



California Vinegar
Vegetable preparation,
of native herbs found
in the Sierra Nevada
the medicinal prop-
erty of the great blood
ing principle, a perfect
restorative of the system.
History of the world has
improved, possessing
the virtues of Bitters
every disease man is
a gentle purgative as
ing Congestion of In-
ternal Visceral Organs.

of good health, let
Bitters be a medicine,
of alcoholic stimulants

SAID & CO.,
San Francisco, California,
Charleston St., New York
Agents and Dealers.
These Bitters
and remain long
in the system, and
disease or other means,
and beyond repair.
Bitters proclaim Vinegar
a powerful purgative that
the system.

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The St. Andrews Standard.

Published by A. W. Smith.)

VARII SUMENDM E-T OPTIMUM. Cic.

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No. 17.

Saint Andrews, New Brunswick, April 25, 1877.

Vol. 44.

FOR MUNICIPAL COUNCILORS.

T. T. Odell,
Robert Stevenson.

The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, April 25, 1877.

LAST OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

The following are the concluding proceedings of the Session:

Liquor Licenses were fixed at \$50, whole sale, \$40 retail. It was ordered that the Assessors, and Collectors be paid as follows for making out this year's assessment:

	Assessors.	Collectors.
St. Andrews,	2 per cent.	5 per cent.
St. George,	1 " 5, 6, & 7.	
Campbell,	2 per cent.	7 per cent.
Grand Manan,	2 " 6 "	
West Isles,	2 " 6 "	
St. Patrick,	2 1/2 " 7 "	
Dumfries,	2 " 6 "	
St. David,	2 1/2 " 5 "	
St. James,	3 " 4 "	
St. Stephen,	2 " 5 "	
St. Croix,	3 " 5 "	
Pennfield,	3 " 6 "	
Lepreau,	3 " 7 "	
Clarendon,	3 " 7 "	
Dufferin,	3 " 5 "	

Ordered—That the Committee of Market Ward, Justices Odell, Bradford and W. Whitlock, have full discretion to lease the same, or any part thereof, to Mr. Gault or any other person, upon such terms as they may deem expedient.

Several bills were ordered to be paid. \$50 was voted to Justice Hatheway for office rent, fuel, etc., for Valuator's use.

The Clerk of the Peace was directed to notify delinquent Auctioneers and all others owing money to the County, to pay up, and enforce payment according to law.

Ordered—That the Parish of St. Andrews be assessed \$900 for support of Poor.

That the deficiency in the Hotel Tax be paid out of the moneys in Justice S. H. Whitlock's hands.

Ordered—That the balance in hands of County Treasurer for Hotel purposes be expended in retiring Debentures, so far as may be.

Ordered—That St. Stephen Parish be assessed for support of Poor \$100.

Ordered—That the Water Tank on Market Ward be handed over to the Fireward who shall pay the rent thereof out of the annual assessment.

Ordered—That the Report of the Committee on County Accounts be accepted.

Ordered—That the Town of St. Andrews be assessed \$650 in support of Fire Department.

The Town Accounts were ordered to be paid, and a number of orders were passed.

Before separating, a unanimous vote of thanks was given to Justice Robert Stevenson for his able and impartial conduct and past services as Chairman of the Sessions on previous occasions, to which Mr. Stevenson responded in fitting terms; and thus terminated a Court which managed the affairs of the County with credit to itself and for the benefit of the people for upwards of half a century.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The greatest debate, and without any doubt, the really most interesting one during the Session, was on the Tariff. It is quite beyond our limits, yet and capacity too, to grasp the able arguments. We have endeavored in our humble efforts to study the question of Tariff, but have failed to arrive at a conclusion which we desired. We essayed to understand the arguments and opinions of our potential relative, the author of the "Wealth of Nations," but acknowledge our inability to master the great problem. Such numbers of great minds in Britain and America have differed so widely in their views on political economy, that it is almost presumption on small intellects, to put forth their opinions on such important matters of state, which require a thorough study, and well trained educated minds to discuss. While professing certain predilections, we desire to act fairly, and for the public good, and here may add, that the present Dominion Government have without cavil, shown that they desire the prosperity of the country, beyond any political position or power. While admitting that personally we are not inclined to them for favors, yet our disposition leads us to do justice to their ability and management. Were

we seeking office, or emolument, perhaps we might be inclined to be a tame follower, and say yes, yes, to all their doings. It is patent to all who judge the Government fairly, that their trade policy is the true one, and "this Canada of ours" can progress better under the most unrestricted intercourse with other Governments, than any political policy that could be adopted. Their citadel has borne the battering attacks and assaults without a single breach having been made.

The Session of the Dominion Parliament which is expected to close this week, has been distinguished for violent attacks on the Government, which have been met in every instance. The assaults were characterized by ability and force but the Government citadel was proof against the opposition ammunition and missiles.

WHAT'S UP.—The people are muttering for dissolution of the Provincial Legislatures in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The grounds are stated for these dissolutions are various—some for one cause and some for another.

P. O'MULLIN, Esq., of the "Foyle Brewery" and Distillery, Halifax, was on a visit to this County a few days ago. He is one of those genial and whole souled men who are popular with all whom they are acquainted. The firm's card is inserted in our advertising columns.

CACUS MEETING.—A meeting was held in O'Neill's Hall, last evening, for the purpose of selecting Candidates to represent the Parish of St. Andrews in the County Council. Mr. W. D. Foster was called to the chair, and Mr. Pat. Herrington appointed Secretary to the meeting. Mr. Robert Glenn was proposed as a candidate, and accepted unanimously. Mr. W. D. Hart, was also nominated, and chosen as a candidate. It is apparent then, that there will be a contest in this Parish as the supporters of the candidates chosen by them are ratepayers.

MUNICIPAL ACT.—Notwithstanding that the Municipal Act has been published in pamphlet form, and can be obtained for the small sum of ten cents, many persons inquire respecting its provisions. In former issues we gave the principal provisions of the Act, and in answer to some queries, we briefly state, that the election will be held on the last Tuesday in May (29th). The qualification for Councilors is a freehold of \$500 over incumbrances. Elections cannot be held in taverns. Candidates are required to make written declaration of qualification. White paper must be used for ballots the names either written or printed. Ratepayers who are taxed on income or personal property to the amount of \$100 are entitled to vote, and on real estate to any amount.

Our Home Companion and Canadian Teacher for April is a choice number. This Magazine is one worthy of extensive patronage, and all Teachers should have a copy, as each number contains information and suggestions on the art of teaching, in fact the friends of education generally in Canada would be benefited by a perusal of its carefully written, and selected papers. The price is only \$1 per annum. Specimen copies will be sent.

The weather for the past few days has been unusually warm and fine, and gardeners and agriculturists are improving the time, already a few have their early peas and potatoes planted.

We are indebted for late United States papers, to T. T. Odell, Esq., of Messrs. Odell & Turner, who is at present visiting the United States market.

Attempted Theft.—A case of gin was abstracted from the freight house of the N. B. & C. Railway, the other evening, and deposited by the thieves under the back end of the building. Mr. Liblow discovered the loss almost immediately, and after a short search found and recovered the gin to the freight house. After looking

up for the night, M. J. Liblow remained of the watch for a short time, when shortly he perceived a "match" struck at the post where he had found the gin; proceeding thence cautiously and quickly he came upon two young men, who could not or would not give any satisfactory reason for the presence there at that hour. The conduct of the young men was such as certainly to give grounds for suspicion.—Woodstock Sentinel.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Among the Irish subjects an identifiably attracted upon the House of Commons has been that of education. It led to an interesting conversation, in which some remarkable facts were brought to light. According to the statements of some of the speakers, fortified by long tables of statistics, education makes but slow progress in the "Emerald Isle," whilst the attendance of children at school is very irregular.

