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NO. 8.

St. Valentine.

The street was blowing; where was any sign
Of greenish valley, call of mating bird?
Yet, close beside my ear, a voice I heard—
A whisper—"Sweet, choose now your valentine!"

"Nay, wait till skies are softer, air more fine."
But still, impatient, felt that whispered word,
"Choose, choose your valentine!"

What was it stirred,
Like breath of June, this yielding heart of mine?

Sudden, the bleak earth blossomed in bowers
Of bridal beauty—for its wedding snow—
Wide banks of creamy jasmine and rose—
While, on the pain, bloomed out great passion flowers:

And I—so subtle love's whispers are—
Be sure for choice I did not wander far.
—Caroline A. Mason, in Scribner.

THE WHITE CHEST.

It was just the house I wanted. In
sine and situation it suited me exactly,
as the phrase goes, literally down to the
ground. Its rent, too, was extremely
moderate. Why, then, did I hesitate to
take it? Why did everybody hesitate to
take it? For the last seven years or
more it had never been let. All the
house agents at the West End had had
it in hand one after another. The terms
had been reduced each season that it
came into the market, and still there
was no finding a tenant for it. Every-
body who went over the house was
charmed with it. Nevertheless, every-
body having reached the roof, and hav-
ing looked round for a minute or two;
descended with a firm determination
not to take the house. Now, what was
the reason? It was not haunted; no
ghosts had ever been seen, or mysterious
noises heard—such things were never
even hinted at. I had heard the rumors
about the house often, and my curiosity
had always been piqued, so that now,
when I wanted just such a house for the
season, I determined to go and look at
it for myself.

Finding all satisfactory, and just as I
expected from top to bottom, I was step-
ping out on to the roof with Mr. Crum-
ble, agent, and was saying to him:

"Well, I can't conceive why people
won't live here," when my eye fell upon a
curious object erected upon the ledge
at the rear, and surrounded by a high
railing. It looked like a huge sky-
light or glass lantern, about ten feet
long, three high, and three broad. But
instead of forming a light for a stair-
case or room beneath, it seemed to have
been built for the purpose of covering
another curious object, which, occupy-
ing nearly the whole of the space under
the glass, was plainly visible through it.
This was a plain white box, resembling
a seaman's chest more than anything,
only much larger. It rested upon four
legs or feet, which raised it about a foot
from the flat surface of the roof. It
was a creamy white and varnished, and
apparently not being intended to open,
any more than its glass covering, had
no hinges or lock to its top or lid.

"What the deuce is that?" said I to
Mr. Crumble.

"Ah!" replied that functionary, with
an odd expression in his face, "that's it,
sir!"

"What is it, pray?"

"Why, the secret, sir."
"The secret? how is it a secret? what
do you mean?"

"Well, sir, what it is, what it's meant
for, what's inside of it."
"No, sir."
"Doesn't anyone know?"

"I suppose somebody does, but we
don't; we are forbidden to inquire, or
attempt to find out; if we knew, we
should be able to let the house, per-
haps."

"How long has it been there?"

"A long while, I believe, sir—ten or
fifteen years. Before my time."

"But who put it up?"

"Well, Mr. Gayling, we suppose;
nobody seems to know exactly when it
appeared there."

"But the servants," I protested,
"they must know."

"Oh! I have heard there were none
in the house at the time; they were all
dismissed just before it was put up.
Mr. Gayling never keeps many servants;
sometimes he has only one, sometimes
none. Nobody lives in the house when
he's away; but he always leaves the
keys with us. He is always changing
his servants, Mr. Gayling is. I have
often heard him say that he likes new
brooms."

"What is he, or what was he?"

"A gentleman in the naval line, I
believe, sir. They are rather run 'uns,
I'm told."

"Humph!" I said, "very odd. But
do you mean to tell me that nobody will
live here because they don't know what's
in that box?"

"That is partly the reason, sir."

"Absurd," I was going on, when the
man continued:

"But there's a clause in the agree-
ment about it: that's what does it, sir."
"Explain," I said.

"Well, sir, here is the clause," and
he produced the document; "perhaps
you would like to read it yourself?"

Thus it ran:

"And in taking the house, at the
rental, and for the term specified as
above, I hereby solemnly pledge my
oath never directly, or indirectly,
through my own agency, or that of
others, to attempt to meddle with, to
disturb the white chest under the glass
case on the roof, or to seek in any way
to discover for what purpose it has been
placed there, or what it contains; and
I further guarantee that no person in
my employ, nor any one entering the
house during my tenancy thereof, shall
make any such attempt, and I hereby
undertake that in the event of their
being detected in doing so, or of my
doing so, to forfeit the sum of five thou-
sand dollars, and in accordance with
this agreement have, in proper legal
form, lodged the said sum with the
bankers of Thomas Gayling, Esq., the
lessor, as a guarantee of my good faith."

"But for that clause," went on the
agent, as I finished reading it, with some
surprise, "we should have no difficulty
in letting the house."

This strange prohibition excited my
curiosity and set me to thinking; and
the result of my thinking was, that I
signed the agreement two days after-
wards, having conformed to the peculiar
stipulation regarding the deposit. I had
no fear of losing my five thousand dol-
lars; the interest on it was a mere addi-
tion to the rent, and the house was so
exactly what I wanted, that I would
even then be cheap to me, with my large
family of motherless children.

I had, on taken the house, determined
on not bothering myself about the chest,
but before I had been there a month, it
began to act as a nightmare on me, an
incubus I could not shake off. These
feelings at last reached such a pitch that
I finally changed my bedroom, I would
not sleep any longer directly underneath
this accursed mysterious fabric.

About a week after this a lengthy de-
bate kept me late at the house of com-
mons, and walking home for the sake of
fresh air, I found the midsummer dawn
breaking as I struck into Park lane, and
at that moment I was startled by observ-
ing in the western sky a strong light,
not due to reflected sunrise, and ere I
had walked another two hundred yards,
I saw, yes, merciful powers! it was my
house that was on fire!

I can scarcely record what followed; I
only know that somehow I found myself
in the midst of the police and firemen;
that I explained to the chief who I was,
and that under his escort I soon ascer-
tained that all the inmates of my house
—my children, their governess and the
servants—were in safety, and had been
taken into a neighbor's at the rear; that,
as soon as I found this to be the case, I,
accompanied still by the superintendent,
mounted to the top of an adjacent resi-
dence, whence the firemen were direct-
ing the hose upon the flames.

Once on this vantage point, my mind
reverted to the white chest. Was it still
there? Yes; the flames, though burst-
ing out from all the windows of the
upper stories, back and front, had not
yet done more than wrench and crack
portions of the glass case. But pre-
sently, amidst the roar of the flames,
there came a dull, heavy rumble for a
moment, and then, with a tremendous
crash, the roof fell in. With it went the
glass case and the now charred and
blackened chest itself.

But, good heavens! what was it that
I looked down upon? I turned my face
away for a moment with a shudder, for
there, protruding through the splintered
fragments of its once creamy-white
wooden case, was a huge leaden coffin,
which, in its turn, melting and bursting
with the heat, displayed within the un-
mistakable form of a shrouded corpse!
I was in the act of drawing my com-
panion's attention to it in horror, when
suddenly there flew up around it with
redoubled fury, such a mass of flame
and smoke, that it was entirely hidden,
and soon the fire had so spread and
burst out again, that the horrible spec-
tacle of this unintentional cremation was
shut from sight, and the house was
finally burned to the ground.

