POOR COPY

The Colonial Farmer,

FREDERICTON, N. B., OCTOBER 8, 1877.

We are glad to be able to correct the representations lately made by the FARMER in an article on the improvement of the navigation. We wrote from the best information at hand at the time, and if we created wrong impressions among the people, those who are charged with the administration of public affairs or who fill representative positions are to blame for it. This paper has taken great interest in the improvement of the navigation of the St. John, and it would not have been unreasonable to have expected that we would have been kept informed by the representatives of the river Counties in Parliament of what was to be done in respect to the matter. Experience has shown that such expectations are futile. In other places the press is kept informed on all such matters of public interest either by those who have them in charge or by those who have been instrumental in advancing them. Here a species of pseudo-independence on the part of the public men has led them to rather pride themselves on not acting in harmony with the press. It is well enough with them so long as you take your one on public matters entirely from them. Then they will tell you what they have done or what they intend to do; because there is in such a case no fear of unfavorable comment to keep them silent. We are not referring, in making these remarks, partienlarly to the improvement of the navigation; but to public matters generally.

In reference to the improvement of the navigation at the Oromocto Shoals, the expenditure which is being made this year is only preliminary and in a measure experimental. Owing to the pressing demands upon the revenue only $10,000 were granted by Parliament for Dominion rivers last session, and of this, thanks to the exertions of some of our representatives, nearly one-third is to be expended at the Shoals. Mr. Perley, C. E., who is acting for the department of Public Works has, after consultation with the property holders, determined to ask for tenders for a shear dam from the Lincoln shore at a point 200 rods above Thatch Island, to a point about one thousand feet above the bushes on the Island. This it is thought will turn all the water, which in the spring flows between this Island and the river shore, into the channel between Thatch and Oromocto Islands and possibly lead to the deepening of the channel by the force of the current alone.

"Mr. Perley's plan and theory is by the use of shear dams both on the Lincoln and Maugerville shores, to so increase the volume of water in the dredged channel in the spring of the year as to scour out the channel and keep it clear. He holds that it is important that the Lincoln dam should be built before any dam is attempted on the Maugerville side for the following reasons:—

1st. A large amount of water does flow through the channel on the Lincoln side in the spring, as the tide sets strongly on that shore, and a shear dam will cause a large additional volume of water to flow through the main channel, which may or may not be sufficient to cause the scouring of the channel so as to clear it of obstructions such as sand, sawdust, &c.

2nd. If it should be necessary to construct a shear dam at the point above Oromocto Island on the Maugerville shore, in order to get a sufficient quantity of water for scouring out the channel in the spring, it would be dangerous to do so until a shear dam was constructed on the Lincoln shore as is now proposed, as it would or might seriously endanger the intervale land on the Lincoln shore as well as Thatch Island.

3rd. The amount of shear dam required on the Maugerville side to give the necessary volume of water cannot be accurately ascertained till the Lincoln dam is tested."

The Government, says our informant, Mr. O. Burpee, M. P., propose to proceed with the improvements as the interests of the undertaking require.

We repeat that we are glad to be able to correct our first statements on this subject, or rather to show that more has been accomplished in furtherance of this important public work than appearances indicate. The fault was not ours, but rather rests upon those who having information in which the public were interested kept it to themselves.

