QUEENS CO. COUNCIL.

Members and Officials Entertained by Secretary-Treasurer Babbitt.

The Parish Officers Appointed—Repor of the Committee on Parish Accounts.

GAGETOWN, Queens Co., Jan. 21.—On the evening of the 18th inst., Secretary Treasurer Babbitt gave a turkey supper at Hotel Dingee to a full board of councillors and a number of invited guests, among whom were: Hon. L. P. Farris, Isaac Carpenter, M. P. P.; Rev. Neil McLaughlin, C. D. Dykeman, county auditor; Judge Ebbett, Sheriff Reid, D. Mott, W. H. White, T. H. Gilbert and Deputy Sheriff Brander.

The press was represented by James A. Stewart, editor and publisher of Queens County Gazette; J. Rubins of Telegraph, and E. P. Dykeman of the Sun.

The bill of fare was up to date. After thoroughly enjoying the several courses that were elegantly served, the following toasts were proposed: R. T. Babbitt, the Queen; National Anthem. R. T. Babbitt, His Excellency the Governor General and Commons of Canada, Sheriff Reid; My Own Canadian Home. Judge Ebbett, His Hon. the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislature of New Brunswick, Hon. L. P. Farris and I. W. Carpenter, M. P. P.; T. H. Gilbert, the Pulpit and the Press, Rev. Neil McLaughlin; press: J. A. Stewart, J. Rubins and E. P. Dykeman; song by Warden Barton; Issac W. Carpenter, Our Agricultural Interests, Thos. H. Gilbert, Robert Ward and D. Mott; L. P. Farris, the Warden, Clerk of the Peace and County Council, Warden Barton, Judge Ebbett, clerk of peace; Con. H. W. Woods, Leonard W. Snodgrass, Lingley D. Palmer, Corey and County Auditor C. D. Dykeman; T. H. Gilbert, the Host, "For he is a jolly good fellow," R. T. Babbit; Sheriff Reid, the Ladies, H. W. Woods; Sheriff Reid, the Proprietor and Family, Mr. Dingee, Dr. Hay and R. T. Babbitt; music, Auld Lang Syne, ice cream, National Anthem. Mr. Babbitt, in reply to the host, briefly outlined the history of Queens county municipality. The party broke up about midnight.

Wednesday morning the council was called to order by Warden Barton. Councillors all present except Purdy and Colwell.

The first order of business was the appointment of parish officers. The following is a list:

Brunswick.

Commissioners of highways—Jarvis T. Corey, Fred Smail, David K. Beach.
Overseers of poor—J. T. Corey, Frank Clark, Zebulon Corey.
Assessors—Cyrus Humphrey, Abram Corey, H. W. Fowlie.
Collector of rates—Asa T. Ryder.
Parish clerk—Jason A. Corey.
Revisors—Parish councillors, Handford Ryder.

Cambridge.

Commissioners of highways—District No. 1, James McLaughlin; No. 2, Jas. McAlpine; No. 3, Alfred Wilson.
Overseers of poor—A. F. Camp, S. Wilson, A. E. McAlpine.
Collector of rates—H. E. White.
Assessors—J. R. Colwell, Wellington Cox, L. I. Flower.
Parish clerk—R. W. Wright.
Revisors—Parish councillors and Harvey E. White.

Canning.

Commissioners of highways—District No. 1, Benj. Coy; No. 2, Samuel Colwell; No. 3, Wm. McMann.
Overseers of poor—Robert McMann, James E. Bailey, J. H. Estabrooks.
Assessors—James Palmer, Benj. Coy, Walter S. Butler.
Revisors—Parish councillors, Sydney Butler.
Collector of rates—Harry Balmain and Jarvis Sypher.
Parish Clerk—Isaac A. Palmer.
District clerk—J. E. Vanburen.

Chipman.

Commissioners of highways—District No. 1, W. H. Burpee; No. 2, George Chase; No. 3, Wm. Lucas; No. 4, Owen Lafferty; No. 5, John Parkhill.
Assessors—J. G. Nuggent, Wm. McAlaster, Daniel Fowler.
Surveyors of lumber—Thomas Baird, R. T. Baird, Irvin Brown, Duncan McLean.
Overseers of poor—Samuel Baird, John Conroy, W. J. Stewart.
Revisors—Parish councillors and Robert Ward.
Collector of rates—John Ward.
Parish clerk—A. D. McPhee.

