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The St. Andrews Standard.

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E. VARIIS SUMMUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.
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The Eastern Farmer.
ENTHUSIASTIC YOUTH.
Sir, I've read of all the glory
On the farmer's state attendant.
And I have perused the story
Of your profits so resplendent.
And my heart with hope is thrilling
As I buckle on my armor;
And I tell you, Mr. Pilling,
That I want to be a farmer!

FILLING.
Wal—I don't want to attack you
So's to fill you with alarms—
How you capital to back you?

YOUTH.
Sir, I have my two good arms!

FILLING.
If'm—there ain't none too much muscle,
And your hands look rather white.
Tell ye, it's a tejus tude,
If you mean to win the fight.
If you knock off for each caller,
And run in for a few of rain,
Leave the weeds a growin' taller
'Cause the sun 'll tan an' stain—
An' leave freckles on your features;
If you air afraid of varmp,
Snakes, an' rats, an' such-like creturs,
You won't never do for farmin'.

If you air inclined to slumber,
Don't get up till eight o'clock;
If the minits you would number,
'Fore you go to feed the stock,
Settin' round the breakfast table,
Then to me its very clear
For a farmer you ain't able:
I'd sink you in a year.

Some folks think that farmin's splendid,
'Cause a man can boss himself;
If you will be recommended,
Lay that notion on the shelf
Till you get a little tougher;
I hev seen those folks, again,
Find that losin' rather rougher
Than directin' twenty men.

When, with diggin' and with grubbin'
You have raised a handsome crop,
Still, there is a deal of grubbin'
'Fore the proceeds with you stop.
You must take your stuff to market,
Tuggin' round to twenty stores,
So you'll find no chance to spare it
With the ladies at the doors.

So I've laid the thing before you,
And I hope you'll turn it over.
Don't get thinkin', I implore you,
Farmers always live in clover.
If you want to go as 'prentice
When you've thought upon the case,
Come to me or Billy Senties,
And we'll help you to a place.

—C. E. D. Phelps.

TRIX.
"Do you know where Miss Beatrix is?"
There was something sharp in Mr. St. John's glance as he questioned little Rosetta, his cousin's maid.
"Yes, sir, she's in the garden with Mr. Le Blond and the young gentlemen." At this answer the sharpness of Forrest St. John's glance increased, and turning from the door of Redwood he passed quickly along the terrace.
At the end he stopped before descending the steps, and looked down the broad garden-path. He saw plainly the group there under the locusts—a really beautiful young lady in purple silk, two dark-eyed boys leaning upon her lap, a young, fair-complexion man standing so as to overlook the book upon which the eyes of all were fixed. It was certainly a peaceful scene, yet the eyes of Forrest St. John grew bloodshot and sullen as he stood surveying the group.
Descending the steps he advanced slowly, never removing his baleful gaze until he came face to face with the young lady. She looked up. First surprise, then observation, then offense, showed themselves in her mobile countenance. She turned silently again to her book.
"I wish to speak with you, Trix."

"Certainly, as soon as I am at leisure, Go on, Reginald."

"It is Max's turn now," responded the elder of Miss St. John's young brothers. She turned the book in her lap so that Max could continue his reading of German. A lurid flush of anger overspread her cousin's florid face. He waited with what grace he could until it was Miss St. John's pleasure to give him a hearing.
Unconscious as she appeared, her face had grown clouded, and the expression of pleasure had fled, too, from the features of Paul Le Blond. The boys only appeared totally indifferent to the presence of the new-arrival, who stood whipping his bootleg with his slender riding-whip. As soon as the last word of the lesson was pronounced, Le Blond extended his hand to the younger boy.
"Come, Max, we have detained your sister longer than was necessary."
"It has not been irksome; I have enjoyed it," answered Miss St. John, rising and shaking out the folds of purple silk crushed by her brother's resting arms.
"They do so well!"
The boys turned gratefully at her praise, kissed and embraced her.
When they had turned aside with their tutor, she joined her cousin, who had advanced impatiently a few steps up the main path.
"I wish to know," he began, at once,

"what need there is of your mixing yourself up with the boys' lessons? Isn't Le Blond capable?"
"He does not teach German, and I gained quite a good knowledge of it while abroad," answered his companion, indifferently arranging the lace around her wrist, though it was evident that Mr. Forrest St. John was in a foaming passion.
"Then let them go without learning German! They have lessons enough, and it only encourages him!"
"Encourages whom, if you please?"
"Le Blond. He watches for a chance to speak to you, day or night, and you know it!"
A color like the red glist of an opal came into Trix St. John's oval cheeks. She did not speak. Her cousin's watching eyes saw. He frowned over.
"A white-faced—adventurer, who would like to be master here! And it's a burning shame to you, Trix, that you are flattered by it! Any lady would resent it as an insult."
"Stop, if you please!"
"I beg your pardon," muttered the other, sullenly. "I did not quite mean that. Come, Trix, give up those German lessons, or give that Le Blond his walking-papers. To please me," he added.
A faint smile curled Beatrix's beautiful lips at the last words.
"I cannot please you in this matter, Forrest."

He choked an angry answer.
"It is desirable that the boys have early lessons in German. And I know of no reason why Mr. Paul Le Blond should have his walking-papers, as you term it."

"If you don't dismiss him, I shall, Trix."

"By what authority?" coolly.

"By the authority of my relationship and right to prevent you from throwing yourself away on a poverty-stricken fellow who is nobody knows who!"
"I do not think that I shall wed Mr. Le Blond until he asks me," with a curious smile.

"He'll soon have the impudence to do that, with the encouragement you give him!"

Miss St. John's fine black brows had contracted, and her nutty curls touched a burning color in her cheeks; and when her cousin added, "you mean to marry him, but, by heaven, you shall not!" she stopped in the path.

"Forrest," she said, "I hate reproaches and recriminations, but there is no other way with you. You, who are not fit to govern your own life, shall not be allowed the government of mine. You have squandered the fortune my father left you; you are my cousin, and, by courtesy, my guest. You are nothing more. You shall be permitted no authority over me. The law gives you none, and I will not submit to your interference in my affairs."

The florid face was quite white now. The sullen black eyes were fixed upon the ground. But Forrest St. John controlled his rage.

"I beg your pardon, Trix; but you do have a way that puts me in a cursed passion. I don't mean to interfere in your affairs, of course. You can marry whom you like."

