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LABOR SONG.

Hurrah for the song of the stalwart and strong,
That toll o'er land and o'er sea;
Who sing as they ride on labor's rough tide,
So happy, contented, and free.
They're kings of the earth, and heroes of worth,
Who breast the huge billows of toil,
And sturdily band stout heart and strong hand
To conquer the sea and the soil.
The wild deserts melt where their presence is felt,
And the wilderness blossoms and smiles;
The lightning they bind, to flash thoughts of the mind,
O'er continents, oceans and isles.
O heart, hand and brain are the links of the chain
That lifts a whole land into light!
The lightning they bind, to flash thoughts of the mind,
O'er continents, oceans and isles.
The noble and brave up the bright
Each brown, horny hand, bespeaks deeds that are grand,
The battles they fight are sublime!
Their words shall yet rise, from the earth to the skies,
And span the whole region of Time!
Then hurrah for the night, the manhood and right,
That makes the whole universe ring!
Let scepters bow down, our heroes to crown,
For heart, hand and brain make the king!
—H. T. Ardley, in *Free Press*.

THE FAITHFUL SEDAR.

A TRAIT OF INDIAN CHARACTER.

I received a letter addressed to me at Calcutta, from a friend at Benhampton, stating that several robbers had taken place in my household during my absence, and that my sedar-bearer, on whom I could rely, had begged of my friend to write to me to return as soon as possible.
This information reached me as I lay on my couch, completely worn with the fatigues of the day previous; for I had been with some brother officers to Benhampton, to see a hunt by leopards—a sight the most curious that I ever beheld in India. These animals are so tame, that they range at large, and actually sleep beside their keeper. This I can vouch for, as I have seen it. They protect him with the same fidelity that a dog would defend his master, if any stranger should approach him during his slumbers. This I particularly know, as I unfortunately went to awake him, unaware of his faithful guardians, and nearly paid the penalty of my folly. The keeper, however, started up, and called them off. They obeyed with the docility of domestic animals, and fell behind him at his word of command. They belong, I believe, to the governor general for the time being, and are kept in the park of the government house. It was here that I saw them run down a deer. Never in my life have I beheld anything so graceful as their movements, or so rapid as their speed. Considerably swifter than greyhounds, they bounded along, and soon brought down their game. Fatigued with the excitement of this beautiful sport, I returned to Calcutta, and, as I have mentioned, was lying on my couch when the information, conveyed by my friend at Benhampton, arrived. No time, however, was to be lost; so, starting up, I ordered my palanquin to be brought to the door, determined on traveling up the one hundred and sixteen miles by bearers. This mode of proceeding may appear strange to Europeans, who will scarcely believe the rapidity with which such a journey is accomplished. By the river, on account of the current, seven days are required to arrive at Benhampton; by land, it only takes twenty-eight hours. The bearers, like post-horses, are relieved every twelve or fifteen miles. Each relay consists of eight men, who shift the burden to each other at the end of about every league. The others trot alongside to rest themselves, the whole party singing and jolting on at the rate of about four miles and a half an hour. During the night the disengaged bearers carry torches, to scare away wild beasts. The fire-flies buzzing about like innumerable stars, add to the beauty of the picture, and render this scene most romantic and picturesque; though I must confess the uneasy motion, the broiling of the sun in this luxurious, coffin-like conveyance, and the fear of a voracious tiger, or other savage monster, take away, in my opinion, all the charms which would otherwise gild this mode of traveling.
At daybreak on the second morning (for I had halted a few hours at Aggar-deep), I arrived in the cantonments, and entered my house, which stood in the extensive barrack-square.
After breakfasting most luxuriously on sable fish (closely resembling the salmon) and snipes, which are here far more plentiful than sparrows in England, I secretly sent for the "wise man" to the place to come and discover the thief; then ordering the servants to fall in, in a row under the verandah, I quietly and confidently awaited his arrival. I

had often seen his powers tested and never knew them to fail. I am aware that most persons will smile at my credulity; but, as I have the conviction from personal and constant observation, I do not hesitate to assert that his manner of discovering crime, though the simplest, was the most wonderful that I ever beheld. The present instance served to strengthen my belief.
In every bazaar or village in India there exists a "wise man," a sort of half-priest, half-conjuror, who predicts events, tells fortunes, secures families, and discovers crimes. These individuals are looked upon with great awe by the natives, and are often found useful in the last instance by Europeans.

On the arrival of the magician he made the men form a circle around him; then, uttering some prayers, he produced a small bag of rice and taking out a handful gave it to the man nearest to him and desired him to chew it, while he continued to recite certain prayers or incantations. In a moment or two he held a plate to a man and desired him to spit out the grain. He did so; it was well chewed, and the man instantly declared innocent. Another and another succeeded. At length he came to one of my favorite servants—one whom I never suspected. On taking the rice the man seemed dreadfully convulsed. He ground his teeth and worked hard to masticate it; but all in vain. When he rendered it on the plate the grain was uncrushed, unchewed. The "wise man" instantly proclaimed him to be the thief; upon which the servant, falling on his knees, confessed the crime and detailed a series of thefts for which I had suspected and even punished others. By his own showing he must have been the greatest rascal, the greatest scoundrel alive. He had, however, lived long with me; so I contented myself with instantly dismissing him.

In the evening I was sitting at whist, when I was called out by my sedar-bearer, whom I before mentioned as one of the most faithful creatures in existence. He begged of me instantly to set out for Moorshedabad—a distance of about ten miles—in order to see a cousin of mine, who had sent me a verbal message by a *pune* (a foot-runner) requesting my instant attendance as he had met with a serious accident. When I asked to see the servant I found he was already gone; and when I expressed my astonishment that he had not even sent me a *chit* (note), my bearer assured me the accident had deprived him of the power of writing; but that he earnestly solicited me to lose no time in setting out. Of course I did not hesitate or delay my palanquin out once more. Though sadly tired, I started off, after making an apology to my friends for thus abruptly leaving them. On my arrival at Moorshedabad I hurried to the bungalow of my relative. Here I found all the world fast asleep; and amongst others, my cousin. On being awake, he positively denied having sent any messenger whatever to me, and had met with no accident, nor was ever better in his life.

The deception thus practiced on me staggered me so much that, in spite of every remonstrance, I borrowed a relay of bearers and set out on my instant return home.

On re-entering my quarter I found all quiet and still as the grave. I aroused some of the sleeping servants; and, having obtained a light, asked for the sedar-bearer, determined to make an example of the rascal for having thus played off a practical joke on me. None of the others, however, knew where he was; so I proceeded to the bed-room, resolved to punish him in the morning. As I passed through my dressing-room I perceived my drawers open; I examined them and found that a suit of my clothes had been extracted; and by a turban I found lying near I discovered that he had been taken by the sedar. That a man whom I had hitherto looked upon as incorruptibly honest should thus act was a matter of the greatest surprise. That one who had ever been considered as the most faithful of my servants, should thus suddenly turn thief, annoyed and disappointed me. But what puzzled me more than all was that my people declared he had been seen to enter this room early in the evening, but most positively had not passed out again. Tired with conjecture I went into my sleeping apartment.

I started back with surprise. Upon the bed lay a figure, the very counterpart of myself! My heart misgave me as I rushed forward and tore a handkerchief from the features of my other self, who so closely resembled me as he appeared stretched on my bed, that my followers kept staring first at me, and then at the figure before them, as if doubtful of my identity.

As the covering was removed I perceived the countenance of my sedar. He was fast asleep. I attempted in anger to awake him. He was a corpse. Stone

dead before me was stretched my late favorite servant. On a closer examination I found a sharp-pointed instrument (probably poisoned) thrust into his heart, from which it was still undrawn. I could not decipher the dreadful mystery.

Presently one of my kidnappers rushed up. He held a leaf in his hand on which some characters in Hindoostanee had been traced (as usual) with a pin. I sent for my *munchee* (interpreter), who thus translated them: "Beloved master, a plot was formed by the man whom you this day discovered to be a thief, to murder you. It was too well planned for you to escape. I was too solemnly sworn to dare to reveal it to you. Pardon me, beloved master, but I ventured to deceive you. I took your place, and have felt happy to die for you. May the God of the white man make you happy."