The census of 1871 put down the number of persons in Ireland over five years of age, who could neither read nor write at 1,600,000, and this out of a population of 5,500,000. About a million more could read but not write. A great disproportion is also shown to exist between the number receiving instruction. There were in 1871 1,500,000 children of school age, but of these not more than one-half attended school, although the majority had their names on the school books. Another speaker stated that according to the last returns of the Census Commission not more than 400,000 children had given sufficient attendance in the national schools to entitle the teacher to payment for results.

If the review be extended for a period of thirty years it will develop facts which are equally unfavorable. In 1851 about 47 per cent. of the population were illiterate; in 1861 the percentage was 39; and in 1871, 33 per cent. This seems to be a case in which the compulsory system of education might be adopted with advantage. There are, however, difficulties in the way which practically prevent it. The Government is opposed to the extension of denominational schools; and the parents would resist any effort to compel the attendance of children at the national schools. Without engaging to deal with the subject immediately, the Government has promised to give it "careful attention." It is quite time a new system was introduced. Many of the evils of illiteracy arise from the ignorance of the people; and the surest way to reform and elevate the country is to train up the rising generation in the way they should. The dictum of Aristotle is the present truth of Ireland, "The fate of empires (the country) depends upon the education of youth."

THE FAILURE OF CANADA'S RAILWAY KING.

MONTREAL, April 19th.—Hon. A. B. Foster, Canada's railway king, has failed. His liabilities are stated at \$2,300,000, and are chiefly in England for the purchase of the Canada Central Railway and for steel rails. A portion of the amount is said to be due to New York banks. Mr. Foster was until a few days ago a member of the Canadian Senate, and has long been a prominent railway contractor and manager of Lower Canada, having begun with the old St. Lawrence and Champlain road; then became interested in the new line running southeast from Montreal; then, during the recent railroad mania which has affected the Dominion, becoming more ambitious, in connection with the Canada Central line to run from Montreal to Ottawa westward, and become the connecting link between the Canada and Pacific and the eastern lines by Quebec and Riviere du Loup to Halifax. The English market has not regarded Canada Central with much favor, Sir Hugh Allan having been unable to float his \$2,000,000 loan there, the line running between two cities already enjoying communication and where there was little local trade, and therefore not being popular among financiers. It crippled Sir Hugh, and as hard times have made money scarce in Canada and induced the Government to change its railroad policy to one of retrenchment, Mr. Foster has probably paid the penalty of overtrading in depreciated securities on an inadequate capital. He has for some time just been known to be in difficulties, and only a few days ago it was understood that a local bank seized his mansion and furniture for a \$1600 debt he was unable to meet, but it was not believed that his liabilities would amount to more than \$500,000. It is doubtful whether any of the amount is due in New York, though he belonged to what was always known as an American railroad party.

ANOTHER FAILURE AND SUSPENSION.
New York, April 19.—Rothschild, Heyman & Co., dry goods importers, have failed. Liabilities, \$100,000.

BLOODLESS DUEL.—During the voyage of the steamer Colon from New York two of her passengers had a discussion at table which led to high words, and at last to a challenge. The surgeon of the steamer was selected as referee, and on arrival at Aspinwall on the 26th, although it was Sabbath day, the parties adjourned to the suburb Boca Grande to fight it out. The combatants were placed at twenty paces, the word was given and both fired. As neither was injured it was decided that they should try it again. On the second fire one threw up his arms, put his hands to his forehead, and in an instant, before he revolved and felt the crimson gushes both and streamed down over his pale and excited features, and his antagonist rushed forward in an agony of fear, lest he had murdered a fellow being for the pithy excuse of a few heated words! The referee and others gathered around in breathless anxiety, and it seemed as though the tragedy had ended fatally for one of the actors! As soon as possible an examination was made, and it was discovered that the fallen man held in the convulsive grasp of his right hand a sponge saturated with carbolic ink! It was then found that the bullets had been extracted from the cartridges of the pistols by those who had them in charge, but one of the parties was not in the secret, and for the moment supposed he had "killed his man."

THE CENTENAL SURPLUS.

Congress prior to the opening of the Centennial, appropriated \$1,500,000 toward defraying the expenses of the same, and provided that, after the debts of the Exhibition had been paid, the United States should be reimbursed before any profits should be distributed among the stockholders. After the Exhibition was over, the Centennial Board of Finance declined to refund the above sum to the National Treasury out of the funds on hand, on the ground that the same could be reclaimed by the United States only after the accruing of debts, and that, as no profits had accrued, the Exhibition not having paid expenses, the United States was barred from taking any part of the balance in the hands of the Board, and that said balance was the property of the stockholders, and was divisible only among them. Issues were framed, and the controversy put in action in the United States Circuit Court, which rendered decision in favor of the stockholders. The Government then appealed, and the judgment of the Supreme Court, delivered by the Chief Justice, reversed that of the circuit court, mainly on the ground that the act of 1876 appropriated moneys to be paid back under certain circumstances, and the accepting of them only by the Board of Finance created a liability to repay it by the act of 1872. The assets of the corporation were to be divided among the stockholders only after the payment of all liabilities; and unless the contract entered into otherwise provides, it is clear the United States must be paid in full before the stockholders can claim distribution among themselves. The million and a half of dollars will therefore be paid into the United States Treasury.

This decision will, it is said, materially affect the interests of the permanent Exhibition in Philadelphia, as the subscription to that enterprise consisted in large part in Centennial stock worth some \$5,000,000 and at present it was expected that \$3,000,000 could be realized thereon; but now it seems that its value is but 30 cents on the dollar, so that the available capital, including \$120,000 in cash, amounts to but about \$80,000. The preparation for opening will not be interrupted, and it is thought that the first business from amusement will be simple pleasure success of the undertaking.—Second American.

RING SICKNESS.—This is not dissimilar from sea sickness; it requires long experience in a ring to overcome the nausea consequent upon going round and round in one direction. One of the most difficult things for a circus rider to overcome is this sickness. Crows and ringmasters suffer from it greatly, at first, from merely seeing the horses go round and round; but even after years of experience, a ringmaster (whose principal business in the ring is to keep the horses up to a certain gait, and not merely to give cues to the clown) is obliged to keep close upon him, is very likely to suffer from a pronounced fit of sickness at the stomach after he leaves the ring.

Twice Accepted for a Witness—Hire Dismissed

Twice Accepted for a Witness—Hire Dismissed
The Tribune says that Tweed was accepted as a State witness by O'Connor months ago, and his only release is assumed, after the Attorney General makes a critical examination of all evidence and remedies any flaws. The rejection of Tweed's application is beyond the Attorney General's power, in view of O'Connor's agreement, but Fairchild will, if necessary, insist on further information from Woodward, Tweed and Steeny, for, notwithstanding all denials, Steeny is party to all their negotiations. The settlement with the public involves a settlement with O'Connor, now in Switzerland.

Under the Court rulings, criminal offenses of ring robbers are more misdemeanors. The probability of conviction does not warrant further proceedings in each indictment in criminal prosecution. All that can now be obtained is restitution. The negotiations, however, mark the beginning of numerous new suits involving scores of men in all parts of the State.—Which Woodward fled to left a trunk full of cancelled checks, which on his return he handed over to Tweed, and the latter made Woodward's peace with the State by such an erasing them. They will afford the basis for suits.

