

THE CHIGNECTO POST
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CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.
SACKVILLE, N. B., AUG. 31, 1882.

The Lepers of Tracadie.
How the Disease Originated—its Symptoms and its Victims—Their Treatment and their Daily Life and Suffering—Death—Peter Nott's Fate—God Help Me Why Can't I Get Well?

From the N. Y. Sun.

Miramichi is a little town in north-western New Brunswick, about half way between New York and Greenland. One half a century ago one Gardner, a Scotchman, and a resident of the town, saw a fawn-colored spot on his wife's forehead. Anon there were ominous swellings at the corners of her eyes. Then the tendons of her fingers began to stiffen and contract until her hands resembled birds' claws. The fawn-colored spots were doubled and quadrupled. The husband sought the advice of Dr. Mackay, a young medical graduate. This physician made a careful study of the disease. It baffled his skill. He could give it no name. He found nothing like it on the medical calendar. So engrossed was he in its study that he grew thin and pale. Sleepless nights were passed. To add to his distraction, his attention was directed to a second case. The victim was a Mrs. Landry, living seventy-five miles from Miramichi. Of French extraction, she was in no way related to Mrs. Gardner. Fawn-colored spots appeared upon her body. Her skin became as transparent and as scaly as isinglass. The contraction of the fingers and the ominous swelling of the eyes were there. There were the same aches and pains as in the case of Mrs. Gardner. The physician was nonplussed. At the end of his medical rope, determined to ascertain the true character of the disease, he sold his little property and went to Europe. He travelled through England, France, and Germany, and gleaned no information. Acting upon a hint he received in Paris, he passed through Denmark into Norway. Near the coast, where the main staple of food was dried fish and salt meats, he visited a lazaretto. Its inmates were inmates for life. There was no mistaking the symptoms. They were suffering from same disease as Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Landry. It was leprosy, and incurable.

On his return to Miramichi Dr. Mackay found the scourge eating into the little community like a cancer. Prompt action was necessary. Mrs. Gardner's fingers dropped off at the joints, and her skin was dry and flaky. Mrs. Landry was in a worse condition. Her eyesight was gone, and she exhibited unmistakable symptoms of elephantiasis. The young physician sounded the alarm. The interest of the oldest practitioners was aroused. One or two scoffed at the idea of leprosy, and asserted that the disease would yield to remedies employed in scrofulous and similar complaints. Their experiments, however, verified the young doctor's discovery, and the community was thoroughly startled. It was composed mainly of descendants of old French settlers. The English language was not much spoken. Families had intermarried for nearly two centuries, until whole parishes were dovetailed. The result was similar to that attending the overbreeding of animals. The blood became over-thick and impure. Its impurities were quickened by a diet of salt meats and dried fish, and a genuine leprosy cropped to the surface. There were 78 cases in one section within twelve months.

The Provincial Parliament was spurred to action under the personal appeals of the members from Miramichi. A bill establishing the lazaretto was passed. Sheldrake Island, dotted a bay on the north-east coast of the province, was the spot selected. It was an isolated island, off all lines of travel. Here buildings were erected, with barred windows. A strict search for all tainted with leprosy was made, and they were confined on this island. Scores of the unfortunate wretches were captured. The lazaretto was under the charge of two men, who seemed to be destitute of all feeling. No care was given to the lepers. They were mostly ignorant French Canadians, who had eked out a living by cultivating the thin soil and by fishing. Cleanliness was not a virtue. They were neither bathed or dressed. Clean clothing was distributed thrice a year. The most abject and squalid never removed their clothing, but drew their clean shirts over their old ones at each distribution. The sexes were not separated. The lazaretto was a virtual prison for life. Its inmates rotted like murrained slaves. It was the horror of adjacent parishes. Occasionally a poor wretch escaped, and appealed to those outside for protection. Every face was turned from him. He desecrated everything that he touched. Even the fence that he leaned against while telling his pitiful story was contaminated. If he drank from a spring the spring was poisoned. If a cup of milk was given him the cup was broken as soon as drained. A walking upas tree, freighted with life with poison would not have been regarded with more horror. He was either recaptured or driven back to the lazaretto by hunger. Worse