I pass over what immediately followed
after I had made my way back to the
friendly abode where the members of
my family were sheltered. In a few days
they were snugly settled again in another
house, fortunately not very much the
worse for the terrible score. In due
course the time arrived for looking into
my losses, and while I was doing so I
received a letter from Mr. Gayling, who
had come to town, requesting an inter-
view. I was glad of this, for I foresaw
it must lead to some explanation of the
strange circumstances surrounding the
agreement I had signed. Unexpectedly,

Mr. Gayling disclosed it to me immedi-
ately after we met.

"I have asked for this interview,
sir," he said abruptly, "because I am
a ruined man, through your tenancy of
my house."

"But," I interposed, "I am told you
were fully insured. I do not understand
you."

"Listen, sir," he went on, "and you
will: I was brought up to the sea, and
followed it till mid life, for I was en-
tirely dependent on my own earnings.
My only relative at this time was an
old uncle, also a sailor, and a most
eccentric man, as you will presently see.
Fifteen years ago he suddenly came into
a large sum of money; I never knew
how, but he retired and took that house.
He had only been in it three years when
a mortal sickness overtook him; he sent
for me."

"Tom," said he, 'I am dying, and I
don't like it; I am terrified, not so much
at the thought of death, as at the thought
of burial; a sailor's grave I would not
mind, but to be boxed up and thrust
into the earth, no, Tom, I won't stand
it. I look to you to see that it doesn't
happen; and I have taken measures to
make sure that you do see that it doesn't
happen. I've made my will, Tom; I've
left you all I possess, but on one condi-
tion, and it is, that you are my heir so
long as I am well above ground, and no
longer—mark the words, 'well above
ground.' Directly I am buried, or my
remains are allowed to mingle with
mother earth, as she is called, all my
money, mind, goes straight to the Sea-
men's hospital, every penny of it.'"

"But what am I to do with you?" I
asked.

"Oh, run me up aloft, masted
me, anything you like, but don't bury
me."

"Well," went on Mr. Gayling, "to
make a long story short, I found that
the conditions of the old man's will were
binding, and his executors and myself
hit upon the plan of hoisting the coffin
on to the roof of the house. Under cer-
tain conditions, we found it was possible
for us legally to do this. So I dismissed
my three servants, employed a country
undertaker, my old ship's carpenter and
a foreign glazier, in order that the mat-
ter should not be talked of in the neigh-
borhood, and personally saw the ar-
rangements carried out. You can now
understand my reasons for not having it
meddled with; yes, sir, and you can now
understand that the conditions of the
will must take effect. No sign of the
coffin or the body even was to be dis-
covered in the ruins of that house. I
have had a rigid search made, to no
purpose; the old gentleman's remains
have been consumed, and the money passes
as a matter of course to the Seamen's ho-
spital. I have not a penny in the world.
What can you do for me?"

It is not necessary for me to say what
I did for Mr. Gayling, but finding by
other evidence, that his story was sub-
stantially correct, I felt his case was a
hard one, certainly a strange one, and I
acted, I hope not ungenerously, toward
him.

Words of Wisdom.

Envy is a vice which yields no re-
turn.

Life is common property; but fame
belongs to great souls only.

That which the fool does in the end
the wise man does at the beginning.

Ambition often plays the wrestler's
trick of raising a man up merely to fling
him down.

A thousand parties of pleasure do not
leave a recollection worth that of one
good action.

Let friendship creep gently to a
height; if it rushes to it, it may soon
run itself out of breath.

"What men want is not talent, it is
purpose; in other words, not the power
to achieve, but the will to labor."

As to be perfectly just is an attribute
of the Divine nature, to be so to the
utmost of our abilities is the glory of man.

Man has created by writing an arti-
ficial memory, more faithful, more
durable, more credible than natural
memory.

It is, after all, the person who stakes
the least, who loses most. In the affec-
tions this is wholly true. He who risks
nothing loses everything.

Beauty, thou art twice blessed; thou
blesses the gaze and the possessor. A
sweet disposition, a lovely soul, an af-
fectionate nature will speak in the eyes,
the lips, the brow, and become the
cause of beauty.

To ruminate upon evils, to make
critical notes upon injuries, and to be
too acute in their apprehensions, is to add
unto our own tortures, to feather the
arrows of our enemies, to lash ourselves
with the scorpions of our foes, and to
resolve to sleep no more.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Hereafter every loaf of bread sold in
Cincinnati must have its weight stamp-
ed upon it.

Both houses of the legislature of Col-
orado have passed a bill providing pen-
alties for the defacing of natural scenery
by the posting of advertisements.

Two years ago a corn speculator at
Clarinda, Ia., refused sixty cents a
bushel for 80,000 bushels of corn he had
bought at thirty cents. He is now vainly
trying to get ten cents a bushel for it.

Sylvester Scott, a California bear
hunter, keeps twenty-five hounds; his
time "out" is usually a fortnight, and
he follows the dogs afoot. His usual
huck is a dozen bears. In the summer
he is a farmer.

At an expense of sixty dollars to the
poor, besides his own lawyer's fees, a
farmer of Jones county, Ia., has re-
covered one cent from a man he sued
for fourteen fence rails, worth ten
cents each. Moral: Don't go to law
about trifles.

"It is not worth much intrinsically,
but I would not part with it for \$2,000,"
said Charles Voght, a disabled
German veteran, when he appeared at a
London police court to complain of a
man who had tried to steal his decora-
tion of the Iron Cross. The prisoner
was committed, and the lord mayor
handed the cross to the complainant,
who kissed it devoutly as he was retir-
ing from the court.

The hamster is a small rat-like ani-
mal with a pouch on either side of his
mouth, which it finds very convenient
for secreting grain. It abounds in the
sandy districts between northern Ger-
many and Siberia, and a single animal
has been known to stow away 100
pounds of beans. At Ascheraleben it
became so serious a pest that early last
September the town offered a reward for
the little animals, and over 60,000 were
killed. The hamster is very game, and
a savage fighter. Its fur, which is
variegated, is marketable.

It is becoming common to send chil-
dren by express, and a number of boys
and girls in different parts of the coun-
try have been transferred safely in this
novel way. The express agents care for
their human freight, giving them meals
at hotels along the road and accommo-
dations in the express car. When a
transfer is made from one line to
another, the lad or lassie, properly
billed, is handed over to the expressman
of that line. A girl was recently trans-
ferred from St. Paul, Minn., to a
village in northern Michigan, and she
made the trip safely.

The mails from Bagdad and Constan-
tinople are, we believe, still conveyed
by a peculiar class of government mes-
sengers called Tatars, who, formerly
numerous, have, since postal facilities
have been extended in the sultan's do-
minions, been reduced to a very small
number. Formerly some were attached
to every pashalik and foreign consulate.
Their courage and fidelity were pro-
verbial, and great confidence was re-
posed in them both by the government
and mercantile men, who frequently
confided very large sums to them. They
were frequently ten or twelve days in
the saddle without more rest than the
few minutes required for changing
horses or waiting for a governor's reply
to a dispatch. Their costume was rich
and picturesque, their office gave them
importance and procured them great
deference, and they were regarded as
the chief medium of news.

Cure for Balking Horses.