When Tweed reached New York he was accompanied by Woodward's captives. When he summoned Woodward and learned of the settlement made with Woodward, he began details of making a settlement himself, and employed Tweed as agent for this purpose. O'Connor believes Judge Feltner and Andrews were illegally elected. As to Andrews this is not certain, but for some reason the Tribune declares that Tweed has Feltner fraudulently elected; probably also that he ordered Mike Nelson and Harry Gunt to elect Andrews. Nelson who is State witness, can testify on this point. This does not imply complicity on the part of either judge.—On the contrary it is unlikely they knew anything of Tweed's scheme. It is evidence on these points which which O'Connor and Fairchild expect from Tweed.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.—The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier Journal writes that paper that he has conversed with some very sagacious and experienced politicians, and that they all concur in saying that the opposition to the President's policy is a policy of the extra session will not be a rest or at all, to moderate. The declaration of Senators, Consulting his Mackay, the adhesion of Hon. Cameron and Gov. Hartranft to the Administration, and the declarations of the Illinois Senators, and the declarations of the press, show that Mr. Blaine and a very few Southern Congressmen will be alone if they undertake to raise an opposition. The correspondent adds that these Southern men "are eager for the spoils of office, and neither Mr. Blaine, nor his opponents, will be in the North, on Democratic press can get any sense in their grizzards."

The New York Senate has passed the amendments to the State Constitution affecting the government of cities which were recommended by Mr. Evans and others by a vote of 22 to 7. The section conferring the election of the Board of Finance upon property owners and ratepayers receive just the requisite two thirds. The Republicans furnished all the votes in favor of that provision.

A Town and 12 Oil Wells Destroyed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 20.—A dispatch from Pottsville, Butler County, Pa., says that yesterday afternoon a heavy storm passed over that section. Lightning struck a large tank on the Troutman farm which contained 22,000 barrels of oil. The tank was torn to pieces, the burning oil setting on fire two other tanks, and one containing 25,000 barrels was destroyed. The other was extinguished by steam. The burning oil ran down the creek a mile, destroying everything in its course. It was checked by Ralston's dam. Twelve oil wells, with tanks, at Wells, were destroyed. The town of Troutman, consisting of a hotel, two livery stables, billiard room and dwelling-houses, was destroyed. A pipe line pump station and a number of other buildings were destroyed. The 47,000 barrels of oil burned belonged to the United Pipe Line, and will be paid by pro rata assessment by that time. The loss in the town of Troutman was \$30,000. The loss on the twelve oil wells is not known.

A Glasgow despatch says, a severe shock of earthquake was felt this morning (April 23), at Oban, County of Argyll, Scotland. The Russian Charge d'Affaires and the whole staff of the Russian Embassy and Consulate leave Constantinople this evening for Odessa.

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Saint Andrews, New Brunswick, May 2, 1877.

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LITERATURE. JUSTLY RECOMPENSED.

"Have you heard the news about Miss Temple, Ned?" said Charley Ashton, as he sauntered leisurely up to the desk which Edward Farnum occupied in Messrs. Smith and Jones' office on Wall Street.

The warm blood colored Ned's cheek in spite of all his struggles to prevent it, and he replied:

"No; I hope no harm."

"Well I guess it wasn't. Come, put up your book, and as we go up town I'll tell you."

"No; I cannot leave yet. I have not finished my balance."

"Oh,shaw! you can finish that to-morrow before ten o'clock. I wouldn't work as hard as you for any man living, much less these bankers, who think all a fellow is made for is to work and make money for them. Come along."

"No, I cannot go."

"Well, then, the tale, in short is she's had a big fortune left her, some say five hundred thousand dollars."

An involuntary sigh escaped Ned, and he rather muted than spoke:

"I am sorry to hear it."

"Why, what's got into you, you ninny? Sorry! Why, I haven't heard anything to please me so much in many a day. I always liked the girl, but I'm not philosopher enough to marry her for love alone. My doctrine is, when poverty comes in at the window love goes out the door."

"I'm afraid I don't agree with you in all things, but I have no time to discuss it now. Miss Temple, in my opinion, would be a fortune for any man, did she not possess a cent of money."

"Pshaw, Ned, that's old fogey. Love in a cottage! ha! ha! Well, I liked her pretty well before, but I cannot help thinking her attractions considerably enlarged since I heard the news. Never should I have thought of anything but a pleasant acquaintance—guess I'll go in for her now. Good bye, old fellow, and don't hurt yourself over those books."

Ned made no reply, but he felt as if he would like to grind his heel on one who could speak so irreverently of her who, to his idea, combined every grace of heart and mind, and perfection of form and feature which should make up a perfect woman. His thoughts turned to action, and he caught himself stamping his heel on the desk stool with such force as almost to dent a hole in it, and looking up, he saw Mr. Smith's steady gaze fixed upon him.

"She is lost to me now. Oh, how I wish it had never happened." He shut his book, put away his papers, and with that dreary, lost, far-away kind of a look, passed unheeding among the throng on the money mart of the new world.

Charley Ashton lost no time in improving his opportunities, for that night found him seated *tete a tete* with Miss Temple in a cozy little room in Twenty-first street.

Miss Temple was an orphan, and had for years lived with an aunt—her father's sister. A *fortune* of four hundred dollars a year had been left her, which at least supplied all necessary wants. She was not ashamed to assist her aunt about many things some would call menial; and in form and feature, heart and mind, all her acquaintances said, fully sustained the high opinion we have seen Ned Farnum had of her.

Ever the evening was over Charley Ashton had succeeded in appearing deeply in love, and not many days had passed ere he had proposed and was accepted. Of all her male acquaintances, Miss Temple had always preferred the two young men mentioned. It was true she had rather leaned to the quiet, steady Mr. Farnum, but of late he had ceased to visit her, while Mr. Ashton's presence had been almost constant. Hence she persuaded herself that she loved him, and had accepted him.

Charley urged a speedy marriage; why bring in a conversation too long for me to detail, wherein it appeared that some of "boys" on the "street" were fixing up a pool to buy a certain stock, and on a friend Ashton wanted some of the five hundred thousand dollars to put in it. Anna Temple preferred a longer time; urged that time would make them know each other better, especially in the intimate relation they now stood. Charley vowed he would never change, and he knew that time could never develop any faults in her.

"But," said Miss Temple, there is another reason, and I think I can be free with you now; I have spent so much of my little income—and aunt has no spare money—that I have no means of defraying the necessary expenses."

"But you have the fortune left you by an Australian uncle, and even if you have not received it, your agent will certainly make an advance."

"I have no fortune, dear Charley. Some thought it was mine, but the fortune you allude to was left to my cousin, Miss Annie Thompson Temple, to whom I introduced you at the Philharmonic."

"Ah, it was indeed! She is a favored young lady; and how much does she receive?"

"Report said five hundred thousand dollars, but cousin Nan has been informed by the agents that there is but ten thousand dollars in money. The rest is in houses and lots in Melbourne, valued at fifty thousand dollars."

"Ah! well, really how these things do spread. But to our matter; I guess, Miss Anna, you had better have your own way."

The hours of that evening dragged heavily along, and as they lengthened Charley Ashton's manner became more and more formal. He left, and Anna's warm heart was sad as she thought over the cool manner and the cooler parting. No sleep came to her eyes that night.

"Can it be?" she said to herself a thousand times; "and yet it must, for his manner changed almost from my telling him of Nannie's fortune."

The next night Charles was not in his usual place, and the next and still more. About a week afterwards, a short note informed Miss Temple that, having lost all his savings in a bad speculation, he could not think of holding her to her engagement, which would be out of his power to consummate in years.

To say this did not grieve her, would be false, but it did not require many days to teach her that she had not loved Charley, as she should the man she wished to marry.

Again our two young men met, this time on Broadway. Charley, gaily sauntered along, hailed Ned in his old familiar way.

"Well, old boy, off early to-day?"

