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Poetry.

BOTH SIDES.

A man in his carriage was riding along,
A gaily dressed wife by his side;
In satin and lace she looked like the queen,
And he like a king in his pride.

A wood sawyer stood on the street as they passed;
The carriage and the couple he eyed;
And said as he worked with his saw on a log,
"I wish I was rich and could ride."

The man in the carriage remarked to his wife,
"One thing I would give if I could—
I'd give my wealth for the strength and health
Of the man that saved the wood."

A pretty young maid with a bundle of work,
Whose face, as the morning was fair,
Went tripping along with a smile of delight,
While humming a love-breathing air.

She looked on the carriage; the lady she saw,
Arrayed in apparel so fine,
And said in a whisper, "I wish from my heart
These satins and laces were mine."

The lady looked on the maid with her work,
So fair in her calico dress,
And said, "I'd relinquish position and wealth,
Her beauty and health to possess."

Thus it is in the world, whatever our lot,
Our minds and our time we employ
In longing and sighing for what we have not,
Ungrateful for what we enjoy.

LITERATURE.

AN OLD MAN'S DARLING.

"Dolly Hubbard married to old Mr. Ponsonby!" echoed Mrs. Stapleton. "Well, if that isn't perfectly ridiculous!"

"But why is it ridiculous?" said Major Fitzgerald, taking a pinch of rose-scented rappee, after a philosophical fashion.

"Old Ponsonby is seventy, and Dolly can't be seventeen," argued Mrs. Stapleton. "Well, what then?" said the Major. "Love don't always go by the calendar, and Ponsonby is certainly a fine looking fellow."

"She has just married him for his money," said Mrs. Stapleton; "that's all."

"Then," said Major Fitzgerald, laughing, "I wish I had a hundred thousand dollars, if it would enable me to purchase such a lovely little human rosebud as Dorothy Hubbard."

"It's neither more nor less than barter and sale," said Mrs. Stapleton, indignantly. "I've no patience with such a state of things."

And Major Fitzgerald, who knew very well that Mrs. Stapleton had three daughters in the matrimonial market, on the qui vive for rich husbands, remarked drily that it was very sad indeed, and took a second pinch.

It was Mrs. Stapleton had inferred—Dolly Hubbard was the penniless daughter of a half-pay officer, a beautiful, gazelle-eyed young creature, with a slender, high-bred throat, lips like wet coral, and a soft, low voice.

And when Lieutenant Hubbard died, Dolly was contemplating the propriety of either going out as governess, or seeking a situation as shop girl, to support herself, when Mr. Ponsonby asked her to be his wife.

"I'm afraid I'm not in love with you," said Dolly, piteously.

"I don't expect that, my dear," said the old gentleman, kindly.

"But I don't know what else to do," added frank Dolly, "and I'll try and be a good wife to you, sir, if you are willing to marry any one so young and inexperienced as I am."

"I'll risk it," said Mr. Ponsonby, smiling. He took Dolly out of her shabby back parlor in Mrs. Hubbard's bearding house, and installed her as mistress of his own brown-stone palace on Carleton Square.

The little girl, who had always hesitated long before she ventured to lay out a sixpence, found herself all at once, mistress of a satiny lined clarence and a pair of high-stepping bays, while her one turned and returned black silk was abdicated in favor of a whole wardrobe ordered direct from Paris.

"Oh, Mr. Ponsonby, you are too kind," said little Dolly, earnestly.

"My dear," said the old gentleman, "I am sufficiently rewarded if you are pleased. But don't you think you can call me Charles?"

"It sounds too familiar," hesitated shrinking Dolly.

"Well, it will come all in time," said Mr. Ponsonby, gently.

"Excuse me Ponsonby," said Trapper, a misanthropic old bachelor, who had viewed his friend's policy with wonder and contempt; "but you are an idiot."

"I dare say," said Ponsonby. "We're all more or less addicted that way, Trapper. Foxley keeps a yacht; you buy expensive black letter editions of the poets; I prefer a young wife."

"Yes," said Trapper, with a vindictive snarl; "but Foxley's yacht lies at anchor where she is moored; my book-case don't change; while your young wife, my friend—"

"What of her?" sternly demanded Ponsonby.

"She may elope any day with some of the young idiots who are scorning their silly moth-like wings in the flame of her beauty!" hinted the old Diogenes.

"I like her to enjoy herself in young society," said Ponsonby, with an indulgent smile.

"Precisely," said Trapper. "And that is the reason I said you were an idiot. Look here, Ponsonby, we're old friends, and I don't like to see you hoodwinked. A word to the wise is sufficient. Lawrence Earl goes to your house a great deal too much. People talk."

"Nobody likes to have the privacy of his own domestic affairs invaded in this unceremonious sort of way. And to Ponsonby, who worshipped his beautiful young wife as a paragon, the words of the old man, this obtruded advice was particularly obnoxious.

He went home, pondering to himself; was he then impudent in allowing Dolly to surround herself with society of her own age and standing?

Not that he for a single second doubted her; but she was nothing more than a child after all, and this world was full of troubles and temptations.

The thoughts were yet in his troubled mind when he reached his own door.

The servant let him in obsequiously eager. "Where is Mrs. Ponsonby?" said he.

"She is in her boudoir, sir; Mr. Earl is with her."

Mr. Ponsonby started a little; this was rather a sudden confirmation of his friend's insinuation.

"Do not disturb her," he said; "I will go to my study."

The study was a handsome, secluded room separated by a pair of folding doors, draped with fluted silk, from the back drawing room beyond; and as Mr. Ponsonby sat down in the bay window, he heard the sound of voices.

The servant had been mistaken, it seemed. "Dolly," and her visitor were in the drawing room, after all.

Hark! they are talking. He was about to enter when his foot steps were arrested by the sound of strange words.

"Dolly," cried out young Earl, "I love you! I have always loved you?"

"Stop!" retorted Dolly's low, clear voice. "How dare you address such language to me, the wife of another man."

"Because I love you! Because you love me before—"

"That is utterly false!" said Mrs. Ponsonby, quietly. "I may have entertained an idle fancy for you once, when we were children together, but it is dissipated long ago. All the love I have to give is bestowed upon my dear and noble husband."

Half a minute before, Ponsonby's heart had sunk like lead within his bosom.