The riddle was solved. The delinquent, thinking he had completed his deed of blood, had fled. I provided for the family of my attached servant. Not one of his fellows, however, seemed astonished at the act. They appeared to look upon such devotion as a matter of course. For myself, I never can, I never will, forget the fidelity of my devoted "sedar."

Diamond Cut Diamond.

At a shoe store in San Francisco. The parties concerned were the proprietor of the store, and a John Chinaman. Examining a pair of boots, the price of which was five dollars, John inquired: "How much do you see for booties?" In a spirit of waggery, it is presumable, the owner replied, "Two dollars and a half, John. Very cheap booties, ain't?"

"Cheap booties," said John, who thereupon examined a pair, and concluding to buy, offered a quarter eagle.

"But," said the dealer in leather, "this is only enough for one boot. They are two dollars and a half apiece; two boots cost five dollars."

John was somewhat astonished—said he would not buy, and demanded the return of his money; but the dealer was inexorable. "No, John," said the latter, "you have got one boot and have paid for it. Now give me another piece like this and take the other."

John saw the drift of the game, and was at once resolved. "Well," said he, "this bootie be mine, may be? I paid for he?"

"Yes," said the dealer. "And you no give me other booties?" asked John.

"Not without the money," said the other.

"Well," said John, "I do with he bootie what I please—I cutte he up." And thereupon John whipped out a knife, cut the boot to pieces and threw it into the street, exclaiming as he departed: "That am my bootie; that other be your bootie; you sell he to next fool Chinaman what come along."

At last accounts the boot dealer was looking for the man with the wooden leg, to whom he might sell the odd boot, and thus save expense.

Currencies of China.

The Department of State, at Washington, has received a very interesting memorandum on the Currency of China, from Mr. Seward, United States minister at Peking. The Chinese government issues no gold or silver coins. The pieces called by the natives "ch'ien," by the English "dash," and by the French "aspeque," from the Portuguese *aspeque*, are of copper, variously alloyed. They are cast, not minted, and are circular, with square holes in the centre, used in stringing them together. Their standard value is the one-thousandth part of a tael of silver, according to the Chinese treasury scale. By a curious fiction each piece of cash is called two (cash). Their actual value in circulation, as compared with silver, varies at the several posts, thus: 1,900 cash are required to purchase a tael's weight of silver at Newchwang, and but 1,668 at Swatow. Their value has fluctuated in fourteen years as much as 33 per centum. Counterfeits of these copper tokens abound. Their purchasing power is very uniform, and they practically constitute the standard currency of the empire. Great abuses have been practiced in their coinage. In the Sung dynasty (960 to 1127 A. D.) they were made "so small that they were called goose eyes, and so thin that they would swim upon the water." Silver passes by weight, but the standard of the tael varies appreciably in the different provinces and ports. The Kuping tael is the most general standard in use, but the Holkwan tael is used in collecting customs duties. The relation of silver to gold is very variable. The lowest quotation for thirty years past is 1 to 12.8 (at Shanghai in 1865); the highest, 1 to 17.5 (at Peking in August, 1876).

TIMELY TOPICS.

Specimens of domestic tea raised in South Carolina and cured in Baltimore, were exhibited in Washington, and were so fine as to deceive the largest dealers.

Among the meetings to be held in Paris this summer will be one of bee masters and insectologists, when insects noxious to vines and agriculture will be discussed, with a view to all sorts of experiments for their extermination. The Colorado potato beetle will meet with especial attention.

A single dealer in butter, in Normandy, north France, sells \$1,000,000 worth a year. It nets him sixty cents a pound, and is nearly all sold in Brazil, South America. This butter is packed in stone jars, which in turn are placed in tight barrels filled with brine. It is warranted to keep perfectly sweet and fresh for three years.

There are in the world 23,000 newspapers, edited by 60,000 journalists. Nearly 9,000 newspapers or periodicals are published in North and South America, 2,500 in England, 2,000 in France, 1,500 in Austria-Hungary, 1,200 in Italy, 500 in Russia, 500 in Switzerland, 350 in Spain, 300 in Belgium, in Sweden 250, in Portugal, in Holland and in Denmark 100, in Turkey and Greece, 500, in Asia 100.

A French agricultural paper announces the discovery of an extremely simple and cheap means to protect houses from being struck by lightning. This consists merely of bundles of straw attached to sticks or broom handles, and placed on the roofs of the houses in an upright position. The first trials of the simple apparatus were made at Tarbes (Hautes Pyrenées), and the results were so satisfactory that soon after eighteen Communes of the Tarbes district provided all their houses with these bundles of straw, and there have been no accidents from lightning since in the district.

A few dry lines in the official diary of the war now being carried on between the British and certain Kaffir tribes of South Africa, tell a story of heroism. On Monday, the 29th of April, the British made a combined attack upon the Kaffirs in and about Intaba Kandodes, and the savages were evidently getting the worst of it, when, says the diary, "a large number of women (400), belonging generally to Sevelo's, Pato's, and Edmund Sandili's people, came out of the bush. During the fighting these women threw themselves between the troops and the Kaffirs, thus enabling the rebels to escape."

While a farmer by the name of Sawyer was plowing on his farm in Scott county, Ill., his plow struck against something hard and metallic, deep in the ground. He unearthed it, and was rewarded by a pot containing \$10,000 in gold. The gold pieces were eagles and half eagles, black from age, and of a coinage of 1805. By whom it was buried is a mystery, but it is thought that some government official in early days hid the treasure for safe keeping, and either died or was never able to find it again. Sawyer is more than jubilant over his stroke of good fortune.

A case of singular attachment between a kitten and a hen and brood of chickens is reported from Hartford, Conn. The kitten passes most of the day and the entire night in the chicken coop in which the hen is confined and where the chickens are fed. During the day the kitten lies near the entrance of the coop, and occasionally gives the chickens as they pass a playful tap; but as night comes on it curls up by the side of the hen as she covers her brood, and lies there contentedly till morning. The mother hen offers no remonstrance to its attentions, but rather seems to approve of them.

The Mikado of Japan appears to have spared no effort to do honor to the remains of his murdered adviser, Okubo. The funeral services were conducted according to the ceremonies of the Shinto rite. The casket containing the remains, a miniature temple of the choicest woods, unstained and unpainted, was borne upon the shoulders of a score of men, clad in white silk, with large caps of white crape around their heads. At the grave an address to the spirit of the dead was read by a priest, and offerings of food were placed before the coffin. The Prince Imperial bowed humbly before the inanimate body, and the seven sons of Okubo, one after another, down to the little one of four, laid bundles of green, bound with white ribbons, before the casket. The fate of the assassins is not known, but as torture has not been abolished, their punishment was no doubt terrible.

The Indian Egg Dance.

The dancing girl, dressed in the ordinary costume of the people, a bodice and a very short sarri, carries on her head a wicker wheel of tolerably large diameter, placed in a perfectly horizontal manner on the top of the crown; and round this wheel threads are attached at equal distances, provided at the extremities with a slip-knot, which is kept open by means of a glass bead. The dancing girl advances toward the spectators, holding a basket filled with eggs, which she hands to us, so that we may verify that they are real eggs and not imitations.

The music strikes up a monotonous and jerking measure, and the dancer begins turning herself around with great rapidity. Then, seizing an egg, she inserts it in one of the slip-knots, and with a sharp movement jerks it so as to tighten the knot. By means of the centrifugal force produced by the rapidity of the dancer's circular movement, the thread holding the egg is stretched out so that the egg is placed in a straight line with the prolongation of the corresponding spoke of the wheel. One after the other the eggs are thrown into the slip-knots, and they soon form a horizontal aureole round the head of the dancing girl. At this point the dancing becomes more and more rapid, and the features of the dancer can with difficulty be distinguished.

It is a critical moment; the least false step, the slightest stoppage, and the eggs will be smashed one against the other. But, now, how is the dance to be interrupted? How is it to be stopped? There is only one way, and that is by withdrawing the eggs in the same manner in which they had been fixed there; and in spite of all appearances to the contrary, this last operation is the more delicate of the two. The dancer must with one single clear and precise movement seize the egg and draw it toward her; it is evident that if the hand were carelessly to place itself within the circle, it would suffice for it to touch one of the threads only for the general harmony to be suddenly broken. At last, all the eggs are successfully withdrawn; the dancer stops abruptly, and without seeming in the least degree dizzy from the constant whirling, she advances with a firm step toward us, and presents us with the eggs contained in the basket, which are broken on the spot into a plate, by way of proving the complete absence of all trickery.