He turned away with a downcast countenance and boiling heart, leaving her to go alone to the house. Trix entered the great hall of Fairfields alone. The cedar-door clanged after her. She went up to her chamber. There the beautiful hot cheeks cooled slowly. Her face grew calm, introspective.

"Sweet with the bitter," she murmured. "Does Paul Le Blond watch for my coming? Does he love me? He is a loyal, true-hearted gentleman, and—"

The confession she made under her breath brightened again the dreaming eyes, crested the beautiful head.

"Down the avenue walked Forrest St. John, gnawing a white lip.
"I'll conquer her yet. I mean to be master here. She shall marry me!"

Paul Le Blond sat alone in the school-room. The boys, permitted a half-holiday, had gone to town with their ponies. Beatrix had gone with them on her graceful filly.

Paul Le Blond held a book in his hand. It was open where a knot of rose-colored ribbon was laid between the pages. He closed it quickly at sound of a step at the door. Mr. St. John entered.

"Miss St. John wishes you to go to the Corners and get the German books for the boys she was speaking of last evening," he said, in the ungracious way in which he spoke habitually to the tutor of his young cousins.

"Certainly," replied Paul, rising with alacrity. He was lithe, active, graceful, his fair, spiritual face in strong contrast with St. John's over-indulged and sensuous shape. The other hated him for the clear, dark-gray eyes, which always looked into his without flinching.

"You will have to go and return along the shore. Miss St. John wants you to return before two," he said, turning from the room as Paul, with a smile, reached for his hat.

Along the shore. The little waves were rocking in the sunshine. The tide was out, so that he went down in the

sands to see their sparkle and white-footing about the rocks. The beach-birds twittered sweetly. He enjoyed it all, as only pure, fine souls can.
But when he came back the tide was thundering in, loud and strong. The yellow frothing surges swept up to the feet of the cliffs, which they had so far abandoned two hours before. Suddenly he found the way impassable. He turned back in surprise and bewilderment. The water had washed out his path. He was hemmed in.

Forrest St. John received the riders cordially. Even the careless boys observed and wondered at his graciousness. But it was certainly pleasant, than his usual surliness. They were about to dine.

"Where is Mr. Le Blond?" asked Beatrix.

"Gone to the woods for botanical specimens, I believe," replied her cousin. She saw a little, quick smile of his moment after, but could not read it.

"Come, Reginald, to your dinner," said Miss St. John.

"Come here a moment, Trix."

The boy stood at the drawing-room window with his toy telescope.

"There is a man under the cliffs," he said, looking up into her face as he handed her the glass.

"What?"

Trix lifted the glass quickly. She put it down the next moment, white as a rose, every nerve strung tight.

"The tide is coming in! He is prisoner there! He will be drowned!" she said.

"If you please, mam'selle," trembled little Rosetta, at her elbow, "it's Mr. Le Blond. Mr. St. John sent him to the Corners this morning."

Trix turned and went, bareheaded out of the house. Her young brother pressed at her side. She threw her long skirt over her arm and ran over the sharp rocks in her velvet slippers, swift as a deer, and Reginald followed close beside her. They reached a boat, out the rocks, and were aloft.

"Pull now, if you love me, Reggie!" The boy did not need to be urged. He loved Paul.

Paul Le Blond, braced against the cliff, the water above his knees, saw the little boat come dancing over the high sparkling water. The dory soon reached his side. A white, ringed hand was extended.

"You would have died if we had been five minutes later," said Miss St. John, in a slaking voice.

"That would not have mattered. It would have been in your service," he replied.

But he laid down in the boat much exhausted.

"It was not in my service," Beatrix had replied. She looked with a hard glance at the school-books which he had laid at her feet, as she took up the dory again. And then she fixed her dark eyes firmly on Fairfields; but her heart bled.

The prostrate man in the boat turned over and kissed the little velvet shoe so near his face.

"Pardon," he said, for Reggie saw; "but the lowliest may kiss the foot of a queen."

But he held his hand up to Trix's sight, and she saw that blood had dripped upon it from her foot.

"The rocks—I needed to hurry," she stammered, blushing and confused; but in all her life she never forgot his gaze of adoration. "It is nothing."

They came to Fairfields.

"Forrest St. John," she said to her cousin, "I have extended the hospitalities of my home to you for years by courtesy. It shelters you no longer. I will not abide a murderer under my roof."

Cowed, he went forth, and, in spite of his fierce vows to heaven, Trix married Paul Le Blond.

Rats Sucking a Horse's Blood.
A prominent horse-dealer in this city told us the following curious story this morning about the fancy his rats (as he calls them) have for a change of diet. He keeps a horse, and noticed lately that it showed symptoms of lameness in his forelegs. He examined him carefully, but could not discover the cause. On going to the stable one day, he, before entering, looked in through the windows, when, to his astonishment, he counted eleven rats stuck on the horse's legs, sucking his blood. He waited, expecting every moment that the horse would shake them off, but instead of doing this he remained motionless and seemed to enjoy the strange visitors. A rap on the window sent the rats scurrying off. On examination of the horse's leg he found twenty-two little holes, from eleven of which the blood was flowing. The horse was removed to another stable and soon recovered from the sores, but, strange to say, his appetite has almost failed him. He refuses oats, and as a consequence, has fallen off in flesh, so much so that now he is almost useless.—*Montreal Post.*

A writer on style says: "It is the fashion in France for ladies to take their tea in bonnets and gloves." One objection to this is that some of the new bonnets do not hold more than a lump of sugar.—*Picayune.*

Finest Exhibit at the Paris Exposition.
An interesting feature of a number of the foreign sections at the Paris exhibition was the soldiers who had been sent there by their respective governments, nominally to guard the exhibits, principally as a sort of ornament, they being simply required to stand round and be looked at by the curiosity-seeking visitors. Some economical governments, thinking that wooden soldiers would answer the same purpose at a less expense, accordingly displayed figures representing soldiers in the various uniforms, and people in the different costumes of the country. These figures were sometimes quite well-made, and were placed in such positions as often to appear very life-like. We have more than once seen people open their mouths to ask their way of one of these wooden soldiers; and we ourselves, on one occasion, deeply apologised to a wooden Chinese mandarin, whom we had carelessly run into and almost thrown off his balance.

Sergeant Jones, of the United States marine corps, had doubtless witnessed similar laughable mistakes, and this is probably what suggested to him the idea of playing a little trick at the expense of the visitors.

At all events, one fine afternoon, as we were passing through the American section, we found the sergeant standing perfectly straight, and absolutely still, near one of the showcases. Rather perplexed at his attitude and at the seriousness of his expression, we sought a post of observation and waited.

