

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

E. VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

32-50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

No 8

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, FEBRUARY 25, 1874.

Vol 42

A FRENCH LADY'S WAGER.

A French lady, who married a German Baron some fifteen years ago, who now lives in Berlin in a state befitting her rank and wealth, had at dinner not long ago some fifteen or twenty Prussians round her table. Notwithstanding her marriage, she had remained French at heart. In the course of conversation, the Prussians began to bewail Paris, poor Paris! which was no longer Paris, and to predict that in ten years Berlin would be the capital of the world. She listened angrily, until, no longer able to restrain her indignation, she freed her mind to the effect that Paris was Paris yet, would always be Paris, the most brilliant—the most attractive—the most civilized and artistic city in the world. Moreover, she would lay a wager that her Prussian friends might select the most ugly and insignificant thing they could find, and Paris would make of it an object of beauty such as Berlin would not dare to attempt. The wager was accepted, and the next day the lady received a small box, which upon opening, she found to contain a single white hair. What could be made of one white hair? She did not know, but, concealing her embarrassment, she sent the hair to Paris, accompanied by a letter giving an account of the wager, the circumstance, &c. In due course of time she received the box back from Paris. And what think you Paris had made of the white hair? It had been beautifully enclosed in an open trench of gold which crossed a medallion surmounted with brilliant; at the top of the medallion the Prussian Eagle in black enamel, with wings extended, held the white hair in its claws; then suspended from the hair was a little crucifix on white enamel, bearing the inscription, "Alas! and Lorraine, you hold them only by a hair." It is not probable that the Prussians were eager for another bet.

SELECT TALE.

FARMER HILL'S HIRED MAN.

How Frank Threw Himself Away.

Just you walk in and make yourself to him while I call Ralph. He's my nephew, down here from college, rusticating round awhile for his nerves. I'll do him good to drive you over.

This was our first knowledge of the existence of such a person as Farmer Hill's nephew, and here it will be well, perhaps, to break the thread of my discourse and explain how we came to make the acquaintance of Farmer Hill himself. Some six months previous, father and mother had gone abroad for their health, leaving Grace and myself together with cousin Frank, to the care of Arabella, our dignified old sister. Arabella was a widow, still in her weeds, a little prim naturally, and with an outer crust of coquetry which grief and black robes had failed to soften, yet so true-hearted and conscientious that our parents felt entirely safe in intrusting us to her during their absence, but we could not talk of taking Grace with us, for we were alone, Grace and I; you would never guess it, though we are so unlike, Grace being short and plump, with a face like a ripe peach, and pink golden hair, and the purrings ways of a pet kitten, while I am just the opposite in looks and temperament, and far more of a trial, I fear to Arabella's patience. But Arabella's greatest trial in these days was our cousin Frank. Dear child, she would not for the world have been a trial to any one, but it was just as impossible for her to conform to Arabella's strict notion of propriety as it would be for humming bird to put on the state lines of the swan. She was nothing unless she could be herself, and Arabella was for ever trying to remodel her. Left an orphan before she was ten years old, she had been adopted by a sloping aunt, who, after doing all in her power to spoil the girl—fortunately one not easily spoiled—lived and left her an heir to a neat little fortune. Since then she had been with us, and we all loved her in spite of the fact that, wherever she was, she was the centre of attraction.

We had been loading all winter with Arabella's mother-in-law, a stylish, matronly woman, who, having for Arabella's sake consented to take us into her family, felt it her duty to devote her to our entertainment. And a gay season had been the result—readings, receptions, and parties following each other in so quick succession that by spring we were heartily tired of fashionable life.

How pleasant it would be if we could only go into the country for a while, said Frank, half-laying her face in a bunch of Arbutus which, bought that morning of a little flower girl at the door, had been whispering to us all the day of the far-away woods where its home had been.

Why not take a lodge in the wilderness and try housekeeping? said I, with sudden inspiration.

Wouldn't it be splendid? cried Frank, catching at the idea with enthusiasm.

Splendid! echoed Grace, warily.

My dear girls, you do not know what you are talking about, said Arabella in alarm.

Indeed we do, said Frank. I, for one, am hungry for country air.

And I chimed Grace and myself.

But there are so many inconveniences attending country life, expostulated Arabella, seeing that Frank at least was in downright earnest.

Kerosine oil, for instance, said the mother-in-law aggravatingly.

And such swarms of mosquitoes, added Arabella.

I am sure we have mosquitoes enough in town, said Frank quickly; and as for kerosine oil, I'll see to keep the lamps in order.

Let's go! said I with a growing zeal.

Let's go! echoed Grace. And so overwhelming were the arguments we brought to bear on Arabella that by the time the discussion ended she had yielded her consent; and before a month went by, we found ourselves actually at house-keeping in a picturesque cottage not far from Dexter Station. As for the locality of Dexter, it will not be indicated on the maps yet awhile, there being not more than six houses in the place, all told; but we liked it none the less. Of course we were inconveniences, especially for the first two days, when owing to the non-arrival of our kitchen ware and china, we were somewhat puzzled to know how to furnish forth our board; but they only served to add zest to the enterprise.

Jolly, isn't it? said I, presiding as gracefully as possible at a battered peach can impiece of a tea set.

It is just fun, said Grace, using her fingers for a fork, as she helped herself to sorbites.

I wish you could find some more lady-like maid my dear, Arabella, calmly sipping her tea from a terra cotta vase, and managing to maintain her native dignity in spite of the fact of being seated on an inverted wash tub.

Jolly doesn't half express it, said Frank, taking lingering looks at the landscape as she buttered her bread with a penknife; it is bliss—bliss itself; and when things were fairly put to rights, even Arabella was forced to agree with her.

One day it was found necessary for some of us to go to town to order household supplies, and as Grace had a headache and Frank was still too much in love with the country to care for a sight of the city, Arabella and I decided to take the morning express and make the needed purchases. We had fully expected to be at home before evening, but in one way and another we were detained until there was barely time to catch the 6 o'clock train. It was only an hour's ride however, and with a delicious sense of rest, we shook off the dust of the city and gave ourselves up thoroughly to the pleasant anticipation of soon being home that we scarcely heard the stations called.

