Office: 90-94 Granville

BLACKADAR BROS.

VOLUME 101.

[DAILY EDITION]

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29, 1913.

What the Dominion Government **Analysts Found**

Schwartz's Peerless Spices Stand the Test

At different times in various widely separated Districts.

At different times in vari	ious widery sepa		
Sold to the Inspector by:—	Article '	The Analy	yst's Report.
[2002] 10 전 : [10 10 10 10 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Schwarts's P	Peerless. Absolutely	Pure.
	inger. Calamantala D	Peerless. Absolutely	Pure.
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	inger. Cabmantala D	Peerless. Absolutely	Pure.
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Jas. Scott & Co., Halifax,			
Col. Farmers' Assoc., Truro, Pe		Peerless. Absolutely	Pure.
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L. A. Hazard, Charlottetown, White Pe	pper. Calmontale D	Peerless. Absolutely	Pure.
Sanderson & Co., Charlottetown, White Pe	pper. Calamandala D	Peerless. Absolutely	Pure.
Sinclair & Stewart, Summerside, White Pe	pper. Cahwanta'a D		Pure.
Brace & McKay, Summerside, White Pe	pper. Sahmantala D		
W. C. Anderson, Halifax, Cl		Peerless. Absolutely	Pure.
A. L. Doyle & Co., Halifax, Cl	OVED.	Peerless. Absolutely	Pure.
	loves. Schwartz's P	Peerless. Absolutely	Pure.

All samples of Spices, Cream Tartar, Mustard, Cocoa, etc., bearing the registered trade mark label, SCHWARTZ'S "PEERLESS," found and inspected in all parts of the Maritime Provinces, is simply a repetition of the above true story told in many hundreds of stores.

MARK WELL. These few samples will serve to show not only have Schwartz's Spices been found pure, but they have frequently proved to be a higher grade than any

CONTRAST THE FOREGOING WITH THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

In the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in districts such as Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal Quebec and in the great West, spices are largely adulterated. In the combined districts of Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec 50 per cent. of the samples of Pepper were found to be adulterated. Another Bulletin shows that in Nova Scotia, out of Ten samples of Cloves, four samples were reported Pure, three of which samples were Schwartz's. Outside of Nova Scotia, in the aforementioned combined districts, including Brunswick, 70 per cent. of the samples of Cloves were found to be adulterated.

It is dangerous to buy Spices and Cream Tartar in bulk.

You take no chances when you order "SCHWARTZ'S "PEERLESS" in Packages. IT'S an absolutely sure thing.

"SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS GROCERS."

FIFTEEN DOLLARS IN PRIZES.

We will present to the School Girl mailing to our address the largest number of "Schwartz's Peerless" Labels taken from any of our packages, Ten Dollars. SECOND PRIZE FIVE DOLLARS-If there should be two letters received containing the same number of labels, the first letter opened will receive the Prize. Competition closes 1st day of February, 1914.

(Cut this advertisement out of the paper and keep it for reference). MENTION THE "ACADIAN RECORDER."

H. SCHWARTZ & SONS

ESTABLISHED 73 YEARS.

HALIFAX, N.S.

Naily Investment New C

Get all the Facts

about Nova Scotia Underwear Co.

Preferred

Stock.

Our limited space prevents doing justice to them. But it's easy to get our circular which covers fully every features of the Company's plant, product, market, management, labor supply, earnings—and of MOST importance, its stock from an investment standpoint.

Our Correspondence Department is ready to send you this circular, and a plate containing some interior views of the Com-

pany's plant, if you are interested enough to ask for it.

Just cut out this advertis

ment—write your name and address across the face—then mail to our Halifax office. The cir-

cular will arrive by the next pos

This new 7 p. c. Cumulative Preferred Stock issue is unusually well-secured by large surplus assets and earnings—sells for 98 p. c. to yield 7 p. c.—can be had on the outright and monthly plan—and is in our opinion an excellent purchase now.

J.C.Mackintosh&6.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

HEAD OFFICES:

Exchange Building, Halifax. Also, at St. John, Montreal.

We Enlarge Pictures in Crayon and Water Colors

From any Photograph or Tintype. We also make Frames to order, and Develop and Print Films for amateurs.

