

The St. Andrews Standard.

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Q VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cicero

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No 47

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOV. 25, 1874.

Vol 41

Poetry.

GOOD COMPANY.

At evening in the winter-time
I like to nestle near the fire,
At leisure polishing a rhyme,
Or dozing to my heart's desire.
Then let the weather blow or freeze,
The torrent stream along the street;
I little care when well or ease
Within my snug and safe retreat.

Should rhyme and reverie grow flat,
I take a volume off the shelf,
And enter on a cosy chat
Between its author and myself.
Should he appear a gloomy guest,
I straight invite a dozen more,
My library is quite a nest
Of modern and of ancient lore.

I call my Shelly or my Pope,
My Burns, my Dryden, or my Keats,
Or, if I need a higher scope,
My Milton here my Dante meets.
For prose I summon Dicky Steele,
Mild Addison or burly Sam,
Or, coming later down, appeal
To Hazlitt, Hunt, or Charles Lamb.

In Space's and in Time's despite
They hail from every land and age;
With some I talk for half a night,
With some for only half a page.
They'll all be clever, frankly, though,
In brains I bear away the bell;
For they have told me all they know,
And all I know I never tell.

The Indian Mother.

BY GEORGE BURGESS.

The snow lay deep in the woods and on the inland streams, rendering the hunters' occupation doubly arduous. Daily rambles in search of food the indefatigable Nimrod; returning however, at night with scarce sufficient for the single meal per day to which all were now reduced. Of this Wasequo and her son received invariably the least and worst portion; but as harsher grew their treatment of herself and boy, the more tenderly did the unhappy mother press to her breast her only child. His cheeks had now lost the bloom of health, appearing wan and thin. Seated on the brush of the camp with listless aspect and subdued mien, the poor fatherless boy looked certainly a fit object of compassion. The orphan, however, night as soon expect pity from the starving tiger or enraged elephant trampling his victim, as from Etap or his sons, who so far forgot the dignity of manhood as to tease and abuse on every possible occasion, a woman and child almost in the last stages of exhaustion. Escaping from the torments of herself and child, the troubled mother would fly away to the thick, silent woods, where, making a fire, she would solace herself recounting to her boy the hunting exploits of his dead father. How on the Shalootaw lake, when autumn had changed to yellow the forest leaves, he followed, for hours, in his swift canoe, the beautifully speckled, cunning coon until that mighty diver had been killed; or, when, after being absent all day, he would return at evening-time, loaded with ducks and beavers that he had shot on the beautiful, placid lakes among the woods. But greatest of all 'twould be, when after days of absence, he returned to their camp, proud and elated, handing to his wife the claw of a bear, joyful sign that a monarch of the woods was slain. Then would follow an account of how, whilst visiting his rabbit snares, he had fallen upon the fresh track of the thievish lynx; that throwing down in the snow his load of dead rabbits he had chased over hill and plain, until by speed of foot he overtook the snare robber and struck him dead with his axe. Numerous were her stories also of the beautifully furred martins, minks and otters he had trapped; telling him, too, of times when the valuable silver-gray or black fox had been brought to their lodge; and, last but not least, that frequently on their hunting grounds in the Cabistachewin country, forty deer in one winter had fallen before his unerring aim. With such reminiscences did the poor mother recall past and happier days, endeavoring by them to while away the miserable hours of life. How soon, alas! they were destined to follow the departed hunter, let the gentle reader learn from this true tale. Reluctantly rising from her brushy seat, she would tell her son, "Ho! my little man, we must return to the camp, where again they are certain to abuse us; but never mind, if it's the will of the great spirit, we shall see the spring as well as they!" Entering amid the evil looks and spiteful words of her near relations—among

whom was her own father—she would hasten to their part of the camp, where, covering themselves with a tattered blanket, they soon forgot in heaven-sent sleep, the miseries of existence. Far on into that beautiful moonlight night, old Etap (her father) beat his deerskin covered drum and sang his conjuring songs, hoping thereby to propitiate the spirit whose peculiar province it is to give into or withhold from the Indian, the reindeer. Next morning with throat parched, bloodshot eyes, and swollen lips, he communicated to his daughter, to an invalid son, called James, with his wife Numbly and their three children, that they must all leave the camp instantly and endeavor to reach the Hudson Bay post of Mistassiny. Meanwhile, looking more like a demon than a human creature, "Ha!" he continued, "tis your fault we are now starving; last winter you allowed the dogs to gnaw the deer bones, consequently the deer god is angry and withhold his food therefore. Evil livers that you are, leave my lodge, and may the bad spirit burn your bodies." Knowing full well the improbability of their ever reaching the Company's post, in tears the poor expatriated heard the inhuman order. But as there was no alternative, it behove them to depart, rather than remain to be murdered. So telling her son, "Go, my child, and bid your grandfather good-bye, for you will never see him again in this world," Wasequo left the tent, followed by her companions. Here were those unfortunates without an atom of food among them, and in their famished condition compelled to proceed on a journey which it would take a man in robust health four days to perform. Truly indeed said the poet, that

