

THE

BLUENOSE

SATURDAY,
OCT'R 6th.

VOL. I.

No. 1.



PRICE
FIVE
CENTS.



In This Number.

	PAGE.
The New Principal of the Normal School, - - - - -	3
Political Topics, - - - - -	4
Whom Shall We Send To Ottawa? -	5
The Progress of Nova Scotia, -	6, 7
A Letter to a Friend Out of Town, -	8
Our Army, Navy and Militia, -	9
Editorial Articles, - - - - -	10, 11
For Business People, - - - - -	12
Pla'n Facts Told Plainly, - - - -	13
Clockmaker Philosophy, - - - -	13
Dartmouth's Militia, - - - - -	13
Music in Halifax: The Staff of the Halifax Conservatory, - - -	14
The Old Bell at Studley, - - - -	15
Faustus O'Reilly, Genius, - - - -	16
The Doings of Bluenose People, -	18
For Bluenose Women, - - - - -	20, 21
Music and the Drama, - - - - -	22, 23, 24
Out Door Life, - - - - -	25, 26

PUBLISHED BY THE IMPERIAL PUBLISHING CO LIMITED.

I.C. STEWART President

HALIFAX. N.S

ALWAYS ORDER



HALIFAX
BREWRIES
LIMITED.

HOWARD'S ALE.



Gifts
for
Brides.



Quality, Style, Price,

are very important items when selecting a Wedding Gift.

In making our purchases these points are kept fully in mind and nothing but the finest quality, latest style and best value is taken into our stock.

M. S. Brown & Co., Jewellers,

New ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOODS now opening.

Halifax, N. S.

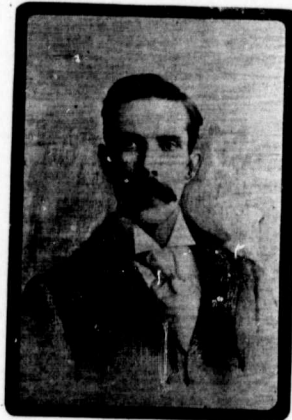


THE NEW PRINCIPAL OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

WORACE has described in one brief phrase the admirable man, *in se ipso totus, teres atque rotundus*.

The editor of the *BLUENOSE* allows me a few hundred words to sketch another. And yet when I have reached my limit, I shall still feel that I have not described David Matthew Soloan more adequately or accurately than I would have done by simply borrowing the words of the old Roman poet: "complete in himself, polished and without ragged edges." Let me say at the outset I make no attempt at biography. I do not know the date of Mr. Soloan's birth—he must be about thirty-two or thirty-three years of age; I know nothing of his parentage, though from certain marked qualities I am satisfied there is at least a strain of the rich Celtic blood in him; whether he went to a little red schoolhouse in early life has not been revealed to me; and imagine, if one can, a biography on orthodox lines without such details. To point out those chief characteristics of mind and conduct that have raised Mr. Soloan, while so youthful, to the splendid position he now occupies at the head of the teaching profession in this Province, should be, if I understand the *BLUENOSE*'s object, my sole duty. To each one who knows him intimately, Mr. Soloan will no doubt appeal differently. I asked a friend yesterday what he thought was the secret of Soloan's success. "Soloan succeeded," he replied, "because he always saw a little farther than anyone else." Apart from the great ability which it is apparent he must have, it seems to me the striking qualities or features of Mr. Soloan's character are his industry, his independence and above all, his many-sidedness. He is never idle. *Dulce est dissipere in loco*—so no one realizes better than he. Any who have been present at the rather Bohemian gatherings, which at least once a week used to fill his rooms, know that Soloan was the life and soul of the party, but his pleasure never interfered or was allowed to

interfere with his work—it was merely the spice that kept the appetite for work from cloying. Grant, as every one must, great ability, would even greater ability without patient hard work have achieved at thirty-three what Soloan has done? The fingers of one hand will not suffice to count the languages he writes and speaks as fluently as his mother tongue. Could ability alone have enabled him to do that? And then as to his independence—the time may come when he will take something for granted, but that time is not yet. Not



MR. DAVID SOLOAN.

only is he "not such a gosling as to obey instinct," as Shakespeare would put it—he will not yield to authority unless that authority has sufficient reason behind it. His mind is of that questioning kind that is never satisfied—is uneasy, indeed, unless *for itself* it has reached conclusions. Macaulay saw in the propositions of Euclid only subjects for debate—similarly, in many questions of politics and morals that we of ordinary minds regard as axiomatic and are disposed to grow dogmatic over, Soloan finds ample room for doubt and dis-

