



California Vinegar
Vegetable preparation,
the native herbs found
in the Sierra Nevada
are extracted therefrom
of Alcohol. The question
is, "What is the cause
of disease?" The answer
is, that they remove
the cause, and the patient recovers.
They are the great blood
giving principle, a perfect
nourisher of the system,
the history of the world has
witnessed the power of
this medicine in curing
all the diseases of man
and every disease man
is a gentle Purgative
and a powerful tonic or
Liver and Visceral Organs,
enjoy good health, let
BIBBITERS be a medicine,
so of alcoholic stimulants

DONALD & CO.,
Agents, San Francisco, California,
and Charleston, S. C., New York,
Ruggles and Dealers.

an take three Bitters
each day, and their
bodies are not
poisoned or other means,
washed beyond repair.
USARIN is a powerful
wonderful invigorant
the sinking system.

Indigestion, Headache,
rashes, Coughs, Tightness
in the chest, Sour Eructations
in the Mouth, Biliousness,
Pain in the region of
the stomach, and many other
afflictions, throughout the
year, are invariably
caused by a diseased
liver, and other abdominal
disorders. A purgative,
full influence upon these
is essentially necessary,
for the purpose of
removing the dark-colored
bile which the bowels are
not time stimulating the
liver, and generally restoring
the functions of the digestive

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The St. Andrews Standard.

Published by A. W. Smith. (No. 26.) Saint Andrews, New Brunswick, June 27, 1877. Vol. 44.

The Great Fire in St. John TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY!

THIRTEEN CHURCHES BURNT.

The Principal Hotels and Public Buildings laid in Ashes.

From a Daily Telegraph Extra of the 21st inst., we take the following particulars of the largest and most disastrous fire which ever occurred in St. John, by which thousands have been rendered homeless—Thirteen Churches, several Public Buildings, and nearly all the principal Hotels and business establishments were burnt, and we regret to add, several lives were lost. All the Newspaper and Job offices were destroyed, except Mr. Day's, in which the Extra was issued. We feel the warmest sympathy for our contemporaries, who have suffered such great losses, some of them but recently added to their offices and presses and other plant. Many thousands of the citizens have lost all their worldly goods, and have been left penniless by the awful calamity. The following is a brief synopsis:

A fire of unexpected violence swept over the city, yesterday, and has almost completely destroyed all that part of the town south of King street, from water to water. The fire was first discovered in a building owned by Mr. Fairweather on the south of York Point slip, next to McLaughlin's boiler shop, and to the latter building the flames had spread before the firemen had reached the scene. The engines arrived and did their best to stop the flames, but all their efforts were in vain. Nothing could be done.

It then spread to the wharves, along Smyth Street, Drury Lane, Mill and Dock Streets, the Market Square, the Western side of King Street up to the St. John Hotel, Leinster Street, King Street East, down Pitt Street to Courtney Bay, South side Kings Square, all Prince Wm. Street, part of Germain St., Canterbury and Church streets, and several others.

The following newspaper offices, with their plant and stock were completely swept away:

The Freeman, the Evening Globe, the Daily Telegraph, the Watchman, the Religious Intelligencer. The Globe, Telegraph, News, Intelligencer and Watchman had Job offices attached. Mr. Knodell lost his Job office. Mr. Robert Hunter lost his Job office.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The following are amongst the list of those burnt:

Post office, Bank of New Brunswick, City Building, Custom House, Maritime Bank Building, in which are this bank, that of Montreal and Nova Scotia, office School Trustees, etc.; Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Academy of Music, in which was the Knights of Pythias Hall; Victoria Hotel, Old Fellows' Hall, No. 1 Engine House; Orange Hall, King Street; Temperance Hall, King Street, east; Dramatic Lyceum, Victoria School House, Temple of Honor Hall, Wiggins Building; Barnes Hotel, the Royal Hotel, Saint John Hotel, Acadia Hotel, the Brunswick House, Bay View Hotel, International Hotel, Wiggins' Orphan Asylum.

The Churches burnt are Trinity;

St. Andrews Church, Germain street; Methodist, Germain street; Baptist Church, Germain street; Christian Church, Duke street; St. James Church; Leinster street Baptist; The Canterbury; St. Phillips; Carmarthen st., Mission (Methodist); Pitt street, Mission Church; St. David's Church; Reformed Presbyterian Church, Sheffield street Mission House.

The following persons are reported to have lost their lives in the fire:

Benjamin Williams, Germain street; Harold Gilbert, near Victoria Hotel; William McNeill, of James Adams & Co's establishment.

Garret Cotter, of Mr. James S. May's establishment.

Two men, whose names are unknown are reported run over and killed.

Hugh McGovern, of Straight Shore, the body of an unknown man was found on Prince William street, at four o'clock this morning.

Several persons are reported missing, but we do not care to mention names, hoping they will yet turn up all right.

There were many persons hurt; accidents were quite common, and we regret to say in particular, among the brave firemen.

LOST HOME TREASURES.

How we mourn for sainted loved ones,
Who have left a vacant chair,
Round the fireside, at the table,
And the place of family prayer.

As the flowers which we have cherished,
Shed a fragrance o'er our way,
So our loved ones scattered sunshine
Round our path, from day to day.

When the twilight gently deepens,
And the din of day is still,
Of the weary footsteps wander,
To the churchyard on the hill.

There above the dreamless sleeper,
Evening zephyrs sadly sigh,
And we pause beside the tombstone
Of a friend in days gone by.

Who can tell the bitter anguish
Of a heart that's lost a friend?
"Lost Home Treasures," let me meet them
When I reach the final end.

PETER BUSKIRK'S PRUDENCE.

HOW HE MANAGED FOR ECONOMY'S SAKE.

Peter Buskirk was very fond of money, not so fond that he quite starved himself to keep it, or hide it up the chimney, or refused himself fire, or lights, or a pillow; but yet so very fond of it, as to be on the verge of miserhood, without having quite fallen over. Beggars reaped no harvest from his purse or kitchen, and match-makers could make no impression on his bachelor heart. Peter Buskirk saw through the latter as well as the former, and buttoned up his pocket as hastily in the presence of bewitching crinolines, as in that of a needy gentleman with a folded document in his breast pocket. The men wanted to rob him, the women to marry him. The last was the worst. Not that Peter hated women; on the contrary, even at fifty, he was remarkably susceptible; a bright eye put him in a flutter. But the fact was, women, as wives or daughters, were expensive. They needed clothes and were fond of dainties. They were proverbially extravagant. Should he marry one, she would spend his money while he lived, and squander it after he was dead. And with this awful terror before him, Peter steered clear of the shoals of matrimony.

