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# The St. Andrews Standard.

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**Catching the Cat.**  
The mice had met in council;  
They all looked haggard and worn,  
For the state of affairs was too terrible  
To be any longer borne.  
Not a family out of mourning—  
There was crying on every lot.  
They were desperate—something must be  
done,  
And done at once, to the cat.

An elder member rose and said:  
"It might prove a possible thing  
To set the trap which they set for us—  
The one with the awful spring!"  
The suggestion was applauded  
Loudly by one and all,  
Till somebody squeaked: "That trap would be  
'About ninety-five times too small!"

Then a medical mouse suggested—  
A little under his breath—  
They should confiscate the very first mouse  
That died a natural death,  
And he'd undertake to poison the cat  
If they'd let him prepare that mouse.  
"There's not been a natural death," they  
shrieked,  
"Since the cat came into the house!"

The smallest mouse in the council  
Arose with a solemn air,  
And, by way of increasing his stature,  
Rubbed up his whiskers and hair.  
He waited until there was silence  
All about the pantry shelf,  
And then he said with dignity,  
"I will catch the cat myself!"

"When next I hear her coming,  
Instead of running away,  
I shall turn and face her boldly,  
And pretend to be at play;  
She will not see her danger,  
Poor creature! I suppose;  
But as she stoops to catch me,  
I shall catch her, by the nose!"

The mice began to look hopeful,  
Yes, even the old ones, when  
A gray-haired sage said slowly,  
"And what will you do with her then?"  
The champion, disconcerted,  
Replied with dignity, "Well, I think  
I will let you all excuse me,  
'Twould be wiser not to tell!"

"We all have our aspirations—"  
This produced a general snarl—  
"But we are not all at liberty  
To explain just how they'll work.  
I ask you then to trust me;  
You need have no further fears—  
Consider our enemy done for."  
The council gave three cheers.

"I do believe she's coming!"  
Said a small mouse, nervously,  
"Run, if you like," said the champion,  
"But I shall wait and see."  
And sure enough she was coming—  
The mice all snatched away—  
Except the noble champion,  
Who had made up his mind to stay.

The mice had faith, of course they had—  
They were all of them noble souls—  
But a sort of general feeling  
Kept them steady in their holes,  
Until some time in the evening;  
Then the boldest ventured out,  
And saw, happily in the distance,  
The cat prance gayly about!

There was dreadful consternation,  
Till some one at last said, "Oh,  
He's not had time to do it,  
Let us not prejudice him so!"  
"I believe him, of course I do,"  
Said the nervous mouse with a sigh,  
"But the cat looks uncommonly happy,  
And I wish I did know why!"

The cat, I regret to mention,  
Still prances about that house,  
And no message, letter or telegram  
Has come from the champion mouse.  
The mice are a little discouraged;  
The demand for mice goes on;  
They feel they're happier if they knew  
Where the champion mouse has gone.

This story has a moral—  
It is very short, you see;  
So, no one, of course, will skip it,  
For fear of offending me.  
It is well to be courageous,  
And valiant, and all that,  
But if you are mice—you'd better think  
twice  
Before you catch the cat.

—Margaret Vandergift, in St. Nicholas.

**MASTERED BY PASSION.**

THE STORY AUNT ANNIE TOLD.

"I admit that Ruth is quick-tempered,  
and that she often says things that she does  
not mean."

It was Hannah Cleaves who spoke, and  
she was defending her young and pretty  
cousin, who had been not quite two years  
the wife of Charles Gray.

"Still," said Susan Adams, another  
cousin, "I must say that she is much to  
blame. Her husband is one of the kindest  
and best of men, and I know that she often  
makes him unhappy. She might do differently  
if she would."

"I am not sure of that," returned Hannah.  
"She is not to blame for the disposition  
which was born in her. She cannot help  
her own nature. No two of us are exactly  
alike in all our feelings, and we are all apt  
to act about as we feel. It is unfortunate  
that some people are diseased; but I cannot  
say that those are to blame who have in-  
herited their disease from their ancestors.  
And so it is with our disposition."

"But," suggested Susan, "that person who  
has inherited a disease which works mis-  
chief not only to herself, but all around her,  
is certainly to blame if she does not make  
any exertion to get rid of it."

"Ay," cried Hannah, "but there are dis-  
eases which cannot be got rid of; and I say  
that cousin Ruth cannot be blamed for her  
feelings, because they come in spite of her;  
and when they have come she cannot hide  
them."

Aunt Annie Dinsmore laid her knitting-  
work aside and gravely shook her head.  
"Hannah," she said, with deep solemnity,  
"you may at some time be a mother;  
and when that time comes, let me urge you  
not to teach your children the doctrine you  
have been upholding here."

Aunt Annie was such a good, kind woman,  
and she loved us all so well, and did so  
much for our happiness, that even Hannah  
Cleaves was respectfully silent beneath the  
gentle reproof.

"A little while ago," our aunt went on,  
"you were speaking of willful people. Now,  
I admire strong self-will when it is bent in  
the right direction. The noblest of God's  
children are those who have strong wills.  
The Christian martyrs were extremely self-  
willed. Self-will is a beneficent force when  
it is made to uphold virtue and goodness.  
So cultivate self-will as much as you please,  
but make it subservient to right. I fear the  
trouble with Ruth Gray is, that she has no  
self-will. What you call self-will in her is  
only perverseness and inconsistency. She  
exercises no will at all, but is the creature  
of circumstance, suffering herself to be  
swayed to and fro by every gust of passion  
that sweeps across her path."

When Aunt Annie laid her knitting-work  
upon the table, and folded her hands in her  
lap, we knew she had something of interest  
to say to us, for she was not a woman who  
talked for the sake of talking.

"I tell you, girls," she said, "we can if  
we will! If we do, we do it, we can do it.  
Right. She who practically denies this  
casts aside the very foundation of virtuous  
character, and erects her structure of life  
upon a base of sand. I am going to tell  
you a story of my own life. You call me  
good; and I think I am good to you. At  
all events, I try to be so. But my goodness  
of temper came to me through a mighty  
effort of will, as you shall see. When I  
was young I was more perverse than your  
cousin Ruth ever was. My temper was  
quick and high; I was subject to fits of  
perversity that made all around me mis-  
erable; and I excused myself upon the plea  
that such was my nature—I could not help  
it. When I became the wife of Jacob  
Dinsmore I was very happy, and I thought  
myself very fortunate, for I knew that I  
was for a husband one of the best young  
men in the town. Your uncle Jacob was  
then just what he is now—kind, generous,  
loving, forbearing and faithful to a fault.  
For the first six months of our married life  
I did not allow my bad temper to show it-  
self much; but at length my honeymoon  
waned, and my old feelings began to mani-  
fest themselves. I became, in short, just  
what I was before I was married. People  
called me self-willed; but I had no self-  
will. I did not will to be cross and petu-  
lant. I was cross and petulant because I  
had no will to be otherwise. Sometimes I  
had bad feelings, and I had no will to over-  
come them. The slightest thing that crossed  
me found me so entirely devoid of will that  
it swayed me at its pleasure. At the end  
of two years there was more of misery than  
of happiness in my home, and I could not  
hide from myself the fact that I was the  
cause of it all; and yet I tried to convince  
myself that I was not to blame. When my  
mother talked with me, I declared that I  
could not help it; and when my husband  
ventured to allude to the subject, I flew into  
a passion. I could not bear a chiding from  
him. In fact, his very kindness and good-  
ness sometimes fretted me; and when he  
offered to point out to me my errors, it  
seemed as though he were preaching to me,  
and I would not listen."