We must be near Dexter, said Arabella at last, rousing from a state of semi-unconsciousness, and picking up her hand bag.

Be patient, madam, said a voice behind us, but we have just left Dexter.

It can't be possible! cried I, rubbing frantically to the rear of the car, and mentally wondering why in the world we had not taken the opposite side; we might have seen the name even if we had failed to hear it called; but regrets were useless, for surely enough there was Dexter receding in the dim distance like a dream of the past.

Why, we shan't get home tonight! We must stop the train? We must do something! I ejaculated, turning to Arabella, who, after properly thanking our informant, had followed me at her usual dignified pace; but her undisturbed air exasperated me, and without waiting for an answer, I hurried to the other end of the car in search of the conductor.

There's no help for it miss, said that polite official. I'll put you off at the next station, that's only three miles on, and you can easily find some one to bring you back.

Small consolation it was, but as the last up train had already passed us there was no alternative; and presently we were standing forlorn and desolate on the platform of the Bel-dor station, three miles from home, and the shades of night gathering about us with unrelenting rapidity. Two unkempt boys with their hands in their pockets, stood staring stupidly at us. "Don't know mum," said one of them in answer to our anxious inquiries, "there ain't nobody round here as keeps horses, 'cept farmer Hill;" and having pointed out farmer Hill's house, swaggered away, and left us to our own devices. A tiresome tramp across a ploughed field brought us at last to the farmer's door, and here it was that we were told to walk in and make ourselves "to hum" till "Ralph" could come to our rescue. Five minutes the old man reappeared, fanning himself vigorously with his broad-brimmed hat.

Here's Ralph Strong; he'll take you over—And this our introduction, for, as he spoke, a spring wagon drew up at the gate, and the bronze faced driver, with a gallant bow, informed us that he was at our service. Evidently farmer Hill's nephew, whatever might be state of his "nerves," was a man of intelligence and refinement—

made that discovery before we were a mile on the way—and so entertaining did he prove that, tired and hungry as we were, we were half sorry, when the ride came to an end, Frank and Grace, alarmed at our long absence, were watching for us at the gate, and Arabella with gracious cordiality, introduced the stranger, explaining in an aside who he was. Of course, we invited him in, and the politely declined, he promised to do himself the pleasure of calling in a few days.

He is very gentlemanly and agreeable said Arabella, with emphasis, as seated at the table we narrated the events of the day, and it must be confessed that we were all rather elated at the prospect of having our solitude invaded now and by this same gentlemanly and agreeable person.

Beyond the simple fact that he was a farmer Hill's nephew from college, we knew nothing whatever about him, but his face and voice were of themselves sufficient to inspire confidence, and before many weeks went by we had come to regard him as our right hand man. Arabella consulted him on all matters of business, and Grace and I were constantly asking his advice about gardening, while Frank who had set heart on raising a brood of chickens, held animated conferences with him as to the best ways of promoting the health and happiness of his feathered pets; at least when the two sat for half an hour at a time on the back porch in the twilight watching the little creatures nestling under the mother's wing; it was naturally to be supposed that they found the chief subject of discussion.

It is hardly polite to trouble Mr Strong as much about those chickens, Frances," Arabella would say. "A college man like him is not supposed to be very familiar with the raising of poultry."

Then it is high time he turned his attention to it, said Frank, with mischievous lurking in her eyes.

Another case of annoyance to our elder sister was the simplicity of Frank's toilet, as I do wish, my dear, Frances, that you would make yourself look a little more stylish. These young college men are not accustomed to seeing ladies dressed like kitchen girls.

But Frank declared that half the pleasure of living in the country was the privilege of dispensing with style, and persisted in wearing calico dresses and white aprons.

I don't think Arabella, had the least inclination to try match making, or anything of the sort, she was simply anxious to have her three girls make a good impression; but her anxiety was oppressive, and as well as Frank, occasionally rebelled. Mr. Strong, I was sure, was too sensible to like us any better in silk dresses and primmers than in plain calico. So I followed Frank's example, and certainly the sight of the calico did not seem to disturb him in the least. I don't know what we should have done without him that summer. It was lovely indeed at times as it was, for our few neighbors were so scattered that we saw but little of them and even our city friends seldom came for more than a day's stay, so the young man's visits were doubly welcome. In addition to being an entertaining talker he was a fine singer, and was always ready to join in a song; he brought the newest books and revived our love of botany by constant contributions of wild flowers, and regularly on Sunday evening he escorted us all to church.

So the summer waned and autumn came, and we began to fear that our present friends would soon be leaving us for college. Once or twice we had broached the subject, but he seemed inclined to be a little reserved about it, and we let it drop.

I don't see why he has to go at all, said Grace, he knows enough now.

He is certainly very intelligent for a man of his age, said Arabella, but of course he wants to finish his studies. I wonder what he intends to be. It is strange that he does not tell us more in regard to himself and his plans.

May be Frank can tell us, said Grace archly.

A curious little smile was playing about Frank's mouth.

He left college a year ago and is expecting soon to take a partner and begin business, I believe, she said, demurely.

Arabella looked up in surprise.

Why, I thought his uncle spoke as if he were still a student.

There was some mistake about that, I think, said Frank. The farmer was speaking of his nephew, Ralph, I think, not of Ralph Strong. And who is Ralph Strong then? asked Arabella in amazement.

Ralph Strong is farmer Hill's hired man, said Frank, just as if the fact were something to be proud of.

What? cried Arabella, sharply.

He is farmer Hill's hired man, repeated Frank.

The impudently puppy? exclaimed Arabella, completely thrown off her dignity by this rather startling announcement.

Wouldn't it be impossible, he is more appropriate to suggest, said Frank, tormentingly,

He certainly cannot expect us to receive him any longer as a guest, Arabella went on ignoring the amendment.

We might possibly receive him as one of the family, though said Frank, turning to the window to hide her blushes.

