

## AFFAIRS ON THE MAINLAND

The Vancouver Controversy Over the Location of the Mainland Railway.

Westminster's Promise of a Fine Exhibition—The Proposed Women's Home.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Oct. 7.—The proposal of a private company to construct a railway line from the Deadman's Island has caused recently a good deal of discussion in this city. The island lies adjacent to the peninsula that comprises Stanley Park, the pleasure resort of Vancouver, and is owned by the Provincial government. The proposal is objected to because of the effect it is alleged it would have of marrying the beauties of the park, and interfering with the quiet enjoyment of the amusement of the city. Therefore, the government has been importuned by the city council not to dispose of the island to the railway company, and the contention has further been set up by the council that a railway line to the island to the city as an adjunct of the park. Many of the more sensible people of the city, however, take the view that the company which proposes to spend a large sum of money in the city and to add to the industry, and an enormous facility to the shipping business, should be assisted rather than impeded in their progress, even though the acquisition of the island might be somewhat marred thereby. The company is told by the music lovers that there is lots of room elsewhere for the marine railway, but the fact remains that Deadman's Island affords the most advantageous site for the proposed enterprise, and to force them to go elsewhere would simply be adding materially not only to the first cost of the works, but to the cost of their subsequent operation and maintenance. Solid citizens are coming to view the matter in this light, and the government need have little fear of seriously offending the people of Vancouver by allowing the railway to be built at a place where it will be able best to fulfil its purpose. The facts in the case seem to be that those who are opposing the Deadman's Island proposal have an expectation of profit from the forcing of the enterprise to some other location.

During a conversation with Chilean Consul Morris to-day, he informed your correspondent that with the rapid improvement of general business in Chile, the lumber trade with the province may be expected to rapidly improve. The consul's last exports from Chile are of the most hopeful nature.

Rev. J. W. Pedley, of the Congregational church, will leave Vancouver next week to take charge of a congregation in London, Ontario. He will be missed in the city, in social and religious circles. A few days ago a number of the pastors of the other churches of the city entertained him at supper in a city restaurant, a mark of favor of an unusual nature among churches of differing denominations. During the service last night he prayed that we might be preserved from thinking merely of ourselves.

The great annual event in the progress of New Westminster, the Commercial and Industrial Exhibition, will open to-morrow, but it will be a day later before the show gets into full swing. Secretary Mackenzie informs your correspondent that the exhibition this year promises to be outstanding by far anything of the kind ever before held in British Columbia. The number of entries is greatly in excess of former years, the novelties to be exhibited are of unusual interest, and the facilities of the fair have been much improved. There has been only one drawback so far, namely, the backwardness of annual contributors towards the expenses, which are of course, very considerable. However, the prospect seems to be now that, with good weather, and the consequent "good rate," the whole affair will be got successfully and happily over with.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, of the city, have made application to the City Council for a grant of money towards founding a "Women's Home," as it is termed here. The object the ladies have in view is a good one. They seek to supply what would, in a sense, be a vacant place for women who could obtain board and lodging while at the same time being surrounded by all those associations for their moral well-being, which is the principal object of the W. C. T. U. to supply. A provision was found in the parental roof, and engaged in various employments in the city, whether actual lodgers in the "Home," or not, would be furnished with a rendezvous of the excellent character. But while that is the question, what is exercising the minds of many who have been looking into the merits of the proposed home, is, "Would these young women likely to take advantage of the institution, to paravize it? It is evident that, with anything of the nature or appearance of a charity surrounding it, the home would have the effect of repelling rather than attracting young women of an independent and self-respecting turn of mind. Their dealings with such an institution would need to be regarded in the nature of patronage, not only by themselves, but by the public at large, in order to entice them there at all. Then, it is evident that the home could be better to include among its patrons only young women occupying about the same place in society. The class particularly sought after, in this movement, is the Avocations of typewriters, saleswomen, milliners, etc. Women of the higher social position—or at all events who be devoted themselves to be entitled to move in a higher plane than those mentioned—would studiously avoid the Home, while the saleswoman, the typewriter, and the milliner would by no means of means be brought to consort, even under the levelling or amalgamating influence of the principles of the W. C. T. U. are supposed to have with the servant girl or female factory hand, if such a thing exists here. Such a home could be made to embrace only the young women of one well-defined social grade, be that high or low. In many of the larger cities of the United States there are women's hotels, the prices charged for entertainment at which have usually

been found a sufficient means of defining the status of their patrons. Women of the various social grades, in some of the cities, also, have formed themselves into clubs, which enable them to restrict the membership as to assure them of being able to avoid contact with those whom for any reason, social or otherwise, they may not desire to associate with. These clubs in many instances have been eminently successful, and their members have, by means of them, been enabled to maintain themselves in a position of comfort and social exclusiveness (the latter being a condition which women will always be found to insist upon) which they could not otherwise have attained.