There was "one inconvenience in this bachelorhood," however. That was the housekeeping; for it involved a servant, some one to make beds, wash dishes, cook and iron. In short the servant-of-all-work was always the bane of Peter's life—eating and drinking in a manner which kept the master of the house in a continual ferment, wasting butter and fuel, and each change in the kitchen's omnibus being followed by the mysterious disappearance of towels and napkins and such small ware. There was no rest for good Mr. Buskirk. He tried Betty and Dinah and Mary and Ann, and then, in despair, flew to a certain Mrs. Brown, the giver of tea-parties innumerable, to ask advice.

"Servants are sad plagues," she said. "Eat you out of house and home," said Peter.

"Not to be relied on for honesty," said Mrs. Brown.

"Thieves, ma'am; thieves!" said Peter.

"Ah," said Mrs. Brown, "a gentleman has no time to watch them. Now I should advise marrying, Mr. Buskirk."

"Marrying!"

"Yes, sir, a wife can manage such things so much better. Besides if you choose a smart, capable woman, she would keep an eye on the servant. It would be much more economical to marry."

"Economical!" yelled Peter, my good lady. Eh!—oh, goodness! Feathers and flowers, laces and silks, and rings and—and ice-cream and things—economical! How many yards do you take for a dress, ma'am?"

"Well, sir, twelve or fifteen—sometimes when it's silk, you know, eighteen."

"Eighteen yards, at five shillings or so a yard, and not one yard but twenty. My good lady, it would be enough to ruin a man!"

Mrs. Brown reflected.

"But if you could find an economical woman, Mr. Buskirk."

"Ah! if I could find a mermaid."

"One who never wasted a penny."

"She does not exist ma'am."

"Who lives on next to nothing. The fact is, Mr. Buskirk, I have such a lady in my eye. She's a widow—quite a young one—Mrs. Barlow, and I'll have her at Peach House, next week."

Peter Buskirk grinned sarcastically.

"Economy in hoops and bonnets," he said to himself. "They want to marry me and spend my money."

And he went home wroth.

However, economy forbade him to refuse an invitation to dinner, and when, a week after, Mrs. Brown sent "her compliments," etc., Mr. Buskirk donned his Sunday suit and went over to Peach House at 5 precisely. The parlor was full of ladies; ladies in silks and muslins, with crinolines and flounces. Most of them Mr. Buskirk knew well, and he looked about in vain for a stranger. Mrs. Brown's note had said:

"Mrs. Barlow will be with us."

But which was that economical widow? Probably the lady in green silk, near the piano. He could not remember her face.

Suddenly Mr. Buskirk's doubts were set at rest. Mrs. Brown ejaculated: "Dear me, where is cousin Betsy? Mr. Buskirk, you must be introduced to Mrs. Barlow," and at these words something small and flat emerged from between two portly dames, and stood before him. It was a very short and slender little woman, with a remarkably pretty face. She wore no hoops, and her dress cleared her ankles. The sleeves were close, and the skirt had perhaps three breadths in it. The dress itself was of very plain brown merino, and she wore neither brooch nor bow, only a white linen collar. Peter looked approval.

Several of the ladies exchanged glances, and a faint giggle was heard; and, as though by common consent, the two were left tet-a-tete in a corner.

"Pleasant day," said Peter to commence the conversation. "Pleasant day, but cold."

"Ah, yes; but I dislike cold weather," said the lady.

"Don't agree with you ma'am?"

"Oh, that's not it. I am never ill; but cold weather is so expensive. Lights early, and coals dear," proceeded the lady.

"Money slips through one's fingers; and I never waste things."

"My case exactly," said Buskirk. "It's astonishing how things cost. Now there as butter—say a pound a fortnight."

"Oh, I never eat butter—it costs too much," said the lady.

"Ah! and sugar and tea and coffee."

"If you indulge in such luxuries, what can you expect?" said Mrs. Barlow.

"They are artificial wants altogether, so they are," said Mr. Buskirk. "But, then, habit is second nature."

"Extravagant habits ruin many," said Mrs. Barlow. "Oh! I shudder when I look at those flounces. Such a waste of material!"

"I've often thought so," said Peter. "And you don't wear them?"

"I," said Mrs. Barlow. "I have my senses, sir. 'I've no wish to die in a work-house, I've had this dress ten years.'"

"Indeed," said Peter. "And I suppose some ladies buy one every month."

"Every ten days," said Mrs. Barlow. "Oh, I blush for my sex, Mr. Buskirk, I do, indeed!"

Peter was charmed. He began to think Mrs. Brown was right. The cost of such a wife would be a mere trifle, and what an eye she would keep to the expenses of a household.

Ere the evening was over he had decided that it would be cheaper to marry than to remain single, were Mrs. Barlow his help mate.

"She'd not only be saving herself, but she would check me in my little extravagances, said he. She would be invaluable to me. She wears one dress ten years. The fates must have sent her to earth for my special benefit."

So, after due consideration, Peter resolved to court the economical widow, and that lady being conveniently domiciled at Mrs. Brown's he found every opportunity.

It was a very inexpensive courtship. He gave her not a present. She expected none. He took her nowhere, save to church, where neither of them ever saw the plate, and both were happy.

At last he proposed. She blushed and hesitated, and begged time to consider. At last she said. I am afraid to say yes, Mr. Buskirk. I like you; but you are so terribly extravagant. You drink tea and coffee, and eat butter, and really I should fear coming to want, I should indeed!

"I! Why, I'm the most economical soul living," said Peter.

Extravagant people always think that, said the lady. No, I'm afraid to say yes, unless, indeed, you were to make your property over to me, so that I could be sure you would not ruin yourself. Of course that is impossible, and it would be such a care that really I could scarcely desire it, even for a gentleman I so much respect.

And the economical relic blushed and hesitated.

It was Peter's turn to pause and consider. He went away to do so, and returning suddenly to his house, found his serving-maid selling dripping to a man. He dismissed her at once, and rushed back to the Widow Barlow.

My money would be safer in your hands than mine, he said, with a moan. Marry me, and keep me from being ruined!