A dim perception of the truth began to dawn on Arabella.

It is not possible that he has had the assurance to ask you to marry him! she said freezingly.

Why not? He loves me and I love him, said Frank bravely.

There was a little too much. No words could so quickly express our consternation, and we all threw out a word or two at her in silence.

It is just too bad! sighed Grace, at last, with tears in her eyes. It's going to spoil all our nice times.

It is a very unpleasant mistake from beginning to end, said Arabella, with an effort to compose herself; but it proves conclusively that Ralph Strong, whatever else he may be, is no gentleman.

You are wrong, he said, said Frank, with blushing eyes; and then, like the true woman she is, she bravely took up the absent one's defence.

It seems that the nephew, Ralph Hill, whom the farmer went to call on that memorable evening, was absent at the time. No Ralph Strong was sent in his place. Accepting his cordial invitation to visit us, without the least suspicion that we were taking him for other than he was, he had come and gone week after week, in blissful ignorance, until one evening while confiding to Frank some bits of personal history, he chanced to discover the mistake we were making, and was eager at once to explain; but Frank, partly from a love of mischief and partly from the explanation would put an end to his coming, begged him to keep quiet for a while. So the fault is all mine, she said, and now you may call him what you like, farmer Hill's nephew or farmer Hill's hired man—to me he is a d d been from the first, simply Ralph Strong, the trustiest and truest man I have ever known.

And all Arabella's arguments failed to convince her that plunging and romping for farmer Hill had in any way lessened his manhood, or that in marrying a farmer she would be doing him a disservice. So there was nothing more to be said. She was a wife and had a perfect right to do as she pleased; but it seemed so odd that Frank, who had refused more offers than she could well remember, was, after all, going to marry farmer Hill's hired man.

It came to light a little later that he was himself the owner of a handsome farm, and had hired himself to farmer Hill chiefly for the purpose of learning how to manage it, having decided to go on leaving college, that he knew far more of astronomy than of agriculture but even this mollifying fact could not restore Arabella's opinions.

Father and mother came home in the fall, and we all went back to town—and at Christmas there was a wedding. Arabella declared that it was a disgrace to the family; but, rather, she is quick at reading men, said Ralph Strong, was worthy of any woman, and that Frank had shown her good sense.

They have been married three years now, and Grace and I go every summer to visit them. There home is a little Eden, and Frank is as happy as a queen. To be sure, she has some care, as every wife and mother must have; but I can't see that she is one bit more of a drudge than any city woman; and, as for her husband, he grows tatter and better every day, as every true man must who has a true wife to help him.

Arabella has not yet been to see them, but I don't think her proud dignity can hold out much longer; for Frank with the sweet forgiveness of her nature, has named her only for her, and a dainty baby Bill was never seen. They are going to bring her to town soon, and Grace and I feel sure that she will prove a little peace-maker.

Speaking of Arabella reminds me that last summer we met farmer Hill's nephew himself—the other Ralph. They say he is rich; but, poor fellow, he is greatly to be pitied, for he not only has weak nerves, but a weak head as well; and even Arabella—warily minded as she is—could see he would be quite willing to acknowledge that Frank had made a happy mistake in taking the hired man instead.

appointed to the colonelcy of the 4th Hussars. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Dudley Charles now enroute to the Queen.

The Catholic Church in the United States

The biographer of Archbishop Spalding gives some facts and figures showing the past condition and present status of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. He says "that in 1783, at the close of the year of independence, there were not more than twenty eight priests in the United States; in 1800 there were supposed to be 140; there were as many as 232 in the year 1830, and some of these had been gained by thecession of Louisiana to the United States; in 1848 there were 890; the number had grown 3,817 in 1861, and in 1872 to 4,800." The increase in the number of churches has kept pace with that of the priesthood. In 1808 there was not a single Catholic li-hop in the United States; to day there are 65 dioceses and vicariates apostolic within its limits. In 1800 there were but two convents; to-day there are over 350 female religious institutions, and without including Catholic colleges and academies, about 130 for women. In 1785 the Catholic population of the United States was reckoned at 25,000. In 1820 Bishop Borgia found the number increased to 100,000 which had increased to 500,000 in the year 1832, and in the year 1835 to 1,200,000. Of the present Roman Catholic population in this country he further says: "From the date which we have, we are probably not unwarranted in the statement that there are at present in the United States not less than 7,000,000 of Catholics." These statistics are given with a certain degree of authority, and may be accepted as an estimate by the Roman church itself.

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Government House, Ottawa.
Monday, 3rd day of November, 1873.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.
IN COUNCIL.
ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 123rd section of the Act 31 Vic. Chap. 6, entitled: "An Act respecting the Customs" His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of Saint John, in the County of Michelson, and Province of Quebec, be and the same is hereby erected into and constituted a Port of Entry and a Warehousing Port for all the purposes of the said Act.
Certified:
W. A. HUMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.
Nov 19 31

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Welland Canal" will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the Twenty-First January next, (1874), for the construction of Fourteen Locks, and Fourteen Regulating Weirs, a number of Bridge Abutments, and Piers, the intervening Reaches, Raceways, &c., on the new portion of the Welland Canal, between Chumby and Port Huron.
The work will be let in sections, five of which, numbered respectively 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7, are situated between Port Huron and St. Catharines; the remaining three (numbered 12, 13, and 14) extend from the northern side of the Great Western Railway to near Brown's Cement Kiln.
Maps of the several localities, together with Plans and Specifications of the works, can be seen at this office, or at the Resident Engineer's Office, Thorold, on and after Monday, the 5th day of January next, (1874) where printed forms of Tenders, to be filled up and sent to the undersigned, and the public business economically. I fully endorse the Course pursued by the Opposition in the late Parliament in dealing with the Pacific Scandal, and guarantee the conduct of the Metropolitan Government, and all who are named therein in that transaction.
With these views I have no hesitation in saying that if I am elected I will give the present Government a fair and generous support.
Thanking you for the handsome vote you gave me on the last occasion, and trusting that you may largely increase it this time, I remain,
Yours Respectfully,
A. H. GILLMOR JR.
St. George, 13th January, 1874.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Frederickton, Feb. 19.
Mr. Crawford committed bill to establish a lockup and authorize the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate in Sussex, Mr. Butler in the chair.