In the opinion of many, the W. C. T. U. of this city has started out in this matter of the "Home" unfortunately. To begin with, the name is unfortunate, because it is one usually associated with the idea of a charity, and this apprehension has been further increased by the request for aid, on the grounds, as it appears, of pure philanthropy from the city council. Would it not have been better to try the club idea, even going to the extent of the formation of a joint stock company in order to raise the necessary capital to make a start with? This would have the appearance of business, and many citizens would, were it tried, make subscriptions of stock, even if there were not much hope of fruitful dividends resulting therefrom. Another thing, it would permit the women who became members of the club to control its operations, thus maintaining that feeling of self-respecting independence, without which there is the gravest doubt of the success of any undertaking with the objects of the W. C. T. U. in view.

## THE CHOLERA IN HONOLULU

Out of Eighty-Seven Cases There Have Been Sixty-Three Deaths to Date.

Doubt About the Disease—Symptoms With Cuba—A Pre-concocted Murder.

San Francisco, Oct. 9.—Steamer Australia arrived to-day bringing the following from Honolulu of Oct. 2nd.—But two cases of cholera developed in the past 14 days. The record to date is 87 cases, and of that number 63 have died. But two white people succumbed to the disease. Of the total number of cases, 82 were Hawaiians. It is believed that the trouble is now over. There has been considerable doubt as to the real nature of the disease, many claim that it is not cholera, but that the cause of the trouble was poisoned fish.

Minister Hatch, it is understood, will leave for Washington in November to relieve Wm. B. Castle, who recently accepted temporary appointment as Hawaiian minister. The government has handed its answer to Minister Willis in the Dual case. It is understood that the Hawaiian authorities have collected much evidence against the man, but it is thought that Secretary Olney will drop the matter.

An American baby has been born on Hilschiff Island, as close to the north pole as San Francisco is to Mexico. It is a white baby, its mother being the wife of Captain A. G. Sherman, of the steam whaler Beluga. In all likelihood a baby never saw the light of day in the Arctic before, as it is a barren spot in the Arctic Ocean.

Quincy, Ill., Oct. 9.—A meeting of 500 citizens, presided over by Mayor Steinbach, have passed resolutions sympathizing with the Cuban insurgents, and have petitioned congress and the administration to extend them recognition as belligerents.

Tonawanda, N. Y., Oct. 9.—This morning the bodies of Captain Lorenzo Phillips and his son Charles were taken to Constantinople for burial. The inquest into the cause of the son's death continues to-day, when the conclusion no doubt will be similar to the verdict reached last evening in the case of the father, which was that he met death at the hands of some one of a mob of boatmen of whom 15 rioters under arrest were part. The evidence at the inquest tends to establish a preconcerted conspiracy to kill Captain Phillips and his son.

WESTMINSTER'S FAIR OPENED.

In Perfect Weather—Larger and Better Show Than Ever.

New Westminster, Oct. 9.—The exhibition to-day was opened by President T. J. Trapp, Col. Baker being unable to attend, owing to the late arrival of the boat. A procession was formed which were a number of carriages, containing guests of the city, the local corps of the B. C. B. G. A. and 150 bluejackets from the Nympha and Wild Swan. There are over 4000 entries. The exhibition is better and larger than any former exhibition. There were lacrosse and football matches here this afternoon. The weather is perfect.

THE SCOTCHMAN IN LONDON.

A braw and bonnie laddie from Banffshire, who visited London for the first time, was much exercised in his mind at seeing some policemen signalling to each other by flashing their bull's eye lanterns.

The following conversation ensued between him and a Londoner whom he accosted on the street:

Laddie—(Diano) Fat is a thae loonies daein' wi' the wee bits o' lichties?

Londoner—Beg your pardon sir.

