

JUST ARRIVED PER SCHR. "ALICE MAUD" 200 TONS CHESTNUT COAL.

Also, ex Store:

Stove, Egg & Furnace Sizes Hard Coal.

Also, **SYDNEY "RESERVE"**

Now landing ex "Florence Abbot." For sale by

GEORGE E. BOAK & CO., WEST INDIA WHARF.



**American Hotel, Shubenacadie,
THOS. COX, - Proprietor.**

Boarding and Livery Stables in connection. Stages leave daily for Gay's River, Musquodoboit, Sheet Harbour, and Maitland, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

THE MOST CENTRAL HOTEL IN THE CITY

Albion Hotel,

JAMES GRANT, Proprietor.

22 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX.

Terms Moderate.

LYONS' HOTEL,

KENTVILLE, N. S.

(Directly Opposite Railway Station.)

Extensive improvements have just been completed in this house, which is conducted on first class principles, and will be found, outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal to any in the Province. Good Sample Rooms and Livery Stables in connection. Also, Billiard Rooms.

D. McLEOD, Proprietor,
KENTVILLE, N. S.

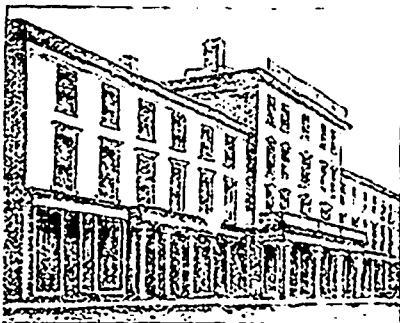
BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minutes Walk of P. O. Office.

DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,

HALIFAX, N. S.

101 ON PARLE FRANCAISE.



"HOTEL DUFFERIN,"

Formerly the "Clifton Hotel," has lately been purchased by Mr. John Cox, proprietor of the "Avon Hotel," who has had the building remodelled in style of beauty and convenience equal to any hotel in the Maritime Provinces, putting in all modern improvements in the way of Electric Light, Electric Bells, heated throughout by Hot Water; Hot and Cold Water Bath rooms, elegant Parlors, beautiful Bed rooms, in suites, fine Sitting and Reading Rooms, large and Handsome Dining room, and every convenience to make it pleasant for its guests. The cuisine will be a prominent feature of the house. Commercial men will find large and well fitted up Sample Rooms.

Billiard and Pool Rooms.

Travellers to and from Hotel free.

WINDSOR, N. S.

**EUREKA REMEDIES.
TRY THEM.**

If you have any Pains or Aches, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Head or Tooth Ache, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Chills, Lame Back, Swellings, Corns, etc., use EUREKA OIL. It will cure you.

If you have Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, General Weakness and Debility, Biliousness, Head Ache, Nervousness, any Disease arising from Impure Blood, use EUREKA BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have Sores of any kind, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Scald Head, Eczema, Boils and Burns, or Scalds, use the EUREKA SALVE.

Diseases of Women, arising from a low state of vitality, Weak Nerves and Impure Blood, use the BLOOD PURIFIER.

Manufactured by The Eureka Remedies Co., Port Hillford, Guysboro Co., N. S.

Nova Scotia Dye Works,
9 BLOWERS ST. HALIFAX, N. S.

**B. G. STREET,
Dyer and Cleanser.**

Gentlemen's Garments Cleansed,
Steamed & Pressed at Lowest Prices.

All Goods for Mourning Dyed at shortest notice

REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES.

Parcels sent for and delivered.

**THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
LOTTERY.**

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
For public purposes, such as Educational Establishment and Large Hall for the St. John Baptist Society of Montreal.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891.
January 14, February 11, March 11, April 8,
May 13, June 10, July 8, August 12, September 9, October 14, November 11,
December 9.

ELEVENTH MONTHLY DRAWING MAY 13.

3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKET, - - - - \$1.00
11 TICKETS FOR - - \$10.00

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

1 Prize worth	15,000	\$15,000 00
1 "	5,000	5,000 00
1 "	2,500	2,500 00
1 "	1,250	1,250 00
2 Prizes "	500	1,000 00
5 "	250	1,250 00
25 "	50	1,250 00
100 "	25	2,500 00
250 "	15	3,000 00
500 "	10	5,000 00
1000 "	25	2,500 00
100 "	15	1,500 00
100 "	10	1,000 00
999 "	5	4,995 00
999 "	5	4,995 00

3184 Prize worth \$52,740 00
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
81 St. James St., Montreal Canada.

LIVING.