"Girls, I tell you truly when I tell you  
that I believe no one was ever more firmly  
fixed in the habit of ill-feeling than I was  
at that time; and I did certainly then be-  
lieve that I could not help it."

"Some time before we were married there  
had been a volunteer artillery company in  
our town; and as Jacob was the only com-  
missioned officer living in the town itself,  
he took charge of the property which be-  
longed to the corps, thus retaining con-  
trol of the two handsome cannon. One royal  
birthday the townspeople raised money for  
a celebration of the occasion, and, among  
other things, a royal salute was to be fired  
in the morning, at noon, and at sunset,  
of which my husband was to have charge."

"During the day I received an invita-  
tion to join some friends in a sail upon the  
river; and as I could not very well go to  
the landing alone, I asked Jacob to go with  
me. He said it would interfere with other  
duties, and he could not go. I asked him  
if he thought the firing of the salute was of  
more importance than the making of hap-  
piness for his wife; and when he had failed  
me at that argument, I asked him why he  
could not let some one else take charge of  
the cannon. He answered me calmly and  
candidly that he dared not trust the gun in  
other hands. He was the only one who un-  
derstood how to properly handle it, and he  
felt obliged to attend to it. He told me  
how many accidents had happened through

mistakes of inexperienced and careless per-  
sons, and he could not feel right to neglect  
the duty he had promised to perform."

"That was in the afternoon. At six  
o'clock it was time for me to start for the  
landing place, if I meant to go; but I would  
not go unless my husband went. He had  
sent for a carriage to take me down, but I  
would not use it. I shrank away in a fit  
of the sulks, and so remained until it came  
time for Jacob to go away with his gun. As  
he was putting on his hat my temper burst  
forth into a wild flame, and his calm an-  
swers only maddened me. At length I  
pushed him beyond the bounds of human  
endurance, and he turned upon me more  
sternly than he had ever before done. He  
did not speak angrily, but he spoke as an  
offended parent might have spoken to an  
offending child. This set my blood com-  
pletely afire, and I cannot tell you all the  
wicked things I said."

"Annie," he said to me, as he stood near  
the door, "it might have been better for  
both of us if we had never met."

"I answered him hotly and passionately  
that I hoped we might never meet again.  
'If you were dead,' said I, 'I should be  
happier than I am now!'"

"No, no, Annie, you do not mean that,"  
he replied to me.

"And I cried out that I did mean it, and  
I declared that I hoped I might never see  
him again alive. And he went away as I  
said those words."

"My dear girls, do you think such words  
could ever have come from my lips? Ah,  
you do not know to what wild and wicked  
results of language a course of unbridled  
license will lead. If, when Ruth Gray is  
angrily disputing with her husband, some  
short-hand writer could take down her  
words just as they fall from her lips, and  
should afterward show them to her, she  
would honestly declare that she never, never  
spoke such things. And so, when many  
mothers are fretfully disputing with their  
children, could they hear themselves as  
others hear them, they would be shocked  
beyond measure. When passion becomes  
our master we are blind as well as insane,  
and the sin is not in what is then said, but  
rather in allowing the adversary the first  
word."

"My husband went away and left me  
alone, and when he had gone, I sat down  
and cried till I was tired. By-and-by I  
heard the report of the cannon, and I  
thought, suppose some accident should  
happen to Jacob! Suppose he should be  
killed! Suppose they should bring him home  
dead! As these thoughts came to me,  
I remembered what a good, kind hus-  
band he had been, and I also remem-  
bered how cruel and unjust I had been.  
Again and again came the boom-  
ing report of cannon, and at each re-  
port the dread grew stronger and stronger  
upon me. Oh, what would I have then  
given could I have recalled the wicked  
words I had spoken! But they had gone  
forth, and I must abide the result. Heavier  
and heavier grew the weight upon my  
heart, until at length I thought I should go  
crazy if Jacob did not soon return. My  
crime loomed up before me darkly and  
threateningly, and it seemed to me that my  
husband's death was to be my punishment.  
Oh, when would the firing cease, and when  
would my husband come home, that I  
might fall upon his neck and ask his par-  
don for all the wickedness I had done!"

"The firing ceased at length, but instead  
of hopefulness, the dread became heavier  
and more heavy. I was hunting for my  
bonnet, intending to go out and meet my  
husband, when I heard heavy feet in the  
garden. The cloud had settled down and  
the thunder crash had come. Men came in  
and told me not to be frightened—my hus-  
band was hurt, but they hoped not seriously.  
Perhaps they thought I was calm; they did  
not know that my heart was frozen, that  
the fount of emotion was shut up. Then  
other men brought my husband in upon a  
wide board, and I saw that his limbs were  
limp and lifeless, that his face was like  
marble, and that there was blood upon his  
board—blood trickling down upon the  
floor! And I heard them talk; they told  
me that he had been run over by the heavy  
gun-carriage that in coming down the hill  
from where the salute had been fired men  
and boys, in wild confusion, had seized the  
rail-ropes, and that my husband, in attempt-  
ing to prevent the rush, had been knocked  
down and run over."

"Two doctors came. I heard them talk  
of a broken leg, of broken ribs, and of other  
injuries, and during all this time I was as  
one in a horrid dream, unable to move or  
to speak, and almost suffocating. By-and-  
by I heard one of the doctors say that he  
would live, and then I sank down senseless."

"When I came to myself it was night,  
and one of the neighbors sat at my bedside.  
I told them I wished to see my husband,  
and I was informed that he was asleep, and  
that I must not disturb him then. In the  
morning I went to him, and he put up his  
well arm and drew me down upon the pil-  
low and kissed me. And he told me not to  
worry myself; he was badly hurt, but if I  
would nurse him and love him, he would  
soon get well."

"Love him! Oh, my soul, how strong I  
felt then!—how strong in my love, and in  
my determination to be a true and faithful  
wife!"

Aunt Annie took off her spectacles and  
wiped her eyes, and presently she added:  
"Girls, that was forty years ago, and  
from that day to this I have not spoken

one cross word to my husband. My nature  
is not changed at all; but I have gained  
control of my will and bent it in the right  
direction; and when once I found how  
much pure joy there was in doing right  
it came very easy to do it."

"Ah! here comes your uncle Jacob now.  
See how good he looks. You can see his  
gray hairs, and note the wrinkles upon his  
brow; but to me he is as young as ever,  
and I know that our love was never more  
fresh and fervent than it is now."

Just then Uncle Jacob came in; and  
when, an hour later, we saw him and Aunt  
Annie in the garden together picking flow-  
ers like two young lovers, we were forced to  
the conclusion that they were really and  
truly a happy couple; and Hannah Cleaves  
had no more reason to defend cousin Ruth  
against the charge of folly and wickedness  
in allowing her own ill-temper to make  
herself and her husband miserable.

**Neglect of the Eye.**  
Whatever an ounce of prevention may  
be to other members of the body, it cer-  
tainly is worth many pounds of cure to  
the eye. Like a chronometer watch, this  
delicate organ will stand any amount  
of use, not to say abuse, but when once  
thrown off its balance, it very rarely can  
be brought back to its original perfection  
of action, or, if it is, it becomes ever after  
liable to a return of disability of function  
or the seat of actual disease. One would  
have supposed from this fact, and from  
the fact that modern civilization has im-  
posed upon the eye an ever-increasing  
amount of strain, both as to the actual  
quantity of work done and the constant-  
ly increasing brilliancy and duration of  
the illumination under which it is per-  
formed, that the greatest pains would have  
been exercised in maintaining the organ  
in a condition of health, and the greatest  
care and solicitude used in its treat-  
ment when diseased. And yet it is  
sad to say that there is no organ in the  
body the welfare of which is so persist-  
ently neglected as the eye.

