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Lines to a Turtle.
MARKED BY THE PLEASANT BIRD IN 1841, AND
MET AGAIN WHILE HAYING IN 1878.

Well met again, old crony queer!
To me you little changed appear
Since first I met you in the year
Forty and one,
Though seven-and-thirty years, 'tis clear,
Since then are gone.

The same stern face, and nose so Roman;
His counterpart "Aunt Liz," could show one—
Are you a turtle-man or woman?
Aunt Liz was both,
And not a crawler or a slow one,
I'd take my oath.

Well, well! you seem to take life easy;
No cares oppress or troubles tease ye;
If doubt's, misapprehensions seize ye,
In goes your head,
And for as long as it may please ye
You're same as dead.

How different with human kind!
In constant harassment of mind,
And if no real ill be find
To brood and ponder,
Imagination stands behind
All drafts to honor.

Ah, little could the mower tell
The day he carved upon your shell
The etch that began to spell
His humble name,
What held the future, fair or fell,
Or praise or blame!

Of those who wrought with him that day,
Here by the brookside making hay,
All, save himself, are laid away
In their last sleep,
And one brave heart lies in the gray
And solemn deep.

The changes, too, that scarce the tongue
Can tell, or comprehend the young!
Here where the tool of Time we swung,
The team is mowing,
And where the whistle's music rung,
The gear is going.

Then news was stale 'er we could hear
From the old world, now brought so near
By telegraphic contrivance queer
From Morse we borrow,
That if to-day "Vic" scratch her ear,
We know to-morrow.

And now the telephone, they say,
Will bring a voice that's far away
Close to our ear, so that we may—
When one may try so—
Hear old Zip Coon his banjo play
Out in Ohio.

And more than that, so rumor teaches,
We may can up, as one would peaches,
Music and poems, sermons, speeches,
And then let loose
Their softest tones and loudest screeches,
Where'er we choose.

Since then have politics run mad;
We've segged to leeward, and the bad;
A bitter dose of war we had,
And still are ailing—
A war which all the country clad
In weeds of wailing.

Then strait and narrow was the way
Up leading to eternal day;
At least our preachers need to say
Such was the case,
It's widened now, and thereon they
2-40 pace.

New lights have dawned on us beauteous;
Credulity thrives well delighted;
The medium sergeant,
Nor warns up spirits to be seized—
(None seen but ardent.)

But you seem anxious to be going;
No wonder, after such bestowing;
But who knows what Time will be showing
Four decades on;
When we no more at time of mowing
Shall meet anon.

Good-bye! 'Fall long you've borne my card;
Long o'er it yet may you keep ward!
I hope that none will use you hard,
But when they meet you,
Respect the feeling of a bard,
And kindly greet you.

—J. D. Canning, in Springfield (Mass.) Re-
publican.

A WOMAN'S CAPRICES.

"Men are never so awkward, never so ungraceful, never so disagreeable, as when they are making love. A friend is a luxury, a husband ditto, I suppose; but that intermittent class of beings denominated 'lover,' are terrible bore. It does very well for a woman to blush and look flustered now and then, when occasions make it desirable; but to see a man with his face as red as a ripe cherry, and a real parcel of steeple-madness, self-reliance and masculine dignity, done up in broadcloth and starched linen, quaking from the top of his shirt collar, his mouth dry, and his tongue twisted into convulsions in the vain attempt to say something sweet—O gracious!"

So said sassy Sophie Lynn aloud to herself as she sat swinging backward and forward before the window, half buried in the cushions of a luxuriant arm-chair, and playing with a small ivory fan which lay upon her lap.

"It also seems so strange, not to say tiresome," she continued, with a running musical laugh, "after one has waltzed and sung, 'spotted poetry,' and talked nonsense with anybody till one is puzzled to know which of the two is the most heartless, one's self or one's companion, to hear him come plump down on the subject of matrimony as though that was the legitimate course of every

insipid acquaintance! For my part I never had a lover (here Sophie fluttered her fan and looked pleased, for she had more than one) that I wasn't sick of after he proposed. There was Capt. Morris—I thought him the handsomest man in the whole circle of my acquaintances, until he went on his knees to me and swore he should die if I didn't take pity on him. Somehow he always looked like a fright to me afterward. Then there was Dr. Wilkins, he was really agreeable, and people said very learnedly I was delighted with him for a while; but he spoiled it all with that offer of his—what long-winded adjectives! and how the poor fellow blushed, puffed and perspired! He called me an 'admirable creature,' and hiccoughed in the middle of 'admirable!' Horrors! I have hated him ever since. Then there was—"

Here Sophie started. She heard the door-bell ring. With a nervous spring she stood before her mirror, smoothing down her brown hair with a haste truly comical.

"It won't do to seem interested," she said, as she took a finishing survey of her person in the glass, and shook out with her plump jeweled fingers, the folds of her airy muslin dress.

The moment afterward when a servant entered to announce Mr. Harry Ainslee, she was back in her old seat by the window, rocking and playing with her fan, apparently as unconcerned and listless as though that name had not sent a quicker thrill to her heart, or the betraying crimson all over her pretty face.

"Tell him I will be down presently," she said.

The girl disappeared, and Sophie flung open the window that the cool, fresh air might fan away the extra roiness from her complexion. Then she went again to the mirror, and after composing her bright, eager, happy face into an expression of demureness, descended to the parlor. A smile broke over her features, and she reached out both hands to the guest; but as if suddenly recollecting herself, she drew them back again, and with a formal bow of recognition she passed him and seated herself in a further corner of the room.

It was very evident that something was wrong with Sophie; that she had made up her mind either not to be pleased or not to please. Could it be that she had foreseen what was coming?—that a presentiment of that visit and its results had dictated the merry speeches in her chamber? Be that as it may, a half hour had not elapsed before Harry Ainslee's hand and fortune (which latter, by-the-way, was nothing wonderful) were in the same place where Capt. Morris and Dr. Wilkins had been before them.

"The first man that I ever heard say such things without making a fool of himself," muttered Sophie, emphatically and evidently gratified, yet without designing any reply to the gallant, straightforward speech, in which her lover had risked his all of hope.

"He ought to do penance for the pretty way he managed his tongue. He's altogether too calm to suit me." And Sophie shook her curly head meaningly, holding her fan before her for a screen. Did she forget what he had been saying? "I wonder if I could snore the way old Uncle Jones used to in church?" she soliloquized.

"Wouldn't it be fun and wouldn't it plague Harry, if he thought I had been asleep while he was talking?" Sophie's blue eyes danced with suppressed merriment as she gave two or three hearty breathings, and followed them up with a nasal explosion worthy of an orthodox deacon. It was well done—and theatrically done—and poor Harry sprang bolt upright, surprised, mortified, chagrined. Human nature could stand it no longer, and Sophie gave vent to her mirth in a burst of triumphant laughter.

"You little wretch—you mischief—you spirit of evil!" exclaimed the relieved Harry as he sprang to her side and caught her by the arm with a grip which made her scream. "You deserve a shaking for your behavior!" Then following his voice he added, gravely:

"Will you never have done tormenting me? If you love me can you not be generous enough to tell me so, and if you do not, am I not at least worthy of a candid refusal?"

Words sprang to Sophie's lips that would have done credit to her womanly nature, for the whole depth of her being was stirred and drawn toward him as they never before had been toward any man.

But she could not quite give up her ratiocination. She would go one step further from him ere she laid her hand than all the world besides. So she checked the tender response that trembled on her tongue and flinging off her grasp, with a mocking gesture and a

ringing laugh, darted across the room to the piano.

So she seated herself, ran her fingers gracefully over the keys, and broke out in a wild, brilliant, defiant song, that made her listener's ears tingle as he stood watching her, and choking back the indignant words that came crowding to his lips for utterance.

"Sophia, listen to me!" he said at length, as she paused from sheer exhaustion. "Is it generous—is it just to trifle with me so—to turn into ridicule the emotion of a heart that offers to you the most reverent affections? I have loved you, because beneath this volatile surface character of yours, I thought I saw truthfulness and simplicity, purity of soul, and a warm current of tender, womanly feelings that would bathe with blessings the whole life of him whose hand was so fortunate as to touch its secret springs. You are an heiress, and I only a poor student; but if that is the reason why you treat me so scornfully, you are less the noble woman than I thought you."

Sophie's head was averted, and a suspicious moisture glistened in her eyes as Harry ceased speaking. Ah! why is it that we sometimes hold our highest happiness so lightly—carrying it carelessly in our hands, as though it were but dress, staking it all upon an idle caprice.