A writer in the New York Observer
says: Having seen in the Observer
cures for balking horses, I write to give
an incident showing the success of
another and very simple remedy. Some
years ago I was delayed in returning
home by a break in the railroad, requir-
ing a detour of some twenty miles. In
order to make this I hired a buggy and
driver. But the horse proved a most
aggravating balker. He balked when
there was no possible reason or occasion
for it. While we were at a certain
point, striving in vain to set the beast
agoing, either by the argument of per-
suasion or blows, an Adam's express
wagon came along. The driver jumped
from his seat, took the whip and just
gently touched (not striking with it at
all) the animal under the belly, back of
and near the foreleg, and immediately
the horse went on its way. We tried it
repeatedly afterward, and always with
success.

A Chip that Could Talk.

The following anecdote, related by
John Williams, the missionary to the
South sea islands, will be new to many
of our readers. He was engaged one
day hewing timber for a chapel, sur-
rounded by many wandering natives. It
was when thus employed that the inci-
dent occurred of which he thus tells in
his "Missionary Enterprise."

"As I had come to the work one mor-
ning without my square, I took up a chip,
and with a piece of charcoal wrote upon
it a request that Mrs. Williams would
send me that article. I called a chief,
and said to him:

"Friend, take this; go to our house,
and give it to Mrs. Williams."

"He was a singular-looking man, re-
markably quick in his movements, and
had been a great warrior; but in one
of his battles he had lost an eye. Giv-
ing me an inexpressible look with the
other, he said:

"Take that!—he will call me a
fool and scold me, if I carry a chip to
her."

"No," I replied, 'she will not; take
it and go immediately; I am in haste.'

"He took it from me, and asked,
'What must I say?' I replied, 'You
have nothing to say; the chip will say
all I wish.' With a look of astonish-
ment and contempt he held up the piece
of wood, and said:

"How can this speak? has it a
mouth?"

"I desired him to take it immedi-
ately, and not spend so much time in talk-
ing about it."

"On arriving at the house he gave
the chip to Mrs. Williams, who read it,
threw it away, and went to the tool-chest,
whither the chief, resolving to see the
end of this mysterious business, fol-
lowed closely. On receiving the square
from her, he said: 'Stay, daughter; how
do you know that this is what Mr. Wil-
liams wants?'

"Why," she replied, 'did you not
bring me a chip just now?'

"Yes," said the astonished warrior;
'but I did not hear it say anything.'

"If you did not, I did," was the re-
ply; 'for it told me what he wanted.
And all you have to do is to return with
it as quickly as possible.'

"With this the chief leaped out of
the house, and catching up the mys-
terious piece of wood, he ran through
the settlement with the chip in one hand
and the square in the other, holding them
up as high as his arms would reach, and
shouting as he went, 'See the wisdom
of these English people! They can
make chips talk! they can make chips
talk!'

Death at the Altar.

The sudden death of Father Pelletier
at the foot of the altar while in the
act of administering the sacrament of
marriage at St. Francis Xavier's church
was a very sad event. The wedding was
one which had been postponed for a
week in consequence of the death of a
near relative of the bridegroom; but the
delay had only served to add interest to
the ceremony and to increase the at-
tendance of the friends of the happy
couple. The church was brilliantly
lighted and lavishly ornamented with
flowers, and as the organ pealed forth
its welcome no one dreamed that a cloud
of sorrow would so soon overshadow the
scene. The heart of the officiating
minister was in his work, for he had
been the groom's preceptor, and affec-
tion as well as duty prompted the words
of exhortation and advice which he ad-
dressed to the young couple as a pre-
liminary to the sacrament. Scarcely had
his utterance ceased, when, as he stretch-
ed forth his hand to pronounce a bene-
diction, death arrested the act and, sink-
ing down at the railings of the apse, he
passed away without a struggle
and apparently without pain. The fatal
result was kept from the knowledge of
the wedding party until the completion
of the services by another clergyman,
the belief being that Father Pelletier
had simply been attacked by a fainting
fit. The deceased clergyman was ap-
prehensive of a sudden death, and his
wish, expressed to his friends, was that,
should his fears be well founded, his
last breath might be drawn at the altar's
foot.—New York Herald.

Three hundred and twenty cubic inches
is said to be the full capacity of the
lungs. Our milkman has all that the
law of nature allows.—New York News.

The Overflowing Cup.

Into the crystal chalice of the soul
Is falling, drop by drop, life's blending mead.
The pleasant waters of our childhood age
And enter first; and love pours in its whole.
Deep flood of tenderness and gall. There
The drops of sweet and bitter that proceed
From wedded trustfulness, and hearts that
bleed

For children that entrain us to the goal.
And later come the calmer joys of age—
The restful streams of quietude that flow
Around their fading lives, whose heritage
Is whitened locks and voice serene and low.
These added blessings round the vessel up
Death is the overflowing of the cup.

—A. B. Saxton, in Scribner.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A joint committee—A dinner party.
The days of the month are numbered.
One county of Iowa has eleven cheese
factories.

Look out for the train when you hear
the bells.
Horses should be well blanketed when
left to stand.

A cork-stalk never complains of hav-
ing the ear-ache.
Gold and silver are the finest mint
meat we know of.

There are 155 convicts now in the
Oregon penitentiary.
One of the most popular branches of
education is the birch.

The consumption of foreign liquors
falling off in this country.
What is it that a man with two eyes
cannot see with one? 'T'other eye.

The gross debt of Idaho Territory
\$120,000, and an old trapper offers
to pay it off in wolf skins.

A youth once loved a lady fair,
And with her charms was smitten;
He asked her for a lock of hair,
But what she gave to him was mitten.

The true poet lacks no incidents for
inspiration. Robert Burns wrote
sweet song after turning up a mouse
with a plow.

The man who got in a barber's chair
pinned a newspaper round his neck and
began to read the towel, may justly be
called absent-minded.

On an average, 686 bodies are annu-
ally taken to the Paris morgue, and
some eighty per cent. of these are re-
cognized by their families.

Guns with umbrella attachments, ac-
cording to a reliable exchange, are to be
made for the benefit of the military.
Umbrellas with gun attachments ought
to be made for the benefit of the races
who made off with your umbrella.

"You told me, sir, that the horse was
entirely without fault, and yet he is
blind." The dealer looked bland
into the irritated countenance of the
loser by the transaction and said, with
charming naivete, "I do not regret
blindness as a fault, sir; it is a mis-
fortune."

Males and Females.

Summarizing from the census of 1870
the Journal of Commerce answers the
question of the relative numbers of the
sexes thus: Of the 38,568,371 persons
in the United States, according to the
last national census, (this was in 1870,
there are over 43,000,000 now) 19,495,
565 were males and 19,064,806 were
females, or 983 women to 1,000 men.
No census of the world has been taken
but we have the proportion of women
to men in all countries where an enu-
meration has been made. The highest
Europe is in Scotland, which has 1,000
women to 1,000 men. Ireland has
1,060, England and Wales 1,054, France
1,007, Old Prussia 1,080. The lowest
in Europe is in Greece, which has
but 940 women to 1,000 men. The rest
of all Europe is 1,031 women to 1,000
men; the total of Africa, as far
known, 975 women to 1,000 men;
Asia (including only Hong Kong
China) 940 women to 1,000 men; Aus-
tralia 985 women to 1,000 men.

