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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, JUNE 23, 1880.

NO. 26.

One Day.
Another day—one day;
And that is all;
A gift from heaven sent down;
Men deem it small.
The great sun rose, to bring another day,
Earth traveled far, and in no idle way,
That man might have, of life, another day.
All worlds, all suns, all spheres,
All seasons, months and years
Bring tribute, as to kings
Are brought rich offerings.
The wealth of ages—story, precept, rhyme—
Are gifts to thee, 'thou latest son of time.
It comes for good—one day—
For highest good;
And for it man should pray
Real gratitude.
Days do not last; and this day, crowned the best,
Full soon will fade and softly sink to rest.
In the rich chambers of the glowing west;
And all the wealth it brings
Is yours and mine. Proud kings
Would lay their crowns in dust,
And let them idly rust.
II, when once past, the sacrifice would bring
One unrepentant day for one unhappy king.
It bringeth food—one day—
And houses, lands,
It giveth eyes to see,
And willing hands,
And ears to hear, and friends, and loving words,
And sun and shade, and flocks and lowing herds,
And fruits and flowers, and song of many birds;
It lights up all the hills,
And deepest valleys fills
With life and light and air.
It sends good everywhere,
It lifts the ocean, with a loving hand,
And drops its waters on the thirsty land.
It opens doors—one day—
Doors swinging wide
As human life can reach,
Or human pride
Can well desire. The realm of thought is there,
A mighty kingdom, stretching wide and far
Beyond the light of moon, or sun, or star.
It opens this to thee,
Not as a mystery;
But something real, and fair
As costly temples are,
Built by great masters, with faith sublime
That art, like thought, outlasts the toph of time.
It giveth wings—one day—
Wings for the soul
To speed its flight away
From pole to pole;
To girdle earth, and still unweary rise
To greater heights, in clearer, fairer skies,
Until are seen the gates of paradise.
Most holy, holy day!
Bow down, oh soul, and pray.
The spot where thou dost stand
Is hallowed, and God's hand
Alone can guide thee through a single day.
Bow down oh soul, and for this guidance pray.
—Ira E. Sherman, in Independent.

"ROSES."

"Roses, indeed!" said Mr. Merritt, with a dark frown on his countenance—"A dollar's worth of roses! I never heard of such nonsense in my life. What in the name of common sense do you want of roses, I'd like to know? Ain't there lots of wild ones down in the swamp?"
Mary Merritt stood crimson and confused beneath the lash of her father's sneering words. She was a slight, pretty girl of eighteen, with bright brown eyes, hair smooth and glossy as a chestnut rind, and a complexion of the purest pink and white.
"—I thought I'd like a few flowers in the door-yard," hesitated Mary, scarcely venturing to lift her eyes from the floor.
"Flowers!" sarcastically echoed her father. "Wouldn't you like a set of diamonds, or a black-velvet gown? Or a carriage and four? If I'd known you was such a fine lady I'd have had the house newly furnished with red velvet cushions and a Brussels carpet. You must have a deal of money to spare, to go about ordering dollars' worth of roses!"
"It's my own money, father," cried poor Mary, fairly stung to desperation. "I earned it with my own hands, binding shoes at night, after the day's work was done."
"And you're mine, ain't you—and all that belongs to you?" said Josiah Merritt, grimly. "And if you're able to earn any extra money, it had ought to be handed over to me. Give me that letter with the dollar-bill in it!"
"Can't I have any roses, father?" said Mary, with a sinking heart.
"Not on this here farm," said Mr. Merritt. "All the spare money we can raise goes to payin' interest on the old mortgage and keepin' up the buildings and fences. A dollar ain't much," eying poor Mary's precious bill, "but a dollar will help along—Now go back to your milk-skimming, or your bread-making, or whatever you're about. And if you want any roses or posies go out into the fields arter them."
He went out as he spoke, banging the kitchen-door after him, and Mary sat down and cried.

She was so tired of the plantain-weeds and running white clover in the door-yard; she had so longed for a few bright spots of color there. And she had worked so hard to earn the money that her father had just coolly confiscated. Josiah Merritt kept no servant, and she was the patient household drudge. So Mary washed and ironed, baked and cleaned, made cheese and butter, raised a whole colony of young turkeys, geese and chickens, and mended her father's shirts and stockings between times.
For poor Mrs. Merritt had been "worked" out of the world years before, and nothing remained of her but a tender memory in Mary's heart, and a crooked tombstone, half-buried in weeds and briars, in the village churchyard. Nor did she venture to plead that one of the confiscated roses had been "for mother's grave!"
"It's too bad," said Joel Harvey, who, from the back shed, where he had been sharpening his sickle, had heard the whole altercation. "Why didn't you let the poor girl have her roses, Mr. Merritt?"
"Because I don't believe in encouraging no such high-doin' notions," retorted the farmer, stiffly.
"Yes, but—"
"It's my business, Joel Harvey, not yours," said Mr. Merritt. "And now, if that there scythe's ready, we'll go back to the ten-acre lot. Time is money, and we've wasted enough of it already this morning."
"Old savage!" muttered Joel, indignantly, to himself, as he followed his employer. "I'd just like to serve him out, that I would! Put him into a kettle of boiling silver, and fire it up with greenbacks. Money, money, money! I believe he thinks the world is made of money."
That evening, when he brought in the milking-pails, he slipped a little parcel into Mary's hand.
"It's a sucker from mother's big white rose bush," said he. "Maybe you can make it grow; and I guess I can get you slips from Squire Abernethy's great red 'Giant of Battles,' that fairly makes your head ache with its color."
Mary's eyes brightened.
"How good you are, Joel!" said she.
"Father thinks—"
"I know," interrupted the young man, contracting his brows. "He thinks you have no right to a pleasure or a luxury in the world—that it's your only business to grind out money for him."
"There are times," said Mary, sadly, "when I think I can't stand it any longer. If I knew of any place where they wanted a girl to help with the housework, or—"
"You'd avail yourself of it, hey?" sneered the hoarse voice of Farmer Merritt, behind her. A pretty serpent I've been a-nourishing of in my breast. I'll just stay at home, Mary Merritt, and do your duty as you ought. As for you, Joel Harvey, clear out of this! Here's your wages for the month. There's hire men enough to be had, I guess, without having a fellow around who puts your own gal up to rebellious notions."
"Just as you please, Mr. Merritt," said independent Joel. "I'm suited if you are. I've laid up a bit of money, and I've an idea of investing it for myself. Good-bye, Mary!"
Mary burst into tears. Joel had been her only friend; but Mr. Merritt frowned darkly at her.
"Go and strain the milk, girl," said he. "Here, you"—to Joel—"take your money and begone!"
And he flung it at him, as if he had been a dog.
Joel stooped to pick up the dollars that stood rolling about the kitchen floor.
"Much obliged to you for your politeness, Mr. Merritt," said he. "Perhaps I may be able to return it some day."
To which the irate farmer returned no answer.
Joel stood unhesitatingly at the garden-gate a minute before he left the premises.
"I should like to say just one word to Mary," he said to himself. "But perhaps I'd better not. Old Merritt is in such a white rage that he would visit it upon her if I were further to offend him. And I guess she knows my heart and can trust me—just for a while."
A month afterward Josiah Merritt strode indignantly into the room where Mary stood, pale and careworn, mixing up sponge for the morrow's bread.
"What's the matter, father?" she said.
"Matter enough!" roared Merritt. "Old Folke has sold that mortgage of mine, and the new man is going to fore-close right off! It's a little overdue, to be sure, but how is a man to raise six thousand dollars at thirty days' notice? I can't do it no more than if it were sixty thousand!"
"But what are we to do, father?" Mary asked, with a troubled countenance.
"We'll have to clear out, that is all!" said Merritt, sullenly. "You must get a situation or go into the factory, and I