Then she turned her countenance toward him again, the same mocking light was in her eyes, the same coquetish smile breathed from her lips.

"Speaking of heiresses," said Sophie, "there's Helen Myrtle, whose father is worth twice as much as mine. Perhaps you had better transfer your attention to her, Mr. Ainslee. The difference in our dowries would no doubt be quite an inducement, and possibly she might consider your case more seriously than I have done."

Like an insulted prince, Harry Ainslee stood up before her—the hot fiery indignation blood dashed in a fierce torrent over his face—his arms crossed tightly upon his breast, as if to keep his heart from bursting with uprising indignation—his lips compressed and his dark eyes flashing.

Not till he had gone—gone without a single word of explanation, leaving only a grave "good-bye" and the memory of his pale face to plead for him—did the thoughtless girl wake to a realization of what she had done. Then a quick, terrible fear shot through her heart, and she would have given every curl on her brown head to have him beside her one short moment longer.

"Pshaw! what am I afraid of? He will be back again within twenty-four hours and as importunate as ever," she muttered to herself, as the street door closed after him; yet with a sigh that was half a sob, followed the words, and could Harry have seen the beautiful pair of eyes that watched him so eagerly as he went along the street, or the bright face that leaned away out through the parted blinds with such a wistful look as he disappeared, it might have been his turn to triumph.

In spite of Sophie's prophecy, twenty-four hours did not bring back Harry. Days matured into weeks and still he did not come, nor in all that time did she meet him. And now she began to think herself quite a martyr, and acted accordingly. In fact, she did what almost any heroine would have done under the circumstances—grew pale and interesting. Mariana began to suggest the delicacies to tempt Sophie's palate. "The poor dear child was getting so thin." In vain Sophie protested that she had no appetite.

In vain papa brought dainty gifts and piled up costly presents before his pet. A faint smile or abstracted "thank you" was the only recompense. If sister Kate suggested that Harry's absence was in any manner connected with her altered demeanor, Sophie would toss her ringletted head with an air of indifference, and go away and cry over it hours at a time. Everybody thought something was the matter with Sophie—Sophie among the rest.

Her suspense and pent-up became unreportable at last. Sister Kate who had some so near the solution of the mystery—she knew all, so said Sophie; perhaps she could advise her what to do, for to give up Harry seemed every day more and more of an impossibility.

"Will you go into the garden with me, Kate?" she asked, in a trembling voice, of her sister one day, about a month after her trouble with Harry; "I have something of importance to tell you."

"Go away, darling, and I will be with you in a few moments," replied Kate, casting a searching glance at Sophie's flushed cheeks and swollen eyes.

Running swiftly along the garden path, as if from fear of pursuit, Sophie turned aside into her favorite arbor, and flinging herself down on a low seat, buried her head among the cool vines,

and gave herself up to a paroxysm of passionate grief. Soon she heard steps approaching, and an arm was twisted tenderly about her waist, and a warm hand was laid caressingly on her drooping head.

"Oh, Kate, Kate!" she cried, in the agony of her repentance, "I'm perfectly wretched. Come very near, though you have come very near guessing two or three times. Harry and I—"

Here a convulsive sob interrupted her, and the hand upon her head passed over her disordered curls with a gentle, soothing motion.

"Harry and I"—another sob—"quarrelled two or three weeks ago. I was willful and rude, just as it was natural for me to be, and he got angry. I don't think he is going to forgive me, for he has not been here since."

Sophie felt herself drawn up in a closer embrace, and was sure Kate pitied her. "I would not have owned it to anybody if it had not been just as it is," she continued, rubbing her little white hands into her eyes; "but I think I almost love him almost as I do you and father and mother."

A kiss dropped on Sophie's glossy head, and tighter was she held. She wondered that Kate was so silent, but still kept her face hidden in the vines. "He asked me to be his wife," she continued, "asked me as nobody else ever did—in such a manly way, that he made me feel as though I ought to have been the one to plead instead of him. I could not bear that, and I answered him as I should not. He thought it was because he was poor and I was rich; and all the time I was thinking I would rather live in a cottage with him than in the grandest palace in the world with any other man, only I was too proud to tell him so to his face. What can I do? Tell me, Kate, you're much better than I am, and you never get into trouble. I am sure I shall die if you don't." And Sophie wept away.

"Look up, dear, and I'll tell you." Sophie did look up with a little start, and the next moment, with a little scream, leaped into the arms—not of sister Kate, but Harry Ainslee.

Sophie declares to this day that she has never forgiven either of them, though she has been Mrs. Harry Ainslee nearly two years.

The Romance of Arithmetic.

The most romantic of all numbers is figure nine, because it can't be multiplied away, or got rid of anyhow. What ever you do it is as sure to turn up again as was the baby of Eugene Aram's victim. One remarkable property of this figure (said to have been discovered by W. Green, who died in 1794) is, that all through the multiplication table the product of nine comes to nine. Multiply by what you like and it gives the same result. Begin with twice nine, 18; add the digits together, and 1 and 8 make 9. Three times 9 are 27; and 2 and 7 make 9. So it goes on up to eleven times nine, which gives 99. Very good; add the digits; 9 and 9 are 18, and 1 and 8 are 9. Going on to any extent, it is impossible to get rid of the figure 9. Take a couple of instances at random. Three hundred and thirty-nine times nine are 3,051; add up the figures and they give 9. Five thousand and seventy-one times nine are 45,339; add the sum of these digits is 27; and 2 and 7 are nine. M. de Moivre found out another queer thing about this number, namely, that if you take any row of figures and, reversing their order, make subtraction sum of it, the total is sure to make 9. For example:

Take 5,071
Reverse figures 1,705
4,366—18, and 1 and 8 are 9.

At Sunset.
It was just the close of day.
The west shone in scarlet splendor,
and dimpled cloud-ships lay serenely
peaceful in sun-kissed argosies over the
celestial vale, where all was sweet tranquility.

The robin was chanting his vesper song, and the roses drooped 'idolently in the balmy breeze, and seemed wafled to a realm of delicious visions.

"At this heaven-fraught hour I wandered down a woodland avenue with a girl whose beauty is beyond description. Her large black eyes looked fondly into mine as we sat on a fallen tree. Her soft, jeweled fingers lay in mine. Oh, heavenly moment! I could feel her warm breath on my cheek, for our lips almost touched. She asked me in faltering accents:

"Were you ever in love?"
"Never till now," I replied.
And then she looked at me most lovingly, and I drew her close to my bosom, and was just kissing her for the second time when the vision broke, and I paid the dentist and left. It was my first experience with nitrous oxide gas."
—Puck.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The cash value of farms in the United States is set at \$9,262,803,861.

A child six weeks old, on exhibition in Maryland, weighed one pound and three quarters.

There is a rumor in Vienna that the ex-Empress Eugenie is to be again married, but the favored individual is not indicated. The lady has been residing in that city for a few weeks of late under the title of Comtesse de Pierrefonds. She is accompanied by the Duchess de Monchy and by the Count de Piennes as aides-de-camp.

Nobeling, the intended assassin of the Emperor William, has made a second attempt at suicide. While the jailer was dressing the wounds he inflicted upon himself immediately after firing at the Emperor, he contrived to secrete a small pair of scissors used in cutting the bandages. Upon the departure of the jailer Nobeling attempted to open an artery in his arm with the scissors. The jailer, missing the instrument, returned and Nobeling, suddenly hiding both hands under his bed covering, affected an air of tranquil unconsciousness. The jailer, however, was not to be deceived. The wound was found to be slight.

The Sacramento (Cal.) Recorder-Union explains how a certain man could not be scared. Near Florin, a few days since, a party of men engaged in harvesting, were discussing the subject of highway robberies, when one of the party declared stoutly that he would die before he would surrender a cent, no matter how many robbers were in sight. That evening two of the others layd him on the road, to test his bravery, and when he came along each presented a monkey wrench at his head and his money was demanded. He shelled out every cent he had without a murmur, and even expressed regret that the amount was so small.

The pigeon of M. Gaspard Heutz, of Aix-la-Chapelle, which won the great match from Rome, for which over two thousand birds were tossed up, upon its return from Brussels, to which city it had been sent to be identified beyond dispute, received a reception that was perfectly royal. The whole town was afoot and met the distinguished conqueror at the railroad station. Two police officers in full uniform headed the triumphant procession; then came a rank of drummers and another of fifers; then the Pigeon-Flying Society; then a band of music escorting a transparency presented by the colombophiles of Brussels; then a torch-light procession, and at last, in an open barouche, four gentlemen, one of whom bore on his knee a cage of carved wood in which, calm and proud, was the winner, a superb gray bird.

