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The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.
 E. VARIIS SUMMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—CIG.
 \$2.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XLVI. SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, DECEMBER 3, 1879. NO. 49.

Two Dreams.

Wear the king took off his crown;
 In either hand he pointed its weight.
 "Thy strange how heavy it has grown,"
 He said, and with an impatient frown
 He eyed it with a kind of hate;
 Then on his bed he laid him down,
 And slept, and in a twinkling dreamed.
 Oh! dream of ecstasy and bliss!
 Delight through all his senses streamed;
 A ragged vagabond he seemed;
 Free winds of heaven his hair did kiss—
 On his bare skin the free sun beamed.

Altnorn he waked, bewildered first,
 Or who he was, or where he might be;
 Then saw the crown, and with a burst
 Of sudden rage he swore and cursed;
 "No beggar would change lives with me!
 Of all hard fates, the king's the worst!"

Outside of the palace, on the ground,
 Starved half to death and freezing cold,
 Less sheltered than the meanest hound,
 A beggar slumbered sad and sound,
 And dreams to him came swift and bold,
 As if a palace walled him round.

He dreamed he was a king indeed;
 Oh! dream of ecstasy and bliss!
 Of gold he had his utmost need;
 Of gold beyond his utmost need;
 All men knelt low his hand to kiss
 And gave his word obedient heed.

At morn he waked, bewildered first,
 Or who he was, or where he might be,
 Then quick, by hunger and by thirst,
 He knew himself and groaned and cursed;
 "No creature pity takes on me!
 A beggar's fate of all is worst!"

—Independent.

The Nursery Governess.

"I am very sorry for the family," said Mr. Murray, knitting his brows into a thoughtful shape; "but I really don't see what I can do in the matter. One cannot offer money to Harold Wendall's wife and daughter, and unfortunately I am not at the head of a government bureau to bestow situations on lone, lorn females. No, I really don't see my way clear to any method of helping them."

And he pushed aside the piteous little letter signed "Horatio Wendall," which had so graphically depicted the wants and woes of the bankrupt merchant's family.

As he did so, the door opened, and his aunt, Mrs. Barnabas Bonnington, came in—a plump, overdressed matron, with rose-pink cap-ribbons, dead-gold jewelry, and a silk dress that trailed full a quarter of a yard on the floor.

"Kenneth," said Mrs. Bonnington, "this can't go on any longer."
 "What can't go on any longer?" said Mr. Murray.
 "This domestic uproar," said Mrs. Bonnington, with every ribbon loop on her cap quivering with excitement. "This general lawlessness—this utter lack of anything like order and discipline in your household!"

Mr. Murray smiled and shrugged his shoulders.
 "Is it the children again?" said he.
 "It's the children again," said Mrs. Bonnington.
 "And what have they been doing this time?" questioned Mr. Murray, with an air of mild resignation.
 "What haven't they been doing?" said Mrs. Bonnington, elevating both her hands. "They have harnessed up the Eastlake drawing-room chairs for a four-house stage coach; they have broken the great Persian jar, with the medallion paintings on it; they have cut out all the plates in the 'Encyclopedia Britannica' to dab them up with their horrid little paint-boxes, and worst of all, Betty chanced to go up stairs, a little while ago, and found them all playing 'tag' on the roof of the house."
 "This must be put a stop to," said Mr. Murray.
 "Just what I say myself," declared Mrs. Bonnington, fanning herself vehemently.
 "But how?" queried Mr. Murray, with a troubled expression of countenance.
 "Engage a governess," said Mrs. Bonnington—"a nursery governess, now—some nice, unassuming, substantial person, who—"

"The very thing!" said Mr. Murray, instinctively laying his hand upon the hand-ribboned letter, that was still on the table. "Harold Wendall's orphan daughter had just written to me, to tell me of the destitution that they were in, and to ask me to help them in some way. I'll offer her the situation."
 "She won't take it," said Mrs. Bonnington.
 "Why shouldn't she?" said Mr. Murray.
 "Reduced gentry are a deal too proud to stoop to work for a living," said the lady.
 "Then they must reconcile themselves to 'parva'," said the rich man, with an impatient frown gathering between his eyes and his brows.
 "And besides," added the rich man's aunt, "I don't at all relish the idea of a haughty slip of a thing like that dominating over my dear niece's children, and taking offence at every look and word."