ussion. Independence in many is to often linked with intolerance, but it is not so with Soloan. He carries the open mind and extends in the fullest degree to others the privilege he asks for himself. But, as I have said, of all his qualities, that which most impressed me was his many-sidedness. It would be silly to say that, like the ancient philosopher, he took all knowledge for his province. But there is absolutely no department of knowledge in which he is not interesting and in which as opportunity offers he is not only willing but anxious to learn. I do not mean that he is merely versatile—he is that of course,—I mean that he is interested in everything human and desirous of knowing all he can of every matter with which men concern themselves. He is a musician of a high order—a keen discriminating judge of good pictures—a clever writer of short stories—a devoted student of English literature—a distinguished linguist—an excellent mathematician; but he is in addition fond of all kinds of sport; he realizes his obligation as a citizen and is no mere observer in national or civic politics; he has read widely upon questions of education and social economy. The courses he followed when studying at Berlin University are alike proof of his versatility and desire for knowledge along every line. He took regularly the work of the old Norse and one of the Germanic seminaries; one course each in French, Phonetics, Anglo-Saxon, Pedagogics and University Studies. Besides, he attended regularly the lectures on the music of the Nineteenth Century, those on the music of the Middle Ages, those in Political Economy, and those of the celebrated Harnach and Weiss in Theology. Less regularly, but as occasion permitted him, he listened to the lectures in Law while at the same time he was making a close study of the German school system. This attitude of mind, this love of knowing not only what is to be found in books or taught in the schools, but of everything in which one's fellowmen have an interest, has a reflex influence—it keeps him who has it intensely human, and prevents degeneration into that student type we all know, and which George Elliot has so capably portrayed in *Casaubon*. It is evident from what I have said that for one of his years Mr. Soloan has acquired a vast fund of knowledge. Let no one, however, for a moment suppose that it is ill digested and not assimilated. On the contrary, it is well ordered and arranged, ready for instant and accurate use.—G. P.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

OUR POSITION.

IN treating political questions the BLUENOSE has no desire to appear as a partisan. To discuss public questions it is not really necessary to espouse the cause of a particular party. There is the position of the ardent party man, but there is also the position of the onlooker, who sees objections to the methods of political parties and possibly disagrees at times with all of them on questions of policy. There are two great parties in Canada, each in the main, it must be assumed, wedded to certain principles and striving for the fulfilment of certain ideals. If those to whom the verdict of the electors gives the reins of government and the emoluments of office fail to carry into effect the principles for which the party fought, there is a change of government; for, more potent than the wiles of the politician is the voice of the people. So far as the BLUENOSE may discuss public questions it will be from the standpoint of a journal that desires to see the political affairs of Canada conducted wisely and well, by men who regard the welfare of their country as paramount to any personal victory or the triumph of any party. The ideal is not likely to be realized because the BLUENOSE has entered the field, but it is well to have a lofty ideal; and in the heat of political warfare there is something to be said in favor of the attitude which is not disturbed by the flash of polemic swords or the thunder of vocal artillery.

A WORD OF CRITICISM.

Certain esteemed contemporaries of the BLUENOSE are engaged in the work of upholding with great vigor the views of the political parties to which they respectively give their adherence and support. There are so many of them, in fact, that it is with some degree of timidity this journal ventures to offer a criticism. At present they are extremely active, since an election is believed to be near at hand. At the risk of giving offence the BLUENOSE begs to suggest that a little more argument and a little less vituperation would be acceptable to the readers of most of the party papers. If the leaders of the government and the leaders of the opposition are as bad as they are painted in some of the organs of rival parties, the Canadian penitentiaries are being cheated out of their rights. Certain gentlemen who fill a large space in the public eye, and who have wielded a powerful influence in Canadian public life for many years, are held up to view by partisan newspapers as

the personification of all that is dangerous to the welfare of the country. If the half were true that is insinuated or openly affirmed, we could not but despair of the future of Canada. The fighting instinct is so strong in human nature that most of us like to see a sturdy battle, but when the rules of fair competition are violated there is good ground for protest. One does not find in English newspapers anything to compare with the political articles which appear in so many Canadian papers. The influence of American rather than British journalism is apparent. One is sometimes inclined to believe that Canadian editors are aiming to surpass their United States brethren in the violence with which they make personal attacks upon those whose political views differ from their own. There is a form of personal attack which is perfectly legitimate. It has facts behind it, and the facts are stated. To this there can be no objection. It is the fulfilment of a public duty. But there is a species of criticism or open attack, which has no justification, because it simply deals in generalities, offers no evidence that would be accepted by any sane person, and is apparently made without any other purpose than to discredit an opponent and gain a political advantage without regard to the verities or the reputation of the journal itself. Anyone who reads the papers knows that there is too great an indulgence in this species of controversy. It is true, and "pity 'tis true."

THE IMPERIAL IDEA.