Now it sprang up, just a floating thistle-down.

"Pshaw!" uttered Lawrence Earl. "You are trying to deceive me. You are deceiving yourself. As if it were possible to love an old man like that."

"But I love him persisted Dolly. "He has been more than good to me. I love him, and I respect him more than any other living man. And for you, Lawrence Earl, you are not a gentleman to try and win away the heart of a married woman. Leave this house, and do not presume ever to enter it again."

Just an instant afterwards old Charles Ponsonby entered the presence of his wife, with eyes shining full of love and outstretched hands.

Dolly stood in the middle of the room, with downcast gaze and cheek slightly flushed with shame.

She started a little at the unexpected apparition of her husband.

"Dolly!" he uttered in a voice half choked by emotion. "My wife! Nay, do not look so terrified I have heard it all!"

"I must have been giddy and foolish, or the man never would have dared to presume thus!" faltered Dolly, hiding her flushed face on her husband's shoulder.

"Nothing of the sort, my dear," said the old gentleman. "You are very young, and he is very foolish. But you have acted nobly, and I am very proud of my wife."

Mr. Earl did not call again at the house in Carleton Square, nor did Mrs. Ponsonby regret the cessation of his visits.

Dolly and her husband were happy together, to the infinite chagrin of Mr. Trapper.

One year afterwards Charles Ponsonby died, leaving the whole of his great fortune unconditionally to his eighteen year old widow.

"She'll marry again before the twelfth month is out," snarled old Trapper. "A lucky riddance for her. I always said old Ponsonby was an idiot."

But Mrs. Ponsonby never married again. Strange as it seemed to Trapper, and men of that stamp, she loved and revered the memory of her deceased husband too dearly ever to give herself in marriage again.

And this "Old Man's Darling" remained true and loyal to him to the end of her days.

If two hogheads make a pipe, how many will make a cigar?

If five and a half yards make a perch how many will make a trout.

A SPANISH GENERAL'S ESTIMATE OF BRITISH DISCIPLINE.

It was found, even in the Peninsula, that what told with the greatest effect was a calm readiness to wait in obedience to orders till the moment had arrived when the powers of the weapon could be brought to bear with the deadliest result. One of the ablest of the generals opposed to us in Spain (Marshal Bugeaud) has given a most lively and generous description of the manner in which a fight in those days between his own troops and ours used to take place.

The following may serve as an epitome of his account, the French being, he says, almost always the assailants:

The attacking columns move to assault the position held by the English. Just beyond the crest of some gently rising hill, the English either at first laying down or standing with the butts of their rifles on the ground, give no signs of their existence except a line of motionless red, which just shows and no more along the crest, while behind it, here and there, an officer is seen riding quietly up and down.

At first the French dash forward with furious courage, clattering a good deal, abusing the English most savagely. The excitement increases from moment to moment. One after another cannot be restrained from breaking the ranks, that he may relieve his feelings by a shot at the enemy. The column becomes more and more confused. As they get further and further up the hill, the excitement and hurry tell more and more; the pace cannot be kept up. They realize ever more and more unpleasantly the fact that all their excitement and flurry have produced no effect upon the red line above them.

These feelings have full time to react upon the previous over-excitement. At last an unpleasant chill succeeds, and now they are in point-blank range of the enemy. They hear a sin, le cool word of command repeated all along the English line. Dawn come all the muskets toward them. A moment more. Then comes a volley of few shots go astray. The smoke clears away. Moving straight down to wards them they see a line of bayonets. Then a loud cheer rings out from the hitherto silent ranks. They are coming on now steadily, rapidly—with an evident intention not to stop—straight at them. The strain is too severe. The column does not wait to be attacked, but breaks and flies. "Never," says the old marshal, "did I see other than one end to it."

Technical Editor.

The other day I went to hear the Rev. Mr. M., in—street church. The place was crowded, mostly with muscular Christians, and the minister hammered hard at his subject, "The Nerves and the Soul."

My neighbor was a typical New England woman of sixty or thereabouts, thin, dark, cultivated morally but not mentally; her eyes were sharp, her mouth straight.

She confided to me (I had never seen her before) that she hoped "he would tell us how to cure neuralgia, for most everybody suffers from it."—Contributors' Club, Atlantic Monthly.

"Good for the crops," said a Salam man, looking out of the car window into the rain. "Yes," answered a Cape Ann, "our granite never looked more promising than it does this morning."

Contagion in Soap.

There is no article in household economy of more importance than good soap, yet nothing is more neglected. Quantity rather than quality seems to be the ruling criterion, and as long as such neglect continues, just so long will the vile custom of adulterating soap with large quantities of dirty ruin, marble dust, white clay, and pulverized white flint continue. Many of the highly perfumed laundries, as well as toilet soaps, are made from putrescent fats taken from dead animals and from slaughter-house, tenement house, hospital and prison garbage, the contagious seeds of which are not destroyed in process of manufacture, but are left to transmit disease and death. The medical faculties of London and Paris are said to attribute diphtheria, typhus, and other malignant diseases to this source, children being the principal victims. This assertion startling as it may appear, is not inconsistent with reason.—The remedy is obvious: avoid all soaps not known to be made of honest materials.

It is Better.

It is better to wear a calico dress without trimmings, if it be paid for, than to wear the showkeeper for the most elegant silk cut and trimmed in the most bewitching manner.

Better to live in a log cabin all your own, than in a brown-stone mansion belonging to somebody.

Better walk forever than run in debt for a horse and carriage.

Better to use the old cane-seated chairs and faded two-ply carpet than tremble at the bills sent home from the holsteler's for the most elegant parlor set ever made.

Better eat thin soup from earthen dishes if you owe your butcher nothing, than to dine of lamb and beef and know it does not belong to you.

Better meet your business acquaintance with a free, "don't owe-you-a-cent" smile than to dodge around the corner from a dun.

Better gaze upon bare walls than upon pictures unpaid for.