"I've been promoted, and am not obliged to work so late, though I do often; then I think of taking a ride in the park; my head has ached much of late, and I am more nervous than formerly."

"Shouldn't work so hard, don't get any thanks for it. By-the-by, that fortune of Miss Temple's turns out to be all in my eye."

"How—what's that?" was the eager reply.

"Well a Miss Somebody Temple had about a hundred thousand dollars left her, but it wasn't our pretty friend."

"But I heard you were very attractive, some say engaged."

"There's no telling what might have been but for that of an uncle making a mistake in names. However, it's all over now. You know that I at least can't afford to marry a poor woman, no matter if she is a Peri. I know that you entertain some sort of foolish notion what love, etc., will do, but it's all bosh. Give me the dimes, boy. When poverty comes in at the window, etc., you know. Take my advice and drop all such foolish ideas."

Ashton might just as well have talked to the lamp post for the hearing; then

paid. What he was thinking of we cannot say, but he did not go to the park that afternoon, but the evening found him in a little parlor which had so often been graced by Charley's presence, told of his better prospects, and offered his heart and hand. She asked three weeks to consider, and he to visit her as often as he wished. At the end of that time he was accepted, and Anna learned what true love was.

Here my story might end, but there is a sequel. Some months after his engagement, Mr. Smith tapped Ned on the shoulder, and motioned him to the private office.

"Going to marry my niece?" said the gentleman.

"I am engaged to Miss Anna Temple, sir, and we expect, in a quiet way, to be married one month from to-day. But I was not aware that she was your niece."

"Neither was I until a few days since. As for your quiet way, understand me, sir, the child of my only sister can be married nowhere else but in my house. Come now, no flinching. I've heard all about it. But she's poor—poor as Job's turkey; and I have too many children to give her more than a decent wedding."

Ned did not understand the impression on Mr. Smith's face, but he felt a little angered, and replied:

"I never should have addressed her, and would release her this moment if I knew she was an heiress."

"No you don't, no you don't. I know you and I know the whole story. You can go."

Ned pondered long over the singular conversation, but got no satisfaction from his own thoughts or Anna. She replied only with a smile and a kiss.

Notwithstanding all the urging of her new found uncle, Anna refused to leave her aunt until the time of her wedding. That event came, and the ceremony over, Mr. Smith called the young people into his library, and drawing from his safe an iron box, said:

"Now, young man, you are tied hard and fast, and I'll tell you that you have got an heiress, and a rich one, too. A foolish brother of her father's who would go to Australia, took it into his head to die, not long since, and left such a blotched-up will that it has taken over six months to get the straight of it. We were his agents, and kept the matter to ourselves, because it was a large sum and might create impostors. We soon disposed of the one hundred thousand dollars to Miss Anna Temple, but the contents of this box, one hundred thousand pounds in consols, we used more scrutiny in assigning, and in the course of our investigations, I not only found the rightful owner of our trust, but the child of my only sister. Sir, you are worthy of her, and what is of less value, her fortune. The morning papers will announce you as a partner of our house."

Cost of Europe's Standing Armies.

A short essay, entitled *The Question of Money*, has recently appeared in Paris from the pen of M. de Girardin, in which it is made to appear that all existing Governments, excepting those of England and America, are fast hastening to a bankruptcy condition. This is caused mainly by elaborate armies and fleets which a mutual suspicion compels all the powers of Europe to maintain as a standing threat to all encroachments of their neighbors.

The result is that Europe is one vast camp, the soldiers of England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia cost the Governments about \$5,000,000 annually. England's army of 166,000 men costs \$53,256,160; France's 480,000 men \$112,913,298; Russia's 575,000 men \$137,034,925; Italy's 205,000 men \$37,176,088; and Austria's 273,000 men \$47,705,914.

The support of various navies also costs \$135,000,000 a year, of which England expends \$60,000,000; France, \$35,000,000; Russia, \$24,000,000; Germany and Italy, \$7,500,000 each, and Austria, \$5,000,000. M. de Girardin concludes from the estimate of naval expenses that the danger of

universal insolvency will never be removed until rulers shall cease to prosecute their search for an armament which no projectile can pierce and a projectile which no armament can withstand.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Gillmor's Speech on the Tariff.

Mr. GILLMOR said the hon. member who had just sat down (Mr. Farrow) had said most bitter things. He supposed hon. members had seen one of those long narrow-necked bottles—the less there was in them the more fuss it made in getting out. This subject had been carefully discussed and he did not propose to trespass long on the patience of the House. He seldom took up the time of the House. He had always been in his place and he calculated that he was a pretty good listener. This however, was a question regarding which he felt called upon, in the interests of his constituents, to make some remarks. The resolution offered by the right hon. member for Kingston contained two propositions. One was the principle of protection, and the other, was a vote of want of confidence in the present Administration. The first proposition had been so ably discussed that he would not trouble the House long on that point. The resolution proposed to introduce a National Policy. He had not the honour of a seat in Parliament when the National Policy was introduced, but he remembered very well its effects upon the people that he represented. It evoked a universal feeling of disapproval—in fact that policy had no sympathisers in his section of the country. He did not believe it would be to the interest of his constituents if such a policy was again introduced. He did not believe that protection would benefit the Dominion as a whole. Protection was selfish in every respect. For himself, he was in favor of free trade so far as he understood the principle. Protection was wrong theoretically, and bad in practice. The amendment of the hon. member for Hamilton (Mr. Wood) was decidedly more selfish than that offered by the hon. member for Kingston. He could not better describe that amendment than by citing a prayer which he had heard of and which was a very selfish one indeed. A devout man undertook to pray. He said: "Lord bless me and my wife—my son John and his wife—as four and no more; Amen."

The right honourable member for Kingston's amendment wasn't quite so selfish. He would take in a few more than himself and wife, and his son John and his wife. The hon. gentleman was going to take in the manufacturing, mining and agricultural interests. The hon. gentleman had probably concluded that if he got all those interests on his side he would have a majority and that was all he was aiming at. A vessel was once cast away on an island on the coast of Maine. The captain met a man and asked him: "What do you do for a living here?" "Well," said the man, "we make our living sometimes by skinning strangers, but, when we cannot find any strangers to skin, we skin one another." That was precisely the policy introduced by the hon. member for Kingston. In order to carry out that policy, the hon. gentleman was going to take in everybody, and his followers would probably have to skin one another. There were other interests in the Dominion besides the manufacturing, mining and agricultural. The constituency which he represented was largely interested in lumbering, fishing and agricultural interests, and he did not believe that any of those interests would be benefited by protection. His constituents were able to manage their own affairs, but were unwilling to be taxed for the purpose of helping Montreal and other manufacturers. It was pretty well established that trade was generally depressed. No interest, however, had suffered more than the lumbering interests, and none contributed more to the revenue than it. Everything that entered

into that business, from the time the first blow was struck in the forest, until the products left the shore, had to pay duty. It appeared to him it would be a great injustice for the people engaged in that industry to have to help manufacturers, miners, and agriculturists out of their present difficulties. Standing behind this building, one could see more than one hundred million feet of lumber. Could any depressed manufacture present a harder case.