Gagetown.

Overseers of poor—Joseph Erb, John Armstrong, C. H. Gunter.
Commissioners of highways—District No. 1, Wm. Holmes; No. 2, Charles Ebbett; No. 3, Joseph Coy.
Collector of rates—James Barnett.
Parish clerk—Wm. Holmes.
Revisors—Parish councillors and J. P. Belyea.
Assessors—A. W. Ebbett, Jas. Reid, Blanch Cruthers.

Hampstead.

Commissioners of highways—Edward Vallis, David O. Nickerson, Stephen M. Hamm.
Overseers of poor—Bradford Palmer, Thos. Mullin, Wm. Harrison.
Assessors—Alfred P. Sipp, Benj. S. Palmer, W. T. Inch.
Revisors—Parish councillors and Geo. A. Derrah.
Surveyors of public grounds—I. S. Vanwart.
Parish clerk—Thomas Palmer.
Collector of rates—Samuel T. Vallis.

Johnston.

Commissioners of highways—District No. 1, C. H. Akerley; No. 2, Robt. W. Hetherington; No. 3, David M. Pearson.
Overseers of poor—J. H. F. Ward, John B. Hamm, James F. Roberts.
Assessors—John W. Perry, Thomas Corcoran, A. H. G. Vradenburgh.
Revisors—Parish councillors and Jas. F. Roberts.
Parish clerk—James F. Roberts.
Collector of rates—I. Van. B. Hetherington.

Petersville.

Commissioners of highways—District No. 1, Wm. Barnett; No. 2, Henry Ferguson; No. 3, Patrick Donovan; No. 4, Geo. H. Scribner.
Assessors—Wm. Howe, Patrick Mag, Albert M. Corbett.
Overseers of poor—Thomas L. Graham, John McGovern, Wm. Trott.
Revisors—Parish councillors and James Donald.
Collector of rates—W. H. Kirkpatrick, jr.
Parish clerk—Richard Leonard.

Waterboro.

Commissioners of highways—District No. 1, J. E. McLean; No. 2, Harry Barton; No. 2, Asa L. Smith.
Assessors—Geo. H. Smith, Clarence Mott, J. L. Barton.
Collectors of rates—Michael Kelly and Wm. A. Barton.
Revisors—Parish councillors and B. H. Smith.
Parish clerk—John Snodgrass.
District clerk—T. H. Branscombe.

Wickham.

Overseers of poor—B. C. Parks, John J. Huggard, John McCready.
Commissioners of highways—District No. 1, B. C. Parks; district No. 2, John A. Jones; district No. 3, John J. Huggard.
Assessors—J. T. H. Carpenter, Manford Akerley, R. B. McCready.
Revisors—Parish councillors and M. H. McDonald, M. D.
Parish clerk—J. T. Hendry.
Collector of rates—G. Whit. McDonald.

The committee on bills and accounts report that they had examined the accounts laid before them and recommended the following:

No. 1, Abner Belyea, constable fees, $21, be paid; No. 2, T. H. Gilbert, bill, $19.50, disallowed; No. 3, W. S. Butler and D. J. Bailey, bill, $2, referred to parish for payment; No. 5, Dr. Brundage, medical attendance, $5, paid; No. 6, late Sheriff Perry, bill of 1893, $3.10, paid; No. 7, F. McDermott, cutting bushes on Thatch Island, $24, paid; and recommending McDermott to settle accounts with Secretary-treasurer Babbitt; No. 8, Dr. Armstrong, bill, $6, paid; No. 9, and 10, Dr. Earl, bills, $13.40, paid; No. 11, John Law bill, $5, disallowed for want of information.

Moved by Coun. Corey, seconded by Coun. Beach, that Coun. Perry be added to committee on by laws.

Council met pursuant to adjournment in the afternoon at 1.30 p. m., with a full board of councillors present.

Committee on parish accounts received and adopted as follows:

Brunswick, satisfactory; Cambridge, with few exceptions passed satisfactory; Canning, very satisfactory; Chipman, quite satisfactory; Gagetown, fairly satisfactory; Hampstead, satisfactory; Johnston, very satisfactory; Petersville, satisfactory; Waterboro, very satisfactory; Wickham, fairly satisfactory.

