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NO. 15.

Bread Upon the Waters.

Mid the losses and the gains,
Mid the pleasures and the pains,
And the hopes and the fears,
And the restlessness of years,
We repeat his promise o'er—
We believe it more and more—
Bread upon the waters cast
Shall be gathered at the last.

Gold and silver, like the sands,
Will keep slipping through our hands;
Jewels gleaming like a spark,
Will be hidden in the dark;
Sun and moon and stars will pale,
But these words will never fail—
Bread upon the water cast
Shall be gathered at the last.

Soon, like dust, to you and me,
Will come the things that we see;
But the loving word and deed
To another in his need—
They will not be forgotten;
They will live eternally—
Bread upon the water cast
Shall be gathered at the last.

Fast the moments slip away,
Soon our mortal powers decay,
Low and lower sinks the sun,
What we must soon be done;
Then what rapture, if we hear
Th'answering voices ring clear—
Bread upon the water cast
Shall be gathered at the last.

THE THREE HORSE-SHOES;

OR, MARSHALL DE SAXE AND THE DUTCH BLACKSMITH.

Maurice de Saxe was a son of the King of Saxony, and a fine lad he was—tall and strong and handsome, and as brave as a lion. But the king, like a certain old woman of whom you may have heard, had so many children that he didn't know what to do; and so, as Maurice had such a lot of elder brothers as to have not much chance of inheriting the crown, or anything else that would keep him in bread and butter, his father sent him out to seek his fortune, like many another prince in those days. So he went over to France, and entered the army of King Louis XV.

Now, at that time there was always a war going on somewhere or other, and the French armies were fighting in every part of Europe; and the king cared very little who his officers were, or where they came from, if they were only brave men and clever fighters, and ready to go wherever he liked to send them. So, you may think, it was not long before our friend Maurice, who was quite as brave as any of them, and a good deal cleverer than most, began to make his way. First, he got to be a lieutenant, then a captain, then a major, then a colonel, and at last, while he was still a young man, he came out as Count de Saxe, and Field-Marshal of the Army of Flanders, with fifty thousand men under him! That was pretty good promotion, wasn't it?

Curiously enough, the one thing that this great general specially prided himself upon was neither his skill in warfare nor his favor at court, but simply his strength. There was nothing he enjoyed so much as showing off the power of his muscles, and astonishing the people about him by bending an iron bar, or felling a horse with one blow of his fist; and he was fond of saying that he would give his purse and all the money in it to any man who was stronger than himself, if he could ever fall in with him.

Now, it happened that, one day, while the French and German armies were lying pretty close to each other, Marshal de Saxe sent a message to the enemy's camp, asking some of the German officers to dine with him; and after the meal he began to boast of his strength, as usual, till at last an old German general, who sat at his left, said that he would like to see a specimen of what his Excellency could do. Saxe made no answer, but took up a large silver dish, which was standing before him, in his strong, white fingers (for, big and powerful as his hands were, they were very smooth as a lady's, and he was very proud of them), and, without more ado, rolled it up like a sheet of paper!

"Can your Honor unroll that dish again?" asked he, handing it to the German; and, although the general was a strong man, and tried his best, he found the task too hard for him, and was forced to own himself beaten.

"Your Excellency's strength is very great," said he, "but, nevertheless, I venture to think that there is one man in Flanders who can match it."

"And who may he be?" asked Saxe, frowning.

"A blacksmith in the village of Scheveningen, Dirk Hogan by name. All the country around knows of his exploits; and when I met with him myself, I saw such things as I should have thought impossible, had my own eyes not witnessed them."

When the marshal heard this, he looked blacker than ever; and the first thing he did next morning was to send

off messengers in every direction to inquire for a village called Scheveningen, and a man named Dirk Hogan. And, sure enough, some of them came back with news that there was such a village, and that Dirk Hogan, the smith, had been living there till quite lately; but that now he had sold his forge and gone away, and nobody knew what had become of him.

This was a decided disappointment for our friend Saxe, but he had something else to think of just then. The enemy's army had lately received strong reinforcements, and seemed inclined to attack him; and he was riding out one morning to reconnoiter their position, when suddenly his horse stumbled and cast a shoe.

"There's a village just ahead of us, your Excellency," said one of his officers. "Shall I ride on and see if I can find a blacksmith?"

"Do so," answered Saxe; and the officer came back presently to say that he had found what he wanted. So the horse was led up to the door of the smithy, and the smith himself came out to have a look at it.

The moment he appeared, the marshal fastened his eyes upon him as if he would look him right through. And well he might; for this smith was such a man as one does not see every day—very nearly as tall as Saxe himself, and even broader across the shoulders, while upon his bare arms the huge muscles stood out under the tanned skin like coils of rope. The marshal felt at once that he could never be comfortable till he had had a trial of strength with this sturdy-looking fellow; so he bade him bring out one of his best horse-shoes.

The smith did so; and Saxe, looking at it, said quietly: "This ware of yours is not poor stuff, my friend; it will not stand work. Look here!"

He took it in his strong hands, and with one twist broke the iron like a biscuit.

The smith looked at him for a moment, and then, without seeming at all taken aback, brought out a second horse-shoe, and a third; but Saxe broke them as easily as he had broken the first.

"Come," said he, "I see it's no use picking and choosing among such a trashy lot; give me the first shoe that comes to hand, and we'll try quits."

The smith produced a fourth shoe, and fitted it on; and Saxe, tossed him a French crown—a coin about the size of a silver dollar. The Dutchman held it up to the light, and shook his head.

"This coin of yours is but poor metal, mynheer," said he, saying the words just as the marshal had spoken his. "It won't stand work. Look here!"

He took the coin between his finger and thumb, and with one pinch cracked it in two like a wafer.

It was now the marshal's turn to stare; and the officers exchanged winks behind his back, as much as to say that their champion had met his match at last. Saxe brought out another crown, and then a third; but the smith served them in a like manner.

"Come," said he, imitating the marshal's voice to perfection, "I see it's no use picking and choosing among such a trashy lot. Give me the first crown that comes to hand, and we'll try quits."

LIVELY SCENE ON A GUNBOAT.

An Impressed Jaguar Makes a Last Desperate Dash for Its Native Jungle.

