

Photograph Gallery!

—AND—

PICTURE FRAMING ROOMS.

(STARR'S BUILDING).

King Street, Woodstock, N. B.

THE undersigned having bought the interests of W. A. Moore and J. O. Emery, in the above business, has changed and refitted the Rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Moore, which in taste and convenience is second to no Photograph Gallery in New Brunswick, and would in fact be the only one in the Dominion.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

or any kind of PICTURE desired, in the latest and best style.

Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

Parties having Pictures can have them Framed to order in any style.

Customers will always find a competent and agreeable Operator in attendance.

Also, will supply any family with a ROYAL, WILSON, A, or any first-class

SEWING MACHINE,

cheaper and on better terms than any other Agent.

Do not buy before seeing our Machines.

Sewing Machine Needles and Oil constantly on hand. Sewing Machines repaired.

Give us a call! Do not forget the place, Starr's Building, opposite Vanwart's New Dry Goods Store, King Street.

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.

D. A. WILSON.

Woodstock, September 14, 1877



Just Opened

a splendid new lot of

Hats and Caps.

ALSO:

3 Bales Tapestry Carpets,

NEW STYLES—PRICES LOW.

AT THE

GLASGOW HOUSE,

(Store formerly occupied by D. Munro, Esq.)

HUGH HAY, Proprietor.

Woodstock, June 1, 1877—6

October Deliveries.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON

BEG to intimate to their numerous customers and the public generally, that they are in receipt of the latest and best quality of new

Fall and Winter Goods!

In addition to their importations by the regular steamers during August and September.

New opening, by Allan Line steamship Caspian:

Wool Shawls—In Squares and Longs;

Gentlemen's Suits;

Dress Goods in Serges, Trains, etc.;

Black Velveteens;

Colored Velveteens, all Fashionable Shades;

Colored Silk Velvets—all shades;

Black and Colored Trimming Satins;

Black Velvet Ribbons;

Black and Colored Trimming Silks;

Several cases Knitted Wool Goods, in Breakfast Shawls, Promenade Scarfs, Cloaks, Overcoats, Wool Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Mullins, Victoria Laces, Table and Floor Cloths.

By Steamship Mailboats:

Flowers, Feathers, Birds and Wings;

Lace Goods, New Antimacassars, French Corsets;

Fringes, Trimmings and Girdles;

Table and Floor Cloths.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

All the fashionable kinds at very low prices.

MANTLE CLOTHS, WATERPROOF CLOTHS

By Command Steamship Marathos:

Laces, Nets, Frillings;

Real Furcoats or Smyrna Laces;

Antimacassars, Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs;

Mullins, Drapes, Velvets, Shirt Studs and Scarfs;

New Embroidered History, Ribbons;

Colored Velvets, Dress Goods, French Flowers, Feather Buttons and Millinery; Smallwares, Beaded Pearl Buttons, Pearl and Fancy Buttons, Curtain Rings, Fringes and Holders, Jetties, Wool and Fancy Wool in Slippers, Brackets, Kettle Holders, Toilet Sets, Ottomans, Sofa Pillows.

THE LATEST DECORATIONS

Mantle Cloths and Mantle Trimmings.

List by Minnesota and Iberian will be published in a few days.

St. John, October 11, 1877

FALL!

FALL!

FALL!

E. J. CLARK

Has JUST OPENED the largest stock of

New and Fashionable

FALL DRY GOODS

he has ever shown, consisting of

Fancy Dress Goods,

Black Goods,

Black and Colored Silks,

Trimming Velvets,

Mantle Cloths,

Scotch and Canadian

Flannels,

Grey and White Cottons,

Prints,

Wool Goods,

Haberdashery, &c.

At EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

E. J. CLARK,

No. 1 Queen Street, (Conell's Block).

Woodstock, Sep. 28, 1877

AGENT FOR

A. L. LAW,

Dyer, Scourer.

FRENCH CLEANER.

ALL ORDERS LEFT WITH

E. J. CLARK

will be promptly attended to.

Woodstock, March 9, 1876

QUINCES. QUINCES.

PARTIES requiring Quinces will be kind enough to leave their orders at once and we will deliver them as soon as they arrive.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.

St. John, October 16, 1877

Clothing! Clothing!

MADE TO ORDER.

THE undersigned are now ready to take all orders for CLOTHING, and execute them with promptness. Good fits warranted.

As each is scarce, we will take Country Produce in exchange to responsible parties, we will give time, if required.

We have a large stock of the best of

Tweeds, Cloths,

Worsted Coatings,

Ladies' Cloth, and Overcoating.