"She won't domineer. And I don't believe she'll take offence," asserted Mr. Murray. "At all events, I mean to make the trial. Don't you see, my dear aunt, it's a clear pointing of a finger of Providence?—three noisy children that want a governess and a young woman that stands in need of a situation."

"My dear," said Mrs. Wendall, dissolving into tears, "I couldn't listen to such a proposition. It would be an insult to your dear papa's memory."
 "But, mamma," said Horatia Wendall, "I don't see why."
 "If Mr. Murray had the soul of a gentleman," said Mrs. Wendall, behind her black-bordered pocket handkerchief, "he would have sent us a check for a thousand dollars."
 "Mamma! as if we could have taken it!"
 "Why not?" whimpered the widow.
 "We are not—beggars!"
 "That wouldn't be begging," said Mrs. Wendall. "Your papa always banked at Mr. Murray's establishment when he had money to bank with; and Mr. Murray owes it to us not to insult us with an offer of \$25 per month and board, in the capacity of menial drudge."
 "A nursery governess is no menial drudge, mamma," spoke up Horatia, with some dignity; "and I shall write to Mr. Murray at once, accepting his offer with the sincerest of thanks."
 At this Mrs. Wendall burst into fresh tears.
 "Oh, dear! oh, dear!" she bewailed herself. "Why wasn't I, too, taken out of this world of humiliation and sorrow when your dear papa was torn away from me?"

Horatia wrote the letter of acceptance, nevertheless, and went out herself to post it in the nearest letter-box; and coming back in a great hurry, to prepare her mother's noonday cup of tea, she made a mis-step at the curbstone and sprained her ankle so that she fell fainting to the ground.

"Don't be alarmed, Miss Wendall," said cheery little Jenny Ford, the daughter of the baker and confectioner, who occupied the first floor of the house where the Wendalls lived. "It's only a fainting spell—sprain be better soon."
 "Yes," said Horatia, lifting up her great dark eyes, dim and hollow with pain; "I shall be better soon, but I shall lose my situation."
 "What situation?" said Jenny Ford, who was hanging the swollen ankle with flannel cloths dipped in hot water.
 Horatia told her all about it.
 "Is that all?" said Jenny. "Bless me! I'll take it for you, and keep it until you are able to assume it yourself."
 "You!" echoed Horatia.
 "Yes," said Jenny. "Why not? I'm not so very accomplished, to be sure, but I've had a good common school education, and I dare say I can manage to hold my own."
 "But, Jenny, do you really think you can?" hesitated Horatia.
 "I've not the least doubt in the world of it," valiantly answered Jenny.
 Mr. Murray had taken his aunt Bonnington down to the seashore for a few days, and old Mrs. Kesler, the house-keeper, was in charge of the uproarious young household, when Jenny Ford arrived at the stately mansion in Chestnut street.

"I am the nursery governess," said she.
 "And you've come just in time, and I do believe," cried Mrs. Kesler, with infinite relief, "to prevent those children from killing themselves and everybody else. Pray walk in, miss! They're in the dining-room, climbing on the table to reach down the crystal drops of the chandelier, and playing ball among the master's engraved wine-glasses, as is worth their weight in gold, and more. Please make haste, miss, for I'm responsible—worse luck—for the silver, and glass, and china!"

Jenny Ford advanced into the dining-room like a female Napoleon upon the battlefield of a modern Austerlitz.
 "Children," said she, "what are you doing? I can't have such an uproar as this!"

In five minutes the three young barbarians were listening courteously to a most unparalleled fairy tale, that had three giants, seven ogres and a distressed princess in it.

When, at the end of three days, Mr. Murray returned, the children were all willing subjects of the new empress. Peace and order were restored, daily lessons were organized in the school-room, and a blessed calm had settled upon the turbulent nursery at last.