than all this, lepers, in whom the seeds of the disease were fruitifying, were concealed by friends and relatives. The lazaretto was regarded as more of a prison than a hospital. mere commitment disgraced a family far more than a commitment to the penitentiary. Fathers and mothers endangered themselves and their families in the effort to shield a favorite son or daughter. It was a disgrace to be hidden, and not made public. A discovery of leprosy tainted every relative. The children could not make eligible marriages, and the family were shunned.

The lazaretto was removed to Tracadie, on the bay of that name, about 16 years old. She came from the Hotel Dieu, in Montreal. Fourteen years among the lepers had familiarized her with their manners, customs, and feelings. She has been the recipient of many a sad story. She knows the families of all the inmates, and probably has a more thorough knowledge of the nature and character of the disease than the physician who receives \$800 a year from the Government for an annual visit. She has charge of the cabinet of drugs, and has a fair knowledge of medical jurisprudence. As there is no doctor within fifty miles of the institution, the Tracadiens and the inhabitants of outlying settlements come to her for medical advice. Prescriptions for the poor are filled without charge. She knows the families tainted with the disease, and traces accurately the relationship between the afflicted. The same strain of blood appears to flow in the veins of all. A majority of the lepers were born in Tracadie. They all come from within a circle of seventy miles. Under Sister St. John's supervision an accurate record of the inmates has been kept. There is no prior record on file. Since 1868 the Sister's record shows that fifty-eight out of ninety died. There are now twenty-six in the institution. This number is larger than at any time within fourteen years. The average of life, after the appearance of the disease, is from ten to fifteen years. Some die within three or four years, and there is a woman in the institution who has been suffering over fifty years. She was an inmate of the lazaretto on Sheldrake Island forty years ago. While there the disease disappeared and it was supposed that she had been cured. She married, and had children. Twenty years afterwards the tell tale spots again appeared, and she was remanded to the lazaretto. She is still living, handless and almost sightless. A daughter twenty-four years old, whose fingers have drawn up like the claws of a dead bird, has inherited the scourge from the mother, and is now in the institution.

Singular as it may seem, the lepers are subject to attacks from ordinary diseases. There have been deaths from jaundice and typhus fever. In some cases the skin is dry and clean, and in others it is covered with ulcers. Those afflicted with ulcers live the longest. Damp weather has a damaging effect. The patients are feverish and complain of rheumatic pains. They have fits of drowsiness, and sleep for hours daily. In winter and summer they invariably improve. None have died within fourteen months.

They are particularly sensitive. We were warned against using the word leprosy within their hearing. They speak of it as the "disease." Each patient apparently has an impression that there may be some mistake in his case, and that he is suffering from some other complaint. At times melancholy is given to relieve them from pain. Any unusual dejection seems to effect them. Strong tea has removed the fawn-colored spots, but as soon as the system becomes accustomed to the tea, the spots return. Three years ago the hearts of all the lepers throbbed with joy. A monster, called Fowle's Humor Cure, was administered, and the disease entirely disappeared. Fowle was in ecstasies. He forwarded box after box of his mixture, and it was used freely. Within six months, however, the scourge reappeared with more violence than ever.

Cases have occurred where those afflicted with leprosy left the country before they were sent to the asylum. Two or three years ago the spots appeared upon two girls belonging to well known families. Determined to avoid the lazaretto, the girls went to Shediac and were employed as household servants. Hearing of their flight, Father Babineau wrote to Shediac. He had observed indications of leprosy on them before their disappearance. The girls were alarmed, and fled to Providence, R. I. One died in that city in a private family, where she had been engaged as a chambermaid. Father Babineau learned the whereabouts of the survivor, and went to Providence. After a long talk he convinced her that it was her duty to return to Tracadie and enter the lazaretto. She did so and died within a year.

