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If you are troubled with Dandruff, Itching, or any Humor or Disease of the Scalp,
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It heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp, checks the falling out of the Hair and prevents it from turning gray, and is an unequalled dressing and toilet article.
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IS PUBLISHED
Every Wednesday at Bridgetown.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION...$1.50 per annum, in advance; if not paid within six months, $2.00
Communications solicited on all matters of public interest, to be accompanied with the writers name, which will be held, if so desired, strictly confidential. Anonymous communications go to the waste basket.
H. S. PIPER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Weekly Monitor.

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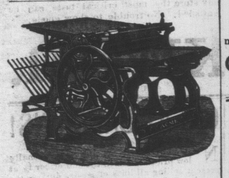

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Weekly Monitor.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

VOL. 13. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1885. NO. 27.

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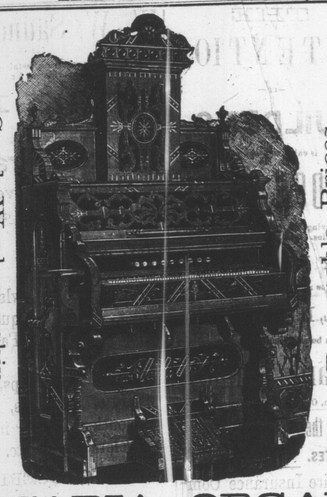

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A. E. SULIS.

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ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of ALFRED STODDART, late of Falkland Ridge, Springfield, Annapolis Co., are hereby notified to render the same duly attested, within three months from this date and all persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment to LEMUEL H. STODDART, Admr.
Falkland Ridge, July 29th, 1885. 3m

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ON first class Real Estate security, $35,000. None but first class security will be taken.
J. G. H. PARKER.
Bridgetown, Dec. 23rd '84.

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A good House, Barn, and other Outbuildings, together with pure and never-failing water privileges are among the inducements.

For full particulars apply to the subscriber.
T. J. EAGLESON.
Bridgetown, Oct. 9, 1883. tf

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Licensed Auctioneer,
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Special rates for sales of Real Estate and Farm Stock.
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FRUIT BROKERS,
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CONSIGNMENTS of apples to their care receive the best attention, and proceeds are remitted immediately after sale.
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W. A. CRAIG.

WE SELL
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Potatoes, Fish, etc.
Best Prices for all shipments.
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Can be obtained from the
N. S. P. B Building Society and Savings Fund,
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UNDERTAKER.
Bridgetown N. S., near Presbyterian Church.
Coffins and Caskets, and Coffin trimmings, in all styles, always on hand. All branches of this department of his business will receive the most careful attention. 36ly

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Practise in all the Courts. Business promptly attended to.
OFFICE—Fitz Randolph's NEW BUILDING, Bridgetown. 7ly

J. M. OWEN,
BARRISTER - AT - LAW,
Notary Public, Real Estate Agent.
United States Consul Agent.
Annapolis, Oct. 4th, 1882—1y

Poetry.

Going into Port.

I have weathered the coming cape of storms,
Where the winds of passion blow;
I have sleered by the reefs that gnash to foams
The shallows that lurk below;
I have joyed in the surge of the whistling sea
And the wild, strong stress of the gale,
As my brave bark quivered and leaped alive
To the strain of its crowded sail.
Then the masterful spirit was on me,
And with nature I wrestled glad,
And danger was like a passionate bride,
And love itself was half mad.
Then life was a storm that blew on me,
And flew as the wild winds fly,
And hope was the pennon streaming out
High up to play with the sky.

Oh, the golden days, the glorious days,
That so lavish of life we spent!
Oh, the dreaming nights with the silent stars
'Neath the sky's mysterious tent!
Oh, the light, light heart and strong desire,
And the pulses quickening thrill,
When joy lived with us, and beauty smiled,
And youth had its free, full will!
The whole wide world was before us then,
And never our spirits failed,
And we never looked back, but ever on
Into the future we sailed.
Ever before us the distant bound,
Whose dim and exquisite line
Alone divided our earth from heaven,
Our life from a life divine.