"Cranky Bill's" Journalistic Venture.
Mr. Cranky Bill, late an inmate of the
Chicago jail, has established a week-
ly paper "devoted to the interests of dis-
tressed humanity and the sports
classes," and called the Thunderbolt.
To raise the money, he sold his body
advance to a class of medical students
for fifty dollars, one class in the even-
ing reading as follows: "And to find
that the parties of the first part may
have a reasonable assurance of a spec-
return from the investment by the
made, it is agreed by the party of the
second part, that he shall conduct the
said journal known as the Thunderbolt
in such a manner, by assaults upon de-
perate characters, or such other meth-
ods as may recommend themselves to
judgment, as to make it probable
will be assassinated or killed within
reasonable space of time."

GOOD WORK BY AMERICAN SILVERSMITHS.

Mr. Edwin C. Taylor, a member of the firm of Tiffany & Co., call attention to the *International Review*, for February, to the surprise among English and Continental silversmiths at the rapid strides of their craft in America, as revealed by the Paris Exhibition exhibits. In England, especially, this advance caused mortification. The *Spectator* thought that a want of "fresh inspiration gathered from nature" is the reason why the English have been left so far behind. The House of Commons even investigated the matter by a Special Committee, and discovered plainly enough how deeply their own conservatism had sunk them.

In a sense, then, it may be said that there is such a thing as American art, and the reason is that we are beginning to draw inspiration from nature. Among the original designs, and one attracting much attention on this account at Paris was a representation of an Indian in a canoe at the base of a candelabrum, and another Indian surmounting the whole in the attitude of Victory. Its success as a work of art certainly opens the door of great expectations in this new line of artistic design. We, however, are not as enthusiastic as Mr. Taylor over the "new school of Japanese American design." To be sure, from an artisan's point of view it has done much in calling forth ingenuity in reproducing the work of others. The lamination of different metals, producing the effect of grain in wood (suggested perhaps by Japanese decoration) and the introduction of metallic alloys to color plate, have been the direct result of a scientific study of decoration stimulated by the new school.

We should deplore any serious tendency to make the Oriental ideas of beauty *per se* a resting-point on our aesthetic progress. We shall not have done much if, after filling our china-closets and mantelpieces with Japanese decoration, we stop the search in the belief that the most beautiful of beautiful things had been found. The secret is here; a typical Oriental face has no sentiment, and Oriental design is fantastic, not imaginative. The study of it is useful in a technical sense, and in furnishing an agreeable grotesqueness to our plate; but a new inspiration, like that which caused us to carry off his honors at Paris last summer, is the great hope for the American school of decoration. Mr. Taylor's able article will serve to give new reasons, to the public mind, for encouraging the handwork of our own silversmiths.

The sudden death of the Rev. Mr. Pelletier, a Jesuit, in the Jesuit Church, New York, occurred under very extraordinary circumstances. He was about to marry an old pupil of his, a Mr. Brennan; the church was crowded with spectators. The wedding party advanced to the rails, while the organ pealed some solemn suitable anthem, and after this the priest, who had come out of the vestry with his attendants—

Stood before the altar and turned to address them. He spoke in a clear, strong tone of voice, and outside of a faint flush upon his cheeks he seemed calm and self-possessed. Bride and groom stood hand in hand in front of him, and his eyes rested upon them as he extended his hand in an attitude of benediction. At that moment his voice faltered, his face suddenly paled, and he fell forward at the foot of the sanctuary railings. There was a moment of excitement and suspense, during which the faces of the onlookers showed anxiety and alarm, and the stillness was broken by the rattling of dress and a great craning of necks. Then the assisting clergyman lifted Father Pelletier up. He was breathing faintly, but his face was ghastly, and it was clear that the hand of death was upon him. They carried him into the vestry, uttered the words of absolution, and sought to apply restoratives. But it was of no avail. A few weak pulsations of the heart, and then life passed away. The celebrant of the marriage had been stricken dead with heart disease while the congratulatory words he addressed to his old pupil were fresh upon his lips.

AN AGED SETTLER GONE.—We publish to-day the death of James Morton, Sr., father of Alex. Morton, Esq., New Mills. He was one of the few emigrants who left the shores of Galloway, Scotland, in the summer of 1825, and landed in Miramichi in September, just before the memorable fire. After a brief stay there he went to Richibucto, and resided some time near what is now known as Kingston, when there were only three houses in what is now a flourishing town. From this he went up the West Branch of St. Nicholas River, and took a farm, when there were not ten houses in all of what is now called Weldford Parish, Kent County, where he resided till his death. He leaves behind six children, 73 grand children, 68 great-grand-children; in all 150 children.—*Newcastle Advocate.*

Another snow storm yesterday, which drifted as it fell, but has not impeded travelling.

M. de Lessep is urging the French Government to extend the telegraph wires from Algeria across the desert of Sahara to the French colonial dependency of Senegal, in Western Africa.

The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, Feb. 19, 1879.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

From the published descriptions of the opening of the first Session of the Fourth Parliament, it must have been a brilliant one, and was no doubt very gratifying to the Canadian people. The great attraction was, no doubt, the distinguished nobleman the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General and his Royal wife, Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, daughter of Her Majesty Queen Victoria—a lady deservedly honored by Her three hundred million of subjects and not alone by them, but also by the refined of Republican nations as well. Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, is social representative of her Royal mother, and will give tone to Canadian society. The selection of His Excellency and Princess Louise, to rule Canada, was not only a happy, but a judicious appointment by the Prime Minister and will increase the loyalty of the people of the Dominion, and perhaps may be the first step towards a Prince being appointed permanent Vice-Roi of the Dominion. Canada has undoubtedly been honored beyond any other British colony, and feels justly proud of the honor conferred upon her—an honor she is eminently entitled to, as being one of the highest, if not the brightest jewel in the Crown. Her sons are loyal, courageous, ingenious, and energetic; and she has already won distinction in the army, navy, judiciary and Church in the mother country.

The Senate Chamber was literally filled to overflowing with the elite, the fashionable, youth and beauty of the Dominion, long before the hour for opening the proceedings. On the arrival of the Governor General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise in the Chamber, the immense audience rose to their feet, and the Marquis and Her Royal Highness took their seats on the new State chairs on the dais, Her Royal Highness sitting to the left of His Excellency. On either side of the dais were their Excellencies suit, the Ministry, the Senate, the Protestant Bishop of Ontario and his clergy, and the Dignitaries of the Catholic Church, the wives of the Ministry. On the left were ladies of ex-ministers. His Excellency read his Speech in English and French, after which their Excellencies bowed to the audience and retired.

THE RECEPTION.—In the Chamber in the evening was a brilliant one, the dresses of the ladies being gorgeous and beautiful, and everyone was in full dress.

The whole proceedings will be gratifying to Her Majesty the Queen, as they were to her loyal Canadian subjects.

We are indebted to the St. John Sun for the principal information in the above condensed notice.

STUDENT AT LAW.—We were pleased to learn that our young friend Melville N. Cockburn passed a satisfactory examination at Fredericton, and was duly admitted and entered as a student at law. He has commenced his reading in the office of Geo. S. Grimmer, Esq., Barrister and Q. C. In common with his many friends, we congratulate him on his successful examination and commencement of his study for the profession.

The "Record of the Proceedings of the Halifax Fisheries Commission, 1879," has been received from the Department of Fisheries. It is a large quarto book of 440 pages, and will be noticed in another issue. The arguments of Counsel are fine specimens of forensic eloquence, none surpassing Charlotte County's son—Mr. Thomson, of whom New Brunswick may feel proud.

For some weeks people generally have been attacked with an epidemic which is aggravated influenza accompanied by ulcerated sore throat. Almost every household has had its case or cases. We regret to add that our own case has been severe enough, having been confined to the house for the past week, but cut again.

