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Legal Intelligence.

The monthly sitting of the Equity Court was held at Fredericton, last week, and as the Judgment in the following case has a local bearing, we copy it from the *Head Quarters*:

On Tuesday last, Judge Allen gave judgment in the case of *HEALY v. FAULS*, a suit brought to restrain the defendant from proceeding in action of ejectment brought on a mortgage given to him by the plaintiff in 1862. The facts were somewhat complicated, and the evidence (as usual) very conflicting. It appears that Michael Fauls, the father of the defendant, and the father-in-law of the plaintiff, owned a good deal of real estate in St. Andrews, and in 1844 conveyed the whole, or the principal part of it to his son Patrick, and on the following day Patrick made a conveyance of part of the same property (including the land in question) to the defendant for the nominal consideration of £300. The defendant was at that time under 13 years of age, and knew nothing of the deed until upwards of seven years afterwards, and never paid anything for it. Patrick left the country in 1851, and died soon afterwards. Michael Fauls, the father, remained in possession of the property and appeared to control it up to the time of his death in 1868 or 1869. According to the plaintiff's evidence, Michael Fauls, about February, 1862, told the plaintiff and his wife that he intended to give her the lot of land, which was afterwards included in the mortgage; that he measured the land off, and put the plaintiff and his wife in possession of it, and they had built a house upon it. Michael Fauls then instructed a person to prepare a deed of this piece of land, from him to the plaintiff, and also a mortgage upon it from the plaintiff to Fauls for the sum of \$800, payable in eight equal annual instalments, with eight promissory notes for the same sum and payable at the same periods on the mortgage. The plaintiff stated that he asked Fauls what he wanted the mortgage and notes for if he was intending to give the property to his (Healy's) wife, and that Fauls answered that he only did it to protect him (Healy) from incurring the property, as he was rather intemperate, and he wanted to secure it for the benefit of Healy's wife and children; and that he, Fauls, would never demand payment of the mortgage or notes; and that he never did. Healy's wife swore to substantially the same thing. When the deed and mortgage came to be executed, it was discovered by Healy that the title on the records stood in the name of the defendant, and that the mortgage and notes, which had been prepared by Fauls's direction were then destroyed, and a new deed drawn from the defendant to Healy, and a mortgage from Healy to the defendant for \$800, payable in eight years, as before, with eight promissory notes. The whole arrangement of this matter was made with Healy by Michael Fauls, the father—there never having been any communication about it between Healy and the defendant. The mortgage was not registered till about two years after this, and the plaintiff alleged that Michael Fauls kept the notes. The defendant denied the whole case set up by the plaintiff. He said the transaction was a sale; that he had authorized his father to sell the property to the plaintiff for \$800; that the mortgage and notes were given to him when he executed the deed, that he had endorsed the notes, and handed them to his father to collect for him; and that there never was any understanding or agreement that the property was held as a trust for the benefit of his sister (Healy's wife) and her children. After the defendant brought the action of ejectment on the mortgage, and a few days before the trial, Michael Fauls, the father, gave the eight promissory notes to the plaintiff's wife, saying that he considered the mortgage as paid, and wished the action of ejectment stopped, as he intended the property for the plaintiff's wife. The defendant (Fauls) recovered a verdict of the action of ejectment, as Healy had no defence at law. An *ex parte* injunction was granted to stay the execution, and an application was made to dissolve the injunction, which was not successful. Before the final hearing of the cause, Michael Fauls, the father died.

The principal objections on the hearing to the plaintiff's right to the recovery were: 1st, that the case set up by him was a trust, which, according to the Statute of Frauds, could only be proved by a writing, which did not exist in this case. 2d, that Michael Fauls not being the owner of the property (the legal title being in the defendant), could not declare a trust; 3rd, that as the defendant by his answering and evidence had denied the case alleged in the bill, no decree could be made in it as only the plaintiff's oath against the defendant's. In giving judgment, the Judge said that he placed much more confidence in the plain-

tiff's evidence than in the defendant's, which, in many particulars, was very unsatisfactory; and he referred to affidavits made by the defendant and used on the motion to dissolve the injunction, which were altogether at variance with his evidence given on the hearing, and he was also contradicted by other documents in evidence.

The Judge said that he believed the transaction was substantially as was alleged in the bill; and that it never was the intention that the \$800 should be paid; that if the mortgage had been given to Michael Fauls, the father, on the terms stated and he was proceeding to eject the plaintiff, it would clearly have been such a case of fraud as would have taken the case out of the operation of the statute, and justified the interference of the Court. That though the defendant was nominally the legal owner of the property, he believed that his father was really the owner, and that the arrangements made by him (the father) with the plaintiff respecting the mortgage and notes were made with the consent of the defendant; and that his attempt to enforce the mortgage was a fraud on the plaintiff which the Court ought to prevent. That as there being only the oath of the plaintiff against that of the defendant, he thought the plaintiff corroborated in material points by witnesses, and therefore there was a preponderance of evidence in his favour, which would entitle him to a decree. The order of the Court was that the injunction to stay the execution in the action of ejectment should be made perpetual.

MARK SHIPLEY'S ATONEMENT.

"Hallo, Shipley! good evening, old fellow! We've stepped in to carry you off with us. You know you promised long ago to take a look at Mason's, and we won't let you off. So put on your hat and come along."

Mark shook his head; "you must excuse me, it was, as you say, long ago when I made that promise, and my opinions have changed somewhat; moreover Mason's was not then the regular gambling-house it is now. Be generous and give me back my promise, boys. I don't want it said that I ever entered such a place."

For reply, his friends burst into uproarious laughter. After some remonstrances, Mark suffered himself to be persuaded to accompany his friends, feeling in honor bound to go, since they would not release him from his promise; for it had always been his pride that his word once passed, had never been broken.

Mason's was a so-called private gambling-house, and open only to the upper classes. Several gentlemen were gathered about one of the numerous tables, deeply engaged in the game of *rouge-et-noir*.

Our three friends looked on for a while in silence, and then Burton and Hawer drew near, and each staked a small sum. They won, and again risked a larger sum—again fortune favored them; and then—alas for human nature and human resolution! Mark Shipley, carried away by the excitement of the moment, forgot the lesson of his father's past, and threw down upon the table a golden coin.

"Hurrah, Shipley," cried Burton. "Well done! You are a true man, for all your squeamishness. You see these things don't look so bad when you are right close to them. The *rouge-et-noir* tables are very tasty—not at all repulsive."