"She's a treasure, Kenneth!" said Mrs. Bonnington. "Let me advise you to double her wages at once."
 "She is very unlike Harold Wendall," said Mr. Murray. "He is tall and dark; she is fair and small, with great blue eyes, like a baby, and hair of the genuine gold. I don't wonder that the children like her. I almost wished, this morning, to be a child myself, and listen to the end of the marvelous story about the green princess and the dragon!"

At the month's end Mr. Murray came into the schoolroom.
 "Miss Wendall—" said he.

"I beg your pardon, sir," interrupted Jenny, turning crimson; "but I'm not Miss Wendall; I am an impostor! And I may as well confess it at once."
 "A what?" said Mr. Murray, unable to believe his own senses.
 "My name is Jenny Ford," said the girl. "I only came here for a month, because Horatia Wendall had sprained her ankle and couldn't enter upon the situation; and she was afraid of losing it, and so I've been keeping it for her. And please, sir, the month is now up, and she is coming, and—I can't bear the thought of parting with the children, but—"
 "Stop a minute," said Mr. Murray, with a puzzled face. "You are not Miss Wendall?"
 "No, sir; I'm little Jenny Ford, the confectioner's daughter!" faltered the girl; "and I didn't mean to deceive you, but Horatia was in such trouble, and I thought I could manage the children and teach them just for a little while."
 "You have done more with them than I could have imagined possible!" said Mr. Murray with emphasis.
 Horatia Wendall came the next day—a tall, lovely girl, with drooping lashes, soft brown eyes and jet black braids. And a wax doll set up in a chair in a school-room would have maintained about as much government over the children as she had.

At the expiration of the first week, Mr. Murray found her crying in the dark corner of the nursery.
 "What is the matter, Miss Wendall?" he asked, kindly.
 "I—I can't do anything with the children, Mr. Murray," she acknowledged; "I shall be compelled to give up the situation."
 "Do not be discouraged," said Mr. Murray. "You are successful in all points but that of discipline, and I am going to confide in you now. My wife will assume the direction of that in a few weeks."
 Horatia looked up in amazement.
 "You are going to be married?"
 "To—"
 "To Jenny Ford, your little friend, and the sweetest girl I ever met in my life?" said Mr. Murray, with earnestness. "She has made it an especial condition of our marriage that you be retained here as governess to my sister's orphan children."
 It was quite true. Golden-haired little Jenny Ford had somehow contrived to win the heart of the rich bachelor banker, and the whilom nursery governess was promoted to the situation of wife.

Mrs. Bonnington shook her head. She did not believe, she said, in unequal marriages; but at the end of a year she, too, had given her hearty allegiance to the blue-eyed enchantress.

"If Kenneth had sought the whole world over," said she, enthusiastically, "he could not have done better."
 And poor Mrs. Wendall sighed and wondered why Horatia couldn't have happened upon some such piece of good luck.

A New Theory of Sea Sickness.

Henry Naylor, of Edinburgh, says: The rapid swinging of the vessel and the body with it irritates the eyes and vision, and this by reflex action produces a spasm of the cerebral capillaries; this explains the feeling of faintness and giddiness that comes on suddenly, just as the vessel gives a big swing. The sudden emptying of the cerebral vessels causes the stomach to sympathize, resulting in efforts of vomiting, whether the stomach be full or empty. These symptoms are most distressing when the subject is in a standing or sitting position, with the eyes open. If he lies down the change of position relieves the anemia, the faintness and giddiness pass off, and the sickness ceases. But occasionally even the recumbent position does not give relief if the eyes are kept open. When they are shut the symptoms are not felt in the least. I have known this to be the case with several ladies who were never comfortable while at sea unless they were lying down with their eyes closed. They were able to eat meals and retain them if they lay down and close their eyes immediately afterward. In fact, I have been obliged to keep some constantly in bed to prevent their dying of starvation. The explanation of how sea sickness continues so persistently in some, is that the sickness weakens the heart's action, and this keeps up the cerebral anemia, and that in turn again produces the sickness; so that prolonged sea sickness is due to a circuit of causes, the one producing the other—the visceral irritation, cerebral anemia, sickness, weak heart's action.