APPOINTMENT.—The *Globe* of Saturday last announced that Mr. Philip J. O'Keefe, of Carleton, had been appointed a Sessional clerk in the House of Commons. The Sun's Ottawa correspondent says that Mr. O'Keefe's position is that of Messenger, a not very lucrative office.

Dominion Parliament.

On Tuesday last the Senate Chamber was opened, where a number of Senators were present. Hon. Senator Wilnot, who had been elected Speaker, announced that the Hon. Mr. Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court had been appointed Deputy Governor, for the purpose of receiving the Commons, and announcing that His Excellency would declare the causes for calling Parliament together, on Friday at 3 o'clock.

Soon after, His Honor the Chief Justice entered the Chamber, accompanied by officials in full dress. The attendance of the Commons was summoned, and in a few minutes they were present in the Chamber. The Speaker of the Senate informed them that after having elected a Speaker, His Excellency would open the House on Friday at 3 o'clock. The Commons retired to their Chamber. Mr. Patrick Clerk of the House presided.

Sir John A. Macdonald moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Tilley, that Hon. Joseph Roderick Blanchet, be elected Speaker, and passed encomiums upon his ability and Parliamentary experience. The motion was unanimously carried. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie highly approved of the selection. The Speaker returned thanks in English and French, when the House adjourned until Friday.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was opened Friday, Feb. 14, with the usual ceremonies, at 3 o'clock p. m., and the scene in the Senate Chamber was a brilliant one. The crush was something fearful and several ladies fainted. The affair was the most brilliant ever seen within the walls of the Senate Chamber. H. R. H. Princess Louise occupied a seat on the dais, and was dressed in mourning with diamond ornaments. She was loudly cheered as she drove up to the building as was the Governor General, arriving shortly after.

The usual message was delivered by Black Rod, and the Commons proceeded to the Senate Chamber, and the customary Speech from the Throne was delivered, and is as follows:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
In meeting the Parliament of Canada for the first time, I desired to express the gratification I feel at having been selected by Her Majesty for the high and important office I now fill, and to assure you of the great satisfaction with which I now seek your aid and cooperation, in acknowledging with profound gratitude the reception which has been accorded to myself as Her Majesty's representative. I am also commanded by the Queen to convey through you to the people of Canada her thanks for the loyal, generous and kindly manner in which they have welcomed her daughter.

The contribution of Canadian products and manufactures to the great National Exhibition at Paris last year attracted much attention, and it is believed, will have a beneficial effect on the trade of the Dominion with Europe. I congratulate you upon the success which must, in no small degree, be attributed to the kind and unceasing exertions of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as President of the British section. The report of the Canadian Commission will be laid before you when received.

I am pleased to inform you that the amount awarded for the fishery claim under the Washington Treaty has been paid by the United States, and that Her Majesty's Government has arranged with Canada and Newfoundland for their respective shares of the award. The papers on the subject shall be submitted to you.

The important and rapidly increasing trade between Canada and England in live cattle has been seriously threatened by the appearance, in various parts of the United States, of pleuro-pneumonia. In order to prevent the contagion from spreading to Canada, and the consequent interruption of trade, I have caused an order to be issued under "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act of 1869," prohibiting the importation or introduction into the Dominion of American cattle for a short period. It is to be hoped that the disease will be ere long extinguished in the United States, and the necessity for continuing the prohibition removed. Your attention will be invited to an amendment to the Act I have just referred to.

My Government has commenced negotiations with Her Majesty's sanction, for the development of the trade of Canada with France and Spain, and with their respective colonies. I hope to be able to lay before you the result of these negotiations during the present session.

It is the purpose of my Government to press for the most vigorous prosecution of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to meet the reasonable expectations of British Columbia. In carrying out this intention due regard must be paid to the financial position of the country. Communication by rail has been effected between Manitoba and the United States system of railways by the junction, at St. Vincent, of the Pembina Branch of our railway with the St. Paul and Pacific road. That portion of the main line which extends from the English river to Kewatin is now being placed under control, and will be energetically pushed to completion in order to secure, as rapidly as possible, the connection between Lake Superior and the Great Northwest.

A bill for the amendment and consolidation of the Acts relating to stamps shall be submitted for your consideration, as well as a measure amending the Act in relation to weights and measures. The decimal census must be taken in 1881, and I think it expedient that a measure for the purpose should be passed during the present session, in order to give ample time for the preparation of all the preliminary arrangements, and to ensure the census being taken as accurately and inexpensively as possible. In connection with this subject it may be well to

consider the propriety of providing some means for the collection and collation of vital, crime and general statistics.

A bill will be laid before you for the re-arrangement of some of the Departments of the Government, and also measures relating to the surveys and management of the Dominion lands, to the mounted police, and to the Post Office Department, and also for the amendment in some particulars of the laws relating to the Indians.

A measure will also be submitted to you for the vesting in Her Majesty, for the use of the Dominion, of certain Ordinance and Admiralty lands in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you at an early day. They have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is compatible with the efficiency of the public service. I regret that the receipts into the treasury from ordinary sources continue to be inadequate to meet the charges against the consolidated revenues. You will, I doubt not, agree with me in the opinion that it is not desirable that our finances should longer remain in this condition. By the application of the strictest economy to the public expenditure, and by the readjustment of the tariff, with a view of increasing the revenue and at the same time of developing and encouraging the various industries of Canada, you will, I trust, be enabled to restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, and aid in removing the commercial and financial depression which unhappily exists. I have decided that the public accounts of the past financial year shall be laid before you.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
Parliament has recognized the importance of providing for the safe deposit of the surplus earnings of the people by arranging for their being placed with the Government at a fair rate of interest. It may be well for you to consider how far it is practicable to give a like security and encouragement to persons who may desire by an insurance upon their lives to make provision for those dependent upon them.

Your best attention will, I doubt not, be given to the important subjects I have alluded to, and to the general interests of the country.

The Address in answer to the Speech was moved by Mr. Brecken of P. E. I. and seconded by Mr. Tasse, of Ottawa, and passed with short speeches from Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and Sir John Macdonald.

Supply is to be taken up on Friday next. From appearances, there will not be any important opposition. Of course the Tariff will draw out the members.

A Fraud.

A fellow named C. P. Hall, alias Henry Crawford alias Henry Mellickin, a petty swindler who had become notorious in Portland, Me., by pretending to be deaf and dumb, and hungry, was given a pass by the authorities beyond the limits of the State of Maine, and took passage in the steamer "New Brunswick" for this city.

The Press says:
The rascal, in conversation with the writer Monday, said that his business was that of a hair dresser, but that he could do better "beating his way." He said that he proposed to "beat" his way to the best of the country, and place where he wasn't known, "that he had beat" the best men in the United States; that he was as "cute" as the best detective out; that in Boston he had "beat" Hollis Pinkerton, and out West, Pinkerton Senior himself, who he suspected, then pitied, and at last helped him. "I got the best of the man who was never fooled," he said. He had "beat" the best men of the country, at various dodges, and had made thousands of dollars by fraud. In New York he had met and "beat" the child-like Cooper, the acute Dana, and had even ventured to climb the *Empire State* tower and abandon his evil course, "till he got to some place where he wasn't known." That he had "beat" the best men of the country, at various dodges, and had made thousands of dollars by fraud. 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\$ for \$5.00.

