



California Vinegar
vegetable preparation,
native herbs found
in the Sierra Nevada
is the medicinal pro-
duct extracted therefrom
entirely. The question
"What is the cause
of the disease?" is the
answer of the system.
The patient recovers
the great blood
regulator, a perfect
restorer of the system,
story of the world has
named it as the best
of all medicines for
every disease man is
guilty of. It is the
only medicine for
all diseases of the
blood and internal
organs.

By good health, let
it be a medicine,
alcoholic stimulants
and a tonic.

It is a tonic,
alcoholic stimulants
and a tonic.

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Poetry.

LOVE AND COWSLIPS.

BY COL. CLAUDE DE HAYEN.

Gold-crowned daughters of the Summer, float
ing placidly and graceful
On the calm, untrodden waters of this deep
sequestered pool.
How I long to reach and gather, but my foot-
steps may not venture
Nearer than the grassy fringes of the water's
pure and cool.

Stalwart stems of reeds and rushes, thickly
ranging around its margin,
Guard your fair imperial beauty all the night
and all the day,
With their emerald spears uplifted, with their
feathery, floating plumage,
And their gaily flaunting banners, which the
Summer breeze sway.

All in vain I feast my longing eyes upon your
peerless beauty;
All in vain my footsteps linger near your
dewy retreat;
Fain to crown my gold-haired darling, I pour
starry disks would gather;
I would weave a snowy garland for her fore-
head fair and sweet.

She in garments white and dainty, as your
fragrant, waxen petals,
Cowslip maiden, of all maidens, walks serenely
on her way,
And her eyes are blue and tender, as the Sum-
mer skies above her,
And the supple arches are the brighter for her
shining hair to-day.

Sleep to-night, thou beauteous cowslip, with
the nodding reeds around you;
Rocked upon the waveless waters, to an un-
disturbed repose,
Fireflies light their lamps about you, and the
young moon's silver crescent
O'er your softly-floated petals her resplendent
radiance throws.

Sleep, O maiden, pure and gentle, spotless as
these golden cowslips;
On your happy pillow slumber lightly, peace-
fully as they,
Till the stars shall fade from Heaven, and the
orient burn with crimson,
To awake to the glory of the perfect Summer
day.

THE DROVER'S STORY.

Many years ago, before the era of railroads,
and when highwaymen abounded along the
great route from Calais to Paris, a noted drover,
who had been to Boulogne with a large drove
of horses, which he had sold for cash, was
overtaken by night by his return, near Mar-
quise. He remembered that a little distance
ahead was a quiet inn he had never stopped
at, and he determined to spend the night there.
As he rode up to the house, the landlord,
a respectable looking person, received his horse
and led him away to the stable, while he in-
vited the drover to enter the public sitting room.
Here he found two young men, one of whom,
from his resemblance to the landlord, he
recognized as his son; the other, somewhat
older, from his manners, appeared also to be-
long to the family. Immediately after supper
(during which the drover stated where he had
been and what good luck he had met with),
the son mounted a horse, and stating that he
was going to Marquise to stay all night, rode
off. The drover, having looked after the com-
fort of his horse, soon after requested the land-
lord to show him his room.

As the traveller slipped off his garments, he
felt for the leather belt about his waist, to
see that it was secure. This contained his
gold, while his paper money was in a large wal-
let, carried in a pocket made for the purpose,
in the inside of his vest. Depositing these
articles beneath his pillow, he extinguished the
light and threw himself upon the bed, when,
overcome by weariness, he soon fell asleep.

How long he had been in this state of for-
getfulness he could not tell, when he was
aroused to wakefulness by the sound of some
person endeavoring to open the window near
the head of his bed. At the same time he
heard suppressed voices without, as of several
persons in whispered consultation.

Startled by this suspicious appearance of
things, the drover reached toward the chair on
which he had thrown his clothes, for his weap-
ons; but to his dismay, he remembered that
on his arrival, when preparing to wash off the
dust of his journey, he had laid them aside,
within the bar, and had neglected to resume
them.

Scarcely conscious of what he was doing, the
defenceless drover slipped from the foot of the
bed, and hid himself in the darkness behind a
lot of woman's dresses suspended from the
wall, and watched the motions of a man who
was now slowly and cautiously entering the
room. He even fancied he could detect the
reflection of the dim light upon an upraised
knife as the man approached the bed with
staggering and uncertain steps. But great was
his relief when, instead of an attempt at mur-
der, the intruder carelessly shuffled off his
clothes, and throwing himself into the bed he
had just vacated, was soon in a sound sleep.

Not knowing what to make of this strange
affair, the drover determined to dress himself,
call up the landlord, and have this singular
intrusion explained. He had reached his
clothes, and slipped on his trousers, and was
moving toward the door, when steps were heard
cautiously crossing the outer room. Once
more he sought the shelter of the dresses,
which completely screened his person, and
awaited the entrance of the persons, whoever
they might be. Presently the door of the room
was silently opened, and two men made their
appearance. It was not so dark but that the
drover could readily distinguish them to be
the innkeeper and the man he had seen at the
supper table.

"Step lightly, I tell you," whispered the
landlord, "or you'll wake him up, and then
we'll have a pretty mess on our hands."
"Nonsense!" replied the other, with an oath.
"You are scared, old man!" "Scared!" re-
peated the first speaker. "No man ever told
Jean Garrier before he was scared! Here, give
me the knife! I'll show you who is scared!"
—I saw him put it there, and I'll do the rest.
The old man was in advance, and as he stood
between the window and the drover, the latter
could see his form bent over the bed, while
his hand seemed to be searching beneath the
pillow.