Now my voyage is well nigh over,
And my staunchest spars are gone,
And my sails are rent and my barnacled barque
Drags slowly and heavily on.
The faint breeze comes from the distant shore
With its colors dim and sweet,
And soon in the silent harbor of peace
Long-parted friends I shall greet,
The voyage is well-nigh over,
Though at times a capful of wind
Will rattle the ropes and fill the sails
And furrow a wake behind.
But the sea has become a weariness,
And glad into port I shall come,
With my sails all furled and my anchor dropped
And my cargo carried home.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Select Literature.

The Silk Umbrella.

It was raining heavily, and there seemed a likelihood that the storm would continue all day.

The overhanging clouds were black and heavy and the rain drops fell with such a persistent and unceasing patter, that the gutters became swiftly moving rivers, and the streets one vast morass.

Chauncey Walton lazily surveyed his dripping surroundings from the rear bench of an open street-car, and allowed his half-consumed cigar to go out.

He was very rich, and having been born to the purple so to speak, had all those indescribable tastes which betoken the true gentleman.

He dressed, quietly though elegantly, and everything from his light spring hat to his smartly polished shoes was in harmony.

Both of his gloved hands rested on the carved handle of a silk umbrella, which he held between his knees.

As the car neared the street corner where he was to get out, he shook out the folds of his umbrella, and edged toward the side of the car.

He had no desire to splash his polished shoes and signalled for the driver to stop.

At the same time a lady, young and very quiet dressed, rose from her seat and started to alight.

The rain was now decending in torrents, and Chauncey Walton, standing in the narrow step which ran along the side of the car, with his umbrella upraised, shrugged his shoulders, and tossed away his cigar.

The car came to a stand-still, and the young lady before mentioned, hesitated a moment before stepping into the muddy street.

Chauncey who had alighted, noticed she was unprovided with an umbrella, and with true gallantry, advanced to her side.

'Allow me!' he said, raising his hat and sheltering her with the umbrella.

'Oh, thank you, sir!' said a musical voice, and by the time they reached the pavement Chauncey's shoes were sadly splashed.

He glanced down at them ruefully shrugged his shoulders, and then ventured a furtive look at his companion.

A round and pretty face, intellectual and well bred, was raised to his, and a pair of large, expressive blue eyes took in the contour of his face.

'If you will permit me' said Chauncey, pulling a card from his pocket, 'you are welcome to the umbrella. I have only a short distance to go, and can easily make it.

When he reached the magnificent home that he shared with an only sister and a maiden aunt he was soaked to the skin, and Clarice Walton, meeting him in the hallway, clasped her hands in painful horror as she regarded his dripping garments.

'Why Chauncy!' she exclaimed, 'had you no umbrella?'

'I had, but a lady who got off at the same corner, needed it more than I did.'

'You careless fellow!' cried Clarice, patting his cheek, 'your chivalry will cost you dear one of these days. Change your clothes instantly and come to dinner. I have news to tell you.'

First kissing his pretty sister, who was something of a tyrant, and ordered him about as though he were a school-boy Chauncey ascended to his room to change his clothing.

'Dinner is not quite ready,' his sister said, when he came down stairs, 'and, until it is announced, I want to talk to you about my dearest friend Mabel Wright, from whom I have just received a letter.

'Oh, bother!' muttered Chauncey, under his breath, with an ill suppressed yawn, but he threw himself into a chair and tried to look interested.

Meanwhile Clarice unfolded the letter and began to read paragraphs here and there.

Mabel was coming to Boston to visit a relative, and would be pleased to call upon her dear Clarice. She had heard so much of that paragon of a brother of hers, that she was anxious to meet him etc. All of which Chauncey heard, as in a dream, for he was thinking of the quietly dressed little figure, to whom he had loaned his umbrella.

The next morning he received a telegram which necessitated a journey to the West, where he was interested in an extensive land operation.

'How unfortunate' his sister cried, when he showed her the telegram; 'Can't you postpone the trip?'

'No it is impossible! My presence is imperatively needed.'

'And Mabel will come to-morrow. I have written, inviting her to spend a couple of weeks with us; and I am so anxious for you to meet her.

'I am very sorry, but I think I shall have to forego the pleasure of meeting Miss Mabel Wright,' said Chauncey, and kissing Clarice he hastened away.

The business complications were more serious than he had at first imagined, and it was not until the beginning of September then he telegraphed Clarice to look for him.

He expected the carriage would be at the depot when he arrived, but, finding none, he boarded a street car.

It was raining, and instinctively his thoughts reverted to another rainy day, and he longed for his missing umbrella.