"Fullness under the eye denotes jaundice," we are told. So it does, and we fear had language, too, at times. In a recent instance a fullness under the eye denoted that the possessor had called a man a liar.—*Standard Advocate.*

In October, when the woods are glorious in their scarlet drapery, is the time to seek the autumn leaves and ferns. A severe cold is often the result of such pleasure trips. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup always cures coughs and colds. Price 25 cents.

AMERICAN WOMEN.

Facts Connected with the Wives of Some of the Presidents.

European queens all live in history, but the wives of American statesmen pass away almost without record. Unlike female rulers in foreign countries, they have no political rights, and only govern by their graces in social and domestic life. Mrs. Martha Washington was a plump, pretty, sprightly little woman in her youth, but settled down into a plain, domestic wife, who looked sharply after the servants; she was far from an educated woman, and though she kept her own accounts, was a very poor speller. Parton quotes Mrs. Brewster, the authoress, who relates a "curtain lecture" of the great man by Martha, which she overheard in the sleeping-room. Martha was angry, and scolded a long time. The general listened in silence till she was done, and then mildly closed the scene with "Now, good sleep to you, my dear!" General Washington was very rich, and her three children by her first husband were heirs to great wealth. Washington's mother was a plain, illiterate, energetic, strong-willed lady, who preferred her own broad acres, and declined to go and live with her great son. "I thank you, George," she said, "but I desire to be independent." And when General Lafayette called she was at work in her garden with her old sunbonnet on; so she came to him, saying: "I could not pay you so poor a compliment, marquis, as to stay to change my dress." Thomas Jefferson, like Washington, married a widow, Mrs. Maria Skelton, who had considerable property; but that did not save her great husband, who died deeply in debt, owing to his slavish devotion to his country. She was a lady of extraordinary beauty of face and form, and singularly competent to adorn and conduct a great household. A little above the medium height, fair complexion, eyes large, dark and expressive, auburn hair, and a daring horsewoman, and full of talent. She played, danced and sung well, and had literary tastes. When Jefferson courted her he was twenty-eight and she nineteen. He played the violin and sung well, and as he had more than, and a high position, he distanced all rivals. They had a great wedding. She had an immense responsibility managing her husband's great estate, had six children, of whom only two survived, and died before he rose to his great renown, mourned by him to the last. He remained a widower for forty-four years, down to his death. Of course she never saw him in the white house.

Dolly Payne was a Quaker, and a widow when she married James Madison, and the daughter of a Virginia planter, born in North Carolina. Her father and mother set their slaves free, and moved to Philadelphia, and there Dolly married a lawyer named Todd. She was twenty, and he died three years after, leaving her with a son and no wealth. Her mother kept boarders while Congress sat here, and she helped her mother to keep the establishment. Among these boarders were Aaron Burr, then a Senator from New York, and James Madison, a member of Congress from Virginia. Dolly was very beautiful and accomplished, and when she married Madison he was forty-three, and she twenty-five. They had no children. When he became President, in 1809, the white house received its lovely mistress, who enjoyed its attractions for eight years. She died in Washington, in 1849, aged eighty-two, surviving her husband thirteen years. I have spoken of Mrs. Andrew Jackson more than once. She was the wife of another man, Lewis Robards, of Kentucky, when young Jackson saw and loved her. Her mother, Mrs. Donowon, was keeping a boarding-house at the time, having returned to Tennessee with Mr. and Mrs. Robards, and Jackson lived in her house. Result, a jealous husband, and a separation. A rumor came once that a divorce had been granted, and then Jackson married the "grass widow"; but the rumor proving false, they lived together two years before a divorce could be really granted, and then they were married again. The first husband left early, and these peculiar circumstances led to many bitter quarrels between Jackson, who grew into a great reputation, and his many enemies. She was short and stout, a great house-keeper, very religious, very illiterate, kind to her slaves, and full of anecdote and fun. She had no children, and died in December, 1828, just after her great husband was elected president.—*Philadelphia Progress.*

A genuine Corsican vendetta, which had lasted a year, involved nearly a hundred families, and caused a great deal of bloodshed, was recently ended by a formal treaty between the heads of the factions involved, which was read to the populace at Sartenes. The affair had its origin in Corsican politics.

