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VOL. 10.—NO. 2. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1879. WHOLE NO. 470.

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., May 15, 1879.

School Examinations.

NO. 4, BOTSFORD.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of attending a school examination, held in District No. 4, Parish of Botsford, on Tuesday, April 29. The building was carefully decorated and altogether presented a beautiful appearance.

There were present about 25 pupils and a large number of ratepayers of the district, visitors and others. The manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves in the different branches in which they were rigidly examined by the popular and efficient teacher, Miss Eliza Joyce, is deserving of the most laudable admiration, and I presume, those who attended with a view of criticism, were sadly disappointed. The most intricate questions of Arithmetic were answered in a manner so quick and accurate as to do honor to a University Graduate. In Reading and Elocution, no person, however prejudiced, could honorably criticise the children, while in Orthography, Geography and the other branches usually taught in a common school, the pupils were nearly perfect. "The Northern Seas," a recitation, so successfully rendered by Timothy Hayes, as to gain this young gentleman loud applause. "Kalendria," another beautiful recitation by Miss Ellen Riley, was so well rendered, as to merit an encore. Other recitations by Messrs. W. J. and J. F. Riley, were correspondingly well spoken. But the most noticeable feature of the whole was a declamation by Miss Mary Murphy, a little girl of six years. She acquitted herself so well, as to be considered a marvel by those present.

The examination was a decided success, and the teacher is to be commended for the satisfactory advancement made by the pupils under her tuition during the past term, and I do not hesitate to say the people of this district are sustaining a severe loss in not securing her services for the coming term.

After commendatory remarks by 'Squire Riley and others, the company dispersed, having spent a very enjoyable afternoon. Thanks to Miss Joyce and the children of School District, No. 4, Parish of Botsford.

Yours truly, J. F.
Botsford, April 30, 1879.

ANDERSON EXAMINATION.

The public examination of the school in Anderson District took place on the 29th ult. The pupils were questioned in Grammar, Geography, British and Canadian History, in all of which, they evinced careful study and training. The exercises in Reading, Spelling, and Arithmetic, were quite creditable.

In the evening a Declamation was held by the teacher and pupils. Some of the pieces recited are worthy of note. "Lady Clare," by James Crossman; "The Deluge," by Willis Crossman; "Mary Queen of Scots," by Jane and Maggie Faraday; "Education and the State," by H. H. Simpson; and "The Pleasures of Knowledge," by Otho Crossman, were well rendered. Archibald Simpson, Esq., gave a short address in commendation of the teacher and school. The teacher also spoke at some length on the importance of education. Thirteen visitors were present including one *working* Trustee. Upon the whole, we think the affair was quite a success.

ONE PRESENT.
Anderson, May 2, 1879.

Winter Communication with Prince Edward Island.

(Ottawa Cor. Montreal Gazette.)

The report of Mr. H. A. F. MacLeod, M. Institute, C. E., on the survey of the coast near Capes Tormentine and Traverse, on Northumberland Straits, and on the suggested railway lines from these capes to the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island railways respectively, with a view to secure winter communication with the Island, was brought down to-day. The conclusion as to the crossing is that the only reliable way during the severe part of the winter is as at present, by the ice boats, and that a steamer cannot be used. In no part of the Straits does the ice open at regular intervals, its movements being governed entirely by the wind and tide. A steamer cannot approach the shore to land passengers and mails. The present ice boat crossing is the best one, and a steamer of 10 feet draught is recommended as most suitable for all seasons when the crossing is practicable. Cape Jourmain on the main land and Cape Traverse Cove on the Island are the most suitable places for wharves, and were selected as points for the termini of the proposed branch railways. Lines were surveyed from Cape Jourmain to AuLac and from Baie Verte to Sackville and Amherst. Surveys were also made from Pugwash to Thomson and River Philip stations. On the Island the lines surveyed were from Cape Traverse to the County line station and Summerside. From Cape Jourmain to Amherst would be 34 miles, and cost $290,635; to AuLac 31 miles, cost $280,776. The line from Cape Traverse the County line station would 11½ miles, and cost $102.151. To these estimates the cost of wharves has to be added—about $150,000—on the mainland, and $95-000 on the island. The route from Thomson station to Pugwash is the shortest from the Intercolonial Railway to the Straits of Northumberland, and gives the quickest communication during the season of navigation between Halifax, St. John, and Charlottetown. It would be 15½ miles long and cost, with a wharf, $61,183. It is stated that by the construction of the Cape Traverse route, the mails could be delivered twelve hours sooner than they are now, according to the usual summer arrangements between Quebec and Charlottetown. From Pictou to Georgetown is recommended as the most suitable route for the Northern Light; the next being from Pugwash to Victoria. A Branch railway, 12 miles long, would connect the latter point with the main line, but would be somewhat expensive to build. On this subject, Captain Scott's evidence before the Public Accounts Committee to-day comes in. It was to the effect that it is impossible to keep up continuous winter navigation with the Northern Light, though she can run a month earlier and later than the usual season. Captain Scott does not think this vessel spent too much time out of water for repairs, but the statement given affirms the charge that in repairs and maintenance she has cost as much as her original value.