But Mark already regretted his impulsive act. "Ah, Burton," he said, "there is the whole trouble in a nutshell. It is because gambling looks so harmless at first that so many noble-hearted fellows are ruined by it."

This he spoke in all earnestness; and yet a few moments later, when the gold returned to him doubled in amount, he staked it again; and yet again it came back to him, four times the amount it first started—forty dollars instead of ten.

"Try it again, Shipley!" cried Hawer. "Down with it on the *noir*."

"No, on the *rouge*," and Mark, with flashing eyes and flushed cheeks, laid down his forty dollars on the spot referred to. Again he won, and eighty dollars were handed him by the banker—a clear gain of seventy.

"What a splendid run of luck, Shipley!" cried Burton. "Double, triple the amount; you're sure to win!"

Mark hesitated, but the reckless fascination of the game was in the ascendant, and he risked the larger sum suggested by his friend, placing it this time on the "inverse," and then he waited with breathless eagerness for the result. It was against him; but so far from checking his wild career, it seemed rather to incite him to further risks.

"Two hundred dollars on the *noir*!" A moment's suspense, and again he lost.

As this result was announced Mark's face

grew pale, and with a shock he awakened to a full appreciation, not only of the debt he had incurred, but of the sin he had committed—of the self-imposed vow he had broken. Faint and sick at heart, he gave his note for the sum due Mason, and then bidding his friends a brief good night, hastened homeward.

As he was really imagined, his reflections were far from pleasant. Aside from the reproaches of his conscience, the sum he had lost was by no means an inconsiderable one, and his salary as private secretary to a wealthy banker (no other than his intended father-in-law) could ill withstand this heavy draft upon it. Moreover, his next quarterly payment would not be due for a month to come, and he had but very little money on hand.

"If Mason will only wait till this month is out," he thought, "I can weather the storm I have brought on myself, and then—he raised his hand solemnly toward heaven—"I will never again enter a gambling-house or engage in any game of chance, so help me God!"

"If Mason will wait," Mark had said to himself, but Mason would not wait. No promise, no security, would satisfy this man, who, destitute of honor in law, could not believe of its existence in others. Money in good solid coin—this alone would content him. Day after day he intruded himself into young Shipley's apartments, and at length grew so violent that Mark, to get rid of him for the time, told him to come on the morrow, and he would endeavor, by all possible means, to have the money ready for him.

"Very well, sir," said the man as he turned towards the door, "I'll come to-morrow, as you say, but if that money is not forthcoming, I will go straight to Mr. Morton, and tell him what a nice son-in-law he is going to have. You know him as well as I do, and I am more mistaken than I ever was in my life if he don't cut you adrift for this business the moment he hears of it, so you had better get the money ready and keep it all from him."

This was early in the morning, and soon after, Mark walked down to the bank, thinking it all over with a sinking heart. He could not raise the sum required. Burton and Hawer were unable to lend it, and to no other friends could he apply.

So, on the morrow, all would be over, and his brief, bright dream of love at an end, and in its place sorrow and disgrace.

He had brought it all on himself, too, and this knowledge made his thoughts all the more bitter, for he felt that he deserved the misfortunes which were threatening about him—he was not worthy to call sweet Jennie Morton by the sacred name of wife.

The day wore on; and, as the hour for closing the bank drew near, Mr. Morton rose from his chair to depart, but at the office door he suddenly paused.

"I had nearly forgotten, Mark. Just look in my desk—here is the key—and you will find four hundred dollars in cash that I wish you would look up in my private vault. You will be up this evening, of course? Jennie expects you; so good-bye for the present."

Left alone, Mark opened the banker's desk and gazed intently on the coiner bag which contained the gold. His cheeks grew deathly white, and his frame shook like an aspen leaf. He put forth his hand and touched the coin, then drew back as though stung by a scorpion. Once more he advanced his hand, and this time he clutched the bag; then taking down his overcoat from the nail upon which it hung, he threw it over his arm in such a manner as to conceal the gold, the latter being too heavy to place in his pocket, and hurriedly left the bank.

"This will save me," he uttered; "and before Mr. Morton can miss it I shall have replaced it from my salary—only one week to wait for it now. Oh, how low I have fallen—a gambler and a thief, I, Mark Shipley!"

"Well, sir," said Mason, "here I am. Can you say the same of the money you owe me?" "Here it is," replied Mark, hoarsely. "Count it, to make sure it is right, and then begone, and never dare to cross my threshold again."

"Not unless you cross mine, never fear. Well, it's all right, sir. There is your receipt that I have carried in my pocket these three weeks. I am thankful to give it to you at last."

Mason moved toward the door with a sneering laugh; and Mark, excited beyond control, advanced toward him with uplifted hand, a silent threat that was not lost on its object, who quickly vanished.

It was not quite time to go to the bank, and Mark spent the interval in walking up and down his room. At length he threw himself into a chair and bent his head upon his hands. Directly he looked up with a brighter glance in his eyes, a firmer expression on his face.

"I will do it!" he exclaimed. "I'll resolve to have my hand through life; but for that I

should never have fallen thus low. Oh, Jennie, my beloved, Heaven grant that you care not for me as I had once hoped and believed I would find that this sorrow should fall upon me alone, who have deserved it all."

He walked rapidly to the bank, and entering Mr. Morton's private office, found that gentleman seated at his desk. Pressing his hand over his fast-throbbing heart, Mark advanced, and stood in silence until his employer looked up.

"Why, Mark, you look ill!" he exclaimed. "What is the matter? Sit down, sit down."

"I am ill, sir, answered the young man, slowly—in my mind. I have committed a great sin, and have come to you to confess it."

And then, in brief, clear words, he told it all—his first false step and its consequences, his temptation and his fall.

Mr. Morton listened in silence. He was a kind-hearted, upright man; and while his sense of honor was shocked at the story of Mark's wrongdoing, his heart recognized the inherent nobleness in the young man's character which had led him to confess his crime. He longed to speak to him words of comfort, but nevertheless he deemed it best that he should suffer yet a while longer, in order that the remembrance of these dark hours of sorrow and humiliation might never fade away.

"Mark," he said, "I need not say how shocked and grieved I am—you know all that. You have sinned; but you have proved your repentance, for you know as well as I that in all probability I should never have discovered the absence of the money. For this reason I shall retain you in your position here. I trust you still, you see. But Mark, tell me on your sacred honor and conscience, do you think I would do right to confide the happiness of my child to one who has sinned as you have? Are you worthy of her?"