"Here, Henri—take it. Here's the wallet,
and here's the belt. How heavy it is!"—and
he passed the money to his companion before
the other had yet reached the bedside.

The old man then put his hand to his bosom
and the trembling drover saw him draw forth
the long blade the other had given him. For
an instant the murderous weapon was poised
over his head, and then descended upon the
person of the poor wretch in the bed.

The murderer paused in his work for an
instant, as if to satisfy himself that life was
extinct; and then moved quickly from the
room.

As soon as the sound of his footsteps had
died in the distance, the horror-stricken drover
escaped through the window, and ran with all
speed to Marquise, where, arousing the people
of the hotel, he told his fearful story. A crowd
soon collected about him, and accompanied
him to the scene of the fearful murder.

All about the house was still, but on ap-
proaching the stable a light was discovered
within and, moving noiselessly to the door,
and peering through the cracks, the two mur-
derers were found in the act of digging a grave
beneath the flooring. A rush was made upon
them, and they were arrested.

At the sight of the drover, who was the first
to confront the guilty wretches, the landlord
uttered a shriek of terror, and fell to the
ground, while his accomplice, as pale as a
corpse, gazed upon him with a fright, not
doubting it was the ghost of the murdered man
who stood before him.

The party now proceeded to the house, drag-
ging the murders along with them. Lights
were procured, and still keeping the prisoners
with them, the people entered the room where
lay the body of the man so strangely murdered
instead of the horse dealer. The wife and
daughter followed.

When the covering was removed from the
face of the corpse, and the full light of the
candles flared upon it, a wild cry burst from
the lips of the landlord's wife.

"My son—my murdered son? Who has
done this?"

And with a hysterical scream she fell to the
floor.

"No, no! it can't be so, mother!" exclaimed
the daughter, as she struggled to reach the
bed. But the terrible truth burst upon her as
her eyes fell upon the mangled form of her
brother and she also swooned upon the body.

The cries of the broken-hearted females
seemed to arouse the old man for a moment;
and gazing wildly at the sight before him, he
realized also the terrible truth. He had mur-
dered his own son!

On investigating the facts before the magis-
trate on the following day, it was ascertained
that the son of the innkeeper, who was a dis-
reputable young man, had visited Marquise the
previous evening, where, with some of his as-

sociates, he had been engaged in drinking and
sauntering till a late hour; and being too much
intoxicated to remount his horse, and ashamed
to meet his family, some of his fellow gamblers
had accompanied him home; and supposing
the room in which the drover had been put to
be vacant, they assisted the drunken man into
the window. It was their voices the lodger had
heard; and thus it was that the hapless youth
met his death and our friend escaped.

The accomplice of the landlord proved to be
his own son-in-law, Henri Legrand.

From that awful hour the wretched mother
of that murdered boy, murdered by his father's
hand, remained a raving maniac.

It is only necessary to add in concluding this
tale of horror, that the drover recovered his
money; and justice, claiming her due, the two
murderers paid the penalty of their crime upon
the guillotine. Shortly after this last event,
the people of Marquise, to whom the scene of
the unnatural murder had become an eyesore,
levelled the building to the ground. The
spot is now covered with brambles and thistles
and pointed out to the stranger as a place to
be avoided; for the ignorant assert that it is
haunted by the ghost of the murdered son.

MONSIEUR LE CAPITAINE.

The anecdote of Joseph Bonaparte and the
cat, in the paper on Saratoga, in the
August number of the Magazine, recalls to
the memory of a correspondent a similar
one which he heard in his youth, many
years ago, and which he has never seen in
print. Thus he writes:

In Barnstable, in Devonshire, there
lived then several families of French origin
or birth. Some of them were descendants
of the Huguenots; others, of emigres during
the first French Revolution; others, again,
had been partisans of the consulate and
empire, who preferred English rule to the
Bourbon's. Among the latter was one
whom my playmates and myself al-
ways addressed, with quiet humor, as Mon-
sieur le Capitaine Le Capitaine, as he styled
himself on his cards.

On one occasion Monsieur le Capitaine
caught my companion, now a well-known
publisher, and myself endeavoring to affix
the paws of a neighbor's cat into walnut
shells by means of coal tar. Puss was
happily too much for us, and in our struggle
she left more than one severe mark
on my face, and when she seized a finger
of my assistant very vigorously in her
jaws, he immediately concluded that it
was advisable to leave her alone.

At this moment the old captain ap-
proached us, shaking his head in disap-
probation. After administering a few
words of reproof, by way of palliative, he
told us, as often was his wont, an anecdote
of his military life or of his favorite hero,
the first Napoleon.

The story on this occasion was as fol-
lows:

"One evening at the hotel of St. Nicho-
las (I think that was the name), on the
Simpson, on our march from France to
Italy, I was appointed officer of the guard,
and, as such, had command of the sentries
of the sleeping-room of Napoleon, who
passed one night there. During the night
a noise like a struggle in his room moved
the sentry to call me. Together we hastily
entered, and there we found the hero of
many battles standing in the middle of
the room, in his night robe, with a drawn
sword, and very much excited. Overseeing
our surprise, he pointed to a cat on the
mantelpiece, upon which he had just been
seen to take possession. He begged her to
be instantly removed. After a consider-
able amount of dodging and tumbling over
sundry pieces of furniture, in which
neither our shields nor our hands escaped
scatheless, we succeeded in ejecting
Tabby by the window. After this feat
had been accomplished, Napoleon explained
the cause of his terror of this interest-
ing domestic animal.