shall have to take a place with Morrison's hands."
"Who is the man, father?" tearfully asked Mary.
"I don't know. I didn't ask. He's coming here to-morrow with Thompson, the lawyer, worse luck to him!"
Thompson, the lawyer, arrived in due time, and with him came—Joel Harvey.
"Mary," said he, "I never could ask you to marry me while I was homeless. But now, darling, I can ask you to stay on here in your own old home. I'll build out a bay window on the south end of the sitting-room, and put a new piazza along the front, and a pump in the kitchen, and I'll hire a girl to do the rough work. And I'll try and show you, dearest, that a farmer's life need not necessarily be a life of drudgery!"
"But," hesitated Mary, "father—"
"He's welcome to a home here if he chooses," said Joel, heartily. "And I'll try and be a good son to him, for your sake, Mary!"
But Josiah Merritt declined to stay—was honest Joel very much grieved at his decision.
And Mary was quietly married to the "new man," and upon the wedding day a whole wagon load of rose bushes arrived—white, pink, yellow and vivid scarlet.
"We'll plant 'em right out in the front yard, dear," said the bridegroom.
"For I mean that from this time henceforward your life shall be all roses!"

TIMELY TOPICS.

Dr. I. N. Brown, of Laurel, Ohio, claims that the distinct likeness of a little girl's face has been photographed by lightning upon a window pane in that town, and that the picture has been recognized by a score of persons as the six-year-old daughter of Thomas Rogers, who occupied the house in which the window is, a year and a half ago. There are, he says, three other pictures on the same pane, but no one has yet recognized them; and there are pictures on three other panes in the same window. Washing and rubbing the glass does not remove the pictures.

The past year was not a prosperous year for the shipbuilding industry of Canada, the number of new vessels built and registered being 265, of 74,237 tons, against 340 vessels of 101,506 tons in 1878, while in 1874 there were constructed 496 vessels, of 190,756 tons. Canada, however, holds the proud position of the fourth maritime power of the world, nearly equalling Norway, which ranks third. In 1877 Canada ranked fifth among the maritime States, Italy having the fourth place, but last year that nation dropped back to the sixth place. Norway during the past two years has increased her tonnage 34,194 tons, while in the same time the tonnage of the dominion has been increased by 21,626 tons.

There is always famine in some quarter of the world, but the sufferings of the starving people of Mosul, Asiatic Turkey, are not paralleled by those which afflict any other people. The republic of the United States has been so fortunate as to gain for itself, throughout the world, a reputation for generosity coupled with prosperity. The archbishop of the Syrians has, accordingly, addressed to the American legation at Constantinople a remarkable letter describing some of the horrors of the famine in the Mosul district. The appeal is directed to the people of the United States, and is indorsed by the American charge d'affaires at Constantinople. It is a petition which merits the ready attention and generous response of a Christian people.

Sea gulls predict storms by assembling on the land, as they know that the rain will bring earthworms and larvae to the surface. This, however, is merely a search for food, and is due to the same instinct which teaches the swallow to fly high in fine weather and to skim along the ground when foul is coming. They simply follow the flies and gnats which remain in the warm strata of the air. The different tribes of wading birds always migrate before rain, likewise, to hunt for food. Many birds foretell rain by warning cries and uneasy actions, and swine will carry hay and straw to hiding places, oxen will lick themselves the wrong way of the hair, sheep will bleat and skip about, hogs turned out in the woods will come grunting and squealing, coits will rub their backs against the ground, cows will gather in crowds, crickets will sing louder, flies come into the house, frogs cry and change color to a dingier hue, dogs eat grass and rooks soar like hawks.

Owing to the inability of the government to acquire a perfect title to the ground under the act of Congress, specifically passed in the Forty-fifth Congress, the erection of the monument which was authorized over the grave of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, his residence, near Charlottesville, Va., has been delayed, awaiting additional legislation. The State department has this week addressed a letter to the proper committee, submitting the defects which the attorney general of the United States has found in the title, and asking for such legislation as will remedy them and permit the United States to proceed with the erection of the monument. Monticello, by which the estate of Jefferson is known, has been in litigation for a great many years, and has only been settled within the past few months by a legal sale to the principal heirs. For a long time it was abandoned and the mansion remained wholly uninhabited; but it will be at last a matter of pride to the people of the entire country that the private estate has been reclaimed through private efforts, and that the grave, so long desecrated of the author of the Declaration of Independence, is to pass under the control of the government he was pre-eminent in forming and perpetuating.

On a recent Sunday Canon Farrar preached what is known as a "flower sermon," in Slough parish church, London. There were 1,000 children present. Each child brought a nosegay of flowers, and at the close of the service these were deposited on the steps of the chancel, the offerings being intended for the children who are inmates of the Westminster hospital.

A Young Lady's Crickets.

Miss Lucille Clinton, a handsome young artist, who leads a kind of hermit life in her studio at Broadway and Eighteenth street, is in love with crickets and cats. About ten years ago Miss Clinton, being then a young—very young—school girl, read Dickens's story of "The Cricket on the Hearth." Miss Clinton was so affected by the story that she determined to have a cricket at any cost. She hunted the fields for days and weeks before she even heard a cricket, and it was a very long time after she did hear the first cricket that she was able to find and capture one, so deceptive is the voice and so shy are the movements of the cricket. Then it was a long time again before the young admirer of crickets learned enough about the wants and habits of those sprightly creatures to be able to carry them through the winter alive and bring up the young in the spring. She was very patient, though, and now what Miss Clinton doesn't know about crickets is worth knowing. She has a large fernery full of crickets, and a large quantity of eggs, that are expected to produce a good many more crickets, if no misfortune happens.