Now comes a new paper production, that of paper bricks, now made in Wisconsin, a sort of compressed paper-mache.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Mr. Gough, the temperance orator, told a London audience that he signed the pledge thirty-seven years ago, but that the appetite for drink, once obtained, never wholly forsook men. It would come to them with maddening force, and they must pray, not to be kept from drunkenness, but to be kept from the appetite for drink.

The central system of computing the weight of grain went into practical effect for the first time in New York recently at the produce exchange. Of January steamer corn—4,480 cents—5,000 bushels were placed at \$1.07 per cental, and 4,480 cents No. 2 corn at \$1.09 per cental. Four sales in all were effected by this system amid considerable applause.

Appalling distress is prevalent in Upper Hungary, where upward of 300 communities are without bread. The inhabitants would gladly emigrate en masse to America had they means of undertaking a journey which would, as they think, lead them to a land of promise as compared with the arid soil of their own country. The government is taking active measures to provide for their actual wants.

Vera Sassolitch, the noted female nihilist, has had a fortune of \$300,000 left her by a Russian merchant, named Karfop, who lived at Tambow. On the will being presented to the local tribunal to be proved, instructions were applied to the ministry of justice, and the reply was that the law must take its course. The document was therefore held to be valid; but in order to profit by the legacy, Vera Sassolitch must go to Russia, where she would be immediately arrested. She is therefore likely to remain abroad and unless she returns to her native country within five years she will be deemed an emigrant, and her property confiscated for the benefit of the treasury.

Rarely, indeed, do we find a person of thirty years of age with a sound set of teeth. Far more often do we find young lads and girls of ten to sixteen years of age whose teeth are mere shells of decaying tissue, rotting away with almost visible rapidity, depositories of decaying particles of food, and the source of contaminating elements which deteriorate digestion, and offensive odors which contaminate the breath. In connection with this, it is said that there are 18,000 dentists in the United States, who annually extract 20,000,000 teeth, manufacture and insert 3,000,000 artificial teeth, and consume about three tons of pure gold, to say nothing of the enormous quantity of mercury, tin, silver and other metals used as "fillings" for carious teeth.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Bunions give the feet a knobby appearance. In Eureka, Nev., they steal chickens with baited fishhooks and lines. More than 2,000 murders occurred in Italy last year and some 90,000 robberies. There are thirty-five tusk machines in the United States, twelve of them being in Pittsburgh. They now have an invention by which eight different messages can be sent on a single wire at once. It is estimated that the agricultural products of the United States for the past year equal in value all the gold a silver that have been mined in the country since 1849. The only market reports boys call anything about is the rise and fall of leather when the mother holds her slip in her good right hand.—*Cincinnati Commercial.* A man in Elizabeth, N. J., recently petitioned the council for a fence that would be "goat high, goose tight and pig strong," to protect the public park in his part of the city. "It is a great man who can do just to his enemy," says an exchange, and we can get our enemy where there will be no one to interfere, we'll prove it claim to greatness.—*Boston Post.* A ton of gold makes a fraction of a half a million of dollars, and when a man says his wife is worth her weight in gold, and she weighs 130 pounds, she is worth \$30,000.—*Yonkers Gazette.* Briquettes, or compressed fuel of iron or waste coal, are now manufactured near one of the English mines, at a cost of a shilling a ton. They are an excellent fuel, and have long been used in France. Nearly all the cane mills and evaporators now used by sugar makers in the West Indies, South and Central America, Sandwich Islands and Australia are furnished by American manufacturers. Enough cloth is made every year from old rags, with a proper admixture of wool, to supply all the adult population of Great Britain with a new suit, all the children with a dress, and all the women with a jacket. John Dunn, the Irish secretary, state for the kingdom of Zulu, taught Cetywayo to play on the flute, and that august party could play three or four simple airs and soothed his savage breast with it. A curious fact is that seeds—especially wheat—will stand an immense amount of cold without injury. Some wheat left in the polar regions by Captain H. of the Polar, in 1871, and found by Capt. Nares in 1876, germinated and produced healthy plants when sown upon glass on board ship. Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutored mind cannot stand the ricket of the white man's assertion. Who cannot cheer when ponies are run off? Nor view the loss of grazing lands with a smile. Who, when he's not allowed in peace to sleep his sheep? Throws up his hands and seeks a farm elsewhere. And when he sees that raising wool don't pay, just makes a change and goes to raise hair.—*Salem Sunbeam.*