For awhile no one noticed him; but as he continued immovable, some one presently stopped before him and stared. Then two, three, four, six idlers stopped to see what the first idler was looking at. There stood the sergeant, grave, silent and motionless. An incredulous smile appeared on the faces of the observers, and their number doubled, tripled, quadrupled. The sergeant had not moved. Some one ventured to touch his hand, another followed, and presently a dozen curious people were feeling him from head to foot. Not a muscle relaxed—he had not so much as winked. An exhibitor who was dusting the contents of his showcase seeing what was up, sauntered carelessly along and carefully dusted off the sergeant. This settled the question beyond a doubt; it was a statue! There were now about three hundred people of all nationalities gathered about this marvelous piece of workmanship!

"C'est bien une statue!"

"Quel merveilleux travail!"

"Ah, wally, now you know, those Yankees are jolly clever people!"

"Well, I reckon there ain't anything can beat this in the whole show!"

"Chin a ting chop stick young hyson pekang yang tse kiang!"

"Aniolo naga sakito kio yeddo!"

"Stamboul mahlo metall ya the loubout!"—came from three hundred throats in twenty different languages.

(These last three exclamations, as you will readily understand, dear reader, are expressive of the utmost wonder and admiration in the Chinese, Japanese and Turkish languages. I might multiply these expressions of delight to an unlimited extent, and give you a high opinion of my linguistic powers; but I believe that modesty is a virtue—to be proud of.)

The last man had barely opened his lips to have his say, when the look of admiration suddenly departed from the three hundred faces, and the three hundred throats simultaneously sent out a guffaw which fairly shook the vast edifice, and attracted hundreds of visitors from all sides.

The statue had turned on its heel and quietly marched off.—*St. Nicholas.*

The Human Manufactory.
A man may eat and drink heartily all day, and sit and lounge about, "doing nothing," in one sense of the word, but his body must keep hard at work all the time, or it will die. Suppose the stomach refuses to work within ten minutes after a hearty dinner; the man would die in convulsions in a few hours, or cholera or cramp-colic would rack and wreck him. Suppose the "pores" of the skin—meaning thereby the glandular apparatus with which they are connected—should go on a "strike," we would in an hour be burning up with fever, or "oppression" would weigh down the system and soon become insupportable. Suppose the liver become "mildish," appetite would be annihilated, food would be loathed, torturing pains would invade the "small of the back" and the head would ache to "bursting." Suppose the kidneys "shut up shop," and dangers more imminent, sufferings more unbearable and death more certain would be the speedy and inevitable results. If the little workshops of the eye should "close," in an hour we could not shut or open them without physical force, and in another we would be blind; or of the tongue, and it would become as dry as a bone and as stiff as steel. To keep such a complication of machineries in working order for a lifetime is a miracle of wisdom; but to "work them" by the pleasures of eating and drinking is a miracle of beneficence.—*Health and Home.*

TIMELY TOPICS.
The consumption of beer in the whole German empire last year was 841,038,768 gallons, or nearly twenty gallons per mouth of population.
Every tenth person in a Hungarian town of 20,000 inhabitants has recently been attacked with diphtheria, and 927 have died. The malady also prevails in Vienna.

Flying foxes, kangaroos and rabbits are the principal pests with which agriculturists at the antipodes have to contend. Forty men at Milton, New South Wales, celebrated the prince of Wales' birthday by organizing a battue, at which 200 pounds of shot were discharged and several thousand foxes killed.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal writes: "Apropos of the Turks, I have somewhere in my library an old book which claims that the downfall of the Turks as a military and dominating power dates from the time when they adopted the use of tobacco; and it is to be remembered that in the early part of the seventeenth century the sultan was a bitter enemy of the plant, which crept into his empire despite him and all his laws."

An exciting lion hunt, a novelty in this country, took place near Ray Canyon, California. The lion had raided the ranches for a long time without detection. The loss of a large number of goats by Henry Samuels, spurred him and his dogs up to solving the mystery. The lion, of the California species, was found, and cleaned out the dogs in less time than it takes to write the fact. Samuels secreted himself, and after lodging six bullets in the body of the beast killed him. He measured six feet and eight inches from nose to tail, and stood two feet and ten inches in height.

It appears from the latest French population tables that the foreigners resident in France numbered 801,700 persons. As regards the occupations of the French people, 18,908,000, or fifty-three per cent., are engaged in agriculture; 9,274,000, or twenty-six per cent., in manufacturing and similar industries; 8,837,000, or fourteen per cent., in trades, and 1,231,000, or four per cent., in liberal professions; 2,150,000 being of no occupation. Of the agricultural population, 10,620,000 cultivate their own property; 5,708,000 are farmers (cultivators), and 2,630,000 are laborers and gardeners. Of those engaged in other industries, 3,133,000 are devoted to manufacturing. The number of those engaged in the liberal professions are as follows: Religious, 229,600; police, 567,500; public instruction, 222,600; law, 148,800; medicine, 141,800; art and science, 90,600.

The following is a list of trotters, with a number of heats they have made in side of 2:30: Rarus, 161; Goldsmith Maid, 332; Hopeful, eighty-seven; Lulu, fifty-six; Smuggler, forty-four; Lucie Goldust, thirty-seven; American Girl, 150; Occident, twenty-six; Gloster, thirty-nine; Dexter, eighty-seven; Red Cloud, forty-five; Nettie, fifty-one; Judge Fullerton, 104; Great Eastern and Edwin Forrest thirty each; Lady Thorn, 106; Lady Maud, thirty-three; Lucy, sixty-two; Midnight, nine; Slow-Go, twenty-three; Colonel Lewis, thirteen; Amy B., twelve; Cozzette, sixty-three; Bonsetter, twenty; John H., twenty-two; Prospero, eight; Nancy Hackett, seven; Little Fred, fifty-four; Frank, fifteen; Albemarle, twenty-three; Dick Swiveller, thirty-three; George Palmer, thirty-two; Hannis, twenty-four; Come, seventy-one; Croxie, sixteen; Proteine, forty-five; Bodine, sixty-six; Thomas L. Young, twenty-four; Edward, twenty; Flora Temple, ninety-nine; Camors, thirty-five; Adelaide, sixty-two; Manbrino Gift, seventeen; Fleety Goldust, twelve, and May Queen, twenty-five.