Laddie—(Porte) Fat is a thae loonies daein' wi' the wee bits o' lichties?

Londoner—How much?

Laddie—(Fortissimo) Fat is a thae loonies daein' wi' the wee bits o' lichties?

Londoner—Get out, you bloomin' Portage!

—Many merchants are well aware that their customers are the best friends they can take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, the prominent druggists of Flushing Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction."

For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists. Langley & Co. wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

## FROM UNDERGROUND WEALTH

The Coal Vins at Union and the Prosperity of Which They Are the Source.

Large Expenditures for Improvement and Development—Towns of Union.

Union, Oct. 3.—Experienced capitalists as a rule do not invest large sums of money in developing and improving their properties without first satisfying themselves that such expenditure is likely to prove profitable. That the Union Colliery company are this year expending fully \$9000 per month in improvements besides \$150,000 for washers and cokes ovens is the best possible evidence of their faith in the Comox coal fields. The Union mines are situated about 11 miles from Union Bay, where the large wharves at which ships of the largest size can be conveniently and quickly loaded. A railway carries the coal from the mines to the wharf. The company has no charges for the line and carries passengers free. The travelling passengers would further appreciate the cheapness of the 11 mile trip, if a car suitable to convey passengers were placed on the line, nothing better than a box car being at present provided.

The mines were first opened in 1888. The output has increased from 300 tons per day to over 1000. Three slopes are now worked, the most important being No. 4, or Lake's shaft, which is here a five-foot seam of excellent coal. Experts have declared it to be the best coal on the Pacific coast for steam purposes. The British admiralty has recommended that it be used by the navy on the Pacific station. The U. S. navy, after making tests of coal from numerous mines, found it second only to the coal from the Cardiff mines. The mine is at present down about one and a half miles. The machinery is costly and of the latest design. All pumping is done by electricity. There are also electric cutting machines, which have proved very successful in level places but which do not work so satisfactorily on the steep ground. A Mitchell dipper is used in the dumping of the coal into the cars. The Shepherd washer separates all rock from the nut coal. The fine coal from the washers is caught in tanks and is sent for sale to the coast. The company's Cunniffing & Co. have built for the company a Lubrig washer at the wharf, which will wash 600 tons per day. A new mine has recently been opened. It is known as No. 5 shaft. The seam is a continuation of No. 4. The shaft is down 60 feet. Some very heavy and expensive machinery has been manufactured and placed in position at this mine by the Albion Iron Works, Victoria.

The principal market for this coal is in San Francisco, about 18,000 tons being shipped there every month. The local trade is steadily increasing. The C. P. R. Co., C. P. N. Co., N. P. R. Co., Australian mail ships, Empresses, Victoria, Transvaal, and others, are all being among the principal consumers. The company has now under cultivation a farm of 100 acres. The ground is being cleared for the building of round houses for the coal.

Cunningham & Co. have, in all probability, secured the contract for the building of one hundred coke ovens at the wharf adjacent to the Lubrig washer. These ovens will produce one hundred tons of coke per day. The 2300 tons of brick to be used in the building of the ovens will shortly arrive from England. The coke already manufactured from Union coal is excellent quality, and, some consumers preferring it to English coke. These ovens should prove a profitable investment, as they consume coal that is suitable for no other purpose.

The manager for the Union Colliery Company, Mr. P. B. Little, is kept busy directing these numerous works. In him and the other officers, G. W. Clinton, paymaster; T. W. Russell, underground manager; A. McKnight, chief engineer, and E. B. Smith, foreman, the company has an efficient staff.