He waited for an answer, and it came in low gasping tones:

"No, sir, I am all unworthy. You would do wrong to give her to me now. I will not seek her—you may trust me for that. Tell her, yes, tell her what I have done, and then she will cease to love me, and not suffer as I shall. Would I might die; but I must live to work out my atonement."

"Be it so, Mark," answered Mr. Morton, and then he went hastily out from the office that the young man might not see the tears in his eyes. But Mark could not have seen them had he stayed, because of the scalding drops which were blinding his own sight.

Time passed on. Two months had gone by, and Mark, a wiser and a nobler man, was steadily working out his atonement. Not once had he looked upon her who had so nearly become his bride, nor had her name once been mentioned between him and her father.

The bank closed at three o'clock, its officers and clerks having generally all departed at four; and then, from this latter period until five o'clock—the hour of the night watchman's arrival—the building was entirely deserted. Mark had some extra work to do, and not having completed it when his friends left the bank, remained in Mr. Morton's office for that purpose.

His pen ran steadily over the paper before him, but suddenly he laid it down and bent his head as if to listen. His quick ear had caught the sound of stealthy footsteps in the passage leading to the office in which he sat. A moment's attention convinced him that he was not mistaken. The steps paused at the door, and a man's voice exclaimed:

"Come, hurry along, Bill; this job's got to be done quick. The watchman will be here before long, and we'll find our-elves in a pretty muss if we are not off first. There's a door in this here office leading to the vaults, and I have got keys that will open all ahead of us. These here skeletons are precious nice things."

Quick as lightning Mark comprehended it all. These men had concealed themselves in the bank to await the departure of its officers, and now were prepared to break into the vaults.

Grasping the high stool on which he ordinarily sat, Mark glided across the room and stationed himself on one side of the office door. Scarcely had he done so when it was opened, and the foremost burglar entered, to receive a heavy blow from the stool, which sent him reeling back into the passage-way.

His astonished comrades looked cautiously in through the open door.

"Hurrah! only one man! We'll soon finish him. Come on, down with him!"

Five men rushed into the apartment, but Mark had been too quick for them. With a sudden bound he crossed the room, and placed his back against the iron door opening into the passage to the vaults below.

Fast and furious were the blows aimed at him, but his long-legged stool proved

an admirable weapon of defense, not alone repelling the attacks of his assailants, but in laying one of them insensible on the floor.

"Hang it, we'll have to use powder after all, and risk the noise," exclaimed one of the robbers; and as he spoke, he presented a pistol at Mark and fired.

The stool dropped with a crash from his powerless hands, and he fell heavily to the floor, the blood flowing from a wound in his side. The robbers pushed him aside, and he saw one of their number draw a bunch of skeleton keys from his pocket and fit one to the door. Then all grew dim before him, and he knew no more until he opened his eyes to find himself in a darkened room.

"Where am I?" he asked, and the sound of his voice startled him, so weak and low was it.

No answer was made him, but a slight, graceful figure started up from his side and sped from the room. A moment later Mr. Morton entered and stood at the bedside. Mark repeated his question.

"You are in my house, my dear boy," was the reply. "You have been very ill for weeks, and must not attempt to talk, though you are better now. Hush, not a word."

The young man was too weak to oppose the mandate, so he closed his eyes and soon sank into a peaceful slumber.

A few days subsequently, when Mark was stronger, Mr. Morton told him how the watchman, entering the bank in company with a friend, had been startled by a pistol shot, and hastening in the direction of the sound, had discovered the robbers in the act of opening the iron door which Mark had so ably defended. The men had fled, all save one, who lay on the floor insensible. Him they gave into the charge of a policeman whom they summoned; and he had since recovered and turned State's evidence, so that the whole party had been captured.

As for Mark, they had thought him dead at first, but Mr. Morton sent for in all haste, had conveyed him to his own house, and called his wavering spirit back to life again.

Mark's eyes brightened as he heard this story.

"Then the robbers got nothing?" he asked.

"Not a dollar, thanks to your bravery."

"Thank Heaven for that. I have atoned for my sin."

"You have, indeed, my dear boy," was the earnest reply; "and here is your reward. Take it, for now you are worthy of it."

He drew his blushing daughter from behind the curtains, which had up to this moment concealed her from Mark's view, and placed her hand in the thin, emaciated one of her lover.

"I told her, all Mark, but she never faltered in her love. Take her; you are worthy of each other. You have each passed through the furnace of affliction, and come forth purer and nobler."

A sweet, happy smile played over the young man's wasted features as he clasped the hand of her he loved in his own.

"Thank Heaven!" he murmured; "my atonement is in truth accepted, for man has forgiven my sin, and God is yet more forgiving than he. I have found peace again once more."

And Mark was right, as his subsequent life of joy, prosperity and usefulness amply testified.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A terrible casualty occurred on the Intercolonial on Monday last, by which a man named Saml. Stiles, of Dorchester Cape, was instantly killed by an engine. The accident occurred at Palmer's Crossing, about one and a half miles south of Dorchester. As the train was coming round a curve, the unfortunate man attempted to pass over the track, with his horse and sleigh, in advance of the engine. The sleigh was struck by the engine and the man instantly killed, the horse escaping.

The body was placed on the train and taken to Dochester, where it was given in charge of the Coroner, who was to hold an inquest last evening.

The deceased was about 50 years of age and was highly respected.

On the morning of the 14th a saw mill at Harbor Delite, Campo Boile, was completely destroyed by fire. A lad named Norman McLean, aged 14, was lost in a snow storm at Glencoe, N. B., on Christmas night. On the following evening his friends who had been anxiously searching for him all day found him benumbed and frozen in a bunk's own. Under careful treatment he was resuscitated and is now doing well. His fingers were very badly frozen.

Bishop Colenso was among the passengers by the steamer *Roman*, which sailed from Southampton on Christmas day for the Cape of Good Hope.

Telegraphic News.

London, Jan. 25.
Rev. Charles Kingsley died on Saturday, aged forty-six.

Various rumors are in circulation in Madrid of a compromise with Don Carlos.

The King of Spain yesterday reviewed forty thousand troops at Peralta and was warmly cheered.

