



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, Cough, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Pain in the Chest and Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, Liver Complaint, &c.

Known remedy for all the pulmonary affections, and is the only preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all the above complaints.

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The St. Andrews Standard

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VARIIIS SUMMUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

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Vol 37

Poetry

For the Standard. THE SEASONS.

'Tis sweet to see the hedgerow flowers
That blossom in the Spring;
'Tis sweet to watch the lambs for hours,
And hear the Skylark sing.
'Tis sweet to scent the new mown hay—
Throughout the month of June;
And listen at the close of day
To labour's merry tune.
'Tis sweet when Autumn's drawing nigh,
To see rich fields of grain;
With golden fruit in clusters high,
On trees throughout the plain.
'Tis sweet in Winter bright and clear,
"The ground covered by snow";
To hear the sleigh bells far and near,
With voice of bells and snow.
But sweeter far than all of this;
I've written here above;
'Tis the game of all earthly bliss,
A woman's deep, pure love.

A. J. M.

POVERTY THE BASEST OF CRIMES

To you, who're abundance of silver and gold,
With houses and cornfields, and sheep in the fold;
For amusement and pleasure find ample time,
Do you, ever think to be poor is a crime.
To you, who in trade are daily engaged,
And whose thirst after gain can never be assuaged,
For digestion of food you can barely give time,
Do you ever think—to be poor is a crime.
To you who have vessels on all the known seas,
To be walled off by a provident breeze,
Well laden with treasure from each sunny clime,
Do you, ever think—to be poor is a crime.
To you who hold secrets both sacred and dear,
Whose watch words and symbols are laid out in clear,
Whose lodges are closed, at the ten o'clock chime,
Do you, ever think—to be poor is a crime.
Oh yes, 'tis too true, I write this with grief,
Your hearts they are hardened, when asked for relief,
By those who are short of the dollars and dimes,
Your poverty class, as—the basest of crimes.

Miscellany

A Love Story from Mormondom.

SUICIDE OF AN ASTRONOMER'S DAUGHTER.
(From the Utah Gospel.)
Miss Laura Claire, the beautiful daughter of Prof. Ignaz Claire, the astronomer, has been well known for some time, been engaged to Mr. Alfred Vivian, the young writer, author of "Hell and Heaven—Which Will You Have?" "Think and Repent," "Prayer for the Sinners," and other beautiful tracts, which have given him quite a reputation; but for some reason or other he has been so pre-occupied that he has been unable to marry her. Still Miss Claire loved him devotedly, and the preparations for the wedding were going on.
In the meanwhile, Mr. Joseph Morton, a young gent of this city, had fallen desperately in love with Miss Claire and refused to be denied admittance to the house although the Prof's-her had several times ordered him out. He, when treated thus, declared that he knew certain secrets about Miss Claire, and if she did not marry him he would repeat them. He demanded to see her alone. This she finally consented to, and, after a long interview, he reported, stating that he would return the next day. To this she smiled and said, "Yes, I shall always be glad to see you."
These words were repeated by one of the servants to Mr. Vivian when he came that evening and asked his affianced what they meant. She said "nothing." After a while he inquired "Do you love Morton?" Miss Claire laughed and said "Don't lie a foot, Alfred." "Then you refuse to marry?" he said. She frowned, "you know I love you," she answered; and if you ask me any more silly questions I shall be angry." Mr. Vivian left shortly after, appearing much displeased.
The next morning Mr. Morton came. The servants noticed that Miss Claire was deadly pale, but she received him quite cordially.—"You must have some wine," she said "Oh course," he replied, "with you." He took a glass and drank it. Shortly after he departed but before he had walked three blocks he fell to the ground, and was picked up dead. A post mortem examination revealed that he had been poisoned. Miss Claire was arrested,

She sent for Vivian. "Do you believe me guilty?" she asked. "I have nothing to say," he replied, "I am and have been for a month engaged to be married to a gay lady in this city, and it is not right that I should be seen with you."
The young lady uttered a piercing scream. "Oh, Alfred," she shrieked, "I did it for your sake—I loved you—he could have prevented our marriage—oh, Alfred, do not desert me—save me—save me!" Mr. Vivian tore himself away, and would have quitted the cell, when Miss Claire placed herself with her back against the door. "Look," she said; and before he could prevent, she drew a dagger, and stabbing herself, fell dying at his feet. "I forgive you, I love you," she murmured, and her eyes closed for ever.