Excursion to a Model Farm.

Party of N. B., and N. S., members, on invitation of J. P. Wiser, M. P., visited Prescott, to see the famous Rysdick stock farm, stables, &c., the property of Mr. Wiser. The party consisted of Messrs. Snowball, King, C. Burpee and Rogers, of N. B., and Borden, Bill, Longley, Ogden and Allison, M. P's. for N. S. They had a palace car; a two hours ride to Prescot; a drive through the town in Mr. Wiser's carriages; were driven and entertained in princely style by mine host, then again driven half a mile up the bank of the St. Lawrence to the Rysdick farm. It consists of 600 acres of best Canadian land, nearly all in the highest state of cultivation. Five thousand loads of manure, the produce of the stables, are annually applied. In addition to large quantities of grain, the farm produces 800 tons of hay. And, then Mr. Wiser buys 800 tons more to feed his fine lot of cattle, and other stock. The visitors found one stable containing over a thousand head of horned cattle, chiefly oxen of great size, though there were over 200 bulls. These are bought about the country at about $4 per cwt., live weight, brought to the stables and fed on the refuse of Mr. Wiser's distillery, in a liquid state. They also have what hay they will eat. They are kept in the stables continuously—never out—for nine months, when they are shaking fat, and are then shipped to England where they are sold.

Even more famous than the cattle are Mr. Wiser's trotting stallions, brood mares, fillies and colts of Hambletonian and Columbian stock, the pedigree of every one of which is carefully kept. It is said the equine stock alone on the Rysdick Farm in average times would be worth $150,-000. These are big figures. Everything was found in excellent order, the stables were as clean as could be, the stock in excellent health, and all the large and small services of so great an establishment moving like clockwork. The visitors returned much gratified with their trip, and all speak in high praise of their host and the Rysdick Farm.

GEO. M. DUTCHER was famous throughout Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland as a temperance revivalist. During fourteen years he devoted himself to the cause, but it was not until 1877 that his popularity reached its height. He worked with Murphy in Philadelphia a while, but was remarkably successful on his own account. The people of Washington liked him so well that, to secure him as a resident, they gave him a house. In Philadelphia, last fall, he led a temperance movement in the Wharton Street Presbyterian Church, and had several distinguished clergymen as co-laborers. While presiding at a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, he told an astonishing story about a Mrs. Judge Watson, who had, he said, been converted from secret tippling habits by him. This woman, professedly wealthy, subsequently joined him in temperance work. A few days ago they were advertised to exort and sing in Danbury, Conn. Dutcher's wife created excitement in the assembly by rising and saying that he and Mrs. Watson were frauds and that she had come from Wilmington to expose them. Dutcher at once retired, got drunk, and has been sent to a refomatory. Mrs. Watson turns out to be a wanderer from California.

THE Russian papers tell a singular story of filial devotion. A woman in Stavropol, 60 years old, had reprimanded her son, a full-grown man, and was excited to still greater anger against him by her daughter. At last she grew so infuriated that she raised her arm to strike her son; but he grasped his mother's arm and prevented the blow. For this action the old lady made complaint against him before a Judge, and he was ordered to appear in court. Whereupon, filled with remorse for having tried to avert the wrathful blow of his mother, he seized an axe and chopped off his offending hand.

A Search for $6,000,000.

After the Treasure of the San Pedro Alcantara, a Three-Decker that has been Sunk for Sixty-Four Years.