Gariibaldi met with an enthusiastic reception at Civita Vecchia and Rome. He takes his seat in the Italian Parliament to-day.

King Alfonso demands abnegation and energy from the Spanish army, and promises amnesty to all political offenders who will comply with his terms.

An autograph letter from Alfonso was delivered to Queen Victoria on Saturday, formally advising her of his accession to the throne, and assuring her of his intention to rule over Spain on constitutional principles; a similar notification was received by the Emperor.

New York, Jan. 25.
St. Patrick's Church, Hartford, Ct., was burned on Sunday. Loss \$150,000.
Fifteen white men were murdered in Nevada by Indians during the last few months. Gold 112½ @ 112½.

Miramichi Valley Railroad.

A meeting for the purpose of electing Directors, for the proposed Miramichi Valley Railroad, was held last week at the Court House, Newcastle. Provisional Directors were elected, who, at a subsequent meeting elected R. R. Call, President, and M. Adams, Secretary. The advantages of the route over all other routes during the summer season, were ably set forth at the meeting. Three lines have been explored by Walter M. Back, C. E., who is widely known throughout the Province, as a successful Railway Engineer, of large experience. The Telegraph writing of these routes, and the advantages which will result from the construction of the railway, says:

"We have no hesitation saying that this railway is in importance second to none in any part of this Province. The rapid and easy manner in which access can be had from Fredericton to Boston and New York by rail, naturally suggests the construction of a line 100 miles long to a port on the Miramichi, a port open at least 27 days in the year; and which, while it is nearer to Europe than any port in Nova Scotia except Louisbourg, is several hundred miles nearer than the latter to New York, Montreal and great centres of American commerce. The construction of such a line would involve far more than the mere local traffic, which alone seems to fill the eyes of some journalists in considering this question. We believe it would go a long way towards solving the problem of rapid mail and passenger communication with Europe during the summer; at least, for there is no doubt that, as a rule, a steamer from England direct to Miramichi would gain from three to four days on a steamer bound to New York. The railway, if built, should not be a narrow gauge road, but should be of the same gauge as the Intercolonial, for, we believe, with a bridge over the St. John at Fredericton, it would very soon become a through road. At the same time its local results would be very great, considering the fertile character of the country it would open up."

The Railroads of Maine.

The annual report of the Railroad Commissioners, Hon. S. H. Blake, Col. A. W. Wilcox, and John P. Anderson, Esq., begins with the flattering statement that the railroads of the State are in a better condition than ever before, and that while the depression of the times has affected them their future looks brighter and better than heretofore. The Grand Trunk, Maine Central, and Portland and Rochester are specially mentioned in this connection. It is further stated that no great accident has taken place during the year, no life having been lost on any of them through the neglect of officers or employees. Three new railroads have been opened for business the past year, viz.: the Somerset 20 miles long, the Lewiston and Auburn branch of the Grand Trunk 5½ miles long, and the Bucksport and Bangor 18 miles long. In addition to this the Bangor and Piscataquis has been extended from Dover to Abbot, 6 miles, making the aggregate length of railroads in the State 960½ miles.

They consider the subject of the maximum length, weight and rate of speed which is economical to run trains. This is very thoroughly considered and the best authorities consulted. The rule generally obtained in this country is from 12 to 15 miles an hour for freight and 30 for passenger trains. The Commissioners think that railroads get little credit for running at high rates, for when the public gets 50 miles an hour, it will demand 60 and so on. In view of all the facts, the Commissioners raise the inquiry whether it would not be best to reduce the great length and weight of trains by making more smaller ones and to reduce the speed inversely to the weight of trains moved, so as to record more strictly with the known natural law of applied power.

The commissioners next consider the discriminations between local and through traffic. Various authorities in the West are quoted to show that the system of cheap through rates works no injury to the local snipper, as the cost of his rates are not enhanced thereby, and the railroads and both consumer and producer, wide apart are benefited. The report of the Massachusetts Commissioners, to whom this matter was

referred by the Legislature, is quoted to show that in all cases of this country and England where an attempt has been made to fix a maximum limit of rates, it has almost always failed.

Albino. New England there is complaint of a genuine winter drouth. From all quarters come reports of mills and shops being forced by the lack of water to shut down, wholly or in part, and of the necessity for farmers to go long distances for water for their stock.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JAN. 27, 1875.

The Gloucester Riot.—It is evident from the telegrams received from respectable Protestants and Catholics at Carquet, that the scenes enacted at the School Meeting held there, were a disgrace to the Province. The misguided people, infuriated with liquor, acted like mad men, striking persons who had paid their taxes, threatening others, beating one of the Trustees, and preventing the meeting doing any business, and finally locking the door. The majority of those present came from the lower part of the County, and had no voice in the district. The Government, it is reported, have taken measures to punish the rioters. Such demonstrations and violations of law, tend to prevent any amelioration of the School Law, and arouse bad feeling. Whoever incited the French to act so outrageously, were certainly not their friends; they are simple as easily led—in this instance they were grievously misled.

A Strange Visitor.—On Thursday afternoon the hands on board the schooner *Daisy*, were startled on seeing a Wild Cat bounding along the Steamboat Wharf towards the vessel and jumping on board. The men laid hold of sticks and other weapons to kill the animal which retreated to the bow of the schooner, where he stood at bay, and showed a formidable row of teeth, and growled at his assailants for some minutes. Our young friend, Capt. Britt, who fears neither man nor beast, closed with the animal, which not liking the heavy blows, leaped down on the ice and was stunned. It was soon afterwards killed by the men. It measured three feet in length and was upwards of eight inches high. These animals have been seen in the vicinity of Chatham and Greenlaw mountains; and it is supposed that the brute was driven into our "quiet neighborhood" in search of food. The skin will be stuffed and placed in the Museum.

A. H. GILMER, Esq., M. P., was in town visiting his constituents, and ascertaining their views upon public matters which may come before Parliament. Mr. Gilmer appears in excellent health and spirits, and has the happy faculty of gaining friends.

Municipalities.—It is reported that the Government will introduce a measure during the next Session, making Municipal Corporations compulsory on every County in the Province. This is just what is required; the people will have it in their power to elect men of their own choice to manage their public affairs. We have advocated the measure at different times, and meetings have been held, but old fogeyism defeated by its vote the efforts of those favorable to incorporation. Should the Bill pass making it imperative—the point will be gained, and responsibility will be cast to the shames. It is high time there was a change. Progression and reform are the order of the day.