Words of Wisdom.

A man displeased with the world is never satisfied with himself.

Let us search ourselves in the first place, and afterwards the world.

Be severe to yourself, indulgent to others; and thus avoid resentment.

There is no man so friendly as that he can find a friend sincere enough to tell him disagreeable truths.

We could not endure solitude were it not for the powerful companionship of hope or of some unseen one.

Toil, feel, think, hope. A man is sure to dream enough before he dies, without making arrangements for the purpose.

Flowers left to themselves in time become weeds; so many a man's vice has at first been nothing but good qualities run wild.

There is no absurdity in approving as well as condemning the same individual; for as few people are always in the right, so on the other hand it is improbable they should be always in the wrong.

The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts, therefore guard accordingly, and take care that you entertain no notions unsuitable to virtue and unreasonable to nature.

A good name is best won by good deeds. There is no surer way of being well thought of as by deserving well. "You have a little world around you," wrote Daniel Webster to an early friend, "fill it with good deeds, and you will fill it with your own glory."

Washington's Personal Appearance.

General Washington's looks are described as follows: "Washington was six feet two inches in height, with a very erect, robust, stalwart frame. He had a fine breadth of chest; long, well-shaped and very strong arms; a broad large hand, with a grasp like a vise, and very straight, well-rounded lower limbs. He had a large head, set on a strong, full neck, with a commanding carriage. His hair was brown, or dark Auburn; his eyes a grayish blue, set far apart, and his complexion ruddy or florid. Stuart, who painted him, declares that the sockets of his eyes were larger than he had ever met with before, and the upper part of his nose broader and fuller. All his features were indicative of the strongest passions, although his judgment and great self-command made him seem different in the eyes of the world."

Items of Interest.

The following may be seen on a tombstone in a town near Dublin:

"Here lies the body of John Mound, Lost at sea and never found."

In time of peace prepare for peace. This proverb is not war out like the other one.

Why ought poultry-keeping to be a most profitable business?—Because for every grain you give a fowl it gives a peck.

The youngster who was sent away from the table just as the pastry came on, went sadly up-stairs singing, "Good-by, sweet tart, good-by!"

Upward of 494,391 persons were employed in English coal mines in 1877, 20,141 less than in 1876; and 1,208, or 1 in 409, died by an accident.

A cynical old practitioner says: "A lady who practices medicine commits two faults—she increases the number of doctors, and diminishes the number of women."

A curious antique silver watch, said to have once been the property of President Washington, is owned by a family in Ottawa, Kansas. It carries the initials "G. W.," and was once owned by General Lewis Cass.

"What is the difference," said she, "Between the moon and you?" "I cannot tell my treasured one," said he with interest new. "The difference is this," said she, "With attire of a Juno." "The moon hath silvery quarters, love, While you are impetuous."

Madame asked her husband for a new outfit. "My darling," he replied, "that would make the third in two months, and times are so hard—" "You will kill me!" exclaimed the lady, bursting into tears, "and my funeral expenses will cost you more than a new dress." "Ah, but I should have to bury you only once," was the comforting rejoinder.

An exquisite went into the country in search of a farm, and finding one for sale, began to bargain for it. The seller mentioned, as one of the farm's recommendations, that it had a very cold spring on it. "Ah—aw!" said the fop; "I won't take it, then, for I've heard that a cold spring ruined the crops last year, and I don't want a place with such a drawback upon it."

The Chinese have a habit of carrying material for alcoholic drinks about with them in the form of powder called Kintan, for the preparation of which certain manufacturers have obtained great celebrity. The powder is made from wheat or barley, with or without certain aromatic herbs, which has been subjected to fermentation and then pulverized. Rice is also used to make a liquor after a similar process.

One of the pretty fancies of French people is to make colors the expression of sentiment. They hold that violet is analogous to friendship, blue to love, as suggested by blue eyes and azure sky. A bunch of violets would, therefore, tell a lady's suitor that friendship is all that he has a right to expect. Red figures, ambition; indigo, the spirit of rivalry; green, the love of change; fawniness; black, favoritism; white, unity, universality. In addition to the seven primitive colors, gray indicates power; brown, prudence; pink, modesty; silver gray (semi-white), feeble love; lilac (semi-violet), feeble friendship; pale pink, false shame.

A Monarch's Nose.

In the diary of Lady Chatterton, just published in London, that lady relates an amusing incident of her mother's first presentation to King George III. "When my mother appeared, with her hair powdered after the fashion of the time, the good-natured king was so glad to see her that the conventional kiss, given to young girls on their first presentation, was, on this occasion, so hearty and affectionate that his nose became covered with the powder of her hair. The king's face being rather red, the white-powdered nose produced a most ludicrous effect; and the lords in waiting, perceiving suppressed laughter among the Court, and seeing the difficulty each succeeding lady experienced in keeping her countenance as she advanced, ventured to say to the king, 'Your majesty has powdered your nose.' The king, not quite hearing, but perceiving that something must be wrong, became alarmed and said, 'What—what—what's the matter?—my nose! my nose!' My mother was almost convulsed with laughter, which she tried in vain to suppress when she saw Queen Charlotte's severe eyes fixed reprovingly on her. At last the king understood what had occurred, and as he wiped the powder from his nose, he burst into a hearty laugh, to the great comfort of my mother, who was then able to take her place in the Minnet de la Cour with becoming gravity."

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TER, N. H.
a Fire Engines, Horse Car-
Fire Equipments a specialty.
Minneapolis.
RTY MILLION bushels
of their true value, comprising
GENERAL WOODS,
STEAM ENGINES
2 to 600 h. p., WATER
TILL, MACHINERY,
BLACKSMITH'S
PUMPS, FIRE APPARATUS,
WOODEN MACHINERY,
REGULAR SAWS,
V's, etc., etc., all fully
at No. 17, with prices annexed.
address of any party desir-
of stamp.
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will send you a circular and
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Colonial Naval Defence.

Within a very recent period Mr. Thomas Brassey, M. P., has read before the Royal Colonial Institute an exhaustive paper, entitled "A Colonial Naval Volunteer Force." At considerable length he has dealt upon population and resources of the colonies, together with the recent rapid increase, both in inhabitants and in wealth. He thinks the time has arrived when the Colonies should be reminded of their obligations to provide for their own self defence, and of their duty to take part in those naval and military preparations, the cost of which should be borne in due proportion by the whole Empire. He refers to the papers on Military and Naval Protection presented by Captain Colombi, as well as the article published in the *Nineteenth Century* by that well-informed authority, Sir Garnet Wolsey. He takes it as a foregone conclusion that this policy is acceptable, and in carrying it out he believes there can be no practical difficulty. As Sir Julius Vogel has put it, he considers that the commercial future of Great Britain largely depends upon the choice between disintegration and federation. Says Mr. Brassey:—"Foreign countries evince no disposition to modify their tariffs in our favor. If the Colonies are sufficiently short sighted to treat us in the same jealous spirit, we may see a contraction of our export trade, and a reduction in the tonnage of our shipping, which will be the prelude to the decay of the British Empire." Mr. Brassey advocates the closer drawing together of Great Britain and her colonies, whose best defence consists in a powerful navy; and this service being supplied in part by the defence of the colonies, it is held that Great Britain may reasonably claim from all the dependencies contributed in equitable proportions towards the naval expenditure of the country. Of the total tonnage of the British Empire 8,133,837 tons the Colonies own 1,800,000. Canada being represented according to the figures of 1876, by 1,560,893 tons. In view of the significance of these figures Canada is especially interested in this subject as, should the Colonies be called upon to do something in the way of protecting the empire, Canada will have to contribute a large share both of men and material, by reason of her extensive shipping interest as well as the position she occupies which is one the most liable to attack.

One of the most astonishing facts of nature which has ever been brought to public notice is now on exhibition at the New York Aquarium in the so-called St. Benoit twins. Two children, perfect in every respect save the fact that, at that point literally fuse into one. The perfect lower body of one child belongs to the perfect upper bodies of two, an arrangement, so to speak, readily comprehensible. We lay special stress on the word "perfect," because the most phenomenal feature of the children is that with the exception of their wonderful co-existence there are no exterior signs of anything abnormal. To classify them as a monster is to do violence to one's feelings. They are a pair of exceedingly pretty, healthy, wide awake babies, remarkably well developed for their age, and to all appearances possessing as good a chance for continued existence as any single infant member of the human family. In a word, nature has seemingly taken selection of parts of the bodies of two children and neatly joined them in this odd form.