So much has been said and written about the new relations between Great Britain and her Colonies arising out of the South African war, that it is difficult to add anything fresh to the discussion. The subject, however, is not one that is at all likely to become hackneyed or devoid of interest for the citizens of the Empire. The war now drawing to a close has marked an epoch in the history of imperial development. The mother country and the colonies have been drawn closer to each other, and have realized as never before their community of interests. Moreover, that sense of mutual pride, which is a special product of mutual and successful effort in a time of great danger, and which gives a notable impulse to national, or in this case the imperial spirit, has been aroused in a striking manner, and is a further bond of union. So far as Canada is concerned, the gallantry of her sons in the field, and the flattering testimony of Lord Roberts to their effi-

ciency, has warmed the hearts of all our people, and linked us closer with the cause of British justice and supremacy which they have so bravely upheld. The "Little Englander" has received his quietus.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

The elections shortly to occur in Canada will be stubbornly contested. As is always the case, both sides make extravagant claims, and each professes to be assured of victory. The appearance of the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald in the fighting line of the liberal conservatives lends an additional interest to the campaign in the West, where he will try conclusions with the Hon. Clifford Sifton. Each has the prestige of former success, that of Mr. Macdonald being the more recent, and each has the reputation of a shrewd and resourceful politician. In Quebec the Hon. Mr. Tarte looms up as a man of great resource and well established fighting qualities, while the liberal-conservatives appear to repose no small degree of confidence in the abilities of Messrs. Bergeron, Monk and others of the newer generation of French-Canadian politicians. In the Maritime Provinces, a campaign that finds Hon. Mr. Fielding, Sir Louis Davies and Hon. Mr. Blair on the one side, and Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Mr. Foster, Senator Ferguson and other well known campaigners on the other, is not likely to be found lacking in vigor.

The issues of the campaign are fairly well defined. The government claims to have benefited Canada by the preferential tariff; to have reduced the burden of taxation; to have given the country an honest and economical administration of its affairs; to have developed trade, especially with the mother country; to have wisely expended large sums in improving the means of intercommunication by railway and canal; and to have enlarged and improved the facilities for handling Canadian trade through Canadian channels. The opposition contend that the government has not kept its pledges with respect to the tariff, the public expenditure or the public debt; that it has substituted a one-sided preferential tariff for one that would have secured for Canadian produce a preference in the British market; that it did not offer a contingent for service in South Africa until forced by public opinion to do so; that the administration of affairs has been marked by corrupt acts; that public contractors have greatly profited by the friendship of ministers; and, that in general, the administration has been marked by insincerity, incompetency and fraud.

These are the main issues. We shall find them discussed on the platform and in the press, with all the ingenuity of trained and artful debaters. It is for the individual elector to sift the evidence with as much of calmness as may exist in the heat of a Canadian election, and vote as his judgment dictates.

WHOM SHALL WE SEND TO OTTAWA?

The Work of Parliament.

THE most important of the matters with which the parliament of Canada has to deal are those relating to trade and commerce and industrial development. These involve transportation, improved methods of agricultural production, and the opening up of new territory to the lumberman, the miner, the farmer and the merchant. The problems to be solved are those which in a small way the practical business man has to deal with continually in his every day affairs. If it be proposed to make a law affecting any branch of business, the practical business man is the first to discern its weakness or its strength, and the probable results of its enactment. It is out of the growth and development or other changes in commerce and industry that the necessity for new legislation affecting them arises. If a government adopt what is called a progressive policy, which opens up new possibilities for enterprise, or alters existing conditions, the central idea is that such action will tend to increase the trade and the wealth of the country. The active and methodical brain of the business man traverses the whole field, and in the light of his knowledge and experience he is able to give most valuable assistance in shaping a policy that will produce beneficial results. But apart from broad lines of policy there is a vast deal of legislation affecting business interests. The necessity for raising a revenue, the changed conditions caused by inventive genius, or by the relentless competition of nations—these and like causes are constantly giving rise to new problems, to be solved by new laws and regulations. With few exceptions, everything in legislation, even the running of a Sunday train or the enactment of a prohibitory law, must be considered in its relation to the business interests of the country.

Workers Are Needed.

Does it not follow that a body which has to deal so largely with business affairs should be very largely composed of practical business men—the most able, experienced and high-minded representatives of their class? And is it not that the nearer we can approach to this ideal the less we shall have of political corruption and the more of that genuine statesmanship which makes for the national welfare? We are all weary of the interminable speeches of a parliamentary session, the charges, the recriminations, the wasted days. Much talk is of course inevitable. But it is not the long speeches in parliament that make

the laws. It is the work in the committee rooms, where the quiet, methodical, seldom-speaking business man by a few terse words enforces a truth or punctures a fallacy. To eliminate the talker, and give place to workers is one of the great needs of the time. We find the same conditions in our boards of trade, city councils and other deliberative assemblies. In some of these it is practically impossible to institute a reform, but in the parliament of Canada, where each member is chosen from a large constituency, it should not be difficult to ensure that every representative be a worker—a man of ideas rather than words.

Present Conditions.