King Birds and Bees.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Rural Press, gives that paper his views as to the habits of the king bird, in an apian, as follows: I have followed the raising of bees for the last seven years, and made it my only occupation. I, at one time, thought the bee-birds were destroying my bees, and what to do there got rid of them I did not know, for there were hundreds of them in the spring building their nests in the oak timber under which my bees are sitting. After watching them very attentively for several years I discovered they did not eat the working bees, but fed on the drones. Around my house, and for 300 yards below and above, there are small oak trees, under which my bee-hives are sitting. I can sit in my door and see hundreds of bees coming in and going out of the hives, and sitting on twigs are half a dozen bee-birds. They paid no attention to the working bee, but as soon as I would hear a drone I could see one of the bee-birds give a swoop and capture him. A drone is much larger than the honey bee, and he makes a louder noise and can easily be seen and heard at a distance. In place of the bee-bird being an enemy to the working bee he is their friend. He is a protector of the poultry yard; a crow or hawk dare not come near my premises. If a stray one should come this way he will be certain not to try it again. The bee-bird is the king and terror of the feather tribe. As soon as they and the honey bees kill off the drones the bee-bird disappears and you see him no more until the next spring. Some people kill the bee-bird and examine his craw and find bees in it and that is sufficient evidence to condemn him, but if they would be more particular they would find the food to be drones. This is my experience and my conviction.

Nothing betrays the innocence of men's natures more than to see one feeling all over his coat-tails to find a pocket which is in his coat at home.

Items of Interest.

The Hindoos vaccinated 4,000 years ago.

Why is a hen sitting on a fence like a penny? Because she has a head on the one side and a tail on the other.

The Prince of Wales has accepted an honorary membership of the "Boston Ancient and Honorable Artillery."

A woman is never thoroughly interested in a newspaper article until she reaches the place where the balance is torn off.

A man in Detroit has recently invented an apparatus for arresting and extinguishing sparks. Are the girls going to stand that?

The lover teases, the watch dog seizes, the piano pleases, the maid makes breezes, the family sneezes, then the courtship ceases.

It is not uncommon for Spanish ladies to possess a hundred fans. They collect and hoard them as a geologist hunts after specimens.

In the stomach of a large fish recently caught in the river near Port Washington, Ohio, was found the watch and chain lost by a man wading the river over two years ago.

A boy lately died in Paris through eating an inordinate quantity of peach pits, which are well known to contain a greater proportion of Prussic acid than is found in the stones of other fruits. The boy was found writhing in agony, and survived but a short time.

A little girl of six in Georgetown, D. C., after leaning out some time over the window-ledge, drew back and exclaimed, with her hand on her stomach, "Oh, that hurt right on the place where God forgot to put any bones!" Another time, gazing out upon a cloudy evening, she said, "Mamma, there isn't a single star in bloom."

The Women Clerks at Washington.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes as follows in regard to the women clerks at the departments: Copying and figuring is the work mostly done by the women. In the Department of the Interior five hundred girls and women are employed. Their wages range from \$50 a month to \$1,400 a year. Few get the latter price. One young lady, Miss Cook, a stenographer in the Indian office, gets \$1,600 a year, the highest price paid a woman official in Washington.

But, lest all the bright young lady shorthand writers who read this should at once start off, in a body, to get \$1,600 a year, it may be as well to state that there are only places for about six stenographers in the whole Interior Department. These six places are filled, and the occupants are healthy. They do not intend to marry. They are afraid every man wouldn't be worth \$1,600 a year to them.

Women clerks are more troublesome to manage than men. This is the verdict in most of the departments. They are more regular and faithful in their duties than men; at the same time they are more quarrelsome among one another. A standing cause of war among them, ridiculous enough, is the opening and shutting of windows. This one wants ventilation, while the next one to her is dead sure to be afraid of a draught. This one slaps the window up, and that one runs after her and slams it down; and so the game goes on, slap, slam, while the ladies' eyes dart fire, and their little throats choke up too full for speech. This catlike quarrelling went so far in the Post Office Department that at last the United States authorities had to interfere, and make the rule that windows should not be raised till a certain time of day, so that the windows of the United States General Post Office are now opened and shut according to government orders.

Many unjust stories have been circulated in the newspapers about the women clerks at Washington, by correspondents who were not half or quarter as good as they. The simple fact is that the great majority of them are modest, faithful, hard-working women. They are quite as good and intelligent as the same number of women anywhere else in the world. Most of them have families or relatives to support. The stories that have been told about them are not only lies, but under the circumstances, they are extremely cruel. At the same time, the conduct of a few incompetent women, who get their places through political favoritism, really has been such as to give color to the newspaper stories. They do their work indifferently, or not at all, come together and gossip by the hour in the dressing-rooms, squabble and raise petty rows in the departments until it is even wished that they were dead. Such women are kept in their places because they have masculine relations at home that can vote, and the men who keep them there are honorable senators and representatives who declare that civil service reform is a humbug.

Small vertical text on the left margin, including advertisements for 'HOLERA SYRUP', 'IS OWN PRINTER', and 'ALPHABET'.

Small vertical text at the bottom left, including 'RAL AGENTS' and 'Street, New York'.

Poor Condition Best copy available

The Conference of German Finance Ministers at Heidelberg has come to a satisfactory agreement, which will be submitted to the Federal Council, the meeting of which has been summoned for next week.

The latest intelligence from Acheen indicates that the Acheenese are carrying on hostilities with great vigor, and that the position of the Dutch is more precarious than the official reports make it appear.

[Special to Standard.]

Hon. T. W. Anglin was elected by acclamation for Gloucester.
Geo. Haddock, Esq., was also elected by acclamation for Restigouche.

[This shows the current of public opinion—and is the beginning of the end.]

LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR OTTAWA.

Hon. A. H. GILLMOR.

The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, Sept. 11, 1878.

REFORMERS! Thus far you have conducted a successful campaign, and as the election will have passed ere another issue of the STANDARD, which has ever advocated the peoples rights—we urge upon you to support the cause—protect your rights, and prevent increased taxation, by voting for the Liberal Candidate—A. H. Gillmor.

POLITICAL WARFARE.—Is it not to be deeply regretted, that election contests are conducted with crimination, personal abuse and belittling opponents. Why not employ convincing arguments and official data, showing the impolicy of an administration, rather than vituperation and misrepresentation of its members and personal reflections on its leading men. It will not nor can not, be successfully denied, that there are good men who differ in their political views, and the wholesale abuse of these men is disgraceful. The world moves—things change—and the policy which was adapted to one period, may not answer at another. We have implicit confidence in the sound sense of the people, who are not so ignorant as some writers pretend—these people can think and act for their own and the country's interests, and the majority will judge for themselves whom they will elect to represent them in Parliament. It is bad policy, as well as unjust, to elevate any man at the expense of another character, and almost invariably ends in defeat. Private character is sacred, and should not be dragged into political contests. We feel sure that the sober, thinking men of all parties, will concur with the opinions we have briefly expressed.

Our respected friends of the Opposition or some of them, must feel that Mr. Gillmor's election is a foregone fact, or they would not abuse him so heartily by attempting to lessen his ability and usefulness, and calling him hard names, and putting words in his mouth which he never uttered. Those who know Mr. Gillmor best, are satisfied that he fulfilled his duty as a representative to the best of his ability, that he worked for what he deemed the best interests of his constituency, and that he thought and acted for himself—that he has the ability to express his views and maintain them by argument, and that he is not nor never was a mere voting machine. He does not fear to advance his opinions on public matters whether in favor of or against a government; and we honestly believe that he will be elected by a larger majority than heretofore. Without claiming any superior knowledge, we unhesitatingly make this statement, and should it prove otherwise, it will be the first time that we failed to read the "signs of the times."

The Election Contest.