A New York paper of Tuesday says:—

In the year 1815, during the reign of Fasando VII of Spain, the "San Pedro Alcantara," a three-decker man-of-war, was despatched from Spain to convey a fleet of provision-laden vessels, bound for the Caribbean Sea with supplies for the Spanish army which was then subjugating what has been known as the Spanish Main. On board this vessel were 3,000 men and a number of treasure chests containing three million dollars in silver coin. When the vessel arrived at La Guayra, Venezuela, a fierce revolution was found to be in progress. Spanish citizens of Caracas, believing their property to be in danger, transferred their valuables to the man-of-war for safety. Even the churches followed the example, and great heaps of plate, jewels, bullion and other valuables were sent to the Alcantara in order that the vandals might not possess themselves of their treasures.

The Alcantara cruised up the coast to the Island of Marguerita, where the troops debarked and conquered, plundered and destroyed the towns of Asuncion, Pompator, Porlamar and Norte. The treasure obtained thereby amounted, some say, to only $1,000,000, while others estimate the value at a much larger figure. However that may be, the amount of treasure on board the vessel after her capture, was in excess of $6,000,000. The success of the expedition was celebrated in a grand revel, and during the height of debauch, when every one on board was under the influence of liquor, the ship was discovered to be on fire. No effort was made to save the treasure, but each one sought to save his life. The flames reached a cask of brandy, which exploded, and thus the fire was spread in all directions, soon reaching the powder magazine which having ignited, the vessel was blown to pieces and sunk. One thousand men perished in the ocean and flames that night.

In 1816 Captain Goodrich of Newburyport organized a company, and by means of a wooden diving bell, succeeded in rising $30,000 in silver. In 1845 two companies left Baltimore, and working under permission of the Venezuelan Government, succeeded in raising $1,500, when a difficulty occurred which caused them to change their programme, which resulted in their obtaining the further sum of about $200,000. When this money was obtained a portion of the divers and crew obtained possession of as much of it as they could secrete, and stealing a boat, they put off for La Guayra. Mr. Royal Phelps was then acting Consul at that port They were arrested at his instance, but what disposition was made of the plunder recovered from them is not known. The brig returned with what was left of the company, but went back the next year (1846) Mr Howland, the company's agent, then insisted that the divers should be searched as they emerged from the water, but to this indignity they refused to submit, and the result was the expedition was again broken up.

In 1849 the crew of the Emily Bannon of the United States recovered several thousand dollars, but the news of the discovery of gold in California caused the vessel to leave for that land. In 1856 Captain Nicholas Town recovered $28,-900. In 1858 Captain Whipple found $30,000. In 1877, Captain Folingsby went out with a company under a contract from the Venezuelan Government, but his outfit was entirely insufficient, and he was only able to obtain about $5,000. But his long experience with the companies, which have on former occasions worked the ground now stands him in good turn. He has returned to this city, and fitted out the brig "Gypsy" with everything necessary for diving and dredging. The vessel, which is lying at the foot of East Forty-first street, cleared on Saturday, and will sail in a few days. She will proceed to the wreck, and with the improved machinery and appliances, and the advantages of knowing the ground thoroughly, may be successful in reaching the treasure so long sought for.

Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, will marry the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, Beatrice. Such a marriage is greatly desired in Italy, and while no formal negotiations have been opened, different personages in London have been sounded by an English friend of the Italian royal family. The Duke of Aosta is a Roman Catholic, a widower with children, and the greater part of his revenues are derived from his late wife's properties, in which he has only a life interest. He is also much the senior of the Princess Beatrice. Owing to the fast failing health of King Humbert, and the bad constitution of the Prince of Naples, which appears now more than it did during his infancy, it is, for political reasons, desirable that Prince Amadeus should marry again.

A public lecturer fell on the stage in Indiana last week and the audience hissed him, believing him to be intoxicated; but when it was announced that the man was dead the audience repented its hasty censure, and then the applause was deafening.

Cetywayo's Idea of Hell.

A MISSIONARY SERMON AND ITS EFFECT—DEMOLISHING THE CHRISTIAN'S HELL FIRE.

An enterprising reporter of the Uitenhage *Times* has interviewed a bloodthirsty Zulu, who told the following remarkable and amusing story.