Then there was the fishing interest, which had contributed as much under the Washington treaty as any other. The very thing that the men engaged in that industry valued the most—their inheritance—was given away to the Americans. Our fisheries were now occupied by Americans to the exclusion of the native-born fishermen. He had listened very attentively to the arguments brought forward in behalf of protection. The hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) had made a speech which the Opposition could not get over. Almost every hon. member on the other side of the House had referred to that speech which was proof that it was a convincing argument. They talked about his illustration of the dog wagging the tail and the tail wagging the dog. If they could wag their tails in making such a speech as the hon. member for North Norfolk made, they would have something to be proud of. He (Mr. Gillmor) believed that the cause of the present depression was outside of any legislation of Parliament—outside of the acts of the former or the present Government. He believed this depression resulted, in a great measure, from industrial extravagance, over-trading, over-speculation and over-manufacturing. The manufacturers of Canada had had more protection than he would have given them if he had power. There was no reason in the world why our people should not sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest markets; and, if a country could not grow under that system, it could not under any other. He knew it was difficult to introduce free trade to its fullest extent, but the tendency of the Government was to work as near as possible on free trade principles. A great deal had been said about protection in the United States. He would not trouble them with any extended remarks on that point, but he thought the country would have been in a better position to-day if the Government had adopted a different policy.

He would take the liberty of calling the attention of the House to an extract from a Boston newspaper, which he read.

He (Mr. Gillmor) supposed the last portion of this extract afforded a crumb of comfort to the hon. gentleman opposite, as it did not appear that the money was actually paid to these parties, but no thanks to the Government; they took the money from the public Treasury for that purpose, they paid \$18,000 for a property that had been offered to them for \$9,000. With the offer of nine thousand dollars in their possession, under a hypocritical pretence and in order to deceive this country they went through the sham process of naming Commissioners to go and value the quarry. Was there ever a greater humbug than they report they made? And why did they not pay the price the valuers put upon it? They no doubt, wanted to show their wonderful economy, so they would only give \$18,000 for it, and in doing so they had absolutely plundered \$9,000 from the people of this Dominion. Some hon. gentleman spoke of the present Government as a band of organized hypocrites. An organized band of hypocrites would not describe the late Government in this quarry transaction; it would require a different term to describe it and one that the rules of Parliament forbade. The idea of such men daring to charge hypocrisy or corruption on any class of men. If he (Mr. Gillmor) could for a moment suppose the present Government would not prefer to commit suicide rather than do such an act, he would at once cease to support them. He (Mr. Gillmor) had no doubt the late Government had to be very particular when at the Council Board to make a minute of the appointment of these Commissioners, and of the value they put upon the property, and of the amount they finally concluded to give for it, viz., \$18,000; but he ventured to say no record would be found of the original offer of \$9,000. It was a clear case of public plunder, and a betrayal of the confidence the people of this country had placed in the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues, and he knew of no case but one of deeper dye, and that was recorded in the 25th chapter of Matthew. He would trouble the House with extracts from another report of a Committee in the same journal of an equally corrupt character, and of greater magnitude.

Several Hon. Members' Dispute.

Mr. GILLMOR said he would dispense a dose to the Opposition before he closed that they would find it exceedingly hard to digest. The plot in this affair was laid in Nova Scotia, the actors were of the hon. member for Cumberland's supporters, Mr. Alpin Grant being one of the principal ones. The firm that acted as middle men in this transaction was Fraser, Reynolds & Co, hardware merchants of Halifax. The witnesses before the Committee, from whom he quoted, were Mr. Briggs, Mr. Cudlip, Mr. Sadler and Alpin Grant.

Continued from First Page.

[He then read from the 4th paragraph of the report, which owing to its length we are obliged to omit.]

About the richest thing on the record was the following extract from Mr. Grant's evidence. He said:

"I was a good deal disappointed to find that Dr. Tupper was not as much delighted at hearing that I had gone into business as I expected; he said he was always afraid of parties going into trade who were not regularly brought up to it and that I was risking all my means and all my credit, which was a fact."

This was about the thinnest covering of a dirty transaction that he (Mr. Gillmor) had ever seen, and there could hardly be dirt enough thrown to blind the people's eyes in this affair. There was not much danger of Mr. Grant losing his money under the paternal care of the late Government; as for his credit, the evidence was quite sufficient to ruin both his credit and that of the Government who aided him in this wholesale plundering of the people. Mr. Sadler said in his evidence:

"Mr. Carvell took no action when I showed the accounts to him; he said there had been no agreement made about prices and he did not see how he was going to dispute the prices. I understood from that there was to be no complaint made when Fraser, Reynolds & Co. over-charged. When I spoke to Mr. Carvell about their accounts, I was given to understand that they were not to be criticised. I do not remember his giving any particular reason why they should not be criticised. I spoke to Mr. Carvell several times with reference to these assumed over-charges, and all ways with about the same result."

These transactions were only cited to show that the policy of the late Government was a regularly organized system to raise money to hold a majority in this House and in this country, and if he thought the leaders of the Reform party could for a moment think of entering upon such a course of systematic corruption, he would leave them and take shelter under the wing of the leader of the left centre, who, like the "last rose of summer," "bloomed alone." He knew his hon. friend in New Brunswick, and knew him to be a thorough Liberal, and he must have felt sadly out of place during his connection with the party. Had it not been for the large amount of money raised in that way, their party would have been beaten in 1872. Could such corruption exist in the present party, then he would say consign them all "to the vile dust from whence they sprung, unwept, ununmourned, and unused." He (Mr. Gillmor) believed the late Government had levied contributions from contractors, and every other source, to carry elections.

Concluded in our next.

The War—English Feeling.

The moment before war was declared, the public opinion of England seemed to be as favorably inclined toward Russia as towards Turkey. Indeed, during the whole winter there seems to have been a strong feeling of friendship towards Russia, and the utterances of Gladstone and others of his school against the Turks seemed to find a responsive chord in the public breast. But with the absolute declaration of war, a different feeling throbs throughout the nation. It was somewhat the same before the Crimean war. Up to a certain point in the discussion of the Eastern question in that day, there was a large number of persons who shared the feelings of the Czar Nicholas that Turkey was a "sick man" whose poverty might any time have to be divided. Yet when the war became a fixed fact, the Russian policy had few defenders in England; and the assistance we gave the "sick man" speedily restored him to such convalescence as he recently enjoyed. It is curious to look at the opinions expressed by the great organs of public opinion in England the day after the declaration of war had been announced. The papers devoted themselves particularly to the manifesto issued by the Czar, in which he puts forward such a wretched plea for the commencement of hostilities. The London Standard speaks of the effort to throw the blame of hostilities upon Turkey, as an unfortunate specimen of imperial logic. The Post struck a key-note of English feeling when it said "that the conduct of a despotic and overbearing empire will be resented by every free people;" and it spoke for Englishmen when it said, "We shall not look patiently while the Cossacks trample down the Turkish Constitution and bar our own road to the East." The Telegraph, which always tries to speak for the masses, after saying that "we have been tricked and duped by Tartar diplomacy," adds that in the policy of action England will "not be so easily dealt with," because her single consideration hereafter will be "national interests." "The nation" it determinedly says, "waits unanimously to support what measures the Government may judge necessary to safeguard those interests." The Times declares that the "hastiness" of Russia's action "invites severe condemnation;" and the Daily News, which is liberal enough to open its columns to pro-Russian feeling, editorially unmasks the hollowness of the Russian sympathy for the poor Christians of Turkey, and says, "The solitary action of Russia will almost necessarily be in Russian interest." These brief notes will at once show that the tone of the English press is unfriendly to Russia. It will continue to grow more so as time goes on. The practical Englishman believes that the Turkish Christian will be no better off under the rule of Russia than he is now under that of Turkey; and he will see even more clearly than he did in 1854, that a gigantic scheme for annexation and recalcification of territory is covered

over by Russia in her concern for the Turkish Christian. On this continent, we can scarcely regard the Russian, any more than we do the Turk, as the representative of political enlightenment.—Globe.

NOTES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The following copied from the latest despatches:

The Russians have been twice defeated at Batoum.

Their loss in battles is about 2,000. Turkish gunboats captured three Roumanian vessels.