For Special Prices, Call at

The H. P. BAZAAR,

NOTICE.

ARTHUR C. BAILLIE,
Liquidator of the
Sept 15 3 moe

WANTED-GIRL for general housework good wages. Apply to 43 Edward St.

Halifax, Nov. 29, 1913.

the greatest variety of Dressing Gowns, House Coats and Fancy Vests,

COLWELL BROTHERS

Supplied Christmas Cheer For 93 Years.

In the good old days of grandfather, who was a generous provider, the cellar always contained, especially at Christmas, a five or ten gallon keg of

Keith's India Pale Ale.

Families can now be supplied either by a keg or bottle.

Nova Scotia Brewery.

'Phone 249, Halifax.

London Gins and Cordials! BOORD'S

"CAT AND BARREL" BRAND.

- The ever increasing demand for BOORD & SON'S Gins and Cordisis is a sure sign that the public know how to appreciate a good article.

 BOORD is a universal household word. This firm is one of the oldest and best producers of Gin in the world. The "Almeriana" last week, landed us an import of BOORD'S Gins and Cordisis. including:

 OURDIAL OLD TOM. LONDON DRY, CHERRY BRANDY, GINGER GIN, etc., etc.

 These are old favorites, particularly during the Yule-tide festivities.

The Leith House catalogue of Christmas Wines and Spirits sent to any address upon request.

KELLEY & GLASSEY, Ltd. Halifax. 'Phone 238. Box 760.

For the Christmas Trade.

Our importations comprise selections in WINES from the finest vineyards in the world, comprising:

SAUTERNES, AMONTILIADOS, and other SHERRIES, The popular brands of CLARETS, RARE OLD PORTS, CHAMPAGNES, BRANDIES, ETC., ETC.

Qualities—The highest possible. Price—The lowest possible. Let us remind you of our Cooking Specials: PORT WINE, 25 cents; COGNAC BRANDY, 60 cents; SHERRY WINE, 60 cents; JAMAICA RUM, 60c. per bottle. Right now is a good time to send in your order.

A. MONAGHAN & CO., Importers and Dealers 20-124 Barrington Street - Telephone 1051

description of several of the had fixed his abode for more than

suffered severely; the Dartmouth steamers Chebucto and Micmac behaved splendidly.

The North British Society's ban quet in 1851; 19 toasts nobly responded to by the guests.

onfederation—the light houses of Iova Scotia, where necessary, were ainted with black or red stripes, to istinguish the tower from the land;

1812 a lighthouse was erected on Coffin island—Liverpool bay. It was a tower, striped red and white. It was a revolving bright light—2 minutes. There was also a fixed light on Fort Point. In 1817 there was a tower erected at Digby or Annapolis. In 1815 a tower, striped red and white horizontal, with two fixed bright lights was erected. At Sydney, in 1832, there was erected a tower, red and white, vertical, Flat Point, E. side of Spanish Bay. In the same year there Point. In 1817 there was a tower erected at Digby or Annapolis. In 1815 a tower, striped red and white horizontal, with two fixed bright lights was erected. At Sydney, in 1832, there was erected a tower, red and white, vertical, Flat Point, E. side of Spanish Bay. In the same year there was erected a light house in Lunenburg bay: one revolving light, 1 minute, and one fixed bright light. The tower was red. The upper light bright 45 seconds. It was 33 feet above the lower light. There was also a bright fixed light on Battery Point, at entrance.

ne fixed red light-was erected in 1852. It was visible for 8 miles. The tou harbor had one fixed bright light, and one red light. It was erected in 1834.

August, 1833, this Beacon was completed. It was built in the form of a light house. It was 30 feet from the light house. It was 30 feet from the surface of the ground to the top of the vane; the body pointed white, the top black, with two spars pointing N. N. W. and S. S. E. On the end of each spar hung a 32 gallon cask, well strapped with iron, and the spars were secured with iron chains; the casks painted black, with a black vane on

in the year 1815; she struck in a clear moonlight night. On approaching this island from the southward, while it was in the range of the land, in clear weather it could be seen only at a short distance. Vessels coming on the coast in winter, often experienced severe gales, and were driven about in every direction, perhaps while they were yet in the current of the Gulf of Florida, and were sometimes many days without getting any observation. Florida, and were sometimes many days without getting any observation of the sun. On making the land they found it covered with snow, obscured with clouds, which bewildered the best pilots, and not knowing either their latitude or longitude—or consequently whether they were east or west of their port, were necessitated to lie by, in the night time, while perhaps they had a fair wind which would have carried them to their destination, and prevented those disasters which vessels were liable to meet at sea in a boisterous season.