The twins were born in January last in the parish of St. Benoit, about 40 miles north of Montreal, Canada. Their parents, Drouin by name, are French habitants, and stout, healthy people. The twins, which are female, weighed at birth 13 pounds.

American Crop Prospects.

Mr. E. Perkins, of London, new in this country, in a recent letter, dated at Chicago, writes as follows to the *London Times*:

"The question naturally asked by Englishmen, when there is a possibility of a war with Russia, is this: Will there be a great advance in provisions, and where will the wheat usually obtained from Russia come from? As an extensive traveler in the United States—for I suppose I have traveled for at least 75,000 miles on railroads running through the wheat and corn fields of the States within the last 100 days—I will answer this question from a disinterested standpoint.

"The winter wheat crop in the United States has never in the history of the country looked as well as it does now. It is safe to say that the winter wheat crop will be at least one half greater than ever before produced in America. In traveling over 75,000 miles I have failed to see a single bad piece of wheat. By the time this letter reaches England much of the wheat—that is, all of the crop south of the line of Charleston, Cincinnati, and St. Louis—will be harvested; and by June 20 the remainder of the winter wheat crop will be harvested.

"The winter wheat crop will embrace about 75 per cent of the wheat raised. The other 25 per cent will consist of spring wheat, which will be mostly raised in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, and the Canadas. Spring wheat will be harvested about the middle of July. It is now all sown. The acreage of spring wheat, on account of the rumors of a war in Europe, has also been increased at least 50 per cent.

Hon. E. B. Chandler was in town yesterday and met a number of his friends at the Walden House. He intends to proceed to Fredericton on an early day to be sworn in Governor. We understand that Mr. Joshua Chandler goes as the Governor's Private Secretary. *Times*, July 10.

RAILROAD BIRDS.—A water wagtail has built her nest for two years beneath the roof of a third class carriage on the London and Southwestern Railway. The carriage is in constant use, but the bird does not appear to be in the least disturbed by the noise or jolting of travel, but complacently accompanies her brood. The cock bird is philosophic, and when his spouse departs on a trip quietly awaits her return.

The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, July 17, 1878.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.—We learn from the *Courier*, that a committee of gentlemen at St. Stephen held a meeting a fortnight ago, to discuss the political situation with reference to Dominion representation, the result of which was, the publication of series of resolutions setting forth certain principles, as the basis of a canvass for candidates seeking election to the Ottawa House of Commons. We hardly believe it possible to do away with old party lines, however desirable it may be to do so, nor do we imagine the electors would act on the principles laid down, as it is probable, a third or fourth party would share a similar fate to the national party attempted in Quebec and Ontario.

The people, who are masters of the situation, have taken sides, and to amount of persuasion, or wire pulling will have the effect of changing their opinions, nor will they be dragged into line. They think, reflect and act as they please, and will select or accept the man to represent them whom they suppose will best serve their interests. A protection policy, will not meet with favor we are inclined to believe. In the Maritime Provinces; a change of government would be neither more nor less than jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

Fire.

Last evening about 7 o'clock, the large stone building on Dr. Tupper's farm, about two miles from town, occupied by H. C. Giffill, was destroyed by fire. It is said a spark from the kitchen chimney lodged in the roof of the oil, which, owing to the long dry weather, ignited immediately, and the flames spread with such rapidity, that although the neighbors mustered in force, it was with great difficulty the furniture was saved from destruction. Capt Giffill is absent from town, but his family at once removed to the old "Walton house" on the farm, within a short distance of the building destroyed, which it will be remembered was erected a few years ago, by Capt. R. D. James. We have not ascertained whether there was any insurance or not.

Resignation of the Sur. Genl.

Many were surprised upon reading last week, that Mr. Stevenson had tendered his resignation of the office of Surveyor General, the exigencies of the times requiring the Government to bring in all the fresh aid it could gain, particularly from the Opposition, which it is commonly reputed are more numerous than the adherents of the Government, and from the signs of times, it is probable there may be a change of rulers after the meeting of the legislature. The Department of Crown Lands, over which Mr. Stevenson presided, has not had his superior, indeed we may add with safety had not his equal within four memory; and as proof of this, we can cite the fact that during the last session, when charges were forwarded against the Department—the Crown Land office investigation revealed the fact that it had been conducted in a thoroughly honest and able manner, and had been one of the principal sources on which the Province depended for revenue. Mr. Stevenson mastered the details of his department, and administered its affairs with credit to himself and benefit to the Province; in addition to which, he presided over the Emigration affairs, involving frequent visits to the various new settlements and requiring a large share of ability, tact, and labor to manage. But notwithstanding the above facts, the requirements of Responsible Government, and a desire to aid the Executive in its reconstruction, led him to resign. His return at the recent election within six or eight votes of the head of the poll showed his popularity in the County, after eight years of labor and responsibility as a legislator and Government Officer.

The Rev. Charles Ketchum, of Portland, Me., son of the esteemed Rector of the Parish, is on a visit to his friends here. The Rev. gentleman preached an impressive sermon on Sunday evening last to a large and attentive congregation in All Saints Church.

The Rev. Wm. Richardson and Mrs. Richardson will arrive here to-morrow. We trust his vacation has benefited his health. His Congregation will be much gratified to have his ministrations.

The recent examinations and school exhibitions in the city of St. John, indicate that the difficulties which heretofore existed, are being wiped out of existence; how much more satisfactory would it have been, had there never been any cause for such unpleasantness and we may add expense. Since the Catholic Schools have passed under the care of the Trustees; they have, on several occasions, expressed their gratification at the manner in which their schools were conducted, the advancement of the pupils, and the kindly way in which the Bishop of St. John had aided them. It should be, and no doubt is gratifying to every well wisher of peace and good will, that the dissatisfaction is fast disappearing, and it is hoped that a reduction of the School tax may soon follow.

Dominion Politics are being discussed with considerable acrimony in Ontario and Quebec journals. "Protection" is the grand issue; but from what has been said and written, it meets with little favor except by those who desire a change of government. Why was not the policy carried out by the former government? If it is necessary now was it not then? It cannot be successfully denied that had such a policy been promulgated at the time of Union, the Provinces by the Sea would not have consented to become a part of the Dominion under Confederation. It is plain from the present temper of the people, they will not adopt the Protection principle.

The Twelfth in Montreal, passed off quietly, notwithstanding the great excitement, military preparations and Police arrangements. The Orangemen it is reported gave up their procession, as they would not receive protection from the authorities.

At St. Stephen, in our own County, the day was celebrated by the local lodges, and members of the order from St. John, Woodstock and Fredericton, marching through the streets, and afterwards partaking of a dinner on the Pic-Nic grounds. Speeches were made by several prominent members of the order. The day passed off without any disturbance—indeed none was anticipated.

Generally at this season of the year, clergymen have their ministerial holidays, and no few weeks of the year are worth more to any Church, than those which their hard worked pastors spend in the holidays—and why? because they are better preachers and pastors for it all the remainder of the year—provided they honestly make them holidays, and do not attend meetings, and preach two or three times each Sunday. They are after all but men, and require rest, change, and amusement, and not work. As a rule, in the Provinces they are but poorly paid; are hard worked, and their bodies and minds require rest. How many break down from overwork. Let us all unite in rejoicing at their ministerial holidays.

Mackerel are coming into the Bay somewhat earlier this season than last; they are small, plump and fat. It will be somewhat remarkable should the waters swarm with them as they did last year. Some persons have still a supply of last seasons catch which are in good order.

The *Woodstock Press* is the title of a new paper, published by Fletcher Bros. at Woodstock, Carleton Co. It is neatly printed from new type, is filled with interesting matter original and selected and has 22 columns of reading matter exclusive of advertisements. It professes to be "independent in all things; and its motto 'regnant populi.'"

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY.—This valuable monthly comes as usual, freighted with most interesting matter, and is to us always a welcome guest. It contains several prize Ballads, all of which possess unusual merit, and prove that "this Canada of ours" is not behind any other country in the excellence of its native talent. The other articles in the July number are fully up to the usual standard.