"When a boy," said he, "a brother and
myself drove a cat, which had scratched
me while teasing her, into a room, and,
closing the door, we unmercifully flogged
the poor creature. During the castigation
the animal sprang on my shoulder, and
there I felt with such ferocity that I be-
lieve I should have been fatally injured
had not my cries brought a servant to the
rescue. This event made such an impres-
sion upon me that I would as willingly
afterward encounter a lion as a cat."

This incident the captain assured me to
be authentic.

They have cool burglars in Brooklyn. A
man was awakened the other morning by
some one sawing. He looked out of the
front window and discovered a burglar
cutting out one of the panels of the front
door. He discharged a shot from his re-
volver at the thief, who ran rapidly down
the street and escaped.

A Good Dog Story.

A letter from Columbia, Tenn., to a New
York paper, tells this story:
There is in this county an Alderney
shepherd dog which is confined in a small
lot during daytime, while its mother is
turned out to grass. On the same prem-
ises is a young dog, not yet grown. Be-
tween the old and this dog a wonderful at-
tachment has developed itself. They play
together, sleep together, and seem to en-
joy each other's society at all times, but
the most remarkable evidence of this at-
tachment is what follows: The owner of
this dog and calf carried home a few days
ago a basket of potatoes, and placed them
in the kitchen, which is several steps from
the ground, on the calf lot side.

Later in the day he had occasion to go
into the kitchen again. He found several
potatoes on the floor, and upon looking in
the basket, he saw that at least half of
them were gone. He went to the house
and spoke to his wife and she said she had
not moved one of them, nor had any other
person been in the kitchen.

This excited the curiosity of the hus-
band, who returned to the kitchen to see
"how these things could be." He had not
long to wait before the dog came into the
kitchen, went directly to the basket and
got his mouth full of potatoes, and darted
over to the calf lot, and, going up to his
friend the calf, laid them before him.
While the calf was eating the potatoes, the
dog stood by, wagging his tail, and giving
other evidences of pleasure.

As soon as the potatoes were eaten, he
went to another supply. Sometimes he
would attempt to take more than he
could carry, and they would drop, hence
the loose potatoes on the floor that first at-
tracted attention. A watch was then kept
on the dog, and he was seen to seek his
opportunity when the crib was open to
seize a tubful and carry it to the calf, as
he had done the potatoes.

SAMUEL'S IDEA OF REFORM.—A Columbia
(South Carolina) correspondent, having
read the anecdote of Robert Smalls pub-
lished in the August number of the Drawer,
sent the following got hit to be published:
Not one in a hundred of the Sea Island
negroes, who form the bulk of Mr. Smalls's
admirers, knows how to read. They vote
the ticket headed by their favorites, and
that is all they know about it. When
Whipper was running against Smalls, in
1872, he pretended to favor the reform
elements of the Republican party. Smalls
did not. Two negroes were discussing
the rival candidates. One said, "Is you
going for Whipper dis time?"
"Well, I dunno. Dat Whipper say he g-
in for reform. Now reform been runnin'
in dis country eber since de war, an' he
neber bin lected yet. Time he ston run-
nin'?"—EDWARD'S DRAWER, in Harper's
Magazine for October.

Close corporations cannot continue.—
Coal combination conflict culminates. Cu-
stomers can consequently collect com-
pressed carbon cheaper. Commercial catlepsy
compensates conspiracies.

A Chicago lawyer's wife says meant to
have shot her husband through the ear,
but his head was in the way. This is one
of her points of defence.

The Northern Star, published at Shosh-
one City, Wyoming, has this: "Will Mrs.
Starch and our chief accept the thanks of
this office? Mrs. Starch for a lot of very
fine cherries of the Princess Ann variety,
sent to our chief, and our chief for his ab-
sence."

"A dollar is a large price for a water-
melon," said a purchaser to a vendor of
this fruit, as he was paying for one, last
week. "You wouldn't think so, mister,"
said the dealer, "if you had sat on the fence
with a shot gun in your hand every night
for three weeks, watching the patch."

London Punch: "Geraldine—You shall
be my aunt; you shall by my sister!"
Aunt Annie—No, I am your papa's sister,
and so must be your aunt. Geraldine
(after a pause)—Then was papa my
uncle before he was married?"

A boy dining at his uncle's, made such
a good dinner that his aunt observed,
"Johnny, you appear to eat well." "Ye-
s, ma'am," replied the nephew; "I've been
practising eating all my life."

A gentleman, dining with a friend on
Friday, was struck with the earnestness with
which one of the little girls regarded him.
He therefore took her upon his knee and
began talking to her. "Please, sir," said
she, presently, "tell me what's in the house
next to yours. I'd like to see it." "Te-
mple, my little dear, why you wish to
know?" "Because, sir, I heard mamma
say, that you were next door to a brute."

Story of the Emma Mine.