[From the Canadian Ill. News.]

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

British Columbia.—Fishes, &c.

The extraordinary abundance in British Columbia of those fish which ascend rivers and penetrate, in great numbers, to the highest habitable land of the interior, cannot be merely accidental. They form the staple food of the Aboriginal Indian. They are as necessary to him as grain and bread to man in a civilized state, or as the plantain or banana to the dwellers in the tropics. In the exercise of wonderful foresight in treasuring up supplies of salmon. They literally harvest them, as we do our grain crops. And not without good cause. But for their care in trapping, curing and gathering the fish which visit the remotest inland regions, in the summer months, they would certainly die of hunger in the severe winter season.—At this period of the year, so terrible in the more elevated parts of the country, the thermometer falling as low as 30° Fahr. below zero, no other resource is available. During six months at least, there is depth of snow in the more inland and mountainous regions. The birds migrate to warmer climes, the animals that can be hunted and caught in summer, retire to secluded spots, where it is very difficult, and impossible to trap them. The very bears go into inaccessible winter quarters.—So that the poor Indian, in his small lodge made of hides or reeds, must meet a miserable death, starved like by cold and hunger, if it were not for the salmon which he takes and cures in the summer months. Dried in the sun, it possesses, unimpaired, its heat, and fish-yielding qualities. The Indians that are remote from the seaboard, chew it, uncooked, all day long, and thus retain their ebullient throughout the cold and weary winter time. What a providential arrangement!

By means of the innumerable waterways, are wafted free of freight, to the doors of every wigwag, inexhaustible stores of both food and fuel, inasmuch as the dried salmon, retaining its oily and nutritious substances, supplies the caloric which is necessary to retain life, in those wretched abodes, where the Indian families cower and shiver over their smouldering log fires, that are but ill calculated even slightly to moderate the cold, biting winter blasts, which penetrate the fragile and saw-like structure.
As the salmon harvest is of such importance to the Aborigine, it may be worth while to consider by what means it is reaped. In the bays and harbours they use a net about forty feet long and eight wide, with large meshes. The upper edge is buoyed by pieces of drift cedar wood, and the net is kept tight by means of small pebbles, along at distances of four feet along the long margin. This net is stretched across the mouth of a small bay or inlet, and the Indians sit watching it in their canoes at a short distance. Shoals of anchovies and herrings have their abodes and lurk in places in such bays as are alluded to. As may be supposed, these small fish often venture beyond the confines of their rocky home. They are so soon speared and pur-used by the greedy salmon, that they seek safety in flight, and rushing to wards their hiding place, easily shoot through the covey snare,—not so the heady salmon. The voracious fish runs his head into the net. Down go the floats below the surface. Up rushes Redskin in his light canoe, leaps up the net, clutches his silvery prey, feels it with a blow of his club, and, lets down his net for another draught. Immense numbers of spring and autumn fish are caught in this way, before they ascend the rivers.

In Columbia River, the first salmon that ascend from the sea, are taken at a place called Chinook Point, not very far from the mouth of the river. These are said to be the fattest and most finely flavoured salmon that are found along the coast. They are very large, weighing from 35 lbs. to 75 lbs. They are celebrated in the neighboring country, and as far even as San Francisco in California. They are known as the "Chinook Salmon."