TO BE CONTINUED.
Mr. Parquet, Bellevue, Ottawa, says: "I was radically cured of piles, from which I had been suffering for over two months, by the use of Thomas' Electric Oil. I used it both internally and externally, taking it in small doses before meals and on retiring to bed. In one week I was cured and have had no trouble since. I believe it saved my life."

Sister St. John, matron of the lazaretto, is a pleasant-faced woman, about 36 years old. She came from the Hotel Dieu, in Montreal. Fourteen years among the lepers had familiarized her with their manners, customs, and feelings. She has been the recipient of many a sad story. She knows the families of all the inmates, and probably has a more thorough knowledge of the nature and character of the disease than the physician who receives \$800 a year from the Government for an annual visit. She has charge of the cabinet of drugs, and has a fair knowledge of medical jurisprudence. As there is no doctor within fifty miles of the institution, the Tracadiens and the inhabitants of outlying settlements come to her for medical advice. Prescriptions for the poor are filled without charge. She knows the families tainted with the disease, and traces accurately the relationship between the afflicted. The same strain of blood appears to flow in the veins of all. A majority of the lepers were born in Tracadie. They all come from within a circle of seventy miles. Under Sister St. John's supervision an accurate record of the inmates has been kept. There is no prior record on file. Since 1868 the Sister's record shows that fifty-eight out of ninety died. There are now twenty-six in the institution. This number is larger than at any time within fourteen years. The average of life, after the appearance of the disease, is from ten to fifteen years. Some die within three or four years, and there is a woman in the institution who has been suffering over fifty years. She was an inmate of the lazaretto on Sheldrake Island forty years ago. While there the disease disappeared and it was supposed that she had been cured. She married, and had children. Twenty years afterwards the tell tale spots again appeared, and she was remanded to the lazaretto. She is still living, handless and almost sightless. A daughter twenty-four years old, whose fingers have drawn up like the claws of a dead bird, has inherited the scourge from the mother, and is now in the institution.

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Cereals and Flesh Foods.
(From American Agriculturist.)
The letter of "Reader" which we print in another column is suggestive, and useful, at a time like the present. We recall a favorite text from Count Rumford, and reiterate that "the number of people which may be supported in any country depends as much upon the art of cooking as upon that of agriculture." There is much in the view of our correspondent, that "grains and fruits may be made to yield both cheaper and more nourishing, and healthier food for human beings than any kind of flesh, or animal products." The fact is, that many people know this is true, but do not practice it because they do not feel like giving up part of the pleasure derived from the consumption of flesh and its products. Wheat, oatmeal, corn and buckwheat, properly cooked, form delicious and nutritious food; when served with milk, or fruit, still more delicious. Beans and peas of the green garden variety may be regarded as standing highest in flesh-forming qualities. For sixteen or seventeen years one can make a pound of human muscle from beans and peas, while beef at present rates would make the cost of muscle from fifty to fifty-five cents.

In dealing with flesh as food, we started by saying that it was not necessary; and it only remains to cook to provide suitable substitutes for beef, mutton, veal, &c. While, however, we take this ground, it must be remembered that as long as we breed cattle for milk, butter and cheese, there will always be a large by-product in the shape of calves and bullocks. We would not insist upon the use of beef, or rather flesh foods, if properly prepared and eaten, as suggested in previous articles. They add variety to one's diet, and give a great deal of pleasure too. Those who have had a wide experience of both kinds of food would certainly not give up flesh food entirely, at least that is the deliberate judgment of the most intelligent men who have made experiments for themselves, extending over months and years.