What the widow's answer was may be judged from the fact that three weeks from that day they were united, the clergyman receiving five shillings from Peter, and the bride wearing her brown merino, in the pocket of which she carefully deposited the deeds which made the property exclusively her own.

Now for happiness, said Peter. No more thieving servants—no more waste—and a lovely wife into the bargain. He, he, he! Peter Buskirk is a man for luck.

And he took his wife home to dine on cold meat and radishes, being absolutely ashamed even to speak of his accustomed mutton-chop before so economical a lady.

The next morning he hurried off to business.

Never waste time, love, said the newly-married dame. Besides I've a great deal to attend to; so—good-bye.

Good bye, responded Peter. What a perfect treasure you are, my dear. The washing I suppose? My mother always washed on Monday.

And away he went, contented with himself and all the world.

At six he returned. Horror of horrors! there were ladders against his house, and men upon them. Had there been a fire?

He rushed up breathless.

What is the matter? Who are these men? he panted. Fire! thieves! Oh! I must be dreaming.

Don't make a noise love, said a voice from the parlor window. They're only the house-painters!

House-painters!

Yes, dear. Don't you know the Dutch proverb. A coat of paint pays itself?

Peter breathed again.

But the awful expense, he said. Dear, dear, you should have consulted me. He stumbled into the house, and over the form of a man kneeling in the hall.

Who are you? he said.

In reply the person produced a card, on which was printed:

GILT & BUNGER, UPHOLSTERERS.

And what are you doing? gasped Peter. Measuring the hall for a new oil-cloth, sir, said the man.

Peter staggered on.

A woman was making up a carpet in the front parlor; another was arranging curtains.

He rushed up stairs.

There sat another woman also at work. Again he gasped the question, Who are you?

Mrs. Buskirk's regular seamstress, please sir, said the woman.

And where is Mrs. Buskirk?

Here, love, said a voice.

And there entered from the adjoining room, a lady dressed in silk, and in expansive crinolines, with bracelets, brooch, earrings and a little lace cap worth a small fortune.

"The furniture is ordered, the painters are here, and I've engaged all the servants, Mr. Buskirk," said the lady; "and cook wants to know whether you like beef under or well done. In such things you shall have your choice always. There was no time to make a pudding to-day, so we must have ices. Strawberries, too, are only two shillings a basket."

"Mrs. Buskirk, have you gone crazy? cried Peter? "or am I dreaming?"

"I'm wide awake, at all events," cried the lady; "I've starved long enough, and worn that brown merino until I hate it. I always was fond of dress—"

"Fond of dress!" repeated Peter; "and loved good things?"

"Loved good things," repeated the spouse; "and now I'm married! I mean to have them!"

"But if I had—known—I—" began Peter.

"Wouldn't have married me, I suppose," said the bride. "Well, my cousin, Mrs. Brown, told me that, you know."

Peter looked at her. The truth was plain at last. He tried to speak, but could not. He stared at his lady for five minutes by the clock, and then rushed out of the house, muttering, Taken in! taken in!

It is said that Peter Buskirk never recovered the shock. Against his will he lived luxuriously ever after; and his wife astonished the neighborhood by her magnificent attire and grand parties.

GRICE FOR DINNER.—At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a wealthy French guest came to complain at the office, and was there met by gracious landlady Griswold, who rose to explain.

"What for, your garcon not present my demands?"

"Your demand, Monsieur?"

"Yes, sir, do I speak English parfait, sare? do you comprehend me, sare?"

"Certainly, your English is perfect correct, my dear sir; what is it [you desire?"

"Y's, sare, you tell me I can have at my private table wit my frens whatever I desire to manger—parlon, to ent."

"Certainly," said Griswold, "anything, stewed delicious and diamond sauce, if you wish."

"Ah, no, Monsieur, zat is too riche. I simply desire some grice."

"Eh? some what?"

"Some grice, Monsieur Griswold, such as I eat for my dinner zo ozer day."

"Ah, you mean rice. Zat is what zat premier garcon—head waiter, say. It is a bird I want, sare; I want him roast, not boil."

"Roast grice—why, let me see," said Griswold, in a dilemma, not wishing to appear in want of his guest's meaning. "I don't believe there is a single grice in the market."

"Ah, you make me mistake ven you say single grice."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, sare. Vat you call a leetle rat, a mouse?"

"Mouse?" suggested the hotel proprietor.

"Yes. Zen two of zem, vat you call two mice, eh?"

"Quite correct," responded the host.

"Zen if one is zo bird you call grouse, two is vat you call grice, eh?"

The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, June 27, 1877.

The St. John Fire.

On the outside page we have given a short summary of the disastrous conflagration which destroyed the business portion, the public buildings, and the finest private residences in the City of St. John, on the 20th inst., and publish a more lengthy description from the *Globe and News*, both papers being published for the present at reduced size, until their new presses and outfit arrive.

The terrible calamity, drew forth the heartfelt sympathy of St. Andrews. The interruption of telegraphic communication prevented the inhabitants from learning the immense destruction of property until Wednesday evening. A public meeting was called next day in Stevenson's Hall, (proceedings are inserted in our columns) which was well attended, a relief committee formed, who commenced work immediately, and, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, in a couple of hours raised \$400, which was sent to the Mayor by Friday's mail. This was supplemented by \$150, and three cases of clothing, which were forwarded on Monday; the committee is still collecting, and through the exertions of Mrs. Tilley, wife of the Lieut. Governor, a town sewing society formed of the matrons and wives of the Town, who meet daily in all Saints church school room, and are busily employed making garments to be sent to St. John. The response of our townsmen was truly hearty; every one contributed to the relief fund—many beyond their means.

On Sabbath last, allusion was made in all the churches to the great fire, and prayers offered for the sufferers. The hotels and private boarding houses here, are prepared to offer accommodation to persons from St. John, at a moderate charge, and every disposition is manifested to do all in their power to render the homeless comfortable.

It is gratifying to learn from St. John papers that aid for the sufferers is pouring in from all parts of the Dominion, United States, and old England; which will to some extent relieve the distress. Measures however must be devised to restore the trade of New Brunswick of which St. John was the grand centre. It is probable that the Dominion and Local Governments will advance large amounts; the Insurance Agents have promised to pay promptly all the losses, the total of which is estimated at Twenty Millions, and it is believed the insurance amount to nearly ten millions. It will require years however to build up the burnt district. The enterprise, pluck, and energy of St. John people, will in due time build up the waste places, change the wilderness of burnt district into a fruitful field of commerce, and fill the city with the busy hum of workshops. For the present, business will be carried on in such locations as can be obtained, and the fine old city ere many years will rise from its ashes, purified and invigorated and assume the proud position hitherto held of being the Liverpool of the Dominion.