I have known fond and doting mothers  
teach their children of four or five years  
of age to have their first teeth filled, in-  
stead of having them extracted, so that  
the jaw might not suffer in its due de-  
velopment, and become in later years  
contracted, while the eye, the most intel-  
lectual, the most apprehensive, and the  
most discriminating of all our organs,  
receives not even a passing thought,  
much less an examination. It never  
seems to occur to the parents that the  
principal agent in a child's education is  
the eye; that through it it gains not only  
its sense of the methods and ways of ex-  
istence of others, but even the means for  
the maintenance of its own; nor does it  
occur to the parents for an instant that  
many of the mental as well as bodily at-  
tributes of a growing child are fashioned,  
even if they are not created, by the con-  
dition of the eye alone.

A child is put to school without the  
slightest inquiry on the part of the  
parent, and much less on the part of the  
teacher, whether it sees objects sharply  
and well defined, or indistinctly and dis-  
torted; whether it be near-sighted or  
far-sighted; whether it sees with one or  
two eyes; or, finally, if it does see clearly  
and distinctly, whether it is not using  
a quantity of nervous force sufficient  
after a time not only to exhaust the  
energy of the visual organ, but of the  
nervous system at large.—Dr. Edward G.  
Loring, in Harper's Magazine.

**Dimes and Dollars.**

Wm. S. O'Brien, the California mil-  
lionaire, declared on his death-bed that  
his only brother had passed from earth  
in the city of Baltimore as long ago as  
1861. Nevertheless, the will of the  
bonanza king showed a bequest of \$900,-  
000 to Pauline O'Brien, a beautiful girl,  
whose undefined relations to the rich  
man under whose roof she dwelt had  
been a matter of much gossip in San  
Francisco. Pauline had been accus-  
tomed to speak to the millionaire as Uncle  
William, and when it became known  
that her share was the same as those re-  
ceived by the recognized nieces, the  
mystery deepened. After the death of  
O'Brien, Pauline, in company with an  
aged woman, who proved to be her  
mother, took a flying trip to Raleigh,  
North Carolina, returning thence to San  
Francisco with an old decrepit man.

Arrived again at the Golden Gate,  
Pauline locked the old couple in rooms  
at the Palace Hotel and announcing to  
the O'Brien heirs that she had found her  
father, P. H. O'Brien, who had never  
been worth a dime, claimed for him  
\$1,000,000. Her lawyer furnished the  
trustees of the estate with indisputable  
proof that William S. and Patrick H.  
were brothers. Months passed and the  
matter had nearly reached the courts,  
when a compromise was effected. Under  
the compromise the trustees paid over to  
Pauline and her mother \$600,000. This  
payment was made on last Wednesday  
week, but old Patrick never saw his  
thousands, he having died on Tuesday,  
the day before the payment.—San Fran-  
cisco Post.

Eight young men have been con-  
demned at Bazar, in France, to ten days'  
imprisonment for seeking to evade the  
conscription by applying drugs to their  
eyes, the quack doctor who supplied  
them incurring forty days' incarceration.

**TIMELY TOPICS.**

The following-named persons are  
advised by a Western journal to study  
the thermometer in hot weather and to  
take their ease as much as possible:  
"Persons past the prime of life; persons  
addicted to the free use of liquor; dys-  
peptics, especially dyspeptics with over-  
worked heads, and the whole order of  
men and women with shaken nervous  
systems, whether from the presence of  
chronic diseases, especially heart dis-  
ease, or from any other cause."

A new patent secured in England in-  
volves the mixing of paints and var-  
nishes with phosphorescent salt or a  
mixture of lime and sulphur. This  
composition is to store up daylight and  
give it out by night. Practically the  
patentee applies it to clock faces, so that  
at night the hands may be seen dis-  
tinctly; but his patent claims its use for  
all kinds of lighting purposes. Rooms  
may be painted with it, and streets so  
coated as to become self-luminous; also  
ships, buoys and the other objects used  
in the signal service.

The Arctic exploring ship Resolute,  
which formed a part of Captain Austin's  
expedition in search of Sir John Frank-  
lin in 1850, is to be broken up at Chat-  
ham dockyard. Ornaments and pieces  
of furniture will be made from the best  
timbers, which the admiralty intend to  
present to the President of the United  
States as a souvenir of the occasion when  
the Resolute was found by American  
whalers abandoned in Yoa, and the gov-  
ernment of the United States had her re-  
paired and refitted and presented her to  
the British admiralty.

The Association of "Housekeepers"  
in Vienna now numbers 1,543 members,  
among whom are ladies of the best  
houses of the city. Nineteen officials  
(women) look after the storehouses, the  
bookkeeping and the sales. The super-  
vision of the whole is done voluntarily  
by the ladies who form the association  
apart. In the shops all is activity and  
order; the work in the register office is  
no less brisk; everywhere there is evi-  
dence of women learning to live honestly  
and independently by their own labor,  
whether as servants, artists, workwomen  
or teachers.

Robert G. Pillow, a son of the late  
General Pillow, lives on an Arkansas  
plantation. A short time ago he and  
one of the colored men were out hunting  
a wild hog. Pillow had a gun and the  
negro had armed himself with a pint  
bottle of whisky. The hog was shot,  
and just as Pillow went up to the  
writhing animal an immense "cotton-  
mouth" snake, whose bite is as fatal as  
that of a rattlesnake, fastened its fangs  
on the calf of his leg. Pillow turned to  
his companion and remarked: "I think  
I'll try a little of that whisky now!"  
whisky being considered a remedy. He  
poured every drop down his throat.  
Then he rapidly walked to the house,  
half a mile distant, where he drank three  
tumblers more of whisky. He was soon  
in what he calls a "Niagara Fall of per-  
spiration," which rapidly expelled the  
poison and saved his life.

Speaking of the vast forests of Eastern  
Texas and their conversion into lumber,  
the Galveston News says: "The manu-  
facture of doors, sash and blinds by  
machinery is an American invention,  
and two years ago the United States en-  
tered on the business of shipping such  
articles to England, although that coun-  
try was largely supplied with rough  
lumber from Canada and her other  
American possessions. In 1867 19,000  
doors and 3,384 pairs of sashes and blinds  
were shipped from New York, via Eng-  
land, to Australia and New Zealand.  
California, finding that there was money  
in the business, has entered upon it and  
shipped 27,000 doors to Australia last  
month, with a corresponding supply of  
sash and blinds, while New York shipped  
5,000 doors, with the usual complement  
of the other articles. In 1878 45,000  
doors were shipped from the United  
States to England and Scotland, against  
2,800 the year before. These figures  
show the rapid growth of the trade, and  
indicate to some extent the demand  
abroad for the products of our forests  
and lumber factories."

**Corn Sugar.**

Mr. F. L. Stewart intends to exhibit  
at the Pennsylvania Agricultural Fair  
this fall, to be held in the Permanent  
Exhibition building on the Centennial  
grounds, his process for making  
corn sugar, at a cost of from two and a  
half to three cents per pound. He pre-  
fers corn to beets for the production of  
sugar because corn only requires three  
months to perfect the green stalks, and  
as the culture is familiar to all farmers,  
as it can be grown over such a width of  
latitude and in every soil, and as there  
can be more sugar produced from corn  
than from beets, which take eight months  
to perfect, and can only be raised in a  
comparatively restricted area of soil.  
The difficulties that frustrated previous  
experiments in making sugar from sorgh-  
um are obviated by this new process,  
as he designs to practically demonstrate  
at the coming exhibition.