Last evening Miss Clinton gave a sort of cricket soiree, having invited a number of persons in to hear the crickets "sing." The concert was given by about 100 stalwart crickets. The listeners, all but Miss Clinton, were ready to make affidavit that all the crickets sang exactly alike and dreadfully out of tune. But Miss Clinton was equally positive that each cricket had a voice that differed from all the other crickets; and she ought to know.

"Every time I go to the country," said the interesting young artist, "I spend most of the time crickets, I'm glad I wasn't in the country yesterday and the day before, for I would surely have been struck while looking for crickets. I have already been prostrated twice while crickets. When I am riding through the country, whether it is in my own conveyance or in a stage, I always have to stop if I hear a cricket. Sometimes I make the other passengers awfully angry by making the driver wait while I go off into a field to look for a cricket. They will say I am crazy, and that there is no cricket there at all. But I always find him, and when I bring him back they say I was right, and then they all begin to like crickets from that time. I often tame them so that they will creep up my arm to the shoulder—I mean outside, you know. My cat likes the crickets almost as well as I do. I couldn't go to sleep if I couldn't hear them singing."—New York Sun.

A Night Watch.

"Is it not morning yet?" From side to side The sick girl tossed, hot-browed and heavy-ged,
And moaned with feverish breath when I replied,
"It is not morning yet."
"Is it not morning yet?" Oh, leaden hours,
How slow they move! The night more darkly lowers,
Cold on the wan leaves strikes the sad sun showers;
"It is not morning yet."
"Is it not morning yet?" The clock tickson,
The sands fall slow; not half the night is gone,
Again I answer to the restless moan—
"It is not morning yet."
"Is it not morning yet?" With tender care
I bathe her brow and smooth her damp fair hair,
And try to soothe her with soft words of prayer.
"It is not morning yet."
"Is it not morning yet?" If she could sleep,
If those tired lids those burning eyes could keep!
God knows the thorns are sharp, the road is steep!
"It is not morning yet."
"Is it not morning yet?" "Tis coming dear,"
And while I speak, the shadows press more near.
And all the room grows colder with my fear.
"It is not morning yet."
"Is it not morning yet?" How faint and low
The piteous accents! Do not tremble so,
My heart, nor fall me, while I answer, "No."
"It is not morning yet."
"Is it not morning yet?" I bow my head;
God answers while the eastern sky glows red
And smiles upon the still face on the bed—
"Yes, it is morning now!"

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A dead language—Cold tongue.
The square man is the best to have 'round.

A leading hotel in Dundee, Scotland, is furnished throughout with furniture made in Grand Rapids, Mich.

In Germany fruit trees are planted on the sides of public roads and are pruned and watched by the road makers.

The island of Elba, Napoleon's first exile home, has been devastated by an army of locusts from Africa.

The money spent for tobacco in this country, according to the *Relatier*, exceeds in amount the expenditure for bread.

A society has been organized in Brooklyn composed exclusively of residents who have lived there fifty or more years.

The print in a newspaper that is paid for looks a good deal clearer than in one that has run on credit for a year.—*Syracuse Times*.

When Artemus Ward was exhibiting his show in Salt Lake City, his complimentary tickets to the city officials read as follows: "Admit bearer with one wife."

In the Territory of Arizona, with a population of 50,000, there are only five Protestant ministers and four Protestant churches. The churches have a total seating capacity that does not exceed 2,000.

Bill Arp on the Press.
Your paper is a great comfort to me. In every number I find something to put away in mind and memory; something that I did not know before, and which will be of advantage to me in time to come. If a man can read he can get a good education by taking one good paper; he can keep up with the world, and make himself an entertaining member of society; he can talk up a little on most any subject. Book learning is a very good thing, but I know a man who has a power of that, but he never reads the papers, and passes for a fool in his neighborhood.

Some papers are not much account as to appearance, but I never took one that didn't pay me, in some way, more than I paid for it. One time an old friend started a little paper away down in Southwestern Georgia, and sent it to me, and I subscribed just to encourage him, and so after a while it published a notice that an administrator had an order to sell several lots of land at public outcry, and one of the lots was in my county. So I inquired about the lot, and wrote to my friend to attend the sale and run it to fifty dollars.

He did so, and bid off the lot for me at thirty dollars, and I sold it in a month to the man it joined for a hundred, and so I made sixty-eight dollars clear by taking that paper. My father told me that when he was a young man, he saw a notice in a paper that a school teacher was wanted away off in a distant county, and he went down there and got the situation, and a little girl was sent to him, and after a while she grew up mighty sweet and pretty, and he fell in love with her and married her. Now, if he hadn't took that paper, what do you reckon would have become of me? Wouldn't I be some other feller, or maybe not be at all!

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Total notices 10 cents a line, no charge less than 75 cents.

New Rotary Power Job Press.

We have added to the Standard Office an Alden New rotary power Job Press, and having tested its merits, pronounce it a No. 1 machine, capable of throwing off upwards of a thousand sheets an hour.

Visitors to St. Andrews and travellers generally, will be pleased to know that Mr. ANTON KENNEY has opened the building formerly called the "International," on Water Street, opposite the Manchester House.

ST. ANDREWS L. BERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

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THE OLD STORY.

The morning sunlight looked in through the silken curtains, lighting the room with an angelic smile, suddenly enveloping the face of its occupant with a strange brightness and transfiguring her pale brown hair into waves of glistering gold. Said the sunlight: "Maiden, I missed you from the garden where I used to find you every morning, and I came here to seek you. Summer will soon be here with her roses almost as bright as your cheeks. Are you ill? "O, no!" responded the maiden, warming her thin bloodless hands in the sunbeam, "only a little weak; I shall soon be out in the garden to greet you—to-morrow perhaps! I was just planning how I should arrange my flowers this year, when you peeped in. Are my lilies up yet?" "Yes, your lilies are up; I have just been watering them. I have tired you," said the sunlight, as he noticed the weary drooping eyelids; "I will come again tomorrow if you are not in the garden"—and silently withdrew, leaving the fair slumberer alone in the gloom.

A few hours later the moonlight stole softly through the silken curtains, which were gently rustling in the night breeze. "How cold!" said the moonlight, as she touched the pallid brow, and then gently laid her hand on the pulseless heart. "Dead!" she shudderingly whispered, as she withdrew through the softly rustling curtains. It is the old, old story of consumption. How she flatters her victims at morning with hope's honeyed-words, and at evening makes them the prey of the spoiler! Statistics show that one third of mankind die of this disease, and of these far the greater part are young persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, in the dawn of manhood and womanhood. For many years, consumption was generally believed to be incurable. But medicine in her triumphant march against disease has already added consumption to her list of conquered. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures this dread disease if resorted to in time. For a full consideration of this disease and its rational method of treatment, read the article on Consumption in the Peoples Common Sense Medical Advisor, the most reliable popular work upon Physiology, Hygiene, Diseases and their Remedies, yet published.—Price \$1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary and Invalids Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

MORE STEAMER COLLISIONS.