Ontario Election Law is a very stringent Act. Among its sections, those which refer to illegal acts are worthy of being embodied in any Election law, and if strictly carried out would prevent controverted Elections. We select a few:—

"The use of any party colors, flags, or ensigns. Carrying arms, staves, swords, or batons, or other offensive weapons within two miles of the polling place on the day of election."

The penalty for the commission of these offences is one hundred dollars.

Any person convicted of battery committed on the day of election, within two miles of any place where polling is going on, is liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

It is also enacted that:—

"Every hotel, tavern, and shop in which spirits or fermented liquors are ordinarily sold shall be closed, during the day appointed for polling, in the wards or municipalities where the polls are held; and no spirituous or fermented liquors or drinks shall be sold or given to any person within the limits of such municipality during the said period under a penalty of one hundred dollars in every such case."

In addition to the election being voided by any act of bribery on the part of a candidate or his agents, it is enacted that all persons receiving or giving bribes shall incur a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Personation subjects any person committing to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Willfully voting without the requisite qualification renders the offender liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Double voting or "repeating" is also punishable with a fine of two hundred dollars.

Fraudulent conveyance of land, in order to give the right to vote, is an offence punishable with a fine of two hundred dollars.

Death of Charles Walker, Esq., C. E.—St. John papers announce the death of Mr. Walker, at his residence in London, on the 30th Dec. Many in St. Andrews will remember when he was here with his brother, who had a contract on our Railway, the firm being, "Walker & Johnston." Mr. Walker was a young man of good education and attainments. As a writer,

he had no superior in this Province, and his qualifications as a Civil Engineer were of a high order. He was a man of pleasing address and a true friend. He married a St. John lady, and leaves eight children.

Fire in Fredericton.—The City Hall, Fredericton, was destroyed by fire on the 25th, Monday night last. The building was of brick, of two stories, and contained the Council Chamber, the Mayor, City Clerk and City Treasurer's offices, and Police Court Room. It cost \$25,000, insured for \$5,000.

Compulsory Education.—Russia is about to revolutionize her educational system. From the report of an investigation lately instituted by the Government authorities at St. Petersburg, it appears that, so far from the attendance at the common schools increasing according to the growth of the population, in many places the number of pupils entered on the rolls is actually decreasing year by year. A law is now proposed, which will make education compulsory, and regulate almost everything regarding the instruction of the young—special provisions being contemplated for rural and for town districts. Absolute as the Government of Russia is, it is seen to be a source of danger to peaceful rule, and an obstacle to the happiness and prosperity of the subjects, that the young be permitted to attain manhood without receiving a good elementary education.

It will be gratifying to the many friends of Mr. Cameron to learn that he has been engaged by the Trustees of Greenock Church to conduct Divine Service, for some months. Mr. Cameron is a earnest, zealous, missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

Great Britain and the Coming Struggle in Europe.

The gloomy vaticinations of the *London Times*, which have been sent by Cable, have set people talking and thinking about the early possibility of war in Europe. There seems to be no reason why the situation should be considered as more critical now than it was several months ago, and it will probably be found, when the full text of the *Times* article comes to hand, that it is simply a comment on a state of things which must lead to war some day, but whose potency to bring on an early quarrel is not ascertained. The causes for alarm to be found in the relations of the leading powers of continental Europe are not far to seek. In a time of peace there are, at least, three millions of soldiers kept under arms, and a military organization and equipment are maintained on a scale sufficient to enable that number to be doubled in case of actual war. The warlike expenditures of continental Europe are considerably over five hundred millions of dollars a year; and the military position of Great Britain does not save her from spending an unusually large sum on her army, while the continued security of that position demands a large expenditure nearly equal to that of all the other great powers.

It is tolerably obvious that the military nations of the continent cannot long persist in their present policy of bloated armaments without coming to blows. The very position of a highly finished and ingeniously constructed military machine involves a strong temptation to use it. And, as to the relations between France and Germany, there is this additional reason to urge the latter to war, that while its own military development is in a high state of perfection, that of its neighbor is only gradually in course of improvement. The present unsettled condition of Europe lies undoubtedly at the door of France. She has declared in the most unmistakable terms, her resolve to enter upon a war of revenge when the opportunity favors, and Germany feels naturally desirous to have the struggle fought out before her vanquished foe has regained more than her former strength. But Germany cannot go to war without some decent pretext, and France will not furnish that pretext unless she can make some powerful alliance. Hence, the combinations of European diplomacy are discussed with a perpetual reference to the bearing upon the next great war, and the conviction has become settled in the public mind that when the struggle comes, it will convert the continent into one vast battlefield.

Murders and Philanthropists.—At the present moment, the *Saturday Review* argues, it may certainly be doubted whether capital punishment is so powerful a deterrent as it is should be, and the reason is simply that the chances are all in favor of the murderer. To say nothing of the stupidity of the police, there are many doctors, mailmen, journalists, weak judges, and sentimental jurists. The murderer may be as clear as anything can be, but all sorts of excuses are suggested. The poor fellow was mad—indeed, the mere fact that he killed anyone is a proof of madness—or he was provoked. A man has a bad wife; she is shrill, drunken, uncharitable? Her husband cracks her skull as the best way of silencing her. Should the poor man be hanged for that? Certainly not, we should say, if you are of opinion that wives should be put to death without trial at the discretion of their husbands for bad temper and boresomeness of conduct. The odd part of the matter is that it is the very people who pride themselves on their tender-heartedness and anxiety to save life, who are the chief agents in encouraging murder by advocating the principle that a man cannot get on with his wife he can leave her; it is a curious development of humanity

that he should be authorized to kill her.—*Am. paper.*

The Daily Advertiser, published at Toronto, is a new candidate for public favor. It is conducted with considerable ability, and advocates a fair reform. As an advertising medium for the Upper Provinces, it possesses advantages of cheapness and large circulation.

The New York and many other United States papers dish up a hash almost daily of the proceedings in the Beecher-Tilton trial. Such articles may do for law reports, but for general reading, we do not believe they advance the morality of the public.