**Items of Interest.**

About 9,000,000 tons of coal are an-  
nually consumed in the city of London.  
Too much of a good thing, as the  
kitten said when it fell into the milk-  
pail.  
Why is it the merchandise? Because  
he doesn't advert-eyes?—Yonkers States-  
man.  
More than eighteen thousands persons  
live by rag-picking in Paris and its  
environs.  
China merchants never have to invite  
sea captains to die, as they always come  
in after tea.  
Many a young man who sows his wild  
oats trusts to the grasshopper of forget-  
fulness to destroy the crop.—Steubenville  
Herald.  
Nothing surprises a young man more  
than the shape of his head as he sees it  
for the first time after his hair has been  
cropped close.  
Two naked cherubs, over the portal of  
a new court-house at Rockford, Ill., so  
offended the moral sense of the city that  
they were chiseled off.  
When Patrick was told that the price  
of bread had fallen, he exclaimed:  
"That is the first time I ever rejoiced at  
the fall of my best friend."

One of the latest western notions is  
the substitution of bats for pigeons in  
shooting matches. Would it not be  
still more beneficial to substitute potato  
bugs.  
A physician at Salem, Ind., was ad-  
dicted to opium-eating, and his neigh-  
bors tried to cure him by tying him to a  
tree, whipping him severely, and making  
him take a vow of reformation.

The Rockland Courier has named its  
candidate for 1880. He must be a man  
who can design a railroad time-table that  
a common traveler may understand with-  
out wrenching his intellect entirely out  
of running order.  
Vanderbilt controls an aggregate  
length of 3,620 miles of railroad, com-  
prising 6,102 miles of track. On these  
are employed 27,700 men, who receive,  
in round numbers, \$1,178,000 a month,  
or \$14,136,000 a year.  
The sporting season has arrived when  
the amateur hunter goes into the forest  
and shoots the farmer's \$10 cow under  
the impression that it is a deer, and after-  
ward pays the farmer \$25 to settle the  
matter and keep it quiet.—Boston Post.

**About the Zulus.**

The Zulus live in a beautiful and  
fertile land in which they have two har-  
vests in every year, and need scarcely do  
more than scratch the soil and sow their  
seed to secure an abundance of vegeta-  
ble food. There are rich pastures on which  
large herds of cattle feed, so that beef is  
plentiful; and as the bsnh, or "hlanzi,"  
as they call it, is full of antelope, wild  
beasts and buffaloes (to say nothing of  
larger game), and as many of the men  
are keen hunters, they are particularly  
well off for meat.

They are also great lovers of beer,  
which has been compared to thin gruel  
made with weak hock, and though the  
beverage is not very intoxicating, the  
drink such quantities of it in the course  
of the day that they are sleepily stupe-  
fied by night.  
The Zulu idea of perfect happiness is  
plenty of beef, beer and nothing to do  
but sit still, eat, drink and listen to  
whatever news and gossip any one may  
be able to tell them. The women do  
the field and garden work, with the ex-  
ception of hoeing the king's corn, which  
is done by the men who present them-  
selves at the royal kraal every spring for  
this purpose. There is, however, no  
particular office which women are for-  
bidden under pain of death to perform,  
and that is, milking the cows, which  
always done by men and boys.

They are a remarkably superstitious  
people, and believe devoutly in signs,  
omens and dreams. A man will not go  
out hunting if he has had a dream of ill  
success on the previous night; and if he  
has a wonderful escape from danger or  
accident, always attributes it to the care  
of his Ehloze or guardian angel. The  
ideas of a Creator are very indistinct  
and consist merely in a tradition that  
the "big one of all" brought their na-  
tion originally "out of the reeds," as  
missionaries have not been welcomed  
among them, because King Cetwasa  
has always thought that if



# THE STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

## Advertising Terms:

	1 week.	2w.	3w.	1m.	2m.	3m.
1 inch	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$4.00
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4 inches	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	8.00	11.00

Local notices 10 cents a line, no charge less than 75 cents.

Advertising by the year as may be agreed upon. Bills payable quarterly.

Advertisers and Subscribers will please pay without delay amounts due the STANDARD Office, to our collector. Many of them have been standing for one year and upwards, and we require the money to pay for material which is a cash article, and must be paid for promptly. We have done our part, let our patrons do theirs.

VISITORS TO ST. ANDREWS and travellers generally, will be pleased to know that Mr. ANGUS KENNEDY has opened the building formerly called the "International," on Water Street, opposite the Manchester House. The hotel has been newly painted and papered, and a large ell erected, which affords increased accommodation. As usual, this house is supplied with the best from Provincial and United States markets. The popular character of Kennedy's Hotel will be maintained, and the genial disposition of its proprietor, will render it a house as deserving of patronage as heretofore, as he spares neither pains nor expense to accommodate his guests. my21-ly.

## Shall they "own the land they till?"

July opened eventfully in England as regards the agricultural question. On Wednesday, the 2nd, at three meetings of farmers and landlords, the financial depression was fully discussed. At the Society of Arts, London, a quasi-protective motion was passed by a large majority, greatly to the annoyance of the public journals. The Essex farmers in session at Romford recommended a "sliding scale" of corn duties. The members of the Farmers' Alliance, who crowded Exeter Hall the same day, more wisely voted in favor of a better representation in Parliament of tenant-farmers, leaving the subject of protection in the background. A few days before, Mr. Bright felt called upon to print a short letter, exhibiting the absurdities of this anti-free trade craze, drawing for the future as cheerful a picture as he could conscientiously. But the public mind was deeply impregnated with the belief that protection was the only remedy for their woes, and when on the evening of the fourth of July the venerable John Bright heard Mr. Chaplin—who attended the meeting of the Society of Arts—advocate in the Commons the appointment of Royal Commissioners to inquire into the causes of agricultural depression, he was on his feet in a moment, declaring that the great landholder was in favor of protection, whereupon repeated cries of "No!" "No!" were heard from the Ministerial benches. There can be no doubt, however, that Mr. Chaplin was leading a protective movement, and the great Commoner seized the occasion to turn the guns upon the landholders themselves.

Referring to former agitation of Protectionists, Mr. Bright exclaimed in great heat, "All the nostrums of all the quack doctors and all the simpletons have been tried and failed. They were found to be so absurd that they were all rejected, and yet with all that experience, the honorable member for Mid Lincolnshire (Mr. Chaplin) comes to try the same thing again." The speaker recalled the oft-repeated figure on English land ownership, and boldly claimed that they must be changed before permanent prosperity returned to the country. Two thirds of the soil of England and Wales is owned by 10,200 persons. Two-thirds of Scotland is owned by 330 persons, and two-thirds of Ireland by 1,943 persons. Mr. Bright continued: "I tell the honorable gentleman opposite that he has opened the door, and it cannot now be closed. The Commission will have to inquire whence comes this gigantic monopoly—how comes it that the great bulk of the population are thus divorced from the soil of their native land." His peroration was eloquent, and was received with great applause.

In America, as a poet has said of their country, "They till the land, but own the land they till," and that is the great and final difference between the land and its cultivation in America and the land in its cultivation in this country. Let us have an inquiry, and let us have it wide and honest. Let us look this question fairly in the face. You must meet it, and you cannot escape it. Meet it boldly; it may not be more than a spectre. Let us break down the monopoly which has banished labor from the farm. Out of what remains when you have broken down the monopoly there will arise a fairer fabric, though it is not possible I shall live to see it; but a time will come when you will have homes of comfort and independence throughout the land of England, which will attest far more the wisdom and blessedness of the new policy you have adopted.

Thus did Mr. Bright win applause from the very men who received him coldly when he rose. The statement of his case is its own demonstration; yet such is the conservatism of England that, as Mr. Bright says, he may not live to see the monster land monopoly of the kingdom abolished.