To commence with wheat: We do not unqualifiedly recommend the use of the whole or unbolting wheat-meal as a bread. The bran or outer husk of the grain is decidedly indigestible, and some persons find that it causes indigestion. Mr. Barnes has many friends during his sojourn in Salisbury and has just gained the reputation of being an energetic earnest minister of the Gospel. He will be followed by the kindest wishes of the Salisbury people. He is a Holston & Co., who purchased from Mr. A. L. Wright the store formerly occupied by A. E. Trites, have had the establishment thoroughly renovated during the summer. The whole building has been converted into a commodious store, about 60 feet in length, and the ceiling raised about 16 inches. An addition of 50 feet has been made from the rear of this to serve as a rough back store. Then there is almost unlimited room for storage up stairs, to say nothing of the fine large cellar. The repairs have been made by Messrs. Wilson & Parker. Although the building is not very showy from the outside it will be by far the largest mercantile establishment in the place.

Satisfactory Results in Montreal.
What Montreal is a model city in many respects it is not exactly a model of leprosy. A report of a Montreal Journal, dated May 20th, contains a short time ago, and to him the following query: "Chief, you find that the leprosy and dangerous in your strange calling?" "I seldom find them; but they are attended with danger is very real. They are the result of cold, damp, wet weather and criminals, and the least of these will lead to a fatal result. The heavy, moist atmosphere that gathers over the water is very conducive to rheumatism, and many of my men suffer from that complaint more or less. I believe that cold, damp weather, from that time forward is just, as St. John's, N. B., if applied in time to cases of rheumatism, has a wonderful way of making that nasty old of people. It certainly relieved me of a severe pain in my shoulder."

Corn is so well known, both in the soil and ground conditions that one need scarcely particularize the different kinds. However, it is so important an article, that few can afford to despise anything which may be said about its preparation. In the form of meal most of us are familiar with it as the base of our corn bread and Johnny cakes. We also know it as a spoon dish, both as porridge and pudding, in both forms presenting an enjoyable repast. The same treatment as wheat, for much, or porridge, holds equally good of oatmeal and ground corn. It should always be cooked in a double sauce-pan to avoid burning and waste. With buckwheat we are all acquainted, i. e. in the form of cakes and loaves, but so few of us treat the article fairly, that we do not get the best results. Pancakes are very appetizing, and make a nourishing meal if enough can be eaten, but we don't recommend any one of these grains to be eaten alone. Wheat, while corn contains starchy matter, and three or four times more oil than wheat. A good meal of grain products should be made up of wheat, bread, oatmeal or cornmeal porridge, milk and fruit. If it is desired to eat wheat meal or porridge, then pancakes from buckwheat of Johnny cakes is a good combination when served according to taste. Buttered beans, could be made up of wheat, earlier issues, with Johnny cake, make a good lunch or supper. Peas of sweet rich flavor are capital eaters, and would command as high prices here as in Europe if the public were once allowed the treat of a meal from them in winter.

Salisbury Items.
Aug. 23.—There was quite a heavy frost Sunday night last, ice being formed in some places near by.
—Mr. Cushing has imported a fine fancy driving horse from P. E. Island this season.
—Mr. A. E. Trites has built a fine large barn, about 80 feet long and 20 feet post, on his farm just outside the village.
—The haymakers are getting pretty well through with their baying, though the weather has been damp a good deal of the time. Harvest is rapidly coming on.
—The Scott Act has not yet been enforced in our little hamlet. Three bar-rooms are run openly by the proprietors setting defiance to law, and none daring to make them afraid.
—During Rev. Mr. Moore's vacation trip to St. Martin's the Baptist pulpit was supplied by Mr. W. White, student of Acadia. Mr. Moore is also, we understand, about to tender his resignation to the Baptist people of this place over whom he has had the spiritual oversight for the past year or more.