Several times he was tempted to stop and purchase one on the way, but put it off until all the stores had been passed.

'Well, I'm in for it again!' he said, and, reaching the old familiar corner, he alighted and ran to the the sidewalk, which was shaded by an awning.

A lady came out of the store, and he stepped aside for her to pass.

She raised her umbrella, and he caught a glimpse of her face.

A long gossamer cloak protected her slender form now, but the face that was raised to his was the one he had met on the same corner several months before.

'My naiad, by jove!' he muttered, 'and I'll be blessed if she ain't carrying my umbrella!'

A hot flush dyed the cheek of the lady and Chauncy ground his teeth, for having uttered his brutal comment.

'I beg pardon, Mr. Walton,' she said, facing him quickly, 'but this is the first opportunity I have had of returning the umbrella you so kindly loaned me several months ago. I thank you for the kind service. It saved me from a disagreeable wetting—'

'And gave me one,' said Chauncey laughing.

'I am thankful that I can prevent a recurrence of the catastrophe,' said the lady, gravely, and she held out the umbrella.

'But it is still raining,' said Chauncy, 'and custom gives me courage to brave another wetting.'

'My gossamer is sufficient protection,' she said placing the umbrella in his hands, and with a little bow, she turned and left him.

He was half tempted to follow her, and he stood on the corner several minutes, staring after her.

'I wonder how she learned my name?' he said half aloud, and then, recollecting the card he had given her he shrugged his shoulders, and raised the umbrella.

'Quite a coincidence,' he muttered and walked away.

Clarice came down to meet him after kissing him a multitude of times, and commenting upon his bronzed face and fine appearance, she said.

'I was away when your telegram arrived, and Auntie mislaid it. She thought you were to arrive to-morrow, and when the telegram was found it was too late to catch the train. I am glad you had an umbrella, though.

'Yes. It was the one I loaned to a lady several months ago, just before my departure for the West. She must have received intelligence that I would arrive at the corner, umbrellaless; for when I alighted from the car she received me, and returned the umbrella in the most cool and matter of course way, and he told Clarice the whole story.

It is very funny,' she said, 'I hope you didn't fall in love with her. I've heard of such things.'

'Nonsense,' said Chauncey, although his bronzed face colored. Don't be foolish.'

'I think you will like Mabel Wright,' said Clarice. She had been to Mount Desert, spending the summer, and is stopping over with me a few days before returning home.'

'Indeed!' said Chauncey, and just then the door bell rang.

'There she is now, the dear girl,' cried Clarice, bounding into the hall. 'She insisted on going out to make a few purchases, and wouldn't wait for the carriage.'

Chauncey was turning over the leaves of a portfolio when the two girls entered the room, and when he looked up, a low cry escaped him.

'This is my friend, Miss Mable Wright' began Clarice, but Chauncey stepped quietly forward, and Mabel gave him her hand.

'We have met before,' he said, and then he related the story of their double chance meeting.

Well cards are out for the wedding, and Chauncey will always treasure the silk umbrella.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Correspondence.

The Hospital Question.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

SIR,—Several weeks ago, in reply to a request from the press for information respecting the hospital difficulty, I stated that while there was a prospect of an amicable arrangement between the charities board and the medical board I would refrain from discussing the subject, but if the efforts to effect a settlement failed I would be ready to explain the part taken by the government. Unfortunately those efforts have failed.

An inquiry into the history of this difficulty will I believe, lead the impartial observer to these conclusions:

1. That the charities board, in the first instance made a grave mistake.

2. That the local government did all that could reasonably have been expected of them to effect a settlement of the matter.

3. That the medical board, while right in the first stage of the difficulty, took the wrong way in dealing with the question and manifested a spirit which has prevented a settlement of the quarrel.