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

Before we accompany them on their harrowing walk, we shall first mention how fared the rest of the inmates of that camp. No sooner were the miseries out of sight than Etap ordered the tent to be struck. Lashing their property and camp equipage on the sleighs, the party proceeded eastward. At the Kabaskoka Swamp they fell in with a herd of 20 deer, every one of which they killed. So that ere night they had glutted their fierce appetites by drinking blood and eating flesh still reeking warm from the animals. Although their starving relations were within 15 miles, yet none attempted to reach or succor them. The first day Wasequo and party went about 12 miles, camping among small birch and poplar trees, where several rabbit-tracks were perceived. After cutting down some brush for the children to sit on, and making a small fire for them, James, Wasequo and Numbly then proceeded to set rabbit snares. Early next morning the snares were visited; two rabbits, however, only were found in them. These with the liquor or broth were equally divided among all. Our readers will have an idea of the insufficiency of this meal when we state that an Indian child can very readily dispose of two rabbits at one meal, without at all considering that he has eaten too much. Let them judge, then, how unsatisfied these seven starving people must have felt. Their next camp was among burnt woods, where white partridge tracks were seen, but the Indian on following them up, soon reached the spot from whence the birds had flown away. Supperless, then, they went to bed. About noon of the next day, Numbly's oldest son, a lad of fourteen, dropped down on the ice from exhaustion. He was left to his fate, none showing less concern than his mother. The next morning when preparing to start, Wasequo found her son unable to walk. Finding that her own weakened condition prevented her from carrying or hauling the boy, she determined, rather than abandon her child, to remain and die with him. Her brother and the heartless Numbly did their utmost to dissuade her from such a step, urging her by all means to save her own life, but her invariable answer was, "If love my son too much; I cannot leave him." Then turning she would fondly kiss the wasted little face, that in health had been so pretty. In the autumn, the Indians found the bones of the mother and child mingled together. Let us hope that an all merciful God has permitted them to gain that haven where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

Little now remains to be told. That same evening James found fresh signs of a porcupine. Eagerly looking around, it was not long ere he saw the animal and killed him. This carefully doled out lasted them three days, when, unable to proceed further Numbly gave out. Here with her children she was left by James, who reached the company's post, but in a fearful state of exhaustion. After partaking of food he was enabled to mention where he left his wife and children, from whence they were hauled to the establishment by some of the Company's employes.

CAPT. THOS. G. ANDERSON.

Thos. G. Anderson, son of Capt. Samuel Anderson, was born at Sorel in Lower Canada, on the 12th November, 1779. In 1783 at the reduction of what was then called the Continental Army, his father was placed on captain's half pay. In 1784 the family removed to Cornwall, U. C., where the father received a grant of 1,200 acres of land.

In 1794 Thomas was apprenticed for five years to the late Thomas Markland, merchant, of Kingston. At the close of his apprenticeship Mr. McKenzie, half-brother of Mr. Markland, induced him to go to the Indian country with him, and in March, 1800, he went to Montreal to join Mr. McKenzie. They then proceeded to Mackinaw by the Ottawa and French rivers in a head vely laden bark canoe manned by eight men. After going up seventeen portages they reached Lake Nipissing, and after going down seventeen more to the north shore of Lake Huron, they reached Mackinaw about the middle of May, where Thomas remained trading with the Indians for nearly a year. He then went to the Iowa river to trade for Jacob Franks; the next year he went to Rock river, and the next to Milwaukee, where he remained three years. During this time he went on horseback to Chicago to pay his respects to Capt. Whistler of the American Army, commanding the first troops stationed there, and was invited to dine with him. While the company were waiting dinner a band of wild Indians, painted and equipped for war, came into the room, and the chief going round the table took the bread which had been placed beside each plate and gave it to his men. The ladies and gentlemen left the room, with the exception of Capt. Whistler and Capt. Anderson; the latter with presence of mind asked the intruders why they had come ready for war, when their Great Father had sent this army to protect them from their enemies? The Indians at once turned and left the place peacefully, whereas had not Capt. Anderson been present and acted as he did the Indians would, in all probability, have declared war and murdered the whole company. British subjects had been greatly respected by the Indians since the year 1763, and as Capt. Anderson was known to be one, his advice was immediately accepted by the Red men.

The day after this occurred he returned to Milwaukee, and on the following day, while lying in his tent, a drunken Winnebago Indian came in, laid his hands on the Captain, with his usual presence of mind, and knowing the Indian character, pretended to be asleep, while the Indian creeping softly up to him with his knife pretended to stab him in several places, and would have done so if there had been the slightest movement. As it was, however, after amusing himself in this way for some minutes, the Indian left the tent. Capt. Anderson then called to his men to ask what was wanted. "Ram," was the reply. He then asked for the bottle, and on its being handed to him he knocked the Indian down with it, gave him a good beating and never saw him again.

