

Beauty Cleanings from the Exchange Sale

BEAUTIFYING MODERN CITY.
Pictureque Beauties of Public Gardens in Halifax Attract Special Attention.

OREMOST among the features of interest that attract the visitor to Halifax, are the pictureque beauty of its public gardens which attract special attention. Conveniently situated in the peninsula, adjacent to the Citadel, exercising ground and park, for a long period of years. Garden cultivation appears to have been one of the first promptings of the founders of Halifax, not few of the most imposing modern structures in the garden enclosure, the spacious grounds, and the numerous walks and paths, are a credit to the city.

The earliest annals of the city record a tragic incident in the fate of Gov. Cornwallis' garden, who, in a search for ferns, was surprised and scalped by the Indians outside the stockade protecting the infant settlement.

Adiam's Garden, now the Artillery Park, but a short distance from the present public gardens, filled a culture a century ago, rare plants being imported, a pavilion erected and every endeavor made to render them worthy of popular favor.

The nucleus of the subject of this sketch was the Horticultural Society, whose property about 40 years ago occupied one-half of its present area. Its Garden road, a leading thoroughfare, named after one of the early gardens. Adjoining this site to the northeast was the actual kernel of the present public garden plot devoted chiefly to flowers, about two acres in extent, aided by city funds, had happily maintained through the unwearied efforts of the group of self-denying public-spirited citizens.

The Garden Commission was fortunately secured in Nova Scotia. The Nursery service of the Superintendent, Mr. Richard Power, whose record of high 40 years is a justly earned tribute to his services. Mr. Power's early experiences had been gained under the instruction of Sir Francis Factor, the world-famous gardener at Chatsworth and the Crystal Palace. Emigrating to Nova Scotia, Mr. Power had been employed at the laying out of Central Park. The question of ways and means was necessary, and the engraving of the site in the light of intelligent public opinion, the civic authorities, and the withdrawal of more far-reaching consequences, absorbing personal interest and the spirit of the general public, saw the unselfish promoters of the movement enabled their successors gradually to carry out their commendable enterprise, to its present position.

Space forbids but passing reference to memories of old days, and the dances on fetes days and illuminated evening concerts, providing innocent and healthful recreation to assist in the upkeep of the gardens.

The old rink disappeared twenty years ago, and the present rink occupies the same space with forthright rearrangement, fountains and other ornamental features, and the natural advantages of the site, and the completed and completed, and the close were away his existence, and air, only momentarily cleared, opened when curious visitors peep to anyone, and even when in no answer was vouchsafed, until he retained only those characteristics, and in the case of the serious illness, and apparently with enjoyment. He manifested no interest in the world, in spite of his ailing body, and in his last days, he was appearing man, weighing 240 lbs. head set in a massive chair, looking, although all traces of age were apparent, as if he were a young man.

DOCK RAT WAR
terminates the 54,000 rats that infested the London and India wharves. Nearly a thousand in "runs" through which they had to be exterminated. The rats were in position one evening, and in each lay the germ of a plague, although ineffective in the rat, it is the germ of the disease in the rat in the grip, which it cannot recover, when an inspection of the sheds at least one thousand rats were further, these one thousand rats of the infection among at least one number, so that the death is pretty heavy.

Mr. Marlon Crawford in a London seated at a dinner next to a man who had been in the hospital for the disease. "Have you any idea of how many rats are there in the world?" he asked. "I don't know," he replied. "I don't know," he replied. "I don't know," he replied.

pect is thoroughly enjoyable, whether fancy dictates the solitude of some quiet grove or mingling with the fashion, through promoting the walk to the strains of band performances of acknowledged excellence. The desire to see these days for civic betterment by public benefactors has resulted in substantial endowments for hospitals, colleges, museums and libraries, although ideas encouraging a more general attempt at beautifying the unoccupied spaces so often available for gardens and parks and public grounds are rapidly gaining ground. School gardens and tree-planting associations are spreading throughout the city, and, uniting the various communities with Nature, and by their refining influence transforming many a bleak town and hamlet into a garden of Eden which was man's first gift from his Creator. Gardening is an instinctive human quality, requiring cultivation to repay its development a thousandfold. The public garden is a public necessity, and no well-ordered community is complete without it.

GIFT TO THE NATION.

Holland-British Art Lover to Build Wing for National Gallery.
The news of a munificent gift to the nation was made known yesterday by an official announcement issued by His Majesty's office of works as follows, says the London Standard: "Mr. Harcourt, first commissioner of works, has accepted for the nation a gift from Mr. Duveen, senior, of an additional wing to the National Gallery of British Art at Millbank. The trustees of the National Gallery have agreed to place a large part of the collection of Turner's pictures, water-colors and drawings on loan in this new gallery when completed."

The announcement was made in the afternoon by Mr. Harcourt at the annual meeting of the National Art Collection Fund, presided over by Mr. Harcourt, at Burlington House. Upon the splendid work which it had undertaken during the four years of its existence, they had tactfully and artfully diverted the stream of artistic benevolence into channels in which it should contribute to the national enjoyment. The taste which they had exhibited was both eclectic and catholic, and the work they had accomplished was limited by the narrowness of their balance, a limitation which he hoped would be speedily and permanently removed from them as possible. It was a great advantage to the nation to have the assistance of a society as theirs, which, secured by bequest, by acquisition, and by purchase, had gathered in this country of those gems of European art which had shown late a great tendency to return to their native land.

