO-VITALIZER!

A wonderful instrument. Produces a quiet, passive state of rest of mind and body. Restores lost vitality, gives life and strength to the weak and nervous, when all other means fail. Builds up wasted structure and quickens the nerve-vital fluids. Pain is cured, health restored. Will produce the medicinal state and develop clairvoyance. Sent everywhere for \$1.00. Agents wanted.

Dr. W. A. GANDER, BRISTOL, CONN.

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FUN! FUN!! FUN!!!
It tells you when you will marry.
It tells you where and how you will marry.
It tells you where you will meet the fated one, and so on.

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Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers,
Warehouses, 15 East 14th Street,
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Send for Illustrated Circular and Price List.

Metropolitan Agricultural Warehouse.

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In addition to a large assortment of seeds, fertilizers, and all other materials for the Farm and Garden, we have a large stock of the following:—
1. The New Self-Adjusting Steel Tooth Brush.
2. Iron Age Cultivator.
3. Oshon's Broad-Claw Seed Sower.
4. Peto's Patent Fork.
5. Forks, Post-Hole Digger.
6. Reid's Pat. Butter Worker.
7. Best Level Trench II reaper.
8. H. B. Osterizer.
9. 600 Courtland St., New York.

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FIRE & BURGLAR SAFES.
COUNTER PLATFORM WAGON & TRACK SCALES.
MARVIN SAFE & SCALE CO.,
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GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.
The best goods made. See the name of THOMSON'S PATENT on every Corset. The name of THOMSON'S PATENT is stamped on every Corset. The name of THOMSON'S PATENT is stamped on every Corset.

HAPPY RELIEF

To all suffering from chronic diseases of all kinds. Confidential consultation, either personally or by mail. New method of treatment. New and reliable remedies. Stock and circulars sent free on receipt of 10 cts. Address: **HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 410 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.** A large and complete list of diseases and their treatment, sent free on receipt of 10 cts.

PERUVIAN SYRUP

Is a protected solution of the Protioxide of Iron, A new discovery in medicine, which strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its vital principle of life element.

IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhea, Bilis, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fever, Hemorrhage, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, and

ALL DISEASES

ORIGINATING IN A

Bad State of the Blood,

OR ACCOMPANIED BY

DEBILITY,