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Vol 41

## Poetry.

### TOO LATE.

With burning brow on fevered hand,  
Slow fading with the fading day,  
I sit beside the darkling brand  
While moaning tide and land-wind say:  
"Thy wide world died by land and sea  
With that great heart that died for thee."

The sighings of her waivering breast  
Were breathed to cold, unawaking night,  
Afore, forsaken, and unguessed,  
She passed, a brighted flower, from sight;  
And now the land-wind bears my cry  
To deaf abyss of seaward sky.

A single star's unquitting gleam  
Lights up the storm-wood at my feet;  
And, shore-ward wreck, I sit and dream  
While my lone heart, with waivering beat,  
Breaks slowly, by the breaking sea,  
For that great heart that broke for me.

## LITERATURE.

### UNCLE WILL'S PANAMA.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

The Ashleys were a proud, aristocratic family from time immemorial. We were Ashleys, with all the pride, but unfortunately with none of the wealth to bolster it up properly.

Mother, who used to dress her stars that she had not always been an Ashley, but descended from the gentle family of Brown, had a hard time of it to make her three daughters presentable in good society, to which, by virtue of our name, we had always belonged. Her small annuity, left by her father, was yearly expended on us, and by dint of planning, plotting, and making over, we made quite an appearance, although Sybel, who had the eye of a critic, declared we always lacked the true "millionaire touch."

Our father was a lawyer with small pay, that scarcely supplied us with the necessities of life; yet, being an Ashley, he would not consent to our contributing in any way to the general fund. Sybel was the oldest daughter—the picture of her father, having his lofty bearing, and the true Ashley nose. She was beautiful, and had many admirers, but none of them were rich, and as she had seen enough, she said, of the riches of her parents, she would marry a better one, or not at all.

Grace was also tall and elegant, like Sybel, but rather and more dreamy in her nature, and seemed to live in a world of her own.

Thus much for my two sisters; and now for myself, the youngest of this branch of the family: To use my father's expression, I was a Brown, every inch of me—not only in height and complexion, but in disposition: rosy, full of health and good spirits, and just saucy enough to ruffle the temper of my queerly sisters on every possible occasion. Yet there were times when I felt the proud blood of my Ashley ancestors course through my veins and tingle to my finger ends.

I had a lover, a poor struggling clerk, who would not be in a condition to marry, perhaps, for many a year; yet I was happy if we met twice a week for a twilight walk on the beach, and took tea together on Sunday night in our cozy little sitting-room. On these latter occasions, my father and sisters manifested their disapprobation of my plebeian tastes, by assuming an undue amount of dignity toward my humble suitor. My mother encouraged us, however, and one of her sweet smiles more than compensated us for the frown of the others.

One day Sybel came to my room, not in her calm way, but in great haste.

"Margaret, said she, I am going to New York to-morrow in the eight o'clock train; will you assist me in getting my things ready?"

I looked up in astonishment. What does this sudden freak mean, Sybel?

It means just this, Margaret; that uncle Will is coming here to spend a month or more, so he told papa to-day, and the same house can not hold us both for that length of time; so I shall take up with aunt Jane's invitation.

Now good, honest, eccentric uncle Will (my mother's brother), was an especial favorite of mine. Years ago, when I was a six year old romp, climbing cherry-trees and hunting hens' nests, he was often my companion, and many a time had saved me from merited punishment. Since then he had been absent nearly ten years, visiting different parts of the world, and had returned about a year before.

I am ashamed of you, Sybel, said I, uncle Will is rather old, I know, but it is very wrong of you to leave the house on his account.

I shall do it, though, said Sybel; you can bear with his eccentricities if you will, but I can not. He gives my nervous system a shock every hour in the day when he is here. You know, Margaret, how he mortified me last winter, whenever I had

a genteel caller, and was desirous to put the best foot forward, and show things in their most favorable light, he was sure to bolt into the room and upset everything with the way he would run on about our affairs; and then that old Panama hat—I believe he wears it out of spite, because I hate the sight of it so.

There was no use arguing the matter, I saw plainly; so very reluctantly I went about assisting her in her preparations.

Sybel started on her journey the next morning, and the coming evening brought uncle Will Brown, and the old-fashioned hair trunk with brass letters that had been my abode when a child.

Bless his dear old heart, how glad I was to see him!

He took me in his arms and gave me a rough kiss, saying:

Take that, Mag; it's not so sweet as the one you got last night, I assure, but there's more heart in it, I'll be bound.

Oh, uncle! said I, I'm so glad you didn't wear your old Panama; where have you buried it? I hope where it will never be resurrected again, for the sake of the Ashleys' pride, if for no other reason.

Maggie, you rogue, love me, love my hat, said he, producing the veritable Panama from the depths of his coat pocket. "This hat belonged to a smuggler once, and has a history, my dear, which shall not be told for the sake of the dead under the sea." A shadow passed over uncle Will's face, but it was gone again in a moment, as Grace put her white hand out to him, and held up her check for a kiss.

Where's Sybel? said he, as he hastily reviewed our little group.

Went to New York, uncle, on a visit to aunt Jane.

Ah! indeed, said uncle Will, I must take a trip on to see my little lady, or her pride may fly away with her. But there was no danger of losing him very soon, after he was dismissed snugly under our roof.

I took the entire care of uncle's scanty wardrobe, and then it was that I came to pity him for his poverty. I used to darn his stockings, sew on his buttons, etc., and sometimes would joke him on his shabby attire.

Shabby, my dear, he would say with a smile, but not shabby genteel like the Ashleys'.

It was in the month of October. The honeysuckles and morning-glories that clustered about the door were faded and drooping, and the garden flowers had yielded up their fragrant breath at the mandate of the frost king. But, thanks to good management, everything within doors was comfortable and cheery.

Grace had made a sudden conquest, in the shape of a rich widower with two children, and intended to be married about the holiday time; but my own wedding day seemed as far distant as ever.

One day Grace and I were sitting in mother's cozy room, sewing and chatting, when uncle Will brought in a letter. It was from Sybel, and addressed to me. I glanced over it hastily, then slipped it quietly, as I thought, into my pocket, to peruse it at leisure.

On retreating to my chamber (which Grace shared with me), I felt for my letter, but it was gone. I retraced my steps, thinking to find it in the sitting-room, but without avail.

What have you lost, Margaret? said mother, looking over her spectacles, as I ransacked boxes and baskets.

Sybel's letter—mother, have you seen it?

Yes, your uncle took it up to his room, by my leave, he picked it up on the floor.

Has he read it, mother?

Certainly, Margaret, why not? it is all in the family.

But why couldn't you have read it first, mother?

Poor, poor uncle Will; he knows how Sybel hates him; and I burst into tears.

I did not feel in any great hurry to read it, said my mother, for I received by the same mail a very tender, loving letter from Sybel; one which the whole world might have read, as to that matter.

While we were talking, uncle Will came into the room and handed me the letter quietly. He was pale, but otherwise manifested no emotion.

Maggie, said he, I am going to New York to-morrow morning in the eight o'clock train; will you assist me in getting my things ready?

The very words that Sybel had uttered to me the night before going away. Why it should thrill me so I knew not.

Uncle, said I, glancing up at him through my tears, "must you go?"

Yes, Margaret. Sybel writes in her letter that the cholera has made its appearance in New York and I think it best for her to come home. I am going to bring her.

Dear, magnanimous uncle Will? Not a word out of his mouth about that hateful sentence, in relation to himself, in Sybel's letter, which would have made some men her enemy for life.

Poor Sybel, said he, she has nobody to

blame for her likes and dislikes, but that long line of Ashley ancestry, whose very ghosts look down on our respect-able ghosts with contempt.

The next morning uncle Will started on his journey and I insisted on going to the depot. How kindly he looked down on me from the car window, as I kissed my hand to him from the platform.

Take care of yourself, Maggie, said he, until we meet again, which will be in a few days at least, and the cars whirled him out of my sight.

I was not given to superstition, but after this parting a melancholy so-called settle down upon my spirits, that I could not throw off. I would start at every sound, and nearly faint at every loud ring at the door-bell, notwithstanding the raillery of my father and sister, and the kind remonstrances of my mother.

The 16th of October, 1851. I shall I ever forget the horrors of that dreadful night. Nathaniel Foster (my lover) and myself were seated at the window in the sitting room looking down the road, when we saw Mr. S., one of the set of men of the town, coming hastily toward the house. As the rest of the family were up stairs, Nathan arose to answer the ring at the door, but I pulled him back, and pointed out a singular object that attracted my attention at a distance down the road. It was almost dark, and all we could see was this strange white object moving slowly up the road, with a slightly undulating motion, sometimes disappearing behind the trees, and then coming out again with startling distinctness.