In mid-summer, 1869, there were no more
than a thousand non-Mormons in Utah, of
whom half or more were engaged in "pro-
specting" for silver mines or developing old
locations. In a year the mining popula-
tion increased to 4,000, and it was soon es-
tablished beyond doubt that Utah was a
rich mining country. In one month the
Walker Brothers shipped 4999 tons of ore.
The early history of the Emma Mine now
reads like a romance. Mr. J. B. Woodman
had never wavered in his faith that the hill
north of Little Cottonwood Canon contained
a rich deposit. He had followed a narrow
vein till his means were exhausted,
without making a "strike." His faith was
strengthened by the fact that a hundred
pounds of flour and some meat, which
he and his partner carried up the canon,
waiting through the snow, before that
provision was exhausted, they came upon
the upper part of the deposit since known
as the Emma Mine. In a month thereafter
the most sanguine spoke of it as worth
\$40,000, whereas the many laughed. Every-
foot of additional development showed the
ore body to be greater, and the property
was successively sold and stocked at high-
er prices. In September, 1872, after it had
been sold in London, a gentleman familiar
with the workings of the mine presented
the following exhibit:

Depth of workings	230 feet.
Breadth of workings	6 to 40 "
Length of workings	475 "
Cubic feet excavated (about)	500,000
Tons of ore extracted	30,000
Tons of waste and third class ore	150,000
Value of ore	\$2,500,000

So small had been the expenses of work-
ing, on account of the loose nature of the
ore, that \$2,500,000 of this had been clear
profit. The mine might honestly have
been sold for \$2,000,000. It was stocked
at \$5,000,000. The result was a failure to
pay dividends on such capital, a cessation
of working, cutting in of the mine, a dis-
graceful lawsuit, and an international scan-
dal. The nation at large has little to en-
vise the smart. In Utah we have one consolation:
all the honest work on the mine was
done by gentle residents; all the fraud
was perpetrated by men who live outside
of Utah, some of them our worst enemies.
But we have suffered most of the ill effect.
A cloud was thrown upon Utah mines
which delayed our progress for two years.
—H. H. BEADLE, in Harper's Magazine for
October.

Progress of Mining in Utah.

Utah now contains ninety mining di-
stricts and some 10,000 people engaged in
mining. The mines and improvements en-
vailed all the way from fifteen to thirty
million dollars, and the annual yield of
lead, silver, and gold, has reached five mil-
lions. All this interest has grown since
1870; and if any man is inclined to be-
lieve the silly slander sometimes put forth
by Eastern apologists for the Mormons,
that the gentiles in Utah are "a set of car-
pet-baggers who have no interests at stake
in the Territory," I would ask him to con-
sider that the value of assessed property
in Utah increased from \$3,000,000 in 1870
to \$21,545,348 in 1875—an increase of
the property to the extent of 140 per cent.
when the "carpet-baggers" had been at
work three years. Only the machinery
and other improvements at the mines are
included in the assessment, not the mines
themselves. The ore and bul-
lion exported in 1875 amounted to \$4,527,
437; all agricultural products exported o
\$322,315; and the total value of all ag-
ricultural products was \$4,529,790—that is,
the ten thousand mines turned out a little
more actual wealth than all the rest of the
population, and exported more than twelve
times as much. The miles of railroad in-
creased from 38 in 1870 to 229 in 1874;
and the assessed value of railroads during
the same period rose from \$180,000 to
\$2,219,999. I do not object to the Mor-
mons lying about us—that is part of their
mission; but I think it a little unkind for
some Eastern people to help them.

Copper is found in vast quantities in
Tintic and some other districts, but the re-
duction thereof has not made much pro-
gress. Bismuth ore is found in the south-
ern counties in abundance. Graphite,
black-lead, native sulphur, alum, borax,
carbonate of soda, and gypsum are widely
distributed, and beds have been discov-
ered that will richly pay for working—
salt is so plentiful as scarcely to be an ar-
ticle of commerce. Near the lake and in
many other localities it can be had for
shoeing into a wagon and hauling home,
fire-clay and sandstone are abundant, as
is building stone of every description, in-
cluding marble and granite. Kadiak of the
most quality abounds. All the neces-
saries for polishing, pigments and lapidary
tools are in inexhaustible supplies. The
Territory will not average one acre in five
of its agriculture, the rest is valuable.

[From the Scientific American.]
EDUCATED FARMERS.

If we were asked to point out any special fact as denoting beyond all others our rapid progress in knowledge and in civilization, we should select the strong tendency everywhere manifest to abolish empiricism in all pursuits of life. It is not very long ago that the physician administered his remedies blindly, and knew less of the functions of the heart than does his modern descendant of the spleen and gall bladder. Meteorology, most fickle of all sciences, based as it is on the most changeable of all things, the weather, has within a very few years made marvellous strides; and we are certainly advancing to a point where it will be as easy to foretell the rain and storm of tomorrow as to remember the fine weather of yesterday. Even cookery is no longer to be the science in which unscrupulously compounded ingredients, under constant varying conditions, are supposed by some pleasant fiction to yield invariable results, for has not a college been endowed, to educate our future chefs de cuisine? Thumb rules in every trade are now sought by intelligent workmen. The world has shaped itself into a gigantic point of interrogation: "why" is the question of the hour, and faith in things earthly is confined only to those who, like the deluded partisans of Keely and others of his ilk, mistake ignorance of that which is possible for belief in that which is not.