—The Corner was somewhat enlightened last Saturday afternoon by a sort of *males* in which there were several prominent citizens. One of the gentle(?) sex, who have damaged the crown of a fallen enemy with a heavy cane had not been prevented. "No serious damage was done, yet we might say that he had and devour one another take heed that we be not consumed one of another."
—Rev. Mr. Barnes, F. C. Baptist minister of this place, has resigned his charge here and is soon to assume the ministerial oversight of an island congregation near Grand Cape. Mr. Barnes has many friends during his sojourn in Salisbury and has just gained the reputation of being an energetic earnest minister of the Gospel. He will be followed by the kindest wishes of the Salisbury people. He is a Holston & Co., who purchased from Mr. A. L. Wright the store formerly occupied by A. E. Trites, have had the establishment thoroughly renovated during the summer. The whole building has been converted into a commodious store, about 60 feet in length, and the ceiling raised about 16 inches. An addition of 50 feet has been made from the rear of this to serve as a rough back store. Then there is almost unlimited room for storage up stairs, to say nothing of the fine large cellar. The repairs have been made by Messrs. Wilson & Parker. Although the building is not very showy from the outside it will be by far the largest mercantile establishment in the place.

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Business Cards.
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JOHN W. HICKMAN, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c. AMHERST, N. S. 1882-3

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R. BARRY SMITH, Barrister, Solicitor and Notary, Main Street, - Moncton, N. B.

A. D. RICHARD, LL. B., Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., DORCHESTER, N. B.

A. E. OULTON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE: - A. L. Palmer's Building, DORCHESTER, N. B.

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W. F. COLEMAN, M. D. Oculist and Aurist. Office: 40 COBBURG ST. ST. JOHN, N. B.

DR. MORSE, AMHERST, N. S. Graduate of Edinburgh University.

Physician and Surgeon. SPECIAL attention devoted to the Diseases peculiar to Females and Children.

Harness. Harness. 20 Sets Silver Plated Harness. -ALSO- Harness in Nickel, Brass and Japaned.

THESE Harness are thoroughly made and of the very best material. Parties in want, please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I will not be undersold by any in the trade.

C. B. GODFREY, Dorchester, May 6th, 1882.

E. M. ESTEY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST. Medical Hall, Moncton, N. B.

ALEXANDRA Saw Works! J. F. LAWTON, - Proprietor. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Nails, Tacks and Brads. S. R. FOSTER & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF CUT NAILS; ALL KINDS OF Shoe Nails, Tacks & Brads.

J. WILSON & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Marbleized Slate Mantles AND GRATES; DEALERS IN Stoves, Ranges, &c. 104 PRINCE WM. STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Travellers Column. Cumberland Hotel, PARROSBORO, N. S. TWENTY yards from Railway Station. Sample rooms. Livery stable. sept. THOS. MAHONEY.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1882 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1882

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd July, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE: Express for St. John and Quebec, 12.12 a.m. Express for Halifax and Pictou, 4.00 a.m. Accommodation for Moncton, 8.45 a.m. Express for Halifax and Pictou, 1.04 p.m. Express for St. John & P. du Chene, 2.12 p.m. Accommodation for Amherst and Spring Hill, 8.54 p.m.

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER: Express for St. John and Quebec, 12.36 a.m. Express for Halifax and Pictou, 4.30 a.m. Accommodation for Moncton, 8.45 a.m. Express for Halifax and Pictou, 1.27 p.m. Express for St. John & P. du Chene, 2.39 p.m. Accommodation for Amherst and Spring Hill, 9.10 p.m.

The Express Train from Quebec runs to Halifax and St. John on Sunday morning, and the Express Train from Halifax and St. John runs to Campbellton on Sunday morning.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. June 27th, 1882.

PARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned have entered into Co-partnership as general partners to manufacture and consign goods, under the name and firm of

F. J. HEBERT & CO. F. J. HEBERT & CO., 50 BOWLING COOKING RAISINS; 50 boxes Cheese, prime new; 100 boxes Macaroni-Italian; 44 boxes Vermicelli-Italian; 3 barrels Ground Ginger; 9 bags Walnuts.