Some years since a missionary went to King Cetywayo's kraal with a view of converting him and his people to Christianity. He stayd there a few days, and the King agreed to hear him on the following Sunday. The Sunday arrived, the King gathered his people together and also called up two of his finest regiments to hear what message had been brought to him from the white men. The missionary, being told that they were ready to listen to him, rose and delivered an elegont but short sermon, in which he set forth the beauties of heaven as compared with the torments of the dark regions. He told them that if they lived a good life, did not steal, always spoke the truth, and, above all, kept only one wife, they would after death go to the happy hunting grounds, where they would never miss their game, where they would never die, but be forever and ever far happier than they were ever in their happiest months down here; whereas, on the other hand, if they lived a bad life and did what he had just told them they had ought not to do, they would be cast into a tremendous fire, so large that it would scorch up the whole of the Zulu nation, though they were as numerous as locusts, in a few moments. The chief and people paid great attention to all the missionary said and when he had finished the King asked him to dine with him. He accepted the invitation, but during the dinner noticed the people running about in all directions collecting wood, which they were piling up in one spot. The missionary began to feel queer; he thought it looked ominous; and the Zulu who told the story said he noticed he did not eat any more, but continued to take large draughs of milk, as if to cool himself. At length the dinner was over, but, before rising, the King turned sharply round to the now affrighted missionary, and said, "What was that you said this morning about putting the great Zulu people in a great fire after they were dead? Come this way, and I will show you what the Zulus are; you don't know them, I can see." He took him to the pile of wood, which had by this time reached tremendous proportions—as big as a Bay store, the Zulu said—and had it set fire to all round. When it was properly in a blaze, and gave out so much heat that no one could come near it, the King summoned the two regiments who had listened to the sermon and ordered them to charge into the burning pile and extinguish it. Naked as they were, without shoes or any covering at all, they rushed into the burning mass like madmen, raving and yelling, and did not stop till hardly a vistage of the fire remained. The King then said to the missionary, "You have seen that. That is what we will do with your hell. The Zulu won't play with your fires, and you had better clear out of this country at once or I will have a 'little fire' made for you to put out." The missionary took the hint, and left the kraal the same evening. Is it any wonder, ask people, after this, that Gatling guns and rocket batteries have no terror for the Zulus?—and it is certain they have none. The Zulus, when ordered to attack, attack; and, though they may be mown down by thousands, still come on, until they conquer or die. It is a tradition among them, which Lord Chelmsford would do well to take into consideration in his future movements in Zululand.

KEARNEY would abolish, first, the Chinese; secondly, the capitalists; and thirdly, the lawyers. Under the last head he exclaimed a fortnight ago at Merced, Cal.: "Wherever there are horse-thieves there are lawyers! Of what good are lawyers and law books? One shyster takes up the book and reads from it; then the other does the same, both citing precedents and the decisions of some superannuated old pill of blue ages. Then the Judge puts on his spectacles, looks wise, and adjourns the court, locks up the jury, and goes and gets drunk, and renders a decision on the case in about three years. That is law. Look at Switzerland; no lawyers, no courts, and no judges, and Switzerland is a happy and prosperous country." Kearney was certainly wrong in his facts about the Swiss Republic, and possibly he does the lawyers some injustice.

THE manganese mines at Markhamville, Kings county, N. B., which were closed during the winter, are about to re-open and it is understood that a very large business will be done during the coming summer. Mr. Markham shipped 100 tons a few days ago for the Bristol Channel and is now shipping 300 tons for Philadelphia. This manganese is used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel.

ARIZONA butchers are required to keep the hide and ears of cattle killed by them twenty days for public inspection, and to keep a record of all brands and marks upon them This law is a check to the stealing of cattle, which can thus be traced by their owners.

Warning to Bachelors!

Eli Martin, an old farmer, who lived on his large stock farm near Camden, Ind., was missed from the neighborhood and a search was made for him. A little house in which he was living alone was found locked, and was broken into. The body of Martin was found lying partly on the bed and floor horribly mangled. The furniture was tossed around the floor in every direction, and there was every evidence of a terrible struggle. Martin's throat was cut in several places, and his person otherwise disfigured by a knife. The bureau drawers in which he was supposed to have kept his money were thoroughly rifled, not a bill or paper being left. Martin was a rich bachelor, and has lived entirely by himself for several years. The affair as yet is clothed in mystery.