Words of Wisdom.

Common sense makes no parade. Self-reliance is quite distinct from self-assertion. Casual thoughts are sometimes of great value. We hand folks over to God's mercy, but show none ourselves. It is a good thing to learn caution by the misfortunes of others. Never forget that your mother is the best friend you have ever had. People seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves to copy after. Hugging sorrow is not the way to lessen it, though, like the nettle, trouble stings the less when it is firmly grasped and not feared. Good words do more than hard speeches, as the sunbeams, without any noise, will make the traveler throw off his coat, which all the blustering wind could not do.

The Way to Health.

The only true way to health is that which common sense dictates to man. Live within the bounds of reason. Eat moderately, drink temperately, sleep regularly, avoid excess in anything, and preserve a conscience "void of offence." Some men eat themselves to death, some drink themselves to death, some wear out their lives by indolence and some by over exertion, others are killed by doctors, while not a few sink into the grave under the effects of vicious and beastly practices. All the medicines in creation are not worth a farthing to a man who is constantly and habitually violating the laws of his own nature. The medical science in the world cannot save him from a premature grave. With a suicidal course of conduct, he is planting the seeds of decay in his own constitution, and accelerating the destruction of his own life.

Satin is said to owe its origin to Octavo Mal, who, having listlessly chewed scraps of silk, was struck with their glistening appearance when he ejected them from his mouth. By applying heat and certain mucilaginous matter to the silk he arrived at satin.

Seeds.

At the last meeting of the British Association Sir John Lubbock read an interesting paper on seeds. He commenced by calling attention to the evidence presented by seeds, some being large, some small, some covered with hooks, some provided with hairs, some smooth, some sticky, etc. He gave reasons of these peculiarities, and the means of the modes of dispersion, means of which seeds secured a natural rotation of crops, and in other cases were enabled to rectify their frontage. Some plants actually throw their seeds some were transported by the wind, and many were provided with a wing which caught the wind. Dispersal was also effected by the agency of animals. This means was divided into two classes, where seeds adhered to animals by hooks, and where the seed purpose was effected by sticky glands. The next point touched upon was the seeds found themselves in spots suited for growth. Most seeds germinated in the ground, but there were instances of the mistletoe, where they were parasitic on trees. Such seeds were embedded by a bird on a bough they adhered to. In some cases plants buried their own seeds, and in other instances seeds buried themselves, the means of which these processes were effected being fully explained by Sir John, who in conclusion, called attention to mimicking seeds, such as the scorpion's pods of which did not open, but were induced to peck at them and free the seeds. That this was the free of the resemblance he would assert, but he threw it out as a mere consideration.

THE STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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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.

Visitors to St. Andrews and travellers generally, will be pleased to know that Mr. Angus Kennedy has opened the building formerly called the "International" on Water Street, opposite the Magdalen House.

St. Mark Lodge, No. 5

J. F. OWEN, W. M. Geo. F. STEVENSON, Secretary. Meets first Thursday in each month.

THE FEVER FOR SPECULATION

The following paragraphs from a New York paper will account in some measure for the rise in prices, from that unhealthy source, a disposition to take advantage of the necessities of the people—otherwise called speculation; and is proof that the severe lesson so recently taught by the bad times, has been forgotten, since the revival of business, and a year of abundant crops—by the people of the United States.