Of all the sciences, none within recent years has so quickly emancipated itself from the fogs of empirical conjecture as that of agriculture. Up to the end of the last century even, people believed that air, water, oil, and salts were the sources of plant nutrition. Wallace, Berzoni, Paley, Davy, De Saussure, and Sprengel contributed discovery after discovery, investigation after investigation, but their work was scattered and little known outside their laboratories. It was reserved for the genius of Liebig to unite all these fragments of truth; but it was not until 1840 that he produced his great work "Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture and Physiology," and thus gathered in concrete form the materials which are the basis of a new great and rapidly growing science. It is hard to realize that agricultural chemistry has found its application for but 25 years, so clearly are its benefits before us in tangible form. But on the other hand, this only serves to indicate to us how vast must be the results yet to come, when agriculture through the instrumentality of its knowledge, shall have become in its turn as exact as its sister sciences, and as susceptible of being taught and learnt in the same manner as they. And to attain this much desired end, our schools and colleges, under the guidance of far-seeing men, are doing splendid work.

The youngest of our universities, Cornell, established an agricultural department three years ago, under the charge of Professor Roberts, the farm consisting of 150 acres, in not over good condition. Upon this tract of land the whole science of raising crops, as well as the business of managing a farm, is taught with a thoroughness which we doubt has ever been exceeded. Eighteen square rods of clover, for instance, are set apart for eighteen different modes of treatment with fertilizers. In the experiments with corn, three rows of each kind, or of each mode of manuring, or of the different modes of management in other respects, extend across the field. There are also experimental strips of oats and wheat; and thus every method of cultivation of all the farm products incident to our climate is practised directly before the student, who is required personally to perform the labor necessary in connection therewith. The results of the experiments are carefully recorded and stored away until sufficient shall have been gathered, over a number of seasons, to justify the determination of accurate averages.

Besides this, the students are taught a complete system of accounts. Every hour of labor hired, every product of farm sold, is minutely registered. The food which live stock consumes is recorded on one side and balanced yearly by the market value estimated by a skilled butcher. So that, in this way, the gains or losses, not only of the farm as a whole, but of every branch, are known with the utmost accuracy. Every student is required to become proficient in this account keeping. Each keeps his books separately, and determines estimated values; and as he may sell his own labor to the farm, outside the time required of him, which is but two hours and a half for two days of the week, he is directly interested in the task. Besides the farm, there is a garden of six acres conducted under the same admirable system; and in addition, lectures on practical agriculture are given four times weekly by Professor Roberts. The Country Gentleman, to which we are indebted for these facts, states that the number of agricultural students is still too small, so that there seems to be abundant opportunity for all who may desire to acquire a thorough and most valuable education. Certain it is that such instruction is most urgently needed in this country. It has become too much the fashion for young men to crowd into the great cities, and there to eke out lives behind desks and counters which should be spent in developing the vast resources of the thousands of square miles where, in the richest soil on earth awaits the plowshare. In the Centennial Exposition are exhibited actual glass-enclosed sections of prairie soil with the black uncultivated loam extending downwards far below the reach of the deepest

furrow. Go look at the superb exhibit in Agricultural Hall, and think of the possibilities which educated farmers cultivating such land might accomplish. Think of it, stalwart young men, who meditate coming into the city after the present harvest is garnered, to find work where there is none to be had. Expend your labor and means at Cornell, Amherst, Dartmouth, and other like colleges, and obtain such an education as we have described; then "go West," pre-empt your land, and start on the high road to independence and ultimate fortune.

SAINT ANDREWS, SEPT. 27, 1876.

The News in Brief.

The Eastern question is still unsettled. The Porte is throwing difficulties in the way of an armistice; the great Powers however demand the conclusion of the armistice. In the meantime large public meetings are being held in England for the purpose of compelling the Government to insist upon the punishment of bloodthirsty Turks who committed such barbarous and inhuman treatment of the Bulgarians.

The great explosion at Hell Gate, New York took place on Sunday afternoon, and was successful. No damage was done to any building or person. It is supposed that the obstacle to navigation has been removed. The operation was witnessed by 20,000 people, and the results from soundings are to be made this week. The next operation will be the removal of the loose rock by dredging.

Lord Carnarvon has transmitted a despatch to the Governor General, in which he states that the Queen will not be advised to disallow the Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer Act. This leaves the Act in force.

The Drinking Prohibitory Act is being carried in several counties in Ontario. Prohibition appears to be the order of the day.

The Bank of Montreal has given notice that it will issue Letters of Credit to travellers going to any place on the globe.

C. H. Pozier has been gazetted to the Senate. He formerly represented Beauce.

Crime of every description, appears to be on the increase in Ontario and Quebec.

Cattle and Poultry are being shipped in large quantities to Great Britain; the trade is on the increase.

INDUSTRIAL CANADA.

is the title of a pamphlet received, written by A. Baumgarten, Ph. D., of Montreal. Its main object is to show how Canadian Resources may be developed. From a cursory glance at its contents it appears that it is strongly impregnated with a "protective" policy, and as this is to some extent a debatable subject, we leave the matter in the hands of Parliament. From recent political speeches in Ontario, we are inclined to the belief, that a "protective tariff" will be one of the main questions during the next Parliamentary elections, and it is to be hoped the happy medium will be reached.

The Hon. Mr. Macdonald and Sir John A. Macdonald have dealt with the question in their late real political speeches from different stand points. Sir John favors a moderate protection, while Mr. Macdonald, whose constituents are protectionists to some extent, cannot adopt an ultra protectionist policy, simply because it is not adapted to this new country. England's Free Trade has prospered the parent country, while the high protective tariff of the United States is being denounced by the principal interests of that country; of this there is no question a strong protective tariff begets monopolies, of which there are an abundance at present. Before there is general prosperity, there must be a liberality commensurate with the aspirations of the people—extreme measures are of the past, more liberal and enlightened policy is what is required for the advancement of the Dominion.