CHANCE OF BASE.—It is surprising with what facility the United States press can change its views on the Eastern question. Not long since it abused Earl Beaconsfield in round terms, stigmatizing him, and applying epithets as ungentlemanly as they were untruthful and vulgar, and this they did with a lack of decency and good taste. Their views however have underwent a change with a few days, since it became known that he had succeeded in satisfactorily arranging the great difficulties without a war, and his masterly defeat of the Emperor of Russia's designs. British pluck seldom if ever fails.

Great Britain appears again in her oldtime position of the most energetic adversary of the slave trade. She showed the sincerity of her convictions by commencing at home, emancipating the negroes in her own possessions, thus entitling her to all the credit for the action she was taking. Latterly, however, by reason of some of her actions, she was supposed to

certain quarters to have rather weakened in that direction; but that was generally attributed to special circumstances, and was, indeed subsequently repudiated by the highest authority. Once more Great Britain is to the fore as the champion of freedom, for already negotiations are in progress between England and the Porte, with a view to the abolition, by the latter, of the slave trade.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

The Ross-Hanlon boat race, to take place on the Kennebecasis on the 25th inst., is creating some interest among sporting men, and will be attended by an immense throng from all parts of the Province. There is no question that should Ross beat Hanlon, it will be a great triumph, but it is almost too much to expect, as Hanlon up to the present has not met his match, and is considered the best oarsman on the globe.

ARNOX FARM.—Posters state that the Ladies of All Saints Sewing Circle, intend holding a sale of useful and fancy articles in the Church School room on Wednesday next. Of course the sale will be largely attended, as the population are indebted to the fair sex for their generous aid in most public undertakings.

Thomas Wheelock, Esq., and family, who were sojourning for some months in the United States and recently visited the Paris Exposition, arrived here Saturday last, on a visit to their relatives, the Collector of Customs's family. They purpose returning to their home at Shanghai, China, about the latter end of October.

Our United States exchanges report that country to be again troubled by an Indian War, of no small extent. There must be something astray, or the Indians would not resort to arms to avenge their wrongs. Happily, in the Dominion, the Indians have confidence in their white brethren and their rights are respected.

The Local Government has been made up by the following new members:—Mr. Adams of Northumberland, Sur. General; Mr. Landy of Westmorland, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and Mr. Hannington a member of the Council without office. Mr. Stevenson is also a member of the Government without office. We are not in a position to state how far the Government has been strengthened by the changes made, and entertain the opinion, that had Mr. Stevenson continued Sur. General, the government would be in a better position, than it is now, as he left the office without a stain upon his administration, and we believe our rulers will discover their mistake before many days elapse after the meeting of the Legislature, and we do not hesitate to assert that he is the strongest man in the Government to-day, of which proof can be adduced.

BALLOON'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST.—The August number of this popular magazine cheap, light, and instructive is out. The leading illustrated article is from the pen of the author of "Life in the East Indies," and gives interesting accounts of the sights and scenes in Persia, that mysterious part of the world which is supposed to be resplendent with beautiful women, and roses, shawls and diamonds. Published by Thomas & Talbot, 23 Hawley Street, Boston, and for sale at all the periodical depots in the country.

A new way to converse secretly has recently been adopted by British girls, which beats hollow the flower, fan, and handkerchief language. Here it is from an English newspaper:—

Drop a glove—Yes.
Crumple the gloves in the right hand—No.
Half ungloved the left hand—Indifference.
Tap the left shoulder with the gloves—Follow me.
Tap the chin with the gloves—I love you no longer.
Turn the gloves inside out—I hate you.
Fold the gloves neatly—I should like to be with you.
Put on the left glove, having the thumb uncovered—Do you love me.
Drop both gloves—I love you.
Twirl the gloves round the fingers—Be careful: we are watched.
Slap the back of the hand with the gloves—I am vexed.
Take the gloves in each hand and separate the hands—I am furious.

Among the passengers by the steamer "Peruvia" for Liverpool on Saturday last, was Samuel Johnson, Esq., of St. George, who will visit the Paris Exposition.

Several candidates who were elected to the Local Legislature, have tendered their resignation as Government officials, which have been accepted by the Lieut. Governor.

The Steamer Belle Brown with a large excursion party, accompanied by the Eastport band, passed up to Calais yesterday afternoon and returned in the evening. The excursionists speak in commendatory terms of the attention of the popular clerk of the Steamer, Mr. Washburne, who appears to be a general favorite.

Messrs. Howard Grimmer from Fredericton and Carleton Ketchum from Woodstock, are spending their vacation with their parents.

A thunder shower on Sabbath evening

refreshed the parched earth, and benefited the growing crops.

New Volcano in Peru.

A Peruvian newspaper, says that extraordinary phenomena have been observed in connection with the "Cordillera" volcano in the Province of Castile, which have caused great alarm among the population. The immense banks of snow which have crumbled its summit from time immemorial have suddenly melted away with such rapidity as to cause torrents to rush down the sides of the mountain, washing out immense quantities of stones and earth. A great shasm or lateral crater next opened on one side, throwing out volumes of smoke and steam as well as tongues of flame, which were distinctly visible at night, accompanied with lead subterranean rumblings. It had never been supposed, that the Cordillera was or could be a volcano, and there is no tradition that it was ever in a state of eruption. Nor within the memory of man has its crown of snow ever been absent.

Clipper Scythes at 90 cents, and other Haying tools at proportionate prices, at CAMPBELLS.

Arthur Tilley Esq., and Mr. Tilley, are visiting their friends at St. Stephen.

A St. Andrews Boy in California son of one of our townsmen, sends the following note for publication, which surely is a hoax:—
San Francisco, July 1, 1878.

Mr. Alex. McElwee.
Dear Sir:—Seeing your challenge in a St. Andrews paper of June 6, to jump three running jumps for the sum of \$10, with anybody; I will, if you can make it convenient to meet me at Omaha, August 15, endeavor to take the conceit out of you; and if I fail to do so myself, a chinaman named Whoo! Ree will jump 4 feet to every two, that you can.

Your disgusted friend,
TICK SIX.

Another Dodge.

A fashionably dressed man went into Hunt & Roskell's large jewelry store in Bond street, London, and selected articles worth \$4,000, and tendered a thousand pound note in payment. Mr. Roskell ascertained that the note was a forgery. Just as he was about to summon assistance, a cab was drawn rapidly up and two men in police uniform hurriedly entered, saying that the man was an old offender of whom they were in search. Directing a porter to place the jewelry in the cab and to come along with them as a witness, the men in uniform said that they would inform the firm when their attendance would be required to press the charge. Then they drove off with their prisoner, leaving the jewellers loud in their praises of the proficiency of the police. Next day, however, their porter, brutally beaten, returned with the information that the two supposed police officers were thieves in disguise.

Nice Finny Haddies at
McLAUGHLINS

A Dr. W. F. Carver is astonishing New York by his wonderful feats of rifle-shooting. He was brought up among the Indians of the West, and became an expert marksman at an early age. He generally shoots from the hip without taking aim, and only raises his gun to the shoulder for very difficult shots. He breaks with his rifle glass balls thrown in the air as easily as Captain Bogardus does with his shogun, hitting at least nine out of every ten. Nothing like it has ever been seen before in New York.

THE FISHERY AWARD.—It is the opinion of a high official that instructions concerning the fishery award will shortly be transmitted to Minister Welsh, who will at once lay the subject before the British Government. The opinion prevails that England holds the decision valid. The President will order the payment of the award.

A MEMORIAL.—Mr. Fred. J. Hamilton, Montreal correspondent of the *Boston Traveller*, has been specially commissioned to compile in book-form the history of the celebration of Independence at St. Albans. The *Traveller* devoted five and a half columns of solid type to that occasion, which appeared on the morning of the 5th.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.—The *Herald's* Norwich, Conn., despatch reports an outbreak of Asiatic cholera. Clara Draper died on Monday night. Her body turned instantly black, and the stench very soon became highly offensive. Two other deaths are reported.

AN IMPOSTOR.—Wilfred Montessor, the pretended Lord Ogilvy, is proved to be an impostor. The Earl of Airlie declares his son is in India. Montessor will be arrested for forging Lord Ogilvy's name.

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

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED.
July 10, Ned, Hooper, Boston, ballast.
Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen. cargo.
13, Dauntless, Waddell, Portland, ballast.
15, Sarah Glass, Glass, Rockland, ballast.