The Indians display wonderful ingenuity in accommodating their modes of fishing to the nature of the fishing grounds. At the rapids called "The Cascades," they erect scaffolding among the boulders. These are clumsy enough contrivances, but they are strongly constructed of poles jammed between large stones, and lashed with ropes of bark to other poles, which cross each other to form stages. Indians of several tribes come from great distances to await the arrival of the salmon, and plant their lodges in the most beautiful spots that can be imagined along the whole length of the rapids. Nor do they come unprepared. They are provided with small round nets, such as are used in catching shrimps. These they fasten to handles forty and fifty feet in length. On the river sides of the stages, already alluded, hollow places are ingeniously enclosed, with low walls of boulders. As soon as the salmon arrive, which is early in June, business commences. The Indian fishermen, without any other garments than a piece of cloth tied round the waist, are seen everywhere, plying their nets. As the salmon ascend the rapids, they naturally seek the calmer waters at the edges of the current, or linger behind a rock, or in some convenient hollow, such as the basins, constructed with stones by the Indians, close to their stages. Here the way-worn fish will rest and idle for a time; but not without extreme peril. The cunning fisherman drops his net in the water at the head of the pool, and allows it to be swept down by the stream, thus securing salmon after salmon without danger of failure.

Two Indians in the course of an hour, often land as many as thirty salmon on one of the stages. When fatigue obliges any one of them to rest, another takes his place, and so the net is constantly plied. As soon as a fish is thrown on the stage, a blow on the head puts an end to its struggles to regain the water. Boys are at hand who seize it and carry it away, where it is at once split up and cured. Notwithstanding the ingenious contrivances of the crafty Red-skins, immense numbers of fish escape up the rapids, and convey wealth and plenty to the dwellers in the remote interior.
The mode of fishing at the "Kettle Falls" of the Columbia is somewhat different. It is only at the time of the highest flood, about the middle of June, that the salmon can pass this formidable barrier. About three weeks earlier Indians begin to assemble from all quarters. Day after day caudales are seen winding their way along the plain. The whole sum of Indian wealth accompanies these caravans. The savage leaves nothing behind him for an enemy or a robber to seize upon. Wives, children, dogs, horses, lodges, weapons and skins—all, in haste, together, present a most novel and extraordinary spectacle. The smaller children are packed with the baggage on the backs of horses. These horses are driven by squaws, themselves on horseback, and riding astride like men. The elder boys and girls ride with their mothers, three or four on a horse. The men and stout youths drive the bands of horses that run loose in front of the procession. The march is also graced by a pack of brick-eared cur, which are nothing else than tame prairie wolves.
Ledges of all shapes and sizes are speared, edged on a level piece of ground, which other looks the falls. A zigzag path down a cliff which is almost vertical, leads from the falls to the rocks at their base. The squaws, who for such parties are the "shewers of wood and drawers of water," immediately busy themselves in the work which belongs to camping. The men, meanwhile, who are all under one chief, who is styled the "Salmon Chief," commence the labours which fall to their share. Some repair the drying sheds, which are placed as well as many of the lodges, at the foot of the zigzag path; others make or mend huge wicker baskets, which are about thirty feet in circumference, and twelve feet in depth; others in groups drag down large trees, which have been already lopped clear of their branches. These branchless trunks they roll and twist and tumble over the rocks, fixing them at last by means of massive boulders, whilst the ends hang over the foaming waters not unlike so many gobbets. The trees having been secured in their right places, it remains to suspend from them the great wicker traps. This last work is very risky and difficult. Numerous willing hands, however, and long experience accomplish the necessary task. The baskets are at length firmly suspended with strong ropes made of twisted bark. The river now begins to rise rapidly, and soon overflows the rocks where the trees are fastened, and rushes also into the basket, which is speedily in the midst of the waterfall, and is so covered as to be easily accessible from the rocks that are not covered by the flood. Everything is now ready for the reception of the fishy visitors.
On such occasions, all souls are laid aside, or as the Indians themselves beautifully express it, "the hatchet is buried," and there commences, among these singular people, a series of diversions which it would be quite in vain to attempt to describe—horse-racing, gambling, love-making, dancing &c. Revelling is the order of the day.
Certain members of the tribes are appointed to keep watch, and as soon as they announce the welcome tidings that the salmon are come, the onslaught begins. The first few that arrive are often speared from the rocks.