Another steambot collision occurred on Sunday morning 13th inst, between the Anchor Line Steamship "Anchorina" and the National Steamship "Queen." The Anchorina left New York on Saturday for Glasgow, with over 90 passengers, and had proceeded about 300 miles from Sandy Hook, when she collided with the Queen in a dense fog, notwithstanding both whistles were constantly blowing. When the Queen was sighted, it was impossible to avoid a collision, the Anchorina's engines were reversed, but the Queen plunged into her starboard side just forward of the captain's bridge, demolishing two compartments. The captain of the Anchorina fearing his ship would sink, had her 150 passengers conveyed on board the Queen, which was accompanied by both steamers boats. It then with part of its crew, steamed slowly back to New York in company with the Queen, and arrived there on Tuesday morning. The Queen also had a large

collision in her bow owing to the collision. Another Collision.—It seems that collisions are becoming frequent. On the 19th inst, the steamship Grand Republic collided with the steamer Adelaide, near New York, and sunk her. No lives lost. The Adelaide was formerly on the route between Boston and St. John.

To Subscribers.—We have sent out bills to subscribers, and as we cannot afford to send a collector, we hope they will be prompt in payment as those unpaid, will be handed to a Magistrate for collection.

The St. Andrews Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JUNE 20, 1880.

ONTARIO SCHOOL EXPENDITURE.

The Hon. Edward Blake, Chancellor of the Toronto University, during a recent address, thus discoursed on School Expenditures:

To do this work they must enlarge their expenditure. Did they suppose that Ontario had kept down her expenditure notwithstanding the increase of the Public Schools? No. In 1871 the salaries paid to teachers in the elementary schools amounted to \$1,850,000, and in 1878 to \$2,010,000, an increase of 89 per cent. In the High Schools the salaries increased from \$105,000 in 1871 to \$223,000 in 1878, an increase of 112 per cent. The Provincial authorities had wisely recognized the duty of having more and better paid teachers. The total expenditure upon education in Ontario (including in 1871 private and collegiate education and unpaid balances, but excluding those in 1879) was in 1871 \$2,230,000, and in 1878 \$3,520,000, or an increase of about 75 per cent. But what was the case of the University? The appropriation in 1871 was \$47,500, in 1875 \$51,000, and in the last three years \$54,000, showing an increase over 1875 of 13 per cent. Even the additional numbers admitted to the institution would demand a much greater increase in other branches of education.

It is apparent from this extract that unlike our Provincial authorities, the Ontario officials appreciate competent teachers, and pay them accordingly. In New Brunswick we regret to say, the reverse is the policy. The Educational authorities take care that they themselves receive handsome salaries, while they lessen the number of teachers, and by exacting regulations, reduce their already small salaries; and the teachers are forced to accept the pittance, until they can obtain a better situation in some other calling. Some of them incurred considerable expense in obtaining an education to qualify them for teachers, and have been exerting their best energies and spending their young lives, in their laborious profession, attending their schools in all weathers, which is very trying to the lady teachers. How long our Legislature will permit this unfair treatment to the teachers, we know not; but are pained to learn that ere long this community will lose the services of some of its most valued educators. The effect of the regulations as pointed out in previous articles, will be to cripple the teachers and the schools of the Province, and destroy its educational system.

STILL THEY COME.—In making Magistrates, there is no end—it seems the government amuse themselves in making a new batch every few weeks, until it has become a standing joke similar to that of "Colonel" in the United States; and there is not a Sessions Room in any part of the Province which could contain its County Justices. It would save them some labor should they gazette all the freeholders in country, good, bad, and indifferent, at one fell swoop, magistrates, an office which formerly had a dignity attached to it, long since departed. These remarks have no particular reference to the present appointments, as we have on former occasions referred to their absurdity. At the last general sessions held in this town, a couple of years ago, the large room was crammed with a heterogeneous mass of men, yeoman magistrates, but they would now require the main body of the building to contain them. If some independent member of the legislature would bring in a measure to abolish the old commission, and reappoint, say two men to each Parish in all the counties, it would answer the ends of justice. The following Provincial Appointments appeared in the last Royal Gazette:

In the County of Charlotte—George McSorley, Thomas Rodmond, Sim. Dazgett, Gideon K. Wetmore, Charles O'Neill, and Patrick Britt, to be Justices of the Peace. George McSorley, Esquire, to be Commissioner of Saint George Civil Court, in room of John Dewar, resigned; and Henry Smith, Commissioner of the Pa-

rish of West Isles Civil Court, in room of Archibald Lloyd, resigned. The following persons have been licensed to sell Intoxicating Liquors, under the provisions of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878, viz: Charles Edward Barzman, and Frank Smith, in the Town of St. Stephens.

THE POTATO BUG has done but slight injury, we are informed, the system of hand picking, having proved the most effectual remedy; we regret to notice however in our American exchanges, that the pest has been followed by even a more destructive one, which is creating much anxiety among the farmers. A Western paper thus comments upon it:

A terrible infliction is falling upon some parts of the United States, the results of which will be very serious. In Long Island, and some parts of New Jersey and Connecticut, there is a formidable invasion of what is popularly known as the army worm. The crops are being destroyed, and well cultivated farms present a scene of devastation and ruin it is pain to behold. Already enormous losses have been sustained, and the prospect is gloomy and discouraging. So far the attempts to resist the march of the invader have proved powerless. The enemy is said to move on steadily in well formed ranks, eating up the grass and destroying vegetation, wheat, barley, corn, and almost everything else in its triumphant march.

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—Our attention was drawn a few days ago to some handsome bedroom sets, the handwork of our young townsman, Mr. Thos. McCracken, which for neatness of design and finish, are not surpassed in the county. They were of pine, and painted in imitation of rosewood, and were readily sold at a fair price. We are pleased to learn that he has received orders for other sets.

THE CROPS which had been suffering from long continued dry weather, are now looking well, owing to the refreshing and timely rain during Monday afternoon. The grass crop would have been very light, indeed a failure, but for the rain.

At St. John, on the 29th inst., Eliza J. wife of Charles McLaughlan, Esq.

PROBATE COURT. County of Charlotte. To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any Constable in the said County, Greeting: WHEREAS application by Petition has been made to me by Thomas O'Reilly, one of the next of kin of John Clayburn, late of the Parish of St. George in the County of Charlotte, Janer, deceased; alleging that the said John Clayburn departed this life on the 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, without having to the best of the knowledge and belief of the said Petitioner made any will, and praying that Administration of the Estate and effects of the said John Clayburn deceased, should be granted to him.