The following is a continuation of the description commenced on the outside page, of the awful fire:

The flames swept down Dock Street, seized the North Wharf, and swallowed up all the block to water's edge. The schooners and woodboats in the Market Slip could not be removed, and half a dozen were burned. Before the flames had attained this headway, however, the startling intelligence came that there was a fire in Lower Cove. Many who were helping their friends in York Point only rushed home to find their dwellings gone—lured to the ground with all their contents. The fire was now spreading in two directions it was carrying all before it in the direction of King Street, and it was sweeping through Lower Cove in an easterly direction. Nothing could be done to stay its dreadful progress. The four city steam fire engines and the Portland steam fire engine and the Carleton department did what they could, but it was impossible either to subdue the fire, or to confine it to any certain locality. Nothing seemed to avail, for the flames went wherever the wind carried them, destroying block after block, and street after street, and apparently determined to obliterate all traces of the once fine city.

ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION.

While the attention of the people was divided between these two places—Lower Cove and Dock Street—the sparks that were carried to the roof of Trinity Church. In a few moments this edifice was a mass of fire, the flames creeping quickly up the steeple and along the roof, leaving in a minute or two nothing but a few burning posts. The terrible heat generated by this fire, and the tremendous gale of wind that was blowing at the time carried the sparks to houses on each side. The occupants of many of the houses took their goods to the Academy of Music building and to other brick houses adjoining, but in a very short space of time the devouring element had claimed these for its own. Then sweeping down German Street the flames took hold of the Methodist Church, and from that fire communicated to St. Andrew's Kirk. Still the flames were increasing in volume, and the wind also appeared to be increasing. It was not long before the Victoria Hotel caught, the raging fire leaping from story to story, seemingly reveling in the terrible ruin it was doing. The sparks from the Victoria Hotel were carried in all directions, spreading desolation in their wake, until the flames had connected with those at Lower Cove.

THE SOUTH WHARF IN FLAMES.

When the fire had seized the buildings on the North Wharf, the shower of sparks that were carried across the Slip soon communicated to the South Wharf. The burning house at the lower end, was the first to catch. From thence it crept up the wharf, through Ward Street up to Water Street, taking with it all the buildings on the wharves in the vicinity, until it reached the Ferry Flats.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

This was the next to catch. Indeed, while the flames were on the South Wharf, the rear of the buildings on Prince William Street, near the Market Square were on fire, and presently the whole block of buildings from the Market Square to Princess Street, burst out in one mass of flames. The heat was terrible, and the wind was increasing in velocity. Soon the New Post Office was in the grasp of the fiery monster, and as the flames swept around the corner the wooden buildings in the vicinity were soon on fire. The Post Office was some time in burning down, and presented a grand though terrible scene, as the flames spread up to the dome. But we need hardly particularize, for it was quite evident that despite all that human hands could do, the flames would connect with those on German Street. This proved too true. It was a terrible spectacle for those who had saved their goods in the Custom House, thinking they would be safe from the devouring element there, to see that building burning. The amount of household goods that were swallowed up in this building must have been immense.

ON WATER STREET.

When the flames had reached as far as the Ferry Flats, it was plain to be seen that all the buildings on that street must go. Messrs. Magee worked hard to save their magnificent building from taking fire, and for some time they were successful, but as it is to defy the puny efforts of human hands the flames took hold of it, and the men on the roof had to flee for their lives. All the warehouses on the line of Water Street were destroyed and many were the narrow escapes from death that occurred. The wharves were crowded with people and household goods, who had sought these places as a last resort. They were obliged to take to boats to save themselves from being burned.

A GRAND SCENE.

was presented as the flames from Water Street and Prince William Street joined with the flames on British Street, and in that vicinity destroying in a short space of time all the buildings between Prince William Street and Pitt Street. The people in Carleton saw it was an awful scene to witness, as the flames took hold of the Wiggins Orphan Asylum in Lower Cove. This building caught about one o'clock this morning, and the flames were for a long time burning on the dome, presenting the appearance of a huge bon fire, rising high above the smoke and flames in the vicinity. The noise made by the falling walls and chimneys could be heard a mile distant, and now and then one would hear an explosion that would lance the cheek, not knowing what the result might be.

THE EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE.

At this early hour it is impossible to convey to the mind any adequate idea of the extent of the damage caused by the fire. The greater part of the city, however, is a mass of smoking ruins. The following will partially show the awful amount of loss:

Mill Street, North of North Street; Drury Lane; Smyth Street, north of North Street; Georges Street; Union Street, west of Mr. Hegans house; Dock Street and Nelson Street are all burned down.

Buildings on the four sides of Market Square; all of Water Street; Prince William Street, South of Bank of B. N. A., (which was saved); the South side of King Street to the Square; that portion of the North side of King Street below the Revere House; Canterbury Street, Church Street, German Street, the east end of King Street, extending to Pitt Street, and all the buildings are destroyed, with the exception of the wooden and brick buildings on Kings Square belonging to the Postwick Estate, and the Court House, Dead House, Gaol. The latter building was somewhat injured. No. 2 Engine House, along side the Court House, is the last building left standing on Sydney Street. All to the south of this has been swallowed up by the devouring element. In fact all the blocks of buildings (with one or two exceptions) from the Market Slip to Pitt Street, and from that south to the harbor line are in ashes.

The houses to the east of Pitt Street, as far down as Duke Street almost, are saved. This building face on Courthouse Bay.

TO SUMMARIZE.

It may be stated that nearly all the dry-goods stores, every hardware store, the majority of the clothing stores, nearly every flour and provision store, the principal liquor stores, ship broker's offices, and almost every other building in the city, [A list of the public buildings will be found on first page.] Insurance, law, exchange, express offices, etc., are all gone. Hardly a law book remains in town.