In the summer of 1866 a French gunboat, La Belle Rhone, landed ammunition and supplies for the Maximilian government in the harbor of Sinal, and before leaving the harbor took a fine jaguar on board that had been purchased by an agent of the new zoological garden of Marseilles. The brute had been captured in a pitfall in the neighborhood of Merida, and being a full-grown and beautiful specimen, was preferred to different tame ones which the citizens of the town offered for sale, though his ferocity made it necessary to confine him in a cage of charca sticks, a species of wood that does not easily break, but splinters like bamboo, and resists the attempts of any animal to gnaw it by lacerating its gums. When the cage was brought on board the captive seemed to know that his remaining chances of escape were numbered by minutes, and brood himself for a last effort. In the moment when his movable prison was being lowered through the hatchway he forced his paw through the staves, reached out and tore the shoulder of the nearest sailor with a succession of ripping blows. The man jumped aside, yelling murder, his mates slipped their grip, and the cage, jaguar and all, tumbled down, fifteen feet straight into the hold, and upon a pile of pig-iron ballast which fractured its bottom board. The men stood aghast, and the shrieks and the rush of stampeding laborers below confirmed their worst fears: the jaguar was running at large in the hold of the ship. Ignorant of the ladder and stairway conveniences, the brute attempted to regain the deck by the same road he had come down, and after jumping from rafter to rafter reached the luminous gate of the upper world by a desperate leap; and in the nick of time, for the sailors on deck had recovered their wits, and were dragging a trapdoor toward the dangerous hole. They were letting it down when its edge on one side came in contact with some obstacle; a paw was pushed through from below, a frightful head quickly after, and, heedless of the belloyed profets of the first mate, two of the men broke and ran. They returned, the one with a handspike, the other with a heavy bucket, but the delay had been fatal: the brute had got its second paw through, and, in spite of a shower of blows, enlarged the opening sufficiently to free the rest of its body. A *sauve qui peut* ("save himself who can") followed, and there for a second, glaring around with bloodshot eyes, it seemed, that there was not another moment to lose, he used the trapdoor as a jumping-board and cleared the gunwales with a flying leap. The boat had got under way some time ago, but had followed an alongshore course, so that the distance to terra firma was not very considerable—a mile or a mile and a half at the farthest. But Don Tigrón was by no means out of trouble yet: rifle-balls, carbine-balls and pistol-balls made the water fly around his head, and the marines were just coming up with their muskets when the French lieutenant interfered: "A chap that could beat us fair and square on our own deck ought not to be shot in the water like a cowardly deserter; give him a chance."

The chance was poor enough, anyhow, for the Bay of Sinal swarms with sharks and spear-fish; but Fortune favors the brave, and to his intense disgust the man with the torn shoulder saw the brute land on the opposite shore, shake himself and disappear in the willow thicket. Before night he was probably back in his old haunts in the Lagotasso, a wiser if not a better jaguar. —*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Colored Princess.
At the opera in Paris, the other evening, a colored lady, very elegantly dressed, sat in one of the boxes, surrounded by other dark visaged persons. It was the Princess Celis, daughter of Souloque, once Emperor of Hayti, and her family. The princess lives most of the time in England. Souloque could write his signature only, and could read nothing but print. He declared himself emperor in 1849, and created among the colored population four hundred nobles, of whom four were princes, fifty-nine dukes, and twelve marquises. The others were counts, barons, and knights. He also created two orders for men—one military, that of Saint Faustin, the other civil, the Legion of Honor; also, two for women, those of Sainte Madeline and Sainte Anne.

Silver was first coined by Phidias, King of Argos, about 860 B. C., the epoch of the building of Carthage, and about one hundred and forty years after the construction of Solomon's temple.

Hunting Wild Horses.

The wild horse can run away from a man; but this protection fails at times.

The horse catchers—or "vaqueros," as they are called—are famous riders, and to see them capture a wild mustang is better than to go to a circus. The vaquero puts a Spanish saddle on a tame horse, and starts out to see what he can find. In front, on the high pommel of the saddle, he hangs in large coils a leather rope, about a hundred feet long, and called a lasso. It is made of strips of raw hide, braided by hand into a smooth, hard and very pretty rope. One end is secured to the saddle, and the other end has a slip-knot making a sliding noose.

The vaquero has not long to wait, for there are droves of horses centering or walking about over the swells and hollows of the prairie, with here and there a smaller group looking on, or watching a battle between two horses who wish to be captains of their bands or companies. Presently, there is a strange sound of tramping hoofs, like the sound of a squadron of cavalry, except that it has a grand, wild rush and swing such as no cavalry ever had, and a cloud of dark heads rises over a swell of the land. The leader sees the vaquero, and he halts suddenly, and the others pull up in a confused crowd, and toss their heads, and sniff the air, as if they scented danger near. The leader does not like the looks of things, and turns and slowly centers away, followed by all the rest, tramping in confusion through the yellow grass and wild barley. Presently they become frightened, and away they fly in a dusty throng.

The vaquero's horse seems to think his chance has come, and he pricks up his ears, and is eager for the glorious fun of a dash after the mustangs. Away they go pell-mell, in a panic, and the tame horse galloping swiftly after them. They tangle some knotted over in the confusion, snorting and flinging great flecks of foam from their dilated nostrils, trampling over each other in mad haste, each for himself, and the American horse sweeping after them. Now the vaquero stands up in the saddle, and the lasso swings round and round in a circle over his head. Splash! It sings through the air with a whirring sound, and opens out in great rings, while the loop spreads wider and wider, and at last drops plump over the head of a mustang. The vaquero's horse pulls up with a sudden halt, and sinks back on his haunches, and braces his fore feet out in front. Ah! how the dust flies! The mustang is fast, held by the slip-knot, and he rears up and plunges in wild and frantic terror. The rope strains terribly, but the vaquero watches his chances, and takes in the rope every time it slackens. It is of no use! The poor mustang is hard and fast. Perhaps another rider comes up and flings another lasso over his head. Then they ride round him, and the mustang is twisted and tangled in the ropes till he can hardly move. He falls, and rolls, and kicks furiously, and all in vain. Panting, exhausted and conquered, he at last submits to his fate. His free days are over, and he seems to know it. A few more struggles, and he recognizes that man is his master, and, perhaps, in one or two days he submits to a bit in his mouth, and becomes a tame horse for the rest of his life. If, by any chance, he escapes before he is broken in, and runs away to join his wild companions, he seems never to forget that terrible lasso, and if he sees the vaquero again, he will stand, trembling and frightened, too much terrified to even run away. —*St. Nicholas.*

An Odd Old Man.
The Ogdensburg Journal tells about a peculiar character named Charles Anderson, who appears to be between sixty-five and seventy years of age. For the last twenty years he has been traveling back and forth, on foot, between Ogdensburg and Montreal, buying and selling money. On the Canada side he gathers American silver coin, nickel five and one cent pieces, and bringing them here sells them for greenbacks. On this side he purchases the "bung-down" pennies and takes them back to Canada. During these twenty years he has accumulated a large amount of money which he has invested in United States bonds. On this occasion he had an old bag filled with the worst lot of ragged woolens it is possible to imagine, and among them were three bags of coins, representing in value perhaps one hundred and fifty dollars. In his personal appearance he would double discount the ragged kind of a tramp. He is a bachelor, and in reply to an inquiry, "What on earth do you expect to do with your accumulations?" he intimated that he was saving up for a rainy day. The inquirer remarked that he looked now as though it had been raining pitchforks with him for some time past.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

CEMENT FOR MENDING TABLE KNIVES.
Cutler's cement, for fastening the blades of dinner knives in their ivory handles, consists of rosin, four parts; bees-wax, one part; brick-dust, one part. Fill the hole in the handle with the cement, heat the tang of the blade, and press in.