The King of Burmah is very proud of his new Krupp gun, and lately amused himself by throwing shot with it into the Irrawaddy river. One struck a rice laden show, which sank, drowning the captain. The King was in raptures for he had pointed the gun himself. Shells were then tried at long ranges, a village on the opposite bank being the target. All Monday turned out to watch the sport, and the village was soon in flames. The inhabitant "ran about like mad" in such a comical manner that his Majesty laughed heartily. Then the crowd on the Mandalay side tempted the military ardour of the gracious sovereign, who suddenly gave the sightseers a dose of grape and canister. The crowd instantly scattered, leaving some twenty men, women, and children lead on the ground. His Majesty was highly amused; the next criminal is to be blown from the mouth of his gun after the English fashion. The King feels quite equal to the exigencies of a European war.

Some little time ago, at a bar, conclave at a southern hotel in the States, generals, majors and colonels were such, with much declamation, giving an account of an incident of the last civil war. A quiet man stood by, and at last said, "Gentlemen, I happened to be there, and perhaps might be able to refresh your memories as to what took place; and he gave, succinctly and indifferently, the exact details of a smart action. The hotel keeper said to him, "Sir, what might have been your rank?" "I was a private," was the reply. Next day the quiet man, as he was about to depart, asked for his bill. "Not a cent, sir—not a cent," answered the proprietor. "You are the very first private I have ever met."

We cannot too soon convince ourselves how easily we may be deceived with by the world. We think that we are the life of the circle in which we move. In our absence we fancy that life, existence and breath will come to a general pause; but, alas! the gap that we leave is scarcely perceptible, so quickly is it filled again.

A wag presented an Elizabeth saloon keeper with a pair of steel engravings of Sanky and Mooby, representing them to be correct portraits of Tilden and Hendricks. They now adorn the walls with Tilden's letter of acceptance underneath.

An Irish soldier, pretending to dumbness, was discharged. He in a short time afterward enlisted in another corps, and being recognized by an old comrade, was questioned how he learned to speak. "By St. Patrick," he replied, "ten guineas would make any man speak."

A Curious Pair of Jaws.

A VISIT TO FOSTER A SON'S NAIL AND TACK WORKS—HOW NAILS ARE MADE—RAPID WORK.

Don't you think it must be a curious pair of jaws that can bite a chunk of cold iron as easily as you can bite a stick of candy? You can hardly believe it. Wait till I tell you.

One of the most interesting places we have visited is the Messrs. Foster's nail and tack works, where there is a large room filled with these monsters with the sharp steel jaws, called nail machines. In the first place the noise made by so many of these machines in one room is something absolutely fearful. I wanted to stuff my ears with cotton, but I thought that would not be civil to my guide, and after a little while I got used to it, and soon found myself so much interested that I really forgot the noise. Some machines nip off the tacks so fast that a stream of finished tacks run down an iron spout into the box or reservoir prepared for the purpose—thousands in a minute. Listen to the ticking of the clock, and reflect that at the least twenty tacks are snapped off to the tick. But I must tell you how they do it. First, then, the iron is made from bars or blooms at iron works for that purpose, where it is put between immense iron rollers, which flatten it out as nicely as a cook can roll a pie crust with a rolling pin. It is first made into a sheet just thick enough for the nails they want to make. The sheet goes next to the slitting machine, which makes no more fuss about slitting it into proper widths for nails than your scissors make about cutting paper. It is cut a little wider than the nail or tack is to be, because the heads are to be made. When the strips of iron are all ready, a man takes one and slips the end into the steel jaw I told you. These jaws are worked by steam power, and instantly they bite off a nail, while a furious little hammer springs out suddenly, and, with one blow on the end of the bit of iron, flattens it out, and thus makes a head. If you want to know what a blow it must be, take a piece of iron and try to pound a head on it yourself. The instant the head is made, the jaws open and the nail drops out, finished. Of course, it is done much quicker than I have been telling you, for a machine that can make shoe brads (which I need not tell the boys are small nails without heads) at the rate of 3,000 a minute. It is said that "figures won't lie," and I hope they won't; but I must admit I am hard to believe that story.—St. John's Telegraph.

KILLING A TOWN.—The Kennebec Journal furnishes the following information, which will open the eyes of croakers to some truths which they will do well to ponder upon:—
"The following is an excellent recipe for killing a town: Underrate every present and prospective public enterprise; tell everybody the hotels are bad, enlarge the vices of the people, especially the 'young people'; withhold patronage from your merchants and tradesmen, and go to some other town to do your trading; never subscribe for your home paper, and if you are doing business refuse to advertise or get your jobprinting done in the town. The above recipe is no humbug, but if strictly followed up, will surely ruin the healthiest town in America in a few years. And yet there are some people whose little ail, is in towns we could name, that pursue this suicidal course." The above facts we can bear testimony to.

A Sheffield, Eng., boy, nine years old, taken care of his one year old sister while the mother was out, first tried to eat her clothes on fire, failing in which he began cutting her throat with a carving knife; interrupted by neighbors, he attempted to hang himself, and was nearly successful, being quite black in the face when cut down.

After having written a squib with much care and deliberation, and the dignified compositer up stairs balloons downthoppe; "Is this a joke or an advertisement?" such a salute is calculated to make a funny man take an interest in the means of cheap suicide.—Eastern Free Press.

Days come and go the thermometer rises and falls but the industrious weevil, the wide-awake chinck bug, and the heroic army worm pursue their way unchecked, and the farmer, as he meditates thereon, wishes that churches and ministers had no absurd prejudices against profanity.

An Indiana Town has the following or finance: Dogs that are collared and la belled, no matter how respectfully connected, will have their narrative amputated one inch south of their ears.

TARIFF CHANGES.

Collectors of Customs and Inland Revenue were notified by the Ottawa authorities of the following changes in the Dominion tariff to take effect immediately:—

Customs.—Cigars (including cigarettes) 50 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent. ad valorem. Tea—green, 3 cts. per lb., black 5 cts. Malt 2½ cts. per lb. Coal and kerosene oil benzole, rapeseed, crude petroleum and products all alike, 6 cts. wine gallon. A. A. beer, &c., in cases 12 cts., Imperial gallon—in bottles 18 cts. do. Cologne Water, &c. in four ounce flasks, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Cotton warp, cotton thread in bales, 3 and 4 ply machine twist, and silk twist, drawn tubing and piping, 17½ per cent. ad valorem. Cotton thread in bales 6 ply, 10 per cent. ad valorem. Worth of value to be computed by including all expenses except bottles and packages incurred prior to shipment.