The New Brunswick Railway will be in running order as far as Grand Falls in a few days, and the continuation of the line to Edmundston next summer has been definitely determined upon. This will involve the construction of another bridge across the St. John at what are called the Michaud rocks, a mile above the Falls, and numerous bridges over tributary streams. This part of the line will be about 38 miles in length, and will pass through a thickly settled district for the whole distance. At twelve miles from Grand Falls it will be opposite the village of Van Buren, Me., better known as Violette Brook, a thriving little place with two saw mills, one grist mill, a very large starch factory, a good hotel, four or five stores, and the other industrial establishments usually found in a smart little Yankee village. At fourteen miles Grand River will be crossed. Between the Falls and Grand River the country is all settled along the front, and in some places for five or six miles back; at the four mile brook is a saw and grist mill owned by P. O. Byram; at the nine mile brook a grist mill. A few miles above Grand River is the outlet of the Siegas Settlement, a fine settlement which is progressing rapidly and is gradually growing in extent, in the direction of Restigouche County. A little above this point is the Siegas River, and four miles farther along we come to the Quisibis River. Here on both sides of the river, and on the American side especially, is a series of very fine farms and the people are for the most part very thrifty. About twenty-eight miles from Grand Falls Green river is reached. This is one of the large tributaries of the St. John. The land immediately along its banks is not very well adapted for farming because of its roughness. The soil is very good, however, and in many places are rich deep intervales some of which are now occupied. A few miles from the mouth is a mill, but it is not nearly so extensive an establishment as the fine water power can serve or the lumber upon the river supply. A short line of railway could be easily constructed to this point from the main line. We commend it to the consideration of those looking for investments. At thirty-one miles we come to a large cross erected by Pere Chiniquy in the days of his priesthood, on a small hill at the lower end of the St. Basil flat. From this point the outlook is superb. A Valley seven miles long and four miles wide, with the St. John winding through its centre and picturesque hills rising on either side, lies spread before the spectator. At the end of the Valley may be seen the white houses of Edmundston, behind them the sombre hill which divides the waters of the St. John from those of the Madawaska. A few miles away on the right is the graceful Green river mountain, before us the shining tower of St. Basil Chapel and the little hamlet which is clustered around it. Still farther away is the hamlet which has been built at the mouth of the Iroquios. On the left across the river the first object of interest is the bold face of Mont Carmel with its dark forest of fir, and thence away to the left stretches a succession of white houses so closely built that from the point where we stand they seem to form a continuous street. Between either bank of the river and the highway are deep intervales in a high state of cultivation, and in many places the farms reach away over the hill tops. This is undoubtedly the garden of Madawaska, and though not so picturesque as some of the localities between Edmundston and St. Francis, is perhaps, taking all things into consideration, as beautiful a scene as can be found in New Brunswick. Near St. Basil Chapel are severl stores. A Convent and ladies' school has been established here for some time, and this fall a very large addition is being made to it.

At the Iroquos, three miles from Edmundston is the grist and saw mill of Levite Theriault M. P. P., a mile further along is a tannery and thence until the town plat of Edmundston is reached is the Indian reserve. The population of the district we have endeavored to describe including both sides of the St. John is about 10,000, of whom not more than 300 are English speaking, the remainder being French. They are for the most part not good farmers. The disadvantages attending the prosecution of agriculture, in a district so remote from a ready cash market have been keenly felt and have led to their legitimate results. We venture to predict a change for the better on the establishment of railway communication. The establishment of starch factories has already led to a great increase in the quantity of potatoes planted, and from various causes which need not be particularized here the cultivation of wheat is again coming into favor. In the days of the pine timber trade when there was an active cash demand for produce there were good farmers in Madawaska and plenty of them. As one journeys through the country now he can see traces of the prosperity of those days; but as the pine was cut away and the population increased other means of livelihood had to be resorted to, as that when some twelve or fifteen years ago the shaved shingle trade came in full force, the poorer farmers everywhere seized upon it with avidity. But shingle weaving always was and always will be antagonistic to good farming, and so it proved in Madawaska. The days of that trade are over and there are hundreds of farmers along the river eking out a scanty living on farms which ought to keep them in comfort. The dawn of better days is at hand for these people. Hereafter they can get cash for whatever they produce. In the single article of eggs and poultry a very large trade is sure to open. This is the first year that eggs have been exported from this district. Van Buren has sent away about 10,000 dozen. Next year the merchants are expected to ship at least double this quantity, and not more than a tithe of the trade of the country centres at Van Buren. Beyond a doubt in four years time Madawaska, we mean both sides of the St. John, will export 200,000 dozen of eggs, which is worth more than it exports at present of all kinds of produce. The estimate is not high for the people are attracted to the trade and will largely engage in it. The market is unlimited. The United States imports nearly a million dollars worth of eggs annually from Europe. This is only one, and some may say one of the smallest, items of produce; which is quite true, and we speak of it only because we have thats date from which to calculate.