The discussion continued from the spring of 1844 until the year 1847. The New York consumers of Orange County milk had begun what was called the "milk war" because they could not get fresh milk on Monday morning. This boycott was a result of the fact that the railroad company was losing the most profitable part of its traffic.

Therefore, while not announcing it officially, the company notified its two directors, Capt. Stewart, that after the first Sunday in August they must take turns in running the train to the city on the first Sunday until further notice. The railroad had then been extended to the best interests of the city, and the milk shipping territory was much enlarged.

On no railroad in the country had any Sunday train been run up to that time. The church pews were not only of Orange County but of New York also. This was a very awkward to contemplate, and the divine declared from his pulpit that all who concerned in it or who patronized it.

It looked very much as if the start as if such prophecies were to be fulfilled, for on the first Sunday in August the Sunday train the locomotive was thrown from the track near Slootsburg by a misplaced plank at the crossing and it plunged into the pond at the side of the track, dragging with it the milk cans and the milk. No lives were lost, but the milk was spoiled, and the first Sunday train was not run until the next day.

But the railroad company would not accept this mishap as a judgment on it for running Sunday trains. They were presently discovered by the government, and the first Prime Minister to put a bill, and he was the first Prime Minister to put a bill, and he was the first Prime Minister to put a bill.

Unique Honors.
The late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman broke several records when he was recognized. He was the first Prime Minister to die in the official residence, the first Prime Minister to put a bill, and he was the first Prime Minister to put a bill.

Before he died he did so to anyone else, a splendid gift offered to the country through him by Mr. Duveen, senior. He had just accepted that gentleman's offer of the presentation of a new wing to the National Gallery. The wing was to be built on the site of the old building, and it was to be built on the site of the old building, and it was to be built on the site of the old building.

IN A TURKISH PRISON.

Another Page of Experience Added to Long Record, by William G. Carter, M.P.

PAGE of experience of a Turkish prison is added to the long record of prison interiors by Mr. William G. Carter, M.P., in the West-minister Gazette: "Our excellent draughtman, Alexander, finding that his world of show was being panned out and that we were being all by ourselves to muse in the delicious fragments of the old Garden of Gethsemane in the gloomy depths of the Valley of Jehoshaphat, undisturbed by the chatter of the best of guides are prone, discovered for himself and a new world to conquer."

He gave us to understand that by some unheard of devices of diplomacy between the governor-general and the consul and himself, he had managed to arrange a visit to the jail in the most eminent murderers of the age—none younger than twenty years' penal servitude, some of them crimson with the blood of half a dozen victims, and some of his own crimes actually under sentence of hanging—were before him. In his own country, he had been accorded only once before, in the matter of his own country, he had been accorded only once before, in the matter of his own country, he had been accorded only once before.

The penal prison is situated in the heart of the Mohammedan quarter, in the city of Constantinople. It is a place of great interest, and it is a place of great interest, and it is a place of great interest, and it is a place of great interest.

On the fourth day of the street-stood the penitentiary, in which some hundreds of the minor fry of the law were kept, and it was a place of great interest, and it is a place of great interest, and it is a place of great interest.

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QUEEN VICTORIA.

Review of Sir Theodore Martin's Book "The Queen As I Knew Her."

HERE has just been published in London from the pen of Sir Theodore Martin a book bearing the title "Queen Victoria As I Knew Her." It is thus reviewed by the London Times: "This little volume forms a welcome addition to what is known already of the private life and personal character of Queen Victoria. It was in 1868 that the late Sir Arthur Helps, on the Queen's behalf, proposed to Mr. Martin to undertake the authoritative life of the Queen, which it had been intended to entrust to General Charles Grey, the Queen's private secretary. General Grey soon found that he had neither the time or the strength for such a task, which, after due consideration, was accepted by Sir Theodore Martin. We all know that the five volumes of a book, now we fear, too little read—which is both a revelation of character and a revelation of the Queen's private life and personal character, and an authentic history of England during twenty years, so far as that history was made or influenced by the sovereign and her court. This is not the place to offer a criticism of the book, but to say that it was executed with the most patient care, and that the preparation of it was not only a labor of fact and skill, but a labor of many years. It was not, indeed, until 1874 that the book was published, and not till 1880 that the book was complete. Naturally the work implied constant visits to Windsor and Osborne, and frequent and very close intercourse between the Queen and the biographer. We all know that the Queen had no known husband. The Queen had no known husband. The Queen had no known husband. The Queen had no known husband.

One of the important questions to come before the general assembly in Winnipeg is the relation in which the province is to stand in the future to the Presbyterian Church. When the assembly met in Vancouver in 1905 the movement for the nationalization of the church was in its infancy, and the change of policy, brought about largely by the telling speech of Dr. J. H. Munro, was the church undertook to take Queen's under its special care and raise the sum of \$100,000. The sum of \$100,000 has been reached, and the sum of \$100,000 has been reached, and the sum of \$100,000 has been reached.

Since the brilliant victory at Kandahar, when Lord Roberts defeated the rebellious Yakob Khan and his followers, and placed the late Amir Abdur Rahman on the throne of Afghanistan, the British government has realized that country to the extent of \$100,000,000. The British government has realized that country to the extent of \$100,000,000. The British government has realized that country to the extent of \$100,000,000.

An Up-to-Date Ameer
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