Come and examine our Cloths; our prices are low to sharp buyers.

LADIES' SACQUES Cut and made to order in the latest style.

Outing of all kinds done to order.

Also, one Organ to rent; and Flour, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, Molasses, and Dry Goods, sold at bottom prices.

E. M. DOYER & CO.

Victoria Corner, September 13, 1877

Milmore's Market!

JUST RECEIVED,

from the UNITED STATES, a cargo of

FRESH GROUND FLOUR,

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

If you want a good bargain in

Flour, Groceries,

Salt and Fresh Meats and Fish,

Crockery, Glassware,

Dry Goods,

Shoes, Rubbers,

Furniture, or

Small Wares,

GO TO

MILMORE'S MARKET.

WANTED, in exchange for Goods, Butter, Eggs, Beef, Pork, Grain, Poultry, Sheep Pelts, and all kinds of Country Produce.

At MILMORE'S MARKET.

Next door west of G. W. Vanwart's Block,

King Street, Woodstock.

Sept. 18, 1877—Jan 38

DO NOT PAY OUT

One Dollar

FOR CLOTHING

until you have seen what the

AROSTOOK CLOTHING BAZAAR,

80 Main Street, Houlton, Me.,

has for Bargains in

Clothing,

Hats, Caps,

Rubber Coats,

Boots, Rubbers,

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

all of which are first-class new and stylish.

This House has the advantage of manufacturing their own Clothing, thus saving the customer the Jobber's Profit.

ALL GOODS RETAINED

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Men's Strong Working Suits, at \$4.00

Men's New Dress Suits, at \$6.00

Men's Heavy Extra Suits, at \$7.75

And all the finest Custom Made Elysian and Beaver Overcoats and Ulsters for Men or Boys, at corresponding low prices.

Sign of the DRESSED MAN.

J. WATERMAN, Proprietor.

Houlton, Me., Sept. 18, 1877—Jan 38

By Steamship Mailboats:

Flowers, Feathers, Birds and Wings;

Lace Goods, New Antimacassars, French Corsets;

Fringes, Trimmings and Girdles;

Table and Floor Cloths.

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St. John, October 16, 1877

Miscellaneous.

THE RUSSIAN LOSSES.—This is without doubt the most disastrous campaign the Russian arms have ever suffered. The military correspondent of the London Standard writes, none other than Sir Henry M. Havelock, the gallant son of his father, estimates their losses as follows: Before their passage of the Danube, 7,000 sick were in the hospitals, and 5,000 were sent back to Russia. The crossing at Balaia, with the subsequent combats at Matchin and Babagah, lost 1,200 men; Zimnerman lost 1,000 men; the Danubius and Danube lost 8,000 to Russia; the repulsed passages from Olinitza and Glumova lost 2,000; Simnita and Slatina, 1,400; the first battle of Plewna, 5,000; the second 11,000; their repulse from Lovichka, 1,800. In the meantime 10,000 sick have been sent back to Russia from the main army of the Danube, and there is no record of the deaths in the hospitals, nor of the number who fell at the capture of Lovichka. In the disastrous retreats at Karahassanli and from the Kara-Lom. In short, the total loss is estimated at 70,000 men. The Russian army is a German officer with the imperial headquarters remarked, "The Russians, without gaining a single important victory, have already lost the effective of two entire army corps."

But this is not all. Their financial straits have been ruined for at least fifty years to come. Their loan debentures cannot be redeemed, and the contractors who furnish the food and meat, iron, cartridges, shot and shell, rifles, horse and wagon, hay and tents, and all the rest of it, have three or four months' salaries unpaid. The daily cost of the war in all its branches is estimated at nearly a million dollars, and this does not include the money spent in forwarding recruits from the interior to the spot of the desolatory operations in Asia. The shells thrown into Plewna, and there were thousands of them, cost \$40 each. The Government's paper, in other words their loans, is only taken at a discount of 30 per cent. The strain on Russia's men and money is indeed terrific; and the end has not even begun.—The Mail.