How to Make a Poultice.
Dr. Brunton, in *Brain*, the new London periodical, gives the following practical hints on this subject: "The common practice in making poultices of mixing the linseed meal with hot water, and applying directly to the skin, is quite wrong; because if we do not wish to burn the patient, we must wait until a great portion of the heat has been lost. The proper method is to take a flannel bag (the size of the poultice required) to fill this with the linseed poultice as hot as it can possibly be made, and to put between this and the skin a second piece of flannel, so that there shall be at least two thicknesses of flannel between the skin and the poultice itself. Above the poultice should be placed more flannel, or a piece of cotton wool, to prevent it from getting cold. By this method we are able to apply the linseed meal boiling hot, without burning the patient, and the heat, gradually diffusing through the flannel, affords a grateful sense of relief which cannot be obtained by other means. There are few ways in which such marked relief is given to abdominal pain as by the application of a poultice in this manner."—*Health and Home.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.
Head lines—Wrinkles.
A pound party—The pugilist. Motto of the tailor—Press on. Can you get bark from a ship's log? Woman's sphere—That she will never get married. The average price of milch cows in the United States is \$26.41. A barrel will hold about 330 apples of potatoes of average size. How can a man pay all his debts who owes his success to another. When a cobbler beats his wife, he does it with shoemaker's whisks. A year has only one fall, while banana skin is good for at least a dozen. The capital invested in all the railroads of the world exceeds \$15,500,000,000. The Boston Post calls the New York elevated railway palace cars "castles in the air." The number of Greeks in all Turkey about 2,500,000, while the number of Greeks is only 1,400,000. A German has invented an apparatus by which the variations of daylight throughout the day can be measured. The anti-Chinese agitation in Australia is on the increase, and the government is called upon to restrict coolie emigration. Leadville, Col., is nearly two miles higher than the level of the sea, and lumber with which to erect houses there is higher yet. Melancholy never attain to the size of large halibuts. This is because large drops cannot withstand the force of the air washing past them. "I want one of those long felt hat paps," said a Toledo girl to her father. The indulgent father forked over the money, and her head now fills the long felt want. An exchange says: You can't advertise enough in a week to last a whole year, any more than you can eat seven days to last 365; and yet some so-called business men and boarding-house keepers seem to think so. A witty lady was once told by a gentleman of her acquaintance that "I must have been born with a silver spoon in my mouth." She looked at him carefully, and, upon realizing the size of her mouth, replied: "I don't doubt it; but it must be a soup-ladle."

INFANTRY TACTICS.
Present arms! there they are, Both stretched out to me; Strong and sturdy, smooth and white, Fair as arms can be. Ground arms! on the floor. Picking up his toys; Breaking all within his reach, Busiest of boys. Right wheel! off his cart. Left wheel, too, is gone. Horse's head is broken off. Horse's tail is torn. Quick step! forward, march! Crying, too, he comes; Had a battle with the cat— "Scatched off befe my fums!" Shoulder arms! here at last, Round my neck they close; Poor little soldier-boy Off to quarters goes.

Mute Cattle.
M. Paul Bert, in a recent lecture at Sorbonne, on the late Claude Bernard narrated a singular stratagem which was invented by the latter during the Franco-German war, and which might be utilized without difficulty under the same, or even under different, circumstances. It was proposed to revictimize Paris, which was strictly blockaded by the German forces. A large number of cattle had been collected, waiting for opportunity to cross the German line. But a difficulty was to silence these animals, as their cries would attract the attention of the enemy. Claude Bernard proposed to practice upon the sensation of the nerve which enables them emit their usual cries. The operation so easy that it could be executed in a second by an ordinary butcher. None of the animals appeared to suffer in any way by the mutilation which made them mute. Unfortunately, however, the martyr movement proved a failure, and other causes the revictualizing could take place.

It would be greatly to the relief of public if this same method could be applied to cats, which make night hide with their caterwaulings.—*Scientific American.*

The St. Andrews Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS APRIL 16, 1879.

"The Montreal papers complain of the very dull time, and lack of business." How does this compare with the fine speeches and promises made during the election canvass before the 17th September last? Where is the hum of business, and where the mills that were to be greeted on every street, and the employment that every man and woman was to have within six months after the friends of the "National Policy" were in power? Alas, echo answers where? No doubt rich manufacturers will for a while become richer, with the money wrung from the pockets of the people. The Maritime Provinces will suffer; they will have to pay dearly for the whistle which sounded the note for protection. So far, the utterances of the reformers have proved true to the letter.

Once upon a time as the fable goes, a monkey was asked by a cat and a rat, who were disputing over two pieces of cheese, to divide it equally between them. The monkey put the two pieces in the balance, and pinched off a portion of the heavier piece and ate it. Unfortunately for the cat and rat he took too much, and then pinched off a portion from the other piece, and again took too much. The process went on until the monkey had devoured all the cheese.

This fable reminds us of the new tariff, which after four months of industrious pinching at the Dominion Cheese has been presented by the Government to the people through Parliament. It taxes the poor man's bread, clothing, light, furniture and almost every article used in his family—and this is protection of the most depressing kind.

THE LETELLIER AFFAIR has been adroitly managed by the Ministry, they seek to throw the onus on the Governor General for not accepting their advice to dismiss Letellier; at the same time Sir John Macdonald stated in Parliament that His Excellency had not refused the advice of his council, but referred the matter to the British Cabinet for their action, as he had an undoubted right to do, and perhaps the Ottawa Ministry favor the course he has taken; and it may be, the Gov. General has had instructions from England. It is not probable that Mr. Letellier will be sacrificed for the gratification of political dislike and personal animosity on the part of French Canadian politicians. Mr. Letellier's new Ministry appealed to the people and were sustained at the polls, and it is likely the majority of Canadians approve of the course taken by the Gov. General. If the Cabinet are certain the British Government will uphold their decision, why send Mr. Langevin to England to advocate their views and action. And should the British Government advise the Governor General not to dismiss Mr. Letellier—in what position would the Ministry be placed—simply that the Governor General has not accepted their advice, and will they resign? Oh no, the risk of a new election is too great to run at present, the temper of a majority of the people is such, that the path to a return to power has been strewn with objections which would prove fatal to them, and very many of their supporters and themselves might be left at home.

A \$300,000 FORTUNE.—The Dublin Recorder, states that the case in Chancery in which the Rev. James Trimble and sisters are Plaintiffs, has recently been decided in their favor, as heirs. It is decreed that the Defendants shall pay to Mr. Trimble the expiration of five years the sum of sixty thousand pounds, sterling, and to each of his two sisters £15,000. The Rev. gentleman resides in Penfield in this County.