In 1807 he returned to Mackinaw and got a supply of goods to trade with the Sioux Indians on the Mississippi, and continued trading with these Indians till 1813, returning occasionally to Mackinaw for fresh supplies of goods. Up to this time he knew nothing of the war of 1812, except by vague reports. In 1814, leaving his goods at Prairie-du-Chien, he went to Mackinaw, but had not been there a week when an express arrived at Prairie-du-Chien informing him that a portion of the American Army had gone up to that place from St. Louis and were building a fort. His reply to the messenger was, "We must go and take it; you try how many volunteers we can raise." At this time, Col. McDowell whom Capt. Anderson had never seen and who was not aware of what he was doing, was glad to hear that there was some chance of support from the rear in the shape of Indians, and sent to his aid Col. McKay, giving him what stores and ammunition he could spare. These consisted of a brass cannon with a small quantity of ammunition, one artillery man, and one royal invalid soldier to help man the gun, two gun-boats (these were large row-boats), a short supply of provisions, with some ammunition for small arms.

Equipped in this manner they started on the third day after receiving the news, and on the next day the Indians began to collect around them, supplying themselves with such provisions as in their hurry they could obtain. On reaching Green Bay a number of white volunteers joined them, and they arrived at Prairie-du-Chien the latter end of August. After pitching their tents Capt. Anderson went with a flag of truce to the fort and called on them to surrender, which they refused to do. They then commenced an attack upon the fort,

the Indians and volunteers firing upon it with their small arms from all directions, and wounding some of the American soldiers through the loopholes of their block-houses. On the night of the third day they had approached within a short distance of the fort, and by daylight had a rousing fire heating a view to setting fire to the fort, which the Americans saw and at once hoisted the white flag. Our volunteers had one of the American boats, into which Capt. Anderson hurried all the garrison troops, and sent them away under the British flag to pass Rock river, where they would be safe from the attacks of the Indians. The Americans in the other boat continued to fire upon them but were soon conquered, and having cut their cable, drifted off down the Mississippi, which Capt. Anderson permitted lest they should be massacred by the Indians. They were now rid of their enemy, and Capt. Anderson remained in command of the fort in Prairie-du-Chien until the end of the war.

He then returned to Mackinaw, discharged his volunteers, and was immediately sent back to the fort again with loads of presents for the Indians, and to declare peace formally.

On his return from this service he found the garrison moved to Drummond Island, and was appointed to take charge of the Indian department at that place.

In 1821 he married Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of the late Captain James Matthew Hamilton, of H. M.'s 5th Regiment. "To her blessed influence," he says, "I owe all that I am as a Christian, or ever hope to be." In November 1823, the garrison was moved to Penetanguishene. In the course of the winter he went to Toronto at the request of Sir John Colborne to make systematic arrangements for the civilization of the Indians, and it was determined that the first establishment should be formed at Coldwater, where he built saw and grist mills, a large school-house (in which divine service was held), houses for himself and the Indian chief, besides some fourteen smaller ones for the Indians.

At Orillia a similar establishment was formed, and at both places proper teachers were placed over the children, making great improvements.

Three years afterwards Sir John's ideas were enlarged, and he determined to form a general settlement at the Manitoulin Island, with a view of drawing them from the settled parts of the Province to that place. A commissariat store, a church, and several other public buildings were erected there. The boys were taught several trades, and the girls taught to spin and knit.

In 1845 Capt. Anderson was removed to Toronto to fill a different office in the same department. He now had to visit ten tribes of Indians annually to pay them the annuity allowed by Government, and to perform his he had to travel from the Rideaux to Owen Sound.

In 1858, finding himself growing old and unable to perform his arduous duties satisfactorily, he memorialized the Imperial Government for a retired allowance, which was kindly granted and which he now enjoys.

On the very day his official duties terminated (30th June, 1858) his beloved and deeply lamented wife breathed her last at Coldwater, after a short but severe illness. During the greater part of the time since then he has lived with his two daughters at Port Hope.

In 1872, for the sake of example to younger men, he became a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and continues to take a deep interest in its welfare.

He is now in his 95th, and enjoying moderate health.

Method of Making Gun-powder Harmless.

The recent disastrous explosion of gun-powder in London has called attention to a method, made known a number of years ago, whereby gunpowder may be made non-explosive. A Mr. Gale, a blind gentleman of Plymouth, England, was accustomed when a boy, and before he lost his sight, to mix gunpowder with other substances, and found that no explosion would take place. In 1861, at the time of a great explosion at Brixth, he happened to remember this fact, and though blind, experimented until he learned that by mixing two parts of glass dust with one of powder the latter was rendered harmless, and that afterwards by sifting through a fine sieve the two might be separated and the original property of the gunpowder restored. The process was exhibited before the Queen and several members of the Royal Family, a patent was taken out and a company formed to work them. Through mismanagement the company proved a failure, and the patents were sold to a gentleman who is about to bring the process once more to the front. This Mr. Gale, who is a man about 40 years

old, has something of a curious history. He lost his sight through falling off a gate when a boy. In after years, he became a medical electrician, and at one occasion was called upon by a man of wealth in whose foot mortification had set in. The blind man went to work and effected a cure, and the man thus restored to life was so grateful that he bestowed upon his healer the largest fee probably ever paid by a patient to a doctor, the sum being \$100,000. It enabled Mr. Gale to retire from his profession, which he did at once, purchasing a pleasant residence in his native town.