THE SCENES WITNESSED.

on the streets were heart-rending in the extreme. Queens Square was packed to density with people and their household effects. This part soon became the centre of a whirling, seething, devastating torrent of fire, North, South, East, and West, and it seemed as if the whole population of that district were doomed to destruction. First they were driven to the eastern part of the city; then North; still pursued by

the flames they were driven West, and found rest only in the extreme northern portion of the town. The Market Square entrance to Prince William and Water streets were shut off by the flames. Princess, Duke, Queen, St. James, and Britain streets, were in a mass of fire, and escape the district south of Market Square and east of Prince William was impossible, except by water. Men, women and children ran frantically from one point to another, met at every turn by the overpowering and pitiless fire. Boats from Portland and Carleton conveyed load after load to both those localities. The American boat made three trips down to Patridge Island, each time packed with people and their goods taken in at Reed's Point. Provisions for those were scarce, and to the misery of wretchedness and despair was added the pang of hunger. Shelter was insufficient, but the poor unfortunate were treated to the best that could be done for them by the Island people. While Oliver's Tacket Agency was in flames, a man was laying in the gutter on the opposite corner in the stupor of drunkenness. In all probability he perished. Although only a few bodies have been found as yet, and it is not known with certainty how many human beings perished in the flames, yet it is more than probable that the loss of life is fearful. An insane woman living on Main Street is believed to have been burned, as she was seen to enter a burning house and not return. The remains of two are in the Dead House, one consisting of charred bones contained in a box, the other the body of a full grown man, burned beyond recognition. A woman and child were burned to death in a house on Smyth Street, the torrent of flame being so terrible that it was impossible to give any assistance. She was last seen standing at a window with her child in her arms, and in less than two minutes after was engulfed in fire. Another woman had given birth to twins yesterday morning and was with difficulty extricated from her peril. An old woman jumped from a window of one of the houses on the same street, but escaped unhurt, being received in the arms of a crowd who gathered to save her. On Kings Square and in the Old Burying Ground a sight was presented sufficient to awaken the sympathies of the most callous. As on Queens Square, the whole area was covered with goods, among which were stowed mothers nursing their babes, and surrounded by wailing children. Others held in their arms sick members of their families; and others moaned in the agony of burning pain and wounds. A large number found shelter before morning in the northern portion of the city, but a vast number were forced to remain exposed throughout the whole night, and this morning finds them without a home, with hardly the possibility of finding a shelter, without provisions, and without city authorities in a position to minister to their relief. But they were more favored than the Lower Cove people, in not having to remove goods from point to point to save them from the devouring element.

Notwithstanding the wide spread distress, the cupidity of man was added to the destruction of fire. Numbers of thieves rascals hovered round the property saved, to appropriate whatever of value they could carry off. Others again risked their lives in burning stores to secure for themselves what was most valuable. The jewellery places especially suffered; wherever one was open, they rushed in and seized upon watches, rings, and all that was worth taking. The hardware stores met with great losses in the same manner, in nearly every direction from the burning district, men and boys were to be seen carrying boxes, bundles of cloth, articles of clothing, boots and shoes, articles of everyday and description—as the fruits of spoil, and what was saved from the elements of fire and water, became a loss to the owner equally as if destroyed.

Even amid the harrowing sights and scenes prevailing, one scene of beauty stood out in magnificent grandeur. That old landmark of by-gone years, the Bell Tower—the subject of newspaper ridicule and the individual's sneer—became enveloped in flame. When dangled of its outer covering, the timbers showed a burning beauty beyond description. It was built solidly, and offered long resistance to its overpowering foe—the fire of whom it surrounded so many an alarm of coming danger, but now struggled hard in its embrace, and when corner post and cross-tie and studding burned with a clear, white brilliancy, it looked as if enveloped in a vast illumination. If in life it was plain, in death it showed forth beautiful.

THE CASUALTIES.

To attempt to give the exact number of persons killed and wounded would be useless, but already a fair idea can be obtained of those whose lives were lost.

Garret Cotter, cutter, living on Crown Street, and Peter McGovern, of the Straight Shore, were killed by the fall of the Manson building on King Street. James Kemp and Thomas Holmes, of Lower Cove, while carrying goods from Reed's Point to a vessel in the harbor were drowned by the upsetting of a boat. Kemp leaves a wife and child. Mrs. Reed (T. M. Reed's mother) and the two Misses Clark, (Mr. Reed's aunts) are believed to have perished in the flames of their house at Lower Cove.

Mrs. Wm. Coholan, who has lived in John McSweeney's house, Smyth Street, is missing, and is certainly lost.

The body of an unknown woman was taken out of the ruins in Drury Lane this morning.

Mrs. Lyons, second hand goods dealer, German Street, perished. Her daughter, Mrs. Cassidy, is also said to be lost.

There are two bodies in the Dead House the identity of which is uncertain. One is supposed to be Samuel Corbett, furniture dealer, the other a young man named Fox, who has lived out side the city.

Accidents are numberless, and hundreds are moving about today with bruised bodies and limbs.

THE SHIPPING.

When the fire had joined considerable headway, it was seen that the shipping in the harbor was in danger. The large vessels at the wharves were drawn out in the harbor to safe anchorage. Some small vessels took fire, and several lying in the Market Slip were totally destroyed. Others were damaged. The loss in this respect, however, is not nearly as great as was to be expected.

As a consequence of such terrible devastation, the blackness of ashes marking where stood all that was of industry or commerce, and of commerce in St. John, thousands of men are thrown out of employment in the city. To day they wander about gazing in melancholy sadness at the smouldering ruins where they earned their living. A quaint prospect for work stares them in the face. The heart, the pulse of the city is dead, and no resource is left as means to earn their living.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting was held in Stevenson's Hall, on the 22d inst., for the purpose of devising relief for the sufferers in St. John.

The meeting having been called to order, Dr. Gove moved, seconded by G. F. Campbell, Esq., the Rev. Canon Ketchum, take the chair, Carried.

Moved by G. F. Campbell, Esq., seconded by Mr. W. B. Morris, that A. W. Smith be Secretary. Carried.

Dr. Ketchum explained the object of the meeting. Moved by G. F. Campbell, Esq., seconded by W. Whitlock, Esq., that a Committee be appointed to be called "the St. John Relief Committee," to solicit and collect subscriptions for the immediate relief of the most needy sufferers by the late fire in the City of St. John, and that the following gentlemen compose said Committee:—Dr. Gove, W. Whitlock, W. D. Foster, J. R. Braithwaite, L. F. Hatheway, Carried. Moved by C. E. O. Hatheway, Esq., seconded by G. F. Stickney, Esq., that the money when collected, be at once remitted to the Mayor of the City of St. John, for distribution. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Morris. That the Relief Committee be requested to solicit and receive any description of clothing, and whatever may be useful for the relief of the sufferers.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon while Mr. John Mowat was driving a double wagon loaded with lobster shells, his little son, aged about 12, was thrown from the load, and struck on the ground, the wheel passing over his left leg, cutting a severe gash near the ankle. The wound was dressed by Dr. Gove.