VENSON.
RNEY AT LAW
Notary Public &c.
Insurance & agency
St. Andrews, N. B.
orge, (on Saturdays.)

Special Notices.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. feb12 ly.

AGENTS, READ THIS.

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

New Advertisements.

Assessors Notice.

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

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

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

Notice.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders and Proprietors of Lots in the "Saint Andrews Rural Cemetery Company" will be held at Paul's Hall, on Tuesday, the 4th day of March next at 7.30 p. m., for the purpose of electing Directors, and transacting such other business as may appear necessary for the management of the affairs of said Company.

Per order,
ALEX. T. PAUL,
Secretary and Treasurer.
St. Andrews, 10th Feb., 1879.

C. E. O. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER

Office, - - Water St., St. Andrews
July, 1878.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

FIRE & LIFE

PRESIDENT:

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

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

Risks taken as low as any other Office.

The Subscriber having been appointed General Agent for New Brunswick for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurances on reasonable terms.

Aug 9.
HENRY JACK, General Agent.
W. B. MORRIS Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity.
Office: Railway Depot.

Parks' Cotton Yarns!

Awarded the Only Medal Given at the Centennial Exhibition

For Cotton Yarns of Canadian Manufacture.

No. 5's to 10's.

WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE AND GREEN.

Made of Good American Cotton with great care

Correctly numbered and Warranted Full Length and Weight.

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

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

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

COTTON CARPET WARP,

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

WHITE, RED, BROWN, SLATE, &c.

All fast colors.

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

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

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

WM. PARKS & SON.

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

BECKERTON & BRUNDAGE.

Flour:

Choice Southern & Michigan Brands

Fish:

Bright No. 1 Cod and Pollock.

Ham & Bacon:

Home cured. Whole or cut.

Sugar:

Bright Porto Rico and No 1 Scotch Refined. Granulated and powdered.

TEAS

Choice English Breakfast and Oolong.

Pitch and Tar Oils and Paint, Seeds; Laths.

Wood—Dry Birch, Maple, Beach, Spruce.

The above we are selling at Very Low Prices for Cash.

BECKERTON & BRUNDAGE.

NEW GOODS

Just opened By
GEO. F. STICKNEY.

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,
Water Street, St. Andrews.

GOLD and Silver Watches

Chains, Rings, Brooches,

PINS, LOCKETS, SETS, TUDS,

SOLITAIRE, &c., &c.

BRUQUET SEALS and KEYS.

Silver, Electroplated, Britannia Metal.

BRITISH PLATE and GLASS WARE,

Papier Machie, Parian, Wedgewood,

BOHEMIAN, JET AND RUBBER GOODS,

PERFUMERY FROM LUBIN OF PARIS

CLEAVER & RIGGE OF LONDON;

Genuine EAU DE COLOGNE from JOHANN

MARIA FARINA, JULIUS PLATZ No. 4

Cologne.

FANCY SOAPS, Combs and Brushes of all kinds.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Celebrated

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Hardware, Edge Tools,

HOUSE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS.

Agent for Lazarus & Morris' Perfected

SPECTACLES.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

no30vol45.

NEW GROCERY STORE

OPENED IN

SHOP FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY CHAS. BRIDLEY.

Family Groceries

PROVISIONS, &c.,

such as are to be found in these establishments, all of which will be sold at lowest prices for cash or country produce.

P. McLAUGHLIN.

DR. E. LAWRENCE,

SURGEON DENTIST

Graduate of Dental Hospital, and late

Assistant Dental Surgeon of St. Barthol-

meu's Hospital, London.

—OFFICE—

OVER C. E. O. HATHEWAY'S, ESQ.

St. Andrews, Aug. 13, 1878.

VISITING & BUSINESS CARDS

NEATLY PRINTED AT THE

STANDARD OFFICES.

E. S. POLLEYS.

SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE WILLIAM WHITLOCK, ESQ.,

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

Old Stand, Church Block, Water Street,

Near the Post Office.

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

IN STOCK.

Fresh supplies of SUGARS, English, Crush-

ed, Granulated, Scotch Refined, &c.

A very choice article of MOLASSES,

TEAS, Oolong, and English Breakfast.

COFFEES, Pure and Fresh Ground Java.

Macaroni, Tapioca, Sago, Spices, Starch.

SOAPS, Potash, Soda, Saleratus, Dried

Fruits, Fine Navy Bread, Crackers, Biscuit,

TOBACCO, Navy, Black Jack, and Smoking,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

DAPES, GLASS & PUTTY,

Painters Supplies, WOOD WARE, Tubs,

Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Builders Shelf an,

and Carriage HARDWARE, Iron, Steel

Spikes, Nails, Zinc, Lead, Tinware,

CORDAGE, Lines and Twines, Pitch, TAR, RESIN Oakum, Best brands AMERICAN

Kerosine OILS. —Just received—an assortment of Chairs, BEDSTEADS, Matts.

All of which will be sold at the LOWEST Market rates.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

NOVEMBER, 1878.

Our Departments are well assorted with

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FOR THE WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.

MANTLE CLOTHS. DRESS GOODS,

CASHMERE, TWEEDS,

Wincies, Shawls, Flannels,

White and Grey BLANKETS, ULSTER CLOTHS,

Beaver & Nap Cloths, Scotch & Canada Tweeds,

PRINT. COTTON FLANNELS, Cotton WARPS,

Scotch and Canadian YARNS,

Overcoats, Reefing Jackets, Hats,

Caps and Furnishing Goods.

Ladies Hats, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and all kinds of

MILLINERS GOODS.

Gloves, Hosiery, Haberdashery,

and small wares.

St. Andrews, N. B. Nov. 6, 1878. rpl

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THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

The most popular Scientific Paper in the World

Only \$3.20 a Year, including Postage. Weekly

52 Numbers a year. 4,000 book pages.

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Terms, \$3.20 per year, \$1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

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Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to the undersigned. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., Park Row, New York. Branch Office, Cor. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late William Welsh, are requested to present the same, duly attested to the Subscribers within three months from date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

J. F. MULLIGAN, Executors.

P. BRIDE, St. Andrews, Sep. 17, 1878.

BOOTS & SHOES.

LADIES, MISSES and GENTLEMEN'S

Boots and Shoes,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

ALSO—A supply of imported Stock, consisting

Ladies and Misses Boots, Walking shoes

and Rubbers,

which will be sold at the lowest terms.

J. M. HANSON.

St. Andrews, 1879.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

We have recently published a new edition

of Dr. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay of the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, impediments to Marriage, etc. resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured, without the dangerous use of internal medicine, or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and man in the land.

Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.

41 Abm St., New York.

P.O. Box, 4586.

Foyle Brewery.

Malt Houses & Distillery.

P. & J. O'MULLIN,

Manufacturers of

XX & XXX Ales

AND

BROWN STOUT PORTER.

IMPORTERS OF

FINE FLAVORED

RUM BRANCIES, WINES, &c.

HALIFAX, N. S.

First Class Pianos.

The Proprietors offer for sale First Class Pianos 7 1/3 octave, black walnut and rosewood, furnished with all modern improvements at moderate prices for cash or other approved payment. Pianos shipped at manufacturers cost, and warranted.

E. WILLARD & CO.,

Factory, 390 Tremont St., BOSTON

Orders left at the Standard office, St. An

drews, will be promptly attended to.

E. CAMERON, M. D.

Physician, Surgeon,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Dr. CAMERON may be consulted professionally at his office, at Woodards Cove Grand Manan.