We shall not attempt in this article to outline what we conceive to be the best course to be adopted for the establishment of agriculture in Madawaska on its proper footing nor of the trade which will flow from the district further up the St. John. These must be deferred till a future time—and in the meantime we once more urge on the merchants of Fredericton to lose no time in securing for themselves the trade of all this fine country.

The Albert Railway was formally opened on Thursday last.

The Quebec Legislature will be called together about the 15th December.

They say that the remedy Dr. Lemont is providing for his patients has no equal. There are some wonderful cures being effected in our city by it.

Charles H. B. Fisher Esq. Barrister, at Law announces in the *Reporter* that his services are at the disposal of the Constituency of York as a representative in Parliament.

The guage of the Fredericton Railway was changed on Saturday morning, without any serious interference with travel. There was no morning train from St. John.

Rev. J. Brewer, brother of the Rev. W. W. Brewer of this city and a Missionary to China, was recently assaulted by some students in that country and severely injured. His collar bone and two of his ribs were broken.

The dwelling house and outbuildings of Mr. Nehemiah Estey, of Jemseg, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. Mr. Estey is a heavy loser. There was no insurance on the buildings, and in addition to them he lost thirteen hogs, a quantity of produce and a lot of farming tools.

The Stanley Agricultural Society will hold their annual Show and Fair on Wednesday next, 10th instant, and not on the 12th as previously announced. The Stanley Show has become one of the institutions of York County, and is patronized largely every year by Fredericton people. This year, should the weather prove favorable, a larger number than usual will attend from the City.

The members of the City Council go to Bangor on Thursday next. Excursion tickets will be issued at the low rate of $4.00 good to return up to Saturday, in order to give all our citizens an opportunity to accompany them. The train will leave Fredericton Station at 9.30, a. m.

An important concession has been granted by the United States Government to facilitate the exportation of grain from Manitoba. The Collector of Customs at Pembina has received instructions to allow grain sacks to be entered at that port for transportation to Duluth *via* Moorehead. After the transfer to the cars has been completed, a local officer is to seal the car, and if the sacks containing grain are properly secured, seals need not be attached.

At the York County Court just closed, indictment were found against Hugh O'Brien and William Boyd for larceny, and against D. Kenny and J. Considine for jail breaking. Boyd pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 4 years in P. P. The others were not tried.

The civil business was as follows:—True vs. Armstrong, assumpsit; verdict for plff. for $80.45.

Cook vs. Armstrong, trover; verdict for $715.05. Fraser & Winslow for plff., Gregory & Blair for deft. in both cases.

Hudson ex. of Gearn vs. Beverly, assumpit. verdict for deft. Beckwith & Seeley for plff., Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow for deft.

Cooper, et al vs. McPherson, assumpsit; verdict for plff. for $18.15. J. A. & W. Vanwart for plff., Gregory & Blair for deft.

The Annual General Meeting of the Fredericton Curling Club was held on the 1st of October, inst., when the following were elected Officers:—

A. F. Street, President, J. R. Howie, Wm. Grieves Vice-Presidents, W. P. Flewelling, Secretary-Treasurer.

Committee of Management.—A. F. Street, J. B. Grieves, E. H. Allen, and H. C. Rutter.

Skips.—Thomas Temple, J. B. Grieves, J. D. Macpherson, E. H. Allen, J. S. Neill, A. F. Street, J. R. Howie, W. Grieves.

WAR NEWS.

It is believed that it is by no means impossible that the Servians, despite the incitement of Russia, will await the result of operations before Plevna.