Internal Revenue.—In lieu of Excise duties by the 31 Vic. Cap. 8-1. On every lb. of malt 2 cts. 2. On every gallon of fermented beverage made in imitation of beer or malt liquor and brewed in whole or in part from any other substitute than malt, 8 cts. 3. Provided that brewers using sugar in the manufacture of beer and paying the above mentioned duty on the beer made therewith, may receive a drawback equal to the duty paid by them on the malt used with sugar in making such beer. 4. The duty on petroleum is repealed.

NEW BRITISH WAR STEAMERS.

The Dreadnought, double turret ship, lately went out of Portsmouth harbor for a preliminary trial under way of her machinery, which was under the sole control of Mr. Robert Humphrys, of the contracting firm. Everything passed off with the greatest success. The blast was not once used, nor was it considered necessary to remove the ashes to increase the draught. The engines easily realized sixty-nine revolutions a minute, while the power developed was considerably over the contract power of 8,000 horses. The speed obtained was about fifteen knots an hour. The ship was sensitive that she readily obeyed the slightest touch of the helm. Six hours trial was made in very boisterous weather. In running up and down the measured mile course the ship was on several occasions timed, when it was found that a mean speed of 1½ miles had been obtained. This was highly satisfactory, but even better results will be obtained when the mile trial is made. The draught of the ship was only 21 feet 11 inches forward and 24 feet 6 inches aft, whereas her estimated load draught when ready for sea is 26 feet 8 inches forward, and 27 feet 2 inches aft. As the trial was for the purpose of enabling the contractors to obtain the covenanted horse power out of the engines, but also for the purpose of ascertaining the consumption of coal in proportion to power, the boilers were easily fired in order to keep down steam. This was rendered all the more necessary in consequence of the boisterous character of the weather, for no sooner did the ship give a lurch or indulge in a roll, which she did whenever she went about, than the spring safety valve lifted, and the steam escaped with a rush. With smooth water consequently, it is very probable that even better data would have been obtained.

The Thunderer, double turret ship, was also tried recently at Portsmouth in boisterous weather. The great difficulty experienced was to prove the engines' developing superfluous power, there being neither hot bearings nor priming, nor trouble of any kind, to impair the working of the engines during the six hours. For the first four half hours the revolutions were purposely kept down; but when the blasts were applied, the arrears of power were so rapidly worked up that it was subsequently necessary to ease the machinery somewhat. Even with all the care exercised, the power exerted on the 6th, 8th and 11th half hours exceeded 6,000 horses. The uniformity exhibited in the workings of the engines was remarkable. The difference in the total means of revolutions was only 0.17 per minute. The amount of Nixon's steam navigation coal consumed during the six hours was 48 tons, or 8 tons an hour. This represents an expenditure of 3-14 lb. per indicated horse power per hour, a result which may be regarded as highly satisfactory from an economical point of view, considering the amount of useful work performed.

Further Discoveries at Mycenae.—An Athens telegram to the Times says that Dr. Schliemann has discovered the mouth of a double circular neopolis at Mycenae, and has found in a tomb four golden vases 18 centimetres high, richly ornamented, also, two golden signet rings, one representing a palm tree and seven figures of women.

A young gentleman who moves in the best society of San Antonio, said the other evening to a young lady, "The foliage is much more exuberant this year than usual." "Yes," she answered thoughtfully, "all those important fruits is cheaper than they used to was."

General Miles has had a five hours' fight with Crazy Horse's band of about 1,000 warriors in the Black Hills, and has been wounded, while the Indians are thought to have lost heavily.

The St. Andrews Standard

Saint Andrews, February 23, 1877.

(Special Despatch to Standard.)

FREDERICTON, Feb. 27.

On Monday afternoon there was a three hours' debate in Committee of supply on the items \$85,000 for great, and \$70,000 for bye Roads. These items are same as granted last year; the first passed without debate but debate took place on second.

Davidson asked Chief Commissioner how much of great road item had been already expended, and the latter said it could not give exact figures, but the expenditure since close of fiscal year was about in proportion to the part of year passed.

Davidson contended for more specific answer.

Commissioner told him detailed statement of all expenditures since close of fiscal year had been laid on table, and if he did not know what was in it, it was his own fault.

Davidson charged chief commissioner with discourtesy, and said he should be prepared to give members such information as would enable them to explain these matters to their constituents.

Tweddie was of opinion that while secretary come down with and explained Budget generally, heads of Department should have subcommittee while in committee of supply, so that they would be enabled to give necessary information, as the items went through committee.

A discussion also in reference to the wharf built by the chief commissioner near Mr. Wilkinson's on the Miramichi river. Davidson claimed that it was practically useless as the steamer ground, and it had only gone to it twice since it was constructed; he thought it was not far enough.

Chief Commissioner said Davidson was like some other members he had known, who seemed to feel aggrieved when any public expenditure was made in his country. The wharf was a necessary one for the accommodation of settlers back from the river.

Tweddie said the wharf was very good one, but not long enough, and he was glad to have money spent in the country, so that it was judiciously spent.

Johnson complained of the treatment Kent County had received in reference to roads and railways, and O'Leary went at some length into the history of the Kent Railway matter, showing how the railway company had been making contract of the construction of the Kent Railway, and appealed to members for an expression of opinion in reference to what they thought was right to be done in the matter. After some time Tweddie said he would consent to no aid for any railway so long as the subsidy was withheld from the Central Co.

There was a long discussion over the neglect of Bye-Roads Commissioners to make repairs.

Ryan, Gloucester, contending that they should be compelled to make them to sections.

Several members bore testimony to integrity of bye road Commissioners as a class.

Butler and other members said Bridges of the country were well maintained, while the roads were suffering. Covert argued that a large sum ought to be placed in hands of Chief Commissioner to avoid over expenditure and secure justice to the requirements of the country.

The item finally passed, and being reported to chair, Supply was made order of Day for to-day at twelve; this morning so far has been devoted to routine and private bills.

We have been principally dependent on Mr. Mallory's stages for mail matter during the winter, and the service has been performed well and punctually, amid the heavy storms and almost impassable roads, showing he had good horses and careful drivers. He also has some fine horses for driving purposes, and excellent sleighs and carriages, which appear to be well patronized.