The people are optimistic enough to believe that ere long they will hear the whistle of the locomotive on the line of railway from Victoria. Whether this line will be a portion of the British Pacific or the extension of the E. & N., they care little, so long as they receive more frequent communication with the outside world. At present the district is reached by the mail service, and comfortable passenger steamer built by the Albion Iron Works of Victoria at a cost of \$75,000. Her officers are Captain L. P. Locke, First Mate J. Ritchie, Chief Engineer J. M. Greenfield, Second Engineer J. B. Purvis, J. J. Austin, and Steward J. Scott. Mr. Scott has been on the route since 1872. Always kind and courteous to passengers, he was greatly missed during the last two trips, sickness preventing his being at his usual post. John Wilson, a trader on this boat, was one of the first settlers in Comox, having taken up land there in 1862. It seems unfortunate that a first class steamer like the Joan should only make one trip a week to Comox when she could easily make more frequent trips. The reason for this is partly because of the niggardly treatment received from the Dominion government in the matter of mail service. I am credibly informed that there is no definite arrangement made with the E. & N. railway company for carrying the mail to this important district. They may carry when and how they choose. I made mention in a former communication of the government's refusal to send the travelling dairy to Comox, but this neglect on its part is but trifling in comparison with the wretched mail service provided. Union has a population of nearly three thousand people, and the farming settlement possibly an equal number. Were this district treated like other places it would have a daily mail service. But the fault is partly with the people themselves. Were they not so apathetic in the matter they would probably ere this have this grievance remedied. So long as they vote blindly and submissively for a supporter of the government so long will they have their charmingly their form and reaching their height of talent and inspiration.

An unhappy marriage contributed very much to the development of her talent. According to the Turkish custom she married early—when she was only 13 years old. Through her husband was not happy with him. Cruelly deceived, she returned shortly afterwards to the house of her parents, and here she gave her whole soul to poetry. In verse she sang the grief of her deceived heart.

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Every person should have one; farmers, ranchers, teachers, merchants, clerks, and travellers. The ink is gold, and has two subscriptions as above. N.B.—If the Pen were not worth a nickel you get good value in a good newspaper; but as the pen is worth, at any retail store, the price named, you in reality get \$4.00 for \$2. Try it and see.

Union three years ago. The new town, sometimes called Cumberland, is built on a high and healthy site. It contains a number of two-story business blocks and a number of handsome residences. This rapid growth is caused by the development of the coal mines, on which the prosperity of the town entirely depends. As an indication of its rapid growth the two sawmills of Grant & Mounie are kept busy supplying lumber to the mines and for building purposes. Besides these, the Truquart Bros. ship a large quantity of lumber from their mill at Courtenay.

Union has excellent and ample hotel accommodations. The Union, Waverley, and Cumberland, of which S. Davis, W. Davidson, and J. Ellet are respectively proprietors, are all comfortable and well kept hotels. There is also the Cumberland club, a popular resort with business men, and a hotel with business men, and a hotel with business men.

Among the business houses the largest is that of Simon Leisen. This one of the largest stores in the province, but Mr. Leisen is not yet satisfied. He is building a large store which will also use J. McKim, J. B. Langton, McPhie & Moore and J. B. Holmes have large general stores. Stevenson, of Nanaimo, has a branch store here. J. W. Langman carries a large stock of boots and shoes and general furnishings, as well as does F. L. Davis, Grant & McGregor, contractors, undertakers and dealers in furniture, have a large stock. The senior partner, Mr. Grant, is constantly proclaiming the advantages of the McPhie & Moore store, which is popularly known as McClary. C. H. Tarbell deals in stores and tinware and keeps a well assorted stock. A. W. McIntyre and D. Anthony carry stocks of fruits and vegetables. C. Van Houtte, druggist, manages the Union branch for Pembury & Co. of Nanaimo. The school is a graded one and is in charge of R. Watkins, principal, and assistants, Miss Powell and Miss Nickerson. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopals and Catholics have built recently neat and comfortable places of worship. The town is a most orderly one. This is to a great extent due to the tact and vigilance of Chief Heston and his able assistant, E. Smithurst.

Union and the whole Comox district have a doughty journalistic champion in the Weekly News, published by Mr. Whitney. The News is an enterprising paper, and is always ready to fight the battles of the district.

OSMAN PASHA'S DAUGHTER.

This Beautiful Woman's Poems are Said to be Delightful.

In the most charming quarter of Scutari, whence one can be delighted with a magnificent view of Constantinople, the Sultan's palace, the Golden Horn, and the city of the sultans, Osman Pasha's house is built upon a very high hill. While looking from the window one can not only admire the mimic European landscape, but also dream. The situation of this house inspires the inhabitants of it with poetry, and wonder, then, that here were developed two poetesses.

The first of them was Osman Pasha's wife, of Turkish origin, exquisite connoisseur of ballads, fables, fairy-tales and popular Turkish songs. And very often, singing soft lullabies, she entertained her friends while visiting them in their harems. Her daughter, Nijhar Hanym, listened to those songs of love, appropriated them diligently, and upon such foundations she painted her own poetic canvases. Her husband was of Oriental fancy and form, which gave to them the charm of originality. Young Nijhar, having learned French and German, gave voice to her passions along the lines of Occidental poets, imitating very charmingly their form and reaching their height of talent and inspiration.