The proceedings at By Side for the foundation of a Farmers' League, have called forth some comments from one or two exchanges. The Farmer which approves of the movement comes down in heavy terms on the *Telegraph*. Indeed our brethren of the Press, have been rather combative recently, about printing and other matters; unkindly expressions have been used, and uncalled for personalities introduced. The good old rule of "who can best work and best agree" has become obsolete. We would like to see papers get all the advertising they can, and have just as large a circulation as possible, and discuss questions on their merits, without resorting to scurrilous and imputing unworthy motives to their contemporaries. Let us have peace.

FOR THE CENTENNIAL.—Mr. and Mrs.

Bradford left on Thursday last, by steamer to visit the centennial; others are to follow early in October.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Our friend, Mr. Rymond, (who by the way is a young man of excellent abilities and parts, and calculated to make his mark,) has written a capital letter to the *Brantford Ont. Advocate*, in which he gives a glowing description of St. Andrews, its scenery, climate, and surroundings, from which it appears he was favorably impressed with the people and town. We agree with his views and criticisms, and the justness of his conclusions. There can be no doubt that his letters will be of essential benefit to the place, in making it known to the Ontario people, as a "delightful summer resort," and is worth more than articles written in local papers, commingled with other intelligent and disinterested writers. It is to be presumed that his favorable description of St. Andrews, will be the means of inducing many from Ontario, to spend their summer vacation here, where they have a pure invigorating climate, healthful sea bathing, pleasant drives, a diversity of amusements in fishing, shooting, sailing, and hospitality. On the part of our townsmen we tender their acknowledgments to our young friend, for his kindly reference to the Shiretown of Charlotte County, the birth place of his maternal relations, many of whom still reside here. Mr. Rymond, his sister, and Mr. Wood, left here a week ago for their homes, in Ontario and Manitoba.

OFF TO AFRICA.—One of St. Andrews' best young men, and an able machinist, Mr. HENRY LAMB, left this morning by train to catch the Mail Steamship at Boston, for England. He has received an appointment with the African Diamond Company of London and will proceed with the Engineers and workmen for the Diamond fields, Africa, about 12th October.

While regretting the loss of our St. Andrews son, we congratulate him on the lucrative and responsible position to which he has been appointed. Mr. Lamb was a universal favorite, and deservedly so; and will undoubtedly be as popular in his new field of labor as he was in his native town. Mr. J. W. JAMES is Engineer to the Diamond Company, and has been for some months in England obtaining the necessary machinery for the prosecution of the work. Mr. JAMES is very highly known here, where he spent his early boyhood. Mr. Lamb cherishes with him the best wishes for the success of his fellow townsmen. Thus it is our young man are leaving the Province almost daily.

Telegrams state that Lord Dufferin addressed reception committees of Victoria, where he was invited to meet him; he said "he had come to British Columbia, not to make official announcements, but to learn and report," he assured them that Canada considered the Treaty entered into upon Confederation binding, and was anxious to fulfill her engagements under it as soon as possible.

The Rev. Wm. Ross is to be inducted to the charge of the Presbyterian Church in Prince William, York Co. This gentleman preached here for a few Sabbaths last year, while a Divinity Student, with much acceptance. The congregation at Prince William are to be congratulated on obtaining such an excellent clergyman.

At the late meeting of Presbytery at St. John the following notice was given which reference to Mr. JOHN HOLT; from which it appears he applied for admission to the Presbytery, and after trial was rejected; he cannot lawfully perform the duties of a minister in any capacity, not being recognized by any church.

Notice was given that Mr. John Home, formerly on trial as a Preacher by the late Presbytery of St. John, of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, and afterwards settled at St. John, has been preaching and dispensing the ordinance of Baptism within the bounds of this Presbytery. It was agreed that public notice be given that Mr. Home is not a minister in connection with this Church.

DEATH OF REV. MR. DUNPHY.—The death of the Rev. Edward J. Dunphy, P. P. of Carleton, St. John, took place, on Sunday last at his residence, in the 54th year of his age. The Rev. gentleman was formerly stationed at Milltown, and was beloved by all who knew him. He was a native of Waterford, Ireland, but left there when but three years of age, and came with his parents to New York. He was educated at Montreal and New York.

FARMERS' LEAGUE.

The organization of a Farmers' League for Charlotte County, was effected at a meeting held at the school house, Bay Side, Parish of St. Croix, on Saturday evening last, by the election of the following officers:

James Russell, Esq., President;
Henry Hutchings, Esq., Vice Pres.,
Charles E. Mowatt, Esq., Secy.,
John Curry, Treasurer;
Messrs. Joseph H. Mears, John C. Wren and David Johnston, Committee.

An additional number of persons came forward during the evening and signed the roll of membership.

Public meeting were appointed to be held, on Thursday evening next, the 28th inst., at seven o'clock in the school house, lower district of the Parish; and on Wednesday evening, October 11th, at the school house, Waverley, upper district of the Parish, in order to lay before the resident of these districts the aims and objects of the League.