In this county is carried on vigorously by both parties—the Government supporters canvass for measures not men, and it is gratifying to note the absence of personal abuse or attempt to attack the private character of their opponents; they support the policy of the administration believing it to be for the benefit of the country—conducive to its prosperity and more economical than under the Macdonald regime. In a word what they are working for, is to secure the return of a member, who is honest and capable to represent them in Parliament, a man possessing a knowledge of the requirements of the country, and possessed of the ability to express his views in clear and forcible language, and who does not fear to oppose an administration when he feels that it is not disposed to do justice to his constituents—a man who is not a mere follower of a voting machine, and who has done well for his constituency

while in Parliament, and that man is ARTHUR H. GILLMOR, who has been their representative in the Local Legislature and a member of the Executive, having filled the office of Provincial Secretary; and who also for the past five years represented the County of Charlotte in the Dominion Parliament. His election is said to be a foregone conclusion and by a large majority. One great advantage to this County in his return will be his being in accord with the Macdonald government, which if the statements of well informed journals are correct, will be sustained, with a large addition to their former supporters. What we ask, would be the use of returning a man opposed to the administration? He would be powerless, and his recommendations would be, worthless, as they would not be entertained by men in power. With reluctance to the opposition candidate, we will not make any disparaging remarks—Mr. MacAdam as a citizen we respect—and believe that the Reformers in electing him to remain at home, will be doing an infinite service to him, and to the County. The Conservative canvass in this section cannot be sustained by facts. They pretend, that should this County send a man to support the Macdonald government, which they assert will be in power next session, one of its first acts, as mentioned in our last issue, would be to build the Megantic railway direct into St. Andrews. Every one knows this to be a gasconade, as the Government have nothing whatever to do with the line, which is owned by a private company; they know also that any aid the government may give, will be perhaps in the shape of a subsidy to steamers for carrying the mails to the West Indies and Great Britain, from the port selected as its Atlantic terminus. Aid at least to the amount of \$50,000 will be expected from the locality chosen; and it is probable that the present government would grant aid as readily as the conservatives were they in power. Another canvass against Mr. Gillmor is, that he did nothing for his County, and was without influence. Are the lights, fog whistles and breakwaters which cost a large amount of money, nothing? And as to his influence they may wish before many months, that he had none. Another false charge against him is that he voted to restore the murderer Riel, to parliamentary privileges. This has been proved again and again an unfounded falsehood, and denied by Mr. Gillmor. What the canvass is in other parts of the County we know not, but we know that Mr. Gillmor's election is considered so certain that calculations have been made of the majority he will receive. The people should remember that the great question is "measures not men," and that the supporters of the government will vote for free trade and honest administration, while those who uphold the Macdonald government, are for "taxation and protection."

It is to be hoped that the Hon. Mr. Macdonald's government will not spend a large sum of money taken from the public chest for the purpose of having their portraits given in the "Illustrated News," with a flattering political notice—as was done by Sir John Macdonald's government. The Reformers are too economical to be guilty of such unparliamentary pride; they want the liveliest of honest, able men—no Wind-up uniform, borrowed feathers, or liveried drivers. The leader of the government even declined the honor of Knighthood, it is reported, as he felt it inconsistent with the genius of our new Dominion.

A correspondent asks "Was there not a great mistake in some one to state that the vote in St. Andrews would be two to one for MacAdam." The people who heard it did not credit such an absurd statement—nor are they such fools as to believe all reports at election times.

Base electioneering slanders are being circulated against Mr. Gillmor to damage his election, but we fancy his detractors, will have cause to regret the gross injustice they have attempted to do him, and perhaps fawn upon him to get office. Poor fellows.

It gives us much pleasure to learn, that Mr. Arthur Whitlock, has received an appointment in the Customs at Cantow, China.

The Gillmor Committee met every evening, in the large room of the brick building, corner of Water and Henry streets. The meetings are largely attended, and the prospects are that Gillmor will be returned by a handsome majority.

GILLMOR SURE!

Vote for the peoples Candidate.

NOMINATION DAY.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, Alex. T. Paul, Esq., Returning Officer opened his court in the County Court House, to receive the nomination of Candidates, for the Parliament of Canada.

The nomination papers were read, as follows: ARTHUR H. GILLMOR, Jr., of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, merchant, was nominated by Hugh Ludgate and many others.

JOHN McADAM, of the Parish of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, by G. S. Giffman and others.

At 2 o'clock, no other nomination having been made, Geo. F. Hill Esq., addressed the assemblage on behalf of Mr. Gillmor and the Macdonald government for upwards of an hour.

Mr. GILLMOR then rose amid cheers, and made one of the most forcible and best political speeches heard in the Court House for many years, carrying his audience with him to the end. The lateness of the hour before publishing, compels us to condense from our reporters lengthy notes.

Mr. Gillmor dwelt at great length upon the political issues, and by his masterly speech convinced many who were not in sympathy with the Macdonald administration that it was far preferable to the Conservative government. He in a moderate manner exposed all the Macdonald Scandals—holding up to public view each of them in its order, and dwelt particularly on the reckless manner, in which that government expended the government money. After doing justice to the past, he showed the electors what they might expect in future, should such a corrupt government be again installed in power.

He pointed out how many offices and thousands of dollars, Mr. Tilly had provided for his relations—while he (Mr. G.) had only one connection in office, a lighthouse keeper with the magnificent salary of a \$250 a year.

He then exposed the fallacy of any government building the Megantic railway through a foreign country—true it had been built to the border of Maine, but private enterprise must take it through that State; and added that there is no one in the world more anxious to see the Megantic built than himself, as the future welfare of Charlotte County railways depended upon it. Having that object in view, the people of St. George had pushed through the Grand Southern as far as it had gone; and should the Megantic be built, they would give their share of the benefit. He spoke at some length on the Tariff question, and showed what an awful state this Province would be in, were the Opposition restored to power.

He convinced the electors that the vote he gave on the Riel question, was only that judgment should be stayed, until the committee reported; then he would let the public know that he would so vote as to meet their views. He showed Sir John had paid out \$4,000 to keep Riel out of the way until the excitement was over—while at the same time a reward of \$5,000 was offered by him for Riel's apprehension. Mr. Gillmor made some telling local and general hits, and at the close of his address, three rousing cheers were given him.

THE ELECTIONS.

Which will take place next week, will be the most important ever held in Canada, and it behooves the intelligent and hard working artisans and other working men to look well to their interests, and vote for those men who have the interests of the country at heart, and not for those who are straining every nerve to get back again to power—from which they were ignominiously hurled by the peoples representatives, for attempting to corrupt the constituencies with their own money—one of the most criminal political sins ever committed against the liberty and rights of any people—and which they do not forget. It would be well for the country that the "Pacific Scandal" had never occurred, it would not then have found a place in the history of the Dominion and been a disgraceful record to the party who committed it.

We have not considered Sir John Macdonald as more guilty than his Cabinet—his being leader at the time made him the active agent—but the crime is shared by the whole party—and how? just this. After the gross transaction was exposed and Sir John resigned—the conservative members of Parliament including his colleagues in the ministry, unanimously elected him to be their leader—and thus in the most unblushing manner assumed a partnership in his acts, and shared with him their responsibility; which they have not up to this time denied, and for which they have not expressed contrition, but have tried to brew-beat public opinion. What security then have they to offer the people that if in power—there would not be another edition of the "Pacific Scandal?"

The Opposition may introduce as many remedies as they please—in the shape of protection, re-adjustment of the tariff, &c., but the people, we believe, on the 17th will return men in sympathy with themselves, whose claims to pre-eminence have been established by their administration during the past five years—men who uphold parity of election and protection of the franchise in its integrity. The men of Charlotte recognizing these principles, will on

Tuesday next, by a round majority elect ARTHUR HILL GILLMOR as their representative to Parliament.

A FIRE IN FREDERICTON took place on the morning of the 8th inst, which destroyed houses and property to a large amount. Five stores with outbuildings. The Fire took place in the rear of the Barker House which building was saved by great exertions.

The contest, as the time of voting is approaching, is becoming very active and each party appears to be confident of winning. We trust that the good feeling which has characterized the canvass so far, will be continued to the end. For really it betrays great weakness to exhibit temper simply because a person chooses to exercise his inalienable right to canvass, and vote for the man of his choice; it should not however be "man" but "measures." Violent partisans should agree to differ, and when the election is over "let bygones be bygones."

The New York Tribune published last Saturday a series of interviews with the leading merchants of this city on the prospects of the fall trade. The general testimony was that a larger amount of business will be done this year than last, and done at a greater profit. Very few spoke despondingly, and fewer still were extravagant in their predictions. City hotels are filled with Southern and Western buyers. In almost every branch of trade the impression seems that bottom prices have been reached, and that any change will be for the better. Dealers in dry goods and groceries are especially hopeful; manufacturers of boots and shoes and iron goods are more dubious.