LOW TO THE TRADE. Stephens & Figures, DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

For the Best and Cheapest Sheet Iron ROOFING Address SCOTT & CO., Montreal, Quebec.

WESLEYAN LADIES' COLLEGE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO. Will Re-open SEPTEMBER 1st, 1882. The First Ladies' College in the Dominion. Thoroughly equipped in Literature, Science, Languages, Music and Art. For terms, address the Principal, A. BURNS, D. D., L. L. D.

MAKE HENS LAY! An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that the Hens and Cattle Feeders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Compound Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Compound Powders. Does one correspond to one plant food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for right letter stamps. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Hanger, Me. June 21-ly

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will actually save many lives out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Hanger, Me. June 21-ly

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SEED!
SEED!

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A LARGE and well assorted Stock of FRESH

Farm, Garden & Flower

SEEDS!

Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky,

Blue and Orchard Grass.

The last three are specially suited for Pastures.

Red, Alsike and White Dutch

CLOVER.

Russian White Wheat, Oats, and

Carling Red Wheat; Russian White

Oats.

The following VEGETABLE SEED

in great variety, by the ounce, or in papers

to suit customers:

Mangold, Turnip, Beet, Carrot,

Fennel, Cabbage, Cauliflower,

Radish, Turnip, Onion, Cress,

Lettuce, Celery, Cucumber,

Pumpkin, Squash, Spinach,

Peas and Bush Beans.

Broad Beans, Dwarf and

Pole Peas, Potato, Salsify,

Egg Plant, Pot Herbs, etc., etc.

For sale low for Cash.

ALEX. MCKAY,

Druggist, Seedman, &c.

Dorchester, N. B.,

April 19th, 1882. ap20

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla,

stimulating, mandrake, yellow dock, with

the addition of potent and powerful

blood-purifying, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining

elements. It is the purest, safest,

and most effective alternative medicine

known or available to the public. The

science of medicine and chemistry have never

produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so

potent to cure all diseases resulting from

impure blood. It cures Scrofula and

all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas,

Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples

and Face-germs, Pustules, Blisters,

Baldness, Itch, Humors, Salt

Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm,

Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial

Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weakness

and Irregularities, Jaundice,

Affectious of the Liver, Dyspepsia,

Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing quality

it purges off the dirt and corruption which

contaminates the blood and causes derange-

ment and decay. It stimulates and enlivens

the vital functions, promotes energy and

restores strength and vigor throughout the

whole system. No other medicine has any

dislike which arises from impurity of the

blood need despair who will give AYER'S

SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is so frequently to experiment with the numer-

ous low-priced imitations, of cheap materials,

and without medicinal virtues, offered as

Sarsaparilla, while disease becomes more

truly seated. AYER'S Sarsaparilla is a

medicine of such concentrated curative

power, that it is by far the best, cheapest,

and most reliable blood-purifier known.

Physicians know its composition, and pre-

scribe it. It has been used for many

years, and has won the unequalled con-

fidence of millions who it has benefited.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the

undersigned and enclosed "Tender for

Post Office, &c., Woodstock, N. B." will

be received by the undersigned on or before

the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, inclusive, for the

erection of

POST OFFICE, &c.,

Woodstock, New Brunswick.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and

at the Post Office, Woodstock, on and

after Tuesday, the 1st day of August next,

and at the office of D. F. Dunham, archi-

tect, St. John, after Monday, 7th August.

Tenders must be made on the printed

forms supplied.

Each tender must be accompanied by an

accepted bank check, made payable to the

order of the undersigned, in the sum of

the amount of the tender, which will be

forfeited if the party declines to enter into

a contract when called upon to do so, or if

he fails to complete the work contracted

for. If the tender is not accepted the

cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to

accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. H. ENNIS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,

Ottawa, 24th July, 1882.