Grand Manan, June 10, 1878

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, May 27, 1878.

No discount on American Invoices until further notice.

J. JOHNSON,

Commissioner of Customs

NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Equity, under the firm of "STREET & STEVENSON," was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr Street is empowered to settle all debts due to and by the partnership.

Dated St. Andrews, 27th August, A.D. 1878.

GEO. D. STREET.

BENJ. R. STEVENSON.

DIPHTHERIA!

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

MEGANTIC

HOTEL.

St. Andrews, N. B.

THE subscriber respectfully an-

nounces to his friends and the public in gen-

eral, that he has taken the above named House and thoroughly fitted it for the reception of

TRAVELLERS

AND PERMANENT BOARDERS

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

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

A LARGE STABLE and careful hostler the premises.

JAMES NEILL,

Manager

St. Andrews, Oct. 18, 1877.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Recipes.

RICE PANCAKES.—Two large cups rice well washed; boil in one quart of water; when the water boils off, add one quart milk, one cup wheat flour, one egg.

BUTTERMILK PIES.—One cup sugar, two cups buttermilk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls flour, two tablespoonfuls butter; flavor with lemon. This makes two pies.

POOR MAN'S PUDDING.—Three cups of flour, one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, one cup of suet, one cup of raisins, one teaspoonful of soda, spice to taste; boil two hours; eat with sauce.

LEMON PIES.—Three cups of rolled white sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, five eggs; beat butter and sugar to a cream; sift one-half teaspoonful of soda in milk; sift four cups of flour and by degrees add juice and rind of one lemon.

MEAT LOAF.—Chop fine whatever cold meat you may have, fat and lean together; add pepper and salt, one finely-chopped onion, two slices of bread which have been soaked in milk, and one egg. Mix well together, and bake in a form. This makes an admirable tea or breakfast dish.

CREAM PUFFS.—One and a half cups of flour, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one-half pint of boiling water; boil butter and water together, and stir in the flour while boiling; let it cool and add five well-beaten eggs; drop on fine and bake thirty minutes in a quick oven. Fill them with the following: One pint of milk, one cup of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of flour, two eggs; beat the eggs, flour and sugar together and stir in the milk while boiling. When partially cool flavor with lemon.

VEGETABLE SOUP.—To one-quarter pound of fresh butter, boiling hot, add onions chopped very fine. When they are quite soft, throw in spinach, celery, carrots, kidney, turnip, a small quantity of parsnip, (all chopped fine), and peas. Stir them well in the onions and butter until they begin to dry. Have ready a kettle of boiling water, and pour about a pint at a time over your vegetables until you have sufficient soup. Serve with bread or toast in the bottom of the dish. Pepper and salt to taste. A chopped green pepper improves it.

A Sick Tree Reconstructed.

While renovating an old orchard, whose soil had been so reduced by hay cropping as to render the trees unable to yield fruit or even foliage other than small, pale, variegated leaves, the bark tight and unhealthy, I found one whose bark was dead nearly half its circumference on its north side, caused undoubtedly by sudden alterations of heat and cold (instantaneous freezing). It was not sun-scaled; that often appears on the south side of trees. The top of this tree seemed sickly and stunted, as did all the others in the orchard, but the bark was healthy on the south side from the collar up about three feet. At this point a latent bud had started and appeared vigorous like the bark below. I cut the whole tree off, searing at about an angle of forty-five degrees upward to just above the bud, and found the alburnum (white wood) an inch thick, and placed a large sod on it to keep out air and water. I dumped a number of cart-loads of sods from a plot of swam land I was preparing for a cranberry bed around the stump of the sprout and over the roots to the distance of six or eight feet, covering a circular area of about thirty-six feet, at the same time mixing with it a barrel of unbleached ashes, besides well-composted stable manure, salt, lime, etc. Mulch was applied yearly in abundance over the composted sods, to keep the soil mellow and insure moisture in drought, thus encouraging the roots upward for plant-food. That sprout, grafted to red astrachan, bore last year a full barrel of extremely large and fair apples, many of the twigs having three to five in a cluster—a beautiful and pleasing sight for the eye to rest upon. Moreover, it appears to be making a growth of wood southward at the rate of about one-half inch per year, while the part north is slowly decomposing. It reminds me of a forked tree of which I once read (I think in England). It was located in a fertile soil, and supplied with a rich annual wash from the higher lands. In course of time it began to rot downward at the heart, between the sharp forked branches, at the same time making rapid growth on the opposite side, until at last, when it was found necessary to lay a street in the direction of the tree, the space between the branches was found wide enough to admit a carriage, thus leaving the branches to adorn the opposite side of the street. This would indicate that apple trees, if annually and suitably cared for from youth, will last hundreds of years, or indefinitely. A large old tree requires about one-eighth of a cord of manure yearly to supply its needs, while a young one requires relatively a small amount. In this we are liable to err.—A. Smith, from New York Tribune.

Just while we think about it, why didn't the individual who invented "butternuts" get up something equally suitable to fit into them? We have yet to run across the first button that would hold out with half the persistency that the hole would.

The ordinary life of a locomotive engine is stated at thirty years.

THE PLAGUE.

First Ravages of the Terrible Disease which is Prevailing in Russia.

The terrible plague which two regiments of Cossacks are reported to have brought to Russia from Turkey, caused great fear in Western Europe, and led Germany, Austria and other countries to take precautionary steps against its spread within their territory.