If you take up the Parliamentary Companion and read the biographies of the members of the Canadian parliament, you are at once struck with the number of representatives who belong to the legal profession. No doubt some of them have gone into politics because of strong party pressure, but it is fair to assume that most of them have been prompted by ambition. If it interfere to some extent with their business, it gives them, on the other hand, a standing in their constituencies which ought to be of value. There are also possibilities of portfolios, or judgeships, or commissions, or other perfectly legitimate and proper objects of desire. Lawyers are, of course, intelligent men. Some of them are men of exceptional business ability, well versed in commercial affairs. But if the majority of the men of that profession who are in parliament to-day were perfectly candid, they would probably admit that personal ambition is the mainspring of their political career. And the elector has no right to censure them on that account. The question for him to answer is whether he has done his full duty in electing them, rather than in giving his support to practical business men who may also be ambitious, but whose ambition is tempered with a larger desire for a wise and prudent administration of the affairs of the country. But when one suggests that there are perhaps too many lawyers in parliament, it does not follow that all the objectionable members belong to that profession. If you take up your Parliamentary Companion again and scan the list of names from your own province, you will find some gentlemen who are not lawyers and who are not ideal representatives. And you are perfectly safe in assuming that the like is true of all the other provinces. There are in the parliament of Canada to-day men who have been conspicuous failures in business,

and other men (not lawyers) who would embrace with cheerful complacency the emoluments of a comfortable official position. And neither parliament nor the great commercial interests of the country would be much the loser if they did.

The Scandal Crop.

More serious in its effect upon the public mind and the legislation and institutions of the country than any other element of Canadian politics, is the growing crop of scandals associated with the election of members of the house of commons. The evil is not confined to one party. Ambitious and unscrupulous men employ unscrupulous methods. They can easily secure the aid of men with a price, and an election may develop, not into a choice between men, but a test of rival cunning and fraud. We are to have an enquiry by a judicial commission into this whole matter of election frauds. The leaders of both great parties profess an earnest desire to punish the guilty and prevent a recurrence of corrupt acts. Doubtless there will be more stringent legislation affecting the election of members of parliament. But, after all, it is not at Ottawa, but down in the constituencies, that the evil must be grappled with and strangled.

The Remedy.

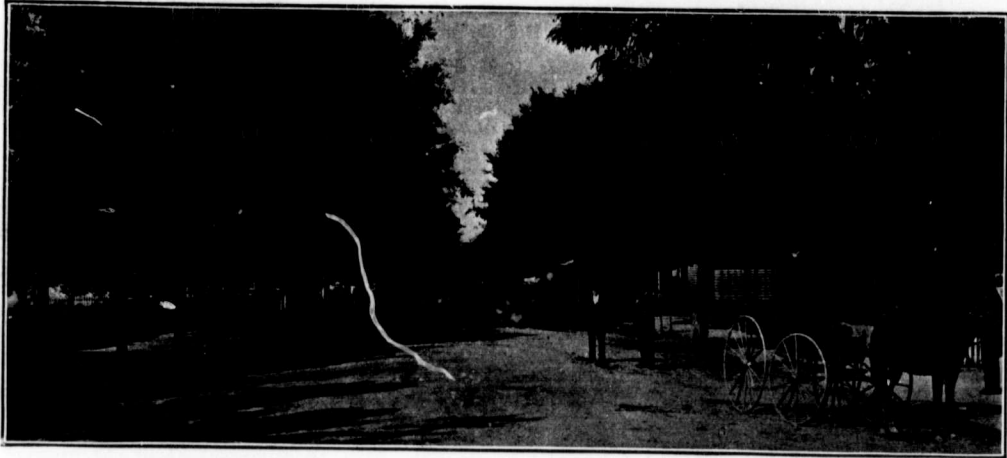
The people have the remedy in their own hands. Let each party in each constituency nominate a man of honorable character and a good business record, and let only legitimate means be employed in the campaign. Then, whichever party has a majority, you have a parliament of able men, who may differ as to policy, but who will not waste time in too much talk, and who will give to the affairs of the country the time and consideration that are now too much absorbed in charges and counter charges which bring a blush to the cheek of the man who desires for his country a noble reputation and a prosperous development.

A. M. B.

A Coming Musical Event.

The decision of Mr. Max Wiel to bring to Halifax, the young American violiniste Leonora Jackson, about the end of October, is an event worth noting by musical people. Miss Jackson is but twenty years of age, but has had a most phenomenal success abroad, having played it is said with some of the greatest orchestral organizations in Europe. Since her return to America Miss Jackson has been heard in the principal cities of this continent, her greatest success having been achieved at Boston in connexion with the famous Symphony Orchestra of that city. It is indeed a high compliment when the conductor of this orchestra endorses a soloist to the extent of eight evening engagements in one series of concerts.

THE PROGRESS OF NOVA SCOTIA.



What Can We Do With Our Bad Lands?