We learn that Capt. Outhouse, has purchased a controlling number of shares in the brig *Anna P. Odell*, and proceeded West last week, to take charge of the vessel.

"NEED WE GOE AGAIN."

After an illness from which the writer has nearly recovered, he is enabled to attend to his duties, and has the satisfaction of more more issuing the STANDARD, having obtained a short rest when he so much required after nearly half a century of hard work. No one who has not had a lengthened experience in the management of a newspaper, acting in all capacities in the office, and out of it too, can form any idea of the drudgery, "wear and tare" incident to the duties connected with a printing office. The mental and manual labor of conducting even a small weekly newspaper, tells on any constitution—more particularly when at various times, the principal work has devolved upon one person, as it has been our lot to experience. From early morn till late at night we have toiled at the case, made up forms, worked the press, selected, and written, and for upwards forty years never failed to issue the STANDARD weekly until struck down by illness from overwork and exposure, last month, and without necessary assistance. Medical and other friendly advice counselled rest for a few weeks, and a change of scene. A pleasant visit to St. John, which would have been still more agreeable had we not been confined, while there, a few days from illness, was of essential service; and we here take the opportunity of returning to our confederates of the press of all shades of politics, our sincere and best acknowledgments for their universal kindness and attention; and can assure them, that we will never forget their genuine friendship; and now that we have again donned the harness, and begin to feel like ourself once more, no effort will be spared to make the STANDARD as heretofore, a welcome visitor to the many homesteads where it has paid its weekly visits for so many years. As we announced at the beginning of the year we will continue "to work on while we have health and strength," and when those fail, we will yield, humbly submitting to the decrees of Providence.

On a recent visit to St. John we were kindly shown through some of its public buildings, manufactories, and schools. The new Post Office is a fine building, and admirably adapted for the purposes for which it was erected. It is by no means too large for the requirements of the commercial metropolis of the Province, and the time will arrive when a large building will be demanded, as has been the case with cities in the United States. Our former respected contemporary, JOHN V. ELLIS, Esq., having retired from the profession of journalist—now presides over the office as Postmaster, with an ease and administrative ability for which his experience in the editorial chair qualified him, and we have it from reliable authority that it required no small amount of persuasion to induce him to accept the office, which he did not apply for as was erroneously stated. In the same building, are the money order, and registering departments, and on the second floor are the inspectors' offices. In all the departments the employees were busily engaged at their several duties.

The Western Union Telegraph office is also a spacious edifice, and one of the most important institutions in the city. Our esteemed friend R. F. CUNCE, Esq., the able Superintendent, is ever at his post, and with his obliging and attentive officials, the duties of the office are carried out with promptness and accuracy, and to the entire satisfaction of the public.

There is a marked improvement in the school accommodation. The Victoria School edifice is a credit to St. John, both in architectural design and internal arrangement; a cursory visit to some of the schools showed good work under the present law. Through the kindness of John March, Esq., the indefatigable and efficient Secretary to the School Board, we obtained information with reference to the Schools, and the successful system adopted in carrying out the law. The monthly and quarterly reports of the Teachers, show the number of days attendance, and standing of the pupils and progress made by them, and is consequently a fair index of advancement in their studies. This system was formerly pursued in the Grammar School here, and from personal experience, we can attest to its usefulness. Many parents have not time to visit the schools, and others are indifferent as to the advancement made by their children, throwing the burden on the teacher, who often is expected to supply brains to dull scholars, and to push them forward in acquiring an education. The teachers in St. John are required to visit the parents at least once a month, and thereby become acquainted with them, and ascertain from them whether the children attend to their lessons. We entertain the opinion that this rule should not be compulsory for several reasons. The profession of a teacher is a laborious one at least; the mental and physical energies require all the relaxation, that the time out of school will admit, to fit them for their daily onerous employment, and we believe that the salaries are barely adequate to support them in that sphere which as qualified instructors of youth they are entitled to.

THE RAILWAY MUDDLE is not yet settled, but there is not a question as to its resulting in a compliance with the charter. Those who purchased the line, took it, as the marriage service says, "for better or worse," and are bound to keep it "in sickness and health;" in other words to run the trains as by law directed. It may, or it may not, be a bad bargain, but the law must be observed.

New Doctors.—The New York Times of the 22nd inst., gives an interesting description of the sixteenth annual commencement of exercises at Bellevue Medical College, New York, on the 21st inst. Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, delivered an address, in which he congratulated the graduates on having chosen about the highest of all professions. Among the gentlemen who received the degree of M. D., were the following New Brunswickers:—Henry E. Gillmor, son of A. H. Gillmor, Esq., J. P. of St. George; Messrs. C. W. Allen, D. S. Gallagher, John J. Lawson, and J. S. M. Smart. We congratulate our young friend Dr. Gillmor, and join with his friends in wishing him a brilliant and successful career in his profession.

THE PARLIAMENTS.—Within a few days, the Imperial, Dominion and Local Legislatures were opened and from the published reports it appears work has fairly commenced. In the Local Address in reply to the Speech passed without division. The Departmental Reports—The Surveyor General's, Auditor General's, Public Works, &c., have all been presented with commendable dispatch; notices of motion for copies of papers, and inquiries of Government have been promptly complied with. Several new bills have been introduced, and considerable routine business already accomplished, giving promise of a short Session. From the synoptic reports in the daily newspapers, it is apparent that the members do not indulge in more "talk" than necessary; as to speeches, nothing yet worthy of the name has been published. The estimates for the present year are \$579,532, and the available income \$637,376; leaving an unappropriated balance of \$47,844. The sums asked in excess of items of last year's expenditure are \$2,500 more for Education, \$50,000 as special expenditure for Normal School building, and \$11,000 more for Railway and other debentures, &c. Among items reduced are Public Works, \$29,000—Immigration, \$5,000—Public Printing, \$1,700—Contingencies, \$2,000—Free Grants, Act, \$3,000, and other items.