We stood thus breathlessly gazing out, perhaps five minutes—perhaps twenty (I took no note of time), when my mother came, and laid a hand on each of us.

Her face was the color of marble, but she was calm, as she always was in great emergencies.

Margaret, said she, Mr. S.—has brought us sad news, but not so bad as it might be; there has been a railroad accident, and you—

I knew it! I knew it! I interrupted, and that is poor uncle Will they are bringing up the road on a litter.

My mother had no time to answer, for I was off down the road with my father and brother, followed by mother and Nathan. Who can imagine our grief as we followed that solemn procession into the house? When the men laid us down their burden, I hastened to uncover the face, and found to my astonishment that it was not uncle Will, but Sybel—not dead, thank heaven, but so seriously injured that the doctor despaired of her life.

How my father and mother wept and wrung their hands, as they knelt at the side of the rude couch that held their first-born during the night!

After her wounds had been carefully dressed, and everything done for her that love and skill could suggest, as we stood around her bed-side, she slowly opened her eyes and anxiously inquired, Was uncle Will killed? and then relapsed into unconsciousness.

We had all been so paralyzed by this sudden stroke that it had never occurred to us that that great Will must have been a Sybel's companion at the time of the accident, and that he too must have been injured, or he would have been with us at this time, as useful and handy as my doctor.

Mr. S.—, who had kept back the whole truth for fear we should not bear it, now informed us that uncle Will had been so seriously injured that it was found impossible to bring him home, and he had been conveyed to a cottage near by the scene of the accident.

I was only about half a mile from our house when the cars had run off the track, and turning a complete summersault, landed a distance of twenty feet below, in a sort of hollow.

The two father, Nathan and myself repaired, leaving mother, Grace and the doctor with Sybel.

There had been no one killed outright, but a great many were injured. Some had been carried to their respective homes, and many more were in the hospital near by. We found uncle Will, but as he was sleeping soundly, under the effects of a strong opiate, we could not get to the extent of his injuries. Unlike Sybel, though, his face and head were covered with bruises and contusions, and the doctor informed us that both his legs were broken.

The non-hollowing was a terrible night fraught with cares and anxieties for all.

Sybel was soon pronounced out of danger, but poor uncle Will never recovered it. True, he did not die then and there. He rallied for a while, and seemed cheerful and quite like his old self; but finally consumption set in, and we laid him to rest one beautiful June morning, when the roses bloomed the sweetest in our little clureyard.

The last few weeks of his life Sybel was constantly at his bedside, the tenderest and most careful of nurses.

Why, said I, dear, good uncle Will, she would say to him, when you must go

Because consumption runs in the Brown family, Sybel he would answer, smiling I should have died with any way before long, and the accident only hurried things up a little, that's all.

A few days before his death he called us all

to his bedside, where he sat propped up with pillows.

I want to dispose of my shabby wardrobe, said he with a smile, glancing at me. To you brother Ashley, I give my watch; to you dear sister Brown, my hair trunk; to Grace my small collection of curiosities; and books; and my two faithful nurses, Maggie and Sybel, to hold jointly and together, they and their heirs forever—Panama hat.

Dear uncle Will! though old and eccentric to the last, he left behind him, when he went to rest, a vacuum that was never filled, at least to me.

At the time of my writing this, I, Mrs. Nathan Foster, lay down my pen and took back on the sunny years of my married life, due altogether to the singular bequest of my uncle Will. Within the double crown of that Panama hat, one lucky day, we (Sybel and I) found a little fortune in bank bills. In fact, every member of the family found tokens of uncle's hoarding propensity tucked away in unexpected corners.

As I sat at our cosy fireside, with Nathan at my elbow, and our two sweet children between us, it is a comforting belief to think that the spirit of uncle Will is a daily witness to our happiness.

Grace has long ago married the widower, and gone West. Sybel still lives with father and mother, and seems in no hurry to change her lot, though in her case there is a great falling off the Ashley pride.

### Catching the Train.

One of the greatest delights of boarding in the country for the summer, is the pleasure a man derives from his efforts to catch the early morning train by which he must reach the city and his business. When he gets out of bed he looks at his watch, and finds he has plenty of time; so he dresses leisurely, and sits down to breakfast in a calm and serene state of mind. Just as he cracks his first egg, he hears the up-train. He starts, jolts out his watch, compares it with the clock, and finds that it is eleven minutes slow, and that he has only four minutes left in which to get to the depot. In a fearful hurry he tries to scotch the egg out of the shell, but it burns his fingers; the skin is tough, and after fooling with it for a moment it mashes into a hopeless mess, and he gets his fingers smeared; he drops the whole concern in disgust, grabs a hot roll, and scalds his tongue with a quick mouthful of coffee; then he stuffs the roll in his mouth, while his wife hands him his scotch, and tells him she thinks she heard the whistle. He plunges madly around the room looking for his umbrella; then kisses his wife as well as he can with all that unswallowed bread

standing by his checks, says good-bye to the children in a lump, and makes a dash for the door.

Just as he gets to the gate he finds that he has forgotten his dust, and he charges back after it, catches it up, and turns down the gravel walk in a frenzy. He doesn't like to run through the village, because that would be undignified, but he walks cautiously. He goes faster, and half way down he does hear the whistle for certain. He wants to run, but he knows that he will start up that yellow dog there by the side walk if he does. Thus he actually sees the train coming into the depot, and feels that he must make a rush. He does. The yellow dog becomes excited, and tears after him. Six other dogs join in the chase, one after the other, and bark furiously and frolic around his legs. Small boys contribute to the excitement as he goes past by whistling on their fingers, and the men at work on the new meeting look a knock off to look at him and laugh. He feels ridiculous, but he must catch that train. He gets desperate when he has to slacken up until two or three women, who are on the sidewalk discussing the relevant question and the price of butter, scatter to let him pass. He arrives within one hundred yards of the depot with dust flying in the wind, coat tails horizontal and the yellow dog nipping his heels, just as the train begins to move. He puts on an extra pressure, and resolves to make that train or to perish. He reaches it as the last car is going past. He seizes the hand rail, is violently jerked around once or twice, but finally lands on the step on his knees, and is hoisted in by his coat collar by the brakeman, hot, wet, dusty, with his trousers torn across the knees, his slings braided, and three ribs in his umbrella broken.

Just as he gets comfortably into the car the train stops, backs up on the siding, and lays there for half an hour while the engineer fixes a broken valve. Then he is madder than ever, and determines that he will move in town to-morrow, and swears while he looks out of the window and watches the dogs that followed him engaged in a contest over a bone which the yellow dog found on the platform of the station; and he registers a silent vow to devote his first holiday to hunting up that dog, and bringing him with a club.

A gentleman who came several thousand miles to view the country with the purpose of purchasing, got a large sized red ant on him a few days ago, and, stranger as he was, he

carved around and used appropriate language as if he had lived all his life, and moved in the best society. [San Antonio Her.]

### Photography at the Bottom of the Sea.

Dr. Neumayer has recently exhibited before the British Geographical Society a photographic apparatus designed for the determination of the temperature and of the currents at great depths in the ocean.

The invention is composed of a copper box, hermetically sealed and furnished with an exterior appendix made like a rudder. In the interior is a mercury thermometer and compass, each enclosed in a glass receptacle in which are admitted traces of nitrogen gas. A small electric battery completes the apparatus. When the latter is allowed to descend attached to a sounding line, the action of the current on its rudder causes it to assume a parallel direction, thus indicating the set of the flux by the relative position of compass, needle and rudder. The thermometer of course shows the surrounding temperature. In order to fix these indications, a piece of photographic paper is suitably disposed near the glass cases containing the instruments. Then at the proper time a current of electricity is established through the gas in the receptacles, causing an intense violet light, capable of acting chemically upon the paper for a sufficient length of time to allow of the photography thereon of the shadow of the compass needle and of the mercury column. Within three minutes, it is said, the operation is complete, when the apparatus is hoisted and the paper removed.

AN AUCTIONEER IN A NEW ROLE.—A talented young gentleman of Bangor, who is in the auction business, recently received a commission to act as bestow upon few persons outside the clergy, if we may believe the following story, which the Whig tells:

About three months since a young man in an up river town was very sick and had given up all hopes of recovery. He gave full directions concerning the disposition of his little property, and sending for all his relatives under a tender farewell. As they stood weeping around his bedside, one of them asked him in a choked and tearful voice whom he would like to have officiate at his funeral. Slowly and fully raising his attenuated form from the pillows, he said: "There's Mr.—down to Bangor (nominating our auctioneer friend). He's an easy, fluid talker and I allers liked to hear him. I've had down a with him, an' allers found he set out things just about as they was. He's the man I want to my funeral!"