CLEARED.
July 17, Jane, Craig, Boston, 3,500 sleepers, J. S. Leighton.
Yacht "Annie Stewart," Lewis, of the Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron, cleared for Quebec, Friday last.

The famine in China appears to be worse, even than that in impoverished country consists of part of the Province of Shan south-western Chihli, western and the northern districts of 1100 to 100,000 square miles. tion, in which the capital of Si nated, a population of one mill reduced to 150,000, and accord use papers over 5,000,000 peop for want of food. The dead b eaten up, the week have been purposes of consumption, and vices, able-bodied persons were on the streets, for the purpose each others, body to allay th hunger. The Chinese Govern is said, done but little for the suffering people, and while th hief fund amounts to 100,000, hief can be effectually afforde lack of means to transport. is, indeed, a terrible one.

Mr. Edison has been called cover a temple for the noise new Elevated Railway. He ed the great source of noise tion of the iron lattice stays e Their vibrations are rendered ous by the ties of soft wood rails are laid. The entire road to be an immense sounding a might, Mr. Edison says, he c piano if the noise produced w harmonious. By fastening th where they cross, their vibr checked in a measure and th ed. A change from spruce, oaken ones would also have lessening the noise.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed, signed, and endorsed "To House, Saint John, N. B.," will this office until MONDAY, 11 AUGUST next, at NOON, for completion of the above Plans, Specifications, &c., ca office, and at the office of Mess Fairweather, Architects, 50 case of firms—unless there a actual signature and the natu tion and place of residence of the same.

For the due fulfillment of th factory security will be requir ed by deposit of money, public urities, or bank stocks, to ar per cent, on the bulk sum of \$1 To the Tender must be att signatures of two responsible sers, residents of the Dominion come sureties for the carrying ditions, as well as the due pe works embraced in the contra This Department does, no itself to accept the lowest or s By order,

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, July 6th, 1878.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

To Capitalists and C

The Government of Canada pools for constructing and a Railway extending from the P to the waters of the Pacific Oc being about 2000 miles. Memorandum of informati posing to Tender will be for ten as underneath. Engine of the country to be travere surveys line, specifications of which it is proposed the Rail structured, descriptions of the the country and its agricul resources, and other informa on application at this depart gineer-in-Chief at the Cana fice, 31 Queen Victoria str Sealcd Tenders, marked, "Railway," will be received, a desigined, until the 1st day o Public W. Ottawa, May 20, 1878.

DIAMOND BORER

SEALED TENDERS ad eed of the Board of W and marked "Tender for Di be received at the Office of Fredericton, until 12 o'clock August next, at 12 o'clock, chase of the

Diamond belonging to the Provincial "wax lies in the Parish of Kh rom "Elgin Corner," so call Albert, together with all rds, implements and no thereto. This sale is upon condi be kept within the Province as less than two years. W. M. Provincial Secretary's Offi Fredericton, 10th July, 1878.

The famine in China appears to have been worse, even than that in India. The impoverished country consists of the great part of the Province of Shansi, parts of south-western Chihli, western Shantung, and the northern districts of Honan, comprising an area variously estimated at 70,000 to 100,000 square miles. In one section, in which the capital of Shansi is situated, a population of one million has been reduced to 150,000, and according to Chinese papers over 5,000,000 people have died for want of food. The dead have all been eaten up, the weak have been utilized for purposes of consumption, and, at last, able-bodied persons were contending on the streets for the purpose of obtaining each others' body to allay the pangs of hunger. The Chinese Government has, it is said, done but little for the relief of its suffering people, and while the foreign relief fund amounts to 100,000, but little relief can be effectually afforded owing to lack of means to transport. The situation is, indeed, a terrible one.

Mr. Edison has been called upon to discover a remedy for the noise of the new Elevated Railway. He has discovered the great source of noise in the vibration of the iron lattice stays of the girders. Their vibrations are rendered very sonorous by the ties of soft wood on which the rails are laid. The entire road is thus made to be an immense sounding apparatus, and might, Mr. Edison says, be compared to a piano if the noise produced were not so inharmonious. By fastening the lattice stays where they cross, their vibrations will be checked in a measure and the noise lessened. A change from spruce and pine to oaken ones would also have an effect in lessening the noise.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Custom House, Saint John, N. B.," will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 12th day of AUGUST next, at NOON, for the erection and completion of the above building. Plans, Specifications, &c., can be seen at this office, and at the office of Messrs. McKean and Fairweather, Architects, Saint John, N. B., on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant, where forms of Tender, &c., and all necessary information can be obtained.

Contractors are notified that Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms—unless there are attached the actual signature and the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same.

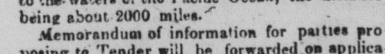
For the due fulfillment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by deposit of money, public or municipal securities, or bank stocks, to an amount of five per cent. on the full sum of the contract.

To the Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contract.

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

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 6th, 1878.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

To Capitalists and Contractors.

The Government of Canada will receive proposals for constructing and working a line of Railway extending from the Province of Ontario to the waters of the Pacific Ocean, the distance being about 2000 miles.

Memorandum of information for parties proposing to Tender will be forwarded on application to the undersigned. Engineers' Reports, maps of the country to be traversed, profiles of the proposed line, specifications of preliminary work, copies of the Act of Parliament of Canada under which it is proposed the Railway is to be constructed, descriptions of the natural features of the country and its agricultural and mineral resources, and other information, may be seen on application at this department, or to the Engineer-in-Chief at the Canadian Government Office, 31 Queen Victoria Street, E. C. London.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Pacific Railway," will be received, addressed to the undersigned, until the 1st day of December next.

F. BRAUN, Secretary. Public Works Dept., Ottawa, July 17, 1878.

DIAMOND BORER FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the "Office of the Board of Works, Fredericton," and marked "Tender for Diamond Borer," will be received at the Office of the Board of Works, Fredericton, until Saturday, the 10th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of the

Diamond Borer belonging to the Provincial Government, as it now lies in the Parish of Elgin, about one mile from "Elgin Corner," so called, in the County of Albert, together with all the bits, diamonds, rods, implements and machinery belonging thereto.

This sale is upon condition that the Borer be kept within the Province for a term of not less than two years.

WM. WEDDERBURN, Provincial Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 10th July, 1878.

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

Fresh ground GRAHAM FLOUR, at CAMPBELLS.

AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN, OF LARGE EXPERIENCE, who has made Pulmonary Consumption a specialty, says that "although in the worst and most rapid forms of the disease, we have still to confess the medicine is almost powerless, yet in these less overwhelming and in those more chronic which happily constitute the far greater number of cases, we have been able to induce many proofs that much may be done to mitigate, to prevent, to retard, aye, and even to arrest and cure, this most destructive of human maladies. His experience on fifty years leads him to assert that the "great remedy," more essential and more effectual than any other is Cod Liver Oil."

BUT, WHO CAN TAKE IT? Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Lacto-phosphate of Lime, contains all the virtues of Cod Liver Oil in a form and combination most desirable to obtain its fullest effects. ANYBODY CAN TAKE IT!

Prepared only by J. H. Robinson, St. John, N. B., and for sale by all druggists generally. Price \$1.00 per bottle six bottles for \$5.

LAGER BEER & WHISKEY.

THE undersigned offers for sale at his store Pagan Street, Cincinnati and New York LAGER BEER, received weekly by steamers. Choice Old BOURBON WHISKEY, 5 years old, Old Irish Whiskey, favorite brands, BRANDY on draft, vintage 1876. J. B. DONAHUE, June, 26.

FLOUR.

Choice SOUTHERN and MICHIGAN brands.

FISH.

Bright No. 1, C/D and POLLOCK.

HAM & BACON.

Home cured. Whole or cut.

SUGAR.

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

TEAS.

Choice English Breakfast and Oolong.

PITCH & TAR.

OILS and PAINTS. SEEDS. LATHS. WOOD—Dry Birch, Maple, Beech, Spruce.

The above we are selling at

Very low prices for Cash

may 18 BECKERTON & BRUNDAGE.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greeks and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of modern Europe, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.

It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double column pages, and is the most complete history of the world ever published. It sells at 8 pence. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. May 8-4w.

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 Ann St., New York. PO. Box, 4586.

REMOVAL.