The Provincial Secretary commenced his "Budget Speech" on the 23rd inst., in which he went at length into the financial position of the Province, showing the expenditure, liabilities and balance to the credit of the Province up to the day of the opening of the Session.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—During the past week, the following number of Governmental Reports have reached us, and from their important nature, require a more lengthy notice than our space will permit of this week. The Dominion Reports are voluminous and interesting and give full information on the progress which the country is making and we justly add, the immense debt which is annually accruing from the large expenditure on railways, canals, lighthouses, and other public buildings, which are required and demanded. The "new nation," as the lamented D'Arcy McGee flippantly termed this Dominion of ours, will soon have "a national debt" fastened, equalling some of the olden and small states of Europe; with this difference however, that the money was expended for useful purposes in laying the foundation of a new nation with its many requirements, and not in carrying on foreign wars. The Reports will repay perusal, as they are a study to anyone who desires to understand the progress which has been made, and the financial position of the country.—Among them are—The Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1876—The Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries—The Report on the Inland Revenues—The Public Works, and other blue books.

N. B. PAPER COMPANY.—We were pleased upon a visit to the establishment of this enterprising company, and are happy to add that the paper of every description manufactured by them, is deservedly commending a ready sale; their leather board, as it is termed, is exported to Ontario and Quebec and even to Great Britain. The wrapping paper made by them is said to be not only cheaper, but better than any imported. The paper we are using was made at the N. B. Paper Mill, and we can confidently recommend their manufactures to merchants and others.

A REFORM CLUB was instituted here on Saturday evening last, by some young men from St. Stephen. The object of this reform as we understand it, is a Total Abstinence Society, where members pledge themselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. We have not a list of the St. Andrews officers.

The Oregon case has been decided by the Electoral Commission, in favor of Hayes and Wheeler. Thus the last element of uncertainty in the struggle over the Presidency has been dispelled. The conduct of the Democrats has been commendable; they offered no partisan opposition and submit to what is termed by some of the United States journals—"one of the largest swindles ever perpetrated on the rights and privileges of a free people. The days of the Republican party are numbered?" This may prove correct.

THE ST. ANDREWS SCHOOL BOARD are fairly at work. Mr. Paul is Chairman, Mr. Bradford, Secretary, and Mr. John S. Magee, Auditor.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The last two issues of this splendid work, have been received, and fully sustain the high rank which it has held as being the leading monthly in America.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March is an exquisitely beautiful number. It opens with S. G. W. Benjamin's paper on "Contemporary Art in France," with thirty-two engravings.

"A Summer's Cruise among the Atlantic Islands," with ten illustrations, treatise of the Azores and Madeira Islands. The Cape Verde and Canaries will be treated in a subsequent paper.

There are many other interesting and instructive articles, with the usual ably written Editorial Departments.

An old poet says "learned men yield to very old vagaries;" and it appears from recent debates in the Canadian Parliament (unlike our language was used, at least unparliamentary expressions uttered; by each party, which is much to be regretted. Principle seems to have little weight, and "party" is the deity worshipped. There are important questions affecting the interests of the Dominion, which should be discussed in a temperate and patriotic manner. It is the old story, the "ins" are trying to hold on to office and power; and the "outs" are endeavoring to oust them. Statesmanship not partyism should be the guiding star of legislation. A radical change is demanded to arrive at conservative principles; we use the word conservative in its simplest meaning without reference to party.

It is reported that the river steamer Belle Bown, will commence her trips for the season, about the 8th of March.

YARMOUTH BLOATERS.—Captain Jackson kindly sent us some Yarmouth Bloaters, cured in his establishment, which are delicious. It is to be hoped his enterprise and skill, will be amply rewarded by large sales.

BALLAD'S MONTHLY for March is an interesting number. It opens with an illustrated article on Japan, and then follows several other engravings, stories, adventures, a new yarn, poetry, and "Our Young People's Story Teller." Published by Triens & Talbot, Boston.

We have received from Mr. W. H. MARCO, Seed Merchant, Guelph, his illustrated Seed Catalogue and Guide for 1877. It is very neatly got up. Mr. Marco's reputation as a Seedman stands high, as appears from the many testimonials received by him. He also manufactures bone dust for manures.

The New York Tribune the other day, contained the following pithy item:—"Webster believed that a tariff would injure commerce. The only thorough experiment with a tariff in this country has been under the present one, passed in 1861. Our commerce since 1861 has been larger than for the whole forty years previous thereto, has now grown to a billion and a quarter a year, and is at present about \$150,000,000 in our favor."

Five thousand dollars worth of prunella goods, used in making ladies' gaiters, on which there is a duty of 85 cents per lb., were seized in New York on the 15th, having been smuggled from Montreal. Two of the conspirators were arrested.

DIED.—At St. John, on Sunday morning last, 25th inst., Rebecca, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Whitlock, of St. Andrews, in the 78th year of her age. The remains were brought here by train last evening, and the funeral will take place at 3 p.m. this day (Wednesday) from the residence of Wm. Whitlock, Esq.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Feb 15—E. J. Glass, Brewster, Eastport, ballast.

" Utica, Martin, Boston, ballast.

Feb 24—Linnet, Trynor, Eastport, ballast.

CLEARED.

Feb 13—H. V. Crumhall, Wren, Barleades, board, plank, &c., Robinson & Glenn and others.

Feb 15—E. J. Glass, Brewster, Eastport, hay.

Feb 24—Linnet, Trynor, Eastport, hay.

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. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

(to take order) for the magnificent new ILLUSTRATED DOMINION ENCYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY AND USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, for so much an order Cash. Agents can make \$10 a day. A magnificent work, prepared especially for Canadian readers, and published in Canada. Don't fail to send for descriptive circular and private terms—New Book—New plan. Address, H. B. HIGNEY & BROS., 28 & 30 St. Francis, Xavier Street, —Feb 28, 1877. Montreal.

C. H. O. HATHWAY

AUCTIONEER

Office, - - Water St., St. Andrews
Sept. 30, 1875.—3m.

BAY RUM

10 Casks good Bay Rum, for sale at the
ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE.
Nov. 5

BULBS.

Just received—a quantity of choice
HYACINTHS and
Also Hyacinth GLASSES, at the
ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE.
Oct. 21.

Work for all
At home, male for female: \$35 per
week, day or evening. No Capital.
We send valuable package of
goods by mail free. Address with let-
ter to return stamp, M. Y. N., 183 Greenwich, St. N. Y.