A despatch to Messrs. Sennell, Bros. reports the schooner Evergreen of St. Andrews, ashore at Glacia Bay yesterday morning.—Daily News.

[The "Evergreen" after being partially discharged, was got off without damage.—Ed. Standard.]

Subscribers we trust, will be prepared to pay promptly a collector from this Office, who is on a collecting tour.

## The St. Andrews Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JULY 30, 1879.

### ST. STEPHEN.—THE CROPS, &c.

A drive to St. Stephen at this season of the year, is pleasant and invigorating, when being driven in an easy riding carriage with a good horse. Having passed over the Commons road and arrived at the cross roads, near our young friend, Mr. James Grant's farm, the view both up and down the river was charming, the grand old Charnock mountain forming the background, and the river dotted with the white sails of craft laden with the product of forest and mill, formed a picture which would please the eye of an artist.

The "Johnson Cove bridge," and approaches, have been thoroughly repaired; one of the best finished and level pieces of road between here and St. Stephen, is that portion from the Baptist Church near the late John Mowatt's for a mile further on. Many of the farmers were busy cutting their grass, while others had their hay made and were loading it for storage in their barns.

The wheat, oat, and barley crops look well, and give promise of a bounteous yield; turnips and carrots are not yet sufficiently forward to be able to form an opinion as to their probable returns, but they look promising. Potatoes on most farms were in blossom, but we are sorry to record that on almost every farm where the esculent is grown, persons were busily picking off the vines, the Colorado "potato bug," which has not as yet done any serious damage, but it is feared that these pests are planning for a general attack next year. It is not wise to borrow trouble—yet, it is wise to prevent it if possible, and if this cannot be accomplished, to render it as harmless as can be; it appears that neither climatic changes, seas or distance, deters these pests from making onslaughts in the most fertile districts.

It was gratifying to observe the improved appearance of many farm residences, the neatness and evidences of taste on several farms—the buildings newly painted, the fences in good order, and the general air of thrift and comfort. Mr. Thomas Johnson has a new building nearly ready for occupation, on the site of the old homestead, which was destroyed by fire a few months ago; and in other districts we noticed houses being enlarged, or additions being built to meet the requirements of the family. There is one great want on the road, felt by the thrifty temperance people when a cable's length from the shore, viz.—houses of entertainment where man and beast can be "refreshed"—the one with liquids, and the other with solids. The time was when there were three or four such houses between St. Andrews and St. Stephen.

We must hasten on, passing through that fertile district Bay Side and Parish of St. Croix to Oak Bay, with its neat cottages and large farms, and thence forward over a rough and badly kept road, all the way to St. Stephen. This reminds us that the distance could be lessened by an alteration of the roadway in several places and the erection of a bridge at Oak Bay; the necessary improvements must be passed over for the present, as the Province is not in a position to advance money for such a purpose.

After an agreeable drive of three hours, we arrived in St. Stephen, and found comfortable quarters in the Commercial Hotel, kept by that prince of good fellows, Geo. W. Foster, whose geniality, and anxiety to give satisfaction, has won for him a Provincial reputation. Mr. Foster has fine, airy, neat, and nicely furnished rooms, for families or single guests; keeps a well supplied table, with attentive waiters, and fruits and vegetables from the United States markets. In fact the occupants of the Breen building ought to be "good fellows," governed as they are by heart and head of the building, that well equipped and ably conducted office the "St. Croix Courier" establishment. We regret that want of time prevented our having a lengthy social chat with our contemporary, a loyal conservative who could be neither bought nor sold, and who has stuck to that party from the first, while others of equivocal fame, who desire to be according to a homely expression, "the biggest tad in the puddle" of political partisanship, but who become excited when their party is unhorsed.—Mr. Main however, is *semper cadens* and sticks to his colors.

Progress and improvement are indicative of St. Stephen, although that place has suffered not alone from the "bad times," but also from destructive conflagrations. These accidents however, serve to sharpen the wits of its inhabitants, and lead to a commendable energy and progress,—commendable surely; but what surprised us was how the friends of our youth were really looking as young as they did upwards of a quarter of a century ago. Our old friends the Cashier of the Bank, the President of the Railway, the leading J. P. and others, have the faculty of preserving their age as well as their good looks, and despite the long continued dull business times, do not appear to lack either money or means. There were large piles of lumber on the wharves, people were at work, and the stores as far as we could see, were well patronized. This we may state, without fear of contradiction, that we were neither drumming up advertisements or looking for new subscribers; but simply enjoying seeing our old friends and for a change of air, owing to

slight indisposition; and last but not least, in animating our readiness to receive payment for past services. We have to apologise to several friends for not having time to visit them; but "there's a good time coming" we hope, when we trust to enjoy that pleasure.

## Topics of the Week.

**RAILWAY MEETING.**—A meeting of the Railway Committee was held on Monday last, at which we are informed allusion was made to an anomaly in the Passenger fares. It would be remembered that in the agreement signed by the Directors and Committee, it was stipulated that the charge for traffic and passengers to and from St. Stephen and St. Andrews, were to be the same; but it is probable owing to neglect on the part of some official, the agent at McAdam was not informed of the arrangement, and that he still charges the old rates, viz \$1.50 for each passenger to St. Andrews, and \$1.25 to St. Stephen, as was done formerly. Of course when this matter is made known to the Board of Directors, they will direct their agents to charge one price for freight and passengers to each of the above named places, as we believe the Directors desire to fulfil their agreement entered into with the Committee.

## Dismissal of Gov. Letellier.

At length Lt. Gov. Letellier has been dismissed. A Cabinet was held at Quebec on Friday last 25th inst., at which the Governor General was present, and signed the order dismissing Governor Letellier, and a letter was at once sent Mr. Letellier notifying him of the fact. Hon. Dr. Robitaille was appointed Governor of Quebec.

The cause of this gross wrong is briefly stated, because Mr. Letellier dismissed his Ministry, (a conservative one) and appointed another which was sustained by the people, and the government worked smoothly and satisfactorily as formerly, and every election since held has indorsed the act of Mr. Letellier, by electing supporters of his government. While this wave of partyism has carried a temporary success, it has left a feeling of discontent, which will in due time make itself felt. Why one would be led to suppose that the present party in power, were the only men in the Dominion fit to govern the country, from their superior political and financial ability. It is true, they had the faculty of inducing the people to believe "National Policy" (so called) was a panacea for all the ills the Province was suffering under, and they rode into power, office, and last but not least, emolument, upon this hobby, and are reveling in the fat pastures for the present.

Up to Confederation it was always understood that a Lieutenant Governor could dismiss his Council; we remember two instances in New Brunswick, when the governors dismissed their advisors, and were sustained by the people, and also by the Imperial Government. Since Confederation however, the Dominion Government of the day takes the place of the British Government, and, as has recently been done, dismiss a Lieutenant Governor, although the people most interested have sustained him.

The precedent to say the least is a bad one. What business has the Dominion Government in purely local matters. Ah! had they felt themselves strong enough, would they not have interfered with the N. B. school law; but they felt too uncertain in their seats to meddle with so purely a local matter, and feared the loss of power, and perhaps one arm of Confederation. That Mr. Letellier has been sacrificed the people will decide when opportunity offers.

The potato bugs march is telling now. They are appearing in hosts, and require constant attacks from men, women and children where there are large patches. Every hour thousands are burned, and persons return to the fields to find them nearly as numerous as before. As yet they have not been very destructive, but it is feared that next year they will be in our midst in myriads.