A stranger riding out of Halifax over the rails of either of our railways, cannot form a very high opinion of our agricultural possibilities until he gets many miles away from the capital city of Nova Scotia. That great navigator, Noah, who is reputed to have sailed over many places, while our earth was yet covered with the waters, dropping out ballast from his great ship as he went, is said to have heaved some overboard onto parts of Halifax County. The railways pass through one of these parts, and the traveller looking through the car windows as the train speeds along, rests his eyes on nothing but rocks where the scrub forest has been cleared away to reveal them. These are bad lands in the accepted sense of the word. At least they are among the last that would be cultivated with expectation of good returns. They are settled to some extent, it is true, but only in the best parts, and even there the return for one's labors is very scant. Yet they have one advantage in this: they are near the railway. This is surely a great advantage, and with it, surely something can be done to make the land valuable.

Grazing Lands in These Portions.

I do not believe that their case is altogether hopeless. It is true they do not seem to offer much inducement to agricultural pursuits. I fancy that a man desiring to grow fruit would think about buying a farm at Canning or Cornwallis

before he would think of buying one at Windsor Junction, for instance. But it does not follow that some good use cannot be made of these lands. There must be some purposes for which they can be developed successfully. It requires only the application of thought and intelligence to discover these, and some energy to back it up to make a profit-yielding country out of what appears to many to be the next thing to barrens. For instance, that country is covered with a growth of forest much of which is not large enough for timber, but which might be removed and used for some commercial purposes not apparent at first thought, that some intelligent man might have to suggest after making inspection of the country. But after the forest is removed, what then? We can't have the country bald-headed. Are we sure that some trees will not flourish here? Perhaps some kind of fruit trees might be successfully cultivated. We don't know; nobody knows; no one has tried to find out what can be done. We say it is all rock. If it is there ought to be good quarries there. But it isn't all rock. The land is covered here and there with boulders left by the glaciers, all of which it may not be necessary to remove in order to make the land suitable for some commercial purposes. Then again, there are sections where there is no rock at all, and where if the forest were cleared, might be revealed sunny slopes that could be put to the profitable purposes of grazing. I feel confident that something can be done to make that country more profitable and prosperous looking.

MAIN STREET, KENTVILLE—"It is encouraging to note the pride that the people of Wolfville and Kentville take in keeping their premises and their streets tidy and shaded in summer."

Making the Country a Great Garden.

Who does not like to see the country looking nice! Delightful as is the scenery to be seen in many portions of this province, the writer never looks out upon it without wishing that more care were taken to make it delightful, so that people going through would form better impressions. The railway ought to be nearest the growing parts of the province, and we may say that it is. What a grand sight it would be if every inch of country on either side of the railway, almost down to the very rails themselves, were in a high state of cultivation. Fruitful orchards running away to the horizon line, fields white with grain or green with vegetables, trim little homesteads and graceful shade trees to greet the eyes continuously as one passes by rail from town to town—what a noble sight that would be! The Annapolis Valley is a country that one day may be such a continuous garden. There are portions of it such to-day, but only portions; and it might be made the greatest fruit country in the world in a short time.

An Obstacle in The Way.

It seems that one thing militating against a near realization of this dream is the too great size of our Nova Scotia farms. If the good lands along the line of the D.A.R. were divided into smaller sized ones; say, if a farmer were to divide his lands among his sons, we would have farms of a size that

would be more profitable to their owners and a better credit to the country—farms more productive as well as more numerous. If such an idea were followed out, we might in a few years have one continuous garden stretching all the way from Windsor to Annapolis, both productive and beautiful to look upon.

A Praiseworthy Pride in Home.

The writer is prompted to make these remarks because of impressions formed during a recent trip through the Cornwallis and Annapolis Valleys. I spent some time in Wolfville and Kentville while en route, and had some opportunity to see the country at nearer sight than from the train. I was greatly pleased with both of these towns; I saw them then for the first time and I must say that my first impressions were good. They both present the appearance of prosperity and the fruitful character of the garden country in which they are placed is testified to by the heavily-laden trees that overhang the hedges and the luxurious character of private properties. It is encouraging to note the pride that the people of Wolfville and Kentville take in keeping their premises and streets tidy and shaded in summer. They have made beautiful towns for themselves; "a joy forever" have they, and not only for themselves, but for the visitors they entertain with such hospitality. I wish that every town in the province could boast of the beauty that these and other Valley towns have to their credit. But every town *can* in a few years if the people have only the taste and the energy to get to work and make them beautiful, each his own respective possession within the town's boundaries. There is hardly anything half so much to be commended as a united effort on the part of a town's people to make and keep their streets nice: it is a distinct sign of progress, for taste and the spirit of improvement go hand in hand with the spirit that keeps industrial things moving. H. R.