The young man recovered, after all, and the world will never know what it missed by the suppression of that funeral oration.

AN AMERICAN RIVER NILE.—The valley of the Rio Grand del Norte, in New Mexico, recalls the features of the Egyptian Nile. A large population is entirely dependent upon the river. An annual rise of the waters carries a muddy sediment, superior in fertilizing properties, as was proved by analysis, to that of the great African river. While the amount of phosphoric acid is nearly the same, the amount of potash is considerably lighter—Thousands of acres are lying idle along the valley of the stream, awaiting the enterprising farmer.

Now we know all about it. An enormous learned climatologist tells the world, in Galvani, how our incipient summer got nipped in the bud, thus: "The chilliness is due to the fact that the earth passes behind a ring of asteroids, which absorb a portion of the sun's warmth due to us while it remains above the horizon. The temperature will not resume its accasional movement until the annual rotation shall have carried our sphere from the shadow of the magnitude of small planets which is always projected on the same point of our orb."

Everything, it seems, was not lovely at the recent high tide wedding at Senator Stewart's house in Washington. The supper room, as the guests became full of tea and coffee or other cheering liquidities, was turned into a scene of riotous confusion, which resulted in considerable breakage of glass and china, and compelled the hostess to order the supper room to be closed. In other words the guests behaved disgracefully, just as often happens in Washington, and for that matter, in other places. The fact seems to be that putting "Hon." before some men's names doesn't make gentlemen of them.

A MAN of strong will holds to a principle which he has once accepted and which his experience has ratified, no matter how vain and silly that principle may appear at the hour of temptation. Thus when a skillful desperate firmness, he has survived the day of darkness and peril, with what support and encouragement returns (as it must always return) the clear sense of the beauty of virtue and of the dominance of the good.

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**Reciprocity Treaty.**  
A Washington correspondent gives an outline of the proposed Reciprocity Treaty, the propositions of which are understood to be substantially as follows:—

The abandonment on the part of Great Britain and Canada of all claim for compensation on account of the concession by the United States by the Treaty of Washington of the privilege of "Inshore Fisheries" free admission and interchange of all the natural products of the United States and the British Provinces; reciprocal free admission of manufacturing products of the two countries, specifically enumerated; Welland and St. Lawrence canals to be built by the Dominion; American and Canadian built vessels may carry cargoes and passengers from any port on the Great Lakes and river St. Lawrence to any other such port; canals on either side of the boundary line to be open under the same conditions to the citizens of the two countries; Lake Michigan to be open to Canadians as the St. Lawrence has been to Americans; Canadians may purchase American vessels and register them as Canadian, and Americans may purchase and register Canadian built vessels in a like manner. The following commissions are to be established: Joint Commission to regulate the navigation of St. Charles Lake and River; Joint Commission for propagation of fish; Joint Commission for the regulation and maintenance of light-houses; Joint Commission for regulating the interchange of traffic at Custom Houses on the line. The Treaty to continue in force for twenty-one years.

**Church and State.**

When we say that the establishment of separate schools in New Brunswick is synonymous with the establishment of Roman Catholicism as the Provincial Church, we do not make the statement unwittingly. The argument is a fair one, and interferes in no way with the reverence due to the internal organization of any religious denomination. Against the creed of the Roman Catholic Church we have nothing to say; it is only on account of its attempts to assume a political influence and position in the Province, that it is mentioned here. To establish Separate Schools is to make the Roman Catholic Church a State Church. The religious teachers of that body—the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity—are supported by the funds of the Church. As we have been informed, they receive their board and a small pittance of fifty or one hundred dollars per annum, and on this account we truly admire their great enthusiasm in disseminating the dogmas of their Church at such a sacrifice to worldly comfort. They are without doubt, faithful men and women, doing the best they can for the denomination to which they belong, and for great cause. Were separate schools established, would these Brothers and Sisters receive a higher emolument?—This we may not answer. But this we do know, that they would still continue to be paid, not by the Government, not by tax-payers, but by their Superior, the Bishop. That is part of their agreement. In a word, the thousands of dollars which Protestant and Roman Catholic alike would be called upon to pay for separate Roman Catholic schools, would pass into the hands of the Roman Catholic Church, beyond the control of either people or Government. If this is not a connection between Church and State, then there never has been a State Church, and Ireland has lately rejoiced over the overthrow of an influence which never existed.—[Union Advocate.]

The "Head Quarters" states that the Charlotte County Election Petition is to be tried at St. Andrews on the 30th of this month and not at Fredericton. The law requires the trial to take place in the Electoral District elected, unless there are special circumstances which make it desirable that the trial should take place elsewhere. The trial takes place before one Judge only, and not before the Election Court.

A SCOTCH WIFE was reproved for beating her husband. The minister enjoined her no more to use her fists and nails, "but to keep coals of fire upon his head." "Well, minister," replied the wife, "since you say, I'll try the coals, but I may tell ye that twa or three bottles o' boiling water has wrought nae improvement."

TRAGEDY IN SUSSEX.—Last evening Dr. W. E. Vail, Jr., son of the Speaker of the last House, committed suicide in his own office at Sussex. The particulars, as far as we have learned, are about as follows: He and a man named Friers were in his office examining a rifle. Dr. Vail had been drinking very hard for some days, and was in a very excited state. The rifle was loaded, and his companion, after speaking of the danger, took the cartridge out. Unnoticed by Friers, Vail put another cartridge in the rifle and said to his companion: "I suppose if a fellow would shoot himself you would bid his friends good bye." He then placed the muzzle of the rifle to his eye and pulled the trigger with his foot. The ball went through his head and scattered his brains on the wall behind him, causing instant death. During the day he had appeared very nervous and excited. His companion did not notice him put the cartridge in the rifle, and had no idea it was loaded, as he had just removed one charge. Dr. Vail leaves a large circle of friends and relatives who will have the sympathy of all in this terrible affliction. He was well known throughout the Province. He was a member of the Wimbledon Team one year, and is said to have been much chagrined at not having been selected for the team this year.—[Tribune.]

The 9th instant was Yarmouth's anniversary, and was observed as a public holiday. A regatta in the harbor was one of the attractions of the day. A few days ago Mr. Philip McLeod was handling a revolver in the store of F. A. Donkin, Esq., at Athol, N. B., and discharged one of the chambers, the bullet entering his thigh. Dr. Hodgson was immediately called in, but at last accounts had not succeeded in extracting the ball.

**The Standard.**  
SAINT ANDREWS, JUNE 10, 1874

**Free School Ticket.**

B. R. Stevenson, James Murdoch,  
Thomas Cottorell, James McKay.

**NOMINATION DAY!**

**Speeches of the Candidates.**

**Four of the Candidates Retire.**

On Monday last, the Sheriff opened his Court for the nomination of Candidates. There was a large concourse of persons from all parts of the County present; after the law was read, the following nominations were entered:—  
Hon. B. R. Stevenson, by J. S. Magee and W. Whitlock. Joseph Donald, by A. Weston, and A. H. Thompson. Jas. McKay, by Jas. McGill and I. Carlisle. W. S. Thompson, by Jas. Brown and A. T. Lloyd. Jas. Dow, by A. H. Thompson and S. C. Irish. Chas. McGee, by S. Johnson, and H. Ludgate. H. McKay, by P. M. Abbott and S. Wheelock. H. N. Smart by H. Hitchens and Jas. Mitchell. M. McMonagle, by P. M. Abbott and Jas. McElroy. Jas. Macdougall, by John Grammer and J. McAdam. Thos. Cottorell, by J. A. Simpson and Thos. Black. S. C. Irish, by J. K. Gillmor and Alfred Gillmor.

Owing to the large crowd, it was found necessary to adjourn to the platform of the Court House, from which the candidates addressed the electors. We give below a condensed report from our notes. It was universally admitted that Mr. Stevenson spoke with great force and force, in fact, it was a powerful address rarely equalled at the hustings.