This afternoon Mr. Crawford explained the necessity for the establishment of the lockup and the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate. The sessions are to order an assessment for expense of erecting the proposed building.

In reply to Mr. Lindsay he said that the magistrate would be entitled to the same territorial jurisdiction as any other Justice of the Peace. The sessions may build the lockup or not as they choose.

Mr. Nowlan suggested that the jurisdiction be of less extent than over the whole country. The Attorney General said that when the Gloucester Stipendiary Act passed, the Minister of Justice doubted whether the local Legislature could give such officer the power usually vested under our statute in two magistrates. He suggested that progress be proved with leave to sit again, so that he could look further into the matter. He differed from the Minister of Justice on the point. Progress was reported accordingly.

The Provincial Secretary laid on the table a copy of the remonstrance of the Executive against certain notes of the Commons referred to in the speech.

Mr. Wedderburn gave notice of a resolution for an address praying that the Governor will obtain copies of the despatches between the Governor General and the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the Costigan resolution, passed by the House of Commons in May last.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.
The election of Mr. Dromme proves that the attempt of corruptors under Dr. Halmecien to raise a disturbance adverse to the Dominion Government has been a failure. Nearly all the Government measures are now ready for the meeting of Parliament.

It is said that the Government has decided to admit the outside Civil Service to the benefit of bonus withheld from them by the late Government.

New York, Feb. 23.
An engine on the Jefferson branch of the Erie Railroad ran off the track near Uniondale yesterday, and falling down an embankment killed four persons, including the conductor.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been informed that Spain has removed her duties on exports.

London, Feb. 23.
It is said that on the assembling of Parliament, it will be immediately prorogued until March 12th, so that the members who accept office from Mr. Disraeli may have an opportunity to go before their constituents for re-election. It is also said that the Queen's speech will not be read until Parliament re-assembles. Sir William Fitzgerald will probably be appointed under Secretary of State for India.

Hart Duke received an appointment through the patronage of the Secretary of Treasury.

A correspondent of the "Standard" on the Gold Coast writes that a treaty has been signed by Wulesey and the King of the Ashantees.

A despatch to the "Times," from Calcutta, says that 280,000 persons are distressed from want of food in the districts of Tirhoot and Bhojpur, Presidency of Bengal. The same despatch says it is estimated that but for aid furnished by the Government, 500,000 persons would have perished.

A TANNER ACCIDENTALLY TANNED.—There are troubles in life which are best treated with silence, so impossible is it to offer to the victims any consolation likely to be of any service. A trouble of this nature has, according to the "Builder," lately befallen an unfortunate workman at the Glasgow tannery, who while proceeding with the aid of a dim light from a born lantern, down the tank, suddenly tumbled into one of the pits, and, having by the accident lost his sight, was unable for some time to extricate himself. At last, however, he managed to land, and without loss of time hurried home to his own cottage. The door was opened for him by his wife, but so terribly changed was his appearance that she at first failed to recognize her husband. The kin of the tanner is now, it is stated, a faded dark green morocco colour by his immersion in the liquor, and so strong is the tan that in all probability "the man will die a bookbinder's green." Let us hope that this anticipation may not be realized, and that by dint of soap and water and perseverance in scrubbing, the closing volume of this sad story may be of a less disagreeable hue than the first.

THE ASTOR FAMILY.—Of the five children which composed the family of John Jacob Astor, only one—William B.—remains, and he is now upward of eighty. He is also one of the oldest native born residents of New York and has seen wonderful changes. He can remember the first steamboat, and has seen the city increase from a population of thirty thousand to that of a million. He has also seen his father's estate expand from \$200,000 to \$50,000,000, and has beheld all the associates of his youth pass away, as well as his parents and his children.

A CHURCH ON FIRE.—In a church at Allegheny City, Pa., a crowded congregation were warned by the pastor that the service could not be continued, and they retired quietly and in good order. The church was on fire in the roof, and had it not been for the presence of mind of the minister, and of the sexton who discovered the fire, the consequences might have been terribly fatal.

The Legislature.

Special despatch to Standard.

Frederickton, Feb. 24.

To-day Hubbard presented petition of Rev. K. Davis and others of St. George, praying School Act may be so amended as to give Catholic minority in New Brunswick same educational privileges accorded Protestant minority in Quebec.

Several petitions with like prayer from Revs. Messrs. Murphy, Farrell, and others.

Gough from committee on Lindsay's bill to reduce representation in Assembly, reported that in their opinion it is in desirable to pass it, but recommended that representation be increased instead, giving one additional member each to Carleton, Gloucester, Kent and Kings.

Hubbard committed St. Stephen Valley Park bill, which was agreed to.

Willis presented petition of Jas. Robinson and others of Lancaster, St. John, praying same bill may be granted to Grand Southern Railway as to other railways of the Province.

Donald introduced bill to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to sale of spirituous liquors, also bill relating to Water lots and other shore rights.

Stevenson committed bill to incorporate Bay Side Wharf Company, which was agreed to.

Hubbard presented petition for aid in construction of Chatham Wharf.

Crawford committed bill to incorporate Kings County and Grand Lake Railway Company, which passed; and St. Marys, Sombury and Grand Lake Railway bill, committed by Covert also passed.

There was formerly one company, the Grand Central, authorized to construct lines, embraced in both these schemes, but the first named is now empowered to build the line from some point between Norton Station and Petticoatline to Government road and Grand Lake; the latter to build from Grand Lake to St. Marys.

A great deal of business of a local as well as a general character in addition to above, was done to-day.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, FEB. 25, 1874.

The Dominion Parliament will meet for the despatch of business, on Thursday, the 26th of March.

IMMIGRATION REPORT.