The rush of bankrupts to take advantage of the law before its limits expired (Sept.) was tremendous last week. On Friday 125 petitions were filed in this city alone, and on Saturday there were 394. Most of them exhibited large liabilities and no assets to speak of. Ex-Collector Thomas Murphy, whose embarrassments have been for some time known went into voluntary bankruptcy on Friday before Register Little. His liabilities are \$725,000, of which \$390,000 are secured. No assets are given in the schedule. A day or two before Sijner the tea merchant, became bankrupt, with liabilities estimated at \$270,000, and unknown assets. In Chicago 375 petitions were filed on the last day, many of the bankrupts being heavily in debt and having no assets. There were 100 petitions in Cincinnati, 100 in Cleveland, 69 in Philadelphia, and 36 in Washington.—New York paper.

A fasting woman, who has, for the last forty days and nights, been carrying out at Hamilton, Ont., what she believed to be a Divine command, broke the monotony of the occasion on Wednesday evening by getting up and partaking of a hearty meal apparently without injury. The case is singular one, but is said to be well authenticated. There have been, however, many cases not dissimilar to this, the arrant humbugery of which has eventually been established.

The balance of trade during the last three years owing to its fiscal policy has been less than \$488,582,539 in favor of the United States. A recent statement on this subject is summarized:—The export of iron and steel and their manufactures has increased by nearly six millions, while imports have fallen over fifty millions; cotton manufactures have increased six and one-half millions in exports, and the imports have decreased over fifteen millions; copper, brass and their manufactures have increased in exports by over two millions, while their imports have fallen three and a third millions. These are obvious instances of the growth and prosperity of American manufactures, gradually replacing those of foreign countries. In other words, American labor has not only supplied the American people with all they require, but has, during the course of three years, made them financially richer to the tune of \$500,000,000.

It appears from the meteorological returns for last month that the quantity of rain which fell in the eight principal towns of Scotland amounted to little over three fifths of an inch—or one fourth of the average rainfall of July. At Paisley no rainfall was recorded during the month. The mean temperature was the highest recorded since 1868.

The Home Secretary has respited the woman Lunnigan sentenced to death at Liverpool for the murder of her two children through destitution.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., by Rev Wm. Millen, Mr. GEORGE F. POLLEYS of St. Andrews, to ANNA LAURA, only daughter of Mr. EDWIN BAILEY, of St. Patrick.

[We wish our young friends a pleasant journey through life.]

DIED.

On the 5th inst., William Welsh, a native of St. Andrews, aged 26 years.

To the Electors of Charlotte County.

GENTLEMEN:

I have had the honor of representing you, in the Dominion Parliament for the past five years, and as I am anxious to serve you for another term, I shall be a Candidate for your votes at the approaching Election, and I entertain the belief that a majority of you will vote for me.

During the time I have been your representative, I was able to be in my seat every day, and have voted on every important division; I have never shirked a vote either in the Local or General Parliament, but always voted and have the consequences. As some of my opponents have very industriously circulated the opinion, that for want of influence, I have been unable to obtain a fair consideration for Charlotte County, you will pardon me for stating some grants which, through my influence, this County has received, and you will learn that I have obtained, in five years, more than three times as much as my predecessors got in seven years. I do not charge them with any want of effort, but the Conservative Government with their full treasury, had nothing to spare for Charlotte; the present Government has met my wishes as far as I could reasonably expect. Many of you will remember that for some years the Islands were promised a steamer to be subsidized to run there, and previous to one or two elections a boat did make a few trips, but as soon as the election was over the boat ceased running. I did not succeed in getting a boat to run before the election, but soon after as possible, I obtained a subsidy, and the steamer has been running twice a week in summer and once in winter ever since, thereby affording an accommodation to the Islands never enjoyed before, and the merchants of St. Andrews and St. Stephen, have benefited also by three or four thousand additional customers.

I have had the following Light Houses erected, which are now in operation, viz: A fine Light on the Sand Reef, St. Andrews, at a cost of \$7,000.

Two small Beacon Lights on the St. Croix River.

A Light House at the entrance to the harbor of Maguadale.

Two very important Lights, one on the coast at the entrance to Beaver harbor and one on the Point entrance to Letang harbour, all these lights except one, were recommended by the Pilots of the Bay of Fundy.

I have secured appropriations for a light at Grand Harbour, also for

A Light House at Southern Head, Grand Manan, which I expect to be completed this season.

I have had erected a comfortable dwelling for the keeper of Bliss's Island light.

I have also had a Fog Alarm placed at Head Harbour, and have secured a grant of \$1,500 for another at Green's Point, LeTete.

I have also secured a grant of \$2,500 to be expended this year in erecting a Steamboat Pier and Breakwater at Woodlands Cove.

I have secured nearly twice the amount to complete the breakwater at Wilson's beach, that my predecessors obtained.

Buoys have been placed where most required around Grand Manan, Deer Island and Carap Bello; I think I am correct in saying the Government had never placed a Buoy around any of these Islands until I was elected.

I have endeavored to increase the Postal accommodation in all parts of the County as far as I possibly could. In addition to the above I have been successful in urging certain claims which some of my constituents have had against the Government, and succeeded to their entire satisfaction.

The sum of \$25,000 was put in the estimates and voted for two sessions after I was elected, for the purpose of dredging the St. Croix, but the United States having failed to provide a similar sum, it was dropped, with the understanding that when the United States provided their part, that amount would be forthcoming.

When you consider that in consequence of the very great depression in business, and the small revenue derived, I am sure you will admit that the Government have not been unkind to Charlotte County. I would like to have my opponents furnish you with a list of the grants provided for Charlotte during the seven years previous to my election, I fancy it will suffer by comparison.

I was elected to support the Reform Government and have done so during the term, and I still retain confidence in them, and believe they are well qualified to fill the positions they occupy. They are sufficiently intelligent and honest to govern the country.

This Dominion is a difficult country to govern—vast in its territorial extent, difficult as regards sectional views, and as regards races and creeds; and the ablest men will find it hard to harmonize these varied and conflicting interests, but the Government so far have succeeded well. Their intelligence and debating power has been quite apparent in Parliament; they have been charged with corrupt practices, but their opponents have never attempted to formulate their charges, and prove them before a committee by witnesses under oath; and Gentlemen, allow me to inform you, that when you hear a Government charged with

dishonest practices, and charge do not ask a com prove them, you may en without foundation. I ment, like all human erred in judgment, but of nothing politically g They have had to gov Mr very trying circumst the enormous obligation by their predecessors, I charged the duty well.

I am in favor of the T Reform party, they are any except revenue pu tive party are in favour ers of that party have favor of it, that means a on corn and meal, on B and salt, and on all ar any extent in the Don chieflly opposed to a ta coal and salt, for any posed to any on other venue, and I will, if elec ment who adopts a pol great body of consume voted few. It would b lers and manufacturers fit of our Fishermen, I it is equally unjust to benefit. I believe the tive party would wor Maritime Provinces. I can understand he ed at the policy which pursued for so many y much to see it change only injure us to imit cents a gallon on Ker needed to adopt a si most ardent Conserv; cate that, and think t when the present Go 15 cents a gallon to (

The papers have statements endeavor gance of one or the ties; figures can be enormous impressio except those well s; to understand these some calculations th for instance, when th fee in 1867, they fo to be as nearly as when they retired in expenditure to \$23, of ten millions of de years!

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Mr. Cartwright (again in 1875, and less than Mr. Tilly (Conservative) w his bill was \$2,419 on business and h per (Conservative) bill was \$2,481. over and his bill v paid in six years to England was \$ Reform rule for sa strip of Sir George gall alone cost \$!

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As I may not all of you, I hav ing this length thoughts which able to meet yo not forget to re Election day, I remain

DR. LAWRENCE those who inte soon as possib is limited.

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dishonest practices, and those making the
charge do not ask a committee before whom to
prove them, you may conclude the charge is
without foundation. I admit, that the Govern-
ment, like all human institutions, may have
erred in judgment, but they have been guilty
of nothing politically dishonest.

They have had to govern this Dominion un-
der very trying circumstances, and considering
the enormous obligations entailed upon them
by their predecessors, I am sure they have dis-
charged the duty well.

I am in favor of the Free-trade policy of the
Reform party, they are opposed to taxation for
any except revenue purposes. The conserva-
tive party are in favour of protection, the lead-
ers of that party have repeatedly declared in
favor of it, that means a tax on wheat and flour,
on corn and meal, on Boots and shoes, on coal
and salt, and on all articles manufactured to
any extent in the Dominion. I am most de-
cidedly opposed to a tax on flour and corn, on
coal and salt, for any purpose; and I am op-
posed to any on other articles except for re-
venue, and I will, if elected, oppose any Gov-
ernment who adopts a policy calculated to tax
the great body of consumers for the benefit of a
few. It would be unjust to tax the mil-
lions and manufacturers of Ontario for the ben-
efit of our Fishermen, Lumbermen and farmers;
it is equally unjust to tax our people for their
benefit. I believe the policy of the Conserva-
tive party would work great injustice to the
Maritime Provinces, particularly.