HON. B. R. STEVENSON  
upon rising to address the electors was received with rousing cheers. He said he was in the hands of the people and liked to have all pleased to hear the free school candidates. He was prepared to give an account of his sayings and doings as a member of the Legislature, and to answer and refute the charges brought against the Government by such papers as the "Freeman," the "Globe," and the "St. Stephen Journal." He challenged any one present to make charges against the Govt. which he could not refute. He proposed dealing with the "Journal," whose editor was present, and a candidate. That paper had said that the Govt. was imbecile, having adopted the puny and flagrant falsehoods of the "Freeman," each of which had been successfully disproved in the Legislature last winter.

He next showed that he had discharged his duties as Sur. Gen. faithfully, energetically, and to the satisfaction of the people, and that the business of the Department had been economically and well managed. He explained the system of disposing of timber and crown lands when he accepted office.

By the money purchase and labor act, he claimed the credit of being instrumental in having more of the young men of the country settled on the lands than under the former system. Did the editor of the "Journal" call that "imbecility"? No, but because it suits his purpose he makes these charges, and like his articles they have neither beginning nor end.

When he entered the Department he found persons anxious to get timber lands. Upwards of 100,000 had been applied for at 50 cents an acre. Would the Govt. sell them at that price? No; 80 cents had been offered but refused, was that imbecility? Since the passage of the Washington Treaty the lands had increased in value, and now they would bring \$2 per acre, but they had refused at that price, was that imbecility? The editor of the "Journal" had ignorantly stated that the Govt. sells stumpage; mileage is the proper term, and the price of mileage had been raised; here's where his ignorance comes in. (Great laughter.) [Mr. Dow said it was a mistake of terms.] Yes, and he would take him down before he was done with him. He had bestowed more time and attention to his duties of his office, (to the neglect of his private business) than any of his predecessors had done.

He next alluded to the success which had attended the claim of Better Terms, which had enabled the Govt. to husband the Crown Lands, and he would refer to the money.

It was well known to many of his constituents that he had given a great deal of time and attention to immigration, and that success had crowned his labors, and that unlike the neighboring province of Nova Scotia, they had expended the money for immigration purposes, and had not put into the provincial chest. He had done nine-tenths of the immigration work.

He then mentioned the various beneficial measures introduced by the Govt., among them—Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, the Evidence Procedure Act, and others. Were these evidences of "imbecility" on the part of the Govt.? He also paid a well merited tribute to the abilities of the Attorney General, whom he said stood at the head of his profession. He next referred to the appropriation of last Session to assist poor districts to build School Houses; and asked was it not right to aid poor districts? When last returned, he had promised to deal with the question of Education in a firm manner. Had he not done so. The time had arrived that the property of the country should educate its children, and a law had been placed on the statute book which had met the approval of the friends of education throughout the Dominion.

At the previous election he declared he would advocate free non-sectarian schools, and he had stuck to his text. It was not Repeal the opponents of the law wanted, but Separate Schools; the Govt. would not grant their request, but desired to place all classes on a common level. He would stand

firmly on the line of free non-sectarian education. So long as the money is placed in the hands of the State, they should expend it. It had been said the Govt. dare not abolish the grants to Sackville Academy, Presbyterians and Baptists, but they had done so. One sect was anxious to clip its hands into the public chest. (A voice, name it.) Yes he would, the Separate School party. Were these the acts of imbeciles? (Cries of no, no, and cheer.) He had read the cards of some candidates who were trying as one said to ride two horses at once. Yes, the Pope's bull and King Williams white horse. (Great laughter.) The question is will the people have Separate Schools fastened upon them forever? (Vociferous replies of no! never!) It was admitted that the Govt. would make amendments to the Act, but not to interfere with its non-sectarian principle. The mode of assessment will be made more equitable by the Govt. He felt more interest in maintaining the School Law than he did the Govt., and believed that old Charlotte County would roll up a splendid majority for the free school ticket, and thereby assist other Counties in maintaining the noble principle of free non-sectarian schools.

He referred to the splendid triumph achieved by St. John, which was a noble example for other counties to follow. Tell the Separate School men by your votes you will have none of Conington or his resolution. Let there be no division among the electors—vote unitedly, stand shoulder to shoulder—keep out the repeal and separate school men. He knew there was a large free school feeling in Charlotte, and hoped none would be deceived by cunning devices of the enemies of the Schools. He advised the electors to be true to themselves, to cast their votes to maintain the glorious school law, by voting for the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket. (Loud and continued cheering.)

MR. DONALD  
said he thought the people were tired of listening to perfect nonsense and positive untruths. He had promised when elected four years ago, that no act of his should bring a blush on his constituents, and had redeemed his pledge. He attacked the Govt., showed abuse upon the Sur. Gen. He said Repeal was not separate schools, and he would advocate repeal. One of his Orange friends had said to him last session, "Joe, I would sooner see you returned than any other man from Charlotte." He concluded by asking the support of his old friends and as many newcomers as possible.

MR. MCKAY  
said it was the second time in his history he appeared before them. He had no political bias to answer for, avowed himself a non-sectarian free school man, and would support the present Government. He believed their progressive, honest and worthy of support. Many of the acts initiated by them were great boons to the country. He was opposed to fastening of separate schools on the country. He came quarterly before the people as a supporter of the law, was on the ticket, and would ask the electors to vote the ticket—the whole ticket.

MR. THOMPSON  
of Deer Isle, was the next speaker. He stated the claims of the Island to representation in the Assembly very clearly and impressively, and was well received. He showed that the Islands were bound to have representation and that they had been treated unfairly, and trumped upon, and he asked a generous support from the mainland. He was a non-sectarian man.

MR. DOW  
knew that he would get a fair hearing and be treated courteously. He asked what kind of a world it would be if all the young men were after one girl? would there not be trouble.—Believed there was never a more corrupt Government than that which governs the Province; he was opposed to them. He was in favor of mining, but not at the expense of sapping the independence of members, as had been done during the past sessions. He referred to extensive Delegations, to the Public Works Department expenditure, instead of spending it on the roads. Mr. Kelly spent large sums in travelling. He also spoke of the extravagance of the Government. The Sur. General came forward as an unfaithful servant. He believed in the principle of Free Schools, and if the Crown Lands were properly managed, they would pay for the education of all the children in the Province for ages. He alluded to the change of gauge on the New Brunswick railway, and the Government granting the same amount of lands for the work when the cost of construction was so much less. He charged the Government with imbecility in framing the School Law. He referred to Mr. Rand having been imported to carry out the law—a man (he said) who was obnoxious to the Nova Scotia people and who was equally unpopular with a certain sect in this Province. He argued that the granting last Session of \$25,000 for building school houses in the poor districts was voted for the purpose of carrying the election. He also explained how he would frame a better school law. He said Government had loaned \$8,000 to the St. Stephen trustees who had run the Parish into a large debt. He said the school books were intended for protestant children, and were not just to the Catholics. They were true enough, however, he was in favor of justice and economy, but not in favor of free schools.

MR. MCGEE  
said he was always in favour of a free non-sectarian school law and direct taxation. He considered himself as a strong man in the eastern parishes, and explained what he believed was an error in the counting of votes which had not been placed on the ticket. He was a free school man, not because he was opposed to the Catholics, and hoped that such alterations would be made in the law as would make it more agreeable to them. He then at some length explained the school law, and pointed out some amendments which could be made in its details. He said people were alarmed

at sectarian education; he alluded to the large numbers of children attending school in Ontario in comparison to Quebec. He stated that the Superintendent receives \$4,000 a year and the Inspectors \$700, while the Superintendent in New Brunswick only receives \$1600 and the Inspectors \$300 per ann. Mr. Dow had said the books were unjust to Catholics, he could not see that they were. He alluded to the school tax, said that it was less expensive than others. Notwithstanding what Dow and Donald had said—repeal means separate schools. The Govt. deserves well of the country, although it did not quite come up to his ideas. He did not wish to interfere with the election of the free school men on the "ticket," and he would withdraw on the present occasion. (Cheers.)

MR. H. MACKAY  
said some people were said to be long headed, but he would not be long minded. He quoted some appropriate lines, and concluded by observing that he did not come forward at present for election, as he had concluded to resign. He sunk personal feelings, and withdrew in favor of the free non-sectarian school ticket. (Applause.)

MR. SMART  
said that at the urgent solicitation of many influential gentlemen from the several Parishes in the County he came forward as a candidate in regard to the great question of education, he was as he ever had been in favor of a free non-sectarian school system; he was largely identified with the interests of the country, and would be found an unflinching advocate of its interests. It was not necessary for him to enter at length into the various questions of the day, as he had consented to withdraw from the contest, and give his support to the Ticket. (Great cheering.)