We are in receipt of the Surveyor General's "Report on Immigration to New Brunswick in 1873." Like all Hon. Mr. Stevenson's reports, it is written in a perspicuous style, and shows what has been done in the Danish and Scotch settlements, Hallsberg, Kiewitline and Stonehaven. There is no denying the fact, that the Surveyor General has performed a great amount of labor, and has successfully carried out the excellent immigration policy of the Government, and devoted much time to it; and it is reasonable to believe, that his services will be recognized by the Province generally, and award him that credit which he is eminently entitled to. But this is not all—preparations are in progress for other projected settlements.

Some of the Danes have left the Province, as foreigners are apt to do. The Scotchmen numbering 636, all remained in the Province; it is said that of this number 548 are in the settlement. The cost of each immigrant is not given, and is no doubt considerable; but the Sur. Gen. is known to be careful not to expend the public money without being able to show a fair return for the amount laid out. In the appendix to the Report are the Free Grants Act, Messrs. Shirr and Shirr's immigration officers reports. Mr. Shirr states that the whole number of immigrants that arrived in this Province in 1873, was 1193; this however only included those who reported at his office; it is probable that many others also arrived in the Province who may not have remained in it. The reports of suffering among the Stonehaven settlers, is only that incident to persons during their first sojourn in a cold country; the Surveyor General in the House of Assembly, stated that the reports were greatly exaggerated, and that means were being employed by the Government to afford relief where required. Too much should not be expected from the Government in this immigration matter. If some of the immigrants were frost-bitten this winter, several did residents suffered from the same cause.

An Ottawa telegram to the "Tribune" says:—The French papers congratulate the Separate School party on the election of Gillmor in New Brunswick, and claim that they have ecclesiastical advice that he may be relied on to vote right in the House of Commons.

Some enemy to Mr. Gillmor has set this report afloat against him. The fact is, the school question was not the canvas of the election, for many of the ultra free school men were his most active supporters. The issue in this County was plain and simply the "Pacific Scandal," that alone was the great question, and Mr. Gillmor's denunciations of the transaction, resulted in his sweeping majority over Mr. John McAdam. No one in this constituency doubts that "Gillmor will vote right" in the Commons; and that should Parliament attempt to interfere with the local legislation of New Brunswick on the School Act or any other constitutional question, that he will oppose such infringement of her rights and privileges. As he said on declaration day, he "feared no man," yet while desirous of doing justice to all classes, he will neither compromise his principles or integrity, to gratify any class of his supporters. Village politics and State Acts are two very different matters. We might add more, and could not say less—Time will reveal who is right and who is in error.

The discussion in the Assembly on the Orange Relief Bill, was conducted calmly, and was interesting as giving the views of the members. The bill simply gives to persons named, the right to hold property belonging to the Orange Association, "to sue and be sued, plead and implead, &c."—such rights as have been given by the Legislature to other bodies, in one case to a single individual. An amendment to postpone was lost, by the following vote:

YEAS—Kelly, Gough, Blanchard, Montgomery, Landry, Adams, O'Leary, Gillespie, Hannington, Phillips, Donald, Napier, Girouard, Maher, Brown—15.

NAYS—Fraser, King, Stevenson, McQueen, Crawford, Willis, Tibbels, Wedderburn, McPherson, Hubbard, Beckwith, Coram, Robinson, Palmer, Ryan, Williams, Covert, Harrison, Irvine, Lindsay—20.

The result, Alward, Nowlan, and Humphrey were absent.

The bill was agreed to without division, and Mr. Butler who was chairman, during the discussion, had his name recorded against the postponement.

The School building in No. 2 District, Bay Side, we are informed is out of repair, and unfit for children to remain in during school hours. It is said that residents of the District want the school to refuse to vote money for the necessary repairs. This is not very creditable to the ratepayers of the District, which has the services of an excellent teacher.

FESTIVAL.—The members of the Wesleyan Church, will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles in the first flat of the Masonic Hall building, tomorrow, (Thursday) afternoon and evening. A regular Open Stew, and a substantial Supper, will be provided, between 7 and 9 o'clock. The object is to raise funds to assist in paying for the new Organ. For price of admission, stew and supper, see posters.

DUNCE.—The "Religious Intelligence" states that a member of the Legislature was drunk on the floor of the Legislature, on the 12th inst. It is possible that a man can forget his self-respect in respect for the constituency he represents—for the gentlemen with whom he associates in the performance of parliamentary duties, as to disgrace himself so far as to be drunk during business hours. Surely it must be a mistake—so trust for the credit of the Legislature that it is.

Snow which fell on Saturday afternoon and during the night has made good sleighing, and the weather is clear and cold.

Messrs. Landry & McCarthy of St. John, have sent us a piece of music called "The Loyal Opposition Glee," which is composed and arranged with fine musical effect.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir.—In the "St. Croix Courier" of the 19th inst., is another of the editor's low contemptible effusions, relative to the Day of Declaration at St. Andrews, traducing Mr. Gillmor's speech, and eulogizing and embellishing what Mr. McAdam said.

The people present on that occasion, desire to be enlightened, as to what were the "utterances of Mr. Gillmor, unfit for publication," and also what was the "logical statement" of Mr. McAdam; whose speech was scolded out by the Editor to decide what was uttered by him.

The protest of the defeated candidate against Gillmor, under the circumstances, is far fetched, with such a majority—206—losing the 228 votes registered, which he lost in the election in 1872; when money, (come from where it may) at that time was distributed broadcast by the adherents of McAd., which accounts for his majority then—At the recent election, place, and position in this locality, was held out and promised by the defeated candidate to a host of now disappointed aspirants for office, &c. It comes with a bad grace to tax Gillmor's supporters with bribery and corruption, and is a downright insult to this section of the constituency, (as they are not all "trash" so called) where Mr. McAdam has always hitherto been well supported; he should now have been satisfied to have put up with an honorable defeat.

Yours, A. ST. ANDREWS ELECTOR.

gratify any class of his supporters. Village politics and State Acts are two very different matters. We might add more, and could not say less—Time will reveal who is right and who is in error.