MR. BRADLEY respectfully intimates to the public that he has removed his store, to the premises at the head of Parr Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Fitzgerald; where he will continue to keep for sale, a general stock of groceries and provisions.

St. Andrews, May 1, 1878—61 pd.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

MAY, 1878.

Our Departments are now well assorted for the Season's Trade.

NEW WOOLLENS, COTTONS, LINENS, AND

Every description of British & Foreign

MANUFACTURED

DRY GOODS.

Special Lines in

DRESS MATERIALS, ALPACCA,

Cashmeres, Cloths, Prints,

CAMBRICKS, COTTONS, HOSIERY, HATS.

MILLINERS STOCK. CAPS.

HABERDASHERY AND SMALL WARES.

Wholesale and Retail.

St. Andrews, N. B. May 1, 1878. rpd

O'DELL & TURNER.

E. S. POLLEYS.

SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE WILLIAM WHITLOCK, ESQ.

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

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

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

IN STOCK.

Spikes, Nails, Zinc, Lead, Tinware,

CORDAGE, Lines and Twines, Pitch, TAR, RESIN Oakum, Best brands AMERICAN Kerosene OILS. —Just received—an assortment of Chairs, BEDSTEDS, Matts.

All of which will be sold at the LOWEST Market rates. my 1 m3

Parks' Cotton Yarns!

Awarded the Only Medal Given at the Centennial Exhibition

For Cotton Yarns of Canadian Manufacture.

No. 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 Throble 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 leas of 120 yards each. This makes it much more easy to wind than when it is put up without leas—as the American is—and also saves a great deal of waste.

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

COTTON CARPET WARP.

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

WHITE, RED BROWN, SLATE, &c.

All fast colors.

Each 5 lb bundle contains 10,000 yards in length and will make a length of Carpet in 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.

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

WILL PARKS & SON.

New Brunswick, Cotton Mills, June 19-30 ST. JOHN, N. B.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure it when it has taken. Information that will save many from death is sent by mail. Send for a sample. Preparation is made in New York. L. J. JOHNSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

NEW GROCERY STORE

OPENED IN THE SHOP

Formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Bradley,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Family

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS &c.

such as are to be found in these establishments

all of which will be sold at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

COUNTRY PRODUCE BOUGHT AND

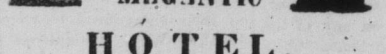
SOLD.

Small profits and quick sales

is our motto.

GIVE US A CALL.

P. McLAUGHLIN.



MEGANTIC HOTEL.

St. Andrews, N. B.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, 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 booting the premises.

JAMES NEILL, Manager.

St. Andrews, Oct. 13, 1875.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

FIRE & LIFE

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

VICERESIDENTS: 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.)

The Subscriber having been appointed for 1 Agent for New Brunswick for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurances on reasonable terms.

HENRY JACK, General Agent.

Aug 9. W. B. MORRIS Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity. Jan. 29

KNOW THYSELF

By reading and practicing the instructions contained in the best medical book ever published, entitled "KNOW THYSELF."

Price only \$1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 40 original prescriptions, every one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most experienced and probably the most skillful physician in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association, a pamphlet, illustrated with the very best Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address: PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Belmont St., Boston, Mass.

NEAL THYSELF

By reading and practicing the instructions contained in the best medical book ever published, entitled "NEAL THYSELF."

Price only \$1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 40 original prescriptions, every one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most experienced and probably the most skillful physician in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association, a pamphlet, illustrated with the very best Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address: PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Belmont St., Boston, Mass.

BOOTS & SHOES.

LADIES, MISSES AND GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

ALSO—A supply of Imported Stock, consisting Ladies and Misses Shoes, Walking shoes and Rubbers,

which will be sold at the lowest terms.

J. M. HANSON.

St. Andrews, 1878.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, May 27, 1878.

No drawback on American Imports until further notice.

J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs.

THE UNITED STATES RAILROADS.

A Summary of the Business in 1877.

From *Poor's Manual* we get the following information in regard to the railroad business of the United States during 1877:

Not only has there been a considerable decline in the construction of railroads, but the earnings also show a larger relative decrease than at any period in eleven years. The number of miles of railroad opened during the year 1877 was 77, against 2,657 for 1876, 1,758 miles in 1875, and 2,305 miles for 1874. The greatest number of miles built has been in New York and Pennsylvania, and in narrow gauge lines in Ohio, Iowa and Texas. New lines of any considerable magnitude have been undertaken. The operations of all the roads whose operations have been reported have equaled 2,909,272, against \$497,357,959 for 1876, and \$508,065,505 for 1875; \$342,222 more from freight, and \$130,050, from passengers. The net earnings have fallen off \$15,476,055, as compared with 1876. The ratio of net to gross earnings was 13.16 per cent., as against 15 per cent. for 1876, equal to an increase of 1.36 per cent. in the operating expenses, as compared with the preceding year. The decrease in earnings from freight has amounted to \$18,278,154, and passenger traffic, \$6,070,533, the percentages of decrease being, respectively, 9.7 per cent. The dividends have fallen off \$9,483,356, and are less than for any year since 1871. The total amount of capital stock on which dividends were actually paid was \$635,038,896, an average rate of seven per cent. Dividends were paid on any of the roads in the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas and Vermont, nor, excepting on one line, in Iowa and Minnesota. The decrease of business has extended to all parts of the country, and the reduction in rates of transportation noted in 1876 has continued throughout 1877. The principal decrease in earnings has been in the Middle States, due partly to depressed condition of the coal trade, partly to the falling off in passenger earnings, as compared with 1876, the decrease of business has extended to all parts of the country, and the reduction in rates of transportation noted in 1876 has continued throughout 1877. The principal decrease in earnings has been in the Middle States, due partly to depressed condition of the coal trade, partly to the falling off in passenger earnings, as compared with 1876, the decrease of business has extended to all parts of the country, and the reduction in rates of transportation noted in 1876 has continued throughout 1877.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Learnings to Grim.

Here I am, papa,
In my new panta dressed,
Crazy for a path.
It must be confessed,
Shall we go straight in?
Oo! the water's cold!
Let me take your hand,
Nee! god large to hold.
I'm a big boy, now,
And strong of limb,
Eight years old to-day,
Yet I cannot swim!
Teach me please, papa;
Keep my chin up—so!
Not a bit of use—
Down I'm sure to go!
Don't I kick out right
While my arms are spread?
O, I really think
That I'm made of lead!
Floundering here, I feel
Like so sad a dunce!
It's as though you tried
Twenty things at once!
While you make your strokes
Regular and neat,
You must also tend
To your legs and feet!
I don't even float
As well as some old log!
O, how can you swim
Unless you're born a frog!

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

A Good Horse.

Wind, says an old horseman, is the grand secret of a fast horse. Good lungs will cover a multitude of faults, while, on the other hand, perfection of shape and form are useless, when the wind is out. The chest, therefore, in all cases, should be large and capacious. It may vary somewhat in shape, according to the service to which the horse is to be put. If he is apt to be kept for slow work and heavy drawing, the chest may be nearly circular in form, because this shape is one for strength and bulk to receive and bear up against the pressure of the collar, while at the same time sufficient room is secured for that expansion of the lungs caused by slow, regular work. But if the chest is circular, let it be at the same time deep, or else the lungs may be cramped. A horse with a shallow chest is worthless for any purpose. The rule, then, is: For a draught horse, a circular but deep chest; but as you pass through the different degrees of speed up to the racer and trotter, the chest will increase in depth, compared to its roundness, until, for the highest rate of speed you must take a chest as deep as a greyhound, and at the same time not lacking in strength.

Power of the Human Eye.

Thomas Winans.