Seemingly by far too little interes was taken in the welfare of those was taken in the weitare of those "who went down to the sea in ships" in the olden times on the part of those who directed the affairs of the province. Now a change had taken place, and it was confidently trusted that the mariners who, in the future, approached this coast under trying circumstances, should they fortunately see this Beacon on the isle of Hope, would have the satisfaction of knowing, in one moment, their latitude and longitude, when they could take every advantage of winds and weather, and run for Halifax or for their intended port in any part of the province. Vessels coming from the westward which intended going within the isle of Hope were warned to be careful of some shoals which laid to the westward of it, and give it a berth of one mile and a half, until they brought the main land nearest on board. This was a tolerably safe passage for those who were well acquainted, but it was more advisable for strangers and large vessels to keep outside. who went down to the sea in ships THE Nova-Scotia-Fire Insurance Company, of Halifax, N. S., hereby gives notice that on the Halifax, N. S., hereby gives notice that on the Halifax, N. S., hereby gives notice that on the Halifax, N. S., the Halifax, N. S., the company, Now York, for the one in the Halifax of the Halifax of

About eighty-five years ago, Audu,

The Light houses of Nova Scotia; the first light erected on the coast of the province was on the island of Sambro; the house in question was placed in position nine years after the settlement of Halifax.

bon, the distinguished naturalist, made an exploring expedition to the coast of Labrador. At Macatine, his excursions into the country were very numerous and fatiguing and it was with difficulty that he could walk for the agreater distance than ten miles a day. On ascending the highest hills the prospect in every theeties obsaracter; the same thick mosses were spread as over the table land, the plants were nearly the same, and lakes, formed by the melting of the snows of winter, in were everywhere spread out around them.

A description of several of the early light houses; the Beacon on the isle of Hope; the arrangements made inside the Beacon for the comfort of the sailors cast away on the island.

The exploring expedition of Audubon to Labrador eighty-five years ago; the visit of the distinguished naturalist to Pictou and to Halifax on his return; the gull egg trade in Halifax in the old times.

In this solitary spot, a Scotch settler had fixed his abode for more than twenty-years—from about the opening of the nineteenth century—and seemed quite contented with the beauties of the scene. His sole occupation was that of taking seal and salmon which were tolerably abundant in their season, and which he exchanged for requisite supplies with vessels from Quebec and Newfoundland. He had a wife and six children by whom Audohon was received with hospitality and kindness. All of them appeared contented a strong attachment to that wild and dreary residence. Audohon his return; the gull egg trade in Halifax in the old times.

Disasters by the great storm in dor, called in at Pictou, where he 1871; shipping and wharves discharged his vessel in order to visit a

nova Scotia, where necessary, were painted with black or red stripes, to distinguish the tower from the land; as, after the snow was gone off the ground, the accumulations against the fences, which generally run off at right angles to the coast, and which continued for some time after it had disappeared from the fields themselves, had exactly the appearance of a white tower, and frequently misled even those acquainted with the coasts.

The first light house erected on the coast of Nova Scotia was on Sambro island—one fixed bright light. It was placed in position in 1758—nine years after the settlement of Halifax. It was a white tower on the middle of the island. It had one fixed bright light. There was no limit to the havor

in and forbid the yearly gathering of gull's eggs.

The gull eggs are now out of the question, but the ordinary egg market of the present day largely, and most seriously, engrosses public attention. Soon, if the price of eggs continues to advance, the article will altogether cease to be food for the masses. The independent hen will lay for those only who live sumptuously every day and who can clothe themselves in purple and fine linen. As it is, the old familiar dish of "ham and eggs"—the stand-by of every country inm—has become one of the choicest features of the "menu," and is classed with the timenu," and is classed with the trimenu," and is classed with the reason of the trimenu, and is classed with the trimenu, and is classed with the reason of the reason o

Dr. McCulloch and Jotham Blanchard tou harbor had one fixed bright light, and one red light. It was erected in 1834.