The discussion in the Assembly on the Orange Relief Bill, was conducted calmly, and was interesting as giving the views of the members. The bill simply gives to persons named, the right to hold property belonging to the Orange Association, "to sue and be sued, plead and implead, &c."—such rights as have been given by the Legislature to other bodies, in one case to a single individual. An amendment to postpone was lost, by the following vote:

YEAS—Kelly, Gough, Blanchard, Montgomery, Landry, Adams, O'Leary, Gillespie, Hannington, Phillips, Donald, Napier, Girouard, Maher, Brown—15.

NAYS—Fraser, King, Stevenson, McQueen, Crawford, Willis, Tibbels, Wedderburn, McPherson, Hubbard, Beckwith, Coram, Robinson, Palmer, Ryan, Williams, Covert, Harrison, Irvine, Lindsay—20.

The result, Alward, Nowlan, and Humphrey were absent.

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A Warning to Franco from Germany.

The following extract from a Berlin Journal indicates the state of feeling towards France existing in the Prussian capital:—"We must very earnestly exact from the French Government, in order to maintain peace with Germany, to avoid all conflicts and misunderstandings with us, and to suppress all provocations in the country it governs, from whatever quarter they may arise. We are not only justified in putting down to the account of the Government of France the overstepping, by the journals of that country, of a certain line in their attacks upon Germany; we are further perfectly justified in holding the Government responsible to us for the attitude towards us of the French Bishops—bishops who are named and paid by it, and owe it obedience as State subjects. These priests have no business whatsoever to trouble themselves about German affairs; German legislation in no way at all (sans and gar) concerns the French people or the French Church, and is therefore no subject for French pastoral letters. We are not called upon to analyze closely French State-rights; but all Frenchmen may readily understand that peace between our and their country cannot be maintained, and that it must very soon indeed come to a new war between us, if their clergy and their newspapers meddle in Parliamentary contests, and vehemently take part with our Ultramontanes against our legislative corporations. The French do not know how to protect themselves against the seductive arts of their own Ultramontanes. They are, even now, playing with fire, and appear to entertain, a predilection for the support of the Jesuits against Germany. If this sort of thing should go on, they will sooner or later be entangled in a war by the Jesuits. May the imparted warning have a lasting effect? If it should have to be repeated, the danger of a rupture of peace will be greatly increased!"

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PLEASURES.—Many young people think that an idle life must be a pleasant one; but there are none who enjoy so little and are so much burdened to themselves, as those who have nothing to do. Those who are obliged to work hard all day enjoy their short period of rest and recreation so much, that they are apt to think if their whole lives were spent in rest and recreation, it would be the most pleasant of all. But this is a sad mistake, as they would soon find out if they made a trial of the life they think so agreeable. One who is ever busy can never enjoy rest; for rest implies a relief from previous labor; and if our whole time were spent in enjoying ourselves, we should find it more wearisome than the hardest day's work. Recreation is only valuable as it unburdens us; the idle can know nothing of it. Many people leave off business and settle down to a life of enjoyment; but they generally find that they are not nearly so happy as they were before, and they are often glad to return to their old occupations to escape the miseries of idleness. [Herald of Health.]

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The Ashantee war, just reported ended, if it is so called would cost the English about

\$5,000,000. Taking into consideration, however, the number of natives in the employ of the English—over 25,000 in all—it must have cost at least \$10,000,000, from which must be deducted the \$1,000,000 which the Ashantees have promised to pay over. As England has—or is supposed to have—\$25,000,000 in the exchequer, the war will cost no immediate taxation extra.

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Prospectus for 1874—Seventh Year.

The Aldine,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, UNIVER-
SALLY ADMIRABLE IN THE HANDS OF THE
PERIODICAL IN THE WORLD, A REPRESENTATIVE
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of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after
it has been bound up at the close of the
year. The possessor of a complete volume
cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper
and engravings in any other shape or num-
ber of volumes for its times its cost; and
then, there are the chromos besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of THE ALDINE have
won a world-wide reputation, and in the
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that its wood cuts are examples of the highest
perfection ever attained. The common judi-
cious in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly
yielding to a more educated and discrimi-
nating taste which recognizes the advantage
of superior artistic quality with greater fa-
cility of production. The wood-cuts of THE
ALDINE possess all the delicacy and elabo-
rate finish of the most costly steel plate,
while they afford a better rendering of the
artist's original.

In addition to designs by the members of
the National Academy, and other noted
American artists, THE ALDINE will reproduce
examples of the best foreign masters, selected
with a view of the highest artistic suc-
cess and greatest general interest. Thus the
subscriber to THE ALDINE will, at a trifling
cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasure
and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will
be by Thos. Moran and J. D. Woodward.
The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain
special designs appropriate to the season, by
our best artists, and will surpass in attrac-
tion any of its predecessors.

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE for the
year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos.
The original pictures were painted in oil for
the publishers of THE ALDINE, by Thomas
Moran, whose great Colorado picture was
purchased by Congress for ten thousand dol-
lars. The subjects were chosen to repre-
sent "The East" and "The West." One is a
view in the White Mountains, New Hamp-
shire; the other gives The Cliffs of Green
River, Wyoming Territory. The difference
in the nature of the scenes themselves is a
glorious contrast, and affords a good display
of the artist's scope and coloring. The chro-
mos are each worked from thirty distinct
plates, and are in size (12x16) and appear-
ance exact facsimiles of the originals. The
presentation of a worthy example of Ameri-
ca's greatest landscape painter to the sub-
scribers of THE ALDINE was a bold and pecu-
liarly happy idea, and its successful realiza-
tion is attested by the following testimonial
over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20, 1873.
Gentlemen,—I am delighted with the proofs in color of
your chromos. They are an interesting and successful rep-
resentation of my work, and I am very respectfully,
Yours, THOS. MORAN.

TERMS.