A SCULL RACE is to take place in St. Andrews Harbor, on the 24 July, between Wm. Mitchell of Calais, and Alexander McElwee, for \$25 a side.

Federician Notes.

The news of the St. John fire created the deepest sympathy among all classes here, and measures were at once taken for the relief of the sufferers. A public meeting was called on Thursday afternoon, and a committee appointed to collect all the available cooked food. The citizens responded liberally to this request, and a special train was dispatched that night with contributions. At a subsequent meeting on the following evening a sum of \$5,000 was voted by the city, and as this was increased to nearly \$7,000 by a few individuals, it is likely that the whole amount raised will not fall short of \$10,000.

A hail-storm passed over this vicinity last week doing damage to the amount of \$2,000 at Gibson and Marysville.

It is said that of account of the fire the Provincial Exhibition has been postponed. The Wesleyan Conference of the Maritime Provinces is expected to meet here shortly. The Encenia at the University was held on Thursday last; a large number of visitors were present.

NEW POTATOES.—Mr. Finley is again the successful raiser of the earliest potatoes in the market this season. Thanks for the basket sent to this office; they were of good size, dry and moly.

The Russians have crossed the Danube, and driven the Turks from Dobrukscha, and also from the town of Matchin.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July contains nine illustrated contributions, with eighty-five beautiful engravings.

Among these papers, an especially timely and curious article is contributed by Maurice Thompson, entitled "Hunting with the Long Bow," illustrated by Miss Bridges, and Messrs. Beard, Gibson, Abbey, Davis, and other distinguished artists. The writer's experience for many years in this novel sport yields a rich fund of useful information and striking incident.

John Muir, the scientific explorer of the Sierra, contributes an original description of a novel phenomenon, which he entitles "Snow Banners of the Californian Alps," with illustrations.

While there is in this Number so many

descriptive articles, the literary character of the Magazine is well sustained by the remarkable serial stories of Charles Reade and R. D. Blackmore; by short stories from the pens of Miss Constance F. Woolson, and Miss Augusta Stevens, and by poetical contributions J. T. Townbridge, Bret Harte, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Ellis Gray, John E. Tabb, and George Lant.

The five Editorial Departments are well sustained, in comprehensiveness of scope, and in the novelty of the material included in their various fields.

The Great London Show.

The popularity of the Great London Show is unbounded—it is success upon success—and all through New England no similar establishment for years has ever had the praise bestowed upon this show. The leading papers endorse it. Persons at St. George, the Islands, and Saint Andrews, can witness the great spectacle, as can be seen by reading the following notice.

GRAND EXCURSION.—The Steamer Stroud will make a grand excursion from St. George and the Islands touching at St. Andrews, to Calais, on Wednesday July 4, for the convenience of those who desire to see the "Great London Show." Fare for the trip and admission to Circus, One dollar U. S. currency. Leave St. George at 6 a.m., return from Calais at 5 p.m., same day.

Since 1871 the grain trade from India to England has increased more than twenty fold, and last season it amounted to a third as much as was sent to England and a sixth as much as the United States, thus standing third in the list of those countries that supply Great Britain with grain. The late war will give a still greater stimulus, but the incongruity in this enterprise is that a country which able to export so much grain should have two or three famines constantly on hand.

MARRIED.

On the 20 inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. Millican, Mr. Robert Metcalfe of Beaufort, to Jane fourth daughter of Mr. Nathan Harris of Back Bay.

BAZAAR!

The young ladies of St. Andrews, will hold a BAZAAR in

GOVE'S HALL,

Thursday, the 28th June,

For the sale of FANCY and USEFUL articles

A Refreshment table supplied with all the delicacies of the season will be provided, where cool, refreshing, and sparkling Ginger Beer, will be sold to the thirsty.

An excursion from St. George per Steamer "UTOPIA", leaving at 7 A.M. Fare for the trip, 50 cents.

The ladies will spare no pains to render the Bazaar attractive.

The proceeds are to be used in defraying the expense of erecting a Cedar Hedge around the Cemetery and improving the walks. To be open at 10 A.M. Admission 12 cents. St. Andrews, June 20.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

THAT PART OF THE JOE'S POINT FARM LYING NEARLY THE TOWN OF ST. ANDREWS, KNOWN AS

Lot 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5;

Containing Forty Acres, as conveyed by the late Anne R. Davis, and J. H. Whitcomb, Esq. to the late Beverly Robinson, Esq. by deeds registered on the 12th June, 1867.

Possession Given on 1st Nov. next,

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS apply to

BENJ. R. STEVENSON.

St. Andrews, 7th May, 1877.—41.

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.

PRINTING & BUSINESS CARDS NEATLY PRINTED AT THE **STANDARD OFFICE.**

the literary character of
well sustained by the re-
tories of Charles Reade
more; by short stories
Miss Constance F. Wool-
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London Show.
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MARRIED.
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av. W. Miller, Mr. Robert
Deabee to Jane fourth
Nathan Harris, of Back

BAAR!

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BAAR in
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the 28th June,
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Table supplied with all the
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th May, 1897.—41.

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ALFAX, N. S.

& BUSINESS CARDS
LY PRINTED AT THE
DARD OFFICE.

INDEPENDENCE DAY JUBILEE.

CALAIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

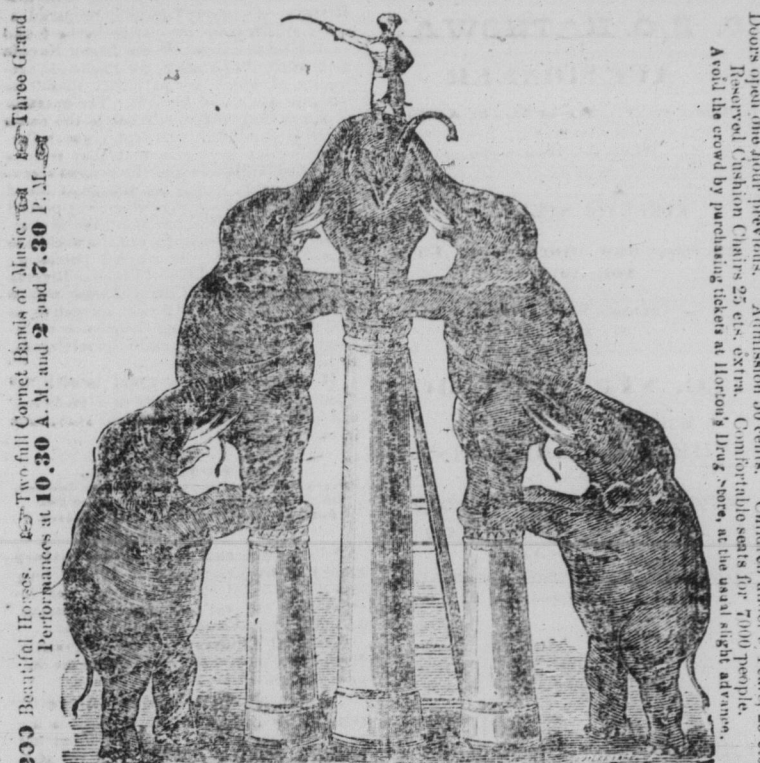
Only Great Show that will Visit Maine this Summer
Best Show in New England for a Dozen years

Large enough in its Overwhelming Magnitude to Overwhelm and Swallow up any Six Shows on the Road.

COMING IN THREE SPECIAL TRAINS.

Has more Respectability and Character than any other Show on either Continent.

The GREAT LONDON CIRCUS



**Sanger's English Menagerie, Dockrill's Par-
sian Circus Troupe, and Mardi-Gras
CARNIVAL.**

THE ONLY AND ORIGINAL FIVE PERFORMING ELEPHANTS.
5 Having almost human sagacity, of equal size, and aggregating nearly 40,000 pounds of flesh
\$50,000 is offered to any manager who can produce their equal anywhere on the face of the earth;
and a like amount is wagered that they perform the stunts as represented in the cuts and bills.

LAIR OF PERFORMING BENGAL TIGERS.
5 \$50,000 that no competitor can exhibit half as many performing tigers in the country and the
London alone makes a successful specialty of these rare features.

EDUCATED HYENAS.
6 \$50,000 that no animal exhibited in the United States can duplicate this feature.

TRAINED MEXICAN PANTHERS.
6 \$50,000 that no manager in Europe or America can approach this great attraction.

FULL-MANED FEROCIOUS LIONS.
8 All confined in massive Palace Dens, and manipulated by experts.

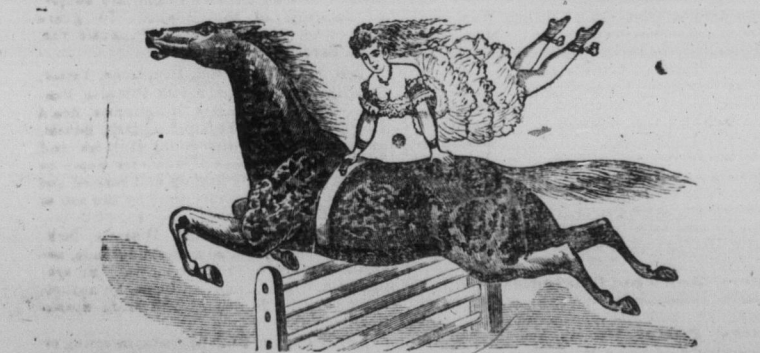
DENS OF WILD BEASTS, BIRDS AND REPTILES.
50 The only show on earth that owns and runs 82 eight-wheeled railroad cars.



So famous in Biblical History. A World of Lilliputian Equines, Cretaceous Mardi-Gras Carnival
and more valuable and rare features than any four shows on this side of the Atlantic combined.
STUPENDOUS CHARIOTS DEFTLY GILDED.
6 \$50,000 that these golden cars can out four times the amount paid by any other show for pretended chari-
ots, and that no manager, no matter how wealthy or influential, can build or exhibit their equal in
one year.

The culminating triumph of the stupendous exhibition is the
Host of Circus Celebrities, headed by the Famous Equostrienne

MILLE ELISE DOCKRILL.



Engaged at a salary of \$1,000 per week in gold. Undisputed "Empress of the Arena," whose
4 horse Hurdle and Principal riding has challenged the admiration of the whole world. \$40,000
will be cheerfully given any manager who will name her equal. She appears at every performance
with her stud of SEVEN Turko Servian horses in random teams and incredible evolutions.
Just added at a salary of \$200 weekly, the great Celtic Humorist and Eton's sparkling Momo,
from the Dublin Amphitheatre, JOYIN PAPERSON.

STARTLING ACT OF SPRING BOARD LEAPS, led by the California wonder, FRED O'
BRIEN, whose double somersault over five elephants is equal to the distance of 25 horses placed
neck and neck.
The noted rider, Melville, Milie Victorine, Livingstone Brothers, Acrobats and Voltigeurs; Bat-
chelor and McCarty, Champion Leapers, the Victrola and Lawrence Sisters, Aerial Artists, and
a Galaxy of 50 Aerie Stars, and 7 popular Clowns.
Is a Naturalist of splendor, equal to the glories of Oriental processions, in which are mingled
the moving Gilded Carriages and the thrice-reined Equines and ponies, long array of Zo-
ological Wonders, hundreds of Ladies and Gentlemen in costume, the Avalanche of Elephant Fich,
Team of Harnessed Zebras from Barbary, and the sensational and Grateag-Mardi-Gras Carnival.
Because of the overwhelming proportions of the GREAT LONDON, and the only attending its
transportation and daily exhibition it will only pause in the larger towns or cities. But excursions
and regular trains will be arranged for upon all lines centering at the exhibition, at greatly reduced
rates, and coupon tickets issued, which will pass the purchaser into all pavilions. It is hoped that
this will obviate all difficulty and give all a chance to attend this stupendous exhibition.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CALAIS. SEE SECOND PAGE.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

May 1877.

Our Departments are now well assorted for the Season's Trade.

SPECIAL LINES IN

**Dress Goods, Lustres, and
Alpaccas,**

**Cashmeers, Lustres & Alpaccas, Prints, Piques,
Cottons, LINENS, CLOTHS, Carpets, Hosiery,
READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS.**

Cashmeres, Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies

Silk Ties and Silk Handkerchiefs,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SUNSHADES.