But soon they are in such great number that one could not well throw a stone into the water at the base of the falls, without hitting a fish. More than fifty may now be seen in the air, at once, leaping over the wicker baskets, which experience has taught the Indians to place so cunningly that the adventurous fish, failing to clear the "salmon leap," fall back and are trapped. Two naked Indians are stationed in each basket all day long. This is accomplished by means of frequent relays, as there is always a heavy fall of water. Salmon, three or four at a time, fall in quick succession into the basket. They are no sooner trapped than the skilled fisherman thrusts his fingers under the gills, strike the fish on the head with a heavy club, and then fling them on the rocks. Mr. Lord mentions having seen as many as three hundred salmon, varying in weight from twenty to seventy five pounds, landed from one basket betwixt sunrise and sunset.
With so many traps in successful operation fish speedily accumulate on the rocks, where they are piled in heaps. Numbers of boys and girls are employed in dragging them back from these heaps to the curing houses, around which the Squaws are seated. These lady fish-curers rip the salmon open with sharp knives, twist off the head, and skillfully remove the backbone. The next process is to hang them on poles, which are close under the roofs of sheds open at the sides. In this position they are gradually dried by means of slow fires, which are kept smouldering on the floors. Fires are kept away by the smoke, which, no doubt, aids also in preserving the fish. The whole salmon is cured in this way with the exception of the head, backbone, and liver. These portions are cooked and consumed during the fishing season. As soon as the drying process is completed, the fish are packed in bales made of rush mats. These bales are tightly bound with bark ropes. Each bale weighs about 50 lbs. The object in thus packing the trapped salmon is to facilitate an equal division of the spoil, as to render more easy its conveyance to winter quarters. For the latter purpose, the numerous horses brought by the tribes are employed, the lucky fisher-men packing two bales on each horse. The fishing has about two months, and when it is done its welcome fruits are divided, and the ground abandoned to its wonted quietude until the next season of revelry and fish harvesting comes round. An extraordinary way of preserving the salmon for comfortable diet, prevails among the Indians. Like many wonderful things, no doubt, it is more to be admired than imitated. But, "De gustibus non est disputandum." During the process of drying silicious sand is blown over the fish, and, as may be supposed, adheres to it.
The successful fishing at the Kettle Falls shows how plentiful salmon are in the Columbia River. They are equally so in all the streams that flow to Puget's Sound, as well as in the Fraser River and all the rivers north of it as far as the Arctic Ocean. In the Fraser there are no impediments to the ascent of salmon all the way to Fort Hope. It is not the Indians do not fish as in the Columbia.

CHAPTER II.—FUNERAL TRAPPINGS.
The ladies were a very foolish set. Reginald's heart broke when he took her into ungodly son's widow. But before her arrival, she indiscreetly sent a boy to burst the news gently to the afflicted wives, which he did by informing them, in a hoarse whisper, that their "old man had gone in."
The wives felt very badly indeed.
He was devoted to me, sobbed Emily.
And to me, said Maria.
Yes, said Emily, he thought considerably of you, but not so much as he did of me.
I say he did!
And I say he didn't!
Don't look at the with your squint eyes!
Don't shake your red head at me!
Sisters, said the black haired Henrietta, cease this unbecomingly wrangling. I, as his first wife shall strew flowers on his grave.
No you won't, said Susan, I as his last wife shall strew flowers on his grave. It's my business to strew.
You ain't—no there! said Henrietta.
You bet I will, said Susan, with tears sufficing effect.
Well, as for me, said the practical Betty, I ain't on the strew, much, but I shall ride at the head of the funeral procession.
Not if I've been introduced to myself, you won't ride the golden haired Nelly, that's my position. You bet your bonnet stings it.
Cuddles, said Reginald's mother, you must do something, you know, on the day of the funeral; and how many pocket-handkerchiefs will it take to go round? Betty, you said Nelly ought to make one between you and I—let her give one, or if she can't afford a shawl for her handkerchiefs, said Nelly.
Dear daughters in law, said Reginald's mother, how unbecomingly is this! Males is five hundred dollars a span, and every identical male my poor boy had has been gobbled up by the red man. I knew when my Reginald asseverated into the door yard he was on the Die, but if he only a-ked him about them males, he'd have been a spirit, took his flight, it would have been four thousand dollars in over pockets, and no mistake. Excess those real tears, but you've never felt a parent's feelings.