WASHING BROWN PRINTS.—In answer to the inquiry: "What will prevent a brown print from fading in washing?" I send the following: Get three cents worth of sugar lead and dissolve in as much water as will wet the dress. Do this before the dress is washed, and it will set the color.

TO KEEP MILK FOR SIX MONTHS.—Cork in bottles and place these in a pan of cold water, which is then to be raised gradually to the boiling point. Then take out the bottles and allow them to cool before setting them in a cool place. If it is ever necessary or desirable to keep milk so long, the plan may be worth trying.

TO CLEAN ORNAMENTS.—To clean gold ornaments, dissolve a little sal ammoniac in spirits of wine and wash the gold in it; or try the following method: Mix some jeweler's rouge with a little salad oil and with a toothbrush rub the ornament till perfectly clean. Then wash it in warm soap and water with a clean brush and dry it with wash-leather.

TO WASH BLANKETS.—Have plenty of warm water, in which you have previously melted, say, a quarter of a pound of white soap, free from rosin, stirring well until it is a lather; add to this one teaspoonful of magick mixture, stir again, put in your blankets and turn them around in it for ten minutes, keeping the boiler on the range, but do not allow it to boil; take them out in clear water and rub them, rinse them in a water slightly blued, wring and snap and shake them until the water is out of them, then let them get perfectly dry and press them under damp muslin. It will require two persons to handle them.

A Big Bullock.
Mr. J. M. Woods, of Chestnut Grove, Ky., writes the *Farmers' Home Journal*, how he raised a good grade steer, as follows: During the first three months of the life of this bullock, its lot was a hard one and the fare poor. Milk was not plentiful, and so the calf was permitted to become thin—a condition which induced me to give it the best possible care during the winter. I turned it on a rye field and gave it also some shelled corn, and did not stop the supply of this until the grass began to grow again. From that time, until the ensuing fall, no more grain was given; but with the return of fall and winter, the use of grain was resumed. I fed nothing but corn shelled, and clover hay cut up and mixed with the corn, and plenty of shock fodder. At twenty-seven months old the bullock weighed 1,505 pounds, and when three years and one month and twenty-four days old, it weighed 2,055 pounds; three months further on, it weighed 2,300. I received for the bullock \$120.

Now, brother farmers, sow more rye for your calves. Shell some corn, mix the corn with clover, hay and oats, cut up, and do your feeding in troughs. Follow the plan hereby outlined, if you want large, fat bullocks. Try it; it will surely pay you to follow this plan. —*Rural World.*

Farm Notes.
A fat calf is 62.3 per cent. water and 37.7 of dry substance.

Too much exercise is well known to retard the process of fattening animals.

For warts on horses, tie a piece of strong twine around their base, drawing tightly and repeating the operation until the wart drops off.

Prof. Silliman has stated that "lightning-rods cannot be relied upon unless they reach the earth, where it is permanently wet, even in times of the severest drought, and the best security is offered by carrying the rod, or some good metallic conductor, which is duly connected with it to the water in the well, or to some other body of water that never fails."

A better plan for improving the aroma of butter, in use in many parts of Switzerland noted for good milk and fine butter, is as follows: The milk, as soon as it is drawn, and while yet warm, is filtered through a sprig of washed fir tips, the stem of which is inserted loosely and upright in the hole of the funnel. The milk deposits hairs, skins, clots or gelatinous sliminess on the leaves. It has imparted to it a most agreeable odor, and does not readily turn sour. A fresh sprig should be used each time.

Items of Interest.

Eighty-two years ago there were but twenty-five post-offices in all this country.

Brigham Young's widows are having hard work getting anybody to have them.

One California farmer lost 20,000 sheep and 6,000 acres of wheat by the recent floods.

There are few wild beasts more to be dreaded than a communicative man with nothing to communicate.

Two million tons is the amount of ice cropped and hauled, notwithstanding the mildness of the past winter.

"How to keep an umbrella," is the title of a newspaper article. We know. Dig a hole sixteen feet deep and bury it.

A score of full-born Americans will move three wagon-loads of lumber to uncover a poor old rat, where a cash offer of fifty cents each would have no effect.

A mouse placed in a box with three rattlesnakes at Anna, Illinois, killed one of the snakes, while the two remaining ones showed the greatest fear of the little beast, watching every move it made.

Boy (reading)—"And as she sailed down the river—" Teacher—"Why are ships called she?" Boy (precosciously alive to the responsibilities of his sex)—"Because they need men to manage them."

The story came from Woodstock, Vt., of an old clock that no tinkering will induce to run; but at every annual gathering of the family it starts of itself, and keeps on ticking and striking the hour until the visitors have departed.

This "catch" is now in circulation: "What is the difference between a potato and a lemon?" When the questioned party says he don't know, the other says, "Then I don't want you to buy any lemons for me;" and then comes the "ha! ha! ha!"

A postess weighing one hundred and sixty pounds yearns "to twitter as a bird on some lone spray." When she gets on a spray and begins to twitter there is going to be an item for the local paper, unless the spray is as thick as an underground gas pipe.

Woman gets the credit of exercising patience and fortitude under circumstances that would overwhelm the bravest man, and she deserves it. It tries her, though, to entertain a young man in the parlor every Sunday night, or oftener, for two or three years, without the slightest suggestion from him of matrimony or household furniture, while the old man is storming daily about the hard times and the high price of lights and fuel.—*Cincinnati Breeze-fast Table.*

Thirty-four doctors having invited Bertha Von Hillern to walk twenty-six hours without sleep, to give an "illustration of feminine endurance," in order to demonstrate what free physical development, good habits, correct diet, temperance, and systematic exercise will give her the capacity to do, we suggest that they now invite a man to give a similar illustration of masculine endurance, in order to demonstrate what regular habits, correct diet, the avoidance of extra suppers, temperance in all things, free physical development, and systematic exercise will do for masculinity. This illustration, it seems to us, is quite as much needed for man as woman. Physiological living would make the average man much more wholesome.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

What Makes a Man.

The constituents of the human body, taking elements the names of which will be familiar to the general reader, rather than compounds, are sixteen in number, seven of them being metals, and nine non-metallic. The metals weigh altogether (11 stone, or 154 pounds, being taken as the standard weight of the whole body) something less than five pounds, nearly four of which are calcium, the basis of lime, supplying the chief part of the bones and teeth. Of iron there are sixty-five grains, a small amount, but very important as giving color to the blood. Among non-metallic elements oxygen is the most important, amounting to no less than 109 pounds, and next to this carbon, weighing not quite nineteen pounds. Of phosphorus, which, if some physiologists are to be believed, supplies the motive power of the whole, there is one pound, twelve ounces, twenty-five grains. The weight of water in the body, to speak of compounds, not elements, is almost exactly the same as that of oxygen in the other list. The practical science of food is, of course, to keep up the supply of these substances to their normal quantity.

