

THE CHIGNECTO POST
PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY.
—AT—
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PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS
Promptly Executed at Lowest Rates
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted at very Lowest Rates.
E. WOODWORTH, Manager.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA
HALIFAX
CHIGNECTO POST
VOL. 18.—NO. 6.
SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1887.
WHOLE NO. 892.

CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

Women's Column.

Conducted by Members of Sackville W. O. T. U.

WHERE THE CHILDREN BLEEP.

(Mrs. Georgia Hulse McLeod.)

A mother knelt at sunset hour,
Beside a new made mound,
Only two graves could she call hers
Midst hundreds scattered round.

"Full twenty years ago," she moaned,
"My baby fell asleep
And here I came, day after day
By his low bed to weep."

"So beautiful my darling was,
That strangers turned again,
To look upon his bonny face,
So free from sin's dark stain.

I thought no sorrow was like mine
With empty arms and heart,
I prayed to die, but still was left
In the world's crowded mart."

"Oh foolish mother, God knew best,
My baby safe, He keeps,
But, was it me, where is the soul
Of my boy, who sleeps?

Here, just one little hour ago,
He drank his work begun,
Only a sad and shattered wreck
When the foul work was done."

"A poor weak Abolition! my son,
I scarce can make a true
With victims of the dark run feud
That they have numbered you.

How bright, and brave, and true you were,
Ere drink its work begun,
Only a sad and shattered wreck
When the foul work was done."

"Two graves, my graves, my baby boy,
My son to manhood grown,
And other mothers like to me,
Make this same, sad life mean!"

Oh men with faith and hope, how true,
How long shall those things be,
Before you roll away the stone,
And let our sons go free?"

—The claims of the brewers and distillers of Georgia for compensation for property impaired by the prohibitory law have been summarily disposed of by the Supreme Court of that State. The Court says:—"The law does not take of damage the property for the use of the public, but only prevents them from taking or damaging the public for their use."

—Rev. Dr. Talmage stated, after his recent trip through the Western States:—"I interviewed all the reporters and all the clergymen, and all the doctors and all the merchants, and all the mechanics and all the farmers whom I met, and the unanimous testimony is that in Kansas and Iowa prohibition prohibits. The only way to get a drink of rum in those States to-day is through perjury."

—An enthusiastic meeting in the interest of the World's W. O. T. U. was held at Sackville, Tuesday. "For God and Home and Native Land," and "Rescue the Perishing," translated into Bulgarian, were sung with telling effect.

—The drink bill of Ireland is two and a quarter millions more than the annual rental of that unhappy country.

How the Hard Times began.

The period of the economic disturbance which commenced in 1873 appears to have first manifested itself almost simultaneously in Germany and the United States in the latter half of that year. In the former country the great and successful iron and steel industry of the Ruhr had stimulated every department of thought and action among its people into intense activity. The war indemnity, which had been exacted of France, had been turned in part to pay off the debt obligations of the Government, and ready capital became so abundant that banking institutions of note almost begged for the opportunity to place loans, at rates as low as one per cent, with manufacturers, for the purpose of enlarging their establishments. A legitimate result, the whole country projected and engaged in all manner of new industrial and financial undertakings. In Prussia alone six hundred and eighty-seven new joint-stock companies were founded during the year 1872 and the first six months of 1873, with an aggregate capital of \$481,045,000. Such a state of things, as is now obvious, was most unnatural, and could not continue; and the reaction and disaster came with great suddenness, as has been already stated, in the fall of 1873, but without anticipation on the part of the multitude. Great fortunes rapidly melted away, industry became paralyzed, and the whole of Germany passed at once from a condition of apparently great prosperity to a depth of financial, industrial, and commercial depression that had never been equaled.

In the United States the phenomena antecedent to the crisis were enumerated at the time to be, "a rise of prices, great prosperity, large profits, high wages and strikes for higher; large importations, a railway mania, expended credit, over-trading, over-building, and high living." The crisis began on the 17th of September, 1873, by the failure of a comparatively unimportant railway company—the New York and Ontario Midland. On the 18th, the banking-house of Cook & Co. failed. On the 19th, nineteen other banking-houses failed. Then followed a succession of bankruptcies, until in four years the mercantile failures had aggregated \$775,865,000; and on January 1, 1875, the amount of American railway bonds in default amounted to \$789,367,855.—From "The Economic Disturbances since 1873," by Hon. David A. Wells, in Popular Science Monthly for July.

The Women of Central Soudan.

Well Intended.

Features of the "Thousand Islands."

A Sluggish Liver.

Legal.

Medical.

Hotels.

Railways, &c.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1887 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1887

ON and after Monday, June 13th, 1887, the trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE.

Express for Halifax, Pictou, and Miramichi, N. B., at 10:30 a.m.

Express for Pictou and Miramichi, N. B., at 11:30 a.m.

Express for Pictou and Miramichi, N. B., at 12:30 p.m.

Express for Pictou and Miramichi, N. B., at 1:30 p.m.

Express for Pictou and Miramichi, N. B., at 2:30 p.m.

Express for Pictou and Miramichi, N. B., at 3:30 p.m.