Give strength for this grand combat, Lord of Lords
Blas in its birth each craven wish to yield!
Aye; let us burnish new the battered shield,
That it shall lack no lustre to the hordes
Which stand opposing us with tireless swords.
Safe are we only while our arms are wield;
There is no resting on life's battle-field,
Save that sad peace that truce with sin affords.

No rest; we clearer see what to befriend,
Destroy, retain. With zeal, youth strives its best
To proselyte an evil to God's end;
Age knows the right immutable. No rest,
Except that hearts where fires of earth still burn
The matchless majesty of patience learn.

—Overland Monthly.

NOTES AND COMMENTS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Let me have audience for a word or two.
As You Like It,—Act V, Scene 2.

I observe that your usually well-informed contemporary, the *Acadian Recorder*, in its issue of the 28th ult., falls into some inaccuracy in dealing with the question of judicial salaries in Canada. In the first place it makes the general statement that the salaries of the Chief Justices of the Provincial Supreme Courts are fixed at \$5,000, and those of the Puisne Judges at \$4,000 each. These figures are true only of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba. In Ontario the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal receives \$6,000, and a like amount is paid to each of the Chief Justices of the High Court Divisions. The assistant judges of the Appeal Courts and the Divisional Courts get \$5,000 each. In Quebec the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench gets \$6,000, and the two Chief Justices of the Superior Court (Montreal and Quebec Districts) also receive \$6,000 each. The assistant judges of the Queen's Bench have a salary of \$5,000 each, and their brethren of the Superior Court receive from \$4,000 to \$6,000 a year, according to the amount of work they are called upon to perform. In Prince Edward Island the Chief Justice has \$4,000 a year, the Master of the Rolls \$3,200, and the Vice-Chancellor \$3,200. In British Columbia the Chief Justice's salary amounts to \$5,820, one assistant judge has \$4,850, and the other assistant judges of the Supreme Court get \$4,000 each. Then again, the *Recorder*, in commenting upon the remarks with reference to the desirability of increasing the scale of judicial salaries contained in my letter of the 24th ult., takes occasion to observe that "we never remember of having heard of any offer of a seat on any of the Provincial Benches having been declined," and again, "the ordinary professional man in the Provinces, even though he has reached the topmost rung of the professional ladder, is anything the loser pecuniarily by accepting a judgeship." Now I cannot speak for Nova Scotia, but so far as the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec are concerned, I can say of my own knowledge that judgeships have time and again been offered to prominent lawyers in Toronto and Montreal and as often declined, solely on the ground of the insufficiency of the salaries. A year or so ago one of the most lucrative seats in the gift of the Government fell vacant, and it was pretty generally known that one of the leaders of the Toronto Bar had been strongly urged to accept it. He was firm in his refusal of it, and when asked by one of his friends why he declined it, he replied, "because I do not feel disposed to give up two-thirds of my present income for the poorly-paid dignity of a seat on the Bench." Again, it so happened that a gentleman, who enjoys a great reputation in both of the Provinces I have mentioned as a commercial lawyer, received at one and the same time an offer of a judgeship worth \$6,000 a year and an offer of the solicitorship of one of our great private corporations at \$20,000 a year! One can hardly blame him for accepting the latter, even if it is less "dignified" than the former. I could give half-a-dozen instances of a like character if space would permit, and they all go to show that "seats on the Provincial Benches have been declined," and that "professional men in the Provinces" might very often be "losers pecuniarily by accepting judgeships."

The Speech from the Throne does not promise very much in the way of Reciprocity with the United States. It merely announces that a conference between the interested parties will be had in October next "to consider the best means of arriving at a practical solution" of the questions involved. Parliament will be asked, however, to extend the *modus vivendi* for the current season, which will be a substantial token to our surly cousins across the border that we are anxious for the promotion of entire good neighborhood with them.

As an outcome of Mr. Plimsoll's recent visit to Canada, with a view to securing humane reforms in the carriage of cattle across the Atlantic, a bill will be submitted to Parliament by the Government for the better prevention of abuses in the prosecution of this trade. Mr. Plimsoll secured an enquiry into the methods practiced by Canadian shippers, which was held at Montreal before the Deputy Minister of Marine, and which elicited some valuable information on the subject. This information will be laid before Parliament at an early day.

A most important measure affecting the Vice-Admiralty Courts in Canada will be introduced during the present session. This has been necessitated by the action of the Imperial Parliament in passing "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890." By the last mentioned enactment it is provided that the present Vice-Admiralty Courts in the British Possessions shall be abolished on the coming into force of such enactment on the 1st of July, 1891. In lieu thereof provision is made to the effect that any court of law in a British Possession which has original unlimited civil jurisdiction, shall be a Court of Admiralty, unless it be especially declared by the Legislature of such British Possession, in the manner provided by said Act, that

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