AN ALARM OF FIRE on Sunday last at noon, hurried the congregations out of the churches. The roof of Mr. J. M. Hanson's residence on Water Street, having caught fire from a spark, the shingles being dry as tinder; a copious stream of water from the fire engines which were promptly on the premises, extinguished the fire, which, had it got headway, would have been a serious disaster to the town, as everything was so dry and water scarce.

Salmon and Mackerel caught at Bay Side, were offered for sale on Monday last.

A NEW CANADIAN TRADE is springing up, nothing less than catching and exporting of Frogs! Kingston claims the credit of the new "bum." They are caught at Shabott Lake, and, after being prepared, are shipped to the Albany and New York markets. Truly the resources of Canada are great! Should the frog supply of Kingston give out, the "frog merchants" might extend their operations to the beautiful Lakes at Chamook and Boacober in the vicinity of St. Andrews. The residents in those localities will cheerfully part with the "sweet singing" creatures.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July has been received, and apart from its pictorial attractions, is a popular number. One of its main features is the beginning of a new serial novel, by Harry James, Jr., entitled "Washington Square." This story is entirely American; and while it has all the characteristic charms by which this author has won his way to the popular heart, it shows signs of greater strength

than any of his previous novels. Among the many interesting papers, is Mrs. Oliphant's interesting biographical sketch of Queen Victoria. Five portraits of the Queen and of Prince Albert's father and mother, of the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal as little children, with other interesting illustrations. The Editorial departments are as usual, replete with interesting and instructive information.

Narrowest Gauge Railway.

COLONISATION RAILROAD.—This railway is without exception, the narrowest gauge that can be used. It is only 23 1/2 inches between the rails, and travellers pass across a mountainous district in Wales, at the rate of 30 or 32 miles an hour; cheaply built as it is, the line carries as much merchandise per mile, as the Grand Trunk. This gauge has been adopted in France for some miles, one of them only 20 inches between the rails, and yet it has carried upwards of 3000 persons during an afternoon, the engine weighed 5000 lbs.

In spite of the narrowness of the Welsh railway (Festiniog line) it has given some years \$9,600 a mile gross receipts, and the net product amounted to nearly \$4,500 a mile; the rails weigh 16lbs. to the foot, as the locomotives used weigh 20 tons, ensuring a speed of 31 miles an hour. This gauge might be tried on short lines in this country, and if it answered during the winter months, it could be adopted for any line, and would less materially the cost of construction.

Mrs. McKegney, widow of the late Judge McKegney, of Manitoba, and the Misses Agnes and Carrie McKegney, arrived at their former home, Sydney, C. B., last week. It has been reported that Mrs. McKegney purposes having the repairs on the house in St. Andrews, purchased by her late husband, finished, and the grounds put in order.

The Orangemen at Fredericton, have completed arrangements for holding a procession in that city on the approaching 12th July.

DIED. At St. John, on the 29th inst., Eliza J. wife of Charles McLaughlan, Esq.

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

WHEREAS application by Petition has been made to me by Thomas O'Reilly, one of the next of kin of John Clayburn, late of the Parish of St. George in the County of Charlotte, Janer, deceased; alleging that the said John Clayburn departed this life on the 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, without having to the best of the knowledge and belief of the said Petitioner made any will, and praying that Administration of the Estate and effects of the said John Clayburn deceased, should be granted to him.

You are therefore requested to cite the heirs and next of kin, creditors and all others interested in the said estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at my office in St. Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, on THURSDAY, the fifteenth day of JULY next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon to show cause, (if any they have) why Letters of administration of the estate and effects of the said John Clayburn deceased, should not be granted to the said Thomas O'Reilly as prayed for.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Probate Court, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1880.

GEO. D. STREET, Surrogate and Judge of Probates for Charlotte County.

S. H. WHITLOCK, Registrar of Probates for Charlotte County.

AGENTS WANTED for best and fast selling pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED. By an old established House, some honest, intelligent Men to canvass, in the country and villages on commission. AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. Something unheard of before, so far as we know. A good chance for teachers, Young Men, Farmers and Mechanics' Sons to get into a light, agreeable, paying business, with no risks and with good prospects ahead. Answer so, a starting age, former occupation and references. Address BRADLEY GARRETTSON, Brantford, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the NEW BOOK, FARMING FOR PROFIT. TELLS HOW TO Cultivate all the Farm Crops in the Best Manner. Price 50 CENTS. MONEY ON THE FARM. Every Farmer should have a copy. 800 Pages. 100 Illustrations. Send for circular to J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

COAL. GOAL.

THE Joggins Coal Mining Association having made large improvements at their Mines, and with increased facilities for raising and shipping coals prepared to receive orders, or sell at the Mines, coals in any quantity.

These coals have been faithfully tried for House and Steam purposes, and shown to be much stronger for steam and equal to any other for household use.

Extra care is taken in both screening and shipping the coal. Vessels are loaded with quick dispatch. By permission we refer to a number who have used the coal for years, and can testify to its superior quality. Any further information as regards price &c., can be obtained by communicating with B. B. Barrhill, Esq., Manager Joggins Mines, N. S., or to HENRY DUFFELL, Jr., Secretary, Joggins Mining Association, St. John, N. B.

REFERENCES IN ST. JOHN, N. B. R. B. Humphrey, Esq., Agent Union Line Steamers, J. Boyd McMann, Esq., Agent Steam Tugs "Joggins" & "Victor".

A. B. Ruddock, Agent steam tug "G.D. Hunter", Messrs. Topley Bros., D. D. Glazier & Son, Alex. Tuff, Henry Vaughan, Jas. U. Thomas, Jardine & Co., John Holden, Andre Cushing & Co., Daniel & Boyd, and many others. apm

INSURED PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY. I send a bottle of my celebrated remedy, with a valuable certificate for sale, free to all sufferers who send me their P. O. and Express address. Dr. H. G. ROOT, No 183 Pearl St., New York.

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LADIES, MISSES AND GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes, BOOT & SHOEMANUFACTORY.

ALSO—A supply of imported Stock, consisting Ladies and Misses Boots, Walking shoes and Rubbers, which will be sold at the lowest terms.

S. Andrews, 1880. J. M. HANSON

\$1500 TO \$900 A YEAR, or \$1 to 20 a day. You can do it. You can make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one who can do the work, you can make from 50 cents to 2.00 an hour by leaving your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing is asked for money making ever offered before. There is no one else who has ever offered it. If you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and prices terms free, sample worth 5 cents. Also free, you can make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STILES & CO., Portland, Maine.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine's pages, a Colored Plate in every number, and many fine Engravings. Price \$1.25 a year, 10 Cents for 50 Cents. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents.

MANHOOD.