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LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

Fredericton, April 6. Dear Standard—The discussions in the Legislature during this week, have not secured so large an attendance of visitors to the lobbies and galleries as has been usual. The legislation has been of an unimportant character; some sorry exhibitions of temper have, however, been had from the Opposition. Burns and Willis, now twin-brothers in the intensity of their hatred of the Government, have shown the former especially, that they cannot stand attack. When Dow moved for an enlargement of the powers of the Committee, appointed on the motion of McKenzie, to enquire into some matters connected with expenditure of money by Supervisor Melan, of Bathurst, Burns most violently attacked the Committee. His charge however was most complete when Ryan, his colleague, insisted that the enlargement of the inquiry by the Committee was a most proper one. The shock to Burns was so great that he dared not divide the House. This Committee and that sitting to enquire into the charges against the Hon. Messrs Kelly and Young, by O'Leary, secure a large share of attention. Mr. Brown was for two or three sittings of the Committee on O'Leary's charge, on the stand as a witness. He is however still in attendance, and I am informed stated towards the close of his testimony, that he did not believe Kelly made any money out of the Chatham Branch Railway.

The session will likely last most of next week, as there will be it is supposed some considerable discussions of the Report of the above two Committees. There are also sittings and taking testimony, three other Committees. The Crown Land Committee, so far as I can learn, have had two sessions, at which I hear the Sur. Gen. was examined, into some matters connected with stumpage of lumber cut on lands since granted to the River de Leup Railway Company. No interest appears to be felt as to the proceedings of this Committee. The Committee on the Kent Northern Railway, of which Covert is chairman, and that on the Chatham Branch, of which Ryan of Albert, is chairman, have been two or three times in session. So far as I have learned, it is expected to get on record the negotiation of these Companies with the Government since their organization. I have not been able to find either of these last mentioned Committees in session.

There are quite a number of witnesses from Kent, Northumberland, and Charlotte, in attendance on the Committees, and I heard a very well informed gentleman say the other day, that the cost of these Committees to the Country would be over \$4000! The Opposition hope I suppose to get some material out of them with which to go to the Country at the coming Elections.

The speech in which the Atty. Gen. presented the subject of the Administration of Justice in connection with the Criminal Law, as set out in the resolution moved by him, was full of information on the Criminal Law for the earliest times. The House listened with great attention. The subject was so fully exhausted that little was left for any of the other lawyers of the House. Davidson's criticisms of the resolutions were very feeble and uninteresting. The force however of the debate, was the assurance of Willis, attempting to set up his opinion on a matter of this character against the elaborate effort of the Atty. General, whose speech was doubtless the utterance of thoughts that have occupied a prominent place in his mind; in the course of his able conduct of the Criminal Law for now over eight years.

The large vote of the Legislature of New Brunswick in support of these Resolutions, affirming the propriety of permitting persons charged with crime to give testimony on their own behalf, will doubtless receive the earnest consideration of the Minister of Justice and the Parliament of Canada, when the legislation required to put the principle affirmed into practical operation is asked for. The passage on Friday of a Bill authorizing the redemption annually of \$10,000 of the Debenture Debt of the Province is a most practical and prudent provision, in lieu of the ordinary sinking fund for the retirement of indebtedness of the Province.

A Bill amendment of the School Law is also introduced, by which provision is made for increase of School Boards, as intimated in the speech at the opening of the session, also for District Inspection, and increase of the salaries of the Chief Superintendent and the Principal of the Normal School. What that increase is to be, I have not been able to learn, as the bill is introduced with a blank for the amount. The large increase of the duties of these two valuable public officers, since the completion of the Normal School, is justification for an increase of salary.

The Government bills of this session have been very few. It is supposed Supplementary Estimates, will be introduced on Tuesday; when they are passed, members will speedily press for close of the session.

Fredericton weather and streets are not very pleasant. Temperance Reform runs high. It is thought John Pickard will be again returned without opposition for the Commons.

Washington, April 4, 1878.

The United States Commercial Agent at Gaboon reports to the Department of state that the knowledge of the Congo or Livingstone river, derived from Stanley's discoveries, is already bearing practical fruit. English missionaries have followed the course of the river as far as the first series of rapids, and are about to establish a mission station at that point. There are reports that a modified form of slave traffic still exists between that region and the Portuguese islands of St. Thomas and Princes through the former agents of the slave trade through the former agents of the slave trade. A British gunboat recently captured a brig with over a hundred men, women and children on board in a miserable condition, who had been captured and shipped near St. Paul as "free laborers." The spirit of the slave trade still exists, and if not carefully watched will find means to revive and increase.

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The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, April 10, 1878.

THE CONFEDERATION ACT does not appear to be understood by some of the leading men of both parties, and outsiders cannot surely be expected to understand it. The recent dismissal of the Quebec Cabinet by the Lieutenant Governor of that Province, has raised a constitutional question, as to his act. It is true the Sovereign has the right to dismiss ministers—a right very rarely exercised; but according to the Confederation Act, section 58 says there shall be an officer for each Province styled the Lieut. Governor appointed by the Governor General, and section 59 says he holds office during the pleasure of the Governor General. He therefore only represents the Governor General and not the Queen. Again section 17 of the Act, says "there should be one Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons." This being the fact, the provincial legislatures are not Parliaments, and the Queen is not fully represented in them, their Honors the Lieut. Governors, represent the Governor General, not the Queen, and cannot therefore exercise Her Majesty's prerogative, it also proves that their powers are limited. The Governor General is empowered by the Act to remove members of the Executive Council, but no such powers are conferred upon his representatives, the Lieut. Governors. Whether the Lieut. Governor of Quebec had the power to dismiss his ministry we do not pretend to say, but from the reading of the Confederation Act he does not appear to be invested with such authority.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—An examination of this school was held on Wednesday, in the presence of Dr. Ketchum, Messrs Paul and Lorimer, trustees, some teachers of the other Departments, and several visitors. The Rector who has always taken an interest in education, conducted the examination, and from one of the visitors, we learn, that the pupils acquitted themselves so creditably, as to elicit commendation from the Doctor, who expressed his pleasure at the progress which is being made, and gave kindly advice to the scholars, to be diligent and attentive to their studies. Owing to a previous engagement, we were prevented from accepting the invitation given us by the Trustees, but as we frequently visit the Schools, and have taken much interest in them, we were prepared to hear of the excellent work being accomplished through the exertions of the master, Mr. COVEY, who spares no pains to instruct those entrusted to his charge.

So many days of wet weather continually has seldom occurred at this season of year, from Tuesday until Monday the sun was obscured, but on the afternoon of that day he shone out in all his glory. The rain has to some extent taken the frost out of the ground, and the streets are becoming dry, but for a few days the mud was abundant; there is a prospect now of fine spring weather, and preparations are being made for tillage.