\$5 TO \$20
per day. Agents wanted! All classes
of sewing, work of all kinds, young
women, make more money at work for
us than their spare money, or all the
time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post paid
return stamp, M. Y. N., 183 Greenwich, St. N. Y.

For sale or to let.

THE Two-story Dwelling HOUSE and Lot
corner King and Fair streets. The prop-
erty is pleasantly situated, and with slight repairs
could make a pleasant residence. Possession
given immediately. Apply at the
STANDARD OFFICE
Aug. 6.

STREET & STEVENSON.

Baristers and Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors &c.

OFFICES—WATER STREET,
ST. ANDREWS

E. CAMERON, M. D.

**Physician, Surgeon,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.**

Dr. CAMERON may be consulted profes-
sionally at his office, at Woodlands Cove Grand
Manan.
Grand Manan, Nov. 10, 1875

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, 1875.

MISS NEILL,

TEACHER OF THE

Piano and Organ,

Will give instruction to a limited number of
pupils on these instruments. Having received a
thorough knowledge of music, and had experience
in teaching, she solicits a share of patronage.
Terms made known on application at her re-
sidence, MOUNT C HOTEL.
St. Andrews, Nov. 10, 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-
vimer, 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, 1874.

G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

Has received a further supply of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Chains, Rings, Brooches,
Lockets, Studs, Solitaires, &c. &c.
Select plated Britannia Mail and Brit-
ish Plate Ware,
Pierre Mashee, Parian, Spa, Wedgwood
and Bohemian Goods.

JET AND RUBBER GOODS.

CUTLERY, HARDWARE, EDGETOOLS
Toys, Fancy Soap and Perfumery,
Together with a general assortment of
House Furnishing & Fancy Goods
ING RINGS made to order.
July 19 41

GEO. STEWART, JR.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
PYE WOODS AND STUFFS, SURGICAL
INSTRUMENTS,
Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
Kail Str Saint John, N. B.

DICTIONARIES.

Received per S. S. Sidonia—
One Case of Dictionaries
from 15 cents up to 5 dollars.

BASE BALLS.

Pack & Sewer's Dead, Red and White BALLS,
Junior, Young America and other cheap balls and
Base Ball Material. For sale by
H. R. SMITH,
14 King St., St. John

VISITING & BUSINESS CARDS
DAILY PRINTED AT THE
STANDARD OFFICE

**Bay of Fundy
Red Granite Company**

POLISHED

COLUMN AND PILASTERS,

Tombs and Monuments
mausoleums, Vaults, &c.

Particulars 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 Roxburgh, K. T.

VICE PRESIDENTS:
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K. G.
His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K. G.
Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Bart., G. C. B. & K. S.

CAPITAL - - - 10,000,000 Dollars.
(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)

The Subscribers having been appointed Gen-
eral Agent for New Brunswick for the above Com-
pany, is now prepared to effect insurance on
reasonable terms.

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

ESTABLISHED 1861.

Parks' Cotton Manufactures

COTTON WARP.

WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE & GREEN.
Nos. 5 to 100.

Cotton Carpet Warp.

Made of No. 8 Yarn only twisted. White, Red,
Orange, Brown, Slate, Blue, Green, &c.
ALL FAST COLORS.

In manufacturing our goods, we take the great-
est care to make them of such a quality as to give
satisfaction to the consumer.

WM. PARKS & SON,
New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
St. John, N. B.
Aug. 23 3m

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

MARITIME BRANCH,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Head Office, - - Halifax, N. S.

ALFRED RAY CASHIER.

Authorized Capital, - - - \$1,000,000

Subscribed and Paid Up, - - - \$750,000

Agencies at Amherst, Kentville, Pictou,
New Glasgow, Sydney and Yarmouth.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—DOMINION OF CANADA
Canadian Bank of Commerce; Union Bank of
Lower Canada; New York; Bank of New York;
National Banking Association. Boston; Mer-
chants National Bank. LONDON, England; Wil-
liams, Deacon & Co.

The Bank of Nova Scotia grants Drafts on
New York, Boston, and throughout the Dominion
of Canada; buys and sells Sterling Exchange and
American Currency; Collects Bills, &c., through-
out the Dominion of Canada and United States
of America; grants interest on Special Deposits,
and transacts a General Banking business.
The Bank's notes are redeemable at St. John.
aSu. 10—1y.

NOTICE.

A. L. P. having any claims against the
ESTATE of JAMES O'NEIL, Jr., late of
Saint George, former deceased, are requested to
present them duly attested within three months
from this date, and all persons indebted to said
estate are required to make immediate payment
to
MARSHA P. O'NEIL,
Sole Executrix.
St. Andrews, July 26th. 1876.

Representative and Champion of American
Art Tails.
PROSPERITY 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 success of these attempts has been so invari-
ably short-lived, that it is not surprising to find
that an art journal, did not prove the need of a
medium 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 enthu-
siasm to its support, and the result was a great
artistic and commercial triumph—THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regu-
larity, has none of the temporary or timely
interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals.
It is an elegant miscellany of pure, gilt, and
graceful literature; and a collection of pictures,
the rarest specimen of artistic skill, in black
and white. Although each succeeding num-
ber will add 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 elegance, as compared
with rivals of a similar class THE ALDINE is
superior, and original conception—alone and un-
approached—as duty without competition in
price or character. The possessor of a com-
plete 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 chrome, besides!

The national feature of THE ALDINE has
been taken in no narrow sense. True artistic
civilization. While THE ALDINE is a strictly
American institution, it does not confine itself
entirely to the reproduction of native art. It
mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative
artistic taste, one that will discriminate with
ground of intrinsic merit. Thus, while pre-
serving the patrons of THE ALDINE as
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 scen-
ery, or of the life of the ALDINE, is an im-
portant feature, and its magnificent plates are of
a size more appropriate to the satisfactory
treatment of details than can be afforded by
any interior page. The judicious interper-
son of landscape, marine, figure, and animal
subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impos-
sible 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
racy accompaniment, worthy of the artistic
features, without such technical disquisitions as
would interfere with the popular interest of the
work.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a
beautiful portrait, in all colors, of the same
the dog whose picture in a former issue attract-
ed 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 chrome, every advance subscri-
ber 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 paint-
ings and engravings, are to be distributed a-
mong the members. To every series of 5000
subscribers, 100 different pieces, 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 is-
sue of THE ALDINE. This feature only applies
to subscribers who pay for one year in ad-
vance. 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.)