His Excellency and Her Royal Highness will arrive in St. John, on the morning of the 6th August, and remain until the morning of the 9th, when they will leave for Fredericton, and return to St. John on the evening of the 12th. Both cities are making preparations to give the distinguished visitors a grand reception, and a Drawing Room will be held by the Princess Louise, in each city; and illuminations will be held. On the morning of the 13th, their Excellencies will leave for Prince Edward Island.

The N. B. Paper Mills were sold on Saturday last, and purchased by the mortgagees, James Harris and D. Breeze, Esqs., who will carry on the business.

Should the country not recover from the long continued depression, it cannot be charged that mother earth has not done its great share towards recuperating its material prosperity, by bountiful harvest.

**YELLOW FEVER** is slowly spreading in Memphis, and the afflicted citizens are fleeing from it; merchants are removing their stocks, and the wheels of trade have ceased to revolve in that enterprising business town; the abandonment of the place by those who are the mainspring of its activities, will bring ruin to those who are obliged to remain.

**JOHN KNOX** is to have a monument erected to his memory, which is to cost £3,000 sterling. It is to be in bronze upon a granite pedestal, near the reformer's grave, Edinburgh.

**A LUCKY CAPE BRETONER.**—Mr. John Hunter, of Hunter Mountain, near Baddeck, a few days ago received intelligence from Scotland to the effect that he has fallen heir to a large fortune left him by a deceased relative who recently died in Scotland. The North Sydney Herald understands that Mr. Hunter intends leaving for Scotland in a short time.

**RETURNED.**—Mr. T. McCracken, wife and child, which left here a few weeks ago, for San Francisco, found business so dull there, that they returned here on Saturday last. It is probable that many others would do likewise, had they the means. People are finding out that they can do better at home than in foreign lands.

The report of the Wilmington Citizen's Committee, appointed on Mr. Dutcher's request, to investigate the charge against him, will be read with painful interest and is calculated to set the question involved at rest. It must be remembered that Mr. Dutcher's fall does not affect the cause with which his name is associated here.

## Trade Prospects in Britain.

The more recent reports from Great Britain respecting the condition and prospects of trade seem to favor the idea that the anticipated revival has not yet begun, and that, indeed, the depression in commercial circles is becoming more deep and wide spread. In the cotton manufacturing district the condition of things is unprecedentedly dull and threatening. It is said that about one fourth of the looms and spindles are idle, and that a large proportion of the others are running on short time. Many firms have suspended operations entirely. Both the woolen and cotton trades are unusually depressed in the Bury district. The average time of working in the woolen manufactories is four days per week, 400,000 spindles and 3,720 looms are working on short time. In Stockport the prospect, especially in the weaving department, is said to be almost hopeless. It is computed that now only half a million of spindles and 300 looms are working, against 1,195,000 spindles and 7,900 looms five years ago. In Rochdale 500 houses are tenantless. According to the evidence of the Manchester Guardian, the condition of trade in the Rosendale district, where the machinery is adapted for Indian cotton, is even worse. Out of 100 mills only six, and these comparatively insignificant, are working on full time. Thirty-five have entirely stopped, and the remainder are only running on an average 3½ days a week.

These statements form a sample of the reports which are sent across the Atlantic, and which find ready currency in the journals of the United States. Many of them, indeed, are published with a sort of jubilation; and more than one American writer has already begun to forecast the time when MACAULAY'S New Zealander will stand upon a broken arch of London Bridge, and sketch the ruins of St. Paul's Cathedral, and when future historians will point to a decaying nation and say, "Behold the history of Tyro, Athens, Rome, Venice, and Carthage repeated in the decadence of modern London." It is not a very enviable state of mind which prompts its possessor to exult over the misfortune of others.

**A CLEVER CAPTURE.**—James A. Montgomery was a jeweller of Port Hope, Ont., who nearly three months ago by forging the names of a number of respectable citizens of Toronto, obtained possession of \$10,000 worth of jewelry, with which he decamped. He went to St. Louis, Missouri, called himself Alger Moses, became friendly with business men, clergymen, and church society, and was about to open a jewelry store there, when he was arrested last Thursday. Detective Roburn, of Port Hope, having followed on his track. \$7,000

in jewelry, and some money was recovered.

Old Jack Dean, who supplied this market with fresh fish, for many years, died suddenly on the 22nd inst.

## EXCERPTS.

A Colorado farmer says that planting one or two flax seeds in each hill of potatoes will keep away the much dreaded potato-bugs. Hope some of our farmers will try the experiment, and give us the result for publication.

In Maine there is a new industry for children—the picking of potato-bugs at 10 cents a thousand.

The Princess Louise is having a studio prepared for her at R'dean Hall.

A verdict of guilty was returned by the Jury in the trial of Smith, charged with shooting Israel Atkinson, at Dorchester. He was recommended to mercy on account of his youth.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is to lecture in Fredericton, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. Association, on August 1st.

Unpleasant rumors of trouble being given by the Indians in the North-west are again being discussed.

Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland, of Charlottetown, has been Gazetted Lt. Governor of Prince Edward Island.

Hope, one of the Manhattan Bank burglars, gets twenty years in State's Prison. Six calets have been expelled at West Point for looting.

The English Postmaster-General Manners informs the House of Commons that he knows of no arrangement contemplated by the government for the appointment of a joint Copyright Commission with the United States.

Last week's terribly hot weather ended in violent storms and tornadoes throughout New England and the Middle States. About Boston not less than twenty persons were killed. Two persons were killed at Pittsfield, Mass., and \$20,000 in property destroyed. Great damage was done to crops and property by a hurricane along the Mohawk Valley.

**SKELETON FOUND.**—Two weeks ago Mr. Patrick Whalen, Renous River, while engaged in excavating at Stewart's Point, six or eight inches below the surface, discovered a large copper box in which was the skeleton of a man, together with tomahawks, a sword and some other things. At the bottom of the box was a mat from cedar bark and on that a blanket. A copper pot was also found with four skulls in it.

Mr. Stewart, who died 14 years ago at the age of over 80, often mentioned the election of an Indian Chief, who was afterwards shot near the White Rapids by a discontented Indian. Probably the body found is that of the murdered Chief.—Mir. Advance.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Kennedy's Hotel.—Jas. Lear, St. John; Mr. Hatch, Harvey; Thos. Gamble, R. Hilliard, St. George; Clarence E. McElroy, Boston; J. Hoyle, Pennfield; Eva E. Hovey, Woodstock; Mrs. Jas. McGready, St. George; Delia D. Miller, J. T. Miller, New York; Miss J. D. Wilson, Mrs. Cochran and child, St. Stephen; G. H. Paine, Eastport; E. G. Brown, St. Stephen; G. H. Smith, A. Penney, Deer Island; D. F. Merritt, wife and two children, Woodstock; J. D. Turner & Son, St. John; H. McCue, Sarah T. McCue, Pennfield; N. T. Gresthead, St. Stephen; J. Rooney, Boston; H. McAlleenan, St. Patrick; Mrs. Chas. Todd, Miss E. Todd, F. C. Todd, St. Stephen; Mr. W. Everett, Princeton, Ill.; J. H. Ganong, St. Stephen; W. W. Thompson, Fairhaven; Dr. M. A. Miller, New York; Mrs. J. D. Wilson, St. Stephen.

## Morrison's Hotel.

N. Green and three daughters, Mattie Whitebone, St. John; R. Hunter, Mrs. Fraser, Pennfield; J. E. Lell and wife, St. Stephen; Mr. and Mrs. Oar, Waquoit; J. W. Linton, Bocabec.

## DIED.

At St. George, on the 22nd inst., Mr. Samuel Elliott, aged 78.

Same place, 23rd inst., Mr. Richard McGee, in the 80th year of his age.