SHIPBUILDING IN ALBERT COUNTY.—Gaius Turner, Esq., will launch a vessel of 1,340 tons, on the 20th of April, for Benet Smith, Esq., Windsor. She classes 8 years in French Lloyds and is in every way a very well built vessel. The model is said to be a very superior one. She was designed by Mr. C. F. Dow. Mr. Turner has also a vessel of 1,000 tons on the stocks to be launched in August. She is as yet unsold. Mr. Turner has kept about a hundred men at work all winter.

DEATH OF MR. HANDY.—We record today the death of Mr. David Handy in Boston, on the 1st inst., in his 64 year. Mr. Handy was a native of St. Andrews, where he leaves a brother and sister, and other relatives. He served his time as a mason and brick layer, and removed to Boston upwards of forty years ago; he resided at Jamaica Plains, where he accumulated some property. On visiting his native town a couple of years ago, he met with a hearty reception from the friends of his youth. He was an excellent workman, deservedly popular, and esteemed by all who knew him. He died from heart disease.

THE LETELLIER AFFAIR, is being handled roughly, even in reasonable utterances by the French and Conservative journals of the Dominion, and the Governor General is subjected to base attacks from them, all tending to that separation from England, which they unjustly accused the Mackenzie Government of entertaining. Who are now proving themselves loyal to the Parent Country? The Reformers undoubtedly. It may be necessary for His Excellency through some official to reveal the real facts connected with his relegating the affairs to the Imperial Government. If it be true, as asserted, that the Governor General refused to take the advice of his council, then it was their duty to resign, according to those principles they are setting forth of Responsible Government. The fact appears to unprejudiced minds, that the main object of the announcement in Parliament by the Premier, was to divert the anger of his French battalion from the Council to our Sovereign's representative the Governor General.

THE TARIFF DEBATE closed last week, is one that will long be remembered by the people of Canada. From the first it was known that whatever might be said on either side, would not influence a vote, as the result was a foregone conclusion. The vote stood 136 to 53—this gave the experiment of a National Policy, a majority of 83, and thus, for a time, the people will be compelled to pay extra taxation. It is a costly experiment to them.

Another attempt was made to assassinate the Czar.

An earthquake was felt at Norfolk, N. Y., on the 14th inst.

Thousands of men, women and children in North Durham collieries are destitute.

The "Hibernian" arrived a Halifax on the morning of the 15th.

Rev. Thos. F. Walshe, Roman Catholic Priest, recently assistant to Rev. J. Quinn, at Milltown, died in St. John, on Saturday last, in the 29th year of his age.

We have yielded much of editorial space to the interesting letter of our correspondent "Philos," in preference to editorial articles.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT is to be submitted to the electors of this County, on the 14th of May next. The petition was signed by 1,145 electors.

Hon. Mr. Langevin, his private secretary, and hon. Mr. Abbott, sailed in the steamship Caspian for England, from Halifax, on the 13th inst. His mission will be watched with interest.

Upwards of twenty U.S. fishing vessels, (sharpshooters) anchored in the harbor on Monday. In the outer harbor or bay, last week, were forty sail, purchasing bait for the Bank fishing.

EASTER ELECTION.—At a meeting of the Pew-holders of All Saints Church, held on Easter Monday, the following were elected Church Warden and Vestrymen for the ensuing year:

Geo. D. Street, B. R. Stevenson, Wardens; H. H. Hatch, C. E. O. Hatterway, Geo. S. Grimmer, Geo. F. Campbell, T. T. Odell, Angus Stinson, John Burton, Geo. F. Stickney, W. D. Foster, W. Whitlock, T. Black, Samuel Billings, Vestrymen.

Lay Delegates to Diocesan Society and Synod—Geo. D. Street, Geo. S. Grimmer.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO CANADA.—Despatches from Ottawa, state, that the Duke of Argyll, will visit his son and the Princess, in June, and remain for four months. A week later they will meet Rear Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, at Halifax, who is to command the North American squadron, also Lord Warrack, Lord Colin Campbell, (the Governor General's brother), Mr. Eustace Balfour, who is to marry Lady Elizabeth, the Marquis's second sister, Earl Percy, H. R. R. presumptive to the Duke of Northumberland, husband of Lady Elith, his eldest sister, and possibly Lord and Lady Roseberry.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS COMPLAINING OF THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF.—London, April 9.—The Colonial Secretary, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, has received a deputation of Yorkshire manufacturers who presented a memorial with reference to the Canadian Tariff. The memorial complains of the heavy duties levied on worsted and woolen goods. The Yorkshire deputation included representatives of all the towns engaged in textile industries. The deputation admits the Imperial Government were unable to interfere, but thought if the matter was fairly put before the Canadian Government they would see that it would not be in their interests to exclude the warm, cheap goods sent from Yorkshire. Owing to the duty imposed it would be impossible to send heavy goods to Canada at a profit. Sir Michael Hicks Beach said the deputation must understand the limited action of the Home Government. He refrained from discussing the wisdom or the folly of the protectionist policy. He was anxious to have pointed out to him certain points of the new tariff which it pressed unequally and its special severity on certain industries. He would consider very carefully what was placed before him, and if he could make certain representations to the Canadian Government in their behalf he would most willingly do so.

The Letellier Matter.

That two wrongs do not make one right seems to have been ignored by the Ministerialists, who are now jubilant over the fact that Mr. Langevin has been deputed to proceed to England to lay before the Imperial authorities the case of Lieut.-Gov. Letellier and demand his dismissal, according to the advice which the Marquis of Lorne declined to accept. The contention has been that the subject was one beyond the powers and prerogatives of Downing Street. Then why consult them at all and fail to push matters to the sequence which is but logical from the recent phases of the agitation? That Mr. Langevin is going to London there seems to be no reason to doubt, but there is a vagueness about his commission which it would be advisable to have cleared up, so that in the future it shall not be possible, in the event of an adverse decision, for the Ministry to say that the Postmaster General only went in his individual capacity, and not as the representative of the Government. The party press, in its latest issues, appears to be more moderate than it was, and Mr. Monseau has been called upon to withdraw the motion of which he has given notice, that characterized His Excellency's action as subversive of the principles of Responsible Government. More over, they are beginning to see the great mistake which they made in expressing themselves so strongly on the subject, and very properly are getting out of the difficulty in the manner they best can possibly do.—*Albion*.