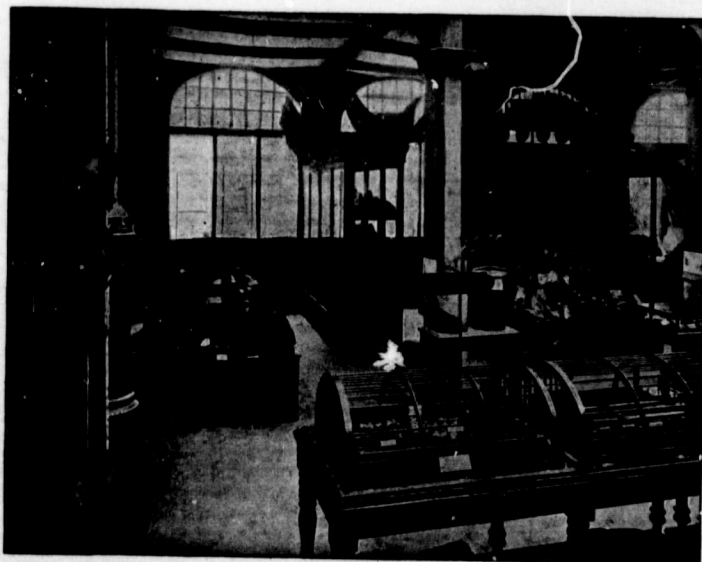
Nova Scotia at the Paris Exposition.*

It may be that it is a little late to take up such a subject as the Paris Exposition, but inasmuch as we have seen very little discussion of the figure made by Nova Scotia in that great gathering of things representing the commerce and industry of all nations, it has appealed to us as wise to say a few words on this point. Such an aggregation of manufactures and products of a country as would be gathered together at a great exposition should be a fair index to the progress of that country, and for that reason we bring up for con-

sideration in the department of "The Progress of Nova Scotia," the showing this province made in Paris. In the first instance it is well to remark that the province made no individual exhibit distinct from the other provinces of Canada. Our's was part of a great national display. Speaking of the showing made by Canada in the Canadian pavilion, which was something apart from the exhibits competing for prizes, the general opinion is that it was very creditable. It was distinctly commercial in character and calculated to impress the visitor with the productive capacity of the country in various departments of industry. One unacquainted with Canada and seeking information in the Canadian pavilion would gather that it was a decidedly progressive and prosperous country, peopled by a people that have lots of desirable things to find a market for. There was no suggestion of "Our Lady of the Snows," about it; nothing setting forth the quaint and antiquated as was characteristic for instance of the Russian and Finnish exhibits. Certainly it was something that would open the eyes of Continental Europeans to our country as a source of supplies. Now in all this Nova Scotia shared. Her products, side by side with similar products of other Provinces, proclaimed the existence of a country abounding in wealth of various kinds and anxious to make the best of it. There was one thing about the individual exhibits from our Province, however, that is worth bringing to the attention of our readers, and that is the fact that fruit growers and others in parts of the Province that are scarcely familiar to our own people, would label their exhibits with nothing but their names and the name of

the particular locality in which they live and nothing more—a suggestion that it came from Nova Scotia, or even Canada, but simply "John Smith, Smith's Corner," leaving the visitor to fill out the ultimate particular in his own mind, viz., "The World." This, of course, is in speaking, not of the exhibits in the Canadian pavilion, but of the general competing exhibits in the main buildings. We mention this particularly because the Canadian exhibit is to be removed to the Glasgow Exhibition next year, and any mistakes like this should be corrected in the meantime; in fact, there must be many lessons taught by the Paris Exposition that might be profitably followed in future events of the same kind. With regard to the fruit exhibit as a whole, it was representative of the country and we succeeded in opening the eyes of a great many spectators. The practical demonstration of the way in which our fruit and other perishable products are preserved en route by means of cold storage was in itself a very valuable thing and must have impressed many of the best business people in Europe with the excellence of our ideas. As for our mineral exhibit, Canada was well represented, and Nova Scotia's display was calculated to give a very accurate impression of our possibilities as a mineral country. Yet it is thought the displaying of the specimens might have been done to better advantage. Australia caught the idea better than we, and the suspending of nuggets that were really inferior to our own, gave a very much better effect than ours did, arranged as they were on the bottoms of show cases. On the whole, however, our introduction to Europe by means of the Paris Exposition is likely to have good results in the future, and we have only to follow up the advantage gained to extend our trade and establish ourselves in a more complete prosperity.

*The data for the paragraph appearing under this caption were gleaned in conversation with certain Halifax gentlemen who attended the Exposition. The engraving of our mineral exhibit which shows also the handsome Klondike exhibit, we publish by courtesy of the *Canadian Magazine*.



Nova Scotia's Mineral Exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

❁ ❁ ❁ A LETTER TO A FRIEND OUT OF TOWN. ❁ ❁ ❁

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 5, 1900.

MY DEAR _____

Since you are too lazy to read the papers and *must* have all the news from home, there seems to be nothing left but for me to comply with your wish. I cannot undertake just now, however, to tell you all that has happened since your departure from this city, for more has happened than I can take the time to write about. I sincerely hope you will come home soon and spare me this particular nuisance.