BENGOUGH COMING.—Mr. Bengough will positively be here on Tuesday next 16th inst, and give one of his entertaining Lectures, in Stevenson Hall, that evening, as may be seen by reference to our advertising columns. As a cartoonist, he has no superior in this country, and his lectures afford infinite amusement. The following notice is taken from the Montreal Gazette.

The Hall was well filled, and the lecturer succeeded in keeping the large audience interested and amused during an hour and a half. His sketches of leading public characters, drawn before the audience with wonderful rapidity, are excellent as likenesses, and very clever in conception. The people of Montreal have seldom had the opportunity of spending a more pleasant evening than that afforded them by Mr. Bengough last night.

In the NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for April, is given the concluding part of the paper on "The Future of Newfoundland" by Mr. James Whitman. A poem entitled "Aspirations" is written by Mr. George Martin, and the story of "Days at St. Augustine

concluded. There are several other articles of merit, literary, puzzles etc. Price \$2 a year.

VALUABLE PROPERTY SALE.—We copy from a San Francisco paper just received, the following item, which shows the rapid increase in the value of real estate in California. It has also an interest to residents of St. Andrews, from the fact of its proprietor being a native of this Parish, and the oldest son of one the oldest and most respectable families in this County. Alex. Campbell, Esq., whom we had the pleasure of knowing, was a lawyer of much ability and large practice, and his removal from this Province, was regretted by his numerous friends, who rejoice at his prosperity.

—ED. STANDARD. The sale of the Campbell Tract, between Telegraph and San Pablo avenues, and lying on each side, fronting on Eighteenth street (which is to be graded and sewered without expense to the purchasers), was begun by Woodward & Taggart at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The attendance was the largest that has been seen at any auction sale of real estate in Oakland for a long time, and the prices realized very gratifying for these hard times. The property was that long owned by Judge Alexander Campbell, Sr., whose elegant residence (to be removed) stands nearly in the centre of the tract.

Here follows a list of the names and prices paid for each lot. The property was purchased with the same improvement about thirteen years ago, for \$60,000. The prices realized ranged from \$1,475 to \$65,000, the total for the 48 lots amounted to \$119,800.

The Legislative Session it is believed will terminate on Saturday; after which a dissolution will be gazetted, and a proclamation issued for a new Election.

A despatch to the STANDARD from Fredericton, this morning, states that—

Yesterday D. Banks McKenzie was permitted to address the members of the House of Assembly. Ryan of Albert being moved to the Chair by the Atty. Gen. Davidson protested against such use being made of the Assembly Chamber. Mr. McKenzie desired to get aid from the Government towards establishing a Home for Invalids in St. Andrews. He spoke about an hour, and was cheered at close, nearly all the Members being in their places, and the ladies gallery and lobbies full of spectators. He received a vote of thanks at the close.

The "Torch" is mistaken when it asserts that we were imposed upon by supposing the lines from a St. Andrews boy were original, when they were handed to us, we remarked, "they may convey the feelings of your son, but are not original." The parent has admitted that we said "they are not original;" to gratify the feeling of an old friend they were published. Besides we did not desire to convey the impression that they were written by the young man who sent them.

Fredericton News.

Tuesday, April 9.

The Fancy Sale and Supper held by the ladies of the W. C. T. Union on Thursday last was a great success. The Hall was crowded during the evening the sale being opened in the afternoon. The usual means of getting at the pockets of visitors were resorted to, such as the coat office, fish-pond, flower-stand etc with successful results. The refreshment table where a supper could be had for 25c, was also well patronized. During the evening the Reform Club Band was in attendance and furnished some very acceptable music. Unlike most sales there was very little "left over" the balance of the goods being disposed of by auction. The proceeds netted the handsome amount of \$250. D. Banks McKenzie repeated his lecture on "Father Matthew" on Saturday night.

The skating season closed last week, the ice in the rink becoming too soft for the gliding exercise. This is about as late as in former years.

The Annual public meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Sunday evening in the City Hall. Hon. Judge Wilnot presided, and representatives of the several denominations, lay and clerical occupied seats on the platform, and made short addresses. Among the former was His Honor the Lieut. Governor. The Secretary read several extracts from the report showing the amount of work done during the year. At the close a liberal collection was taken up.

The Grand Orange Lodge of N. B. will hold its annual session here this week, and the visitors will be entertained at a supper to be given by the local lodges on Thursday night.

The weather has been very disagreeable for some time past, and the roads in a very muddy condition. Between rain and snow, the sun has not made his appearance for nearly a fortnight, with the exception of to-day.

VAUGHAN TO BE HANGED, JUNE 22.—On Saturday in the St. John Circuit Court

Judge Wetmore after an appropriate address to the criminal, in which he stated that "the case was so clearly proved against you that there was no reasonable doubt of your guilt," passed upon Vaughan the Death Sentence, the execution to take place on Saturday June 22.

BRITAIN'S FIGHTING POWER.

A contemporary has very carefully and judiciously estimated the forces and prospect of Britain in a war with Russia, should such a contingency happen. It is said by some would-be very wise people that without an alliance with Austria, Britain would not be able to wage successfully a war with Russia. As has been remarked, the question must have been considered by the British military authorities, who are conversant with all the circumstances of the case; and it is hardly to be supposed that they would make preparation for a campaign which is utterly impracticable, and of the impracticability of which the Russians must be as well aware as they are. The design of Britain, it is supposed is to check Russian pretensions, to keep Russia out of Constantinople, and to prevent Russia from obtaining control of the Bosphorus. In order to do this let a British force of 60,000 men be landed at or near Gallipoli, which would not be a difficult undertaking; let this force establish itself on defensible ground near the coast, where the navy can give it support; let it be reinforced with all possible speed, from the body of 400,000 drilled men in Britain, which, according to Sir Garnet Wolsey, can take the field in a day, supported by 372 field guns; let this formidable army operate in the rear of the Russian army at Constantinople, and upon its lines of communication, running northward; at the same time let the British ironclads, now in the Sea of Marmora, make their way through the Bosphorus into the Black Sea, destroy the Roumelian coast of the Black Sea, behind Constantinople, prevent all Russian communications through the Black Sea, and put a stop to the transportation of supplies from Odessa or elsewhere, to the Russian army in Turkey; at the same time, let a small British force seize Scutari, or some other convenient point on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus; let these entirely practicable operations be prosecuted with proper energy and skill, and neither Constantinople nor the Bosphorus will remain for any length of time under the power of Russia. The purpose of Britain would thus be accomplished, and she would be able, as the writer says, to maintain her position against all the armies of Russia, though Russia should carry on the war for five or for twenty years.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—All accounts to hand suggest the conclusion that the Paris Exposition will be ready for the opening on the first of May, and that it will present a display of wonders and beauties seldom equaled and never excelled. The arrangements made by the different nations are upon a scale of great magnitude and grandeur, and in so far as preparation is concerned it is already in a very advanced state. This is as it should be. On the day of opening all things should be ready, that even from the very first the exhibition may be seen in all its fullness, and without any of the disagreeable surroundings which accompany preparations still in progress. One pleasing event has just occurred in connection with the Exposition, which will contribute somewhat to the success of the movement. The German Government has stood aloof, refusing to take part in the exhibition, or to grant a credit for the expenses. There has been a general feeling of regret at such a decision. It seemed unfriendly; and many people were willing to forebode evil as the result. But for whatever reason the German Government has now partially relaxed. The industries of Germany will remain unrepresented, but her art will be more fortunate.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.—It is still asserted that with the opening of Spring the business prospects of the United States continue to brighten. The export trade of the country is advancing. In both wholesale and retail houses there is manifested a spirit of greater activity; and even the tendency to speculation has again begun to show itself. Yet with all this the financiers show that the month of March did not close very satisfactorily. The exports of specie, which bankers anticipated as not distant ever since the silver bill began to bring home bonds, rose in a single week within one month from the passage of that bill to \$1,838,717.