The councillors of the different parishes recommended the following assessment for poor and special fund:

	Poor.	Special.
Brunswick	$34 00	$4 00
Cambridge	100 00	4 00
Canning	50 00	....
Chipman	270 00	2 00
Gagetown	350 00	....
Hampstead	150 00	4 00
Johnston	260 00	....
Petersville	180 00	4 00
Waterboro	50 00	11 78
Wickham	....	10 50

The audit committee, after examining the county auditor's report, find everything satisfactory, as usual, with a showing as follows:

Contingent fund:	
Receipts	$2,914 12
Expenditure	2,351 39
Cash on hand	1,326 65
School fund:	
Receipts	3,646 64
Expenditure	3,715 82
Cash on hand	3,400 66
Total paid overseers of poor	1,319 03
Amount due from parishes on contingent fund	198 15
Amount due on school fund	575 35
Amount due from rentals parish Gagetown	154 28
Due on bill of sale of Wm. Carney	44 14
Balance due on Thatch Island notes	1,064 37
Total assets contingent	2,788 52
Liabilities	Nil.
Cash on hand, including road fund	150 70

Report received and adopted.

Moved by Coun. Woods, seconded by Coun. E. Palmer, and resolved, That this council will always hail with pleasure any movement on the part of the provincial government, or other body, to improve and encourage agricultural enterprise in our midst, and we desire to express our opinion that should the finances of the province warrant the giving of a bonus to any department of agriculture, and in the event of such be the case, that direct encouragement by the way of bonus should be given to the raising of pork, an industry very suitable to our province, and by that way stimulate the pork packing among our people.

The resolution was discussed by Couns. Leonard, McCrea, Hoben and Woods.

On motion ordered that this council pay the parish of Chipman the sum of $28, expense of conveying lunatics to asylum, paid by overseers of poor.

Moved by Coun. Palmer, seconded by Coun. Purdy, that one thousand copies of audit report be furnished and distributed in the usual way.

Amid applause C. D. Dykeman was unanimously re-elected auditor.

The committee appointed to apportion rates and taxes recommended the appropriation of $3,800 for school fund and $1,000 for contingent fund, and apportioned the same as follows:

	School fund.	Contgt fund.
Brunswick	$126 09	$42 90
Cambridge	495 24	140 97
Canning	312 81	103 81
Chipman	213 91	50 21
Gagetown	469 27	110 16
Hampstead	745 73	121 93
Johnston	376 09	133 31
Petersville	530 65	173 94
Waterboro	227 04	58 81

Wickham school fund, $313.17; contingent fund, $61.96.

The variations of assessment is due to the arrearages in the different parishes.

Moved by Coun. Hay, seconded by Coun. Dickey, and unanimously resolved, that the sum of $250 be allowed Sheriff Reid for his official services to the county.

Ordered that the secretary-treasurer be authorized to issue warrants of assessments for amounts voted this session for school, contingent, poor and special funds.

The report of the by law committee was received and adopted, the said by laws to be printed and added to the code of laws.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the warden, secretary-treasurer, auditor, Deputy Sheriff Brander, Judge Ebbett and the press representatives.

The council adjourned by singing the national anthem, to meet again in January, 1399.

Love is crowned triumphant only in the home where a baby completes the tie of matrimony. A childless marriage cannot be a happy one. It takes the final tie of a baby to bind two souls together in marriage for better or for worse. Without this final tie a wedded couple lack the indissoluble interest that makes daily self-sacrifice not only a possibility, but a pleasure.

There are to-day thousands of homes all over the country that were once childless and unhappy, but that to-day echo with the laughter of happy babyhood, as a result of a marvelous medicine, known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the greatest of all medicines for women who sufferer from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. It makes them healthy, strong, vigorous and elastic. It makes them pure and virile. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the shattered nerves. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant period, and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It insures the little new-comer's health, and a bountiful supply of nourishment. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous invalids into happy, healthy mothers. An honest dealer will not urge an inferior substitute upon you.

"I am now a happy mother of a fine healthy baby girl," writes Mrs. F. B. Cannings, of No. 4320 Humphrey Street, St. Louis, Mo. "Feel that your 'Favorite Prescription' has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. Three months previous to my confinement I began using it. I was only in labor forty-five minutes. With my first baby I suffered 18 hours then had to lose him. He was very delicate and only lived 12 hours. For two years I suffered untold agony and had two miscarriages. The 'Favorite Prescription' saved both my child and myself."

Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free letter of advice, and enclose 31 one-cent stamps, to cover customs and mailing *only*, for a paper-covered copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser;" or 50 stamps for a cloth-bound copy. A medical library in one volume.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Gold Mining in Nova Scotia.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—On two or three occasions lately I have been granted space in the columns of the Sun to say a few words about the gold mines of Nova Scotia, and also to say that I had considerable faith in the same and in the possibility of mining claims in New Brunswick as well. I have seen nothing recently that causes me to recede from that position, but on the contrary, have every day new evidences of the possibilities of our own provinces, especially of the gold mines in Nova Scotia, and to that end I will, if you will allow me space, say a little more to give your readers some pertinent facts both as to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

I read with pleasure the details of the good luck of some of our St. John friends in the United States with a mining property, and trust they will all reap the reward due for the pluck and perseverance displayed by them in this matter, some of the trials and doubts and hard work being known to me in the past, but with all due deference I am prepared to say, I think without fear of contradiction, that the same amount of money spent in Nova Scotia, and results waited for as long and patiently, with the same good management and economy, would pay almost equally as well—and in fact with less money and expense.

This will be perhaps somewhat sharply criticized, as to my knowledge considerable St. John money has been lost in gold mines in Nova Scotia, but I will wager dollars to dimes that if all the facts were known, this money was plunged into these schemes without due consideration, and deception, fraud and reckless mismanagement, and in some cases deliberate thievery, caused the loss. In fact, I know positively where hundreds of dollars were confidingly handed over to certain Nova Scotia mining promoters, who made wonderful promises, but did not carry them out, and not a dollar of the money put up found its way into the mines or its development. Is it any wonder the gold mines of Nova Scotia are oftimes shunned and men refuse to go into them? With the history of the Memramcook (so called) gold mine and similar instances, is it any wonder people are doubtful?

I have, however, faith to believe a new era is dawning in the mining fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the day of the mining fraud is fast passing away. There is an abundance of good mining territory in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and it requires the exercise of sound common sense, practical mining knowledge and capital to make it productive. Give the capitalist proper proof that you have a paying mine, and he will invest, but it must be free from any deception, and ample time must be given in which to make investigation, for that is where in nine cases out of ten such matters fall through, the owner of mining claims refusing to give proper time for investigation and development, and binding the promoter or the capitalist to undertake to do in sixty or ninety days that which as a rule is simply impossible.

However, I must not digress. Coming back to the point, the question is pertinent, Have we any paying mines in New Brunswick? The general answer will be No. I differ materially therein, and say Yes, provided the owners of the same will take the necessary steps to prove their properties, and enlist attention of investors and capitalists. That we have any gold mines in New Brunswick is as yet a problematical question. Many tales are told of the finding of gold mines here or there, but I have as yet failed to have ever seen a genuine piece of New Brunswick quartz carrying free gold, and I seriously doubt if any exists, notwithstanding the thousand and one fairy tales about same. But it is an evident and well known fact that we have veins of mineral, galena, silver and lead, and copper veins, which beyond question both carry gold in combination, and I am not so sure that this being the case the day may come when New Brunswick quartz bearing free gold will be a reality, and be yielding the precious metal in paying quantities. In New Brunswick exists also iron, manganese, antimony, nickel, gypsum, granites (all colors), and other metals worthy the attention of capital. And I am prone to believe the day is not far distant when they will be developed and profitably worked, in addition to what small amount of work is now being prosecuted in several parts of the province.

There are large veins and bodies of pyrrhotite and copper pyrites at various points in New Brunswick, that carry sulphur, copper, gold and silver in combination, and occasionally lead, and in paying proportions. Ores that will run from 40 to 47 per cent. in sulphur, 5 per cent. to 15 per cent. in copper, $4 to $6 per ton in gold, and from $8 to $20 in silver, will yield per assay value from $36 to $46 per ton. Such ores as these would be greedily snapped up if located in Rossland, Kootenay or in parts of Ontario. Here they lie idle and unworked, and our legislators and business men and monied men cry out hard times, hard times. And no effort is made to investigate properly these resources. We ourselves as a people are guilty of neglect in not making some attempt, however slight, to develop this mineral wealth of our own province. How can we hope to attract legitimate capital unless we first take the matter in hand ourselves?