At St. Stephen, on the 24th inst., Mrs. James Maxwell, leaving four small children, to lament their great loss.

On the 25th inst., Alma, aged 1 year and 4 months, youngest child of Capt. John Maloney, of St. Andrews.

## SHIP NEWS.

### PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

#### ARRIVED.

July 23, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen. cargo.

#### DEPARTED.

July 25, R. Ross, Clark, St. John, ballast.

26, Jane, Craig, Portland, 3400 sleepers, J. S. Leighton.

## Special No.

**Nothing short of** Benefits conferred upon legs could originate and maintain the Sarsaparilla enjoys. It is a vegetable purgative, with the iron, and is the most effectual, fulsome, mercurial, or blood cleansing agent, and certain in its results, rapid and complete cures. Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, under-acting from impure blood, creating effects it is a relief. Complaints, Female Weakness, is a potent renewer of vitality. It has no equal; it tones up, it preserves the health, and imparts energy; it has been in existence the most available medicine for years.

## A CAI

To all who are suffering from indispositions of youth, nervous decay, loss of manhood, &c. this great remedy was discovered in South America. S. envelope to the Rev. J. M. D. New York City.

## New Advertis

## NEW BRUNSWICK RAILROAD

1879. SUMMER ARR

On and after Monday, 7th

as follows

Trains No

Express Trains leave St. S

and St. Andrews 8.1

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Leave Woodstock at 8.30 a

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twenty persons were  
ere killed at Pitts-  
0 in property de-  
was done to crops  
hurricane along the

Two weeks ago Mr.  
s River, while en-  
Stewart's Point, six  
ae surface, discov-  
in which was the  
ether with toma-  
some other things,  
ox was a mat from  
a blanket. A cop-  
with four skulls in

14 years ago at  
ten mentioned the  
chief, who was after-  
White Rapids by a  
Probably the body  
dered Chief.—Mr.

IVALS.

Lear, St. John; Mr  
Gamble, R. Hibbard,  
E. McElroy, Boston;  
va E. Hovey, Wood,  
ready, St. George;  
Miller, New York;  
Cochran and child,  
Eastport; F. G.  
H. Smith, A. Penney,  
ritt, wife and two  
J. D. Turner & Son,  
arah T. McCue, Penn-  
ad, St. Stephen; J.  
McAloon, St. Pat-  
Miss E. Todd, F. C.  
W. Everett, Prince-  
St. Stephen; W. W.  
Dr. M. A. Miller,  
Wilson, St. Stephen.  
N. Green and three  
tebone, St. John; R.  
ennfield; J. Bell and  
and Mrs. Oar, Wa-  
cabec.

D.

the 22nd inst., Mr

inst., Mr. Richard

ear of his age.

the 24th inst., Mrs.

four small children.

loss.

Alma, aged 1 year and

child of Capt. John.

ews.

NEWS.

ANDREWS.

VED.

son, St. Stephen, gen.

go.

ARED.

rk St. John, ballast,

Portland, 3400 sleep,

Leighton.

#### Special Notices.

**Nothing short of Unmistakable**  
Benefits conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers  
could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S  
SARSAPILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best  
vegetable alteratives, with the addition of Potassium and  
Iron, and is the most effective of all remedies for scro-  
fulic, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly suc-  
cessful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces  
rapid and complete cures of Scrophula, Sores, Boils,  
Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all dis-  
orders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invig-  
orating effects it awakens and often cures Liver  
Complaints, Female Weakness and Irregularities, and  
is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood  
it has no equal; it tones up the system, restores and  
preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For  
many years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day  
the most available medicine for the suffering sick, every-  
where. ap-25-no. 14.

#### A CARD.

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

#### New Advertisements.



#### NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILROAD.

1879. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1879.

On and after Monday, 7th July, Trains will run  
as follows:

**Trains North.**  
Express Trains leave St. Stephen at 9 45 a. m.  
and St. Andrews at 10 a. m. and daily for  
Woodstock and Houlton.

**Trains South.**  
Leave Woodstock at 8 30 a. m. and Houlton 8 40  
a. m. daily for St. Stephen and St. An-  
drews.

**Connections.**  
These Trains make close connection at McAdam  
Junction with Trains West for Bangor,  
Portland and Boston, and East for Fred-  
erickton and St. John. At Woodstock with  
the N. B. Reg. for Fort Fairfield, Caribou,  
Grand Falls and Edmundston, and at St.  
Stephen and St. Andrews with the Inter-  
national Steamship Cos. Boats, which  
leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Satur-  
day, for St. John and Monday, Wednes-  
day and Friday, for Portland and Boston.

#### Reduced Rates.

Special Limited Tickets (not good to stop off)  
are sold at the following rates:—  
St. Stephen or St. Andrews to Boston, 8 50  
do Portland, 7 00  
do Danville June, 7 00  
The Ordinary Through Tickets are sold as usual.

St. Stephen or St. Andrews to Boston, 10 00  
do Portland, 10 00  
do Danville June, 8 00

**Return Tickets.**  
St. Stephen or St. Andrews to Houlton or Wood-  
stock and Return, 3 00  
do Grand Falls and Return, 8 50  
do Caribou and Return, 8 50  
do Fort Fairfield and Return, 6 00  
do St. John and Return, 4 50

HENRY OSBURN,  
Manager.  
St. Stephen, N. B., July 21st, 1879.

**\$1500**  
TO \$1000 A YEAR, or \$5 to 20 a day  
in your own locality. No risk. No com-  
mission. No expense. Many make more  
than the amount advertised above. No ad-  
vance to make money fast. Any one  
can do the work. You can make from  
\$100 to \$200 an hour by devoting your evenings and  
spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the  
business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered  
before. Business profitable, strictly honest. If you  
want to know all about the best paying business  
before the public, send us your address and we will send  
you full particulars and a private term free; sample  
work 5 also free; you can then make up your mind for  
yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Port-  
land, Maine.

#### Notice of Sale.

Tr. Henry Rudge, of St. Stephen, in the County  
of Charlotte, Mason, and to all others whom it  
may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a  
Power of Sale contained in an Indenture  
of Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of June,  
in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hun-  
dred and seventy-two, and made between Henry  
Rudge above named of the one part, and Edward  
Pheasant, then of St. Andrews, in the County of  
Charlotte, gentleman, of the other part, and duly  
recorded in Charlotte County Records Book 20,  
pages 486, 487 and 488; there will for the pur-  
pose of satisfying the moneys secured by said In-  
denture of Mortgage, default having been made  
by the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction,  
off the premises, in the Town of St. Andrews, on  
Wednesday, the twentieth day of August next,  
at 12 o'clock, noon:

All that lot of land in the town of St. Andrews,  
on the corner of Queen and Frederick streets,  
being part of the old Gael block, so called, bound-  
ed as follows: commencing at the corner of  
Queen and Frederick streets, thence running  
on the line of Frederick Street two hundred and  
twenty six feet, thence northwesterly parallel with  
Queen Street Eighty feet, thence north-easterly  
parallel with Frederick Street two hundred and  
twenty six feet, or to the line of Queen Street,  
and thence on that line to the place of beginning,  
together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Dated the 17th day of June, A. D. 1879.  
EDWARD PHEASANT,  
Mortgagee.

Per DONALD CLARK, Attorney.

**\$66**  
A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risk-  
ed. You can give the business a trial without  
expense. The best opportunity ever offered for  
these willing to work. You should try nothing  
else until you see for yourself what you can do the last-  
ing we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote  
all your time or only your spare time to the business, and  
make great pay for every moment work. Women make  
as much as men. Send for special private terms and par-  
ticulars, which we mail free. \$3 Outfit free. Don't com-  
plain of hard times while you have such a chance.  
Address H. H. L. & CO., Portland, Maine.