I can understand how many may feel annoy-
ed at the policy which the United States have
pursued for so many years, and I would like
much to see it changed, but I think it would
only injure us to imitate them, their duty is to
cent a gallon on Kerosine oil—would we be
willing to adopt a similar duty. I fancy our
most ardent Conservatives would hardly advo-
cate that, and think the whole people were glad
when the present Government reduced it from
15 cents a gallon to 6.

The papers have been filled with financial
statements endeavoring to prove the extraor-
dinary nature of the other of the political par-
ties; figures can be so arranged as to give ver-
sionous impressions, and it is difficult for any
except those well skilled in the public accounts
to understand these statements, but there are
some calculations that any one can understand,
for instance, when the late Government took
office in 1867, they found the yearly expenditure
to be as nearly as possible \$13,500,000—and
when they retired in 1873, they had ran up the
expenditure to \$23,316,000, being an increase
of ten millions of dollars in a little over six
years!

The personal expenses of the delegates from
each Government who went to England to trans-
act similar business ought not to differ much
in amounts. In 1868-9 Sir John Rose of the
Macdonald Government went to England to ne-
gotiate a loan, his travelling expenses were
\$2,381. In 1874 Mr. Cartwright (Reformer)
went to England for a similar purpose, and his
expenses were \$1,023. Mr. Tilley (Conserva-
tive) went to England for same purpose in 1873
and his bill was \$2,540.

Mr. Cartwright (Reformer) went to England
again in 1875, and his bill was \$1,512 or \$1,000
less than Mr. Tilley's. Hon. Mr. Macdonald,
(Conservative) went to Eng and in 1868 and
his bill was \$2,419. Mr. Macdonald went over
on business and his bill was \$1,966. Mr. Tupper
(Conservative) went over in 1867, and his
bill was \$2,481. Mr. Blake (Reformer) went
over and his bill was \$760. The total amount
paid in six years of Conservative rule for trips
to England was \$22,774. The total paid under
Reform rule for same purpose was \$5,262. One
trip of Sir George Cartier and hon. Mr. Macdonald
alone cost \$9,019.

This comparison gentlemen will serve to show
you which party are the honest and prudent
men to manage the public finances.

I regret that the present administration felt
bound by obligations entailed upon them by
the late Government to increase the public
debt so much as they have, I would have pre-
ferred they had said, our predecessors under-
took obligations so extravagant and so much
beyond our ability that we do not feel that in
the public interest we can afford to carry them
out.

As I may not have the opportunity of seeing
all of you, I have taken the liberty of address-
ing this lengthy card, as it contains some
thoughts which I would have expressed were I
able to meet you personally. Trusting you will
not forget to record your votes in my favor on
Election day.

I remain yours truly,
A. H. GILLMOR, Jr.

Dr. LAWRENCE, Surgeon Dentist, will thank
those who intend calling on him to do so as
soon as possible, as his time in Saint Andrews
is limited.

Robin-on's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod
Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime is
prepared with the finest Cod Liver Oil—also
of the most esteemed remedies in the materia
of the "Materia Medica"—Lacto-Phosphate of
Lime, which enters so largely into the forma-
tion of bone material, and other important tissues
of the body.—Phosphorus, the great brain and nerve
tonic and invigorator, in a form and combination
most desirable to obtain its full effect, together
with other valuable remedial agents, not the least
of which is Iodine, the great blood producing el-
ement. These are all intimately combined in one
nutrient fluid of homogeneous appearance and
taste, possessing remarkable power in
restoring the decay and replacing the waste con-
stantly going on in those abnormal conditions of
the system affected by such diseases as prevent
and impair nutrition, vitiate the blood, and sap
the vital forces. It is highly recommended for
Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Coughs, Scro-
fula, Scrophulous and Syphilitic Ulcers, Tumors,

Diseases of the Bones, Joints and Spine, Gen-
eral Debility, Emaciation, and all Impurities of
the Blood. It is particularly adapted to Del-
icate Females in those low states of the system
that manifest themselves in so many of the ail-
ments peculiar to their sex. To the aged and
infirm its nourishing and invigorating properties
will give renewed strength and buoyancy of spir-
it; and to every young children its continued use
will be found of incalculable benefit, as its tonic
and nutritive properties supply the blood with
strengthening materials for bone and muscle
structure, and thus furnish the foundation for
strong and healthy constitutions. It is very
pleasant to the taste.

Prepared solely by J. H. ROBINSON, Pharma-
ceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale
by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00
per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

To Capitalists and Contractors.

The Government of Canada will receive propo-
sals for constructing and working a line of
Railway extending from the Province of Ontario
to the waters of the Pacific Ocean, the dis-
tance being about 2900 miles.

Memorandum of information for parties pro-
posing to tender will be forwarded on applica-
tion as underneath. Engineers' Reports, maps
of the country to be traversed, profiles of the
surveyed line, specifications of preliminary
works, copies of the Act of the Parliament of
Canada under which it is proposed the Railway
to be constructed, descriptions of the natural
resources of the country and its agricultural and
mineral resources, and other information, may
be seen on application at this Department, or
to the Engineer-in-Chief at the Canadian Govern-
ment Office, 31 Queen Victoria street, E. C.,
London.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Pacific
Railway," will be received, addressed to the En-
gineer-in-Chief, until the 1st day of December next
at 11 o'clock, P. M. See also
Public Works Dept., Ottawa,
Ottawa, May 29, 1878.

NOTICE—EXTENSION OF TIME.
The date for receiving proposals under the
above Government is hereby extended to the
1st January 1879.
F. Braun, Secretary,
Public Works Dept.,
Ottawa, 2nd September, 1878. sep 11 4in.

ST. ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Secre-
tary of Public Works, and enclosed "Tender
for Canal and Lock at St. Anne," will be re-
ceived at this office until the arrival of the East-
ern and Western mails on TUESDAY THE 27th
DAY OF OCTOBER next, for the construction
of a Lock and the formation of approaches to it
on the landward side of the present lock at St.
Anne.

A map of the locality, together with plans and
specification of the works to be done, can be seen
at this office and at the Resident Engineer's of-
fice, St. Anne, on and after TUESDAY, THE
27th DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at either
of which places printed forms of Tender can be
obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that
tenders will not be considered unless made strictly
in accordance with the printed forms, and—in
the case of firms except there are attached the ac-
tual signatures of the responsible and solvent per-
sons of each number of the same; and of fur-
ther an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of 200
must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be
forfeited if the party tendering declines entering
into contract for the works, at the rates and on
the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to
the respective parties whose tenders are not ac-
cepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfac-
tory security will be required by the deposit of
the amount of five per cent on the full
sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in
with the Tender will be considered a part.

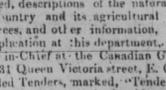
Ninety per cent. of the progress estimates
will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each Tender must be attached the actual
signatures of two responsible and solvent persons
residents of the Dominion, willing to become sure-
ties for the carrying out these conditions, as
well as the due performance of the works en-
compassed in the Contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself
to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, 19th August, 1878.



Notice to Contractors.

The Government of Canada will receive propo-
sals for constructing and working a line of
Railway extending from the Province of Ontario
to the waters of the Pacific Ocean, the dis-
tance being about 2900 miles.

Memorandum of information for parties pro-
posing to tender will be forwarded on applica-
tion as underneath. Engineers' Reports, maps
of the country to be traversed, profiles of the
surveyed line, specifications of preliminary
works, copies of the Act of Parliament of Canada
under which it is proposed the Railway to be con-
structed, descriptions of the natural features of
the country and its agricultural and mineral
resources, and other information, may be seen
on application at this Department, or to the En-
gineer-in-Chief at the Canadian Government Of-
fice, 31 Queen Victoria street, E. C., London.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Pacific
Railway," will be received, addressed to the En-
gineer-in-Chief, until the 1st day of December next
at 11 o'clock, P. M. See also
Public Works Dept., Ottawa,
Ottawa, May 29, 1878. July 17 4in.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

1878.

Our Departments are now well assorted for the

Season's Trade.

NEW WOOLLENS, COTTONS, LINENS, AND

Every description of British & Foreign

MANUFACTURED

DRY GOODS.

Special Lines in

DRESS MATERIALS, ALPACCA,

Cashmeres, Cloths, Prints,

CAMBRICKS, COTTONS, HOSIERY, HATS.