STRAW GOODS, PAPER Hangings, HABERDASHERY and Small Wares.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

O DELL & TURNER.

May 23

St. Andrews Drug Store.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the
inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity
that they have purchased the stock and
trade of the
ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE,
and added a Fresh Supply, will keep on hand:

Drugs, Chemicals,

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,

PATENT MEDICINES,

**Fancy Articles
and Stationery,**

and other articles usually found in a Drug Store.

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

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

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sample worth \$1
also STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

\$12 a day at home. A cure wanted. Quits and
terms free. TRUE and CO., Augusta, Maine.

Parks' Cotton Yarns.

AWARDED THE ONLY MEDAL given for
COTTON YARNS of Canadian Manufac-
ture, at the

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Nos. 5's to 10's.

WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE, and GREEN.
Warranted full length and weight.
Stronger and better than any other Yarn in
the market.

Cotton Carpet Warp.

No. 12's 4 ply in all Colors.

Warranted fast.

WM. PARKS & SON,

New Brunswick Cotton Mills.

St. John, N. B.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claims against the
estate of Henry Bradridge, butcher, late
of St. Andrews, Co. Charlotte, are requested to
present them duly attested within two months
from this date, and all persons indebted to the
said estate, are requested to make immediate pay-
ment to

**J. H. HATCH,
J. R. BRADFORD,** Executors.

St. Andrews, June 5.

AGENTS LOOK HERE!
We want agents in the
Counties of Victoria,
Carleton, York, Sandbury and Charlotte, to
sell the celebrated "CHAMPION WASHING
MACHINE," to whom we will give a salary on
commission. Send for circular giving full infor-
mation.

**THOMPSON & CO.,
We do not ask N. B.
Proprietors of Patent**

16, 1877. 3m



WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT

Notice to Contractors.

THE letting of the works for the enlargement
of the Welland Canal, advertised to take
place on the FIFTH day of JULY next, is un-
avoidably postponed to the following dates:—
Tenders will be received until FRIDAY, the
THIRD day of AUGUST next.
Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for ex-
amination on and after FRIDAY the TWEN-
TIETH day of JULY.

By order, **F. BRAUN,** Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 14th June, 1877.

New Brunswick, ss.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any
Constable in the said County, Greeting:

WHEREAS Jane Frankland, Administratrix
of the Estate and Effects of Simon J.
Frankland, late of the Parish of Grand Manan,
in the said County of Charlotte, deceased, hath
by her petition bearing date the second day
of June, instant, represented that the personal
estate of the deceased which has come to her hands
is insufficient for the payment of the debts due
and owing by the said Estate, and hath prayed
that Licence may be granted to her to sell a part
of the Real Estate of the said deceased, sufficient
for the payment of the debts due by the said Es-
tate.

You are therefore requested to cite the heirs
at law of the said Simon J. Frankland, and all
others interested, to appear before me at a Court
of Probates, to be held at my office in Saint An-
drews, on SATURDAY the 30th day of JUNE
instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the
consideration of the said petition, and the grant-
ing (if deemed necessary) of such Licence.
(Given under my hand and the Seal of the said
Probate Court, the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1877.
GEO. D. STREET,
Judge of Probates for Charlotte
County.
S. H. WHITLOCK, Registrar of Probates for
Charlotte County.



WELLAND CANAL ENLARGE- MENT.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the under-
signed, and endorsed "Tender for the Well-
and Canal," will be received at this office until
the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on
THURSDAY, the fifth day of July next, for the
formation of a new line of canal from Marlett's
Pond, at Thorold, to Allensburg, including the con-
struction of a lift lock, a guard lock, several culverts,
and piers and abutments for swing bridges, &c.
Also, the enlargement of about two miles of the
canal, from the Junction downward, together with
the construction of an Aqueduct over the Chippa-
wa River, a lock between the canal and the river
at Welland, piers and abutments for bridges, &c.
And the enlargement of the canal from Ramey's
Head to Port Colborne, including the construction
of a guard lock, weir, and supply race, &c.
The works will be let in sections of a length
suited to circumstances and the locality.

Maps of the different localities, together with
plans and specifications of the work can be seen
at this office on and after Monday, the 25th day
of JUNE next, where printed forms of tender can
be obtained. A like class of information relative
to the works north of Allensburg, can be seen at
the resident Engineer's office, THOROLD; and
for works south of Port Robinson, plans, &c., may
be seen at the resident Engineer's office, Wel-
land.
Contractors are requested to bear in mind
that Tenders will not be considered unless
made strictly in accordance with the printed
forms, and—in the case of firms—except there
are attached the actual signatures, the nature
of the occupation and place of residence of each
member of the same; and further, an accepted
bank cheque or other available security for the
sum of one to five thousand dollars, according
to the extent of work on the section, must ac-
company each Tender, which sum shall be for-
feited if the party tendering declines entering in-
to contract for the works at the rates stated in
the offer submitted.

The amount required in each case will be stat-
ed on the form of Tender.
The cheque or money thus sent in will be re-
turned to the respective contractors whose Ten-
ders are not accepted.
For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfac-
tory security will be required, by the deposit of
money the amount of five per cent. on the bulk-
sum of the Contract, of which the sum sent in with
the Tender will be considered a part.
Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates
will be paid until the completion of the work.
To each Tender must be attached the actual
signatures of two responsible and solvent persons
residents of the Dominion, willing to become sure-
ties for the carrying out of these conditions, as
well as the due performance of the works embraced
in the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself
to accept the lowest or any Tender,
By Order,
F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 14th May, 1877.

For sale or to Let.

THE Two story Dwelling HOUSE and Lot
corner King and Parr streets. The prop-
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will make a pleasant residence. Possession
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St. Andrews, Aug. 26, 1876.

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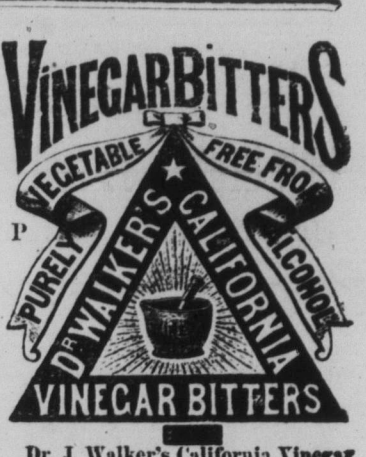
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