Three annual reports have just been published which indicate the amount of charitable work done in New York in a practical but unobtrusive way. The Women's Prison Association and the Isaac T. Hopper Home cared for 462 inmates last year and provided 300 of them with occupation. All these were rescued from poverty, sickness or shame, and all are now happy and contented. The expenses of the year were about \$16,000, and want of money alone prevented the extension of the work. The New York Diet Kitchen Association has also done excellent work in relieving the necessities of many hundreds of the sick and suffering poor, who received the whole some, nourishing food which they would have been unable to obtain otherwise. The loss of \$3600 formerly paid from the Excise fund will be seriously felt by the society, but it is hoped that this deficiency will be made good by charitable persons. The New

York Infant Asylum is a charity too well known and too highly appreciated to need recommendation. The medical report of Anna A. Angell, the resident physician, is a proof of the care and skill devoted to the inmates. Of all the women and children who were in the asylum during the year, but thirty-three died, of whom only two were women; a wonderfully good showing when all the circumstances of the cases are taken into consideration.

Hecker's SELF RAISING Griddle cake Flour, Italian Macaroni & Tapioca at Campbell's. Also Flower Pots all sizes.

Remarkable Voyage in a Life-Preserving Suit.—Captain Paul Boynton, who a couple of years ago made himself and the Merrimack life-preserving suit famous by successfully floating across the British Channel, has recently accomplished another feat which puts all previous achievements in the same line far in the shade. Beginning at Toledo, Spain, he undertook the navigation of the river Tago to its mouth at Lisbon. The distance traversed was 600 miles, and the voyage occupied eighteen days. Captain Boynton's account of his journey is not calculated to render any one desirous of repeating the experiment. In some places the river became a torrent, dashing among sharp rocks at the rate of a dozen or two miles an hour, for miles it ran between precipices, and in a country seemingly destitute of human habitations. The swimmer "never knew but that the next angle in a canon would land him in a whirlpool or over a precipice." During the voyage 102 waterfalls and rapids were passed, one cataract being fully fifty feet in height.

From Lisbon Captain Boynton went to Gibraltar, and there on the 21st of March swam across the straits to the African shore, direct distance 30 miles. The passage took 17 hours, and the swimmer was swept far out of his course by the strong spring tides. The trial is regarded as one of the severest to which he has yet been subjected.

Try BLACK'S Tens, of superior quality.

A NEW AND POWERFUL EXPLOSIVE.—We learn that M. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, has recently discovered a new explosive substance still more powerful than that. He has given it the name of "explosive gelatine," on account of its aspect, which closely resembles gelatine. The substance is composed of 94 to 95 per cent of nitro-glycerine, and 6 or 5 per cent of cotton, mixed together. It is viscous, but can be easily cut with a knife or with scissors, and placed in cartridges or shells. Dynamite, it is known, has the disadvantage of being alterable by water—when it is moist the nitro-glycerine separates from the absorbent. The new substance, on the contrary, does not give the least symptom of exudation; it is impermeable to water, which does not affect its explosive properties. It is inflated in the same way as dynamite, and its power is at least 50 per cent greater. Italy and Russia have it is said adopted this substance for charging bombs, torpedoes, etc.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED.

- March 16, Rockland, Calais, plaster.
17, Mary Ellen, Clark, Portland, ballast.
19, Dolphin, Rooney, Calais, plaster.
Rockland, Fuller,
28, Matilda, Simpson, St. Stephen, sund's.
April 2, Rockland, Fuller, Calais, plaster.
6, Dolphin, Rooney.

CLEARED.

- March 15, brig Mechanic, Maloney, Boston, sleepers, J. S. Leighton.
19, Ned, Hooper, Maitland, ballast.
20, brig W Cochran, Boyd, Windsor, ball.
Lynda, Simpson, Boston, sleepers, J. S. Leighton.
25, Sarah Beach, Glass, St. John, Turnips, J. Mears.
29, Julia Clinch, Maloney, Boston, sleepers, J. S. Leighton.
Robert Ross, Clark, Boston, sleepers, J. S. Leighton.
April 2, H. V. Crandall, Ross, Portland, sleepers, R. Ross.
5, Mary Ellen, Clark, Boston, sleepers, Robinson & Glenn.
6, Harrie, McQuoid, Boston, sleepers, J. S. Leighton.
Sarah Glass, Glass, Boston, sleepers, J. S. Leighton.

ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with Lacto-phosphate of Lime, is prepared with the finest Cod Liver Oil—one of the most esteemed remedies in the catalogue of the Materia Medica. Lacto-phosphate of Lime which enters so largely into the formation of bone material and other important tissues of the body.—Phosphorus, the great brain and nerve tonic and invigorator, in a form most desirable to obtain its fullest effects, together with other valuable remedial agents. These are all intimately combined in one demulcent fluid, homogeneous in appearance and delicate in flavor, possessing remarkable power in arresting the decay and supplying the waste constantly, going on in those abnormal conditions of the system affected by such diseases as puerperal and infant nutrition, vitiate the blood and sap the vital forces. It is highly recommended for Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Coughs, Scrophulous and Syphilitic Ulcers, Tumors, Diseases of the Bones, Joints and Spine, General Debility, Emaciation, and all Impurities of the Blood. It is particularly adapted to delicate Females in those low states of the system that manifest themselves in so many of the ailments peculiar to the

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Testimonial from
SACRED
J. H. Robinson, Esq.
Dear Sir.—Early in
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Robinson's Phos
Liver Oil with Lac
pared by J. H. Rob
and is for sale at
per bottle; 6 bottl

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THE MARVEL
MR. J. W
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Unique and Li
Introducing Life-Bl
LOC
Drawn rapidly in
BENGOUH is gr
Tickets 25 Cts.