The regular meetings of the League are to be held fortnightly; the next regular meeting will therefore be held on Saturday evening, October 14th, when the following topic will be discussed, viz:—

"How Farmers shall produce more, and buy less."

The thanks of the meeting was by a unanimous vote tendered to John S. Magee Esq., for kindness in acting as Secretary to this and previous meetings.

THE SHORE LINE.—Work on the Shore Line is to be commenced at once. Had Calais voted her proportion of aid it would have been commenced at this end. As it is the first work to be done at Ellsworth, and the laborers of Calais will be out in the cold. Proper action before November 1st will set the matter straight, in which event the general manager, promises that we shall ride to Machias by railroad in a year from this fall.—*Calais Times*.

UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.—The Matriculation Examinations at the University were held on Friday last, and fourteen students were admitted to the Freshman Class. Mr. Leonard and Mr. Roberts, from the Collegiate School, led the class, the first with a standing of 820 and the second with a standing of 720. Mr. Leonard therefore takes the beautiful prize of books (value upwards of \$40) given by the old pupils of the school to the student from the school who enters highest on the Matriculation.

The example thus set might be worthily followed in other schools. At least one and probably more at St. Andrews will yet join in the Freshman Class, but, strange to say, not a single one out of the whole number comes from Saint John. This certainly does not tell well for the intellectual aspirations of the youth of such a large and wealthy city, nor is it likely to elevate the standard of learning therein.—*Nova*.

Messrs. Coleman, O'Brien, Balkam, McLeod and Horseman take the Scholarships from the following Counties respectively, namely, Sunbury, Gloucester, Charlotte, Kent and Albert.

A Large Bear Killed.

Upper Musquodoboit has been afflicted by the depredations of a wild beast, which kindly reared itself at last in the shape of a formidable bear with a full set of teeth, huge claws, and a terribly keen appetite. Brain got into a way of helping himself to whatever he wanted; he walked into a man's barn and, selecting a nice fat sheep, had a delicious luncheon. Then a day or two after he fancied a change—beef tempted him, so he assaulted and slew a cow.—All this, of course, was highly unpleasant and Musquodoboit vowed death to the bear but between making the vow and fulfilling it there was quite enough room for many slips. However, last Sunday morning Mr. John Butcher, of Upper Musquodoboit, sallied forth after the robber and murderer accompanied by his dog, which possesses the reputation of being "a lion in its own den." The canine justified his reputation by leading his master straight to the spot where the bear lay, and he gave up of it himself, common sense by gently walking round in a circle, mutely declining to enter into the thicket and face the music, but suggesting that his master, being armed, might proceed to the interview alone. Mr. Butcher struck right in and was fortunate enough to score first in the little game, sending a bullet into the bear's brain. When he came up to the fallen brute he was not unreasonably astonished at its size; it was a mighty bear, in fact, the following figures give a fair idea of its dimensions and weight:—Length, 6 feet 2 inches; girth of neck 2 feet 7 inches; girth of arm, 1 foot 7 inches; depth of fat on back 5 1/2 inches; weight of hide 35 lbs. total weight, 492 lbs. And now Musquodoboit sheep and cows rejoice over the fall of their enemy.—*Halifax Chronicle*.

DR. WALLACE'S LETTER TO THE PRESBYTERY.—At a meeting of the Edinburgh held September 2, a letter was read from Dr. Wallace resigning the pastoral charge of Greyfriars' Parish, and admitting his "orders" and functions as a minister of the Church, having, as he said, resolved to devote himself to a calling in life to which he believed he might be better suited. It was resolved to allow the letter to lie on the table, and in the meantime to cite the congregation of Greyfriars to appear in their own interests at a special meeting of the Presbytery to be held on 4th October next. A committee was appointed to confer with Dr. Wallace, particularly in re-

gard to his resolution to sever himself from the ministry.—*Edinburgh Ad.*

The Equinoctial Storm.—The Boston Globe says:—

"The equinoctial storm began early Sunday morning; and the rains descended and the flood came for twenty-four hours with but brief intervals of cessation. Though the rain-fall was very heavy—amounting to more than the whole register for August—there was but little accompanying gale. On the New England coast scarcely any damage appears to have been caused, while all along the Atlantic seaboard from Long Island to Hatteras the storm raged with great fury. The bay was rough on Sunday, but Hingham and Nantasket steamers made regular trips. Late in the evening a heavy fog settled over the waters and a schooner went ashore on George's Island yesterday, and was pulled off without much trouble. The thick fog which prevailed all along the coast prevented the arrival of many vessels."

Mr. J. H. Morrison, late of the Portland High School, went to New York on Monday last to study medicine at Bellevue College.

The Rev. Messrs. Naught, M. Lachlan and Taylor, who have been visiting here, were formally received by the established Presbytery of Glasgow, whilst in the Glasgow Free Presbytery some very severe strictures have been passed upon the action of the Glasgow Free Church Building Society in relation to the secessions. A committee was also appointed to watch over the interests of the church in the matter; and by many it was felt and said that a grave crisis is at hand.

A NEW FLYING MACHINE.—Experiments were made on the 25th ult., within the military lines at Chatham, Eng., with a flying machine invented for use in military reconnoitering, the invention of Mr. J. Simmonds, a civil engineer, and also celebrated as an aviator. The results obtained are considered to be fairly satisfactory. They have proved that a reconnoitering party may be raised to a moderate height, to watch the manœuvres of hostile forces.