An unhappy marriage contributed very much to the development of her talent. According to the Turkish custom she married early—when she was only 13 years old. Through her husband was not happy with him. Cruelly deceived, she returned shortly afterwards to the house of her parents, and here she gave her whole soul to poetry. In verse she sang the grief of her deceived heart.

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and those verses are worthy of the best European poet. For a long time she kept her poetical treasures in her beautiful room, only from time to time sharing her charms with some friends. Finally, encouraged by some of her father's friends, she permitted them to print the poetry under the name of "Asus" (sorrow).

This title corresponded entirely with the harmony of those poems, which contributed very soon to her renown in Constantinople. Excellent experts in the Turkish language admired the beauty and sublimity of her style, the warmth of her sentiments and the loftiness of her thoughts. The renown inspired Mr. Howard, the secretary of the French embassy, to translate these pearls and publish them in French. They were translated in Hungarian by the professor of Oriental languages in Budapest, Dr. Kunos. The poetess, knowing very well the European intellectual movement upon the Bosphorus, met with the most marvellous opposition. She is very beautiful to the whole extent of this adjective; she is a little above the average height, possessing big, dark eyes, showing the riches of her mind, shadowed with long eyelashes, her face is a typical Oriental beauty. Truthful to the Koran's regulations, she appears in the streets covered by a veil, but at her home she receives her guests in the manner of refined European society.

The drawing room, furnished with exquisite taste, with the windows opening upon the magnificent Bosphorus landscape reminds one of the Turkish origin of its owner. The walls are covered with pictures and engravings; the tables are full of illustrated books; very comfortable arm chairs invite one to a seat. In this room Nijhar, beautiful, hardly twenty-five years old, spends her days reading "European" books, dreaming about the grand monde of which these books, and sometimes her father, Gen. Osman Pasha, one of the most intelligent men of his country, tell her.—Chicago Chronicle.

John McKenzie, Dominion Land Agent at New Westminster, is in the city.



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## WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Turkey is Getting Ready for Any Naval Demonstration by Great Britain.

Torpedoes Placed in the Dardanelles—Forts Supplied With Ammunition.

Constantinople, Oct. 9.—The blockade of the Armenian churches continues, as all efforts of the authorities and the Armenian Patriarch have failed to persuade the Armenians who sought refuge within their walls to return to their homes, as they put no faith in the assurances of protection given them. The Turks, however, only allow Armenian ecclesiastics to enter the churches, and when they leave the buildings they are carefully searched.

In accordance with the demands of the representatives of the Powers, the police authorities have commenced releasing those who were imprisoned as a result of the recent rioting. Two of these unfortunate, who were allowed to leave Zaptieh prison, were found to be in a pitiable condition, both suffering from seven or eight terrible wounds. They made a statement which has been communicated to the representatives of the Powers, that prisoners have not received food or medical treatment for three days. Previously to their release, also, they claim that the prison was horribly overcrowded and in a shocking state of filthiness.

The streets of Constantinople and suburbs are still patrolled by police, reinforced by troops. It is understood that troops have been sent to the Dardanelles to be placed in position in the straits. Ammunition has also been sent to the forts, and from other military movements which are going on, it would seem that the Turks are preparing to defend the passage of the Dardanelles should Great Britain attempt a naval demonstration in these waters. There does not seem to be any material change in the diplomatic situation. The Turkish ministers have held another conference, and additional communications have been exchanged with the representatives of the Powers, but these momentous proceedings no longer attract attention. Few people believe that any decided change will come out of the Armenians is likely to occur unless the Porte is forcibly compelled to enter upon the work of bringing about reforms in Armenia.

There no longer seems to be any doubt that the Armenians are growing so disturbed when the attempt was made on Monday week to present a petition to the Sultan through the Grand Vizier. They claim that those of their race who fell in the streets of Constantinople on that occasion were martyrs who gave their lives for Armenia in the hope of forcing the Powers to put extra pressure upon the Porte in the efforts being made to bring about a reform in the administration of Armenia.

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WM. POWELL, Oct. 11. Corner Broad and Johnson St.