MILLINERS STOCK. CAPS.

HABERDASHERY AND SMALL WARES.

Wholesale and Retail.

St. Andrews, N.B. }
May 1, 1878. rpl }

O'DELL & TURNER,

E. S. POLLEYS.

SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE WILLIAM WHITLOCK, ESQ.,

Would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Saint Andrews and vicinity, that he purposes
continuing the business at the

Old Stand, Church Block, Water Street,
Near the Post Office.

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

IN STOCK.

Fresh supplies of SUGARS, English, Crush-
ed, Granulated, Scotch, &c.
A very choice article of MOLASSES,
TEAS,
Oolong, and English Breakfast,
COFFEE,
Pure and Fresh Ground Java,
Macaroni, Tapioca, Sago, Spices, Starch.

SOAPS, Potash, Soda, Saleratus, Dried
Fruits, Fine Navy Bread, Crackers, Biscuit,
TOBACCO, Navy, Black Jack, and Smoking,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
DRUGS, GLASS & PUTTY,
Painters Supplies, WOOD WARE, Tubs,
Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Builders Shelf and
and Carriage HARDWARE, Iron, Steel,

Spikes, Nails, Zinc, Lead, Tinware,

CORDAGE, Lines and Twines, Pitch, TAR, RESIN, Oakum, Best brands AMERICAN
Kerosene OILS. —Just received—an assortment of Chairs, BEDSTEADS, Matts.
All of which will be sold at the LOWEST Market rates. my 1 m3

Parks' Cotton Yarns!

Awarded the Only Medal Given at the
Centennial Exhibition
For Cotton Yarns of Canadian Manufacture.

No. 15'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 Thro-
ttle Frames, which make a stronger yarn than the
Ring Frames, used in making American yarn.
It is also better twisted and more carefully reed-
ed; each hank being tied up in 7 leas of 120
varis each. This makes it much more easy to
wind than when it is put up without leas—as 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 pro-
portion 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 dur-
able Carpet than can be made with any other ma-
terial. 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.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Linctus will positively prevent
this terrible disease, and will positively cure minor cases
in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free
by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better
than cure. J. S. JOHNSON & CO. Bangor, Maine

VISITORS TO ST. ANDREWS can obtain agree-
able and pleasant quarters at Kennedy's Hotel
one of the best houses in the Province. The
rooms are large, well ventilated and nicely fur-
nished, and command a view of beautiful scenery
of the surrounding country, diversified by
land and water, and fitted with all modern
conveniences. The land is always supplied
with the best from the town and surrounding
markets, while every thing in season may be
found at the table, with obliging and polite
waiters. The location is within a short dis-
tance of the Railway, and Steamboat landing
and near the bathing place. Connected with
the establishment is a large Beer stable. In
a word, the house is a favorite resort for men
of business, and visitors a generally. 25-1yr

DR. E. LAW RANCE,

Surgeon Dentist.

Graduate of Dental Hospital, and late
Assistant Dental Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's
Hospital, London.

Intends practicing his profession in Saint
Andrews, for a short time, and those requiring
his services, will please call as early as possi-
ble.

Office over C. E. O. Hatheway, Esq.,
St. Andrews, Aug. 13, 1878. tf

NEW GOODS,

Just opened By
GEO. F. STICKNEY,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

GOLD and Silver Watches,
Chains, Rings, Brooches,

PINS, LOCKETS, Sets STUDS,
Solitaires, &c. &c.

BREGUET SEALS and KEYS.
Silver, Electroplated, Britannia
Metal.

BRITISH PLATE and GLASS WARE, &c.
Papier Maché, Parian, Wedgwood,
BOHEMIAN, JET and RUBBER GOODS,
PERFUMERY FROM LUBIN OF PARIS

CLEAVER and RIGGE OF LONDON;
Genuine EAU DE COLOGNE from JOHANN
MARIA FARINA, JULICIS PLATZ No. 4
Cologne.

FANCY SOAPS, Combs and Brushes of all kinds,
Joseph Rodgers & Sons

Celebrated TABLE and Pocket CUTLERY
Hardware, Edge Tools,
HOUSE FURNISHING and FANCY GOODS,
Agent for Lazarus & Morris' Perfected
SPECTACLES.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired.
Water Street, St. Andrews, July 24.

FLOUR,

Choice SOUTHERN and MICHIGAN brands.

FISH.

Bright No. 1, COD and POLLOCK,
Home cured. Whole or cut.

HAM & BACON,

Bright Porto Rico and No. 1
No. 2, both Reddied,
Granulated and powdered.

TEAS.

Choice English Breakfast and Oolong.
—PITCH & TAR—
OILS and PAINTS, SEEDS, LATIFS,
WOOD—Dry Birch, Maple, Beech, Spruce.
For above we are selling, at
Very low prices for Cash—
may 18 BECKERTON & BRUNDAGE

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

FIRE & LIFE

PRESIDENT:
His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, K. T.

VICE PRESIDENTS:
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K. G.
His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K. G.;
Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Bart., G. C. B. & K.

CAPITAL - - 10,000,000 Dollars
(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)

A Subscriber having been appointed in or-
der to act as Agent for New Brunswick for the above Com-
pany, is now prepared to effect insurances on
reasonable terms.

HENRY JACK,
General Agent,
Aug. 9,
W. B. MORRIS Agent for St. Andrews and
vicinity. Jan. 29

A nice Riding Wagon is offered for
sale by
D. F. CAMPBELL

HEAT IN THE NEVADA MINES.

Working at a Temperature of Over 120 Degrees—How Miners Overcome by Heat...

Disasters Caused by Wash-Outs.

Some one who keeps track of such matters, writes to the Springfield Republican as follows: The following are a few of the notable disasters that have occurred upon the railroads of this country...

Catching a Lion.

Once there was a showman who wanted a new lot of animals, for the old ones had got pretty well used up...

The Earth Insured Against Fire.

According to a fantastic hypothesis of German astronomers, says the New York Graphic, the universe is inhabited by dead suns, scattered here and there...

The Bagdad of the Past and Present.

A young New Yorker who has been traveling in the east could not resist the temptation of journeying to Bagdad...

To develop healthy and harmonious action among the organs of secretion, digestion, and evacuation, take Dr. Mott's Vegetable Liver Pills...

THE PROMETHEUS COMPANY, New York, Boston, and Chicago.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Farmers, Families and others can purchase the Remedy for Dr. TORIAN'S VENTRIAN LINIMENT...

SAPONIFIER Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye FOR FAMILY SOAP MAKING.

MADE BY THE Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED Men for the year, to bring work as men for the year, to bring work as men for the year...

TEAS The choicest in the world—In staple article—please everybody—Trade connections—Agents wanted everywhere...

GRAPE'S SALVE Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache.

PAINTS READY FOR USE For Farmers and Manufacturers.

WHO WANTS A FARM WHERE FARMING PAYS THE BEST?

FOR SALE 300,000 Acres Rich Farming Land.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT Daily and Weekly, Quarto.

CHEAP FARMS FREE HOMES IN THE WEST

Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available

PUBLISHED BY VOL. X

THE DYING LEAVES Chestnut, willow, o All brown and w Now swirling in the Now sodden under That one and all

THE WEDD It was an odd-loc with a single opal ring, by any means, a wedding ring. Bu Rolfer family for e and on the bright when Jack Redfern's Phyllis Dukehart hi the opal ring, and old-fashioned, pinkie "I have always l unucky," said Phyl yon got a plain gold The young man's "The fact is," he in my family so long the first one to set i mother's wedding r mother's, and my g and may be even that. Phyllis flung he took. "Forgive me foolish to feel super be nothing to harm all."

A year had sped brightness of depart left in anger; left even a tender word Her knitting lay the corner of the at ing the old opal on and thought of he the ring was first gl not wait, as in day coming. She had e when the afternoon mit of the green i the postman world nag; and mayhap b letter! "The old i sence she was a chil her trouble, too; i would not fail to d sat and waited, as many afternoons, summer.