The resolution come to at the Servian Cabinet Councils is to ask the Porte to withdraw the troops concentrated near the frontier. As the refusal of this demand is almost inevitable, it is believed in Bulgaria that Servia will be ready to take the field by the 15th inst.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that eight Russian battalions, with cavalry and artillery, attacked his rear guard at Nechjovan on Monday. The Russians, after five hours fighting, were repulsed with a loss of 400 killed. Four battalions of Russian infantry, and three regiments of cavalry, who at the same time attempted to create a diversion by attacking the Turkish right, were also repulsed.

Two hundred Turks have crossed by a pontoon bridge to Kalarck from Silistria.

Russian reinforcements continue crossing the Sereth into Wallachia.

The Russians have contracted to construct 390 kilometres, about 180 miles of railway a Bulgaria, and to build huts for 150,000 men, and hospitals for 15,000.

The *Times'* special from Belgrade says since the arrival of the new Russian Consul-General and Roumanian envoy extraordinary. Servian intervention is regarded quite certain

The Russian telegraph agency prints a Bucharest despatch which declares mediation impossible. Solution of questions between Russia and Turkey must be sought for in the battle-field.

A later despatch says Gen. Todleben succeeds Gen. Zotoff as Chief of Staff to the Prince of Roumania before Plevna.

It is stated that the Prince of Montenegro will not push operations any further in the direction of Herzegovina, as he has gained as much Herzegovina territory as he can hope to retain when peace is concluded. It is thought that he will soon attempt acquisition on the Albanian frontier of the plain of Moratscha down to Podgoritza, which territory has long been coveted by Montenegrins.

Two thousand Bashi-Bazouks and two thousand cavalry have arrived at Mostar, in Herzegovina, on the river Naranta, where a force of ten thousand is concentrating to recover the territory conquered by the Montenegrins.

The Russian Government have contracted with ten private firms to construct a pontoon bridge across the Danube, at a cost of 1,750,000 roubles.

The Russians are keeping up an incessant artillery fire on the west side of Plevna.

The Russian war council, Tuesday, resolved to proceed with a regular seige against Plevna. Gen. Todleben will place heavy ordnance on three sides of the town.

The action of the Russian armies in Asia is explained by an official despatch from St. Petersburg, announcing that there was an insurrection in the central districts of Daghestan about the 12th of September, and it gradually spread, until all Central and Southern Daghestan, including the coast district, were involved. On the 23rd and 24th of September, the Russians attacked the main body of the insurgents, numbering 6,000, and defeated and dispersed them. It is believed that the insurrection will not give further trouble.

An Imperial irade is published, appointing Reouf Pasha to the command of the army of the Balkans at Schipka, and Sulieman Pasha to command of the army of the Danube, vice Mehemet Ali recalled.

Official intelligence states that Mukhtar Pasha was on Tuesday engaged in a great battle near Alexandropol. When the telegram was despatched the Turks appeared to be winning.

Some strong detachments of Bashi-Bazouks who attempted to enter Montenegro near Sultarrona were repulsed on Monday after several hours of sanguinary fighting.

Russia has ordered two hundred Krupp cannon.

The *Standard's* Sistova despatch dated Wednesday says: "The Roumanians having pushed their fourth parallel close to the second Grivitza redoubte, an attack is expected in three days."

Two brigades of riflemen and a strong force of cavalary have been sent west to the interupt fresh columns which it is reported from Ochaine.

The *Standard's* Sofia despatch says: "Chefnet Pasha has been largely reinforced by men from the Thipka army. He has commenced a forward movements, and decisive fighting with Osman Pasha's co-operations is expected shortly. Prodigious quantities of munitions are going to the front."

The Turks abandoned Kajouch on the approach of the Russians from around Tirnova.

Fifty refugees are dying daily from typhus fever.

Four hundred Abchasian prisoners were killed in a railway accident near Woronesch.

The Porte has consented to allow the passage of timber across the Danube for the construction of huts for the Russian wounded.