The Slave Trade.—Since the British policy with regard to slavery, in the Gold Coast Protectorate, had been announced to the native chiefs, the result has been very satisfactory. The natives have shown no opposition to the emancipation scheme, which by its very nature must shortly terminate even the mildest form of domestic servitude, as it has already completely abolished the purchase or sale of slaves and the pledging of human being for debt. Captain Strahan lately made an inspection of Accra and other places on the coast, and he found the regulations regarding slavery faithfully observed. On the East Coast of Africa, however, the infamous traffic is reported to be still in full vigor; and numerous atrocities are said to be resorted to by the slave-merchants, which the British, through certain treaty defects, are unable to check or punish. But progress will doubtless be made there also in suppressing slavery through the early adoption of more energetic measures.

Useful Recipes.

Three bushels of clean sand, mingled with half a bushel of good lime and half a bushel of cement, makes an excellent mortar which is not liable to be dislodged by storms.

It is very dangerous to allow acid substances, used as food, to stand for any length of time in copper vessels. Preserves, when made in pots of that metal, should be emptied out as soon as possible after cooking.

Do not bring lights near empty whisky, alcohol, benzine, or coal oil barrels. The vapor of the fluid, mingled with the air within, is a dangerous explosive mixture.

Lamp chimneys may be, in a measure, prevented from suddenly cracking by immersion in cold water in a suitable vessel, the last being set on the stove until the water boils. The chimney is then removed and allowed to cool slowly.

Benzole magnesia, a simple paste made of calcined magnesia and benzole, will take grease spots out of almost everything, however delicate. A paste of soda and quicklime is good to take oil stains from wood floors.

It is said that half an ounce of a mixture of 100 parts logwood ground with 1 part of bicarbonate of potash, will make, with water, a pint of good ink.

A wash of lime, salt, and white sand is said to afford protection to shingle roofs against accidental conflagration from sparks, etc.

Well Done Old Fredericton.—The Fredericton Branch Railway trains during the heavy snow storms of the past few weeks, were up to time. The good old "grit" is kept alive in Head Quarters. We owe the information about the Trains to our contemporary the *Fredericton.*

The Steady Cold since the 1st inst. continued up to the 25th, when a slight rain fell which was suddenly checked, the wind veering round to the North-West, a point it has blown from the past fortnight. Yesterday afternoon and evening was uncommonly cold; and the quantity of fuel consumed during the present month is reported greater than ever known in the same period for many years.

True.—A speaker at a recent teachers' meeting in Central New York declared that the school-room juggernaut is intellectual arithmetic. "Beneath its wheels," he said, "many a bright intellect is crushed. Mental arithmetic lacked practically; its problems in statement are absurd. The speaker thought the boasted superiority of mental arithmetic as a discipline for the reasoning faculty all nonsense; it was more like the cultivation of memory—and a poor method even to accomplish that. There is no advantage to be gained from rapid mental calculations. The best accountants are not those who carry too much in memory, but those who have the habit of putting everything down. Memory can be cultivated in a far better way than by memorizing problems and analyses."

The Duty on Tea.—A despatch to the *News*, from Ottawa, states that a deputation of tea importers from Montreal, London, Hamilton, and Bradford, waited on the Minister of Finance yesterday, and represented the necessity of re-imposing the tax of ten per cent. duty on American teas. They claimed that the abolition of that duty had paralyzed direct trade from China and Japan into Canada, and asked that the duty be re-imposed. They mentioned, as a striking example of the injury trade had suffered, that during the past six months the tea market in the United States had been depressed, and being in that condition Canada, having no protective duty, the market was flooded by their teas. Now that t

reaction had taken place in the United States, and the market was good, Canadians might do a good business there, but were prevented from doing so by the American ten per cent. tariff. Mr. Cartwright replied in effect that he could give no decision until after he had consulted with his colleagues. They were aware of hardship which Canadian importers suffered from the American protective tariff, but could give no relief unless they could prove that the imposition of a ten per cent. tariff on teas imported from the United States would not increase the cost to Canadian consumers.—*Globe.*

A Strange Case.

A correspondent of the Boston Herald from F. yeobing says: A strange story has gained credence here which, if true, reveals another case of inhumanity and probable crime. Last fall a man calling himself Gledhill came to Brownville, accompanied by a woman and girl about six years old. He engaged board at a Mr. Hinescomb's stating that the woman was his wife. Shortly after, the woman gave birth to a child. The mother lived but eight days and just before she died she gave the babe to Mrs. Hinescomb. Coleman had the body of the mother prepared for burial, and with the girl and remains, took the cars for Amesbury, Mills Mass., his alleged home. Before reaching there he let the girl in care of the conductor and left the train. The child and corpse reached their destination where the authorities took them in charge. An examination revealed such facts as raise in suspicion that there might have been foul play in the woman's death, and a detective was dispatched to Brownfield to look up the case. It was ascertained that Coleman returned to Portland, stopped at the City Hotel and then went east, where it is rumored he has a wife and several children. The public are anxiously awaiting further developments.

The Halifax Herald says: Few people have any adequate conception of the strength of the defenses of Halifax. Besides the Citadel and George's Island, mounting batteries of great power, there are two forts along the Eastern Shore, protected by 18 ton guns. The fortification erected on McNair's Island is even stronger and mounts much heavier guns than those even on the Citadel. Then there are several smaller but powerful and commanding forts, along the Point Pleasant Shore, and down as far as York Head. The heaviest guns as yet mounted are of 18 tons, but it is intended to supplement them with 25 tonners, protected with iron shields in Portmouth Harbor. There are in existence also the elements of an effective torpedo service, so that Halifax is practically impregnable against the combined fleets of the two strongest naval powers in the world, unless caught napping, and taken by surprise.

Trapped.—The following piece of Irish wit is too good to be lost. An Irishman who by the way was a good temper, happened to be in one of the towns in Scotland, and being very thirsty, wanted to procure a drink of butter milk, but thought it was known by some other name. On enquiry, he found that it was called "soor milk," so away he went to a milk shop to get some. On the way he forgot the proper name, but after entering the shop and giving his front looks a couple of pupils, exclaimed—"Good morning, if ye please, if ye please sure an' hav' ye got any soor milk?" Yes, said the dairymaid, I have, how much do you want? "What way do ye sell it, if ye please," said Pat. The milk man considering himself a bit of a wag, thought he would play a joke on Pat, so he replied, "by the yard." Pat looked at him out of the left side of his eye, and said, "if ye please, then, would ye jist put a yard, in a piece of paper, for me." Good for a Corkboy.

MARRIED.