Some years ago an officer of high rank, a colonel in the Blues, was visiting his friend, Col. —, of the Guards, who resided in Buckinghamshire. This gentleman had a very fine bloodhound, which he kept fastened in the yard. One morning after the arrival of his visitor, Col. — was much surprised at not seeing his friend as usual at the breakfast-table, and he sent a servant to his room to ascertain what had become of him. The servant found the bedroom door ajar, and, on knocking, the gentleman cried, "Come in, and remove this beast out of my room," whereupon the servant entered, and was astonished to find the master's bloodhound in the bedroom, a very large and fierce dog, who had broken his chain and escaped from the yard, and, having scented a stranger in the house, had slipped into the bedroom, as the door had been left unsecured by a servant who had called the visitor in the morning. The dog was on his hind legs at the foot of the bed with his forefeet resting on it, fixing his eyes intently and ferociously on the unfortunate gentleman, apparently waiting for an opportunity to spring upon him, from which he was only restrained by his prisoner keeping his eyes steadily fixed upon the animal, and the colonel was detained in this most unenviable condition for more than half an hour. The dog must have been very cunning, as he made his way up stairs unobserved by the servants. This story (an authenticated one) reminds one of well-known accounts of lions, which have in a similar way been kept from making the final spring by a resolute and determined gaze, carried on to even utter prostration of mind and body. There is one remarkable anecdote of this nature, where a man was obliged to protract this mode of self-defense for such a length of time that he was disabled by the blistering of his feet on a scorching rock, where he was first assailed.

Thomas Winans.

Thomas Winans.

Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, who died recently at Newport, R. I., leaving a fortune of \$25,000,000, was from his boyhood a strong character. When a child his amusement was to build diminutive railroads and run toy trains upon them. His father encouraged him in this, and when he had been set at work at a lathe in the machine-shop, where he served a regular apprenticeship. The Russian minister at Washington had noted the skill of Boss Winans, and encouraged him to send his son to St. Petersburg to compete for the contract for equipping the new railroad. When the vessel in which young Winans sailed arrived at St. Petersburg, the czar and a party of officials drove down to the pier to see the ship unloaded. Thomas, a tall, strapping young man in a red shirt, with his trousers tucked in his boots, and armed with a crowbar—was bossing a party of laborers who were unloading a locomotive. He worked and talked at the same time, and his frank, open manner, powerful physique, and thorough knowledge of his trade so impressed the imperial sight-seer that he turned to one of his officers and said, "I like that fellow in the red shirt." As soon as the work was well under way, the czar offered him an independent contract, telling him at the same time that he need give no bonds, as his simple word was sufficient.

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FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

A Narrow Escape.

A writer in the Boston Journal tells the story of the fight at Turner's Falls between the early settlers of Massachusetts and the Indians. The whites attacked an Indian village and routed the savages, who, however, rallied and forced their antagonists to retreat. One Jonathan Wells encountered many obstacles in making his escape. He was severely wounded in his hip and got widely separated from his companions. He finally left his horse, and using his gun for a crutch, dragged his useless leg along, suffering acutely all the while. At last, having crossed the river not far from where the Connecticut river railroad crosses that stream at the place now known as Cheshire, he saw an Indian paddling a canoe for him. He aimed his gun at him, though it was unloaded, wet and full of sand, when the red man, leaving his own gun, jumped into the water and escaped. Wells knew that he should now have the whole pack on him, and as a last desperate expedient to escape went into the swamp, which then lay between where the present railroad bridge stands and the before-mentioned wooded hill, or island, in the midst of the meadows. There he found a pile of drift-wood, bushes, leaves and sticks; under this he crawled, and although the Indians passed and repassed the spot many times, and actually stood on the pile, they failed to discover him, and at last withdrew and he escaped.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

How the Bee Hive to Kill.

In the country of Surrey, England, there are great fields of lavender, and roses, and heliotropes, and geranium, where these sweet-scented things are cultivated for the perfumers. I remember once riding through thirty acres of lavender when it was in full bloom. Men and women and children were busy cutting the long stalks on which the pretty little purple buds nestle so close together, piling them on the carts to be carried to the crushing-mill and the distillery. I think I never shall forget the sweet smell that floated over the country, or the hum of the bees as they follow the carts all along the road, settling down on the lavender, and sticking so closely to it that they can neither be shaken nor beaten off. And so, from their love of these sweet flowers, they say there are thousands of them crushed in the great mill; and I never see the tastily labelled bottles of lavender water in the perfumers' stores but I think of my ride through that great purple field, and of the poor bees' ride to the crushing-mill.—*Youth's Companion.*

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

A Lioness Adopting Cubs.

Barnum's lioness, in the Central Park (New York) Menagerie, gave birth to two cubs—a male and female—a short time ago. Four days later the lioness belonging to the menagerie produced twins, also male and female. Then Barnum's lioness, through jealousy or some other cause, dropped dead in her cage, and it became an anxious question what was to be done for her little orphans. If given to the other lioness there was great danger that, instead of nursing them, she might look upon them as nourishment intended for herself. This peril, however, was not so great as bringing them up on the bottle, and it was decided to take the risk. The employees handled the cubs freely, so as to give them, as the superintendent explained, the smell of the human body, and then all four were taken in a bunch and placed in the cage of the lioness. She was a mild-mannered but an obtuse beast. She smelled out her own cubs in a moment, and literally kicked the other two out. The experiment was tried several times, but without success, the lioness thrusting the strangers from her with her foot. At last, after three hours of persistent endeavor, she was induced to have compassion upon them, and the four cubs are now being nursed as though they were of one family.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Cemetery Customs in Europe.

The story goes that a Frenchman who had lost his wife ordered a stone cutter to make him a tombstone and on it cut the single word "regrets." The stone cutter respectfully hinted that appropriate inscription. "Alas, no sir!" said the gentleman. "I have hired the grave for five years only." This story may very probably be a true one, for it is a common practice in several European countries to hire graves for a term of years and renew the lease when the first one expires, if the friends of the dead have the money or the loving respect that would keep their remains undisturbed; but if there are no means of renewing the lease, or if the relatives are forgetful, or the family extinct, the remains are taken up and buried again in a common trench, or relegated to a catacomb, as the case may be. In some of the burial grounds of Paris the condition of things is really frightful. Here the ground has been used over and over again till it has lost not only all its original antiseptic properties, but has become a distinct source of corruption. It is no uncommon thing for the grave diggers whose unpleasant duty it is to exhumate the bodies which have been buried for a longer or shorter arising from the graves—they are opening, and it has been more than once suggested to the municipal council of the city that these men be furnished with pure air while at their ghastly work, by the same kind of apparatus that period to be asphyxiated by the gases served for submarine divers.—*American Architect.*

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Weight of Live Cattle.

The live weight of cattle can be pretty accurately ascertained by the following method: Measure with a tape line from the top of the shoulders to the root of the tail for the length, then around the body immediately behind the forelegs for the girth. Then apply this rule: Suppose an ox is five feet in length and seven in girth, multiply the square of the girth in inches, by the length in inches, and divide the sum by 7,238; the quotient multiplied by fourteen is the weight in pounds. If the animal should be perfect in form, an accurate result would be obtained; but when not thus perfect, as is generally the case, an estimate of the weight, if good judgment is used, will be secured near enough correct for all practical purposes.—*Dirigo Rural.*

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Who Wants a Farm.

Where Farming Pays the Best? For Sale. 300,000 Acres Rich Farming Land in Michigan. 200,000 Acres of Choice Pine Land in Michigan. For Sale. 300,000 Acres Rich Farming Land in Michigan. 200,000 Acres of Choice Pine Land in Michigan. For Sale. 300,000 Acres Rich Farming Land in Michigan. 200,000 Acres of Choice Pine Land in Michigan.

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Labor and Wages in Germany.

The United States Consul at Bremen reports that for agricultural labor the wages range from fifty-five cents a day in the neighborhood of Bremen to thirty cents a day on the lower Rhine, and as low as eighteen cents in the Silesia. At Bremen, Orefield, Dusseldorf, carpenters, copper-smiths, plumbers, machinists, and shoemakers earn fifty-one to seventy cents daily; saddlers and shoemakers forty-seven to fifty-two cents daily; bakers and brewers, with board lodging, from one dollar and forty cents to two dollars and fourteen cents weekly, and without board, from one dollar and forty cents to two dollars and fourteen cents daily for piece work on tunnels; weavers can earn two dollars and eighty cents a week per loom; factory men, two dollars and fifteen cents, children one dollar a week. In good wages are eighty per cent. higher, the cost of the necessities of life has risen some fifty per cent. in the last year, although it is now but higher than five years ago. A man and wife with two or three children live in two or three rooms in a poor comfortable manner for a year, to support such an establishment the members have to work ten or twelve hours daily.

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There is an extract from a little boy's composition.

"When cats is a arin' and a blasterin' and a tryin' gages of their steam hilers in the yard at nite it makes a feller off to, if he isn't sleepin' with his big ther."

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