Carrier Pigeons for the Transmission of News.

One of the great secrets of success in conducting a daily paper is the ability to publish information of current events at the earliest possible moment after they transpire. This is becoming more and more essential with each successive stride of modern journalism, and although our English brethren express the opinion that American newspapers pay too much for news, we fear that any material reduction in that item of expenditure cannot be regarded wise as a business measure. The reading public require the news, and the paper that furnishes it will meet with the readiest sale. Newsless newspapers—mere political broadsides—have long been an institution of the past. Foreign newspaper men, feeling the importance of this and yet being unwilling to continue the enormous expense entailed by a system of complete telegraphic reports, are discussing the advisability of substituting carrier pigeons for the purpose, and, in fact, have to some extent brought them into use—as being both expeditious and cheap. So it seems that after exhausting the resources of modern science to secure the quick transmission of information, we are to take a step backwards into the Middle Ages. It is claimed that for short distances news can be transmitted far more expeditiously and cheaper than by telegraph. In England, it is stated, these birds are being given a trial, numbers of them being sent to correspondents in different cities, whence they are released and sent on their mission as the necessities of the occasion require. They also accompany reporters sent on special work, and we have the authority of a Parisian typographic publication for saying that "it is nothing unusual to see reporters in the tribunals, at examinations and public gatherings, sending their manuscript, sheet by sheet, attached to the wings of pigeons, from the nearest door or window, or from railway trains, or decks of passenger steamers," while the reporter proceeds on his homeward trip by the comparatively slow means of steam. He is "enterprise" that has not been dreamed of by the press of this country, or at least not practiced, and we cannot see but that it is an excellent idea.

The attachment of these pigeons for their native place and the marvellous instinct they display in returning to it, even from remote distances, constitute their chief characteristic traits. Turning to account these curious faculties, a pigeon-house is built in close proximity to the publication office of a paper, and when a pigeon arrives with a dispatch his entry is signalled by a bell connected with the editorial room, when he is captured and the contents of the sheet put in type by the busy fingers of the compositor.

The best carrier pigeons are bred in Antwerp, Brussels and Liege, and the method of breeding them in these cities, it will be remembered, was the subject of an illustrated article in *Harpers' Monthly* some months ago. Although usually employed for short journeys they can be rendered serviceable in trips of over five hundred miles, and have frequently been sent from London to Dublin, Brussels, Paris and even Rome. The distances traversed at first appear incredible, but the fact of their having accomplished the feat and in an extraordinarily short space of time is well authenticated. Two of these pigeons carried a dispatch from Paris to their native place in the county of Kent, England, in one hour and a quarter; thence it was despatched by two others to London in fifteen minutes, the entire trip being made in an hour and thirty minutes.

Experiments, it is said, are being made with a view to establishing a miniature post between Europe and America, with what degree of success we are not informed. The subject is worthy the attention of newspaper managers, and if any means can be devised by which the excessive rates of the telegraphic companies can be avoided to any extent it will be a public blessing by cheapening the cost of production of newspapers.

An old man in Alabama has a tree near his house overhanging the road he wishes to cut, but is compelled to keep it standing for fear it should kill a candidate for Congress when it falls.



California Vinegar
Vegetable preparation,
the native herbs found
in the Sierra Nevada
mountains, the medicinal
properties extracted from
of Alcohol. The question
is, "What is the cause
of success of VINEGAR
Bitters, that they remove
the cause of disease,
they are the great
giving principle, a perfect
vigorator of the system.
History of the world has
compounded possessing
all the virtues of VINEGAR
Bitters of every disease
in a gentle Purgative as
Living Congestion or In-
flamed and Visceral Organs.

enjoy good health, let
VINEGAR Bitters as a medicine,
of alcoholic stimulants.

DONALD & CO.,
Agents, San Francisco, California,
and Boston, New York,
Suggists and Dealers.

take these Bitters
regularly, and remain long
they are not dead
poison or other means,
rashed beyond repair.
VINEGAR Bitters
removes the cause of
disease, and generally restores
the sinking system.