Russia has consented to remove obstructions from the mouth of the Danube, if the neutral powers will guarantee to prevent the entrance of Turkish men-of-war during the present war.

A general attack was made on Mukhtar Pacha's whole line Wednesday morning. Gen. Melikoff was in command.

The key of Mukhtar's position, which was defended by a single battalion, was attacked on three sids and captured. The battallion was annihilated. The Turks tried to recapture this point but were repulsed. Hopes are entertained of cutting off Mukhtar from Kars.

It is reported there is an active interchange of communications between Servia and Greece and the despatch of cannon to frontier and other warlike signs.

It is announced that Russia has asked Roumania for forty thousand men, for which she promises the cession of a portion of Russian Bessarabia and a considerable subsidy. The Roumanian Chamber will be convoked to discuss the proposal.

According to the unofficial accounts, the Russians, under General Duke Michael, were defeated between Ani and Kars. Two Russian Generals were killed.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs a long account of Wednesday's battle, which appears to have been indicisive. He says his outposts withdrew from Great Kanilar, which is probably the position the capture of which by Gen. Melikoff was described in the *Daily News* special from Karafal yesterday.

The Russian attacks on Little Kanilar and Kizilizpe were successful. On the right the Turks, being threatened by six battalions, assumed the offensive. They stormed Aladigagh, and after five hours severe fighting, pursued the Russians to Arpartchai. Night stopped the conflict, and both sides maintained their positions. Mukhtar Pasha estimates the Russian loss at 5000. The Turkish loss is unknown. Fazli Pasha was wounded.

There was no fighting Thursday, except near Karajalaf, of which the despatch gives no details. The rumor that two Russian Generals were killed is unfounded.

The Porte, in a despatch to its representatives, claims that Mukhtar gained an overwhelming victory.

The schools in New Glasgow, N.S., have been temporarily closed on account of the prevalence of diphtheria and several cases of fever in that town.

Two freight trains on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway collided near Decatur Saturday, when two engines and fifteen cars were reduced to ashes. A tramp stealing a ride was burned. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

The large and thriving village of Putnam, Eastern Connecticut, was nearly destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. The business portion is all gone, except the National Bank and the new Hotel. The fire broke out at 1.30 o'clock this morning, and was got under control at 7 o'clock. The loss is about $200,000.

THE CATTLE BUG IN MAINE.—The Portland Press says, the much dreaded cattle bug which has created much terror at the west has appeared in Cape Elizabeth. Monday, Dr. Maxwell was called to look at the cattle of Mr. Crowley, which appeared to be possessed of some strange malady. Examination showed that several of the cattle were almost completely covered with "cattle bugs," over a pint of which the doctor scraped off from the backs and sides of three cows. These bugs are of a greenish color with any quantity of legs with which they cling so close to the animal that in order to remove them it is at times necessary to take a small piece of hide too.

ONE WAY TO GET RICH.—Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody—to befriend none—to get all you can, and save all you get—to stint yourself and everybody belonging to you—to be the friend of no man, and have no man your friend—to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent—to be mean, miserable and despised for some twenty or thirty years—and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment. And when pretty nearly enough wealth is collected, by a disregard of all the charities of the human heart, and at the expense of every enjoyment, death comes to finish the work—the body is buried in a hole, the heirs dance over it, and the spirit goes—where?—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

A correspondent of the London *Times* has been in the Russian camp long enough to discover that a vast problem in human nature is working out in a mighty nation. He maintains that the Russian people are to-day the most purely democratic in Europe, in their tendencies and customs. There is the form of an absolute despotism in the Government, but this vast under-current of democracy makes itself felt in the very heart of despotism, and really controls its action. It is this subtle influence which forced the Emperor into this war, and it is the fear of this powe that prevents him from leaving the field he has once entered until he can do so victoriously. The evidences of this spirit of democracy are plainly written in the everyday life of the army, and those who choose may read it as they go. The old-style form of aristocracy still exists in the Court circles of the army, but there is a vast majority where the officer recognizes the private as an equal man for man, and the distinction between them is regarded as an official one only. Scobeloff, for instance, shakes hands with the lowest subaltern in the same manner as with the colonels of regiments. These young lieutenants show no constraint in his presence; all is easy and purely democratic, and yet every word of command or expression of a desire from the General is obeyed with an alacrity and rapidity that cannot be surpassed in the most despotic martinet service on the globe. The private soldiers are also easy and, to a certain extent, familiar with their officers, and yet the discipline is perfect.