Peaceful prospects have been hinted at by Sir Stafford Northcote, who from his position in the British Cabinet, and especially from his being the leader of the House of Commons, ought to speak with great responsibility and authority. He is reported to have said that because of the bravery displayed both sides could make peace without loss of prestige. He must surely have been misreported. If he had said that both could have made peace without loss of honor, there would have been reason for such an opinion, but there is a very different thing from honor. Before the war broke out the general opinion was that Russia would make short work of Turkey, and the Austrians' intentions were so well known that the British Government was not at all surprised when the Russian army was announced. After one campaign the Russians, both in Europe and Asia, have failed to accomplish anything which brings them closer to their goal. They have lost the possession of bridges across the Danube, and their position in the Shkipska Pass. If Russia makes peace now she would be looked upon as having failed. Every soldier of her army would be a military man, and therefore it is probable that Russia will yield without another year of fighting. Although the Emperor may personally wish for peace no vaccination is distinguishable in Russian official despatches, and no tone of indecision is heard in any way, while one statement about prospective arrangements is vigorously repudiated by the Russians. Sir Stafford Northcote's wisdom must have given rise to his opinions, for there is nothing a little in other quarters, or in the position of affairs, to support them.—Winnes.

LOVE BEFORE THE MAST.—A British sea-captain, lately arrived at San Francisco, reported the loss of a ship on her voyage thither. Two days out from Liverpool a little round-faced stow-away was dragged from his hiding place before the captain, and after the usual nautical customs on such occasions the youngster was set to working his passage in doing light chores about the ship. A young and likely sailor turned up as an acquaintance of the stow-away, and they were much together, and their relation finally became one of love. The young man's chest was the occasion for much speculation among the ship's crew. One day the fair-haired waif fell from the mast to the deck, and was instantly killed, and then the mystery was solved.—the stow-away was a young woman and the sailor her husband. The latter was incoherently over her death. He or her death, the corpse all one night, and when, next day, it was slotted and sunk in the sea, the husband was a cry climbed the mast and plunged overboard and never more was seen. From letters found in the young sailor's chest it was learned that the couple were of good position, and as the old folks refused to be reconciled, the young pair, scarcely more than children, and with not a shilling between them, resorted to the quixotic and romantic expedient of a sea voyage to California.

Among the strange incidents of the war in the East is the eagerness the Russian soldiers show for the purchase of the Bible for their use by the British and Foreign Bible Society. Over 60,000 Bibles have been bought by them since the Russian armistice on the front. An agent says that the readiness of the soldiers to buy is unparalleled in the experience of the Society's continental work. It is a strange thing, he says, when French-looking Cossacks, who are usually given to drinking and gambling, are so ready to buy the Bible, thank you ten times over for having brought them the New Testament, and when they can scarce be restrained from taking you up in their arms to give you a hearty hug of gratitude. And not only do the men buy, but they also read. The Russian, he says, has yet to be discovered who would speak irreverently of the Bible, and the commanding officer has frequently been the first to buy a number of copies, which he himself would distribute as a gift to the common soldiers around him.

A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.—A photographic forgery of \$5 note of the Bank of British North America, dated 22nd Nov. 1871, No. 4470, and signed by C. F. Smith, Manager, H. H. Price, Accountant, is in circulation, and well calculated to deceive. The paper is very inferior; the appearance looks as if originally it had been of a purple color, and had been washed where the genuine note is of a very delicate blue color, with a distinct marking of the body of the note of the words Five in green ink. In the forgery the green is very indistinct.

BRUTE STRATEGY.—Do dogs reason? One would be at times inclined to think so. A neighbor's cat and dog are great friends, and appear to have a mutual understanding in each other's society. They play together, eat together and hunt together. One day they were given a piece of meat. The dog swallowed his at one gulp, but the cat proceeded more slowly, the dog meanwhile standing by with a countenance which bore evidence of a willingness amounting to anxiety to help the feline with the job in hand. The cat, however, would not be assisted, but growled determinedly whenever the dog approached too near. The latter looked on reflectively for a minute, and then was suddenly seized with an idea. A few yards distant was a knot-hole, at which they had been accustomed to watch for rats and mice. Running to this hole, the canine commenced a brisk scratching and vigorous barking, as though a whole army of rats were in sight. The cat ran to the hole to assist in the capture, and the dog completed his strategical demonstration by swallowing the meat.

"My dear boy," said a mother to her son, as he handed round his plate for more turkey, "this is the fourth time you've been helped." "I know, mother," replied the boy, "but that turkey pecked at me once, and I want to get square with him." He got his turkey.

An English clergyman put to a school-boy the question, "How did the Lord punish Adam for his disobedience in the Garden of Eden?" The smart school-boy replied, "Please, sir, he turned him out of the garden, took a rib from his body, and with it made a wife for him."

Farmers. Read!

Wanted, at Gallagher's

Grocery and Dry Goods Store,

A large quantity of

Butter and Eggs,

In exchange for Goods.</