The Russian march to Galatz was really wonderful. The whole distance was traversed on foot without a halt in 15 hours. The Russian army is moving forward mostly afoot. The railway is only used for heavy artillery and baggage.

A Paris despatch says the announcement that the Khedive's son Hassan goes to the assistance of the Porte is contradicted. His mission is to explain the Khedive's inability to comply with the Sultan's request for troops.

FOR MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

T. T. Odell,
Robert Stevenson.

The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, May 2, 1877.

WAR!

Has at last been declared by Russia, and her troops have crossed into Turkish territory, and already it is reported that the Turks have repulsed the Russians, whose losses are represented at 2000 men. The Turkish army is represented as ready for the conflict and fight like tigers. An article in the New York Herald on the "Impending War," takes as would be naturally supposed the Russian view of the matter, and endeavours to prove that Russia is laboring to free the Christian subjects of the Porte from the galling bonds of Mohammedanism. We have not space for the article, which concludes with the following words, which appear to have a meaning which Canadians will readily understand, and which no doubt are published for a purpose. The Herald writes:—"The slightest movement of England at the present time, will develop the value of a Russian fleet on this side of the ocean." This is significant enough, and will be understood, but is not of sufficient importance to merit serious attention.

The great question appears to be, how money can be made on this side of the Atlantic, out of the war? And it has been solved immediately. The grain and flour markets in the United States, which were amply supplied, at once took an upward tendency upon the telegrams being received announcing open hostilities, and consequently flour took a bound out of all reason, of nearly, if not quite, the dollars a barrel, thus trading on the necessities of the poor, as it will not seriously interfere with persons in easy circumstances. This reasonably affects Canadian traders, who cannot replace their present limited stocks unless at a large advance. It has long been an established fact, that Western speculators care nothing for the interests of the country, and are actuated by selfish and dishonest motives to acquire gain at the expense of the necessities of the people. The old saying that "it is a ill wind which blows nobody good," will be verified in the present instance, as it will necessitate an increase in the price of flour; without it, the laborer would be unable to purchase the necessities of life. What a boon it will be to these harpies, should England be obliged to defend Constantinople, and thus be drawn into the conflict. It is to be hoped such will not be the case, although the present activity in the navy and building yards in Britain, have a warlike tendency; it may be, that the preparations are being made, to be ready should the necessity unfortunately arise for her interference.

For several months past the tone of the British press and people were as favorable to Russia as Turkey. Yet, it is well known, that while England has a ship or man she will not permit Russia or any other power to wrest the Key of the East out of her hands, and the Lion will if necessary drive the Bear a second time into his den.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—One of the oldest inhabitants of this section, Mr. JOHN GRANT, has been "gathered to his fathers," at the ripe old age of eighty-six. Mr. Grant was for many years associated with his brother, Martin, in building vessels, and constructed many fine ships for the late James Rait and other merchants. He was esteemed for his integrity and kindness of disposition, and deservedly

respected by all who knew him. The number of old residents is reduced to a very few—in fact but three or four.

THE MUNICIPAL PARLIAMENT.

The Sheriff has issued his Proclamation and the election for County Councillors will be held in the different Parishes on Tuesday, the 29th inst. It is probable that in those Parishes where no Candidates have been announced, a growing interest will spring up, and take shape in selecting the men, we trust, best qualified, from their experience and knowledge of the requirements of the County—men who have been for years associated with its interests, and who have a practical knowledge of County affairs—men of large views, and independence of character; in fine, men who have a stake in the County beyond the nominal sum for qualification. Old party issues and sectionalism should be discarded. As far as we can learn, the ratepayers of this Town and Parish have made up their minds upon two candidates, who will be elected without a shadow of doubt, and from their past experience will prove themselves the right men in the right place. We trust the Sheriff will permit the candidates to express their views at the hustings, by allowing them a few minutes to the matter, in which all ratepayers are more or less interested.

CONCERT.—The Concert given last evening, in Stevenson's Hall, in aid of the "Reform Club," was attended by a large and respectable audience, who expressed their gratification and pleasure, by frequent encores. The choruses, duets, quartettes, and solos, were artistically rendered; Mrs. Stickney presided at the Piano, and with her usual taste and skill—her intimate knowledge of music and thorough mastery of the instrument at which she so ably presided—contributed largely to the success of the concert. The Lieut. Governor, or being present, was called upon to make some remarks, and His Honor who has been a life-long advocate of total abstinence, gave an effective and pleasing address, observing in opening that he believed his speech was "not on the programme, and although the concert was but half through, he had received his money's worth." He spoke joyfully of the success of the Reform Club, which had been introduced within the past four months—the great amount of good they had already effected, and said that the key-note of their success was,—(pointing to one of the pretty mottoes with which the hall was decorated)—"in God they put their trust." After His Honor's address, Dr. Harry Gore, delivered a lengthy recitation, in most effective style, the enunciation and action was good, and he was loudly applauded at the close. The singing by the children was also effectively performed, and the comic songs were well rendered and afforded much amusement. The "Craw-craw" of the two black crows and "Got along Joseph do!" was capital. Want of time this morning forbids our giving a lengthy notice of the pleasing and excellent concert, and we conclude with the hope, that the ladies and gentlemen who so generously gave their services, will favor the public with another evening's pleasure.

AFTER MANY YEARS.—Mr. Richard Fortune, who left here some sixteen years ago, returned last week to visit his parents and family. After spending some years in Central America, mining; he went to California, and engaged in the same pursuit, having worked in most of the great mines, with varying success; and his descriptive powers enabled him to give an interesting description of the scenes he has witnessed, and some of the leading men engaged in mining with whom he was acquainted. Mr. Fortune met all the St. Andrews boys at present in California, many of whom were his companions in youth, and says that they are all at work. He states that the business of the country has suffered from hard times, and that thousands were out of employment. He is to leave for Nevada in a short time.

In our columns to-day will be read Mr. GILLMOR's speech in the Committee of "Ways and Means," in the House of Commons. Owing to want of space, we were obliged to omit some extracts from Reports of Committees and Boston newspaper which he read, but their absence does not lessen the force of his speech.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.—It is with much regret, we learn that our former school-mate and latterly, contemporary of the "Colonial Farmer"—CHARLES S. LUGRIN, Esq., died at his residence in Fredericton, on Sunday last. Mr. Lugrin was formerly Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and at the time of his death Secretary of School Trustees. At an early age, he entered the "Royal Gazette" office while his father was Queen's Printer—was afterwards foreman, during the late Mr. Simpson's term of office; and upon Mr. Fenety's accession to the office, commenced business for himself by establishing a temperance paper and afterwards the "Colonial Farmer." He was a worthy citizen, and much respected by his many patrons.

WHEAT.—Our friends in the Parish of St. Croix who have been successful wheat growers, and indeed of root crops, would do well to sow largely this year, as it is probable the demand for breadstuffs from America will be largely increased. The drain upon the Province for breadstuffs is very great, and the farmers of other Parishes should endeavor to raise enough wheat for home consumption at least, and thereby prevent the large drain of cash which is annually sent West for flour, which makes money scarce and contributes in a measure to the "hard time." Professor Johnston years ago, stated in his Report, that the soil and climate of this Province were adapted to raising wheat.

The genial showers on Monday, have brought forward the grass which has a promising appearance.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Saturday last by the Governor General.

A. H. GILLMOR, Esq., M. P. has returned from his Parliamentary duties.

A FIRE in Montreal, on Sunday last, causing the death of nine men, and badly wounding ten men. Among the killed were several firemen; the Chief Engineer, Patton, was wounded.

His Honor the Lieut. Governor arrived here last evening by train from Fredericton.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for May, with a score of articles and ninety-five illustrations, is replete with variety, and is far ahead of any other Magazine in America.

