

LEITH HOUSE.

Established 1818.

KELLEY & GLASSEY,

SUCCESSORS TO ALEX. McLEOD & Co.

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

HALIFAX, N. S.



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.

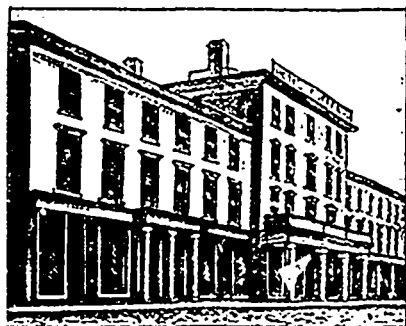
BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minutes Walk of Po Office.

DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,

HALIFAX, N. S.

101 ON PABLE 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. Also, elegant Billiard and Pool Rooms. Carriages 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 Huron, Mich., U. S. A.

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
200 " "	15	3,000 00
500 " "	10	5,000 00
100 " "	25	2,500 00
100 " "	15	1,500 00
100 " "	10	1,000 00
500 " "	5	4,935 00
500 " "	5	4,935 00

3134 Prize worth... \$52,740 00
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
81 St. James St., Montreal Canada.

APRIL.

A requiem is in our ears,
Old Winter dies in fields and meres;
March's mood hath turned to tears,—
April's come again!

Tears that yield to laughing hours,
Rainbows glint through falling showers;
Presage sweet of June's bright bowers,—
April's sun and rain.

Robins pipe to sleeping buds,
Woofing them to doff their hoods—
Clothes worn through winter's floods—
Now that April's here.

Tardy call to flow'et one!
Arbutus shy betimes hath blown,
Clinging to the snow-clad stone,—
April's messenger!

Linnet's notes are in the wild,
Tender plaints come from the fold,
Ploughshares turn the gleaming mould,—
Truly, April's come!

Pine trees blend their murmurous tune,
Sea-waves thunder on the dune,
Old Earth sings her Easter rune,—
April's welcome home!
—Charles Morse, in the Young Canadian.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

NOTES AND COMMENTS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Let me have audience for a word or two.
—As you Like it. Act. V. Scene 2.

In glancing over the editorial note in your last issue upon the subject of dancing I notice you quote the well-known phrase from *L'Allegro*,—"trip the light fantastic toe," and then inquire if Milton approved of dancing? Certainly we find nothing that would indicate such disapprobation in the poet's earlier works—such as the poem just referred to and *Comus*, nor do I remember meeting with anything in his maturer writings that could be construed into a specific condemnation of that particular form of amusement. It is true that in *Il Penseroso* he bids depart those "vain deluding joys" enumerated in *L'Allegro*, but every reader knows that these two poems are but the antiphonal divisions of one complete presentation of the continually interchanging moods of mirth and melancholy in the minds of men; and, on the one hand, one has just as much reason to say that the poet overtly encourages indulgence in merry-making and revelry, as to contend, on the other hand, that he especially condemns them. Indeed it is a mistake very commonly entertained to believe that Milton viewed the panorama of life through the inverted telescope of the Puritans. His mind was two colossal in its proportions to be hedged in by the *termini angust* of their fanatical creed. One meets with passage after passage in his works which, if they read them, must have caused those uncouth sectaries to hold up their hands in pious horror. He apostrophizes the Muses and many other entities in the pagan pantheon in his lyric pieces. He inserts a splendid panegyric on the moral worth of heathen Athens in the middle of *Paradise Regained*. He finds it possible to praise Shakespeare, whom the Puritans would consign to the nethermost pit together with all play-writers and play-goers. He reveals himself as an Arian in *Paradise Lost*; and one can imagine hardly anything more opposed to Puritan tenets than the views he expresses in his *Treatise on Christian Doctrine* in respect of marriage and the observation of the Sabbath. Last, but not by any means least in the eyes of the English Calvinists, he was devotedly attached to music, being a player of no small ability upon the organ—which they did not scruple to call a direct invention of the Prince of Darkness. These facts would seem to show that the great scion of English liberty was no such narrow bigot as to condemn the time-honored amusement of dancing when practised within the decorous precincts of refined society.

Let me quote Macaulay's statement of Milton's relations with the Puritans in support of the views I have here advanced: "He was not a Puritan. He was not a free-thinker. He was not a Royalist. In his character the noblest qualities of every party were combined in a harmonious union. Like the Puritans he kept his mind continually fixed on an Almighty Judge and an eternal reward. And hence he acquired their contempt of external circumstances, their fortitude, their tranquillity, their inflexible resolution. But not the coolest sceptic or the most profane scoffer was more perfectly free from the contagion of their frantic delusions, their savage manners, their ludicrous jargon, their scorn of science, and their aversion to pleasure. There was none who had a stronger sense of the value of literature, a finer relish for every elegant amusement, or a more chivalrous delicacy of honor and love."

A delegation from the Bench of the Montreal District, consisting of Chief Justice Sir Francis Johnson and Justices Jette and Wurtelo, interviewed the Minister of Justice a short time ago on the subject of increasing the salaries of the Superior Court Judges in that district. Whether the Government will act on their suggestions or not will not be known until the Speech from the Throne is in the hands of the public; but it is to be desired that some measure looking to the increase of judicial salaries throughout the Dominion will be passed during the approaching session. The ridiculously small remuneration paid to our judges is a reproach to a country so far in the van of national progress as Canada is to-day, and is a frequent subject of wondering criticism at the hands of English and American writers. No such parsimonious policy with respect to the judiciary has been followed in the other great self-governing colonies of Great Britain. In Victoria the salary of the Chief Justice is \$17,500, and