CHAPTER III.—DUST TO DUST.
The funeral passed off in a very pleasant manner, nothing occurring to mar the harmony of the occasion. By a happy thought of Reginald's mother, the wives walked to the grave singly a breast, which rendered that part of the ceremony thoroughly insignificant.
That night the twenty wives with heavy hearts sought their twenty respective couches.
In another house not many leagues from the house of mourning, a gray haired woman was weeping passionately.
He died, she cried, he died without signifying in any respect where them males went to!

CHAPTER IV.—MARRIED AGAIN.
Two years elapsed between the third and fourth chapters. A many Mormon men emigrating as the sun was preparing to set, a select assortment of gold and crimson clouds in the western horizon—although for that matter the sun has a right to "set" when it wants to, and so, I may add, has a many—many Mormon, I say tapped gently at the door of the mansion of the late Reginald Gloverson.
The door was opened by Mrs. Susan Gloverson.
Is this the house of widow Gloverson? the Mormon asked.
It is, said Susan.
And how many is there of she? inquired the Mormon.
There is about twenty of her—excluding me, returned Susan.
Can I see her?
You can.
Madam, he softly said, address-ing the twenty disconsolate widows, I have seen part of you before, and although I have already twenty five wives, whom I respect and tenderly care for, I can truly say I never felt love's holy thrill till I saw thee! He then I be true I be enthusiastic in civic, and we will show the world a striking illustration of the beauty and truth of the noble laws, only a good deal more so—
"Twenty-one souls with a single thought,
Twenty-one hearts that beat as one."
They were united—they were.

A MAN WITH TWENTY WIVES.
A modern Mormon Romance.
From the Trinidad (Colorado) Enterprise.
CHAPTER I.—THE MORMON'S DEPARTURE.
The evening on which Reginald Gloverson was to leave Great Salt Lake City with his mule train dawned beautifully.
Reginald Gloverson was a young and thrifty Mormon, with an interesting family of twenty young and handsome wives.
His unions had never been blessed with children. As often as once a year he used to go to Omaha in Nebraska, with a mule train for goods; but although he had performed the rather perilous journey many times with entire safety, his heart was strangely sad on this particular morning, and filled with gloomy forebodings.
The time for his departure had arrived—the high spirited mules were at the door,—impatiently champing their bits. The Mormon stood sally among his weeping wives.
"Dearest ones," he said, "I am singularly sad this morning; but do not let this depress you.—The journey is a perilous one, but—pah! I have always come back safely heretofore, and why should I fear? Besides I know that every night as I lie down on the broad starlit-prairie, your bright faces will come to me in my dreams and make slumber sweet and gentle. You, Emily, with your mild blue eyes; and you Henrietta, with your splendid black hair; and you Nellie, with your hair so brightly, beautifully golden; and you Molly, with your cheeks so downy; and you Betty, with your—with you—that is to say, Susan, with you—and the other thirteen of you, each so good and beautiful, will come to me in sweet dreams, will you not, dearests?"
"Our own," they lovingly chimed, we will!
And so farewell! cried Reginald. Come to my arms, my own I he said, "that is as many of you as do it conveniently, at once, for I must away."

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Celebrated Machines are now on sale at Scribner's, where the public are invited to see and test for themselves.
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Known remedy for all the pulmonary affections, and is the only preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all the above complaints.



ALL ASSISTANCE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY FOR THE MOST EXHAUSTING PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES.

RAVINGLY CURE THE PATIENT.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

It is the most powerful medicine ever known for the relief of all the following pains:

- In the Head, Face, or Throat;
- In the Neck, Spine, or Shoulder;
- In the Arms, Breast, or Side;
- In the Lungs, Cough, or Hoarseness;
- In the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels;
- In the Nerves, Gout, or Rheumatism;
- In the Heart, or in any other part of the body.