MR. MACMONAGLE  
said he was called out to represent the County by persons in various parts of the County.—Some had retired, but Macmonagle would not retire. His card explained his views. The School Law wanted amendment; it had made discord and should be improved. The people wanted a man of brains, intelligence and force to represent them. He was a native of King's County, but adopted Charlotte as his home, and purchased property in it, and its interests were identified with his. He was a free non-sectarian school man, but was not in favor of excessive taxation; he would relieve a class of old persons from the tax. The Board of Education had too much power—justice could not be had at their hands, they were supreme. Half the County fund went into the pockets of the inspectors. St. Stephen was overtaxed; there was extravagance on the part of the Trustees. The annual meeting should be changed from January to October, before people went to the woods. He regulated the "ticket." Why did not the Government amend the law last session, were they too weak to do so, if such was the fact they were not fit to rule the country. If elected, he would have the roads in this County improved, he would advocate the abolition of the Legislative Council, and save \$10,000 thereby to put on the roads. Vote for the men who are the electors to deal with your interests. He was an independent candidate and they might put him on any ticket they pleased.

MR. THOMPSON  
here came forward, said he would sacrifice personal feelings for the interests of the non-sectarian free school men, by withdrawing from the contest. (Cheers.)

MR. MURCHE  
was received with great cheering. He said he felt happy to appear before the electors. Many of them knew that he was brought out, he did not seek to be a legislator, and no other inducement would have tempted him to leave his business but to support the School Law—the question was dear to him. It was said he was no speaker, well, he never had made a public speech in his life, but let those who said he could not speak meet him on a common level, and then they would know whether he could express his ideas or not. He was brought up on a farm, had raised the best stock from imported cattle, and had the highest grain at Agricultural Shows. He had three miles to go to school, and felt the want of an education, and the education of his children had cost him \$20,000. The Americans had free schools, and had made their system superior to others. He desired to elevate all men to the same level. He stated that in Milltown, they had adopted the free school system before the law came into operation; they had an Academy, and when a resolution was moved to tax themselves \$10,000, a friend since dead had moved to increase the amount to \$12,000, which passed without a dissenting voice. Where improvements were required in the law, it should be his friends who should make them. The property of the country should educate the children. It was said by some that the law was arbitrary, all laws are so, but the present act was a good one. [Here the speaker was interrupted.] Gentleman, said he, I am like an old "Plumper" dollar, the more you rub me the brighter I'll shine. In regard to roads, if returned, he would have the money expended honestly. He was a progressive man having begun with nothing and made what he had by hard work. As an evidence of his knowledge, he had been placed in most important positions to settle questions of great importance. He alluded to the action of the Island people, and said they claimed a representative. They were intelligent and industrious people, and he was willing that an Island man should be chosen at future elections. Now he was in the field and he wanted their votes. (Loud cheers.)

MR. COTTERELL  
was placed before the electors by the people. He made no pretensions to be a speaker, he was a laboring, hardworking man, had been engaged in shipping, milling, lumbering and other pursuits. He had also farmed, and had been moderately successful. He had no pledges to make, but if elected he would use his best efforts to promote the interests of the Province and this constituency in particular.

Other candidates had fully discussed the important question of Education. He was a free non-sectarian school man, and believed the property of the country should educate the youth. He had some experience in carrying out the Law, as Trustee in two districts. Its principle was just, and with a few alterations in its details, it would be as perfect as any act could be made. Separate schools cannot be conducted throughout the country. He would, if elected, deal fairly with all questions coming before the Legislature. (Cheers.)

MR. IUSIN  
said he happened to be the last before the electors. He was before them as a Candidate in favor of repeal of the School Act of 1871, and to oppose the Govt. There was cause to advocate a repeal of the law, as it is unjust. He had no antecedents—had no reason to issue circulars, letters or pamphlets signed by Potentates. Supported the Sur. Gen. would ride into power on raising feelings between protestants and Catholics. (Sur. Gen., I deny it.) From the town of St. George for 30 miles up the river the school house windows were boarded up, and the same on the eastern side of Digbywash. The minority should bow to the majority—but at present it was the minority which wanted the majority to bow to their decision on the school question. His ship is now in port, and it depended upon the electors to say whether he is to sail on his political voyage to the Legislature or not. The Sur. Gen. had to return to the electors for re-election as he was appointed to fill it. He had served his term and now the coast was clear for a new ship. If elected he would serve the county to the best of his ability. (Cheers.)

Hon. B. R. Stevenson said the manner in which the nomination had been conducted was highly creditable to a Governor.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Sheriff for his impartiality and independence as Presiding Officer, which was heartily cheered. The Sheriff returned thanks in a neat speech, and trusted that at the close of the election he would be enabled to compliment the County upon its usual observance of the law.

"ONCE you enact a Separate School Law," says Mr. King, "you cannot go back on it." "It is fastened on you for ever." This is QUITE TRUE. —[Evening Globe.]

No doubt of it. And what are independent (?) School Law and repeal Candidates doing? Are they not giving aid and comfort to Separate School advocates to return men who will fasten upon the healthy educational tree a log, which will eventually destroy its fruit bearing qualities, and kill it eventually. Let electors see through the flimsy, hypocritical assertions of those recreant Free School advocates, and will support the Ticket only. All honor to those candidates who resigned, rather than jeopardize the Election of the People's Ticket. They have proved their sincerity as honest advocates of Free Non-Sectarian Schools. The names of Smart, McGee, McKay and Thompson, will be favorably remembered by the electors at a future election. They are men who will stand up with the bare and hold with the hands—our can ride two horses at the same time.

THE CAMP.—As intimated in a previous issue, the Camp will be held at St. Andrews, this season, it is said early in July—and that arrangements were in progress for that purpose. It is probable that some of the Batteries of Artillery will be present. St. Andrews has an old and efficient Artillery Officer, Capt. Bolton, and it is to be hoped he will make an effort to reconstitute the Battery in the Town. The greater part of the men are still here, and would require but a small amount of drill to bring the Battery up to its former efficiency. As an old member of the corps, we feel interested in wishing the company to be organized. The Woodstock Field Battery has been gazetted.

No denominational teaching in the Schools—open wide the doors of the school houses, in the interests of the rising generation, where the child of the poor man is placed on an equality with the rich, with respect to education. Vote for the Free Non-Sectarian School Ticket only. Leave outsiders to run a scrub race among themselves on their crooked course.

THE SCRUTINY.—A protest against the return of A. H. Gillmor, at the last Dominion election, in this County, will be tried at St. Andrews on Tuesday the 30th June, instant.

Do not deceive—Evil communications corrupt consciences. Avoid the blandishments of Candidates who are not on the Ticket. Do not promise a stray vote from personal or other reasons. Support only those who have been selected by a large majority of the electors, as their standard banners—Stevenson, Murdoch, Cottorell, McKay.

ST. JOHN ELECTION.—As already known, the County and City of St. John have nobly sustained the present School Law, by returning Messrs. King, Austin, Willis and Coram for the County, and Messrs. W. dderburn and Keaus for the City, by overwhelming majorities. The electors of that constituency have set a splendid example to the other Counties of the Province, which, with the exception of two, will it is to be hoped, be followed out, viz. by electing the whole Ticket.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning last, about 5 o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the old store on the southern end of the Market Square, owned by Jas. Boyd, Esq. As it was unoccupied it is believed to have been set on fire. The engines were quickly on the spot, and succeeded in putting out the fire, but the building was so much damaged that it is to be sold for firewood.

THE COUNTY COURT was opened yesterday by His Honor Judge Stevens, who congratulated the Grand Jury on the good order and general good conduct of the inhabitants of Charlotte at all times. Only one civil cause was entered for trial. A bill was found against Cheney and wife for ill usage of their child nine years old. The Grand Jury feebly made a handsome subscription for the little girl.

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June 10, 1874

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Original issues in Poor Condition  
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**FOUND.** A pocket book with money in it,  
which the owner can have by paying  
expenses.  
June 10, 1874. Apply at this Office.

**VALUABLE HOTEL,  
PROPERTY, FURNITURE,  
Horses, Carriages, &c.,  
AT AUCTION**

The Subscriber offers  
**FOR SALE at Public Auction, on  
Thursday, 18th Instant,**  
commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
All his Real and Personal Estate, Horses,  
Carriages, &c. &c.  
That old established House and premises  
fronting the Market Square, known as the  
"RAILROAD HOTEL,"  
with all the furniture, &c.  
Also, The Town Block containing eight  
lots, fronting on Montague, Elizabeth, Adol-  
phus, and Parr Streets, at present under cul-  
tivation, and being one of the most eligible  
sites for building purposes.  
The above properties offer a rare opportunity  
for any one desirous of carrying on the  
Hotel business.