BECKERTU
General Gr
Water Street and
WOOD, SUGA
TEAS, SUGA
Molasses, Boots
Croskeryman, I
FISH, PORK
Our standard steel
and varied steel
to place BINE
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Dated 6th day
J. R. H.
C. O'N
J. D. C.

CUSTOM
AUTHORIZED
VOICES until
THE GREAT
We have
of Dr. CUTY
of the radical
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Price, in a
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Address
THE CULVE
PO. Box, 4594

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The medical report of
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...LAKING Griddle cake Flour,
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efit, as its tonic and nutritive properties supply
the blood with strength-giving materials for
bone and muscle structure, and thus furnish
the foundation for strong and healthy constitu-
tions. It is very pleasant to the taste.
Testimonial from Capt. Joshua Harper.
SACKVILLE, N. B., Feb. 13, 1877.
J. H. ROBINSON, Esq., St. John, N. B.
Dear Sir,—Early in October last I took a se-
vere cold which settled on my lungs. After
having a bad cough for about six weeks, I had
a very severe attack of bleeding from the lungs
while on a passage from Queenstown to Dover.
I had daily spells of bleeding for some days,
until I lost about two gallons of blood, and was
so weak as to be scarcely able to stand. I put
back to Queenstown, where I received such med-
ical assistance as enabled me to get home.
I saw an advertisement of your Phosphorized
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion in a paper. I imme-
diately sent and got a half dozen bottles, after
taking which I feel myself a well man again.
My weight, which was reduced to 120 pounds,
is now up to my usual standard of 152 pounds.
Seeing what it has done for me, I can confidently
recommend it to others afflicted with lung
diseases.

Yours very truly,
JOSHUA HARPER.
(Signed) Of the barque "Mary Lowison."
Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod
Liver Oil, with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime is pre-
pared by J. H. ROBINSON, Chemist, St. John,
and is for sale at the Drug Stores. Price \$1
per bottle; 6 bottles for \$5.

Stevenson Hall,
Tuesday April 16.
THE MARVELLOUS MIRTH MAKER.
MR. J. W. BENGOUGH,
Cartoonist of "GRIF."
—IN HIS—
Unique and Laughable Entertainment.
Introducing Life-like Caricatures of well-known
LOCAL MEN.
Drawn rapidly in presence of the audience.
BENGOUGH is growing in popularity.—Globe
Tickets 25 Cts. Reserved Seats 50 Cts.

BECKERTON & BRUNDAGE,
General Grocers and Traders,
Water Street and Market Wharf, St. Andrews.
WOOD, COAL, and HAY,
TEAS, SUGARS, FLOUR, SPICES,
Molasses, Bouts and Shoes, HARDWARE,
Croceryware, Tinware, Patent Medicines,
FISH, PORK, HAMS and BACON,
Our standard stock, together with our continual
and varied select imitations, is on hand
to place before the public, a choice
supply of FINE GROCERIES, and articles
above mentioned.

NOTICE.
In hereby given, that I have this day been ap-
pointed Administrator of the Estate and effects
of James Hunter, late of Pennsylvania, in the County
of Charlotte deceased. [All persons indebted to
said estate are hereby requested to make imme-
diate payment of their said debts respectively to me
and all persons having claims against said estate,
are requested to present the same duly attested to
me, within three months.
HUGH LUDGATE,
Administrator Estate James Hunter,
St. George, April 6, 1878.

Assessors Notice.
THE undersigned having been appointed As-
sessors 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.
Green and Balfour, on King Street; in pursuance
of the provisions of the Assessment Act of 1875.
Dated 6th day of February, 1878.
J. R. BRADFORD, Assessors
C. O'NEIL, of Rates.
J. D. GRIMMER, of Rates.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1878.
AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN IN-
VOICES until further notice: 1 per cent
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.
We have recently published a new edition
of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY
of the radical and permanent cure (without
medicines) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Phy-
sical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, and
resulting from excess.
Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents,
or two postage stamps.
The celebrated author in this admirable Essay
clearly demonstrates, from thirty years successful
practice, that alarming consequences may be rad-
ically cured, without the dangerous use of inter-
nal medicine, or the application of the knife;
—suffering but a mode of cure at once simple, cer-
ain and effectual, by means of which every suf-
ferer, no matter what his condition may be, may
cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
This Lecture should be in the hands of
every youth and man in the land.
Address
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO
21 ANN ST., New York.
PO. Box, 4596.

ORDWAY, BLODGETT & HIDDEN.
Importers and Jobbers of
DRY GOODS,
American Woollens and Cottons
52 & 54 SUMNER, 126 & 130 ARCH STREETS.
BOSTON
John A. Ordway Isaac Blodgett
William H. Hidden Geo. D. T. Ordway.

E. CAMERON, M. D.
Physician, Surgeon,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Dr. CAMERON may be consulted profes-
sionally at his office, at Woodlands Cove Grand
Manan, Nov. 10, 1877

DIPHTHERIA!
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent
this terrible disease and will positively cure same cases
in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free
by mail. Don't delay a moment. Preventive is better
than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

NEW GROCERY STORE.
OPENED IN THE SHOP
Formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Bradley,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Family GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS & C.
such as are to be found in these establishments
all of which will be sold at
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
COUNTRY PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES
is our motto,
GIVE US A CALL.
P. McLAUGHLIN.
December, 12.

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

DR. J. E. GRANT,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST
CALAIS, MAINE.
TEETH EXTRACTED, AND FROM ONE TO A WHOLE
SET INSERTED.
Dr. Grant will visit his patrons in St. An-
drews every three months. Dec-6-77

MEGANTIC HOTEL.
St. Andrews, N. B.
THE subscriber respectfully an-
nounces to his friends and the public in gen-
eral, 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. 18, 1875.

C. E. O. HATHEWAY
AUCTIONEER
Office, Water St., St. Andrews
Sept. 30, 1877

WINTER GOODS.
MANCHESTER HOUSE, 1878.

NEW DRESS GOODS IN CASHMERE,
Persian Cords, Lusters and Tweeds.
German Nap Cloths, Matalasse, Pilot, Tweeds
AND DOESKINS.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, GLOVES,
Cotton Flannels, Hosiery,
Grey & White Cottons, Battings,
Cotton Warps, Flowers & Feathers.
HATS AND CAPS, TIES, SCOTCH YARNS,
GERMAN WOOLS.

Overcoats Ulsters & Reefers,
A well Assorted Stock of Millinery, Haberdashery and Small Wares,
Wholesale and Retail.
St. Andrews, N.E.
January, 1878. **ODELL & TURNER.**

Executors Notice.
ALL Persons having any claims against the
estate of the late Warren Bailey, are re-
quested to present the same duly attested to
the Subscriber, within three months from date,
and all persons indebted to the said estate,
are requested to pay the same immediately to
J. R. Bradford.
J. R. BRADFORD,
St. Andrews, Nov. 5, 1877. Executor.