The plagues recorded in history are almost numberless, and in many instances their ravages, though truthfully set down, seem incredible. Before the great plague of 542, many disastrous epidemics had been noticed. The first general plague which visited all parts of the then known world broke out in 767 B. C. In 534 B. C. Carthage was so sorely smitten that women sacrificed their children to appease the angry deities; in 461 there died at Rome and its environs 100,000 people. Thucydides has graphically depicted the plague which visited Athens B. C. 430, laying waste also Egypt and Ethiopia. Pliny records a pestilence in the Archipelago, Egypt and Syria in 188 B. C., which swept off 2,900 persons a day during its continuance. Rome thereafter was repeatedly scourged. A. D. 80, 10,000 persons are said to have died daily during the pestilence; another plague swept through the empire in 167-9; still another in 189; while between 250 and 265 many towns were depopulated and many provinces ravaged, the daily mortality at the capital being 5,000. The great plague of 42-5 began in Egypt and Asia Minor, swept over Syria, Persia and India, laid waste the north of Africa, and in Europe devastated Constantinople and the Byzantine empire, Italy and France. It began at Alexandria, whose inhabitants, according to Pausanias, "brought this terrible judgment upon themselves and their innocent neighbors" by their reckless gluttony, bringing on "yearly fevers and dangerous indigestions." In 542 Alexandria is said to have lost 500,000 of her people by this scourge, and for miles around the city the fields were covered with unburied corpses. For three months from 5,000 to 10,000 deaths occurred daily at Constantinople, whole provinces were abandoned and cities died out, to remain vacant for many years. From 75,000,000 to 120,000,000 of victims are said to have perished in the three continents. But though Egypt, Syria, and Persia were scourged, Arabia and the Caucasus escaped; and while northern Italy suffered severely, but a few seaports in Albania, Morocco and Sicily were affected. Just two centuries later Byzantium and the neighboring coasts were sorely visited, but the next great general pestilence was that at the middle of the fourteenth century. According to the Chinese, the pestilence broke out there about 1333, following great earthquakes and floods with their usual attendant, failure of crops and famine. Ere it reached Europe this pestilence is said to have destroyed 18,000,000 people in China and nearly twice as many in eastern Asia and northern Africa. It visited every part of Europe, from Spain and Italy to Scotland and Russia. This was the terrible "Black Death," Boccaccio's "Decameron" recalls its ravages in Florence in 1348. Half the population of Italy are said to have died of it. In London there were 200 burials daily in the Charter house yard. The Jews were massacred by wholesale, the popular rage turning on them as the supposed authors of the pestilence. No accusation was too monstrous to be believed of them. They were charged with poisoning the streams and wells, and many of them even slew themselves to escape the hideous tortures prepared for them. Bands of flagellants and other fanatics went from town to town, lashing and torturing themselves to expiate the sins of the people—and spreading the infection. The terror-stricken wealthy enriched the monasteries with offerings of gold, which they were obliged to cast over the walls and through locked gates. People went to sea to escape the pestilence, and ships filled with the dead and the dying were cast upon distant strands, there to communicate the contagion. Men took refuge in forests and caves, only to find death there awaiting them. In the epidemic of 1373-5 four million people are said to have died in the Byzantine empire, Russia, Germany, France, Italy and Northern Spain, but as the earlier scourge had spared the Mohammedan countries, where the inhabitants were more temperate and cleanly, so it was observed that this pestilence respected the monasteries of the stricter order and spared the frugal peasants dwelling in the open fields of Calabria and Sicily. In 1611 nearly a quarter of a million people died of the plague at Constantinople, and in 1656 a Saradinian transport laden with troops carried the disease to the fertile regions of Naples, where in six months 400,000 of the inhabitants were swept away. A ship from the Levant brought the plague to Marseilles in 1720, when 52,000 of the 75,000 residents perished in five weeks. Yet, though seventy per cent. of the population died, in the suburbs of the Catalans, inhabited by abstemious Spaniards, only 200 out of 6,000 perished. The later plagues in Europe and the Orient were those of 1769, in Syria, which were very malignant; of 1771-2, in Moscow; of 1773, in Persia, when 80,000 souls died at Bencora; of 1792, in Egypt—800,000 deaths; of 1799, in the north of Africa, when 3,000 persons are said to have perished daily in Barbary; of 1804-5, in the south of Spain, and of 1815-16, at Naples.

Before 1665 the plague, according to Sydenham, visited England about once in a generation. In 430 the living in Great Britain, tradition tells us, were not able to bury the dead, and several pestilences are recorded previous to that of 111, which extended to cattle and fowls. The plague drove Henry II. from Ireland in 1172, and swept away a prodigious number of the starving and shelterless Irish in 1204. London was visited again in 1348, 1362 and 1367—the year of the "Black Death"—and Ireland was scourged in 1370 and 1383. In 1407 London lost 30,000 residents; in 1460 and 1470 a pestilence, following a time of sore famine, ravaged Ireland and Dublin terribly. Next year the pest visited Oxford, and in 1478 destroyed more people than the continual wars for the fifteen years preceding. In 1499-1500 the plague drove Henry VII. and his court over to Calais. Leaving out of the list the five epidemics of the strange and fearful "sweating sickness" (which was mortal in three hours, between 1485 and 1551), we notice the visit of the plague to Limerick in 1522 and to London in 1603-4, when 30,578 people died, and again in 1625, when 35,417 persons perished. In the great plague of 1664-5 68,596 persons died; three were kept burning day and night to purify the air, and it was thought that the infection was never effectually destroyed till the great fire of 1666.

Faithful Jack.

Sixty years ago there lived in Delaware county, New York, a drover named Henry Parker. He had a faithful shepherd dog of rare intelligence, which was his constant companion in his daily walks, and the playmate of his children. We owe to the man who harmed one of the innocent ones while Jack was their guardian.

Parker started for Rondout with a large drove of cattle accompanied by his trusty and faithful dog. Reaching his destination he shipped his stock to New York. When he returned he had nearly two thousand dollars, as the proceeds of his sales. He placed the money safely in his portmanteau strapped to his saddle. Mounting his horse and following by his dog he proceeded on his way to his home. When nearing the same, in the dim distance on the knoll, he saw the shadow of his home containing his dearest treasures on earth. He quickened his horse's pace, and as the animal bounded away his dog commenced to bark as if to attract his attention. He bid him be quiet, and for a time he followed close to the steed's heels. Again he approached his master's side and renewed his efforts to attract attention. Parker eyed him keenly, and for the second time told him to be still. The dog refused to obey his command, and seemed frantic and snapped at his master's feet. The drover was now almost assured the animal was mad, and drew his pistol from his girdle. He pointed it at the dog, and he returned the weapon to its place. He spurred his horse, Jack quickly following, biting at the steed's heels. He turned and the dog crouched to the earth with a foaming lip. He again drew his pistol, and sent a bullet in poor Jack's shoulder. Again he bled, the hot blood spurted from the wound. His heart sank, and he rode on, leaving his faithful dog to die by the roadside. A thought suddenly flitted across his brain—he felt for his portmanteau—it was gone. It was all clear to his mind then. He rode quickly back to the spot to seek his trusty dumb companion's dead body, but Jack had crawled away, and a trail of blood was his master's guide. He soon came to Jack in the road, with his head covering the lost portmanteau. The warm blood was still oozing from the wounds his master had so cruelly made. Parker dropped from his horse, and laid his trembling hand upon Jack's head, and caressed the dying brute. With his large and intelligent eyes, he met those of his master. He seemed to say: "You have cruelly killed me because I was speechless; but I forgive you all. Tell the little children at home that Poor Jack was faithful to you even unto death." His head drooped; his eyes were sealed forever, and in a few moments he was dead.

Parker laid both his portmanteau and the dead body of his faithful friend around his horse's back. When he neared his home his wife met him at the gate, and his little children ran up the road with childish glee to meet him. But when poor Jack's bleeding body was carried away, and Parker told with blinding tears how he came to die, for many a month there was mourning in the home. A rude stone for more than forty years bore the following simple inscription: "Here lies poor Jack—faithful even unto death."

One-sixth is a Japanese landlord's share of the crops on his land; average size of farms, one acre.

Quickens the Circulation.—Don't let the blood stagnate in your veins. You can prevent its doing so by increasing its volume and purity, by stimulating the digestive organs, and encouraging assimilation with that matchless vitalizing agent, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. People not acquainted with any organic or inorganic disease grow weak and haggard simply because their blood is thin, watery, deficient in nourishing particles and so meager in quantity that the extremities are very imperfectly supplied with it, and the superficial circulation extremely feeble. Hence the bloodless appearance of the countenance. But when the Bitters are used to enrich and quicken the blood, the rosy hue of health returns to the cheek, the frame acquires substance as well as vigor, the appetite improves, and no digestive quality interferes either with its gratification or the subsequent tranquility of the stomach.

Antiseptics are being extolled in California.

A sick sensation. The excessive propensity of a certain United States Senator has long been the butt of editorial wit and sly bon mots from the pens of Washington correspondents. Few persons have suspected that his obesity was a disease, and liable to prove fatal. Yet this is the sad fact. Excessive fatness is not only a disease in itself, but one liable to generate other and more serious ones. Chemistry has at last revealed a safe, sure and reliable remedy for this abnormal condition of the system in Allan's Anti-Fat. Distinguished chemists have pronounced it not only harmless but very beneficial to the system, while remedying the diseased condition. Sold by druggists.

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