During the month of May the steamship "General Werder" leaves New York for a cruise of seventy weeks. Dr. Clark, late President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, is at the head of the educational expedition which the steamship carries, the passengers being students. The party will visit the principal points of interest on a carefully considered route around the globe. The commerce, manufactures, arts, manners and customs of the principal nations of the earth will be successfully compared, and their elements of strength or weakness ascertained by actual observation. The geology, geography, zoology and botany of many foreign countries will be investigated by the scientific corps. Extensive collections in the various departments of natural history will be made, and possibly may become the basis of important scientific publications. Special attention will be paid to instruction in mathematics, navigation, and practical astronomy. It is proposed to publish a weekly journal on board during the voyage, a specimen copy of which we have just received.—*Montreal Star*.

[From Sydney Herald, Jan'y 18, 1879.]

PEDESTRIANISM.—Since the match between Weston and O'Leary, a very young lady has since gone in for a walk of half a mile in each and every half hour for six consecutive days and nights. We must be careful how we speak of the "weaker sex" in times like these. A great element in female weakness heretofore was dread of notoriety. But this timid shrinking is becoming more and more rare; undaunted assurance, like that of Mrs. Weston or Miss Helen Taylor, is coming more and more into fashion. The women will lose much by the change, the men, alas! still more. No book culture, no social theory can replace the softening and refining influence exercised over the true spirits by the refining sweetness of the true gentleman.

The Tribune says Wm. H. Vanderbilt settled with Cornelius by paying for the payment of the latter's debts, amounting to \$300,000 and half a million besides, which, with the legacy of \$200,000 left by the Commodore, made a million. Wm. H. desired to avoid cross-examination concerning his financial condition, and therefore compromised, insisting as a preliminary condition, however, that Cornelius should pay his debt.

A Washington special says Rolt. G. Ingersoll, of the next five years, if necessary, in aid of colored Southern refugees. Gen. Conway, of New Jersey, has been requested to proceed to the Mississippi Valley to investigate the extent and bearings of the exodus and condition of the emigrants. Senator Chandler says he will give homes and employment to 1,000 of them on his property in Michigan and that thousands will be gladly welcomed to that State.

A LUCKY MAN.—James F. Peacock, a prominent young man of Paterson, who recently married a young Irish girl, was arraigned on the 7th inst., on a charge of not supporting his wife. He confessed his indigence, and as he was leaving court received a telegram announcing he had won \$15,000 in a lottery.

It is stated that the negroes in South Carolina have organized for a combined exodus West. They will endeavor to obtain the proposed new territory of Oklahoma for the formation of a State entirely under the control of colored citizens. A petition has been sent to Congress to that effect. The colored men claim to have received letters from different parts of the State showing a general interest and acquiescence in the project.

It is said the Dominion Parliament will be prorogued the middle of May.

Dr. Almon has been appointed a Senator vice Mr. Northup deceased.

The snow has nearly gone and the streets are in a very fair condition.

Fredericton Letter.

FREDERICTON, April 15th.

It was my intention to give some further personal sketches as my former letter was necessarily incomplete in this respect, but since the session is so near to a close, I will confine myself to more interesting matter, and endeavor to give a summary of general news.

The first political event of any notice last week was the attempt to upset the Government and it proved an ignominious failure. Before the week opened rumors were all at respecting the great event that was to transpire. Startling disclosures had been made, the Opposition had gained several hitherto Government supporters, and so on. On Monday morning Mr. Blair opened fire, on the famous subject of the Chatham Branch Railway, denouncing in strong terms the course of the Government in the matter. The rest of the day was occupied by members on both sides in discussing the subject in all its phases. Absent members were sent for and every preparation made on both sides for the great issue. It was not until Tuesday afternoon though that the climax was reached. Members of the Opposition affirmed that they would have a majority, and even had the portfolios appointed to those who were soon to occupy them. Alas, though for the political calculations and human hopes; they were doomed to bitter disappointment. The resolution was put and the vote taken. Every one was on the *qui vive*. Twenty-six to eleven or more than two to one, in favor of the Government! The converts of the Opposition had deceived them in the eleventh hour and men who had stood up with "great expectations" now sat down in disgust.

Thursday was occupied with a lengthy discussion on the abolition of the Legislative Council. The Prov. Secretary moved a resolution the substance of which was, that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the matter of abolition. He said that the Government wished to approach the question cautiously, and that as the subject was one of serious importance, the conclusion should only be arrived at after mature deliberation.

He was followed by Mr. Blair, who thought the method of procedure was not right. The Government endeavored to shirk responsibility by placing the matter in the hands of a committee. He thought them insincere in the matter in accordance with the clause in the Governor's speech they should have introduced a Bill earlier in the session, and made the subject a part of their policy.

Several other speeches *pro* and *con* were called out, but that of Mr. Elder in opposition to the measure was the ablest, and by many thought to be the speech of the session. He showed that in nearly every instance where the experiment had been tried it had proved a failure, and the "upper house" has been restored. The Council was a very important branch and had proved an effective check upon the passage of ruinous bills. But I cannot follow him through-out his speech, which certainly was a masterly effort. No reasoning however was found sufficient to dissuade the Government from its purpose, conscious of its powerful majority, and the resolution was carried by a vote of 23 to 9. A committee was then appointed.

Although I stated in my last letter that nothing would be done in the matter of new Parliament Buildings, this subject occupied the attention of the House during part of Saturday. It was finally resolved that the Government should select a plan to suit their views, from the number submitted to them, and during recess advertise for tenders which would be laid before the House next session. A motion to that effect was made, to which Mr. Blair moved an amendment—that the House would sanction the course of the Government in proceeding with the erection of buildings on the acceptance of the tender—but it was voted down by a large majority. Indeed there is a strong element in the Assembly in favor of Maritime Union and consequently opposed to the erection of buildings, especially in Fredericton, which they do not seem to regard as the future Capital in such a case. The strength of this element comes from the North Shore counties. There is no doubt though we are yet a long way off Maritime Union it indeed it ever takes place, and this very question of Capital is a barrier that will not easily be overcome.

The item of \$2,000, for improvements also at the Normal School, voted last session was touched upon in Supply, and brought forth an announcement from Mr. Fraser, that as soon as Spring opened the Gov't meant to place a substantial and ornamental fence about the grounds. This is much needed as the present condition of the place is very unsightly, and will greatly improve the appearance of a building that is not only an ornament to Fredericton, but a credit to the Province.