Intermittent
fevers are so prevalent in the
at rivers throughout the
the vicinity of the Mis-
sissippi, Illinois, Tennessee,
Miss., Ind., Colorado, Wis.,
Penn., Alabama, Mobile,
Georgia, and many others,
that the Sufferer and An-
nually so during seasons of
fevers, are invariably
extensive derangements of
liver, and other abdominal
organs, a purgative,
and influence upon these
is essentially necessary,
for the purpose equal
to VINEGAR BITTERS, as
remove the dark-colored
which the bowels ar-
rise time stimulating the
liver, and generally restor-
ations of the digestive

Indigestion, Headache,
dizziness, Coughs, Tightness
in chest, Eruptions of the
throat, Inflammation of
the Heart, Inflammation
of the Lungs, Pain in the
region of a hundred other
afflictions of Dyspepsia,
and a better guarantee of
cure by advertisement.
King's Evil, White Swell-
ings, Scalded Head, Swell-
ings, Inflammations, In-
flamed Abscesses, Old
of the Skin, Sore Eyes,
as in all other cases,
VINEGAR BITTERS
great curative powers in
and intractable cases.

and Chronic
Joint, Bilious, Remittent
Fever, Diseases of the
Innards, and Bladder, these
equal. Such Diseases are
of Blood.

Diseases.—Persons en-
dured of Minerals, such as
arsenic, Gold-beaters, and
Ivanhoe in life, are subject
to the Bowels. To guard
a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR
Bitters.

eruptions, Tetter,
dys, Spots, Pimples, Pus-
ules, Ringworms, Scald
Erysipelas, Itch, Scourf,
the Skin, Itching and
skin of whatever name or
ly dug up and carried out
a short time by the use of
nd other Worms, look-
of so many thousands, are
ed and removed. No sys-
no vermifuges, no antihel-
the system from worms

Complaints, in young or
ngle, at the dawn of wom-
n of life, these Tonic Bit-
ocied an influence that
on perceptible.
l cases of jaundice, rest
liver is not doing its work,
treatment is to promote
the bile and favor its re-
purpose use VINEGAR Bir-

Vitiated Blood when
eruptions bursting through
pits, Eruptions, or Sores;
an find it obstructed and
ure, cleanse it when it is
will tell you when. Keep
of the health of the system

DONALD & CO.,
Agents, San Francisco, California,
and Boston, New York,
Suggists and Dealers.

NOTICE.

Annual Meeting of the Members of the Agricultural Society...

New Brunswick, S.S.

In the matter of the Estate of the late JOHN WILSON, of St. Andrews, Blacksmith, deceased...

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 3rd Nov. 1874.

LOOK AT THIS.

SOME ill-minded lying scoundrel has reported that I have imported bad flour...

PUBLIC NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the estate of John A. Benson...

St. Andrews Drug Store.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of St. Andrews...

Drugs, Chemicals.

PATENT MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

Cleaver's Toilet Soaps.

Fellows' Hypophosphites.

Government House, Ottawa.

His Excellency THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Work for all

At home, male or female \$35 per week, day or evening. No Capital.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway.

NOTICE.

Through rates in American Currency to and from St. Stephen to all Stations on the European & North American Railway west of McAdam Junction.

Work for all

At home, male or female \$35 per week, day or evening. No Capital.

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At home, male or female \$35 per week, day or evening. No Capital.

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Lumber for Sale.

HEMLOCK and PINE BOARDS. SPRUCE SCANTLING. No. 1 and 2 CEDAR SHINGLES.

Notice to Contractors.

Baie Verte Canal.

INTENDING Contractors are hereby informed that about January next, Tenders will be received for the works connected with the construction of what is called the BAIE VERTE CANAL.

Commencing near the outlet of the River Annapolis the line follows in a South Easterly direction to a point between Tongue's Island and Fort Cumberland.

The outline of the route above indicated will be made known to the public by the publication of a map of the locality.

When plans, specifications, and other documents are prepared, due notice will be given; Contractors will then have an opportunity of examining them, and be furnished with Blank Forms of Tender at this office, or at such places as may be designated.

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 3rd Nov. 1874.

LOOK AT THIS.

SOME ill-minded lying scoundrel has reported that I have imported bad flour, which I am selling as good. I can prove him a base liar.

PUBLIC NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the estate of John A. Benson, late of the Parish of Grand Manan, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within one month from the date hereof.

St. Andrews Drug Store.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity that he has purchased the stock and trade of the ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE.

Drugs, Chemicals.

PATENT MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

Cleaver's Toilet Soaps.

Fellows' Hypophosphites.

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At home, male or female \$35 per week, day or evening. No Capital.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS!

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense by using

GLINES' PATENT SLATE ROOFING PAINT.

Agents Wanted in Every Town.

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this slate be made to last from 20 to 25 years.

One-Third the Cost of Re-Shingling.

The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them.

FIREPROOF against sparks or flying embers, as may be easily tested by any one, and appears from the fact that Insurance Co's make nearly the same Tariff as for Slated Roofs.

For tin and iron it has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and never cracks nor scales.

No Tar is used in this Composition.

On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, hardens them and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years.

It fills up all holes in Tin or Felt roofs, and STOPS THE LEAKS, one coat being equal to five of ordinary paint.

To all intents and purposes, Slate.

The Paint has a very heavy body, but it is easily and although a slow dryer, rain will not affect it in the least one hour after applying.

Orders for goods to be sent by express must be accompanied with the money, for we cannot take the risk of express charges being satisfactory.