We have, it is true, a mining act on the statute books, but it is lengthy, complicated and needs revision in many points. The wisdom which framed and put it in force is somewhat questionable, as it is nothing more or less than a full copy of the Nova Scotia mining law (with some slight changes), which in itself sadly needs changing in many respect. Capitalists are as a rule chary of investing in any country where the mining laws are unfavorable. Hence we must in the near future see that all the objectionable points in our mining laws and regulations are eliminated, before we can hope for outside capital to flow in. It rests almost wholly with our own people as to the development of the mineral resources of New Brunswick. Amended mining laws, common sense in naming values of properties offered for sale and ample time to the promoter and investor will do much to open the path, and once the mineral wealth of the province becomes known, capital will soon flow in—for the development of genuine mining claims—not wild cat schemes.

Turning now to Nova Scotia for a brief time, though I have many times stated it before it will do no harm to state it again, how many of your readers know that from the gold mines of Nova Scotia alone the value of gold won reaches if not exceeds thirteen million dollars, by actual sworn returns in the mines office at Halifax, not taking into account the hundreds of thousands won of which no returns have ever been made. And yet you will often hear it said there is no gold in Nova Scotia worth talking of!

Why, the facts concerning N. S. are that the possibilities of its enormous gold producing power are absolutely unknown. Take a map of N. S. and draw a line from or near Yarmouth to the Gut of Canso, about the middle of map, and there is scarcely a square mile on the southern half, or Atlantic side of the province, that is not gold bearing. The province has not been, one-tenth of it, thoroughly and properly prospected. The development that has been made in past years, and I might almost say even now being made, is mere scratching as compared with the development of the gold fields in other localities.

Why this is so is hard for me to explain, but chief of all is, first, indifference of the people of N. S. themselves; secondly, the pernicious system of allowing vast territory of gold areas to be held and locked up by speculators, who never work them, nor intend to do so; and thirdly, the absurd values as a rule put on their holdings by those who have gold claims for sale, and no money to work them.

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, there is constantly some little progress being made, and with the advanced knowledge of mining, scientific and improved gold saving machinery, and a closer regard for economical management of mining concerns, the province of Nova Scotia is commencing to attract notice and draw to her shores again capital that has more than once been driven away by the actions of unprincipled speculators. Old mining districts that were worked years ago and abandoned, are now again being worked, and more profitably than ever. Veins and ledges that twenty years ago were passed by with contempt, are now eagerly sought for and worked, and pay well.

As an example which will combat the theory that the mines of N. S. are expensive to work, the Richardson mine at or near Isaac's Harbor runs 40 stamps continuously, steam power, and yet mines and mills its ore regularly for about $2.50 a ton. And given a fair body of quartz at any point in N. S. and it can be done for above figures regularly, and only in extreme cases should it ever exceed a maximum of $5 per ton.

This being conceded, and it cannot be well gainsaid, a close examination of the whole gold production of the mines of N. S. since 1860, or further back, at her gold mining office returns, shows that the average of the gold mines of N. S. has been about 15 dwts., taking the rich with the poorer leads all through. So that on a common sense basis it can readily be seen that if a minimum cost of $5 per ton will mine and mill the ore, and the yield be an average of $15, thus leaving a marginal profit of $10 per ton, then the contention that no better paying mining country than Nova Scotia exists, in proportion to capital employed, is practically beyond contradiction.

And I will venture the assertion that there is in N. S. today more bona fide claims working and producing gold, in proportion to capital employed, and paying on the whole larger profits, than in any quartz gold mining country on the American continent.

While I speak of an average of 15 dwts. to the ton, the yields of the N. S. gold mines vary greatly—the enormous yields of some of the properties in the province has caused considerable excitement. But it is these very rich belts and yields, that with the lower yields as low as 4 and 5 dwts. to the ton, that makes the average I mentioned before. And as we are frequently met with the statements of the immense richness of the belts in British Columbia, or Ontario, or in the U. S., I purpose giving your readers a few samples of what has been done in this line in the past in N. S., and is even being done now.