It has been reported lately that the Government meant to do away with the office of Chief Superintendent of Education, or rather create a Minister of Education who should perform the duties of the former, and occupy a seat in the House. Mr. Gillespie, the other day asked if this was their intention, but received a reply in the negative.

Now that the restraints of Lent are removed, there is likely to be a surfeit of amusements. On Saturday night Spaulding's Bell Ringers, with the inimitable "Cool Barges" performed here to a small but delighted audience. To-night Eady Ball, a youthful musical pro-fig, from Wood stock, gives a concert (with some assistance) which will probably prove attractive. Following this in a day or two comes a local minstrel show, but the real treat that elegantly look for is in the coming of Mrs. Scott-Siddons. The announcement of her appearance is hailed with delight by everyone, as she is without doubt at the head of her profession combining the elements of both elocutionist and actress in a wonderful degree.

The Oddfellows of this city contemplate celebrating their anniversary by holding a grand Promenade Concert and Bonnet Hop in the Exhibition Palace on the 20th inst. Arrangements on a large scale have been made, and being in the hands of an efficient committee will not fail of being properly carried out.

An early closing of the Legislature is looked for—probably on Tuesday or Wednesday—and already several members have returned to their homes, while others are preparing to follow as soon as possible. Probably by the time this is read in your columns, the "House" will be deserted and the city have resumed its normal quiet.

Mr. Getchell, photographer, has succeeded in grouping all the Members into one large picture 36x40 inches. In nearly every instance the likeness is life-like, and some of the pictures cannot be supposed as specimens of the art anywhere. The central part is occupied with a large portrait of the Speaker and immediately about him are arranged the members of the Executive, while the others are promiscuously placed. The picture will go to adorn the walls of the Speaker's Room, where there are already similar ones (on a smaller scale) of the two preceding Houses.

The snow storm on Good Friday was unusually severe for the season, and almost made one think we were a couple of months behind hand. Appearances go to justify the general prediction of a late spring, but says the adage—"never judge by appearances."

Yours, "PHILOS."

BALLOON'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR MAY.—The leading illustrated article of the May number of "Balloons Magazine" is about the monkey-men of New Guinea, told by the author of "A Whaleman's Adventures." Published by Thomas & Talbot, 23 Hawley st., Boston, at \$1.50 a year, postpaid, and for sale at all the periodical depots in this country for 15 cents a copy.

The town of Norway, Maine voted 5 to 1 to take stock to the amount of \$5,000 in the Norway branch railroad connecting with the Grand Trunk. Individual subscription to about the same amount ensure the success of the enterprise.

By universal accord AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by Physicians in the practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effective purgative still that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intestinal and curative powers no other. This can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching, and efficient, they are specially suited to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangement of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weak constitutions, where a mild, but effectual, cathartic is required. 1616.

It appears that the whole extent of the eastern seaboard from the northern coast of Maine to Florida, is now lighted. There are a few miles of uninhabited coast in Florida not yet illuminated, but along the whole coast north of Florida there is not a spot which does not come within the saving influence of a light-house.

Madame Patterson-Bonaparte, widow of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, and sister-in-law of Neapolitan Bonaparte, died at Baltimore on the 4th inst.

A Leading Medical Authority says: "Consumption is essentially a disease of degeneration and decay. So it may be inferred that the treatment for the most part should be of sustaining and invigorating character—nutritious food, pure air, with such varied and moderate exercise in it as the strength will bear, the evening influence of bright sunshine and agreeable scenery, and cheerful spirits and occupation, aided by a judicious use of medicinal tonics and stimulants, are among the means best suited to restore the defective functions and structures of frames prone to decay."

ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION OF PURE LIVER OIL WITH LACCA PURPUREA, OF LANKA by its gently stimulating and nutritive tonic properties is adapted in an eminent degree to this office of restoring the "defective functions and structures," as the number of cases in which it has been so successfully used, together with its short record of a few months that has placed it in the foremost ranks of proprietary remedies will fully testify.

Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00. ap2

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

April 8, Sarah Beach, Glasgow, Eastport, flour and master.

Julia Clinch, Maloney, Boston, bal.

9, Xantho, Mitchell, Eastport, flour and master.

Harrie, M. Quid, Portsmouth, ballast.

Matilda, Sumner, St. Stephen, gen. cargo.

14, Esther, Maloney, Boston, ballast.

Mary Ellen, Clark, Boston, do.

Nellie Clark, Clark, do, do.

CLEARED.

April 9, Sarah Beach, Glasgow, Eastport, wood.

12, Julia Clinch, Maloney, Portsmouth, 3759 sleepers, J. S. Leighton.

15, Harrie, McQuillan, 2750 sleepers, J. S. Leighton.

CAUTION. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OIL

WHEREAS, I am informed that HAYDOCK, of New York, is making Pills and Ointment under the name of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, and are being sold by certain persons in the Province of North America, to the public, and also to my injury. Now I declare that the said John Haydock has no authority whatever from me to use my name in any way. He is not my agent, nor has he any power of attorney or any connection with him whatever. Persons publishing the said counterfeits of Joseph Haydock, or keeping the same in any part of the Province, will be prosecuted accordingly. I have no Agent in the United States or my medicines sold there. Every Pot and Box of my Gem bears on the label the address, 5, London, and has affixed to each Government Stamp, with the royal Warrant and the name of the proprietor, The Trade Marks of my said registered in OTTAWA.

Signed THOMAS
555, Oxford Street, London,
Jan. 25, 1879.

Special Notices. A CARD

To all who are suffering from indiscretions of youth, nervous decay, loss of manhood, &c., I write that will cure you, FREE. This great remedy was discovered by me in North America. Send an envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. D., New York City.

AGENTS, READ

We will pay Agents a Salary month and expenses, or allow a commission to sell our new and wonderful *We mean what we say.* Sample

SHIRMAN & CO., Man

New Advertisement

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick and Company will be held at the Stephen on TUESDAY 13th M o'clock a.m.

By order
C. F. TOI
St. Stephen, 17th March, 1879

Assessors N

THE undersigned having 1 Assessors of Rates and Parish of St. Andrews, hereby give notice and request all persons liable for the same to the Assessors' office after publication of this notice, to file their property and income list.

And further the Valuator posted at the small building he of Capt. Green and Eabson, pursuance of the provisions of Act of 1875.

Dated this 18th February, 1879.
J. R. BRADFORD,
C. O'NEIL,
J. D. GRIMMER.