The gem of the Number is Mrs. Frances L. Mace's poem "Israel," with eight illustrations by Fredericks. Both the poet and the artist have displayed rare qualities of genius in their work.

A richly illustrated article on Florence, is contributed by O. M. Spencer, author of the article recently published on Genoa.

Wirt Sykes contributes another illustrated article about Wales—selecting this time the valley of the Usk, and especially the site of King Arthur's Round Table.

Mrs. Mary Treat gives some fresh observations concerning the familiar birds of the South, with striking illustrations.

An illustrated article by Ernest Ingersoll, entitled "At the Gateway of the Catskills," is an interesting sketch of a region in the neighborhood of the metropolis, but still retaining the primitive customs of the last century.

In "An old Gentleman's Recollections," Horace E. Scudder gives some entertaining extracts from the diary of Mr. Samuel Breck, relating to society in Boston and Philadelphia, just after the Revolution, with illustrations from that gentleman's sketches.

A. H. Guernsey has an illustrated paper on "Cameron's Journey across Africa."

Charles Rouse's "A Woman-Hater" and Blackmore's "Erema"—the most striking novels now being published serially—are continued. This number also contains three short stories—all them decidedly original. Poems are contributed by J. W. De Forest, Maurice Thompson, Kate Hilliard, and Nina Lafargue.

The Editorial Summaries abound with novel information, gossip, and anecdote.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Count Von Moltke's speech in the German Parliament upon the Army Budget is extremely significant. It is a warning to Europe that all the conditions upon which peace subsists between two of her greatest military powers are simply those of mutual fear, and that the moment the balance is disturbed by which dread of the consequences of a collision will take place. The weight of the military expenses of Germany presses heavily upon the population; indeed, her armament is as considerable as it was just after the successful conclusion of the war, and the cost is proportionately larger, as the army has not an opportunity of living upon an enemy. Yearly is impatience expressed at the burden of taxation which the maintenance of the country as an armed camp entails, but never until now has the necessity for the outlay been so honestly expressed. Germany has not done with France; France burns for her revenge, and the recovery of the lost provinces of Alsace

and Lorraine. France cheerfully votes her army budget and arms to the teeth. Germany strengthens her acquired fortresses, and builds up a herculean line of fortifications between the French frontier and the Rhine. And while she is doing this she watches the work of strengthening the defences of Paris narrowly, and instructs her ambassador to say that any further prosecution thereof will be regarded as sufficient cause for war.

Correspondence.

(To the Editor of the STANDARD.)

SIR:—What has become of all the Committees that were appointed at the Meeting of the Inhabitants of this Town, held some time ago, for the purpose of ascertaining and securing any rights we may have to the daily running of the trains.

This meeting, at the time, was looked upon as the most important ever held in the Town, for the general interest of the Town and people, and the different committees appointed were considered our best and most active business men, but what have they done to forward the movement? One of the committees have, I believe, acted so far as they possibly could without any assistance from the others. At the Meeting large amounts were subscribed to pay all expenses, and a Committee appointed to collect and appropriate this money; not one cent has as yet been called for, nor does that committee appear to take much interest in the matter, and if this is allowed to go on the whole affair must die.

It has been said, that some of the committees are to be Candidates at the Election shortly to be held for Councillors under the New Municipal Act, and if we are to judge what energy and management they will give to Town and County affairs, from the apathy and indifference they have shown in this important matter, God help the poor old Town.

X X X.

St. Andrews, 1st May, 1877.

DRIED EGGS.

A large establishment has been opened in St. Louis for drying eggs. It is in full operation, and hundreds of thousands of dozens are going into its insatiable maw. The eggs are carefully "candied" by hand—that is, examined by light to ascertain whether good or not—and are then thrown into an immense receptacle, where they are broken, and by a centrifugal operation the white and yolk are separated from the shell very much as liquid honey is separated from the comb. The liquid is then dried by heat, by patent process, and the dried article is left, resembling sugar; and it is put in barrels and is ready for transportation anywhere. This dried article has been taken twice across the equator in ships, and then made into omelet, and compared with omelet made from fresh eggs in the same manner, and the best judges could not detect the difference between the two. Is this not an age of wonders? Milk made solid, older made solid, apple butter made into bricks! What next?—Philadelphia, Trade Journal.

THE ACT to secure the Independence of Parliament provides a penalty of \$2,000 per day upon every member who sits in Parliament contrary to its provisions. An Act has been passed to indemnify members against the consequences of infringing the law and declaring that so far as relates to all violations heretofore committed, unless wilful no penalty shall be recoverable. Such a precedent is not desirable. It is of a kind that may be abused; yet we incline to the idea that if the seats of the members implicated were vacated without the sanction of the imprudent gentlemen who have got themselves in so awkward a position.

Hitherto the importations of American beef have been confined to the Mersey. In future there will be continued supplies imported into the Avon. On April 2nd Messrs Whitwell & Co., owners of the Great Western Steamship Line, received their first consignment by the arrival of the Cornwall at Bristol. She brought six hundred quarters of beef in excellent condition. The other steamers of the line will bring further and regular supplies.

A LETTER from Rome says that Mr. Walter, proprietor of the London Times, while passing through the Puerto Del Papa on the 14th inst., was attacked by three men armed with stilettos and robbed, but not hurt. The outrage created a sensation. About 100 persons have been arrested on suspicion.

It is reported that another large steamship will lead a cargo of arms and ammunition at New Haven for Constantinople. It is reported that one of the Russian fleet is to watch the movements of these steamers.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

April—Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen. cargo.

28—Clara, Marchie, Boston, ballast.

30—Harrie, McQuoid, Boston, oil, etc.

Sarah Glass, Glass, Boston bal.

CLEARED.

April 26—Mary Ellen, Ross, Boston, 3471 sleepers, Goodnow & Co.

28—Dreadnot, Bradley, Grand Manan, sundries.

30—Harrie, McQuoid, St. Stephen, bal.

Sarah Glass, Glass, St. Stephen, bal.

Arrived at St. Stephen, April 21, Julia Clinch, Maloney, coal from New York.

Eastport, arrived, Sch. H. V. Cranfall, Wren, Turks Island, salt.

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to the teeth. Germany
quipped fortresses, and builds
of fortifications between
and the Rhine. And while
he watches the work of
defences of Paris narrowly,
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thereof will be regarded as
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Correspondence.

of the STANDARD.)
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May, 1877.

EGGS.

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to Del Papa on the 14th
by three men armed with
ed, but not hurt. The out
station. About 100 persons
d on suspicion.

that another large steamship
of arms and ammunition at
onstantinople. It is regret
Russian fleet is to watch the
se steamers.

News.

OF ST. ANDREWS
ARRIVED.

Stinson, St. Stephen, gen.

McQuoid, Boston, ballast.

McQuoid, Boston, oil, etc.

lass, Glass, Boston bal.

CLEARED.

Ellon, Ross, Boston, 347L

Goodnow & Co.

Bradley, Grand Manan,

McQuoid, St. Stephen, bal.

lass, Glass, St. Stephen, bal.

Stephen, April 21, Julia

coal from New York.

ved, Sch. H. V. Cranfall,

land, salt.

Subscribers in arrears, will confer a favor on
us by forwarding the amounts due this office
We have been lenient, and now in justice they
should respond promptly, as we need the
money. It is to be hoped that other measures
will not require to be adopted to obtain what
is due us.

Died.

At Bay Side, on the 27th April, Mr.
JOHN GRANT, aged 86 years, leaving a
widow and family to lament the loss of an
affectionate husband and parent. His re
mains were interred in the family bury
ing ground at Sandy Point, followed to
the grave by a large number of friends.