Term of sale.  
**MICHAEL CLARKE,  
St. Andrews, June 10, 1874.  
C. E. O. HATHEWAY,  
Auctioneer.**

**To  
the Electors of Charlotte County.**

GENTLEMEN—I will be a Candidate at the  
approaching Election for the Local Legisla-  
ture in opposition to the present Govern-  
ment, and will advocate the Repeal of the School  
Act! If honored with a majority of your  
votes, I shall use my best efforts to procure a  
School Act less expensive, and more evenly  
just—to advance the interest of this County  
in all its affairs, and other matters, and the inter-  
est of the Province at large.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen,  
Your Obedt. Servt.  
**S. C. IRISH,  
St. George, June 1, 1874.**

**TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE  
COUNTY.**

Gentlemen,—Having been selected by a Con-  
vention of Delegates, from the Free Non-Sectarian  
School party in the western parishes, I have  
consented to become a candidate for a seat in  
the Local Legislature at the coming  
general election.

Should you honor me with your support and  
confidence, I shall legislate honestly and inde-  
pendently for all, to the best of my ability.  
I am in favor of Free Non-Sectarian Schools,  
and believe that all the property of the country  
should contribute to educate the children, and  
that it is the only true principle that insures an  
education to the poor man's child.

The present School Law is good in principle.  
I think that some of the details might be im-  
proved, but it should be done by the friends of the  
law.

I shall support the present Government in all  
the measures that I think are for the benefit of  
the County and Province in general.  
I will legislate for improvements that will build  
up the country, and to keep our population  
at home, and to encourage immigration to our  
Province, and if elected, I will serve you to the  
best of my ability.

Remain, Gentlemen,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
**JAMES MURCHIE,  
May 27, 1874.**

**To the Electors of the County  
of Charlotte.**

GENTLEMEN.—At a meeting of Free School Dele-  
gates, from the western parishes of the County,  
held in St. Stephen, on the 12th inst. I was nomi-  
nated as a candidate at the coming General Elec-  
tion for a seat in the Local Legislature.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE  
COUNTY**

GENTLEMEN.—Having been selected as a  
Candidate for a seat in the House of Assembly,  
by a convention of delegates from the Free  
Non-Sectarian School Party in the Eastern Parishes,  
and also having had voluntary promises of  
support from many of your number throughout  
the County, I would respectfully announce  
that I will be a candidate for your suffrages, at  
the approaching election of Representatives to  
serve in the Local Legislature of this Province.

If you should deem it wise and expedient to  
honor me with your support and confidence, I  
shall try to represent you fairly and faithfully,  
to the best of my judgment and ability, and at all  
times endeavor to legislate wisely, honestly and  
independently, for the best interests of the Pro-  
vince in general and this County in particular.

I believe that the present Government merits  
the confidence of the people, and that the general  
policy is wise, particularly in regard to educa-  
tion, immigration, and aid to railways and steam na-  
vigation, therefore I am willing to give it a liberal  
support.

In regard to the great and important question  
of the day, viz.—the School Law—I am, as I al-  
ways have been, a firm supporter and strong ad-  
vocate of Free Non-Sectarian Schools. Believing  
that the state owes to every child a good sound  
secular education, and should leave instruction  
in creeds and religious tenets to Parents, Guardians,  
and Pastors; therefore I am opposed to any  
change in the present law that would establish  
separate or denominational schools, my motto  
being "equal rights and equal privileges to each  
and all."

Believe that a great majority of the independ-  
ent and intelligent Electors of Charlotte County  
will endorse the above views, and having re-  
ceived a large vote at the last general election as a  
Free School man, I now come forward with  
confidence, trusting that you will elect me as one  
of your representatives for the next term. I only  
ask a fair trial, and if I should prove inadequate  
for the task or unworthy of your confidence, you  
can easily select another to take my place.

I am, gentlemen,  
Your Obedt. Servant,  
**JAMES MCKAY,  
Pembroke, May 11, 1874.**

**To the Electors of the County  
of Charlotte.**

AT the earnest request of a large number of my  
former supporters, together with many new  
ones, I once more offer myself as a candidate for  
re-election to represent you in the Local Legisla-  
ture. I am the same now as I have ever been,  
the "Working Men's Candidate," bound by no  
party trammels or ties, or promises of any kind,  
but free to act and legislate for the best interests  
and happiness of the whole people, which at all  
times I shall endeavor to do if elected.

I shall run my election independent of any party, leaving  
it to you Electors yourselves to place me on any  
ticket you may choose; for I believe it is the right  
of every Elector to exercise his franchise freely and  
independently of all outside influences. Now, in re-  
gard to the great question of the day, the School  
Question, I am in favor of the repeal of the present  
law, in order that a better school law may be  
enacted—a law less arbitrary, less oppressive, and  
less expensive—and a law that in its details will  
give more general satisfaction to people through-  
out the Province.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, at the Court  
House at Saint Andrews, in the County of Char-  
lotte, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of Octo-  
ber next, between the hours of twelve o'clock,  
noon, and five o'clock in the afternoon:  
ALL the right, title, interest, possession, pro-  
perty, claim and demand of  
**Peter Campbell and John Campbell,**  
of, into, or out of, all the following described lot,  
piece or parcel of land, and that is to say:  
All that certain farm lot, piece or parcel of land,  
state, lying and being in the Parish of Saint  
George, County of Charlotte, and Province of  
New Brunswick, and abutted and bounded as fol-  
lows, that is to say:—Beginning at the South-  
West corner of Lot number three, at the East  
side of the River Magdalen, granted one Wil-  
liam Payne, Esquire, there running or following  
the several courses of the said River up stream,  
until it meets the highway leading from the First  
to the Second Falls, at the Bridge over the said  
River Magdalen, thence following the several  
courses of the aforesaid Road or Highway, as it  
is used to run when first laid out, down to the foot  
of the hill, known by the name of Young's Hill,  
thence following the course of said Road, as it  
now runs, until it strikes the first mentioned  
boundary, and being the same lands and premises  
conveyed by Daniel Young and his wife, to Hubert  
Flaherty, now deceased, by Deed dated 11th day  
of October, 1838, and afterwards on the 11th day  
of November, 1848, again conveyed by the  
said Daniel Young and his wife, to the said Peter  
Campbell and John Campbell, and others; to-  
gether with all buildings, erections and improve-  
ments upon the said piece or parcel of land, being  
or appertaining thereto.

The same having been seized and taken under  
an Execution of Fieri Facias, issued out of the  
Supreme Court, at the suit of John Oliver, against  
the said Peter Campbell and John Campbell, en-  
dorsed to levy Three Hundred and Nineteen Dol-  
lars sixty-seven cents, (\$319.67), and interest  
from 22nd day of January last, besides Sheriff's  
fees and expenses.

**ALEX. T. PAUL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.**  
Sheriff's Office,  
St. Andrews, 10th March, 1874. } apr 8/74

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House  
at Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte,  
on Saturday, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of JULY  
next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon,  
and four o'clock in the afternoon:

ALL the right, title, interest, possession, pro-  
perty claim and demand, of  
**GEORGE H. ROBINSON,**  
of, into, or out of all the following described  
pieces, lots or parcels of land, viz:  
All the southern half of the following described  
parcel of land, situated and being in the Parish  
of St. James, in the County of Charlotte  
and Province of New Brunswick, bounded and  
described as follows, to-wit:—beginning at a marked  
Birch tree standing on the south west angle of  
Lot number Four, located to Moses Gilmer, and  
on the south side by a reserved road, thence run-  
ning by the Magnet south fifty-six degrees east,  
eighty chains of four poles each; thence south  
thirty four degrees east, twenty five chains, thence  
north fifty six degrees west eighty chains to a  
marked Birch tree standing on the said side of  
the aforesaid reserved road, and thence along the  
said road thirty four degrees east, twenty five  
chains, to place of beginning; containing two hun-  
dred and more or less.

Also all the certain piece or parcel of land  
situated, lying and being in the Parish of Saint  
James, in the County of Charlotte, and Province  
of New Brunswick, bounded and described as fol-  
lows to-wit:—bounded on the west by a Lot of  
land, owned by James Evans, on the south by  
the Arbutus road (so called), on the east by land  
owned by Eben Hall and David Alexander, and  
on the north by land owned by Mr. Sharp, and  
containing one hundred acres more or less, being  
all that piece or parcel of land lately purchased  
by the said George H. Robinson, from one James  
G. McConnell.