NEW YORK SLATE ROOFING CO., 6 Cedar Street, N.Y.

Or address for full particulars JOHN CAMPBELL, Agent for St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Calais.

NEW YORK PRICE LIST.

10 lb. Can Glines' Roofing Cement for large holes and cracks, \$1.25

1 Gal. and Can. Slate Roofing Paint, (tin) 1.50

5 " " " " " " 3.50

10 " " " " " " 9.50

1/2 Barrel, (20 Gallons) 16.00

Orders from parties not known to us must be accompanied with cash, or satisfactory city reference.

Orders for goods to be sent by express must be accompanied with the money, for we cannot take the risk of express charges being satisfactory.

NEW YORK SLATE ROOFING CO., 6 Cedar Street, N.Y.

Or address for full particulars JOHN CAMPBELL, Agent for St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Calais.

GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE

COMPLETE THE ST. ANDREWS HOTEL.

Fifty per cent to be given in Prizes.

THREE THOUSAND TICKETS

\$5 Gold, or \$5.50 AM. CURRENCY, E. A. C. H.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of \$1000, GOLD, \$1000

2 Prizes of \$500, " " 1000

10 do of \$100, " " 1000

100 do of \$50, " " 1000

200 do of \$25, " " 1000

250 do of 1 share each hotel stock 2500

Total, \$7500

The Ticket Holders to appoint a Committee to superintend the drawing of the Prizes.

Each ticket will admit one person to the Grand Bazaar and Ball to be held in the Hotel at the opening.

The money as received from the sale of tickets will be deposited in the St. Stephen Bank as security to the ticket holders until all the prizes are paid.

The Drawing will take place in St. Andrews as soon as the full number of tickets are sold.

The Committee guarantee to all purchasers that should the three thousand tickets not be sold by the 31st day of December next, they will return to each purchaser the face value of the tickets.

Committee.

H. R. STEVENSON, ROBERT ROBINSON, H. H. HATCH, HENRY OSBURN.

St. Andrews, Sept. 22, 1874. oct 21

New Books.

JUST RECEIVED: "Not in Their Sins," by M. Lenzen.

"Katherine Parle," by J. E. Calver.

"The Leech Club," by Dr. Bowley.

H. R. SMITH, 14 King St., St. John.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Tuesday, 22nd day of Sept., 1874.

PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the provisions of the "Merchant's Shipping Act, 1854," and the Acts amending the same, and of the Act passed in the 30th year of Her Majesty's late reign intitled "An Act relating to Shipping, and for the registration, inspection and Classification thereof."

His Excellency the Governor General, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Port Rowan, in the Province of Ontario a Port for the Registration of Shipping, and such Port is hereby constituted and appointed accordingly.

His Excellency, under the authority aforesaid, has further been pleased to constitute and appoint the Collector of Customs at the said Port to be Registrar of the Shipping thereof, under the provisions of the said Act.

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council.

Oct 14 31

MORRISON'S HOTEL,

Corner Water and Edward Sts.

St. Andrews.

THE Subscriber thankful for the support which he has received, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to his large HOUSE, corner of Water and Edward Streets, for the reception of

Travellers & Permanent Boarders.

and hopes by strict attention to business, and efforts to please, to obtain a share of public patronage.

The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the rooms are furnished in good style, warm, and well ventilated.

Particular attention given to getting up DINNERS and SUPPERS.

He also keeps on hand, the best Wines, Brandy, Whiskeys, &c.

Connected with the House is a large and well arranged Stable, with an abundance supply of Hay, Oats, &c.

WM. MORRISON.

St. Andrews, Jan. 14, 1874.

HENRY R. SMITH,

No. 14 KING STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

BOOKS,

STATIONARY & FANCY GOODS.

ALL the Standard English and American Publications, Magazines, Periodicals and Literary Papers.

Footscap, Letter, Note, Account, Blotting and Tissue Papers.

FANCY AND INITIAL NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

NEW BRUNSWICK SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

Blank Memorandums and Pocket Books.

Fancy Goods—consisting of Opera Glasses, Fans, Purses, Ladies' Traveling Sets, Games, Croquet, &c. Base Balls and Bats, Microscopes, Paint Boxes, &c.; &c. &c.

Sunday School Union Depository.

Sunday Schools supplied with Libraries and other Sunday School requisites at the very lowest price that can be imported for.

St. John, Aug. 25, 1874. 6m

\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, in the more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post cards to States cost but two cents. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. lynor 23 74

CENTRAL EXCHANGE,

WATER STREET,

St. Andrews, N. B.

"THE BRADFORD HOTEL"

having been refitted and refurnished, has been opened under the above name, and will be kept as a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. The Table will be furnished with the best in the Market, and the Subscriber hopes that by strict attention to business, he will receive a share of Public Patronage.

TERMS LOW.

FREE TRANSIT FROM BOATS AND TRAINS.

Livery Stable in connection with the Hotel.

ROBERT ADAMS, Proprietor.