Jack was gone, i line had come snc of his going. But s with that faith whi less love. Jack, fond and masculine fashion, jealous—without c himself; but the failing seemed to t his nature. He se- cle his wife fortun die, or even in t when he was abse And Jack was a his very infamy water for a living. During that bridr life, however, "few and far betw occasions, he b bride with him. E Early in the spr his vessel being circumstances, h either husband o to accompany hi troubled. "I shall not go morning when th a certainty. "It to leave you at a of the question, and see what arr His wife put h neck, and whisp ear, and Jack we Left to herself, home as tidy a tending little toilet, and then,

Home Made Lamp Shades. Among the pretty things for the parlor which may be easily made at home, says the Boston Transcript, are lamp shades and window transparencies cut from Bristol board. For lamp shade, take five pieces of Bristol board, three inches wide at the top and five inches at the bottom and sloped like a dress gown on both sides. On each of these sketch lightly in pencil or, if your skill is not equal to his, trace with impression paper any simple picture you please. Flowers, leaves, a spray of any sort, a vine with leaves, grapes, and tendrils are all effective and pleasing patterns. After the pattern is traced, take a sharp penknife and cut through each line, taking care to leave enough of the board intact at the base of each, so as to prevent any part from being wholly detached and so falling out. The design may be colored on the reverse if desired, and for this no skill is necessary; bold strokes and dashes of color answer perfectly, provided there is no blurring of the lines.

Lesson of the Wallingford Tornado. Professor W. H. Brewer, of Yale, has been studying the features of the Wallingford tornado and giving his views of tornadoes generally. Nobody, he says, can tell what makes a tornado. There are many theories concerning the cause. Lightning always plays a leading part in the disturbance. In some tornadoes the exhibition of electricity is grand. They are formed, but they usually take place in the afternoon, for it is then that a hot day becomes most sultry. In northern latitudes the rotary motion is always from the right to the left. The column is funnel-shaped, the small part being on the earth. It aways from side to side frequently, and sometimes bounds like a ball. The movement is either to the east, southeast or northeast. The Wallingford tornado does not appear to have been unusually severe, and the loss of life was mainly due to the firmness of the houses, which were easily blown down. Similar tornadoes often occur in New England. They tear up trees, throw down fences, but no lives are lost little attention is paid to them.—Boston Transcript.

The following curious law was enacted during the reign of Richard I, for the government of his followers during the crusade to the Holy Land: "He who kills a man on shipboard shall be bound to the dead body and thrown into the sea; if the man is killed on shore, the slayer shall be bound to the dead body and buried with it; he who shall draw his knife to strike another or who shall have drawn blood from him, to lose his hand; if he shall have only struck with the palm of his hand without drawing blood, he shall be thrice ducked in the sea."

One man in North Carolina has shipped north this season 46,000 water melons.

Words of Wisdom. Obstacly is the heroism of little minds. Have not thy cloak to make when it begins to rain. Constantly choose rather to want less than to have more. In a country where everybody reads no one writes except for sale. The touchstone by which men try us, is most often their own vanity. A modest youth may become a confident man, though never an impudent one. Those days are lost in which we do no good; those worse than lost in which we do evil. We conceal hatred easily, love with difficulty, indifference with the greatest difficulty of all. He that pursues honor, applause, or worldly reputation, is like the foolish schoolboy running after the butterfly, and neglecting his book; both meet with disappointment, dissatisfaction, and reproof. Sometimes there are living beings in nature as beautiful as in romance. Reality surpasses imagination; and we see breathing, brightening, and moving before our eyes, sights dearer to our hearts than any we ever behold in the land of sleep.

A Valuable Discovery. A St. Louis inventor, Mr. C. W. Johnson, thinks he has discovered a method for arresting decay in animal and vegetable matter. His invention is founded on the germ theory of decay propounded by Pasteur and expounded by Tyndall, Lister and other scientists. He believes the air to be filled with in fuscous, or microscopic animals, and that decay in animal or vegetable matter is produced by these animals. He believes that consumption is caused in the same way. Impure air carries the infusoria into the lungs, and although they may be expelled by respiration, the visits are so frequent that the lungs soon fall a prey to them. His discovery protects animal and vegetable matter from their encroachments either by a coating which the air cannot penetrate, or by keeping the matter in a purified atmosphere. He claims to have discovered several liquids and gases in which the microscopic insects cannot live, and also a method for purifying the air. He proposes to introduce his discovery to the world by shipping a car-load of fresh beef to St. Louis as soon as he can raise money enough to perfect his apparatus. He is also trying the experiment of preservation upon an unidentified body in the morgue.

The Markets. Beef Cattle—Native, 08 00 09 00 Texas and Cherokee, 06 00 10 00 Michigan, 05 00 08 00 Hogs—Live, 05 00 04 00 Dressed, 05 00 04 00 Sheep—Wool, 12 00 11 00 Lard, 10 00 09 00 Flour—Western—Good to Choice, 4 25 7 00 Super, 4 00 5 00 Buckwheat, per cwt., 25 00 14 00 Wheat—Red Western, 1 05 1 10 No. 2 Milwaukee, 1 00 1 05 Rye—State, 62 00 63 00 Barley—Malting, 25 00 26 00 Corn—Mixed Western, 45 00 46 00 Oats—Yellow, 30 00 31 00 Hay—Good to Prime, 10 00 11 00 Straw—Per cwt., 09 00 10 00 Lead—City Stream, 07 00 07 00 No. 1, new, 11 00 12 00 Dry Good, per cwt., 47 00 48 00 Herring—Smoked, per box, 18 00 19 00 Petroleum—Crude, 08 00 09 00 No. 1, 09 00 10 00 No. 2, 08 00 09 00 No. 3, 07 00 08 00 No. 4, 06 00 07 00 No. 5, 05 00 06 00 No. 6, 04 00 05 00 No. 7, 03 00 04 00 No. 8, 02 00 03 00 No. 9, 01 00 02 00 No. 10, 00 00 01 00 Butter—State, 14 00 15 00 Western—Choice, 14 00 15 00 Western—Fair to Prime, 14 00 15 00 Cheese—State Factory, 14 00 15 00 State Shredded, 14 00 15 00 Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 17 00 18 00

Beef Cattle—Extra, 08 00 09 00 Sheep—Wool, 12 00 11 00 Lard, 10 00 09 00 Flour—Western—Good to Choice, 4 25 7 00 Super, 4 00 5 00 Buckwheat, per cwt., 25 00 14 00 Wheat—Red Western, 1 05 1 10 No. 2 Milwaukee, 1 00 1 05 Rye—State, 62 00 63 00 Barley—Malting, 25 00 26 00 Corn—Mixed Western, 45 00 46 00 Oats—Yellow, 30 00 31 00 Hay—Good to Prime, 10 00 11 00 Straw—Per cwt., 09 00 10 00 Lead—City Stream, 07 00 07 00 No. 1, new, 11 00 12 00 Dry Good, per cwt., 47 00 48 00 Herring—Smoked, per box, 18 00 19 00 Petroleum—Crude, 08 00 09 00 No. 1, 09 00 10 00 No. 2, 08 00 09 00 No. 3, 07 00 08 00 No. 4, 06 00 07 00 No. 5, 05 00 06 00 No. 6, 04 00 05 00 No. 7, 03 00 04 00 No. 8, 02 00 03 00 No. 9, 01 00 02 00 No. 10, 00 00 01 00 Butter—State, 14 00 15 00 Western—Choice, 14 00 15 00 Western—Fair to Prime, 14 00 15 00 Cheese—State Factory, 14 00 15 00 State Shredded, 14 00 15 00 Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 17 00 18 00

Beef Cattle—Extra, 08 00 09 00 Sheep—Wool, 12 00 11 00 Lard, 10 00 09 00 Flour—Western—Good to Choice, 4 25 7 00 Super, 4 00 5 00 Buckwheat, per cwt., 25 00 14 00 Wheat—Red Western, 1 05 1 10 No. 2 Milwaukee, 1 00 1 05 Rye—State, 62 00 63 00 Barley—Malting, 25 00 26 00 Corn—Mixed Western, 45 00 46 00 Oats—Yellow, 30 00 31 00 Hay—Good to Prime, 10 00 11 00 Straw—Per cwt., 09 00 10 00 Lead—City Stream, 07 00 07 00 No. 1, new, 11 00 12 00 Dry Good, per cwt., 47 00 48 00 Herring—Smoked, per box, 18 00 19 00 Petroleum—Crude, 08 00 09 00 No. 1, 09 00 10 00 No. 2, 08 00 09 00 No. 3, 07 00 08 00 No. 4, 06 00 07 00 No. 5, 05 00 06 00 No. 6, 04 00 05 00 No. 7, 03 00 04 00 No. 8, 02 00 03 00 No. 9, 01 00 02 00 No. 10, 00 00 01 00 Butter—State, 14 00 15 00 Western—Choice, 14 00 15 00 Western—Fair to Prime, 14 00 15 00 Cheese—State Factory, 14 00 15 00 State Shredded, 14 00 15 00 Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 17 00 18 00