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY of the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc. result of excesses. Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured, without the dangerous use of internal medicine, or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and man in the land. Address THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York. P.O. Box, 4586.

DR. J. E. GRANT,

Surgical And Mechanical DENTIST

CALAIS, MAINE.

TEETH extracted, and from one to a whole set fitted. Dr. Grant will visit in St. Andrews, when requested.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S NEWSPAPER & ADVERTISING CONCERN, 10 SPRUCE STREET, where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

First Class! The Proprietors offer for Pianos 7 1/2 octave, black and white, furnished with all modern moderate prices for cash on payment. Pianos shipped out coast, and warranted. E. WILLARD Factory, 390 Tremont Street, will be promptly attend



HOLLOWAY'S

This Great Household Medicine the leading necessary. These famous Pills purify the blood most powerfully, yet soothingly.

Liver, Stomach,

BOWELS giving tone, enlivening the great MAIN SPIRIT. They are confidently recommended as a remedy in all cases where from whatever cause, has weakened. They are wonderful ailments incidental to Females and as a GENUINE FAMILY medicine.

Holloway's

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Old Wounds, Sore

It is an infallible remedy. It cures the neck and chest, as well as HOARSENESS, Diphtheria, Colds, and even ASTHMA Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, &c.

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And every kind of SKIN Disease, known to fall on the Pills and Ointment are sold by all Vendors of put the Civilized World; with almost every language.

The Trade Marks of the gistered in Ottawa. Hence, the British Possessions, who can Counterfeit for sale, will purchase should look for the Trade Mark and Box. If not 533, Oxford Street is spurious.

HENDER SEEDS

AGENTS WANTED to sell the NEW BOOK, THE BIBLE, the CHEAPEST BIBLES. For sale by Messrs. CASSELL & CO., London, E.C.

THE DEAF

PERFECTLY cured, all deafness, by the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and man in the land. Address THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York. P.O. Box, 4586.

In the whole history of medicine, there has never been a preparation so efficacious, or so maintaining, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the work of the world's most reliable agent to employ in all cases of the most serious disorders, it acts always relieving suffering. The protection it affords, to the throat and lungs disorder it an invaluable remedy to hand in every home. No one without it, and those who have it never will. From the composition and effects, CHERRY PECTORAL practice, and Clergymen r absolutely certain in its will always cure where ou

This is to inform of St. Andrews and J. S. MAGEE is not a "Singer Sewing Machine" that those he is seller, are worthless in

The Sign C. L. FREESON, 66 King St., St. Andrews, N. B.

T. W. BUTLER, Esq. Calais, Me.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Garden and Orchard Notes.

Lettuce is a good crop to grow between the cabbage rows.

To cut a border smooth use the corner, not the square edge, of the spade.

The vegetable crops that do well on a northern aspect are cauliflower, broccoli, lettuce, parsley and spinach.

C. M. Hovey says the pear has been grafted on the quince for 200 years without causing the slightest variation in the fruit.

Bean poles should have their ends dipped in crude petroleum, or slightly charred, to prevent rotting, and they should be placed before planting the beans.

There is nothing that makes a prettier and fresher colored garden walk than fresh tanbark. It is death to grass and weeds and can be renewed with a very thin coating.

Trees intended for planting should not have their roots exposed to the sun or wind so that they can dry out. The roots must be kept moist if the trees are expected to live.

A grape arbor throws a shade a long way, and should, if practicable, be placed upon the north side of the garden. So with pole beans and other high growing roots and vegetables.

The Baldwin bears the same relation to apples that the Wilson does to strawberries, that is it is best adapted to general purposes, and is suited to a greater variety of soils and climates than any other variety.

Shade is death to a garden. If the trees that cut off the sun are too valuable to be removed, then have them topped. It improves their healthfulness and renders their shade more dense, but not so far reaching. Thus the garden escapes.

After repeated trials I feel satisfied that paraffin, when employed with the care that such a powerful agent needs, is one of the greatest boons to gardeners for the destruction of the many insect pests with which plants are beset.

In planting young trees firm in the soil with the feet about the roots, and do this several times, as the loose soil is put in, do not use water unless the soil is very dry, as it is apt to leave large and dangerous cavities under the roots.

Don't manure your pear trees with stable manure if you would have your trees escape the blight. Apple trees will be benefited by the application, but pear trees won't stand it. Thin soil is best for pears.

Plant tansy at the roots of your plum trees, or hang branches of the plant on the limbs of the trees, and you will not be annoyed with curculio. An old and successful fruit-grower furnishes the above, and says it is the most successful curculio preventive he has ever tried.

Household Hints.

Cheese is very nice for the table grated.

In icing cakes dip the knife often into cold water.

Vegetables should not be washed until just before cooking.

Kitchen floors painted with boiled linseed oil are easiest cleaned.

Washed colored hose in milk-warm water, rinse, turn and dry quickly.

If table cutlery is kept clean from the start, little trouble will keep it in order.

To cleanse ivory ornaments, rub them well with fresh butter—i. e., without salt—and put them in the sunshine.

Salt provisions of whatever kind are said to lose more of their saltiness by being soaked in sea water than in fresh.

Dip a new broom in hot water to make it durable. To keep a broom from getting stiff and hard hang it in the cellar way.

Old wall paper can be very much improved in appearance by simply rubbing it well with a flannel cloth dipped in oat meal.

When milk sours scalding will render it sweet again. The whey separates from the curd, and the former is better than shortening in bread.

Repeating Potatoes on the Same Grounds.

Repeating crops and in holding office have long been popular rules, but to both there are occasionally valid exceptions. The advice is frequently given to correspondents of newspapers not to plant the same ground twice in succession with the same crop. Although this is good advice it does not follow that good crops cannot be had on the same ground twice in succession. We lately saw it stated that a good crop of potatoes could not be had from a field having them in the previous year. This is not the experience of those who have tried it, and those who desire potatoes on the same ground may continue raising them for several years and raise good crops. We have in mind one who has for six years raised potatoes on the same ground, and he has had as good crops as his neighbors who have changed their ground. He manures regularly every spring. This proves that good crops can be raised in this way, and those having no choice of ground should not be afraid to use the same land for their crop.

As an innocent-looking old man was going up Washington street, a drayman nodded at him and asked: "Want a dray, mister?" "No-o, I guess not," replied the old man; "I'm too far from home, and can't pay freight on it. Much obliged, though. Vi ckburg is a powerful nice town. A fellow back there asked me if I didn't want a coat; another inquired if I wanted a hack, and now you offer me a dray. I wish I lived here."—Vicksburg Herald.

About Diamonds.

No stone, however precious, says a New York correspondent, has ever been discovered to take the place of the diamond.

It is among the earliest known in history, including Scripture mention. "Diamond" is derived from the word "adamant." This is suggestive of its hardness, and yet it is only carbon, and when burned disappears as carbonic acid gas.