\$5 per annum in advance, with Oil Chromos free.
For 50 CENTS EXTRA, the chromos will be
sent mounted, varnished and prepaid by mail.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable
only by subscription. There will be no re-
duced or club rate; cash for subscription
must be sent to the publishers direct, or
handed to the local canvasser, without re-
sponsibility to the publishers, except in case
where the certificate is given, bearing the
assimile signature of JAMES SUTTON & Co.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a
local canvasser will receive full and prompt
information by applying to
JAMES SUTTON & Co., Publishers,
58 Maiden Lane, New York.

Watson House.

ST. STEPHEN.

The above first-class Hotel has been refitted
and is now open for the accommodation of transi-
ent and permanent boarders.
CHARGES REASONABLE AND EVERY AT-
TENTION TO GUESTS.

W. RUDGE,
Proprietor.

Government House Ottawa

Wednesday, 29th day of October, 1873.

PRESENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the
Minister of Customs and under the provi-
sions of the 5th section of the Act 21st Victoria
intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His
Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is
herby ordered, that the out Port of Cullinwood
be hereby constituted and erected into an independ-
ent Port of Entry, and a wharf and Pier for
all the purposes of the said Act.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

nov 12 31

THE PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

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Mining and Metallurgy, Records of the latest
progress in the application of steam, Steam En-
gineering, Railways, Ship Building, Navigation,
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Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors,
Manufacturers, Owners of factories, Clergymen,
Lawyers, and people of all professions
will find the "Scientific American" useful to them.
It should have a place in every Family, Library,
Study, Office, and Counting Room; in every
Leading Business College, Academy, or School.

A year's numbers contain 832 pages and SEV-
ERAL HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS. Thousands of
volumes are preserved for binding and reference.
The practical receipts are well worth ten times
the subscription price. Terms, \$3 a year. Dis-
count to clubs. Specimens sent free. May be
had of all News Agents.

PATENTS! In connection with the
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American
and Foreign Patents, and have the largest es-
tablishment for the work in New York. Ap-
plications for patents have been made through
their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models
of New Inventions and sketches examined, and
advice free. All patents are prosecuted in the
Supreme Court and the various State Courts.
Send for prospectus, 140 pages, containing laws and full
directions for obtaining patents. Address for
the Paper, or concerning patents, MUNN & Co.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York. Branch Office,
cor. F and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the
inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity,
that he has taken the store recently occupied by
the late A. D. Stevenson, corner of Water and
William Streets, and has removed his stock of

Groceries, FLOUR, PROVISIONS, &C.

into that more central position, where he is pre-
pared to furnish the residents of the town as well
as his other customers articles of the first quality,
at reasonable prices.

He respectfully returns thanks for former pa-
tronnage, and solicits a continuance. Having just
made large importations, he feels certain of giv-
ing general satisfaction. Among the articles are
the following:

Flour, Raisins, Currants,
Biscuit and Crackers,
Sugars of all kinds,
Confectionery,
Teas of various kinds,
Clothing of all kinds, Hats & Caps,
Boots, Shoes, and Larrikins,
Buckets, Pails, Brooms,
Canned Fruits in great variety,
and other articles too numerous to mention.

CROCKERY.
He has just opened crates and cases of Croc-
eryware, and is prepared to furnish
Dinner Sets, Tea and Breakfast Sets,
Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Mugs,
and all other articles in this line. No stock is
to be found in the town, call and see for
yourselves.

WEATHER STIKES
an article necessary for all houses in the winter
season especially. No house can be comfortable
without them.
Articles purchased at his store will be deliv-
ered free of charge, at any place within the limits
of the town plot.

He is Agent for the "Travellers Accident and
Life Insurance Company" of Hartford, and is
ready to take risks on life and accident.

Call and see for yourselves.
First quality articles—and reasonable prices.
Country Produce taken in exchange.
W. B. M. RHIS.
St. Andrews, Oct. 9, 1873.

ROYAL HOTEL

(FORMERLY STUBBS.)
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-opened 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

Co-partnership.

The Subscribers have this day entered into
Professional Co-partnership, under the style
and firm of

Street & Stevenson.

GEO. B. STREET,
B. R. STEVENSON

St. Andrews, June 1, 1873.

STREET & STEVENSON,

Barristers and Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors &c.

OFFICES—WATER STREET,
ST. ANDREWS.

RAILROAD HOTEL,

ST. ANDREWS.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the pub-
lic for the patronage extended to him since
opening the Railroad Hotel. Having purchased
the property from Mr. Edward Pleasant, he will
CONTINUE THE BUSINESS,

and trusts by attention and efforts to please, to
receive a continuance of that patronage so lib-
erally extended to the establishment.
TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT boarders provided
with comfortable rooms on reasonable terms.
Good STABLE—Experienced and reliable
hostlers always on hand. Horses and Carriages
to let.
COACHES in attendance on the arrival of Trains
and Steamers.

M. CLARKE,
Proprietor.

St. Andrews, April 17, 1873.

REMOVAL.

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

**DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
Toilet Articles, Groceries,**

only found in a Druggist Shop.

St. Andrew,

GEO. STEWART, Jr.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Chemist and Druggist,

DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES,
DYE GOODS 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, Fully and Well fitted
Particular attention given to the Preparation
of Physicians' Prescriptions.

api 12 7-ly

G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

Has received further supply of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Chains, Rings, Brooches,
Lockets, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.

Electroplated Britannia Metal and Brit-
ish Plate Wares,

Paper Machie, Parian, Spa, Wedgewood
and Bakelite Goods

JET AND RUBBER GOODS.

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

JOHN MCCOULL,

GENERAL AGENT.

Commission Merchant,

AND
AUCTIONEER.

St. George, N. B.

REFERENCES: Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Esq.,
General, W. Whitlock, Esq., St. Andrews;
Jas. A. Moran, and Abm. Young, Esqrs.,
George; Chas. F. Finch, Esq., St. John;
Murphy, and David Main, Esqrs., St. Ste-
phen.

GIN, WINE, TEA, &c.

Ex "Choice" from London.

40 Hbds. Best Pale Geneva.

30 qr Casks. 200 Cases.

30 Chests. 20 Half.

10 Bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.

5 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.

20 qr Casks. 73 Hbds.