St. Andrews, July 15, 1874.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, August 31st, 1874.

AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 9 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

sep 9

PROMISE TO LET THE STORE AND MARKET

premises situate on South-east side of Market Square, at present occupied by E. Lorimer. Possession given on the 1st May next.

JAMES BOYD.

St. Andrews, March 31, 1874.

NEW MOLASSES

Just Received

25 Hds. Prime Quality

Cienfuegos Molasses.

8 Hds. Barbados and Porto Rico Sugar,

very bright.

For sale low.

J. W. STREET & CO.

May 5.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Capt. John J. Robinson, of Campobello, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payments, either to George D. Street, Esq., of St. Andrews, or to the undersigned

JOHN C. ALLEN, Executor.

St. Andrews, May 4, 1874. 3m

VISITING & BUSINESS CARDS

NEATLY PRINTED AT THE STANDARD OFFICE.

Representative and Champion of American Art Taste.
PROSPECTUS FOR 1875—EIGHTH YEAR.

THE ALDINE,

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA,
ISSUED MONTHLY.

A MAGNIFICENT CONCEPTION, WONDERFULLY CARRIED OUT.

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

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity of an ordinary periodical, is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the end of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and in this, there is the chrome, besides!

The national feature of THE ALDINE must be taken in a narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While THE ALDINE is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative taste, one that will discriminate only on grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of THE ALDINE, as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters.

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.
ONE SUBSCRIPTION ENTITLING TO THE ALDINE ONE YEAR, THE CHROME AND THE ART UNION.
\$6 per annum in advance.
(No charge for postage.)
SPECIMEN COPIES OF THE ALDINE, 50 CENTS.
THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; each for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac simile signature of James Sutton, President.

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

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

VISITING & BUSINESS CARDS
NEATLY PRINTED AT THE
STANDARD OFFICE.

Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company.

POLISHED COLUMNS AND PILASTERS, Tombs and Monuments, Mausoleums, Vaults, etc.

Estimates made for Building work Granite supplied to dimensions. Designs furnished to order.

The Polishing Works and Quarries of the Bay of Fundy Company are now in full operation and the Company are prepared to fill orders with dispatch. Further particulars and price list on application to the Secretary at St. George, N. B., St. George, N. B., March 18, 1874.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

FIRE & LIFE

PRESIDENT: His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, K. T.
VICERESIDENTS: His Grace the Duke of Sutherland K. G.; His Grace the Duke of Atholl, K. G.; Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Bart, G. C. B. & K. S.

CAPITAL - £2,000,000 STERLING
(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)

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

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

STREET & STEVENSON,

Baristers and Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors &c.
OFFICES - WATER STREET,
ST. ANDREWS

REMOVAL.

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

DRUGS, CHEMICALS

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

G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.
Has received a further supply of

**GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Chains, Rings, Brooches,
Lockets, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.**

**Electroplated Britannia Metal and
Dish-tray Plates, Ware,**
Papier Machie, Parian, Spa, Wedgwood and Bohemian Goods

JET AND RUBBER GOODS.
CUTLERY, HARDWARE, EMBROIDERIES,
TOYS, FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY,
Together with a general assortment of
House Furnishing & Fancy Goods
WEDDING RINGS &c made to order.
July 19 41

REMOVAL.

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

GEO. STEWART, Jr.,

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,**
DEALER IN

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
DYE WOODS AND STUFFS, SURGICAL
INSTRUMENTS,**

Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
24 King Street, Saint John, N. B.
Orders from the Country promptly executed.
Ships' Medicine Chests Filled and Kept fitted
Particular attention given to the Preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions.
api 12 7.-1y

BAY RUM

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

ST. ANDREWS FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce that they are prepared to execute orders for
Foundry Work,
with promptness and dispatch.

STOVES of approved patterns, **MILL** and **SHIPS CASTINGS**, and other foundry business attended to. Particular attention paid to
Blacksmith Work

of every description, and satisfaction guaranteed. By punctuality and a desire to please, they hope to merit public patronage.
A LAMB & CO.
St. Andrews, Oct. 22, 1873. oc22ly

FOR SALE.

WHAT valuable and eligibly situated
HOUSE and PREMISES

belonging to the Estate late J. D. n. Mason, Esq. fronting on King, Prince of Wales, Carlton and Wm. Henry Streets; and at present in the occupation of Mrs. Mary Jane Kyle.
For price and terms apply to
W. M. MACKAY,
133 Prince Wm. Street,
St. John.
May 13--nm

REWARD.

AN attempt has been made on Monday night last, but failed, to set fire to the barn adjoining the residence of Mrs. Parker, in this town; Notice is hereby given that a reward of **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** will be paid to any one giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender.
NEVILLE, G. D. PARKER.
St. Andrews, Sept. 9th, 1874.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late Mr. James Reed, of Waverley, Parish of St. Patrick, will please call and settle their accounts with the undersigned within thirty days from this date, and all persons having any legal claims against said Estate, will please present them for settlement within thirty days.
MARY ANN REED,
Sole Executrix,
Co. of Charlotte, Oct. 14, 1874. 21

RING LOST.