Immediately after the appointment of Dr. Hawkins the members of the medical board did me the honor of calling on me and stating their complaint. As they subsequently placed it very fully before the public I need not enlarge upon it here. Their statement was the first intimation I had received of any difficulty in relation to the appointment of a house surgeon. Hon. Mr. Surgeon, the only member of the government who had a seat on the charities board, was then and had been for some days confined to his house by illness. He was not at the meeting of the board at which the appointment was made. I told the medical gentleman that from their statements I was disposed to agree with them as to the impropriety of the charities board's proceeding. I was not able to agree with them that the charities board had no power to appoint an applicant who had received the smaller number of marks in the examination, but I quite agreed that the common sense view of the "competitive examination" clause was that the applicant who passed the best examination should receive the place, unless there were substantial reasons for not appointing him. While thus largely agreeing with the medical board in their views, I was unable to see how I could aid them further than by giving my view of the law and directing them to the right quarter. I pointed out that the charities board was a body created by statute, with well defined powers, and that within their statutable authority they were quite independent of the government. The tenure of office of the three appointed members (the commissioner of public works and mines and the mayor held their seats *ex-officio*) was purposely so fixed that the members should not be under the control of the government. From this it followed that the charities board and not the government was the body to which the medical board should apply. I advised that the medical board ask a conference with the charities board, feeling assured that in this way everything could be quickly explained and made right. I assured the medical board that the government desired them to have such a part in the management of the hospital as was usually allowed to medical men in other hospitals under similar conditions, and that if necessary the laws would be amended to secure this. But as to the immediate difficulty, I could see no way of dealing with it except by a conference between the two boards.

There I might have rested, if content to confine myself to my official duty. But I felt, as every good citizen must have felt when he learned of the trouble, that the difference should be adjusted and that it could be speedily adjusted if both sides would approach its consideration in the right spirit. Therefore I urged upon the medical gentlemen the propriety of having a conference with the charities board and offered any influence I could exercise in bringing it about and in restoring harmony between the two bodies.

Just here the medical gentlemen began to go astray. Several of them very emphatically declared that they would not consent to a conference with the charities board, the constituted authorities governing the institution and the only body that had the power to settle the question. This regrettable spirit of defiance was too often manifested in subsequent proceedings, and was the real obstacle to a settlement of the difficulty. Why the medical board could not meet the charities board I was unable to understand. In view of some previous difficulties, an understanding had been come to that there should be occasional conferences to secure harmony between the two boards. Several conferences were held and then the practice fell into disuse. In advising a conference I was, therefore, advising recourse to the very machinery that had been established by mutual agreement to secure the proper co-operation of the two bodies.

The medical board did not ask or suggest a conference, but they sent to the charities board a letter asking the reason why Dr. Hawkins was appointed. They received a reply stating in effect that the charities board claimed the right to use their own judgment in making the appointment. I regarded the letter and the reply as an unfortunate incident. I felt that in a matter like this a friendly conference would do very much more good than the exchange of diplomatic notes at a time when the relations between the two 'great powers' in the case were strained, and I still hold the opinion that at that moment such a conference would have removed the cause of dispute.

The next step was the resignation of the medical board. Shortly before noon on Monday, May 11th, a letter was handed in at the office of the charities board (and a similar one was sent to me) in which the medical board resigned their positions, such resignation to take place on Tuesday, 12th. There were nearly one hundred patients in the hospital requiring medical attendance, and these were abandoned to their fate *at one day's notice.* I observed that it has been claimed that the charities board received an earlier notice through me. This is quite incorrect. The charities board received no notice through me. I was not the proper person to receive such a notice. In the medical gentlemen's interview with me, resignation was spoken of by some of them. I understand this more as an expression of individual opinion than as the deliberate conclusion of the board. In any case the fact remains that neither the board of charities nor any member thereof was notified of the intention of the medical board to resign until nearly noon on Monday, May 11th, when the secretary received the letter stating that the resignation was to take effect on the next day. I believe it is a fact that when this resignation was sent in some of its signers were aware that, owing to certain doubts as to the regularity of the appointment of Dr. Hawkins, the matter was to be reconsidered at the charities board's meeting on Wednesday, 13th. Even if that fact was not generally known to the members of the board, the resignation would seem to have been hasty and unwise. If the doctors felt that they could not remain connected with the hospital they should, for the sake of the large number of patients, have given reasonable notice to the charities board of their intention to resign.

Soon after the retirement of the medical board I was led to believe that they had realized the mistake they had made in resigning, and that they would be willing to agree to a conference with the charities board. I therefore suggested to the chairman of the latter that they should invite the medical board to a conference by committees. The invitation was given by the charities board and the medical board refused to meet the other board. Subsequently, through the co-operation of an eminent medical gentleman, I succeeded in getting a meeting of committees representing the two boards, at my office, but by this time so much ill-feeling had grown up that the meeting had no favorable result.