There has been a twofold, secular revival. Side by side with the solid prosperity over which we have so much reason to rejoice, there has arisen a reckless, grasping, impatient spirit of speculation, which has seized upon almost every class of society and penetrated into every class and corner of the land.

Already the speculative bubble has burst. The violent fluctuations in stocks during the past few days may have been the result of efforts to break the market for the benefit of speculators.

But the fever for speculation has not been limited to the stock market. It has taken hold upon the products of the country, and great capitalists have been engaged in "locking up" wheat, butter, and other staples, in order to force up the price and increase their gains.

Such methods of business as these are essentially unsound. They are pursued because men are not content to follow the slower process of regular traffic, but are in haste to be rich.

through the prevalence of the fever, seasons of speculative excitement. It is well, we repeat, when recalling the abundant prosperity of the passing year to remember also the perils which attend the return of good times, and to pray that the country may speedily be delivered from the unhealthy condition which has already begun to impair its renewed vitality.

The St. Andrews Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, DECEMBER 9, 1870.

INDEPENDENCE VS. PARTISANISM

Some persons are so constituted that they pour in their judgment to be warped, and see nothing worthy of approval in the measures of those who differ from them politically; and make capital out of almost every act of men at the helm of affairs.

The holding of decided political views does not necessarily imply, tant al the measures of a dominant party of opposite views, are adverse to the interests of the country—for were they of that character the days of a government would soon terminate; but when these measures are advancing its interests, does it betray a want of common honesty and political sagacity to be little and misrepresent their acts; and yet such practices are we all sorry to say of daily occurrence.

While our sympathies have to some extent, been favorable to free trade, they were based upon reciprocity, without which, there is only theoretical and not practical free trade.

The first witness was John Brown, Preventive Officer of this Port. His evidence is given in the first paragraph. The next witness was Wm. Whitlock, Landing Waiter and Searcher, who examined and sold the goods at Customs, and which they consisted of cottons, flannels, cambric, duck, &c., and were stamped with American Mill Stamps.

On Monday about 5 o'clock Bonness was brought here in charge of a constable, when the examination was resumed. Bonness was then examined fully, but failed to convict Capt. King, as his testimony was only hearsay, he having been told by a man named Wilson that American goods were put aboard the Charley.

It is not unjust to berate the Finance Minister for visiting the manufactories, and personally ascertaining the working of the protection policy; neither is it honest to prejudice his object as an attempt to exalt the government of which he is a prominent member, for having initiated it. He was endeavoring to find out how it worked, and what modifications were required, this being admitted, instead of condemning him for ascertaining its imperfections, he merits commendation.

We cannot see what way it was "ridiculous" for him to make enquiries of the manufacturers and producers, whether the protection afforded them, had increased their business, been instrumental in developing the natural resources of the country, raised the wages of operatives, the price of agricultural produce, and afforded employment for a greater number of hands.

To frame a tariff to please everyone, is something that never yet, and never will be accomplished. The N. P. is an experiment, based upon what is believed, to be reliable information, to prosper the industries of the Dominion, and at the same time pay liabilities incurred for its material progress; and common justice demands a fair trial of its merits.

Up to the present we have never heard it claimed that the policy was perfect; but it has been admitted that it was introduced for the purpose of fostering and developing home manufactures, by placing higher duties on such articles from abroad, as were manufactured in the Dominion.

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we feel confident, and may also add, that some articles it will be increased. These observations are made from an independent standpoint; as stated in last issue, it is measures not men, that we advocate.

Topics of the Week

THE REPORTED SMUGGLING CASE

Early last September, a telegram was sent to the Collector of Customs, in St. Andrews, to the effect that the Schrs. Chaply, King, from St. Stephen, had smuggled goods on board. The Collector sent a Preventive Officer, on the arrival of the vessel, to Capt. King, who asked him if he had any goods to land at St. Andrew's—he said he had none. The Officer then asked him if he had any goods in for St. John, the Capt. replied he had a few packages and lumber.