London is the great diamond market of the world, New York being supplied from this source. The finest diamonds come from Brazil, but generally reach the market through London.

Africa is also an important source, and they are shipped from Cape Town to the British capital, where they are cleaned and prepared for use. The Golconda mines have long since ceased to be productive, and hence are abandoned.

African diamonds occasionally reach forty-five carats weight, which, in point of size, equals a walnut.

The term "carat" is very common in the jewel trade, and yet is so little understood that a brief explanation may be appropriate. The "carat" is an imaginary weight, and is applied to both diamonds and gold, but with different meanings.

When applied to the former it refers to purity. The value of gold is estimated by dividing it into twenty-four imaginary parts called "carats." If twenty be pure gold then there are four parts alloy. In the diamond trade a "carat" is equally imaginary, but it is reckoned at a little more than Troy weight. The value of diamonds is \$25 per "carat."

The art of diamond cutting was invented in Holland, and for a long time it was limited to Amsterdam. It has of late years, however, been introduced to this city. The process is very slow, being done entirely by hand, and hence it may require three months or more to finish one stone. The famous Pitt diamond required two years to go through this process.

There is a score of diamond cutters in this city who can make \$100 a week, being the best paid mechanics in the world. John street and Maiden lane are the centers of this class of workmen. The price of diamonds here varies from seventy-five cents to \$10,000. The former will purchase tiny specks too small for setting, and only useful to form initials or figures.

Tiffany & Co. are said to have a capital of \$3,000,000, on which they carry double that quantity of stock. They have some very pretty trinkets which I looked at with much interest, but omitted purchasing, "having left my pocketbook at home." Among these was a pair of earrings priced at \$5,000, and a pair of bracelets quoted at \$4,500; also a pearl necklace and a pearl pendant, each at \$4,000. They had recently sold a pair of diamond earrings of unusual value for \$16,000, but they have still on hand a "lace bow" of small diamonds, being a new Paris style, imitating thread lace, the price of which is \$5,000. A tiny imitation of a peacock's feather was offered me at \$7,000. It is composed of diamonds, with a large one for the eye of the feather. The latter is yellow in color; had it been white the price would have been \$10,000. Diamonds, however, are not the only costly stones. I saw what was called a "cat's-eye" sapphire, priced at \$1,800, and an opal, with branch and pendants, held at \$47,000. The salesmen informed me that the highest price ever paid for one set of diamonds was \$100,000. It included a necklace, earrings and pendants, and must have been a rare thing in its way.

Washington Monument Corner-Stone.

In excavating at its base for the purpose of strengthening the foundation of the Washington national monument, a part of the original corner-stone, which was laid with such impressive ceremonies on the fourth of July, 1848, has been exposed to view. This stone, which lies at the northeast corner of the structure, our readers of the present generation may be interested in knowing, is of white Maryland marble, composed of the large sparkling crystals which so strongly mark that formation. Only a portion of the north side and a little of the top of the stone is visible, and no portion of its inscription is to be seen. The cavity or receptacle, which contains the numerous articles deposited in the corner-stone at the time of laying it, is securely covered by a thick stone slab hermetically sealed and secured still further by iron bolts carried through, and no doubt strongly fastened on the lower side. This slab or cap contains an inscription, cut in not very legible characters. The only part of this legend that could be seen reads: "Rutherford, Wash." and doubtless is the name or part of the record of the stonecutter who presented or prepared the cap.

This, we believe, the third time the corner-stone has been exposed to view since the work of excavation and strengthening the foundation of the monument has been going on; and after it is hidden from sight by the stone work and concrete it is not likely that it will ever be seen again by mortal eyes, unless in some far future age, when the vast structure shall have fallen to ruins, through the action of time and the elements, or been prostrated by some extraordinary convulsion of nature.—Washington Star.

Bridemaids wear simple and charming dresses of white muslin with colored ribbons and Leghorn hats, in English fashion, or else they have white Spanish lace veils draping the head like the mantillas of Spanish women.

Chest Development and Consumption.

It is stated that during the last twenty-five years not a single singer has died of consumption at St. Petersburg, although this disease has far outstripped all others and now holds the first place among the causes of death in the Russian capital. From this and other facts Dr. Vasilief draws an inference in favor of the exercise involved in singing, as a preventative measure against consumption.

There would seem to be room for question as to the relation of cause and effect. It may either happen that singers are not consumptive because they can use their chest and throat freely, or that consumptive persons are not singers because the weakness which precedes disease incapacitates the chest and throat for exertion. Both of these hypotheses are true up to a certain point, but neither holds in all cases. A very little observation will suffice to show that a good singing voice may co-exist with a weak or diseased chest, whereas the perfectly healthy may be unable to sing.

It was some forty years ago a common practice to give consumptive patients a specially arranged tube to breathe through with a view to exercising the chest. We venture to hope the experiment will not be repeated. Chest development can only be accomplished in a manner consistent with health during the growing stage of childhood, and then the most natural and convenient methods of exercise are the best. Later on in life great mischief may be done by unduly straining the muscles of the thorax and those of the throat, besides the peril of injuring the smaller tubes and air vessels of the lung by violent exertion, for which the organs of respiration and voice are not adapted because they have not been early trained.—London Lancet.

The Force of an Indian Arrow.

The Indian bows are made of extremely rigid wood, but the power to bend them effectively comes more from practice than mere physical strength.

General Brislin says:

I have seen a slight and small white man bend with ease the strongest bow when he had once acquired the art. A white man, too, can send an arrow as far and as deep as an Indian. I once had an officer named Beiden with me, who had lived twelve years with the Indians, and he could shoot an arrow into a buffalo while running so that the point would come out on the opposite side. He would also plunge an arrow into a bear so that it disappear, and not even the notch remained visible. The power of an Indian bow can be better understood when it is known that the most powerful revolver will not send a ball through a buffalo. Beiden said he had seen a bow throw an arrow five hundred yards, and I, myself, have seen one discharged entirely through a board an inch thick. A man's skull was found in the West transixed to a tree by an arrow, which had gone entirely through the bones, and fastened itself so deep in the wood as to sustain the weight of the head. The man most likely had been tied to the tree, and then shot.

Cut hot bread or cake with a hot knife, and it will not be clammy.

Consumptives gain in flesh, strength and spirits under a daily use of Malt Bitters.

A man was arrested in Buffalo for stealing a barrel of salt. When arraigned in court he pleaded destitution. "You couldn't eat salt," said the judge. "Oh, yes I could, with the meat I intended to steal." This reply cost him six months. The judge had no appreciation of delicate humor.

Nervous, sleepless and overworked find rest and nourishment in Malt Bitters.