**BENJ. R. STEVENSON,**  
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW  
Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public &c.  
Real Estate and Insurance Agency  
Offices, - - - St. Andrews, N. B.  
(St. George, on Saturdays)

#### MANCHESTER HOUSE.



1879.

1879.

Our Departments are assorted for the seasons trade by

#### RECENT IMPORTATIONS

FROM

BRITISH AND AMERICAN MARKETS.

#### NEW DRESS GOODS, BL'K & COL'D CASHMERES,

Cloths, Cottonades, Prints,

#### CAMBRICS, COTTONS, HOSIERY,

CORSETS,

GLOVES,

FEATHERS,

MILLINERY TRIMMINGS,

In Silks and Satins,

FRILLINGS,

HATS and CAPS,

COTTON WARPS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UMBRELLAS,

SUN SHADES, &c

Wholesale and Retail.

ODELL & TURNER.

St. Andrews, N. B.  
May 21. 1879. rpd }

#### 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 want  
of the community, to merit a share of patronage.

#### IN STOCK.

Fresh supplies of **SUGARS**, English, Crush-  
ed, Granulated, Scotch Refined, &c.  
A very choice article of **MOLASSES**,  
**TEAS**,  
Oolong, and English Breakfast.  
**COFFEE**,  
Pure and Fresh Ground Java.  
Macaroni, Tapioca, Sago, Spices, Starch.

**SOAPS**, Potash, Soda\*, Saleratus, Dried  
Fruits, Fine Navy Brand, Crackers, Biscuit,  
TOBACCO: Navy, Black Jack, and Smoking.  
**PAINTS**, OILS, VARNISHES,  
DYES, GLASS & PUTTY.  
Painters Supplies, WOOD WARE, Tube  
Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Builders Sheel  
and Carriage **HARDWARE**, Iron, Steel

Spikes, Nails, Zinc, Lead, Tinware,

**CORDAGE**, Lines and Twines, Pitch, TAR, RESIN Oakum, Best brands AMERICAN  
Kerosine OILS. —Just received—an assortment of Chairs, BEDSTEADS, Matt-  
All of which will be sold at the LOWEST Market rates. m) 1 m?

#### AGENTS. READ THIS.

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

#### MUSICAL!

G. H. STICKNEY,

WILL RECEIVE

PUPILS for INSTRUCTION

ON THE

PIANOFORTE.

St. Andrews, May 21st, 1879.—lf.

#### First Class Pianos.

The Proprietors offer for sale First Class  
Pianos 7 1/2 octave, black walnut and rose-  
wood, furnished with all modern improve-  
ments at moderate prices for cash or other approved  
payment. Pianos shipped at manufacturers  
cost, and warranted.

**E. WILLARD & CO.,**

Factory, 390 Tremont St. BOSTON  
Orders left at the Standard office, St. An-  
drews, will be promptly attended to.

#### VISITING & BUSINESS CARDS

NEATLY PRINTED AT THE  
STANDARD OFFICE.



#### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst  
the leading necessities of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and  
act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys,  
and BOWELS, giving tone, energy, and vigor  
to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE.  
They are confidently recommended as a never-  
failing remedy in all cases where the constitution,  
from whatever cause, has become impaired or  
weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in  
all ailments incidental to Females of all ages;  
and as a GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINE, are  
unsurpassed.

#### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known  
throughout the World.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts,

Old Wounds, Sores & Ulcers,

it is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed  
on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it Cures  
SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs,  
Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular  
Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

Gout, Rheumatism,

And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never  
been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines through-  
out the Civilized World; with directions for use  
in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these Medicines are re-  
gistered in Ottawa. Hence, any one throughout  
the British Possessions, who may keep the Ameri-  
can Counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the label on the  
Pots and Boxes. If the address is  
not 533, Oxford Street London, they are  
spurious. apr23 20.

#### North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, OF EDINBURGH & LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

#### FIRE & LIFE

PRESIDENT:

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

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

Risks taken as low as any other  
Office.

The Subscriber having been appointed Inter-  
al Agent for New Brunswick for the above Com-  
pany, is now prepared to effect insurances on  
reasonable terms.

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

#### NOTICE.

WE have this day by mutual consent dissolved  
our co-partnership formerly existing un-  
der the name of "Berkerton & Brundage," James  
P. Berkerton will continue to keep at his old  
stand Water St., and also assume all debts to or  
from the said firm of Berkerton & Brundage, ex-  
cept parties who are notified to the contrary  
within twelve days from date.

J. P. BECKERTON  
C. W. BRUNDAGE  
St. Andrews, July 1, 1879. nm

#### 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 rad-  
ically cured, without the dangerous use of inter-  
cal medicines, or the application of the knife;  
pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, cer-  
tain and effectual, by means of which every suf-  
ferer, 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.  
P. O. Box, 4586.

#### MEGANTIC HOTEL.

Water Street, St. Andrews.

THE Subscriber, respectfully an-  
nounces to his friends and the public in gen-  
eral, that he has taken the above named House  
and thoroughly fitted it for the reception of  
Travellers & Permanent Boarders

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

He also keeps on hand a well selected Stock of  
Liquors, &c.  
A LARGE STABLE and careful hostler ex-  
tends the premises.

JAMES NEILL, Manager  
St. Andrews, Oct. 13, 1878.

#### Foyle Brewery.

Malting Houses & Distillery.

#### P. & J. O'MULLIN,

Manufacturers of

XX & XXX Ales

[AND

BROWN STOUT PORTER

IMPORTERS OF

FINE FLAVORED

RUM BRANDIES, WINES, &c.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

#### NEW GROCERY STORE

OPENED IN

SHOP FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY CHAS. BRIDLEY

A choice assortment of

#### Family Groceries

PROVISIONS, &c.,

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

C. P. McLAUGHLIN.

#### NEW GOODS

Just opened By

GEO. F. STICKNEY.

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER

Water Street, St. Andrews.

#### GOLD and Silver Watches,

Chains, Rings, Brooches

PINS, LOCKETS, SETS, STUDS,

SOLITAIRES, &c., &c.

BREGUET SEALS and KEYS

Silver, Electroplated, Britannia

Metal.

BRITISH PLATE and GLASS WARE,

Papier Maché, Parian, Wedgwood,

BOHEMIAN, JET and RUBBER GOODS,

PERFUMERY FROM LUX OF PARIS

CLEAVER & RIGOE OF LONDON;

Genuine EAU DE COLOGNE from JOHANN

MARIA FARINA, JULIUS PLATZ No

Cologne.

FANCY SOAPS, Combs and Brushes of all kinds

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Celebrated

#### Table and Pocket Cutlery

Hardware, Edge Tools,

HOUSE FURNISHING and FANCY GOODS,

Agent for Lazarus & Morris' Perfected

#### SPECTACLES

Clocks, Watches and Jewels Repaired.

no30vol45.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against  
the estate of the late Mary E. Clarke, are re-  
quested to present the same, duly attested to  
Subscriber within three months from date, and  
all persons indebted to the said estate are re-  
quired to make immediate payment to  
P. BRITT, Executor.

St. Andrews, March 18, 1878.

#### BOOTS & SHOES.

LADIES', MISSES AND GENTLEMEN'S

Boots and Shoes,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY

ALSO—A supply of imported Stock, consisting  
Ladies and Misses' Boots, Walking shoes  
and Rubbers,

which will be sold at the lowest terms.

St. Andrews, 1879.

#### J. M. HANSON.

#### C. E. O. HATHWAY,

AUCTIONEER

Office, - - - Water St., St. Andrews

July, 1878