LOST on Saturday morning last, last instant, a **Gold Ring**, set with brilliant in shape of a Maltese Cross, with an Emerald in the centre. It being a family memento, the finder will not only receive the thanks of the owner, but likewise a liberal reward, on saving it at the August 4.

ROYAL HOTEL

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

THOMAS F. RAYMOND,
Proprietor.
June 12

Debentures for Sale.

THE TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS, ST. ANDREWS, District No. One, offer for sale DEBENTURES in sums of from \$100 to \$500, secured on the credit of the District.
Jan. 21, 1874.

TEACHER WANTED.

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

Tea Tea

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

For sale or to Let.

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

SEWING MACHINES.

WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE
**One of the original Weed Sewing
Machines.**

These celebrated Machines are now on sale by the Subscriber, where the public are invited to examine and test for themselves.

JAMES STOOP,
Agent.
Jan. 16.

Copartnership.

The Subscribers have this day entered into Professional Copartnership, under the style and firm of
Street & Stevenson.
GEO. D. STREET.
B. R. STEVENSON.
St. Andrews, June 1, 1874.

The Standard.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
A. W. SMITH,
At his Office Water St., St. Andrews, N. B.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

inserted according to written order or continued until forbidden if no-siten directions.
1 week 2w 3w 1m 2m 3m
1 Inch \$1 00 1 50 2 00 2 50 3 00 4 50
2 " 1 30 2 50 3 50 4 50 6 00 7 25
3 " 2 00 3 00 4 00 5 00 7 00 9 50
4 " 2 50 3 50 4 50 5 50 8 00 11 00

Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.
All letters addressed to this office must be post paid.

Goods remaining in Store

March 1st, 1874.

31 Chests } Fine Congo TEA.
3 1/2 half } Freshlast Scotchlong Tea
20 " " } Oolong do.

LIQUORS,
8 Hds. } Cognac BRANDY.
10 Qr. Casks } do do
200 Cases qts } do do
50 " pt. flasks } do do
10 " 1/2 pt. " } do do
20 Hds. } Best Pale GENEVA.
15 Qr. Casks } do do
250 Cases } CLARET,
15 " } CHAMPAGNE.
3 Hds. } Best Scotch & Irish
25 Qr. Casks } WHISKY,
50 Cases qts. } do
50 " pt. flasks } do

PAINTS & OILS.
2 Tons Brandram Bros. best white Paint,
" do " do cold eo.
8 Casks Boiled and Raw Oil.
J. W. STREET & CO.

GLASS, WINE, TEA, &c.
Ex "Choice" from London.

40 Hds. } Best Pale Geneva.
30 Qr. Casks } do do
200 Cases } Congo Tea.
30 Chests } do do
20 Half " } do do
10 Hds. Refined Crushed Sugar
20 Cases "Bridges & Son's" best Stout
Porter,
30 cases "Guinness" Dub in Porter, quarts
and pints.
5 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.
20 Qr. Casks } Pale Sherry.
73 Hds. } do do
31 Ton "Brandram Bros" Best White Lead
4 Hds. } do Boiled and Raw
4 qr Casks } Linseed Oil.
J. W. STREET.

Government House, Ottawa.
Thursday, 23rd day of April, 1874.

PRESIDENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and under the provisions of the 13th clause of the "Fisheries Act," His Excellency has been pleased to make the following regulations:—
"In the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick no person shall, during the months of July and August, fish for catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession any soft-shelled lobsters or female lobsters with eggs attached, nor shall lobsters of a less size than nine inches in length, measured from head to tail, exclusive of claws or feelers, be at any time fished for, caught, killed, bought, sold or had in possession, but when caught by accident in nets or other fishing apparatus lawfully used for other fish, lobsters with eggs attached, soft-shelled and young lobsters of a less size than nine inches shall be liberated alive, at the risk and cost of the owner of the net or apparatus, or by the occupier of the fishery, on whom in every case shall devolve the proof of such actual liberation.

His Excellency has been pleased to cancel the fishery regulation established by Order in Council of the 7th day of July, 1873, having reference to the lobster fishery, and the same is hereby cancelled accordingly.
W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

NOTICE.

THE General Annual Meeting of the
**Bay of Fundy
Red Granite Company,**

for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year, and the consideration of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's Office, at St. George, N. B., at 3 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of JULY proximo.
By order,
CHARLES C. WARD,
Secretary.
June 17, 1874--nm

GEO. F. STICKNEY,

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



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

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

H. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Laxative that ever sustained the sinking system.

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

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement. Soreful, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Gout, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

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

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

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

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

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the term of life, these Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Jaundice.—In all cases of jaundice, rest assured that your liver is not doing its work. The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use VINEGAR BITTERS.

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

H. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
sep 24 1873

PUBLISHED
No 46

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