MANHOOD

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

We have recently published a

New Edition of Dr. Oliver

Wells' Celebrated Essay on

the radical and permanent cure

(without medicine) of Nervous

Debility, Mental and Physical Inactivity,

Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting

from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6

cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, from thirty

years' successful practice, that alarming

consequences may be radically cured with-

out the dangerous use of internal medicine

or the use of the knife, pointing out a

mode of cure at once simple, certain

and effectual, by means of which every

sufferer, no matter what his condition may

be, may cure himself cheaply, privately

and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands

of every youth and every man in the land.

Address

THE OLIVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 ANN ST., NEW YORK,

Post Office Box, 450. jan28

Cedar Shingles.

1 Car No. 1 Split Cedar Shingles,

For sale low while landing.

JAS. R. AYER.

June 21

THE PETERS COMBINATION

LOCK COMPANY,

MONCTON, N. B.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Builders' Hardware

SHELF HARDWARE,

FROM

Brass, Bronze, and Iron,

INCLUDING

LOCKS, KNOBS, HINGES, LATCHES,

SASH FASTENERS, CUPBOARD

LATCHES & BOLTS, DOOR

BELLIES, DOOR SPRINGS,

PLATES, &c., &c., &c.

BRASS CASTINGS and Manufacture

in all kinds of BRASS GOODS solicited.

Electro, Nickel, Gold and Silver Plating.

Bronzing, Lacquering, and Japanning,

of all kinds solicited.

Old Forks, Spoons, Table Service,

Harware Mounting, &c., replated. Particular

attention given to special orders.

Moncton, Dec. 29, 1880. jan6

London House, Retail.

NEW GOODS!

WE would respectfully call attention to our

Large Stock of

Dress Goods,

consisting of all the Newest Fabrics and Latest

Novelties and Dressings, in all the new shades;

All-wool Devels, in plain colors, stripes and

mixtures; Tinsel Trimmings; Cashmeres;

in all colors; Figured India Cashmeres;

Striped Merinos; Mummy Cloths

and Grasses, &c., &c., &c.

J. W. BARNES & CO.,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Sugar and Molasses.

Now landing ex "Otaclius" from Barba-

does direct:

20 Hhds.

Select'd Grocery Sugar.

98 Puns. and 10 Tierces

Choice Barbadoes Molasses.

FOR SALE LOW.

M. WOOD & SONS.

Gentlemen's Department.

CAUSE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS:

Ladies' Undergarments, Undershirts & Drawers;

Ladies' Summer Merino Undershirts and Drawers;

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Ladies' Summer Merino Undershirts and Drawers;

Ladies' Summer Merino Undershirts and Drawers;

Good News!

The undersigned, having purchased

the Business formerly conducted

by Mr. F. C. HARRIS, will continue in the

same stand, under the name and style of

J. B. ALLEN & CO.

J. B. ALLEN. A. W. DOBSON.

PRIESTLY ALLEN.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers have purchased, and

are now receiving per schooner via

Point du Chene, a Splendid Stock

of Goods in every line required in a

country store:

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERYWARE,

GLASSWARE,

Ready-Made Clothing,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

FLOUR and MEAL

Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Iron and

Steel, &c.

Friends and customers will find it

to their advantage to give us an early call:

Our Goods being purchased for CASH, at

"rock bottom prices," they will rely on

getting BARGAINS such as will INDUCE

them to PURCHASE from us. We would

respectfully solicit an inspection.

J. B. ALLEN & CO.

Bayfield, May 23, 1882. tf

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Man-

draline and Dandelion, which has been

found to be the most powerful of all other

medicines for the cure of all kinds of

Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia,

Sciatica, and all kinds of Pain in the

Joints, Muscles, and Bones. It is

also a powerful Diuretic, and is

recommended by the most celebrated

Physicians of the Continent. It is

entirely free from all dangerous

effects, and is a most valuable

remedy in all cases of the above

described diseases. It is sold by

all Druggists and Chemists.

J. B. ALLEN & CO.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Sugar and Molasses.

Now landing ex "Otaclius" from Barba-

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20 Hhds.

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