In the house of assembly in 1832 a grant was passed to erect a Beacon on the Isle of Hope. By the middle of August, 1833, this Beacon was completed. It was built in the form of a

Schooners from Lunenburg with hunshipping news of the Saturday evening paper that the schr. Fire-fly had arrived with a cargo of gull eggs brought out, in the dawn of a Sabbath morning. hundreds of pious townspeople en route to the market wharf after the favorite painted black, with a black vane on the spidle.

For the preservation of those persons who, in cold weather, might unfortarnately be wrecked on said island, inside the Beacon was a chimney and comfortable fire-place, with a quantity of wood, a box containing fireworks, and all the apparatus for making fire. The isle of Hope was a small flat island of not more than one acre, and about nine feet above the level of the sea, at spring tides; lying on the southeast coast of Nova Scotia, in lat. 43, 63, long, 54, 44, being nearly S. S. W. from the western entrance of Port Mouton, or Gambier harbor—and S.E. by S. from the Port Jolly Point, distant three miles, which was the nearest mainland.

This island, lying in the fair courseway for vessels sailing up and down the shore, made it very dangerous. A very valuable ship was stranded there in the year 1815; she struck in a clear moonlight night. On approaching this island from the southward, while

mentioned that in the middle of Sep-tember, 1848, somethousands of barrels of mackerel were stopped between Fresh Water Bridge and the Black Rock. In fact the whole harbor, par-

ABSOLUTE

Cenuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Breat Good



12, 1871, which for violence while it lasted, had not been equalled in this locality for many years. The aspect and feeling of the atmosphere for several days previous foreboded something unusual. There was a wildness in the sky, and a warmth in the air which the weatherwise felt certain would result in a great storm, and their predictions were not falsified. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the wind commenced to course through the streets, whirling up the dust and dead leaves into blinding clouds and playing hockey with the bonnets and trains of the ladies, until half past four or five, when the rain came down in floods and sent everybody within doors. From this time until midnight the winds held high revel, though the storm reached its climax at about half past six or seven when it might have been considered a tornado.

The shipping and the wharves suftered with their situation and had contracted a strong attachment to that wild and dreary residence. Audobon here found the wild goose in its reeding seasois, and was favored with an opportunity of observing the habits of several rare species of water birds.

Audubon, on his return from Labrador, called in at Pictou, where he discharged his vessel in order to visit a portion of the British Provinces. In no part of British North America, at that period, could he have fallen in with more congenial company than in Pictou. He spent a few days with Dr. McCulloch, of the university, and with Intermed men of the country. Dr. McCulloch after university, and with informed men of the country. Dr. McCulloch after a more properties of birds, and he presented Audubon with several valuable specimens.

Many interesting facts about the Labrador were communicated by Audubon to the friends he met with in Nova Scotia—facts that were not easily obtainable in those early days. In speaking of Brador, the naturalist remarked that on his way back he had explored several of the intermediate islands where many species of birds were found breeding in abundance. Those islands were resorted to by the people of Nova Scotia for the purpose of procuring eggs. They commenced their operations by trampling on all the south end, Steven's wharf was mashed to pub the tide, which ose sully two feet higher than it did in the great Saxby storm. A number of pleasure boats lying off Montgomery's foundry were smashed into atoms. The sealing the thigher than it did in the great Baxby storm. A number of pleasure boats lying off Montgomery's foundry were smashed into atoms. The sealing the thigher than it did in the great Baxby storm. A number of pleasure boats lying off Montgomery's foundry were smashed into atoms. The steamer than a short of the south pier of Montgomery's foundry were smashed into atoms. The sealing have boats lying off Montgomery's foundry were smashed into atoms. The steamer than a stable should be the so