SPERMEN COPIES OF THE ALDINE, 50 CENTS.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtain-
able by subscription. There will be no
deed or club rates; each for subscription
must be sent to the publishers direct, or hands-
ed to the local canvasser, without responsi-
bility to the publishers, except in cases where
the certificate is given, bearing the fac simile
signature of James Sutton, President.

CANVASSERS WANTED

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

The Standard.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

A. W. SMITH,

At his Office Water St., St. Andrews, A. B.

TERMS

\$2 50 per Annum—If paid in advance.
3 00 if not paid at the end of the year.

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until forth if no written direction.

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All letters addressed to this office must be
post paid.

JUST ISSUED!!

And Mailed, post paid, on receipt of the
marked price.

Pieces marked " have Illustrated Title Pages.

Morning Breaks Upon the Tomb—Easter An-
them. Thomas. 40

"Swinging on the Garden Gate—S.A.C. 40

"Where is my loved one to-night?—S.A.C. Hays. 35

"Sing, Darling, Sing! (as sung by C. Wagner)— 35

"Angel Gabriel—Comic Song. Sigwart. 30

"When Silver Locks Replace the Gold—S.A.C. 30

"(Answer to "Silver Threads Among the Gold")

"You never miss the Lager till the Keg runs dry 40

"Gone Away—Comic Song. Waud. 30

"Alone and at Home—Comic Song. Hays. 35

"My Wife waiting at the door. Thomas. 40

"Miss Susie—End song and choir. Hays. 35

"Give me but a Smiley—song and choir. Sigwart. 35

"When first I met thee, Nellie dear, S.A.C. 30

"The Captain of the Guards—Comic song. Hays. 35

"Beyond the Golden Door—S. and choir. Hays. 30

"Gertie's with the angels now—S.A.C. Christie. 30

"Praise God, make room for a little Boy. Cox. 30

Instrumental.

"Bella J. Jones—Polacca. Wilson. 21

"Awek of the Blues—Morreau. Mayhew. 40

"Sweetheart—Me o'le Gracie. 0

"The Highland Maiden—Lomax. 42

"Cajun Annam (from Stabat Mater) Wagner. 40

"Dreamland—Morreau de Salen. Mayhew. 30

"Fishes from the Palisades—Moreau Wagner. 40

"Vivienne Legata—Transcribed. 40

"Merry Foresters—Forest scene. 40

"Rolling Waves—Transcribed. Mayhew. 40

"The Scottish Lassie—Reverie. 40

"Fishes from the Palisades—Moreau Wagner. 40

"Fairy Land—Reverie. Christie. 50

"Sparkling Jewels—Puka. Christie. 50

"Think of me sometimes—easy waltz. Wagner. 20

"Temperance March (easy). 40

"Come on a Picnic—easy waltz. 40

"Mistle Toes—easy March. 50

Peters' Household Melodies, Nos. 1, 2,
and 3. Collection of popular songs. Price, 50
cents each; yearly 12 numbers for \$1

Peters' Parlor Music, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

"Collection of Piano Music. 50c. each; yearly
12 numbers for \$1

La Creme de la Creme, Nos. 1 to 15. Con-
taining 24 pages of difficult Music in each number.
50c. each; yearly 12 numbers for \$1.

PUBLISHED BY
J. L. PETERS, 539 Broadway, N. Y.

GOODS Remaining in Store

31 Chests } Fine Congou TEA.

32 half " } Breakfast Southern Tea.

20 " } Oolong do.

LIQUORS

8 Hds. } Cognac BRANDY.

200 Cases qts. } do do

250 " pt. flasks. } do do

20 Hds. } do do

15 Qr. Casks } Best Pale GENOVA.

20 Cases } do do

15 " } CLAR T.

25 " } CHAMPAGNE.

3 Hds. } Best Scotch & Irish

25 Qr. Casks } WHISKY.

250 Cases qts. } do

20 " pt. flasks } do

PAINTS & OLS.

4 Tons Brandam Bros. bar white Paint.

do do do do do do.

4 Casks Boiled and Raw Oil

STREET & CO

GIN, WINE, T. &c.

Ex "Choice" from London.

40 Hds. } Best Pale GENOVA.

30 Qr. Casks } do do

200 Cases } do do

30 Chests } Congou Tea.

10 Hds. } do do

10 Bbls Refined Crushed Sugar

20 Cases "Bridges & Sons" Best Stout

Porter.

5 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.

30 Qr. Casks } Pale Sherry.

25 Hds. } do do

71 Tons "Brandam Bros" Best White Lead

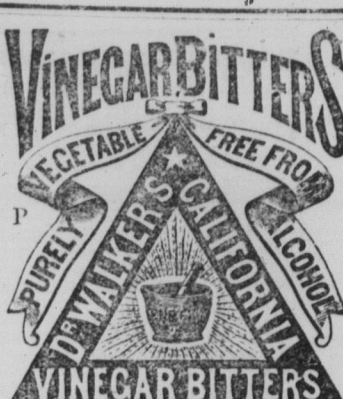
4 Hds. } Limeseed and Raw

4 Qr. Casks } do Boiled Oil.

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 occu-
pied 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 pa-
trons hitherto afforded him



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 prop-
erties 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 VIKROAN BIR-
TERS?" Our answer is, that they remove
the cause of disease, and the patient recov-
ers 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 VIKROAN BIR-
TERS in healing the sick of every disease man is
heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as
well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or In-
flammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs,
in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let
them use VIKROAN BIRTERS as a medicine,
and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants
in every form.

Dr. J. W. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California,
and New York, New York.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

No Person can take VIKROAN BIRTERS
according to directions, and remain long
unwell, provided their bones are not de-
stroyed by mineral poison or other means,
and vital organs waste beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VIKROAN
BIRTERS the most wonderful invigorant that
ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermit-
tent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the
valleys of our great rivers throughout the
United States, especially those of the Mis-
sissippi, 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 Au-
tumn, and remarkably so during seasons of
unusual heat and dryness, are invariably
accompanied by extensive derangements of
the stomach and liver, and other abdominal
organs. In their treatment, a purgative,