VICK'S FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS

ARE PLANTED BY A MILLION PEOPLE IN
AMERICA. NEW
Vick's Catalogue—300 Illustrations, only 2 cts.
Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cts a year,
Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 50 cts;
with elegant cloth covers, \$1.00.
All my publications are printed in English and
German.
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Foyle Brewery.

Malt Houses & Distillery.

P. & J. O'HULLIN,

Manufacturers of

XX & XXX Ales

BROWN STOUT PORTER.

IMPORTERS OF

FINE FLAVORED

RUM, BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Assessors Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed As
sessor of Rates and Taxes for the Parish
of St. Andrews, hereby give Notice thereof,
and request all persons liable to be rated to bring in
to the Assessors within thirty days after publica
tion of this notice, true statements of their prop
erty and income liable to be assessed.
And further the Valuation List will be posted
at the small building between the stores of Capt.
Hobson and Green, on King Street; in pursuance
of the provisions of the Assessment Act of 1875
Dated 26th day of April, 1877.
R. H. WHITTON & Co., Assessors
of Rates.
J. R. BRADFORD,
R. DENSMORE.

Notice of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a
Power of Sale, contained in an Indenture
of mortgage, dated 28th of October, 1856, and
made between John Waycott, Jr., of St. Andrews,
County of Charlotte, and Province of New Brun
swick, of the one part, and John Dougherty, of
Parish, County and Province aforesaid, of the
other part; registered in the Records of the
County of Charlotte in Book "3," pages 474, 475,
476, 477; there will, for the purpose of satisfying
the moneys secured by said Mortgage, default hav
ing been made in the payment thereof, be sold at
Public Auction, on the Market Square, in Saint
Andrews, on WEDNESDAY the 20th of JUNE,
1877, at 12 o'clock, noon:
The Southern half of Lot 3, Book R. Morris
Division, in the said Town of St. Andrews, to
gether with the buildings thereon.
Dated at St. Andrews, April 18th, 1877.
WM. DOUGHERTY,
Deputy of
JOHN DOUGHERTY,
Mortgagee

Boots & Shoes.

LADIES, MISSES AND GENTLEMEN'S
Boots and Shoes,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

ALSO—A supply of imported Stock, consisting
Ladies and Misses Boots, Arctic Overshoes
and Rubbers,
which will be sold at the lowest terms.

J. M. HANSON.

St. Andrews, 1877.

WESLEY'S HYMNS

—AND—
Bibles & Hymns,

in variety of Bindings.
Also—A few copies of the
METHODIST DISCIPLINE,
CHURCH SERVICES, and
COMMON PRAYERS

A SPLENDID Assortment of BIBLES
in new styles of Binding just received.

H. R. SMITH,

St. John, Oct. 5.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice, mails will leave the
Post Office, St. Andrews, every day (Sun
day excepted) at five a. m. for St. Stephen and
St. George.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & FRIDAYS,
the mails for East and West will be sent by stage
to St. Stephen—the return mail will be due here
about 7 p. m. on the other days at 4 p. m.

The mails from St. George will be due daily
at 4 p. m.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays the
mails for East and West will close at 8 30 a. m.
and be sent by train from the Depot at St. An
drews.

The return mails will be due at St. Andrews
by train the same evening at 5 p. m.

Mails for Grand Manan, Campobello, Indian
Island, and Deer Island, will be closed and dis
patch every Thursday at 9 a. m.

The return mails for the Islands are due
every Friday.

The office will be kept open an hour after the
arrival of the mails in the evening for delivery
unless they should arrive after 10 p. m., in which
case no delivery will take place until next
morning.

By order,
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.
P. O. St. Andrews,
8 Dec. 1876.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Feb. 26 1877.
AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN IN
VOICES until further notice, 5 per cent.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs

Vick's Floral Guide

A beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated,
and containing an elegant colored Flower Plate
with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the
year. The first No. for 1877 just issued in
German and English.

VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN,
in paper 50 cents with elegant cloth covers \$1.00.
VICK'S CATALOGUE—300 Illustrations, only 2
cents.
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JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA AND THE WEST.

Through all Rail Route via Grand Trunk
Railway.

Parties going to Canada, California and all
points West, will find this Route the cheapest and
most direct.

Lowest Fare to San Francisco \$73 Am Cy
via Portland, \$76 "
Do do Boston \$76 "
Tickets for sale at the Railroad Office, St. An
drews, Jan. 13—1977 C. M. LAMB, AGENT.

MICANTIC HOTEL.

St. Andrews, N. B.

THE subscriber respectfully an
nounces to his friends and the public in ge
neral, that he has taken the above named House
and thoroughly fitted it for the reception of

TRAVELLERS

AND PERMANENT BOARDERS.

From long experience as a hotel proprietor,
and by careful attention to the wants and com
fort of his guests, he hopes to receive a liberal
share of patronage.

He also keeps on hand a well selected Stock of
Liquors, &c.
A LARGE STABLE and careful hostler on
the premises.

JAMES NEILL,
Manager.

St. Andrews, Oct. 13, 1875.

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 Mr. Edward Le
rimer, where they will be happy to supply the
wants of their numerous customers, and beg to
return thanks for the patronage heretofore re
ceived, and trust by efforts to please, to merit
continuance of their custom.

H. O'NEIL & SONS.
St. Andrews, Aug. 20, 1876.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having legal claims against
the estate of the late Edward Lynott, Jr., of
Saint George, in the county of Charlotte, de
ceased, are requested to file the same duly attest
ed within three months from the date hereof; and
all parties indebted to the said Estate are re
quested to make immediate payment to the
undersigned or to

JAMES BOGUE
of Saint George as her agent.
Dated the 29th December, A. D. 1875.
SARAH LYNOTT
Administratrix.

GEO. MCORLEY }
Solicitor.

1877.

1877.

THE STANDARD

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MANCHESTER HOUSE.

Our Departments are now well assorted for the WINTER TRADE.

SPECIAL LINES IN

MATALASSE, NAP AND BEAVER CLOTHS.

DRESS GOODS IN ALL NEW SHADES.

CLOTHS, PRINTS, COTTONS, TWEEDS, FLANNELS AND
COTTON FLANNELS, SCOTCH YARNS,
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Overcoats, Roofing Jackets, Hats & Caps,

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ODELL & TURNER.

—paid.

NOTICE !

ALL person having claims against the Estate of
the late JAMES BOYLE, are requested to
present the same duly attested to the Subscribers
within three months from date; and all persons
indebted to the said estate, are required to pay
the same immediately to Mr. C. E. O. Hatheway,
Dated St. Andrews, November 9, 1876.
C. E. O. HATHWAY, } Executors.
G. S. GRIMMER, }

no. 46—3mos.

St. Andrews Drug Store.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the
inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity
that they have purchased the stock and
trade of the

ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE,
and added a Fresh Supply, will keep on hand:

Drugs, Chemicals,
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,
PATENT MEDICINES,

Fancy Articles
and Stationery,

and other articles usually found in a Drug Store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
J. C. COCKBURN,
E. A. COCKBURN.

Dr. Cockburn can be Consulted at his Office
at the Drug Store. Residence on Edward street.
St. Andrews, May 31, 1876.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1
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SEND 25c. to O. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for
a Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing a list of 3000 new
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tenths free. TRUE and CO., Augusta, Maine.

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miscellaneous information of great value to
every housekeeper.

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otherwise to
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REMOVAL.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the
kind support and patronage he has hitherto re
ceived, begs to inform his friends and the public
generally, that he has removed his establishment
to the store formerly occupied by Miss Irvine
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 com
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mation.

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16, 1875. 3m

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