The well-known packet of those days, the iron ship Roseneath, which was discharging at the Market wbarf, The first light house erected on the coast of Nova Scotia was on Sambro island—one fixed bright light. It was placed in position in 1758—nine years after the settlement of Halifax. It was a white tower on the middle of the island. It had one fixed bright light, and was visible for twenty miles. In 1812 a lighthouse was erected on Coffin island—Liverpool bay. It was a tower, striped red and white. It was a revolving bright light—2 minutes. There was also a fixed light on Fort Point. In 1817 there was a tower erected at Digby or Annapolis. In 1815 a tower, striped red and white was erected. At Sydney, in 1832, there was erected a tower, red and white, vertical, Flat Point, E. side of Spanish Bay. In the same year there

tower was red with white belt, at E. entrance. The Sherbrook tower was erected in 1815. The tower was white, with red roof, on Mauger beach—E. side of entrance. The light on Seal island was 'placed in position in 1830. It was a white tower, half mile eastward of S. Point. It was 98 feet above high water, and could be seen for 18 miles. The Bryer island light was erected in 1839. The light house picture have red to the barrooks, and regaled his friends or the was off the Gaunett rocks, and regaled his friends or the was off the Gaunett rocks, and regaled his friends or the was off the Gaunett rocks, and regaled his friends or the was off the Gaunett rocks, and regaled his friends or we forty-house by the storm. The was forced in 1839. The light house picture have been for 18 miles. The Bryer island light was erected in 1839. The light house picture have been for 18 miles. The Bryer island light was erected in 1839. The light house picture have been for 18 miles. The Bryer island light was erected in 1839. The light house picture have been for 18 miles. The Bryer island light was erected in 1839. The light house picture have been for 18 miles. The Bryer island light was erected in 1839. The light house picture have been for 18 miles. The bryer island light was erected in 1839. The light house picture have been for 18 miles and been and supply laid in when he was off the Gaunett rocks, and regaled his friends bryer booken up by the storm. The miles the constant was at Kaye's wharf, got adrift and was at Kaye's wharf, go skichmond and the Four-mile House were broken up by the storm. The new ferry-boat Richmond, which had gone down to the Eastern Passage in the morning, was afraid to venture out, owing to the storm, and returned to her moorings in Dartmouth. Dur-ing the storm she broke loose, and finally ran into the railway wharf at Richmond, smashing one of her paddle boxes.

> dreds of dozens came in, in regular order, and a simple announcement in the then had to succumb. About halfpast five o'clock, the Chebucto, coming from Dartmouth, was unable to reach her dock on this side. She was fortunate enough to drift into the L of Market wharf, where she remained in safety, notwithstanding the almost total destruction of the wharf soon after she got in. About the same time the Miemac, coming to Halifax, found the storm too powerful for her, and had to run before it up the Basin. She returned about 8.30, when the storm had abated. The brig Nina, from Liverpool, G. B., came into port at the commencement of the storm, and was unable to make her anchors hold. She drifted all the way up the harbor, and finally bilged at the head of the Basin. At Dartmouth there was quite as great loss as on this side. Every wharf was carried away from the asylum to the north end of the town, with one exception. The insane asylum was damaged to the extent of about \$4,000. The damage to the ferry boats and property amounted to about \$4,000. Damage to other properties was estimated to be about \$20,000. On land the damage was conside

able, but not so great as on the harbor. A block consisting of four brick ouses, building for Mr. Andrew coney, near Leaheyville, was nearly molished. The ends of Gordon & emolished. The enus of Golden, on lett's new furniture establisment, on larrington St., were blown out, slates falling from roofs, bricks from himneys, and limbs from trees made onlime's, and times from trees made it dangerous for those on the street. None of the evening trains came in. When the passengers entered the train at Truro the wind was just rising. In a few minutes the rain began to fall, and the gale increased to such an extent that it made a serious impression on the cars, which were impression on the cars, which were full. At times it was difficult to know full. At times it was difficult to know whether the train was moving or not, and sudden gusts of wind made the car reel as would a drunken man. There was consequently great confusion on board. At the Junction, the conductor on the train was informed that the track below the 10-mile house had been washed away, and that the train would have to stay in Bedford all night. Two other trains arrived there during the night, and had to remain there. The passengers were taken to the hotels of Fitzmaurice, and Beech and Powell, where they were well cared for until the morning, when they were driven to the Four-mile house in Conlon's busses, where a train was waiting. vas waiting.