After the publication of the statement of the medical board the charities board passed a resolution denying some of the assertions of the medical gentlemen and asking the government to investigate the whole matter. Some may ask, why was no investigation held? I answer, because their was no reason to suppose that such an enquiry would lead to a solution of the difficulty. If the government had found that the charities board had good reasons for their action, would that have settled the question? Would the doctors have accepted such a finding and returned to the hospital? Nobody believes that they would have done so. The government felt that the only form of investigation that could at that time serve a useful purpose was one to which the two boards would become assenting parties, and they lost no opportunity of endeavoring to bring about such an enquiry.

In the course of a conversation with a prominent citizen, I remarked that if both sides really wished to have a settlement they should be willing to submit their difference to friendly arbitration. The gentleman to whom I refer agreed with me, said he thought the doctors would assent to such an arrangement, and asked if he was at liberty to say that I would bring about an arbitration. I replied that I had no authority to make the proposal on behalf of the charities board, but that from what I knew of their views I was satisfied that they would agree to it. My friend took the trouble to speak to several of the doctors on the subject, and at his request I saw two of them and repeated to them the views I had expressed to him. I added that if assured that the proposal was favorably entertained by the leading members of the medical board I would ask the charities board to make a formal offer of arbitration. I then communicated with members of the charities board and explained my action, and obtained an assurance that they would agree to the arbitration. The medical board held a meeting and decided that they would *not* submit their case to arbitration. Can there be a doubt to which of the two boards was right at this stage? The charities board, which the doctors said was entirely in the wrong, was willing to have the matter tried out on the broad question of right or wrong. The medical board, which insisted that it was entirely in the right, refused to submit to such a trial. This means of securing an adjustment was therefore lost through the fault of the medical board.

Time passed. A gentleman holding a prominent position in connection with Dalhousie college, with which the Halifax Medical college had just been affiliated, called to see me in relation to the interest of the Medical college, the managers of which had stated that owing to the hospital difficulty their college would be unable to continue its work. After a protracted discussion of the whole subject my visitor said he thought that if the parties chiefly concerned could be got together a means of settlement could surely be found. He spoke of the governors of Dalhousie, at their next meeting, taking some action and offering their services to try to bring about a better state of affairs. I said that the delay was not calculated to make a settlement easier, and that whatever was to be done should be done quickly. I proposed that informally a conference be had on that same day. This suggestion was at once accepted and within a few hours three governors of Dalhousie college, two members of the medical board, and two members of the charities board met with me at my office and fully discussed the question. An eminent lawyer, who had a part in the conference said after looking into the statute and bye laws of the hospital, that the appointment of Dr. Hawkins was 'illegal.' One of the doctors said that had been the view of the medical board. I asked why the medical gentleman had not acted on that belief and taken the case into the courts? The doctor, replying, asked why the members of the medical board, or Dr. Goodwin, should be required to go to the expense of a law suit to make the charities board do right? I then said that if the expense was the difficulty it could be removed, as the government would pay any reasonable expense of submitting a case to the court if the two boards would agree to accept the court's decision. This was generally accepted as a fair offer and a basis of settlement. There was some discussion as to the means of getting a hearing—whether the full court or a single judge should dispose of the question. The objection to the full court was that there might be some delay. The sentiment of the conference was that if a single judge should hear the case his decision should be accepted without appeal, but no definite understanding was come to as to the form of the reference, further than that the question at issue was to be the legal one.

The medical board, I understand, held a meeting and agreed to have the legality of the appointment tested in the manner that had been suggested. Counsel was employed on each side to prepare a case. My idea was that the counsel would meet at the office of one of them and go into the questions involved and agree upon a case. Unfortunately this was not done. Which side should be blamed at this stage I do not know. But I regard it as a misfortune that instead of having a prompt meeting the learned council bombarded one another with cases, resolutions and letters. The 'case' as prepared for the charities board contained objectionable features, but these should not have caused any considerable delay, for the charities board were willing that the objectionable features should be omitted. The charities board went further in the direction of a settlement in that basis than I could have asked them to go. It had been agreed that a statement of the facts should be made. The by-law stipulated that applicants for the position of house surgeon should be graduates of a recognized medical school. In the charities board's 'case' the date of Dr. Goodwin's application and the date of his diploma were given, the fact being that he was not at the time of his application a graduate of any medical school. There was no question as to the truth of the statement. The fact was undeniable. Yet the medical board asked to have it suppressed. Whether the fact was of importance or not, was a question for the judge. But it was, I think, unreasonable on the part of the medical board, after they had agreed that all the facts should be stated in a case, to ask that a part of the facts be suppressed. Nevertheless, the charities board, to prevent further difficulty, agreed to waive this part of the case and let the doctors have their way.