In the Wine Harbor district, when first opened in 1861 and 1862 and thereabouts, unusually rich returns were met with. In one instance 5 tons of quartz yielded 125 ounces of gold. In another 335 tons of quartz yielded 1688 ounces of gold. Again, 3644 tons yielded 3713 ounces. On the old Plough lead in 1872 as high as 7 oz. and 17 dwts. was had per ton, and so on down to as low as possible, 10 dwts. per ton.

In the Sherbrooke district, Guysboro Co., in the former or early workings fabulous yields of gold were had. On many of the leads worked an average of 3 oz. per ton was had. In 1862 the Hayden lead yielded a maximum of 7 oz. per ton. The Blue lode yielded from 4 3-4 ounces to 9 1-2 ounces. A total crushing of 663 tons yielded 2023 ounces of gold. In 1866 2853 tons of quartz yielded 5829 ounces. This district was among the richest in N. S. Work was for some unaccountable reason suspended, and for years it was practically abandoned. Within the past 5 or 6 years new mills have been erected and today it is again the busy seat of active gold mining operations that are paying well and sustaining the record of Nova Scotia's gold producing capabilities.

In the Fifteen Mile district large and important operations have been carried on, and are in progress now. The New Egerton gold mining property, month after month for years past, has deposited its 250, 300 and 400 ounces of gold in the Bank at New Glasgow.

The Rawdon district has in the past been rich in its gold productions, yields of from 2 ounces per ton upwards being of common occurrence.

The Caribou district has proved exceptionally rich, and strike after strike has been made in this belt, that is simply wonderful. In 1892 the Truro Gold Mining Co., from Nov. 7, '92, to Jan. 7, '93, produced gold to the extent of $18,982.06, and deducting expenses, showed a clear profit of $17,046.56. This district is working now regularly and averages well.

The Montagu district in past years yielded favulous amounts of gold for capital invested, and among them was the celebrated Rose lead, which yielded from 5 to 10 ounces of gold at times. The Montagu claims are still working and averging well, paying well, and frequently large strikes are met with. And so I might go on enumerating all over the province, but time will not permit.

Let me, however, cite a few instances that are within the present time:

In Jan., '97, the New Glasgow mill returned 200 ounces of gold from 300 tons of quartz, and in Feb. 208 ounces from 280 tons, or an average of about 14 dwts.

The Cow Bay mine, in Jan., '97, yielded 66 oz. of gold from 65 tons of quartz.

Archibald's mine in Mt. Uniacke yielded 153 ounces of gold from 17 tons of quartz.

In contradistinction to this the Richardson mine yielded in April only 358 ounces per 2000 tons of crushing material, yet did so at a profit to the owners.

A mine in Sherbrooke, name not given, in July, '97, gave 67 ounces of gold from 80 tons of quartz.

The Touquoy mine yielded in Aug., '97, 298 ounces from 505 tons of quartz, and has paid fully 50 per cent. dividends for years.

McKay's mine at Killag, in July, '97, yielded over 67 ounces from 16 tons of quartz.

The Stellarton Gold Mining Co.'s property in July, '97, yielded 133 ounces of gold from 121 tons of quartz.

In Aug., '97, the Elk Gold Mining Co.'s property yielded over 51 ounces from 70 tons of crushing material. This mine during the summer of 1897 made a pocket strike, and some $8,000 to $10,000 in gold was taken from a couple of shots in mine.

The Oldham Co.'s mine yielded in Aug., '97, 169 ounces and over from 171 tons of quartz.

T. N. Baker's mine in Gold River district yielded in Aug., '97, nearly 46 ounces of gold from 12 tons of quartz. In Oct. 975 tons of quartz yielded 26 1-4 ounces of gold, and in Nov. '97, 11 tons of quartz yielded 78 ounces.

The Blockhouse mine, Lunenburg Co., in the spring of 1897 yielded an average of over 1 1-2 ounces per ton. 103 tons of quartz yielding 331 ounces of gold. The last 39 tons of this crushing giving 102 ounces.

In Sept. '97 the Copeland mine, Guysboro, yielded 212 ounces from 261 tons of quartz.

In October the Hopewell Gold Mining Co. claims, Guysboro, yielded 264 1-2 ounces of gold from 304 tons of quartz.