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- In the Neck, Spine, or Shoulder;
- In the Arms, Breast, or Side;
- In the Lungs, Cough, or Hoarseness;
- In the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels;
- In the Nerves, Gout, or Rheumatism;
- In the Heart, or in any other part of the body.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

It is the most powerful medicine ever known for the relief of all the following pains:

- In the Head, Face, or Throat;
- In the Neck, Spine, or Shoulder;
- In the Arms, Breast, or Side;
- In the Lungs, Cough, or Hoarseness;
- In the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels;
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- In the Nerves, Gout, or Rheumatism;
- In the Heart, or in any other part of the body.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.
TUESDAY, 31st May, 1870.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the Act 31 Vic Cap. 6, intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the following Regulations respecting the coasting trade of the Dominion, in amendment of the Regulation adopted by Order in Council of 28th July, 1868, shall be and the same are hereby adopted and established:

1st. It having been enacted by Chap 9 Sec. 22, 23rd Victoria, that the Governor may grant yearly Coasting Licences to British Vessels navigating the inland waters of Canada above Montreal through such vessels may sometimes make voyages to Foreign Ports, it is hereby Ordered, that the Bonds to be given by the Master or Owner of such vessel, or taking out such License shall not contain the condition provided for in Section 3 of said Regulations, "that such Vessels or Boats shall not be employed in the Foreign Trade" but that it shall be a condition of such Bond, that whenever any such Vessel or Boat is employed in any voyage to or from a Foreign Port, the Master or other proper officer thereof, shall report inwards and outwards, in all respects, as though he had not received such Coasting License.

2d. Representations having been made of serious inconveniences to the Master and Owner of Steam Vessels employed as regular passenger and freight packets between the port of St. John in the Province of New Brunswick, and the ports of Digby, Annapolis and Windsor, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and also to the Mercantile Community of the said ports, in consequence of such Steam Vessels being obliged to report their cargoes each trip in detail, it is hereby further Ordered, that the Collector of Customs at the Port of St. John, may grant any such Steam Vessel a yearly coasting license, subject to the same conditions as are provided in the case of Vessels trading between ports in the same Province, with the additional condition, that the Master or other proper Officer of such Steam Vessel, shall be furnished with two cargo books to be used during the year, and that at the end of the year he shall deliver the book used during that month to the Collector at the Port of St. John, and the said Collector shall return to him the other book, with which he had been furnished, with the record of the trade of each month, shall be in the Custom House, to be used for statistical purposes during the whole of the succeeding month.

GIN, WINE, TEA, &c.
Ex "Choice" from London.

40 Hhds } Best Pale Geneva.
30 q Casks }
20 Hhds }
20 Hhds } Cognac Tea.
20 Hhds }
20 Hhds } Best Refined Crushed Sugar
75 do } London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.
15 q Casks }
3 Hhds } Pale Stout.
1 Ton } "Brass" Brand Best White Lead.
4 Hhds } do Boiled and Raw
4 q Casks } Lined Oil.
J. W. STREET.

BRANDY.
Ex "Jumina" and "Tubal Cain" from Charante.

22 Hhds } Best Cognac Brandy.
23 q Casks } "Hennessy" & "Martell" and "Vine Growers Coy."
JAMES W. STREET, 21 Andrew, June 7, 1870.

PIANO
FOR SALE OR TO HIRE.
A Second hand Piano. Apply to
JAMES W. STREET,
St Andrews, 7th June, 1870.

WHISKEY, RUM, &c.
Ex "New Lampoon" from Liverpool.

2 Hhds } Mundy's
15 q Casks } Best Mal Whiskey.
40 ca } 2 doz. Best Old Tom G.
10 do } Irish Whiskey.
1 Pouchon Old Jamaica Rum.
12 Cases Guinness' XX Porter.
2 Hhds Aitopp's Pale Ale, &c.
JAMES W. STREET,
St. Andrews, June 7, 1870.

JOHN M'COULL,
GENERAL AGENT.
Commission Merchant,
AND
AUCTIONEER
St. George, N. B.

SEEDS. SEEDS.
Garden, Field and Flower Seeds of every kind, and quite Fresh—just received by
J. F. MULLIGAN.