The late Louis Clapp, of Lee Center, Ill., who left an estate valued at \$400,000, bequeathed \$150,000 for an agricultural college in that county on condition that \$100,000 additional be raised for its endowment.

He held a selective-looking piece of jewelry in his hand as he lectured—"only 25 cents and I did you ever see anything so cheap?" "Yes," roared one of the crowd, "Dr. Bull's Boy Syrup is the cheapest and best remedy known for children."

A society for the prevention of piteating has been started in Boston. The New York Commercial says it will be patronized by the upper crust.

In Powder Form.

Vegetine put up in this form comes within the reach of all. By making the medicine yourself you save from a 50c. package containing the barks, roots and herbs, make two bottles of the liquid Vegetine. Thousands will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity, who have the convenience to make the medicine. Full directions in every package.

Vegetine in powder form is sold by all druggists and general stores. If you cannot buy it at home, enclose fifty cents in postage stamps for one package, or one dollar for two packages, and I will send it by return mail. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

The Best.

William H. Wilson, M. D. Springfield, Effingham Co., Ga., says: "I prescribed Hunt's Remedy in a complicated case of Dropsy which I had been treating for eight years, and I find Hunt's Remedy is the best medicine for Dropsy and the Kidneys I have ever used." Trial size, 75 cents.

A Household Need.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 123 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The Voltic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. Will send their Electro-Voltic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. See their advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days Trial."

Lyon's Heel Stiffeners keep boots and shoes straight. Sold by druggists and hardware dealers.

A CURE.—To all who are suffering from the error of the eye, or from nervous weakness, early cure, loss of memory, etc. I will send a Recipe that will cure. PRICE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. It is a self-soiled envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH I. INMAN, New York.

City Contrasts.

A New York letter says that for every aristocrat who can buy Tiffany's diamonds there are 20,000 of suffering poor who are hardly able to contend with the wants of nature. The Fifth avenue, which is now built up to the extent of three miles, containing a thousand families whose annual expenses may be each estimated at \$30,000, including rent or interest on house. This would make an aggregate of \$30,000,000, which is equal to the wages of 30,000 workmen, and (supposing them to be married) to the support of that number of families. What a contrast between the tenement house and its crowd of sickly and half-famished inmates and those spacious palaces at Murray Hill! Then, too, what a contrast between the poor girl who starts before seven o'clock after a hurried and meager breakfast, clad in the plainest attire of poverty, and those gay creatures who seem waking exhibitions of dressmakers and jewelers. The butterflies of fashion may display from \$10,000 to double that sum in dress and diamonds at an evening party, while a poor girl is glad to earn fifty cents per day.

There is one reason at least why type-setting machines ought to become very popular with editors. They cannot yell for copy.—Romé Sentinel.

Baby Prizes, \$600.

An eminent banker's wife of N. Y., has induced the proprietors of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, to offer \$600 in prizes to the youngest child that says Hop Bitters plainly, in any language, between May 1, 1880, and July 4, 1881. This is a liberal and interesting offer, and everybody and his wife should send two-cent stamp to the Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A., for circular, giving full particulars, and begin at once to teach the children to say Hop Bitters and secure the prize.

D'BULL'S BABY SYRUP.

SORE EARS, CATARRH.

Many people are afflicted with these loathsome diseases, but they do not know that they can be cured by D'Bull's Baby Syrup. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

DR. C. H. SHUMAKER, Aural Surgeon, Reading, Pa.

SAPONIFIER.

It is the "Original" Concentrated Lye and Reliable Family Soap Makers. Directions accompany each tin for making Hair, Face, and Toilet Soap. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER. It is sold by all druggists.

PENNA SALT MANUFACTURING CO., Phila.

ESLEY'S ORGAN.

JESTEY & CO BRATTLEBORO Vt.

FEMALES.

It will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Pain in the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Irritation of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhages, Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, etc. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER. It is sold by all druggists.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

We will send our Electro-Voltic Belt and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with Nervous Debility and diseases of a nervous character. Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, etc. Address Voltic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

A FINE VIRGINIA HOMESTEAD, 400 Acres, with splendid buildings, proximity located convenient to driving village and depot; 200 acres now in wheat, tobacco, corn and clover; timber; the whole and full of all kinds of good wood and fence; convenient outbuildings; bath and game preserve. Price \$20,000. Terms easy. Address Box 75, Johnston, Nottoway Co., Virginia.

FOR SALE.—Spirited Investment, 5000 Acres, with splendid buildings, proximity located convenient to driving village and depot; 200 acres now in wheat, tobacco, corn and clover; timber; the whole and full of all kinds of good wood and fence; convenient outbuildings; bath and game preserve. Price \$20,000. Terms easy. Address Box 75, Johnston, Nottoway Co., Virginia.

THE DAYTON PORTABLE FORCE PUMP.

Price \$10.00. Weight 13 lbs. The Force Pump. This is a steady stream of 40 feet. For Watering Parks, Destroying Garden Weeds, Potatoes, Beans, etc. Washing Windows, Carriages, etc. The Pump is furnished with a set of Hose, 1/2 inch and 3/4 inch. Sent for description. C. E. DAYTON, Hartford, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED. FREE PAYING OUTFIT.

For Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, and others in every town. Address: P. W. ZIMMER & CO., 1,000 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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With full directions to make one equal to three sold for 50 cents. (Money paid for the copy pad for 50 cents.) Address: H. B. BROS., P. M. Avarado, Texas.

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\$12 A WEEK. \$15 a day at home easily made. County of Ohio free. Address: T. A. CO., Augusta, Maine.

20 Splendid Chromo Viewing CARDS, with name, \$1.00. Address: J. MINKLER & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

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Vegetine.

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50 CENTS A PACKAGE.

Dr. W. ROSS WRITES:

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston: I have been practicing medicine for twenty-five years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all Diseases of the Blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold VEGETINE for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

Sept. 18, 1878. Dr. W. ROSS, Druggist, Wilton, Iowa.

Vegetine.

ONE PACKAGE IN POWDER FORM CURED SCROFULA.

HOW TO REDUCE YOUR DOCTORS' BILLS.

86 BREWSTER ST., East Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1879.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: My little daughter Stella has been afflicted a long time with Scrofula, suffering everything. I employed different physicians at East Boston, but they helped her none. I bought some of your Powder Form VEGETINE, and my wife adopted it, and gave it to the child according to the directions, and we were surprised in a fortnight's time to see how the child had gained in flesh and strength. She is now gaining every day, and I can cheerfully recommend your remedy to the best of my ability.

Respectfully yours, J. T. WEBB.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

The sales of these Boots and Shoes are made with two thicknesses of best sole leather, with a kind of rubber between them. The outer sole is protected from wear by a special Patent Process. The Boots and Shoes are guaranteed to outlast any other sole made. Price \$1.00 per pair.

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