Also—all that certain piece or parcel of land sit-  
uate in the Parish of St. James in the County of  
Charlotte, and Province aforesaid, and bounded as  
follows, to-wit:—On the north by land owned by  
George S. Grimmer, Esq., on the west by land  
belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Robin-  
son, on the south by the Scott road (so called),  
and on the east by land granted to the late Joseph  
Scott, containing seventy-five acres more or less,  
the same being purchased by said George H. Robin-  
son, from John Kay Scott, and George H.  
Scott; in two separate parcels from them respec-  
tively, together with all buildings, erections and  
improvements upon the said several pieces, par-  
cels or lots of land, being or appertaining thereto.

The said several lots, pieces or parcels of land  
having been seized and taken under an Execution  
of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court,  
at the suit of the Bank of British North America,  
against the said George H. Robinson, endorsed to  
levy Seven hundred and sixteen dollars, sixty six  
cents, (\$716.66) and interest from 27th September  
1873, besides all fees and expenses.

Encourage Home Institution.

**THE  
ROYAL CANADIAN  
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Capital Authorized, \$5,000,000.  
All Classes of Risks against Fire at Moderate  
Rates. All Claims will be Paid Immedi-  
ately on the Loss being Established.

Hon. JOHN YOUNG, President.  
ARTHUR GAGNON, Sec'y-Treasurer,  
ALFRED PERRY, Manager.

HEAD OFFICE:  
160 Saint James Street, Montreal.

**NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.**

DIRECTORS:  
J. S. B. DEVEBER, M.P., Chairman.  
SAMUEL JONES, JOHN H. PARKS,  
T. W. ANGLIN, M.P., THOMAS FURLONG,  
Solitor, G. SENEY SMITH.

**NOTICE.**

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tender for D.  
S. G. Bridge," will be received at the Office of  
Public Works, Fredericton, until Tuesday, the 2nd  
day of June, 12 o'clock, noon, for the rebuilding  
of Digdequash Bridge.

**FOR SALE.**

THAT valuable and eligibly situated  
**HOUSE AND PREMISES**  
belonging to the Estate late L. Donaldson, Esq.,  
fronting on King, Prince of Wales, Carleton and  
Wm. Henry Streets, and at present in the occu-  
pation of Mrs. Mary Jane Kyle.

**Bay of Fundy  
Red Granite Company.**

POLISHED  
COLUMNS AND PILASTERS,  
TOMBS AND MONUMENTS,  
Mausoleums, Vaults, etc.

**BANK OF  
British North America**

Head Office:—London, England.  
CAPITAL—£1,000,000 Sterling.  
THE ST. STEPHEN BRANCH  
ALLOWS  
**Five Per Cent. Interest  
ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS**

**MORRISON'S HOTEL,**  
Corner Water and Edward Sts.,  
St. Andrews.

**St. Andrews Drug Store.**

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the  
inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity that  
he has purchased the stock and trade of the  
**ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE,**  
and will keep constantly on hand, the following  
articles:

**Drugs, Chemicals,  
PATENT MEDICINES,  
DYE STUFFS,  
&c. &c.,**

**Cleaver's Toilet Soaps:**  
QUININE WINE.  
Fellows' Hypophosphites.  
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,  
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,  
SHOSHEVES REMEDY,  
DR. BAXTER'S CHALYBEATE,  
with a large variety of  
DRUGS, PERFUMERY, &c. IN STOCK.  
A select stock of  
ENGLISH NOTE PAPERS  
with ENVELOPES to match.

**CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.**  
Ottawa, April 10, 1874.  
AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN IN-  
VOICES until further notice: 12 per cent.  
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs.

**North British and Mercantile  
Insurance Company,  
OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.**  
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.  
**FIRE & LIFE**

**ASSESSORS' NOTICE.**  
The undersigned having been appointed Gen-  
eral Agent for New Brunswick for the above Com-  
pany, is now prepared to effect insurances, re-  
asonable terms.  
**HENRY JACK,  
General Agent,  
W. B. MORRIS Agent for St. Andrews and  
vicinity, Jan. 29.**

**ASSESSORS' NOTICE.**  
The undersigned having been appointed Asses-  
sors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of St.  
Croix for the year 1874, hereby give Notice there-  
of, and that all persons intending to furnish state-  
ments of their Real and Personal Estate and In-  
comes liable for Taxation, in pursuance of the  
provisions of the several Acts of Assembly gov-  
erning the same, must do so in writing, under  
oath, within thirty days from the publication of  
this Notice. Dated this 9th May, 1874.

**ASSESSORS' NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned having been appointed Asses-  
sors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of St.  
Andrews for the year 1874, hereby give Notice there-  
of, and that all persons intending to furnish state-  
ments of their Real and Personal Estate and In-  
comes liable for Taxation, in pursuance of the  
provisions of the several Acts of Assembly gov-  
erning the same, must do so in writing, under  
oath, within thirty days from the publication of  
this Notice. Dated this 29th April, 1874.

**New Brunswick & Canada  
Railway.  
NOTICE.**

Through rates in American Currency and ad-  
from St. Stephen to all Stations on the European  
& North American Railway west of McAdam  
Junction. Further information will be furnished  
upon application to Mr. E. A. Julian, Station  
Master, St. Andrews.

**St. Andrews Foundry.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce  
that they are prepared to execute orders for  
**Foundry Work,**  
with punctuality and despatch.  
STOVES of approved patterns, MILL and  
SHIP'S CASTINGS, and other foundry business  
attended to. Particular attention paid to  
**Blacksmith Work**  
of every description, and satisfaction guaranteed.  
By punctuality and a desire to please, they hope  
to merit public patronage.

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

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

**REMOVAL.**  
A. LAMB & CO.  
St. Andrews, Oct. 22, 1873. oc22 1y

**REMOVAL.**  
J. W. STREET & CO.  
May 5.

Prospectus for 1874—Seventh Year.

# The Aldine,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, UNIVER-  
SALLY ADMITTED TO BE THE HANDSOMEST  
PERIODICAL IN THE WORLD, A REPRESENTATIVE  
AND CHAMPION OF  
AMERICAN TASTE.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the  
regularity, has none of the temporary or  
timely interest characteristic of ordinary peri-  
odicals. It is an elegant miscellany of  
pure, light and graceful literature; and a  
collection of pictures, the rarest specimens  
of artistic skill, in black and white. Altho'  
each succeeding number affords a fresh plea-  
sure to its friends, the real value and beauty  
of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after  
it has been bound up at the close of the  
year. The possessor of a complete volume  
cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper  
and engravings in any other shape or num-  
ber of volumes for ten times its cost; and  
then, there are the chromes besides!

## ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

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

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

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will  
be by Thos. Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain  
special designs appropriate to the season, by  
our best artists, and will surpass in attrac-  
tions any of its predecessors.

## PREMIUM FOR 1874.

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

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29th, 1873.  
Messrs. JAMES STURTON & Co.,  
Publishers of THE ALDINE, New York.  
Gentlemen,—I am delighted with the proofs in color  
of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful re-  
productions of my original paintings.  
Very respectfully,  
THOS. MORAN.  
(Signed)

## TERMS.

\$5 per annum in advance, with 011 Chromes free.  
For 50 CENTS EXTRA, the chromes will be sent  
mounted, varnished and prepaid by mail.

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

## CANVASSERS WANTED.

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

# Watson House.

ST. STEPHEN.

The above first-class Hotel has been re-fitted  
and is now open for the accommodation of tran-  
sient and permanent boarders.

CHARGES REASONABLE and EVERY ATTEN-  
TION TO GUESTS.

W. RUDGE,  
Proprietor

May 12, 1873.

## REMOVAL.

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

H. O'NEIL & SONS,  
St. Andrews, Aug. 20, 1873.

# Useful Presents

FOR THE

## HOLIDAY SEASON

in great variety, of

French, German, and  
American manufacture.

We have also just received per Steamships  
"Scandinavian" and "Hibernian,"

## 12 CASES AND BALES

OF

# WINTER STOCK,

TO ASSORT UP OUR

## FANCY GOODS

AND

## CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## MANCHESTER HOUSE,

ODELL & TURNER.

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the  
inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity,

that he has taken the store recently occupied by  
the late A. D. STEVENSON, corner of Water and  
William Streets, and has removed his stock of

## Groceries, FLOUR, PROVISIONS, &c

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

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

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

## CROCKERY.

He has just opened crates and casks of Crock-  
ery ware, and is prepared to furnish  
Dinner Sets, Tea and Breakfast Sets,  
Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Mugs,  
and all other articles in this line. No such stock  
is to be found in the town,—call a day for  
yourselves.