Yesterday afternoon two prisoners made a daring and successful escape from the Penitentiary. Their names were Thomas Shoylin and John Martin. The former was serving out a six months' sentence, which he had but two months to complete, while the latter had just commenced a four years' servitude for a robbery at the North Shore. Their escape was made by means of a sligh placed against the fence, while the guard was absent for a moment. The men were seen to leap from the fence, and several shots were fired at them, but without effect. They were pursued but managed to reach the woods. A party was searching throughout the city and Portland last night for the fugitives but could see nothing of them. Another party including Chief Keeper Keefe, scoured the woods near Torryburn, and about ten o'clock last night they discovered Shoylin at the Seven Mile House. He saw the officers and endeavored to escape, but a bullet from Keefe brought him down, the ball passing through his body from right to left. After having been struck he was able to run a short distance, and get over a fence, but the exertion was too much for him and he fell insensible on the embankment of the Railway. He died a few hours afterwards from his wound. Dr. Baxter was sent for but could do nothing to alleviate the unfortunate man's pain. Shoylin, although a young man, was a bad character, having been implicated in a great many offences against the law while in this city. He belongs to Portland, where some of his friends still live.—*Globe* of Thursday.

A California artist has painted the crucifixion in a wholly original way. Following ancient description of the cross instead of precedents of painters, he has made it but little taller than a man, and placed midway a projecting saddle on which the crucified One sits. Modern artists have omitted this, but it is obvious that the outstretched arms could not maintain, nor could the nailed hands have supported the body as usually represented. All historians say the legs were tied to the cross, and afterwards spikes were driven through the feet as through the hands. There is no mention of a foot-rest, but the artist has supplied one, because the feet cannot be nailed without. The inscription on the cross affixed to the top is purposely and ingeniously illegible, because each of the four gospels gives it differently. A writer thus speaks of the figure: "A more spiritual countenance we never saw. The hair is auburn, long and in ringlets. The person is spare and of short stature." At the foot of the cross are only the executioners of the law. No one is represented as piercing the side with a spear. Nor are there any connections, as Mary and

FOR SEVERE COUGHS AND LUNG COMPLAINTS.

Canton, Pa., Nov. 20, 1873.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston:

Gentlemen—About ten years ago, after having had a severe attack of the measles, I was troubled with a severe cough and was threatened with consumption. My father having died at the age of thirty-one with consumption of the lungs, and my aunt having been carried off with the same complaint, it seems to be hereditary in our family. At the time alluded to, I was induced to buy a bottle of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and can say conscientiously, I believe it saved my life. I was blacksmithing at the time, and often felt pains in my chest and lungs, which the Balsam relieved. I cheerfully give this statement, and hope you may have success with so beneficial a preparation.

Yours truly,
A. J. MERRITT.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggists, Davis & Dibblee, Queen Street, Fredericton, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

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 that medicine is almost powerless, yet, in those less overwhelming, and in those more chronic, *which happily constitute the far greater number of cases* we have been able to adduce 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 of 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 most desirable to obtain its fullest effects. *Anybody can take it!*

Prepared only by J. H. Robinson, Chemist, St. John N. B. and for sale in Fredericton by J. M. Wiley, Geo. C. Hunt Jr. Geo. H. Davis & Co. & Davis & Dibble. Price $100 per Bottle or six bottles for $6.00. 4 ins.

EYE WATER AND CATARRH REMEDY.—Read the following testimonial respecting this remedy:—

Fredericton, August 21, 1876.