THE chief Nihilist organ, which is clandestinely distributed throughout Russia, is entitled *Semla i Swaboda* (Country and Liberty), and is printed in a quarto form. It claims to hold jurisdiction over everybody It warns, threatens, and pardons right and left, and gives prompt and accurate information respecting the carrying out of its sentences, which are those of the Revolutionary Committee. It is found everywhere. It is laid by unseen hands on the master's table, is unexpectedly discovered among the banker's registers, and the Imperial Councillor is astonished to meet with it among his papers; it is slipped furtively between the sheets of conservative journals—in a word, it finds its way as if by enchantment on the tables of the cafés and into the private houses of rich and poor. It appears twice a month and advertises for subscribers. It mentions the Nihilist pamphlets which have appeared, and informs the public that others bearing this or that title are shortly to be published, the prices of which are given, but the editor contents himself with designating the place at which they can be bought as the "well known house." On the day after General Mesentzeff was murdered the *Semla i Swaboda* appeared illustrated with a large cartoon, in which the General was represented as lying in state, the first page being occupied with a kind of proclamation giving the reasons which had decided the Committee to pronounce sentence of death upon him. The day after the secret printing offices in St. Petersburg were discovered by the Russian police a man was assassinated at Moscow, but who he was and why he had been murdered remained a mystery till the *Semla i Swaboda* published the following notice: "On the 9th of March the traitor Reinstein was executed in the Moscow Hotel, at Moscow. Reinstein, a Polish Jew, disclosed to the police the whereabouts of two of the printing offices. We have therefore killed him. The Government need not boast of having made any great discovery. It has found nothing of any value. The editors' portfolio being seized has certainly caused some inconvenience but as we never sign any of our articles, the affair has no further importance. It will be useless to offer gold; traitors will not be found in our ranks. Reinstein was only an agent—a newspaper distributer. We at our command have so considerable sums of money that we can resist all attempts at bribery. The execution of Mesentzeff cost us 6,000 roubles, Krapotkin nearly as much; nevertheless, we still possess 400,000 roubles for the accomplishment of our work."

The following account of the forces of the belligerents in the war now going on in South America is given in a letter from LaPaz to a German paper: "Peru, with a superficial area greater than that of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and a population of 2,700,000, has four ironclads (a frigate, a ram, and two monitors) six wooden ships, three training ships, five river steamers, and an army of 3,000 men only on a peace footing, but with the cadres of eight battalions of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and two brigades of artillery, besides 1,000 gendarmes, and 1,200 watchmen (vigilantes). Chili (with a population of 2,117,-000) has two good ironclad corvettes and four wooden war steamers, besides some other ships which are unserviceable for war purposes. The armament of the Chilian navy consists of forty-four guns, and the personnel of 973 men. The Chillian army comprises 1,500 infantry, 1,500 cavalry, and 410 artillery, besides 6,000 national guards. Bolivia has no navy, and her army consists of 2,000 men; but it could be easily increased by the system of recruiting, prevalent in the country, under which young and strong men are torn from their families to serve in the army. The population of Bolivia is 2,325,-000."

A poor vinedresser of Burgundy drew from a lottery a prize of $90,-000. Thankfully he gave $10,000 to the building of a church in his native village and then with his family he went to Paris, where in one year he spent the remainder of his money. He then returned to his village and became sextion of his church

GEN. LEE asked a straggler one day, whom he found eating green persimmons, if he did not know they were unfit for food. "I'm not eating them for food, General," replied the man. "I'm eating them to draw my stomach up to fit my rations."

Business Cards.

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Sales have doubled in six months.
Manufacture six per week.
Send for Circular and Price List.

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HAVING purchased the entire Stock in Trade of Mr. PETER HAGAN, and with his previously large Stock of
ITALIAN, SOUTHERN FALLS, AND RUTLAND MARBLES,
the Subscriber has now one of the largest and best selected stock of Monumental Marbles to be found in the country. All Stock is guaranteed.
Prices twenty per cent. lower than any other Establishment in the Provinces.

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I HAVE OPENED, in connection with the old stand, a
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In CHIGNECTO HALL, Lower Sackville, where all my customers will be attended to promptly and at cheap rates,—Mr. O. B. Estabrooks in charge.
STEPHEN AYER.
HARNESSES at either establishment will be sold for prompt pay or cash at three months. Cheaper than at any other establishment in the Provinces. Call and obtain prices. S. A.

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Opposite Railway Station,
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Permanent and Transient Boarders accomodated with first-class fare on reasonable terms. Stabling on the premises.