## WEATHER STRIPS

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

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

Call and see for yourselves.  
First quality articles—and reasonable prices.  
Country Produce taken in exchange.

W. B. MORRIS,  
St. Andrews, Oct. 9, 1872.

## ROYAL HOTEL

(FORMERLY STEUBBS).  
Opposite Custom House and Public Offices,  
PRINCE WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHN, N.B.  
During the past winter this house has been  
thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It will be  
re-opened on 1st of May next.

Having secured the services of Mr. Charles  
Watts as Manager, the proprietor trusts that their  
united efforts for the comfort of their guests will  
give entire satisfaction. It will be  
Terms \$2.00 per day.

THOMAS F. RAYMOND,  
Proprietor.

## Partnership.

The Subscribers have this day entered into  
Professional Partnership, under the style  
and firm of

Street & Stevenson,  
GEO. D. STREET,  
H. B. STEVENSON.

St. Andrews, June 1, 1872.

## EXCHANGE HOTEL,

King St. E.  
Saint Stephen N.B.  
J. NEILL, Proprietor

## STREET & STEVENSON,

Baristers and Attorneys at Law,  
Solicitors &c.

OFFICES—WATER STREET,  
ST. ANDREWS

# RAILROAD HOTEL,

ST. ANDREWS.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the pub-  
lic for the patronage extended to him, since  
opening the Railroad Hotel. Having purchased  
the property from Mr. Edward Pleasant, he will  
CONTINUE THE BUSINESS,  
and trusts by attention and efforts to please, to  
receive a continuance of that patronage so lib-  
erally extended to the establishment.

TRANSIENT and PERMANENT boarders provided  
with comfortable rooms on reasonable terms.

GOOD STABLES—Experienced and reliable  
hostlers always on hand. Horses and Carriages  
to let.

COACHES in attendance on the arrival of Trains  
and Steamers

M. CLARKE,  
Proprietor.

St. Andrews, April 17, 1872

## REMOVAL.

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

## DRUGS, CHEMICALS

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,  
Toilet Articles, Groceries,  
Fairy, Glass, Putty, and all the et. ceteras com-  
monly found in a Druggist Shop.  
St. Andrews,

## GEO. STEWART, JR.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
Chemist and Druggist,  
DEALER

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,  
DYE GOODS AND STUFFS, SURGICAL  
INSTRUMENTS,  
Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,  
24 King Street, Saint John, N.B.

Orders from the Country promptly executed.  
Ships' Medicine Chests, Field and Re-fitted  
Particular attention given to the Preparation  
of Physicians' Prescriptions.  
apt 12 7-1y

## G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

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

Electroplated Britannia Metal and British  
Plate Ware,  
Paper Machie, Parian, Spa, Wedgwood  
and Bohemian Goods

## JET AND RUBBER GOODS.

CUTLERY, HARDWARE, EDGE TOOLS,  
TOYS, FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY,  
Together with a general assortment of  
House Furnishing & Fancy Goods  
WEDDING RINGS made to order.  
July 19 4j

## GIN, WINE, TEA, &c.

Ex "Choice" from London.

40 Hhds } Best Pale Geneva.  
30 qr Casks }  
200 Cases }  
30 Chests } Congou Tea.  
20 11/2 }  
10 Bbls Refined Crushed Sugar  
5 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.

20 qr Casks } Pale Sherry.  
73 Hhds }  
31 Ton "Brandram Bros" Best White Lead  
4 Hhds } do Boiled and Raw  
4 qr Casks } Linned Oil.  
J. W. STREET.

## CUT NAILS | CUT TACKS!

SHOE NAILS.

G. R. Foster & Sons  
STANDARD  
Nail, Shoe Nail & Tack Works  
Saint John, N. B.  
ESTABLISHED 1839.

(Formerly W. H. ADAMS CITY NAIL WORK.  
Satisfactorily, prompt attention and satisfaction  
at 10-11-12

## TEA POTS.

JUST RECEIVED per steamer Millbank.—A large  
assortment of  
Tea-Pots and other Ware,  
CHINESE TEA-POTS,  
EGYPTIAN BLACI TEA POTS,  
ROCKING-LAM TEA-POTS.

For sale low by  
F. & J. A. WHITE,  
No. 10 Charlotte street, St. John.

## STOLEN!

A Set of new Bits.  
Any one who may have pur-  
chased them, or who knows of such having been  
offered for sale, will confer a favor on the owner,  
by leaving such information at the STANDARD  
OFFICE.  
Dec. 17. nm

## The Standard,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY  
A. W. SMITH,

At his Office, Water Street Saint Andrews N. B.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS  
inserted according to written order or continued  
until forbidden if no written directions.

1 week 2 w 3 w 1 m 2 m 3 m  
1 inch \$1 00 1 50 2 00 2 50 3 50 4 50  
2 " 1 50 2 50 3 50 4 50 6 00 7 25  
3 " 2 00 3 00 4 00 5 00 7 00 9 00  
4 " 2 50 3 50 4 50 5 50 8 00 11 00

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

## Tea, Tea, Tea.

40 CHESTS and Half Chests superior  
CONGOU TEA,  
30 Half Chests Breakfast Souchong do.

For sale by J. W. STREET & CO.  
St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1873. 4i

## SEWING MACHINES.

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

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

JAMES STOOPE,  
Agent.

## RAISINS.

100 Boxes Layer RAISINS,  
25 Bbls. Dried Apples, very nice. For  
sale,

## GRANULATED SUGAR.

55 Bbls. Boston Granulated Sugar. In  
Bond or Duty paid.

## Vacuum Pan Sugars.

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

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,  
St. Stephen.

## Canada Aic.

6 Hhds } Canada Bifer A/c.  
6 qr. Casks }  
Nov. 2, 1872. J. W. STREET

## NEW IMPORTATION.

20 Casks "Bridges & Son's" Best Stout  
Porter,  
30 cases "Guinness" Dubin Porter, quarts  
and pints.

## BAY RUM.

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

## TEACHER WANTED.

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

## For sale or to Let.

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

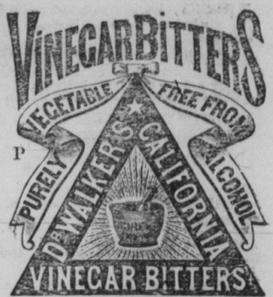
## GEO. F. STICKNEY,

Has just received a supply of  
Watches,  
Jewellery,  
Cutlery,  
EDGE TOOLS, HARDWARE, TOYS  
SOAPS, PERFUMERY,  
and FANCY GOODS, &c.

Agent for Lazarus & Morris' Perfected  
Spectacles. Also,  
Carbolic Gass Oil and Lamps.  
July 2 um

## To LET. THE STORE AND

Premises situate on South-east side of Market  
Square, at present occupied by E. Lorimer. Posses-  
sion given on the 1st May next.  
JAMES BOYD  
St. Andrews, March 31, 1874.



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

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

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

No Person can take these Bitters  
according to directions, and remain long  
unwell, provided their bones are not des-  
troyed by mineral poison or other means,  
and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

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

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

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal  
to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as  
they will speedily remove the dark-colored  
viscid matter with which the bowels are  
loaded, at the same time stimulating the  
secretions of the liver, and generally restor-  
ing the healthy functions of the digestive  
organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache,  
Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness  
of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of  
the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious  
Attacks, Rheumatism of the Heart, Inflam-  
mation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of  
the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful  
symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.  
One bottle will prove a better guarantee  
of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swel-  
lings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck,  
Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent  
Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old  
Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes,  
&c., &c. In these, and all other constitu-  
tional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS  
have shown their great curative powers in  
the most obstinate and intractable cases.

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

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons en-  
gaged in Paints and Minerals, such as  
Painters, Typographers, Gold-beaters, and  
Miners, as they advance in life, are subject  
to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard  
against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINE-  
GAR BITTERS occasionally.

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

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurk-  
ing in the system of so many thousands, are  
effectually destroyed and removed. No sys-  
tem of medicine, no vermifuge, no anthel-  
minitics will free the system from worms  
like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or  
old, married or single, at the dawn of wom-  
anhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bit-  
ters display so decided an influence that  
improvement is soon perceptible.

Jaundice.—In all cases of jaundice, rest  
assured that your liver is not doing its work.  
The only sensible treatment is to promote  
the secretion of the bile and favor its re-  
moval. For this purpose also VINEGAR BIT-  
TERS.

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

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