G. F. STICKNEY,
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
Has received a further supply of
Watches,
Jewellery, and Electroplated Goods.
Britannia Metal, Papier Machie, Wedgewood and Parian Ware, Tea Trays, CUTLERY and HARDWARE, General Fancy and House Furnishing Goods. SMOOTHING AND FISHING TACKLE.
SAUCEROY,
Brushes, Combs, PERKUMERY and Fancy Soaps, Edge and Jointing Tools, Baws, Files, &c.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.
NOV. 1870.
28 BALES & CASES
NEW FALL GOODS.
Imported per Steamships "Marathon" and "Tripoli."
Just opened and for Sale.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ODELY & TURNER.

North British and Mercantile Insurance company, OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.
FIRE & LIFE
CAPITAL - - - 12,000,000 STERLING (WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)
The Subscriber having been appointed General Agent for New Brunswick for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurances on reasonable terms.
NICHOLAS T. GREATHAD Esq., Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity.
HENRY JACK, General Agent.

French White Wine Vinegar.
5 q Casks White Wine Vinegar.
Jan 17. J. W. STREET

MOLASSES.
Ex "John" from Cienfuegos direct.
21 Hhds. }
19 Hhds. } BEIGHT CIE FUGOS MOLASSES.
16 Hhds. }
The above is a very choice Cargo and will be sold at lowest market price, in bond or duty paid.
TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.
April 1870. St. Stephen.

Molasses.
20 Hhds choice Retaining Molasses.
J. W. STREET

TO LET.
The House in Queen Street, with a Garden attached, known as the "Cannon" House.
TO LET, from 1st May next—One half the house in Fagua Street, at present occupied by Peter Huggan.
COFFAGE TO LET.
FROM 1st May next—A small Cottage on the hill, has a good cellar and well, is pleasantly situated, and suitable for a small family. Rent low.
Apply to
J. W. STREET, March 7.

New Music.
Just opened—a choice selection of Vocal and Instrumental music, just published.
Orders for music made up every Tuesday and Friday.
March 30. J. F. MULLIGAN.

WHISKEY, RUM, &c.
Ex "New Lampoon" from Liverpool.
2 Hhds } Mundy's
15 q Casks } Best Mal Whiskey.
40 ca } 2 doz. Best Old Tom G.
10 do } Irish Whiskey.
1 Pouchon Old Jamaica Rum.
12 Cases Guinness' XX Porter.
2 Hhds Aitopp's Pale Ale, &c.
JAMES W. STREET,
St. Andrews, June 7, 1870.

JOHN M'COULL,
GENERAL AGENT.
Commission Merchant,
AND
AUCTIONEER
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SAUCEROY,
Brushes, Combs, PERKUMERY and Fancy Soaps, Edge and Jointing Tools, Baws, Files, &c.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THE House and premises opposite Kennedy's Hotel, near the Railway Station and Steamboat Landing. The building is adapted for a hotel, with parlors, kitchen and dormitories; there is also a good store. On the premises are a Barn and woodshed, and also an excellent spring of water. For particulars apply at the
STANDARD OFFICE.
St. Andrews, Nov. 24 1869.



WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION,
and acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most Reliable Preparation ever introduced for the RELIEF and CURE of all
LUNG COMPLAINTS.

This well known remedy is offered to the public, sustained by the experience of over forty years; and when warranted to be season, seldom fails to effect a speedy cure.

Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Inflammation, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Pain or Soreness in the Chest and Throat, Bleeding at the Lungs, Liver Complaint, &c.

The unequalled success that has attended the application of this medicine in all cases of
PULMONARY COMPLAINTS
has induced many physicians of high standing to employ it in their practice, some of whom advise us to give it to our own signatures. We have space only for the names of a few of these:

ALEX. HAYES, M.D. A. C. OSKIN, M.D.
W. A. RUST, M.D. W. H. WOOD, M.D.
E. FALLOUR, M.D. A. S. HILLMAN, M.D.
NATHAN PILBURN, M.D. E. D. MARTIN, M.D.
H. G. BARROW, M.D. W. A. BRAY, M.D.
BRADFORD TRAPP, M.D. A. H. MERRIAM, M.D.
BERNARD TAYLOR, M.D. S. E. FARMER, M.D.