Now then, for what has happened. I suppose you recollect how you used to talk about overhead wires and deplore the inattention to this matter that prevailed at city hall. Well, a start has been made in the direction of underground wires. The Nova Scotia Telephone Company is taking the initiative. But I do not intend to convey the idea that when you come home you will see none of the unsightly poles. Only a comparatively small number of poles in the crowded down-town blocks are being taken down and their wires put underground; but the cost will be something like \$25,000. This work is being done in connection with the improvements which were announced before you left us. The telephone company are quite as anxious to improve the service as their subscribers are to have it improved.

I dare say you will be pleased to learn that we are to have a cold storage warehouse in Halifax at last. You may remember that a few weeks ago some work was going on at the old O'Mullin & Jones' breweries on Upper Water Street. That work was really the conversion of an old industrial establishment of one class into a new industrial establishment for another class. There are few things that have been more necessary in Halifax than cold storage, and now since we are to have it we may feel satisfied that the export trade in perishable things like fruit and dairy products will be carried on more economically and with better results.

The City Council decided some days ago not to instal meters in houses on the high service. The machinery for preventing waste of water already exists, and I think the final decision of the Council wise. Apart from the cost of putting in metres, it would seem unfair to the people on that service that they should be compelled to take their water through a metre while people on the low service enjoy the privilege of using as much water as they please. I think if people felt they would have to pay a stated price for every given quantity of water they might use, they

would feel inclined to economize and perhaps not use all they actually need. I feel that every citizen is entitled to the use of all the water he needs, though I do not believe he should allow any go to waste, even if there is an abundance of water in the lakes. I think that if the City Council want to do anything to overcome the difficulty that prevails in the Willow Park district (viz., the inability of people to get water, at times, from their taps), the best means would be to erect a water tower on or near the highest point and have a pumping station at some good and handy source of supply to replenish the tower at intervals.

A few days ago I was very much surprised to learn that during the past two years 2,000,000 feet of lumber have been cut and sawed within the limits of Halifax city. Did you ever suspect that such a thing could be possible? It is really marvellous sometimes what it is possible for one not to know. I don't suppose anyone—perhaps even a very practical man would ever have thought that so much good timber stood near this city. Mr. George McNutt is the operator. Last year he had his mill near Long Lake on the other side of the Annapolis, but has since moved it to three miles house. There you may hear it humming and buzzing to-day, cutting very respectably sized logs and converting them into lumber. By the way, the congestion of lumber laden cars at Richmond still continues in some degree. I don't mean to say that this is a result of Mr. McNutt's operations, for I don't think it is. But writing of lumber reminds me of the fact. I was up in that portion of the city a few days ago and noticed the cars standing on the siding. It is quite an impressive sight. The condition has prevailed there ever since the opening of summer. A stranger would form a very high idea of the lumber trade of Halifax if he were to judge of it from the appearance of the railway yards near the Richmond deal wharves.

Since we are standing on the threshold of cold weather, we not unnaturally commence to figure up the cost of keeping warm next winter. Both hard and soft coal, as you may know, are very much higher in price to-day than they were this time last year, and it is estimated that people who bought their winter supply during the summer when coal was cheap did not have to pay more than one-half of what their less thrifty neighbors are paying now. The prices of soft coals range from \$7 to \$8. These, too, are likely to hold for some time. Several factors enter

into the cause of this remarkable advance, and their first source must be sought many months back in time. The demand for coal for national purposes in various European countries, and the increased consumption of coal in manufacturing industries gave the first impetus. Later the same influences commenced to make themselves felt in America and they ultimately spread to Canada; and to-day there is no mine which cannot find all it can do to supply demand.

Strikes both in Europe and America have also been influential in putting up and strengthening prices, and coming now at a time when coal prices are already very high are likely to have a very great influence in keeping them firm.

You will no doubt be pleased to know that Halifax may have the honor before a great while of being visited by their royal highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of York. They go to Australia where the Duke is commissioned by her majesty the Queen to open the first session of the United Australian parliaments in her name. Their trip to Australia will probably be via the Suez Canal, and the return trip via Vancouver and the C. P. R. and Halifax. In the event of their coming this way the people of Canada will be delighted to see them and I know the people of Halifax, who, although hard to rouse in some ways, will be ready to give them a right royal and loyal reception.

Long before that time comes, however, we will likely have the pleasure of extending a welcome to those of our own countrymen who have decided to come back from South Africa, since the war is practically over, instead of waiting "to be in at the death," so to speak. I have heard lots of people express themselves, and the general opinion seems to be that we must do better even than we did on the memorable evenings of Ladysmith's relief and Pretoria's fall. Then we discoursed sweet music from the tin horn and exploded any quantities of fire crackers and in every way possible endeavored to swell the noise of the popular rejoicing. I don't know whether a tumult is the correct method, for all that. It is just possible that we don't understand the art of rejoicing thoroughly; and if we could celebrate the home-coming of the boys in a little more orderly fashion, perhaps we would honor them in the better way. I think likely we shall be able to celebrate in a more thorough manner when the boys come home, for we know they are coming and can perpare, whereas on Ladysmith and Pretoria days we had to work up entirely impromptu celebrations.