One point of difficulty remained after others had been removed. The medical board wished the case submitted to a judge, not in his judicial capacity, but as an *arbitrator* to decide whether the charities board did *right* in appointing Dr. Hawkins. I never understood that this was to be the mode of settlement. The proceedings of the conference, which I have already stated, clearly shown that this was not intended. Arbitration on the broad question of 'right' had been offered to the medical board and they had refused it. If the moral question of right or wrong had been understood to be the issue, there would have been no talk of a 'case,' for the arbitrator called upon to decide such a question would require to hear the evidence as well as the arguments. The proposal for a reference was the outcome of an emphatic opinion expressed by an eminent lawyer that the appointment of Dr. Hawkins was *illegal.* It was distinctly understood that this was the issue. It was not the issue that I had desired. I would have preferred—I believe the public would have preferred—a settlement on broader grounds. But the doctors refused that and decided (after hearing the opinion I have referred to) to accept a settlement on the legal ground. If their adviser subsequently found reason to modify his opinion and to fear an adverse result, they should nevertheless have considered themselves bound to carry out the arrangement. The point has been taken by the counsel for the medical board that the board has no legal standing and cannot become a party to the case. This was fairly met by a writer in the *Chronicle* a few days ago, who said:

'We would suggest a method by which the difficult problem can easily be solved if the medical board are still willing to abide by the decision of the legal question involved. Let Dr. Goodwin allow his name to be substituted in the place of the medical board as the plaintiff, and let the case go before the court at once. We are confident that any difficulty as to costs can be settled in short order.'

Parties who do not desire a settlement of the difficulty may say that Dr. Goodwin's name cannot be substituted without his consent, but nobody will doubt that the medical board can obtain that consent if they wish. Dr. Goodwin need not attend in court or give himself any trouble in the matter There can be no 'difficulty as to costs,' because the government agreed to pay the necessary expenses if the two boards would agree to abide by the decision. If, however, there is any real difficulty in the way of such a settlement, let the medical board suggest any way in which the legal rights of the parties can be raised in the courts, and I am satisfied that the charities board will adopt it.

The charities board have been willing to treat the question either as one of law or morals. They have been willing to leave the broad question of right or wrong, free from technicalities, to three arbitrators appointed in the usual way. I always felt that on such an issue they would be found at fault. But the fact that they were willing to submit to such a tribunal, and the medical board were not, does not speak well for the latter. The charities board are now willing to treat the issue as one respecting their legal rights. To meet the objection about costs the government have agreed to pay the expenses, so that neither Dr. Goodwin nor the medical board will have to pay a cent. If after refusing the arbitration the medical board finally refuse a settlement based upon the decision of the supreme court, I humbly submit that they will not manifest that desire for a settlement of the difficulty which all good citizens should feel.

The exceptional nature of the hospital case, the wide-pread interests in it, and the general desire for a settlement of the difficulty for the sake of the institution itself, are I believe sufficient reasons for my making a statement of the facts through the press, at this time, instead of waiting for the meeting of the legislature and for formal methods of placing information before the public.

Yours faithfully,
W. S. FIELDING.

—An agent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, with a view of testing the true inwardness of prison life, caused himself to be committed to a London prison. He relates as follows the beneficent offices of the prison chaplain: "I had a visit from the chaplain after I had been in prison a day or two, and the interesting and edifying interview consisted of these questions, as nearly as I can remember: "What is your name? What are you? What are you here for? Can you read and write? (Brilliant question to ask a man who had said he was a journalist.) What church have you been in the habit of attending? What was your father? In how many days did God make the world? What did he do on the seventh day? How many commandments are there? On what mount were they given to Moses? What did our Saviour come into the world for? After receiving my answer to the last the reverend gentleman remarked: 'Then how careful we ought to be to avoid sin,' took up his hat, said "Good morning;" and the interview was at an end."

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