Unfortunately, the belief express that no lives were lost, did not prove vell founded. Just before the storm well founded. Just before the storm commenced three men, named respectively, John, Michael and Thomas Henneberry, left their homes at Devil's Island to bring in their nets, which they had previously set some distance from the shore. They had not reached their destination, however, before the gale came on in all its fury, and the boat was speedily unmanageable, threatening every moment to capsize. At last she turned completely over; but not before Thomas Henneberry had foreseen the disaster, jumpel overboard in time to avoid being swamped by the boat, and succeeded in swimming to shore. John and lineard's Linment Cures Garget in Cows

ticularly Bedford Basin, was literally swarming with mackerel.

The recent disasters on the Great Lakes have set many water-fronters talking about the great storm of Oct. 12, 1871, which for violence while it lasted, had not been equalled in this locality for many years. The aspect and feeling of the atmosphere for several days previous foreboded something unusual. There was a wildness in the sky, and a warmth in the air which the weatherwise felt certain

The North British Society will have

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the wind commenced to course through the streets, whirling up the dust and playing hockey with the bonnets and trains of the ladies, until half past four or five, when the rain came down in floods and sent everybody within doors. From this time until midnight the winds held high revel, though the storm reached its climax at about half past six or seven when it might have been considered a tornado.

The shipping and the wharves suffered very severely. Beginning at the south end, Steven's wharf was smashed up by the tide, which rose fully two feet higher than it did in the great Saxby storm. A number of pleasure boats lying off Montgomery's foundry were smashed into atoms. The steamer Chase, lying at the south pier of the Dominion wharf, after straining her mooring for some time, finally broke loose. She first collided with the north pier and broke it up; then she went to Stevens' wharf and carried away about one hundred feet of the pier, together with about fifty barrels of mackerel that were lying ou it. The schopmen the successful celebration of St. Addrews' Day with their banquet Monday evening, the anniversary this year falling on Sunday. In 1861, the senting of St. Andrew's Day with their banquet Monday evening, the anniversary this year falling on Sunday. In 1861, the senting in Sunday. In 1861, the senting in Sunday. In 1861, the senting of St. Andrew's Day with their beautifusing the sunday evening, the anniversary this year falling on Sunday. In 1861, the senting of St. Andrew's Day with the enniversary tills, and was celebrated with the usual honors on the evening following at the Manday evening, the anniversary this year falling on Sunday. In 1861, the senting of St. Andrew's Day with the enniversary tills, and was celebrated with the usual honors on the evening following at the Manday evening, the anniversary this year falling on Sunday. In 1861, the senting of St. Andrew's Day with the sunual honors on the evening following at the Manday evening, the anniversary tell ted by telegram to join in a toast with their brethren at New Brunswick, Boston, New York and Canada. The despatch was as follows:

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 1, 1851. ST. John, N. B., Dec. 1, 1851.
Will you join the St. Andrew's Societies of Fredericton. St. John, Boston, New York, Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, at eight o'clock this P. M., in the following toast:
"Brother Scots, our hands we cannot be the benefic on heavts." not-but here's our hearts.

were:

1—The pious memory of St. Andrew, our Tutelax Saint. Dirge.

2—The Queen; risgning in the affections of a free and loyal people. God bless her. The National Anthem.

3—His Royal Highness Prince Albert and Royal Family. Prince Albert's March.

4. The Right Hop, the Earl of Elgin.

March.
6—Sir George Seymour and the squadron under his command. Rule Britannia, or the Hearts of Oak.
7—The Clergy of all denominations; may their hearts be always sound and their example pure! A man's a man.
8—The Commandant and Garrison.
British Grenadiers.

daughters of Nova Scotia. Bonny Annie Laurie.

10—The Hon. the Chief Justice, the Bench and Bar of Nova Scotia. Law. 11—The Mayor and Corporation; they are the guardians of our city. Laird o'Cockpen.

12—Our guests who have honored us; we give them a cordial welcome. Logie o' Buchan.

13—Auld Scotland. Where'er we roam, we fondly think of thee. Lang Syne. The lass I left behind me.