My experience with Dr. Jameson's EYE WATER and CATARRH REMEDY is so satisfactory that I shall keep it in my family, and shall recommend it to all whom I see afflicted with sore eyes or Catarrh; and I have also applied it externally for pains. I consider it the best of all remedies, and I have tried many kinds.

MRS. JESSE B. MATHEWS.

For sale at the Drug Stores.

The Great Female Remedy.

JOB MOSES' Periodical Pills!

THIS Individual Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue and Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES,
New York, Sole Proprietor.

$1 and 12c. for Postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., General Agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all medicine dealers.

AGENTS.

Davis & Diblee, H. G. Davis & Co., G. C. Hunt. Jr M. Wiley

J.nov 1875

DEATHS

At San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 24th, Mary Ann Tower, wife of W. H. Tower, Esq., formerly of Fredericton, N. B., aged 52 years, 5 months and 23 days.

At Fredericton, on the 29th of Sept., Sturges A. F. Adams, in the 81st year of his age.

[Carleton Sentinel please copy.]

NOTICE.

THE person who deposited a sum of money in United States Currency for safe keeping with a gentleman in this city, is requested to call and claim the same immediately.

Apply at this office.

Oct. 8, 1877.—1in

TAKE NOTICE!

The Highest Prices in Cash paid for

HIDES & BEEF TALLOW,

BY

F'ton Leather Co.,

KING STREET, FREDERICTON.

October 8, 1877.

HELP WANTED, Male or Female. Enclose stamp and get full particulars by return mail. Those not willing to work need not answer, all others address MAYHEW & WRIGHT, Box 2383, Boston, Mass. 735.

New Fall Goods.

A LARGE Stock of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS just opened at the Manchester House, will be sold at extremely low prices for CASH.

SIMON NEALIS.

WANTED.

HOMESPUN, SOCKS, MITTS and YARN at the *Manchester House, Queen Street.*

SIMON NEALIS.

Cheap Tweeds.

CHEAP TWEEDS for Men and Boys' wear, at the *Manchester House, Queen Street.*

SIMON NEALIS

TRUNKS. TRUNKS.

TRUNKS, Valises, Travelling Bags, Reticules, &c., at very low prices.

Manchester House, Queen Street.

SIMON NEALIS.

NEW GOODS

AND

LOW PRICES!

No "Bankrupt" or Old Stock!

35 Cases Fall Goods

JUST RECEIVED AT

Thos. Logan's.

Flannels, Swansdowns, Blankets,
Ulster Cloths, Bever Cloths, Mattalase Cloths,
Dress Goods, Black Lustres, Persian Cords,
Black French Merinos, Cashmers,
Colored French Merinos,
Promenade Scarfs and Wool Shawls,
Wool Squares, Black and Colored Silks,
Ribbons, Velvets, Velveteens,
Wool and Silk Fringes, Small Wares, &c..
Park's Warps at "Mill Prices."

Balance of Stock expected Daily.

ALL GOODS SOLD LOW FOR CASH!

THOS. LOGAN.

Fredericton, September 24, 1877.

IMMENSE SALE

—OF—

BANKRUPT STOCK.

Tremendous

"Slaughter!"

The subscriber hereby announces to the public that he has purchased the whole stock of

DRY GOODS

and

CLOTHING

RECENTLY HELD BY

McDONALD & KEDEY,

AND THAT HE HAS DECIDED TO

CLEAR THE ENTIRE STOCK.

The WHOLE must be Sold.

EVERY ARTICLE REDUCED

SOME TO

Less than Quarter the Original Cost!

Purchasers of DRY GOODS have now an opportunity to make selections at

SLAUGHTER PRICES.

P. McPEAKE.

Fredericton, September 3, 1877.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of McDONALD & KEDEY, will please make immediate payment to Mr. P. McPeake, who alone is authorized to receive and collect same.

DANIEL & BOYD.

F'ton, Sept. 3, 1877.