This morning, in All Saints Church, by the Rev. Canon Ketchum, Wm. D. FOSTER, Esq., of the firm of J. W. Street & Co., to ANNIE, eldest daughter of Capt. D. GREEN, late of the 1st Royals, all of St. Andrews.

DIED.

On the 21st inst., at the Alms House, St. Andrews, George Love, aged 51 years, a native of England.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Nettie, Hunt, Boston, Hides, R. Ross. Daisy, Britt, Eastport, Sandries. Live Oak, Fuller, Red Beach, meal, Robinson & Glenn.

21, Daisy, Britt, Eastport, Sandries. 22, Julia Clinch, Maloney, Boston, Ti & Co. W. D. Hunt.

23, Franklin, Langmaid, Boston, hallast, CLEARED.

Freedom, Hiltz, Gloucester, 360 bu. potatoes. John Somers, Gatt, Portland, 450,000 herrings. Alice C. Fox, Rowe, Boston, 160,000 herrings.

Fernandino, Fla., and Jan. 21, bqe. Hes. prus, Adams, hence.—To load at German-town, Ga., for River Platte.

Public Notice.

Is hereby given that an Application will be made to the House of Assembly at its next session for an Act of Incorporation for the St. Croix Wharf Company, and for a grant for the same.

St. Croix, Jan. 21st, 1875. Jy 27 dt

Representative and Champion of American Art Taste.
PROSPECTUS FOR 1875—EIGHTH YEAR.
THE ALDINE,
[THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA,
ISSUED MONTHLY.
"A MAGNIFICENT CONCEPTION, WONDER-
FULLY CARRIED OUT."

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the end of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there is the chromo, besides!

The national feature of THE ALDINE must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While THE ALDINE is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of THE ALDINE, as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters.

The artistic illustration of American scenery, original with THE ALDINE, is an important feature, and its magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interpretation of landscape, marine, figure, and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, imposing where the scope of the work confines the artist too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of THE ALDINE is a light and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical discussions as do not interfere with the popular interest of the work.

PREMIUM FOR 1875.
Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in all colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

"MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND"
will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to THE ALDINE for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union owns the originals of all THE ALDINE pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pictures, valued at over \$2,500 are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series are made, to be published in the next succeeding issue of THE ALDINE. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay for one year in advance. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

TERMS.
ONE SUBSCRIPTION ENTITLING TO THE ALDINE ONE YEAR, THE CHROMO AND THE ART UNION.
\$6 per annum in advance.

(No charge for postage.)
SPECIMEN COPIES OF THE ALDINE, 50 CENTS.
THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, leaving the fac simile signature of James Sutton, President.

CANVASSERS WANTED.
Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to
THE ALDINE COMPANY,
58 Maiden Lane, New York

REMOVAL.
JAMES STOOP, MERCHANT TAILOR, begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Establishment to the building lately occupied by W. D. Hart, next door to J. R. Bradford's, where he will be happy to see his customers, and by promptness and efforts to please, to receive a continuance of the patronage hitherto afforded him. my 13

VISITING & BUSINESS CARDS
NEATLY PRINTED AT THE
STANDARD OFFICE.

Bay of Fundy
Red Granite Company.
POLISHED
COLUMNS AND PILASTERS,
Tombs and Monuments,
Mausoleums, Vaults, etc.

Estimates made for Building work Granite supplied to dimensions. Designs furnished to order.
The Polishing Works and Quarries of the Bay of Fundy Company are now in full operation and the Company are prepared to fill orders with dispatch. Further particulars and price list on application to the Secretary at St. George, N. B. St. George, N. B., March 18, 1874.

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

FIRE & LIFE
PRESIDENT:
His Grace the Duke of Roxburghe, K. T.
VICE PRESIDENTS:
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K. G.
His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K. G.
Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Bart, G. C. B. & K. S.
CAPITAL - £12,000,000 STERLING
(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)

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

HENRY JACK,
General Agent.
W. B. MORRIS Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity.
Jan. 29

STREET & STEVENSON,
Engravers and Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors &c.
OFFICES—WATER STREET,
ST. ANDREWS

REMOVAL.
W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the kind support and patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to the store formerly occupied by Miss Irwin, corner of Water and Edward streets; where he will keep as usual.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
Toilet Articles, Groceries,
Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the other ceteras commonly found in a Druggist Shop.
St. Andrews.

G. F. STICKNEY,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.
Has received a further supply of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Chains, Rings, Brooches,
Lockets, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.
Electroplated Britannia Metal and British Plate Wares.

Paper Machie, Parian, Spa, Wedgewood and Bohemian Goods
JET AND RUBBER GOODS.
CUTLERY, HAIRDWARE, EDGETOOLS
Toys, Fancy Soap and Perfumery,
Together with a general assortment of
House Furnishing & Fancy Goods.
WEDDING RINGS made to order.
July 19 41

REMOVAL.
H. O'NEIL & SONS respectfully inform their friends generally, that in consequence of their late Market having been destroyed by fire, they have removed for the present to the building adjoining the store of Messrs. Robinson & Glen, where they will be happy to supply the wants of their numerous customers, and beg to return thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and trust by efforts to please, to merit a continuance of their custom. H. O'NEIL & SONS.
St. Andrews, Aug. 20, 1874.

GEO. STEWART, JR.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
DYE WOODS AND STUFFS, SURGICAL
INSTRUMENTS,
Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
Ordered from the Country promptly executed.
Ships' Medicine Chests Filled and Refilled.
Particular attention given to the Preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions.
April 12 74—1y

BAY RUM
10 Gall. good Bay Rum, for sale at the
ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE.
Nov. 5 E. LEE STREET.