31 Ton "Brandram Bros" Best White Lea.

4 Hbds. do Boiled and Raw.

4 qr Casks. Linned Oil.

J. W. STREET.

St. Andrews Hotel Company.

At a meeting of the Directors of the
Hotel Company, held on the 16th instant
W. B. MORRIS was appointed Secretary.

R. ROBINSON,
St. Andrews, Oct. 24, 1873. President

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

St. Andrew.

Saint Stephen N. E.

J. NEILL, Proprietor

"PSYCHOMANCY,"

OR
SOUL CHARMING.

How often have we fascinated and galled the love and affec-
tion of any person they choose instantly. This simple
mental experiment will be shown, free by mail, for 25
cents, together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle,
Divine Hints to Ladies, &c. A quater, exciting look-
ing glass, &c. Address: J. WILLIAM & CO., South Eighth
St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.

My wife Mary A. n., having left my bed and
board without any just cause, I hereby forbid all
persons from harboring or trusting her on my ac-
count, as I will not pay any debts of her contract-
ing. JOHN SCAMMOND,
St. Patrick, Oct. 1, 1873.

HATS & CAPS

IN LARGE VARIETY.

Comprising—the Oxford, Dolly Varden, Duke
Alexis and many other styles to numerous to
mention. Also—the Monarch Shakspeare Paper,
Collar, unrivaled for its perfect fit and durability,
together with a full line of Gents' Furnishing
Goods.

Chignons, Curis, Switches in Jute and Linen
Furber, Hoop Skirt and small wares, Ladies
Gents, and childrens B. O. S. & SHOES, work

SLEEPERS and OTTOMANS.

FLANNELS, in White and colored, chain, striped
and checked. Cottons—in bleached and un-
bleached. Harack & Miller's White Cottons,
Brown ditto, Tickings, &c.

As my motto is "Small Profits and quick
Sales," the above stock shall be sold at the lowest
living advance on cost.

Remember the store on the corner of Water
and King Streets, and opposite H. O'Neill's Mar-
ket House.

N. B.—Orders taken for the elegant "Davis
Sewing Machine," which has been so celebrated
in the United States—a sample of which can be
seen at the store. For price and conditions en-
quire of the subscriber.

S. SHERRO, K.

St. Andrews.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby Given, that the following Non-Resi-
dent Property in the Parish of St. George, has
been assessed as under for the year 1873, and
unless the amount, together with the cost of ad-
vertising &c., is paid within three months from
this date, the same will be sold according to law:—

Benjamin Hanson Property \$8.40

RONALD CAMPBELL,
St. George, Sept. 28, 1873. Collector.

SEWING MACHINES

WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE

One of the original Weid Sewing
Machines.

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

Jan 16,

JAMES STOOP,

Agent.

RAISINS.

100 Boxes Layer RAISINS.

25 Bbls. Dried Apples, very nice. For
sale.

GRANULATED SUGAR.

35 Bbls. Boston Granulated Sugar. In
bond or Duty paid.

Vacuum Pan Sugars.

53 Bbls. Demerara Vacuum Pan Sugar,
choice quality, just received and for sale at
lowest market rates, in bond or Duty paid

TOED, CLEWLY & CO.,

St. Stephen.

Canada da Ale.

6 Hbds. } Canada Bitter Ale.

Nov. 2, 1873. J. W. STREET

NEW IMPORTATION.

20 Casks "Bridges & Son's" best Stout

Porter,

30 cases "Guinness" Dub in Porter, quater
and pints.

J. W. STREET.

The Standard.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

J. W. STREET.

his Office, Water Street, St. Andrews, & B

TERMS.

\$2 50 per Annum—if paid in advance.

\$3 If not paid till the end of the year.

ADVERTISING.

Noted according to written order or continued
until forbidden if no other directions.

1 week 2 w 3 w 1 m 2 m 3 m

1 Inch \$1 00 1 50 2 00 2 50 3 00 4 00

2 " 1 50 2 50 3 50 4 50 5 00 7 00

3 " 2 00 3 00 4 00 5 00 7 00 9 00

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.



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar

Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation,
made chiefly from the native herbs found
on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada
mountains of California, the medicinal prop-
erties of which are extracted therefrom
without the use of Alcohol. The question
is almost daily asked, "What is the cause
of the unparalleled success of Walker's Bir-
ters?" Our answer is, that they remove
the cause of disease, and the patient recov-
ers his health. They are the great blood
purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect
Renovator and Invigorator of the system.
Never before in the history of the world has
a medicine been compounded possessing
the remarkable qualities of Walker's 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 In-
flammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs,
in Bilious Disorders.

If men will enjoy good health, let
them use Walker's Bitters as a medicine,
and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants
in every form.

Dr. J. H. McDONALD & Co.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California,
and cor. Washington and Carlton 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 de-
stroyed by mineral poison or other means,
and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Walker's
Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that
ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermit-
tent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the
valleys of our great rivers throughout the
United States, especially those of the Mis-
sissippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee,
Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos,
Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile,
Savannah, Tennessee, James, and many others,
with their vast tributaries, throughout our
entire country during the Summer and Au-
tumn, and remarkably so during seasons of
unusual heat and dryness, are invariably
accompanied by extensive derangements of
the stomach and liver, and other abdominal
viscera. In their treatment, a purgative,
exerting a powerful influence upon these
various organs, is essentially necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose 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 restor-
ing 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, Pimples, Eruptions, and many other
affections of the Liver, Pain in the region of
the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful
symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

One bottle will prove a better guarantee of
its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swell-
ing, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck,
Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent
Inflammations, Mercarial Affections, Old
Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes,
etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitu-
tional 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 Intermitent Fevers, Diseases of the
Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these
Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are
caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons en-
gaged in Paints and Minerals, such as
Painters, Type-setters, Gun-barrelers, and
Miners, as they engage in life, are subject
to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard
against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VIN-
EGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetters,
Salt Rheum, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Pus-
tules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald
Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scourf,
Discolorations of the Skin,