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PASSENGERS conveyed to and from Londonderry Station.
Guests staying at this Hotel will receive every attention. A careful Hostler always in attendance. feb13

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AMHERST, N. S.
Renovated and Refurnished Throughout.
DAVIS & CALHOUN, PROPRIETORS.
THIS popular Hotel has been recently opened under a new management, and has been refitted, refurnished, and otherwise improved.
It is situated in the centre of the business part of the town, is provided with all the modern conveniences, and is first-class in every particular.
The best attention shown to guests, and charges moderate.
Free Coach to and from all Express trains. Special attention given to Commercial Travellers. apr10

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NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS which existed between the Subscriber and his late father, THOMAS BAIRD, Esq., is now continued by the Subscriber JOHN MILTON BAIRD alone under the old style of Firm of

THOMAS BAIRD & SONS,

Pursuant to the provision of his father's Will.

JOHN MILTON BAIRD.
Sackville, Oct. 22nd, 1877.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received during the past season, and to intimate that he will continue the business the coming season, and is now prepared to receive orders for

Fresh Meats

of the BEST QUALITY and at the most reasonable prices.

EDWARD READ,
Upper Sackville.

P. S.—FRESH FISH constantly on hand. mar12 3m

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By the best known Manufactors Also,
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Business Cards.

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CARRIAGE FACTORY
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Carriage Building and Blacksmithing
business, which they will carry on at the stand heretofore occupied by Mr. Allan McDonald. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and guarantee that orders left with them will be executed in the most workmanlike manner, at reasonable prices and with despatch.
Now on hand, for sale cheap,
Truck Wagons & Light Carriages.
ALLAN McDONALD.
DOUGLAS BUCHANAN.
Dorchester, April 8, 1879.

SACKVILLE MADE
FURNITURE
VERSUS
American Importations!
MY FACTORY, now in full operation, is fitted up with all kinds of Machines calculated to do work in a quick and substantial way, thus enabling me to manufacture as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST, and for cash to sell 20 per cent. LOWER than the same article can be sold for when imported.
A call at my Establishment will prove this. I am also fitted up for the manufacture of
BLINDS, SASHES, DOORS, SHUTTERS, OUTSIDE WINDOWS, &c.
Pictures Framed lower than ever.
Bring along your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.
J. W. DOULL.
Sackville, Nov. 15, 1878.

NEW REMEDIES
AT THE
Sackville Drug Store.
CARBOLINE—the new Hair Restorer;
Sandford's Radical Cure for Catarrh;
Phosphozone—the new Nervine Tonic;
Johnston's Fluid Beef;
Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron;
Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery and Pierce's Favorite Prescription;
Empress Relief;
Clarke Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup;
Essence Jamaica Ginger;
Gray's Specific Medicine;
Green's August Flower.
ALSO JUST RECEIVED:
6 dozen Robinson's Emulsion
12 " Johnson's Liniment
12 " Eclectric Oil;
2 " Shoshonee's Remedy;
1 " Campbell's Quinine Wine;
1 " Pure Norway Cod Liver Oil;
3 " Chemical Food;
3 " Peristaltic Lozenges.
Capsicum and Belladonna Porous Plasters, Shoulder Braces, Lung Protectors, Fluid Magnesia, Honey, Tamarinds, Flavoring Extracts, &c., &c., &c.
Our Usual Stock of Toilet Articles, &c.
Oranges, Lemons, Confectionery, &c.
Prescriptions carefully filled.
feb13 A. DIXON.

Despatch of Mails

At Post Office, Sackville.

MAILS for Nova Scotia close daily at 1.25 p. m. Mails for Halifax close daily at 7.20 p. m.
Mails for Rockport, Mondays and Fridays at 1.25 p m.
Mails for Westmorland, at 1.25 p m.
Mails for Midgic and Shemogue. Thursdays, at 3.30 p m.
Mails for St John and United States, at 2.40 and 7.20 p m.
Mails for North Shore, Ontario and Quebec, at 7.20 p m.
Mails to Port Elgin, daily, at 1.25 p m.
Mails to Botsford, via Port Elgin, triweekly, at 1.25 p m.
Mails to Wood Point, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3.30 p m.
Mails to Second Westcock, Fridays, at 3.40 p m.
Mails to Upper Sackville, daily, at 3.30 p m.

JOS. DIXON,
March 12, 1879. Post-Master.

English Mail.

ENGLISH MAIL closes at this Office to-morrow (Friday,) at 1.25 p m.

JOS. DIXON,
Post-Master.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late William E. Moore of Dorchester, will present the same duly attested within two months from date, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 17th day of April, A. D., 1879.

MARY JANE KEILLOR,
ap23 Executrix.