After reporting at the Custom House, the Officer accompanied by another Preventive Officer, went on board the vessel with the Captain, who asked if they wished to see the cargo books, which was examined. The Capt. said there were a few things not on the cargo book, to which the Officer replied "you cannot get them on now."

The Government entered a prosecution against Capt. King, and the preliminary examination was held before Justice C. E. O. Hatheway, Parish Court Commissioner, on the 28th inst. L. R. Harrison, Esq., Deputy for the Minister of the Interior, prosecuting, the hon. B. R. Stevenson for the defence.

The frame of Mr. E. Saunders building, on Water Street, next O'Neill's market, has been boarded in, and men are at work shingling the roof. The building will add to the appearance of the Street. We learn that its owner, will have the house finished ready for occupation in the spring.

THE PERJURY CASE IN ST. JOHN

Schrs. Jane Bird, Aaron Rice master and owner, sailed from Yarmouth on the afternoon of the 18th ult., for Annapolis, with a general cargo. Soon after leaving port the wind began to increase, accompanied by a thick snow storm, which obliged the boat to bear up for Westport.

THE SMALL Pox continues to linger about St. John

While we hear of other rivers being closed to navigation, the St. Croix still remains open, with no immediate prospect of freezing. One of the tugs will try to run and keep the river open all winter.

Queen Victoria, when she visits Chislehurst to see the Empress Eugenie, is invariably conducted to the resting place of the Prince Imperial, where she places flowers, presented by Monsignor Goddard, the Roman Catholic priest, for whom she had a special fancy. Times are changed. In 1859 at the time of the Pope's bull, when Richard Swift, the Roman Catholic Sheriff of London, presented Monsignor Searcy, Cardinal Wiseman's secretary, at court as his chaplain, the Queen ordered his presentation to be ignominiously cancelled.

What a Freethinker thinks.

The Hon. J. D. Long, Governor of Massachusetts, contributes a significant paper to the last number of Good Companion, which he calls "Freethinking" articles by a "Freethinker." In common with many others, he is alarmed at the tendency of "free thought," so called, and sums up the question, so far as he is concerned, by approvingly quoting the words of Sir Humphrey Davy:

I envy no quality of the mind or intellect to others, he it genius, power, wit or fancy; but if I could choose what would be the most delightful, I should prefer a firm religious belief to any other blessing; for it makes life a discipline of goodness; breathes new hope; vanishes and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all life awakens life even in death, and from corruption and decay calls up to beauty and divinity makes an instrument of torture and shame the ladder of ascent to paradise; and far above all combination of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms and amaranths, the gardens of the best, and security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist an I sceptic view only gloom, decay, annihilation and despair.

Our Foresters.—The timber limits of Canada are day by day being destroyed, with little exception. Some authorities believe that in fifteen or twenty years the best of our timber limits will have disappeared. British Columbia may, indeed furnish timber for a long time to come but for all available purposes her timber limits cannot be of as much service as those in our immediate neighborhood.

Improvements.—Dr. Parker's new mansion on the hill, facing Prince of Wales Street, is finished; the bells hung, the furnace heats the large building; pipes for hot and cold water to the bath-room, work admirably; the rooms are painted, the marble mantle-pieces and grates all set and the house ready for occupation. The workmanship and mansion, are a credit to the architect and builder, Mr. Matthew Hannah, of St. Stephen; and we congratulate the Doctor on his owning the best building erected here for many years.

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We challenge them now to investigate the state of trade in this city, and to compare it with what it was a year ago, and we are safe in saying that taking all the industries of the city into account, business is more depressed and trade in a worse state than it was this time last year.—*Guelph Mercury (Lib.)*

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SPECTACLES
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This Great Household Medicine ranks among the leading necessities of life.
These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the

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The celebrated author in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years successful practice, that blighting 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 of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
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The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an Execution of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Charlotte, at the suit of Jacob Eastman against the said Robert Owen, endorsed to levy twenty dollars and ninety cents (\$70.90), and interest on \$70.90 since 13th May, A. D. 1879, because Sheriff's fees, costs of levying, and all other incidental expenses.
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