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President Cleveland some time ago made up his mind to send the Confederate flags taken in battle by the soldiers of the Union to the authorities of the respective States in which the regiments that bore them were organized, for such final disposition as they might determine. He instructed the Adjutant General of the Army to issue a circular letter to the Governors of the Southern States signifying his intention and making a tender of the flags. When it became known that the President intended to send these trophies of victory over their fellow-citizens, these ragged remnants of a long, bitter and bloody civil war, back to those from whom they were taken, the representatives of the Grand Army and the enemies of the President became furiously indignant, and gave loud and strong expression to their feelings. The soldiers did not want the Republic to be stained by the presence of these trophies of victory which were so dearly won, and the politicians had no idea of permitting so convenient an emblem of party strife as "the bloody shirt" to be folded up and put out of sight in this way. They wanted it to do duty in the next presidential campaign, and how could they wave it if the captured flags of the South were sent back as a peace offering and as a pledge of renewed amity and brotherhood. They could not understand and did not want to understand the significance of this spontaneous and graceful act of oblivion. General Fairchild's utterance on the subject is a specimen of commensurate eloquence that would be considered strong by men living under a dispensation in which revenge was regarded as a religious duty. We are quite sure that when the soldiers of the North have had time to consider this act which the President contemplated they will approve of it heartily. Brave men are seldom vindictive, and no class of men in the North more heartily desire to see all bitter memories of the war erased than the really brave men of the Grand Army.

But the president did not carry out his magnanimous intention. He found that he had not power under the constitution to make such a disposition of those flags, that it is not authorized by existing law nor justified as an executive act," so he recalled his circular, and it is now for Congress to do with those trophies what they think fit.—Montreal Star.

Growth in Children.

The rate of growth in children varies according to sex. Thus, at the age of eleven and twelve years, boys are larger and heavier than girls, but at the age of thirteen and fourteen the girls are more rapid, and they soon overtake the boys, and pass them, till the age of fifteen years is reached, when the boys regain the ascendancy, while the girls station nearly stationary. A curious relation has been discovered between the growth of children in stature and in weight. M. Mallin-Hansen, Director of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Copenhagen, has for three years been measuring his pupils daily; and he has observed that their growth does not take place regularly and progressively, but by stages separated by intervals of rest. Weight also increases by periods of intervals of equilibrium. While the weight is increasing, the stature remains nearly stationary, and vice versa. The maximum of increase of stature corresponds with a minimum of weight, and augmentation of weight corresponds with a minimum of stature. The vital forces appear not to work on both sides at once. These variations are subject to the influence of the season. During autumn and early winter, according to M. Mallin-Hansen, the children gain weight, while the stature increases slowly; but during spring, stature receives a veritable push, while weight increases but little. Some local habits have an influence on the stature. Stature is remarked that many Roman girls had deformed vertebral columns, or were a little humpedback, and found that it was the result of a popular belief prevailing in Rome that parents could promote the growth of their children by punishing them in the back!—From "Variations in Human Stature," by M. GUYOT D'ARDES, in Popular Science Monthly for July.

As the result of one of its voting competitions for a list of the very best novels ever written the Pall Mall Gazette prints the following catalogue: "1. The best historical novel, Sir Walter Scott's 'Ivanhoe.' 2. The finest humorous novel, Dickens's 'Pickwick.' 3. The most imaginative romance, Rider Haggard's 'She.' 4. The best novel with a purpose, Charles Reade's 'Never Too Late to Mend.' 5. The best tale of sea-faring life, Marryat's 'Midshipman Easy.' 6. The best tale of country life, George Eliot's 'Adam Bede.' 7. The best sentimental novel, Wilkie Collins's 'Woman in White.' 8. The best tale for boys, Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe.' 9. The best Irish novel, Lewis's 'Charles O'Malley.' 10. The best Scotch novel, Scott's 'The Heart of Midlothian.' 11. The best novel of all, Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair.'"

—Mistress to servant.—Did you tell those ladies at the door that I was not at home? Servant—Yes, madam. Mistress—What did they say? Servant—How fortunate.

A Sluggish Liver.

Causes the Stomach and Bowels to become disordered, and the whole system to suffer from debility. In all such cases Ayer's Pills give prompt relief.

After much suffering from Liver and Stomach troubles, I have finally been cured by taking Ayer's Cathartic Pills. I always find them prompt and thorough in their action, and their occasional use keeps me in a perfectly healthy condition.—Ralph Wooman, Annapolis, Md.

Twenty-five years ago I suffered from a torpid liver, which was restored to a healthy action by taking Ayer's Pills. Since that time I have never been without them. They regulate the bowels, assist digestion, and increase the appetite, more surely than any other medicine.—Paul Churchill, Haverhill, Mass.

INVESTIGATED.

I know of no remedy equal to Ayer's Pills for Stomach and Liver disorders. I suffered from a Torpid Liver, and Dyspepsia for several months. My skin was yellow, and my tongue coated. I had no appetite, suffered from Headache, was pale and emaciated. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills, taken in moderate doses, restored me to perfect health.—Waldo Miles, Oberlin, Ohio.

Ayer's Pills are a superior family medicine. They strengthen and invigorate the digestive organs, create an appetite, and remove all impurities from the blood. They have been used in my family for years, and they never fail to give entire satisfaction.—Otto Montgomery, Oakville, Wis.

Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Grass Seeds, Seed Wheat, &c.

IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE:

125 B. Canadian and Western Timothy Seed.

125 B. Western and Vermont Red Clover Seed.

125 B. White and White Clover Seed.

125 B. White Russian and White Seed Wheat.

Sugar, Molasses, Flour, &c.

1 car load Standard Granulated Sugar.

1 car load C Refined Sugar.

20 casks Barbados and Ceylon Sugar Molasses.

25 casks American W. W. Kerosene Oil.

100 lbs. Pure Lard, Anchor Brand, &c.

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