School & Office STATIONERY.
JUST RECEIVED:—A new Supply of
SLATES, EXERCISE BOOKS;
COPY BOOKS, all numbers;
LETTER, NOTE and Foolscap PAPERS,
ENVELOPES, White and Colored;
DAY BOOKS, Journals and Ledgers.
HENRY R. SMITH,
26 Charlotte Street
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

Bridge Notice.
TENDERS will be received at the Depart-
ment of Public Works, Fredericton, until
FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at noon, for the
erection of a
New Bridge over the Waweg River,
Parish of St. Andrews, Charlotte County, ac-
cording to plan and specification to be seen at
said Department, and at the residence of the Su-
pervisor Joseph A. Simpson, near the site.
Tenders also to state for what sum they will
build the Bridge with blocks and spans of 20 feet
each, only (leaving out the two long spans), in
which case the four centre piers will have ice
guards.
Tenders to give the names of two responsible
persons, willing to become sureties for the faith-
ful performance of the contract.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily ac-
cepted.
W. M. KELLY,
Chief Com. Pub. Works.
Fredericton, March 2, 1878.

Schooner for Sale.
The schooner "ODESSA" 92 tons
register, as she now lies at the Jones
Wharf, with sails, rigging, chains and
anchors, boat, and other outfit.
The foresail was new last season; if not sold by
the 1st of April, will then be sold at Public Auc-
tion. Enquire of
GEO. F. STICKNEY,
ROBINSON & GLENN.
St. Andrews, March 12, 1878.

FOYLE BREWERY.
Malt Houses & Distillery.
P. & J. O'MULLIN,
Manufacturers of
XX & XXX Ales
AND
BROWN STOUT PORTER.
IMPORTERS OF
FINE FLAVORED
RUM, BRANDIES, WINES, &c.
HALIFAX, N. S.

BLAKE & TAYLOR,
DEALERS IN
Parlor, Office and Cooking Stoves,
LEAD PIPE, PUMPS, SINKS, & C.
ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF
TIN SHEET IRON & COPPER WARE.
Calais, Maine.

Executors Notice
ALL Persons having any legal claims against
the estate of the late William Dougherty
of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to pre-
sent the same duly attested within three months
from the date hereof, and all persons indebit-
ed to the said estate are hereby requested to make
immediate payment to the undersigned.
PATRICK BRITT,
Executor.
St. Andrews, Oct. 24, 1877.

CALIFORNIA AND THE WEST.
Through all Rail Route via Grand Trunk
Railway.
Parties going to Canada, California and all
points West, will find this Route the cheapest and
most direct.
Lowest Fare to San Francisco } \$73 AmCy.
via Portland, }
Do do Boston } \$76
Tickets for sale at the Railroad Office,
an. 12-1yr C. M. LAMB, Agent

First Class Pianos.
The Proprietors offer for sale First Class
Pianos 7 & 8 octave, black walnut and rose-
wood, furnished with all modern improvements
at moderate prices for cash or other approved
payment. Pianos shipped at manufacturers
cost, and warranted.
E. WILLARD & CO.,
Factory, 290 Tremont St. BOSTON.
Orders left at the Standard office, St. An-
drews, will be promptly attended to.

KNOW THYSELF
By reading and practicing
the inestimable truths con-
tained in the best medical
book ever issued, entitled
SELF-PRESERVATION
Price only \$1. Sent by mail
on receipt of price. It
treats Exhausted Vitality, Premature Debility,
Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless
concomitant ills and untold miseries that result
therefrom, and contains more than 50 original pre-
scriptions, any one of which is worth the price of
the book. This book was written by the most ex-
tensive and probably the most skillful practitioner
in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jew-
eled medal by the National Medical Association.
A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest
steel engravings—a man-
val of art and beauty—
sent free to all. Send
for it at once. Address
PEABODY MEDICAL
INSTITUTE, No. 43 Wal-
finch St., Boston, Mass.
HEAL THYSELF

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any claims against the
estate of the late William Whitlock, Esq.,
Merchant, are requested to present the same, duly
attested to the Subscribers within three months
from date, and all persons indebted to the said
estate are requested to make immediate payment to
WM. WHITLOCK, } Executors.
E. S. POLLEYS, }
St. Andrews, Dec. 12, 1877.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
THE House and premises fronting on Queen
street in St. Andrews, recently occupied
by the late Mr. Charles Stevenson, if not sold
before the first day of May next, it will then be
offered at Public Auction.
Terms liberal. Apply to
C. E. O. HATHEWAY.

Sheriff's Sale.
To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House at St.
Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, on Saturday the
6th day of APRIL next, between the hours of 10
o'clock, noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon:
ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and de-
mand whatsoever, whether at Law or in Equity of
THOMAS HAYMAN,
of, in, to, or out of, those certain tracts, pieces,
or parcels of Land, situate, lying and being in the
Parish of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte,
that is to say:
The following pieces or parcels of land, situate
in the said Parish of St. Stephen, to-wit: the
rear half of the lot known as 1 numbered (112)
one hundred and twelve, which said lot in the
whole contains fifty acres, more or less, being
land conveyed by Colin C. Murtrie and Eliza
his wife, to Charles Robinson, by deed bearing
date the seventh day of June, A. D. 1860, and
registered in Charlotte County Records, 14th
July A. D. 1860, in Book 7, pages 519 and 570,
meaning thereby to convey the rear half of said
lot or 25 acres of the same, more or less, in the
rear portion of same, reserving and excepting out
thereof a strip or lane, not exceeding two rods in
width, on the southern side of same, for the pur-
poses of a road or way. Together with all the
buildings, erections, improvements, and appur-
tenances, to the same belonging, or in anywise
appertaining. Also all that certain other lot or
pieces of land, situate and being in said Parish of
St. Stephen, and described as follows: Being
Farm Lot, numbered (30) thirty, on the west
side of the Street, in the Second Division, granted
to James Fraser in the grant to Joseph Porter
and others, containing 50 acres more or less, and
bounded on the south by land now owned by
Mary Ann Bonness, west by lands owned by
Zachariah Chipman, north by lands owned by
Jeremiah Hayman, to the Baswood Ridge Road
and east by Old Ridge lots, together with all the
building, erections, improvements and appurten-
ances to the same belonging or in anywise ap-
pertaining.
The same having been seized and taken under
and by virtue of an Execution of Fieri Facias, is-
sued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of
John Grimmer, against the said Thomas Hayman
endorsed to levy \$287.80, and interest till paid,
and Sheriff's fees and expenses.
ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.
FIRE & LIFE
PRESIDENT:
His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, K. T.
VICE PRESIDENTS:
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K. G.
His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K. G.
Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Bart, G. C. B. & K.
CAPITAL - - 10,000,000 Dollars.
(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)
The Subscriber having been appointed
Agent for New Brunswick for the above Com-
pany, is now prepared to effect insurances on
reasonable terms.
HENRY JACK,
General Agent
Aug 9. W. B. MORRIS Agent for St. Andrews an-
d vicinity. Jan 29