The English Government has decided to plate the hulls of war ships with steel instead of iron, in order to attain the requisite strength with a considerable diminution in weight.

The defences of London on the Thames are fast approaching completion. The new works and extensions of old ones which have been effected within the last few years have added materially to the protection of the Thames.

The half yearly report of the North British Railway shows a revenue of £1,034,984, against an expenditure of £594,339. The net revenue available for dividend is £437,955. That is evidently a paying institution.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., at St. James Church, St. Johns, P. Q., by the Rev. H. J. Evans, Rector of Trinity Church, Christville, Arthur Christopher Evans, eldest son of the late R. W. Delmege, Esq., C. E., of Court Lodge, Lincolnton, to Amy King, eldest daughter of A. K. Lavicourt, Esq.

[Many here will remember the late Mr. Delmege, as one of the engineers connected with the Railway, during its construction.]—*Ed. Standard*.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

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FRIDAY OCTOBER 13TH.

THE PURE BRED JERSEY BULL

"DAN GODFREY."

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PER ORDER.

Sept. 23, 1876.

PROBATE COURT, COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

In the matter of the Estate of John A. Benson, of the Parish of Grandmanan, in the County of Charlotte deceased.

WHEREAS W. B. McLaughlin, Administrator of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and Credits, which were of the said John A. Benson deceased, at the time of his death, hath this day filed his account with the said Estate, and hath prayed that the Court may direct the said account, and all persons interested in the said Estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowance of the said account.

NOTICE thereof is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors and next of kin of the said deceased, and to all persons interested in the said Estate, and they are hereby cited to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Office of the Judge of Probate at St. Andrews in the said County of Charlotte, on Saturday the 28th day of October next, at a 1/2 hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of the Account of the said Administrator.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this 11th day of September, A. D. 1876.

(L. S.) Judge of Probates for Charlotte County.

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

Representative and Champion of American Art Taste.
PROSPECTUS FOR 1875—EIGHTH YEAR.

THE ALDINE,

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.
ISSUED MONTHLY.

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THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the most specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the end of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there is the chromo, besides.

The national feature of THE ALDINE must be taken in no narrow sense. Two art is cosmopolitan. While THE ALDINE is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on ground of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of THE ALDINE, the leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, a feature will always be given to specimens from foreign masters.

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BE Two-story Dwelling HOUSE and Lot corner King and Barr streets. The property is pleasantly situated, and with slight repairs will make a pleasant residence. Possession given immediately. Apply at the going on.
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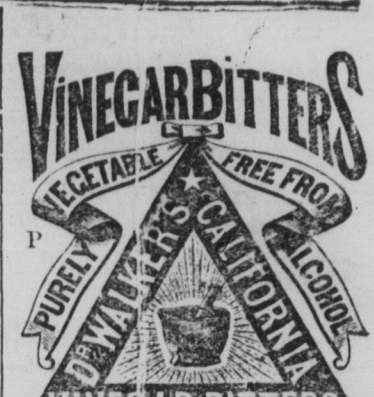
J. O. HATHWAY
AUCTIONEER
Office, -- Water St., St. Andrews.
Sept. 30, 1875-3m.

BAY RUM
10 Gall. good Bay Rum, for sale at the ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE.
N. V. 5

BULBS.
Just received—a quantity of choice
HYACINTHS and BULBS.
Also Hyacinth GLASSES, at the
ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE.
Oct. 21.

Goods remaining in Store
31 Chests } Fine Congou TEA,
32 half " } Breakfast Souchong Tea
6 " } Oolong
8 Hids. } LIQUORS,
10 Qt. Casks } Cognac BRANDY,
200 Cases qts }
50 " pt. flasks } do do
10 " 4 pt. " }
20 Hids }
15 Qt. Casks } Best Pale GENEVA,
250 cases }
15 " } CLARET,
25 " } CHAMPAGNE,
3 Hids. }
25 Qt. Casks } WHISKY,
50 cases qts }
50 " pt. flasks }
PAINTS & OILS.
2 Tons Brandram Bros. best white Paint,
3 " do do cold co.
8 Casks Boiled and Raw Oil
STREET & CO.
E. CAMERON, M. D.
Physician, Surgeon,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.

GIN, WINE, TEA, &c.
Ex "Choice" from London.
30 qt Casks } Best Pale Geneva.
200 cases }
30 Hids } Congou Tea.
10 Hids }
20 Casks "Bridges & Son's" best Stout Porter,
30 cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter, quarts and pints.
3 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.
30 Qt. Casks } Pale Sherry.
3 Hids }
71 Ton "Brandram Bros" Best White Lead
4 Hids } Limeseed and Raw
4 qt Casks } do Build Oil.
STREET



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters
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 properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the universal success of Walker's Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Tonic 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 is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Biliary 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.

H. H. McDONALD & Co.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and over Washington and Charleston, N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed 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, Emission, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, 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 Autumn, 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 the 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 restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a long list of advertisements.

Scorfula, or King's Evil, White Swelling, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Gout, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Biliousness, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Viscid Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Painting and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to various forms of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Boils, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Itch, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scour, 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, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectively destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuge, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the date of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Jaundice.—In all cases of jaundice, read sacred that your liver is not doing its work. The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use VINEGAR BITTERS will follow.

Cleanse the Viscid Blood whenever you feel the impurities burning through the skin in Eruptions, 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.

H. H. McDONALD & Co.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and over Washington and Charleston, N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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