14—Our Sister Societies' Charity-being their object, may it ever form their bond. Blythe and Merry.

15—The land of our adoption: May the children we rear upon its soil adorn the land of their birth. Home, Sweet Home.

16—Our Absent Members, and the sons of Scotland all over the world: "Yet not gayer hours this social peace is

erve the patriot's a 19-Our next merry meeting

R. R. TIME TABLES.

Pictou and Sydney Express, daily except Sunday, Express for Montreal (with connections at Moncton for St. John and Boston) daily, 8,00 ". Ocean Limited, daily, 8,20 ". Truro Accommodation, daily except Sunday, Martime Express for Montreal, daily except Sunday, 3,10 ". Suburban for Bedford, daily except Sunday, 5,00 ". Express for Pictou, daily except Sunday, Sunday, Express for Pictou, daily except Sunday, \$ 5,00 ". Express for Pictou, daily except Sunday, \$ 5,00 ". Express for Truro daily Stellar.

Sunday,

Express for Truro (daily) Stellar
ton, New Glasgow, Sydneys,
(daily except Sunday) Amherst, Sackville, St. John,
(daily except Saturday),

Mixed train from Truro I(daily except Sunday), 8,40 *

Express—Truro (daily), St. John (daily except Monday); Sydneys (daily except Sunday), 8,55 **

Express from Pictou daily (except Sunday), 11,55 **

Maritime Express (daily except Sunday) from Montreal, 130 p m Express from Sydney (except Sunday), 7,50 **

Ocean Limited from Montreal daily, 10,00 **

Express from St. John daily, 10,00 ** D. A. R. Depart

Express for Yarmouth 7.15 a. m. Accommodation for Annapolis, 8.30 "Express for Kentville (through to Annapolis on Saturday), 2.55 p. m. Express from Kentville (from Annapolis on Monday's) 9.05 a. m. Accommodation from Annapolis, 5.45 p. m. 6.42 p. m.

All the above are daily except Sunday, H. & S. W. RY. Depart Express to Yarmouth—Wednes-day and Saturday, 5.00 a. m. Accommodation to Yarmouth— Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 7.25 " Accommodation for Liverpool— daily, except Sunday, 2.30 p. m.

Accommodation from Liverpool

—daily, except Sunday, 11.30 a, m,

Express from Yarmouth—Wedneeday and Saturdays, 7.45 p, m.

Accommodation from Yarmouth

—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 8,20 " SUBURBAN SERVICE

Regular suburban trains stop at all stations. Other trains as below stop at Bedford and Rockingham. Trains run dally except Sunday, unless otherwise mentioned, DEPART FROM HALIFAX,

Express for Yarmouth,
Accommodation for Annapolis
leaves Richmond (flagged at
Rocky lake).
Mixed for Truro,
Express for Middleton (flagged
at Lakeylew),
Express for Pictou,
Express for Pictou,
Express for Pictou,
Express for Truro (stop when
rignalled at Rockingham and
Bedford daily,
Suburban for Windsor Junction, 8.45
Suburban for Windsor Junction, 11.15

**ARRIVE AT HALIPALY
**ARRIVE AT HALIPALY
**ACCOUNTY TO THE TRUTCH TO THE TRU ARRIVE AT HALIPAX.

presents many opportunities to the Women of Halifax to purchase the season's most desirable merchandise at a fraction of regular cost.

Beautiful Costumes, Elegant Coats, Silk Waists, **Quilts**

and hundreds of other lines are offered Week of Dec. 1 at tremendous reductions.

SILVER'S,

Cor. George and Hollis Streets.

MEN'S SWEATER COATS

JUST THE THING FOR THE COOL EVENINGS.

Plenty of choice here in size and colors, and in styles we have the V-neck and the high collar, which can be converted into two or three different

\$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50

MUNNID, Tailor and Glothier Corner Jacob and Water Streets.

THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS.

Watson's No. 10.

Royal Blend Scotch **Sold Everywhere**

Horse Blankets SEASONABLE, COMFORTABLE, REASONABLE.

Dash Lanterns, Whips, Polish, Depatch, Wholesale and Retail.

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