ST. ANDREWS FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce that they are prepared to execute orders for
Foundry Work,
with punctuality and despatch.
STOVES of approved patterns, MILL and SHIPS CASTINGS, and other foundry business attended to. Particular attention paid to—
Blacksmith Work
of every description, and satisfaction guaranteed. By punctuality and a desire to please, they hope to merit public patronage.
A LAMB & CO.
St. Andrews, Oct. 22, 1873. oc22 1y

FOR SALE.
THAT valuable and eligibly situated
HOUSE and PREMISES
belonging to the Estate late L. Donaldson, Esq. fronting on King, Prince of Wales, Carleton and Wm. Henry Streets, and at present in the occupation of Mrs. Mary Jane Kyle.
For price and terms apply to
WM. MACKAY,
133, Prince Wm. Street,
St. John.
May 13—nm

REWARD.
AN attempt having been made on Monday night last, to enter the house of Mr. James A. L. MacKay, Parish of St. Patrick, will place call and settle their accounts with the subscriber within thirty days from this date, and all persons having any legal demands against said Estate, will please present them for settlement within thirty days.
MARRY ANN REED,
Sole Executrix.
Co. of Charlotte, Oct. 14, 1874. 25

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late Mr. James A. L. MacKay, Parish of St. Patrick, will place call and settle their accounts with the subscriber within thirty days from this date, and all persons having any legal demands against said Estate, will please present them for settlement within thirty days.
MARRY ANN REED,
Sole Executrix.
Co. of Charlotte, Oct. 14, 1874. 25

ROYAL HOTEL
(FORMERLY STUBBS)
Opposite Custom House and Public Offices,
PRINCE WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHN, N.B.
During the past winter this house has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It will be reopened on 1st of May next.
Having secured the services of Mr. Charles Watts as Manager, the proprietor trusts that their united efforts for the comfort of their guests will give entire satisfaction.
Terms \$2.00 per day.
THOMAS F. RAYMOND
Proprietor.
June 12

Debtors for Sale.
THE TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS, ST. ANDREWS, District No. One, offer for sale DEBTORS in sums of from \$100 to \$300, secured on the credit of the District.
Jan. 21, 1874.

TEACHER WANTED.
BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES,
St. Andrews, April 8, 1874.
WANTED—A Female Teacher, First Class, to take charge of an Advanced School for girls.
Apply to
CHAS. O'NEIL, Secy.

Tea Tea
Ex "Lady Darling" from London via St. John.
40 CHESTS and Half Chests superior CONGOU TEA,
30 Half Chests Breakfast Souchong do.
For sale by
J. W. STREET & CO.
St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1873. 41

For sale or to Let.
THE Two story Dwelling HOUSE and Lot corner King and Parr streets. The property is pleasantly situated, and with slight repairs would make a pleasant residence. Possession given immediately.
Apply at the
STANDARD OFFICE
Aug. 6.

SEWING MACHINES.
WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE—
One of the original Weid Sewing Machines.
These celebrated Machines are now on sale at the Subscriber's, where the public are invited to examine and test for themselves.
JAMES STOOP,
Agent.
Jan 16.

Copartnership.
The Subscribers have this day entered into Professional Copartnership, under the style and firm of
Street & Stevenson.
GEO. D. STREET.
B. R. STEVENSON
St. Andrews, June 1, 1872.

The Standard,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
A. W. SMITH,
At his Office Water St., St. Andrews, N. B.
TERMS
\$2 50 per Annum—if paid in advance.
3 00 if not paid till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS
inserted according to written order or continued until forbidden if no written directions.
1 week 2w 3w 1m 2m 3m
1 Inch \$1 00 1 50 2 00 2 50 3 50 4 50
2 " 1 50 2 50 3 50 4 50 6 00 7 25
3 " 2 00 3 00 4 00 5 00 7 00 9 00
4 " 2 50 3 50 4 50 6 50 8 00 11 00
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.
All letters addressed to this office must be post paid.

Goods remaining in store
March 1st, 1874.

31 Chests } Fine Congo TEA.
32 half " } Breakfast Souchong Tea
24 " " } Oolong do
6 " " }
LIQUORS,
8 Hhds. } Cognac BRANDY.
10 qr. Casks } do do
200 Cases qts } do do
50 " " } do do
10 " " } do do
20 Hhds. } Best Pale GENEVA.
15 qr. Casks }
250 Cases } CLARET.
15 " } CHAMPAGNE.
25 " } Best Scotch & Irish
25 qr. Casks } WHISKY.
50 cases qts } do
60 " " }
PAINTS & OILS.
2 Tons Brandram Bros. best white Paint,
do do cold co.
8 Casks Boiled and Raw Oil
J. W. STREET & CO.

GIN, WINE, TEA, &c.
Ex "Choice" from London.
40 Hhds. } Best Pale Geneva.
30 qr. Casks }
200 Cases } Congo Tea.
30 Chests }
20 Hhds. }
10 Bbls Refined Crushed Sugar
20 Casks "Bridges & Son's" best Stout
Porter,
30 cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter, quart and pints.
5 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.
20 qr. Casks } Pale Sherry.
75 Hhds. }
31 Ton "Brandram Bros" Best White Lead
4 Hhds. } do Boiled and Raw
4 qr. Casks } Lined Oil.
J. W. STREET.

Government House, Ottawa.
Thursday, 23rd day of April, 1874.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.
On the recommendation of the Hon. the Ministers of Marine and Fisheries, and under the provisions of the 15th clause of the "Fisheries Act," His Excellency has been pleased to make the following regulations:—
"In the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick no person shall, during the months of July and August, fish for catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession any soft-shelled lobsters or female lobsters with eggs attached, nor shall lobsters of a less size than nine inches in length, measured from head to tail, exclusive of claws or feet, be at any time killed for, caught, killed, bought, sold or had in possession, but when caught by accident in nets or other fishing apparatus lawfully used for other fish, lobsters of a less size than nine inches shall be liberated alive, at the risk and cost of the owner of the net or apparatus, or by the occupier of the fishery, on whom in every case shall devolve the proof of such actual liberation.
His Excellency has been pleased to cancel this fishery regulation established by Order in Council of the 7th day of July, 1873, having reference to the lobster fishery, and the same is hereby cancelled accordingly.
W. A. HINSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

NOTICE.
THE General Annual Meeting of the
Bay of Fundy
Red Granite Company,
for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year, and the consideration of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's Office, at St. George, N. B., at 3 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of JULY 9, 1874.
By order,
CHARLES C. WARD,
Secretary.
June 17, 1874—nm

GEO. F. STICKNEY,
Has just received a supply of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY,
EDGE TOOLS, HARDWARE, TOYS
SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
and FANCY GOODS, &c.
Agent for Lazarus & Morris' Perfected Spectacles.



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Walker's Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of WALKER'S BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use WALKER'S BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim WALKER'S BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulder, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Diarrhoea, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Serofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrophulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most rapid and inimitable manner.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scourf, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Taps, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible. Jaundice.—In all cases of jaundice, rest assured that your liver is not doing its work. The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use WALKER'S BITTERS.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Dr. J. WALKER & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California,
and San Francisco and Charleston Sts., New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
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