Such testimony
CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.
From the mass of evidence in our possession we select the following:

From L. J. MACINE, Esq.
of St. Andrew, Montreal.
Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For many months I was most cruelly afflicted with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the chest, which did not leave me, summer or winter. The symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced me that I could walk but a few steps without feeling as if I were sinking. At this juncture I commenced using the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in my family, and administered it to my children, with the happiest results. I am sure that each Case in which the Balsam can be used is a Case in which it is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy for consumption.

A CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.
BY HUGHES, C.E. Esq. M.D.
Messrs. R. W. FOWLE & SON,
18 THOMPSON STREET, BOSTON.

My daughter, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing would do for her except to give her a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and in so doing she has done more for me than I can express. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in so doing have known it full of effecting a speedy cure.

On the 17th of May, I made one of the above boys who had been afflicted with Whooping Cough, and in a few days he was cured. I am sure that each Case in which the Balsam can be used is a Case in which it is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy for consumption.

PLEASANT TO TASTE.
A small quantity allowed to pass over the irritated part at once removes the difficulty.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
Remember, they imitate in some cases, without possessing the virtues. Buy only on the sign "W" on the wrapper.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SON,
18 THOMPSON STREET, BOSTON.
And for sale by all Druggists.

GRACE'S SALVE
This Salve is a vegetable preparation, discovered in the 15th century by Dr. Wm. Grace, surgeon to King James' army. Through his agency, he cured thousands of most painful sores and wounds that had defied the skill of the eminent physicians of his day, and was reported by all as a public benefactor.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
Cures in a very short time
CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, WOUNDS, BRUISES, STRAINS, RHEUMATISM, BALT HERNS, HEMORRHOIDS, CHAPPED HANDS, SORES, FROZEN LIMBS, FROZEN, CHILBLAINS, FILLS, CORNS, &c.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic, thus affording relief and a complete cure.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, BOSTON,
Preparers.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

Sewing Machines.
WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE
One of the Original WOOD Sewing Machines.

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

Jan 16.

JAMES STODD,
Agent.
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
KING STREET,
Saint Stephen, N. B.
JAMES MULL, Proprietor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THE House and premises opposite Kennedy's Hotel, near the Railway Station and Steamboat Landing. The building is adapted for a hotel, with parlors, kitchen and dormitories; there is also a good store. On the premises are a Barn and woodshed, and also an excellent spring of water. For particulars apply at the
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St. Andrews, Nov. 24 1869.

Ch
PUBLISHED BY A
No 46
Ho

Wanted—
Wanted a wife with a house of her own. With horses to drive. Servants to come, at my. Sofa's lounge on, wit. And her kind loving. Must be not over thirty. But have never learnt self. For this reason I no. And as much as I c. When she at the altar. 'Tis one that all ladies l. It is her liege lord sh. Now there are my want. Don't all speak at once. But make me quite h. Instead of a bachelor. I then should be staid. In loving and loved.

Misc
Chlorium—A
BY PROF. JOHN GAMG
AND DR

The hydrated chlorid which, as a preservative, I have made the experiments for some more I work with it that it has not been in common with other the power of arresting, be altogether unknown the result of my recast of its extraordinary value, indeed, as a substitute solutions of chloride of boric acid, which, from for many purposes; it evolved the most simple in water closets or ephorants, which stain; which cannot be converted in the sick chamber. Two obstacles have its prompt introduction first is the source of its name. Since the chloride o been a commercial arti to secure large quantities, half a ton was the best method of pro now be insured at a co the poisonous chlorid of carbonic acid—indee acid that it must super ferents are used in streets, children of the ten cents find favor in ev. Secondly, as to the and infectious of various poison: chlorid need. That a long section in a commercial kind with great the will admit. Carbic "carbonic" acid by chlorine is called upon chlorid is named after the counter. I recent youth ask a dispensing and I was astonished t veering citrate of mag the demand. I have cal friends and chemis name for the hydrated and after many fruitl mixed on calling it "ch of the objections to be I searched for a single time it, one that would the nature of the cony time be quite new. I in to a name which, like popular in spite of cla All this matter of l respect; but only the to intr. digg some un sproutable barriers strict in commerce. And now, referring part of my revolutionary metals—it is not unimp