First Class

The Proprietors offer for Pianos 7 1/2 octave, black wood, furnished with all mode at moderate prices for cash or payment. Pianos shipped a cost, and warranted.

E. WILLARD
Factory, 390 Tremont
Orders left at the Standard Press, will be promptly attended.

ROBINSON &

DEALERS IN

S.A.W.N. L.U.

Railway Sleepers, 1

Groceries, &c.,

SHIPPING AND FO

AGENT

Water Street, St.

Valuable Farm

THE Subscriber offers known valuable FA residences, situated at Oak Bay apply to

NATHA

St. David, March 19, 1879.

NOTIC

ALL persons having any of the late Mary requested to present the same, (Subscriber within three months all persons indebted to the quired to make immediate payment.

P. B.
St. Andrews, March 18, 1879

BENJ. R. STEV

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY

Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public and Insurance Agent.

Office, - - - - - St. George.

CAUTION. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

WHEREAS, I am informed that one Joseph HAYDOCK, of New York, is making and selling Pills and Ointment under the name of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, and that the same are being sold by certain persons in the British Provinces of North America to the detriment of the Public, and also to my injury and loss.

Now I declare that the said Joseph Haydock has no authority whatever from me to use my name in any way. He is not my Agent. He holds no power of attorney of mine, nor have I any connection with him whatever.

Persons publishing the said counterfeited Medicines of Joseph Haydock, or keeping for sale, or selling the same in any part of the British Provinces, will be prosecuted according to Law.

I have no Agent in the United States, nor any medicines sold there.

Every Pot and Box of my Genuine Medicine bears on the label the address, 533 Oxford St., London, and has affixed to each, the British Government Stamp, with the words Holloway's Pills and Ointment engraved thereon.

The Trade Marks of my said Medicines are registered in Ottawa.

Signed, THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
533, Oxford Street, London.
Jan. 25, 1879.

Special Notices. A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you. FREE OF CHARGE.

This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. LEMAS, Station D, New York City.

AGENTS, READ THIS.

We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address, SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

Now Advertisements. Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Company will be held at their office in St. Stephen on TUESDAY 13th MAY, 1879, at 10 o'clock a.m.

C. F. TOLB, Secretary.
St. Stephen, 17th March, 1879. mar-26

Assessors Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of St. Andrews, hereby give notice thereof and request all persons liable to be rated to bring in to the Assessors within thirty days after publication of this notice, true statements of their property and income liable to be assessed.

And further the Valuation List will be posted at the City Hall between the stores of Capt. Green and Balsom, King Street; in pursuance of the provisions of the Assessment Act of 1875.

Dated this 18th February, 1879.
J. R. BRADFORD, Assessors.
C. O'NEIL, of Rates.
J. D. GRIMMER, of Rates.

First Class Pianos.

The Proprietors offer for sale First Class Pianos 7 1/2 octave, black walnut and rosewood, furnished with all modern improvements at moderate prices for cash or other approved payment. Pianos shipped at manufacturers cost, and warranted.

E. WILLARD & CO.,
Factory, 390 Tremont St. BOSTON
Orders left at the Standard office, St. Andrews, will be promptly attended to.

ROBINSON & GLENN,

DEALERS IN

S.A.W.N LUMBER.

Railway Sleepers, Provisions,
Groceries, &c., &c.

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

Water Street, St. Andrews, N. B.

Valuable Farm for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for sale, that well known valuable FARM on which he resides, situated at Oak Bay. For particulars apply to

NATHAN SMART,
Oak Bay.
St. David, March 19, 1879.—41pd

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late Mary E. Parker, are requested to present the same, duly attested to the Subscriber within three months from date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

P. BRITT, Executor.
St. Andrews, March 18, 1879.

BENJ. R. STEVENSON.

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW
Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public &c.
Real Estate and Insurance Agency
Offices, - - - St. Andrews, N. B.
(St. George, on Saturdays)

Parks' Cotton Yarns!

Awarded the Only Medal Given at the Centennial Exhibition
For Cotton Yarns of Canadian Manufacture.
Nos. 5's to 10's.

WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE AND GREEN.
Made of Good American Cotton with great care
Correctly numbered and Warranted Full Length and Weight.

WE would ask the purchasers of Cotton Warp to remember that our Yarn is spun on Throstle Frames, which make a stronger yarn than the Ring Frames, used in making American yarn.

It is also better twisted and more carefully reeled; each hank being tied up in 7 leas of 120 yards each. This makes it much more easy to wind than when it is put up without leas—the American is—and also saves a great deal of waste.

Those acquainted with weaving will understand the great advantage it is to them to use yarn put up in this manner.

COTTON CARPET WARP,

Made of No. 10 Yarn, 4-Ply Twisted.

WHITE, RED, BROWN, SLATE, &c.

All fast colors.

Each 5 lb bundle contains 10,000 yards in length and will make a length of Carpet in proportion to the number of ends in width.

We have put more twist into this warp than it formerly had, and it will now make a more durable Carpet than can be made with any other material. Since its introduction by us, a few years ago, it has come into very general use throughout the country.

All our goods have our name and address upon them. None others are genuine.

WM. PARKS & SON.

New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
June 19—3m ST. JOHN, N. B.

Foyle Brewery. Brew Houses & Distillery.

P. & J. O'MULLIN,
Manufacturers of
XX & XXX Ales

AND
BROWN STOUT PORTER.

IMPORTERS OF
FINE FLAVORED

RUM BRANDIES, WINES, &c.
HALIFAX, N. S.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

WE have recently published a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CREATED BY GOD, the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Impediments to Marriage, etc. resulting from 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.

MEGANTIC HOTEL!

Water Street, St. Andrews.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named House and thoroughly fitted it for the reception of Travelers & Permanent Boarders.

From long experience as a hotel proprietor and by careful attention to the wants and comfort of his guests, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

He also keeps on hand a well selected Stock of Liquors, &c.

A LARGE STABLE and careful hostler on the premises.

JAMES NEILL, Manager
St. Andrews, Oct. 18, 1878.

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St. Andrews, N. B.
Nov. 6, 1878. rpd } **ODELL & TURNER.**

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Near the Post Office.

Having made large additions to the varied stock heretofore kept, he trusts by attention to the want of the community, to merit a share of patronage.

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Fresh supplies of SUGARS, English, Crushed, Granulated, Scotch Refined, &c.

A very choice article of MOLASSES,

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July, 1878.

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Grand Manan, June 10, 1878