And so I might go on enumerating, but must not weary your readers further. I think I have said enough and produced enough proof to convince any fair minded person that gold mining in Nova Scotia will pay if rightly managed. The wonder to me is that our own people, who are of a speculative turn of mind and inclined to invest, do not look into the chances at their own doors more thoroughly. It is doubtless quite true that much money has been lost in Nova Scotia. Will any one point me out the mining country that money has not been lost in, and is being lost in now? And I would be willing to wager considerable that for every single dollar lost in Nova Scotia it will total hundreds in other countries.

Again, presuming an investor puts his money into a mining proposition in Nova Scotia and loses it, he is still better off than if he invests in some outside mining camp and loses it, for his money has been spent (that is where a legitimate expenditure has been made) among our own people, and has done somebody some good and added to the general money circulation of the provinces.

Finally, I submit that the gold fields of Nova Scotia, carefully looked into, present as good a field for investment as any part of the world in proportion to capital invested. An outside sum of $25,000 to $30,000 will buy and equip a fair sized claim, with say a 10 stamp mill and all appliances. This mill will, under ordinary conditions, with proper and economical management, crush per month 350 tons easily, or in the year 4,200 tons. Taking a much lower average than I have named and shown the gold mines of Nova Scotia have produced, and say a yield of only $10 per ton is had, the result or gross earnings would be $42,000 in a year. From this deduct 4,200 tons mined and milled at an average cost of $5 per ton, equals $21,000, and add to this for incidental expenses, royalties, management, insurance, rents, taxes, etc., say $5,000, or in all $26,000, and we have as a result a net profit of $16,000 or over 50 per cent. dividends. How many western mines can discount this, considering capital employed? And it can be done every year, year in and year out, for the mines of Nova Scotia are not mere surface showings. The leads are well defined and persistent, and the fact that mining is being prosecuted at depths of 500, 700 and 800 feet in various parts of the province is proof of this contention.

What I have said will I hope be of interest to many readers. I write also because I fully believe that when our home investors have chances such as this at their own doors, they should be more willing to consider them, and if we can put our spare funds into New Brunswick or Nova Scotia mines and realize 2 per cent. or more per month, what excuse is there for us not doing so?

There is no more danger in taking these risks here than in Ontario, in British Columbia, Alaska, or in the United States. The investor needs to look carefully into the promotion of any company, and given a good capable board of directors, a well defined and developed claim, and honest and economic administration, and the chances are in favor, in nine cases out of ten, of the investor being well satisfied with his investment.

If any words of mine will have any effect in inducing some of our monied men or capitalists to look more closely into the chances for investment, then they will not have been written in vain. If, on the contrary, outside capital steps in, as it will most assuredly do, at no late day, and reaps the harvest that is in view, then our own people will regret they had not awakened sooner to the possibilities within their easy reach.

With thanks for the space and possibly some further notes at no distant day.

I am, sir, yours, etc.,
C. A. E.

Jan. 18th, 1898.

P. S.—Since writing the above the Sun of this date gives currency to the rumor of free gold being found on the Serpentine river, near the Tobique. I sincerely trust the rumor will prove to be well founded, and not one of the fairy tales of old. The discovery of genuine gold bearing quartz veins or ledges would be of the utmost importance to New Brunswick.

C. A. E.

DR CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

OBSTINATE COUGHS.

"My daughter being afflicted with an obstinate cough which resisted the curative effects of almost all the advertised cough remedies, and having placed an order for 3 doz. of Chase's Linseed and Turpentine in W. W. Carter's Drug Store, of which I am manager, I was induced to try a bottle. A few doses gave relief and the one bottle effected a cure. I can highly recommend it as being pleasant to take and efficacious."

E. PRINGLE,
Fesserton, Ont.

Price, 25 Cents.
At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

REPORT TWO MILLIONS IN SIGHT

(Portland Press.)

A first class expert of San Francisco, who stands very high on the Pacific coast, has recently examined the Jackson and Lake View mines, owned by Portland, Calais and St. Stephen parties. He reports more than $2,000,000 value in sight in the mine, part of which has been developed during the last twelve months by the making of a deep winze in the mine.

GEN. MIDDLETON DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Lieut. General Sir Frederick Dobson Middleton, keeper of the crown jewels, is dead. He was born Nov. 4, 1825. He was in command of the forces during the Riel rebellion in the Northwest Territory of Canada in 1885.

In the possession of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is a guinea which she treasures above all her minor belongings. Her grandfather, who was a gentleman of slovenly appearance, was given it by a benevolent old person, who chanced to mistake him for a pauper.