Now, as I said at the start, I can't tell you everything that has happened, nor can I wait to tell you more of the things that are going to happen. Meantime I assume that you are grateful for this intelligence to your dear and ancient friend,

X. Z. B.

OUR ARMY, NAVY AND MILITIA.

Editor's Note—It is because of the great interest that is taken naturally in all arms of the national defense (and particularly in a garrison city such as Halifax, and at a time when war has brought them very near to the heart of the whole nation), and partly because we believe that such a department may be made a source of knowledge, inspiration and encouragement, that we are opening one devoted to the Army, Navy and Militia. It is always hard at the commencement to define the scope of any feature, but, while we may not undertake to explain all that we hope to do in connection with it, we know it will interest militiamen in this province to know that we intend to make it as practical as possible, and as well to publish articles, historical and otherwise, that will be of value and interest to anyone who is an enthusiast on militia matters. With regard to the Army and Navy we hope to publish such matter as will give a comprehensive idea of the more important movements in both branches of the service, and to record such events as stand out prominently enough to make them of some moment.

Lest We Forget.

NOW that the war in South Africa is over, and the country about to be entrusted to the control of that splendid soldier, the gallant defender of Mafeking, we have time to look around for some of Britannia's critics during the arduous task of asserting her supremacy.

After the first failure of General Buller's force to cross the Tugela, we were told by "La Patrie" (Paris) that the British had "lived a century on the reputation of the Duke of Wellington," while other equally friendly French journals said the Transvaal war was simply demonstrating the weakness of the British Empire and the fictitious strength of its troops. Berlin papers made caustic comments on our reverses, and remarked "England's decadence, long ago apparent to far-sighted statesmen, has thus become visible to the whole world."

However, the standard bearer of civilization is still on top, and in the mood to chastise insolence.

Homeward Bound.

With the news that the war is over, the news that a large number of our brave Canadians in Khaki are on their way home. Their departure from Pretoria took place on September 26th, Major Pelletier in command. Lord Roberts reviewed them prior to their leave-taking, and in his address thanked them for their loyal services and excellent work, especially at Paardeberg on the memorable February 27th. They sailed out of Table Bay Sept. 30th, on the transport Idaho.

A little excitement accompanied the announcement a few days ago that the transport bearing the troops would come to Halifax. The people of Nova Scotia had been living in the hope that the homecoming of the boys would be at a time when navigation in the St. Lawrence would be closed, so that the disembarkation would have to take place at Halifax. Now, with the transport on the way, the announcement is made that Halifax is to have the honor of being the first to receive the returning gentlemen in Khaki. From the fact that Quebec is more central as a point for paying off, and from the standpoint of economy, it was thought likely, prior to the announcement, that the

authorities would bring them by the St. Lawrence route. Even yet there is a possibility that Quebec may be the Idaho's destination, if she can make that port before navigation closes in the St. Lawrence. But both the BLUENOSE and the Bluenose people will hope with all their might that Halifax will have the favor bestowed upon her, both for sentimental reasons and for the sake of the stir that it will make in this part of the Dominion.

But whether the transport comes to Halifax or not, there will be a number of Company H coming home, and with them the gallant Captain Stairs. Even if we should not have the opportunity of welcoming the whole contingent, it will be our privilege and our duty to see that our own Bluenose heroes are given the welcome they deserve. For close on to a full twelve-month have they been away enduring the trials and privations, as well as the dangers of active warfare, not to mention the sacrifice of personal interests they have had to make.

With this privilege and duty, then, what will the people of Halifax do?

Toronto, in its anxiety to do the returning soldiers honor, was anxious that the whole regiment should parade at Toronto, Montreal and other cities, instead of being disbanded at Quebec. There are, of course, objections to be urged against such a proceeding, the principal being that once the men find themselves on their native heath again, they will prefer to hasten to their homes in different parts of the country. Besides, there will be the expense to the Department of Militia of providing them with new uniforms, as Khaki will be too cold at this season of the year. However, we do not need to concern ourselves with this question; we can leave it to the discretion of the Department. But we are certain that the people who were able to celebrate Ladysmith, Mafeking and Pretoria days with such enthusiasm, and to greet so heartily the men who have already returned, will not fail to show the heroes who return on the latter part of October that we appreciate their valor, and are happy to have them home once more.

British Army Notes.

It was officially announced last Saturday that Lord Roberts had been made

Commander-in-Chief of the British army. Some time ago the fact was known that the appointment was to be made. Lord Roberts, as Commander-in-Chief, will probably carry out a re-organization of the army. Lord Wolseley, whom he succeeds, it is rumored, will be made an Earl and will go to Ireland when Earl Cadogan, whose resignation seems imminent, retires. When Lord Roberts leaves South Africa, General Buller will be in command of the forces there, with Lord Kitchener second in command.

The British Government has decided on the addition of two British officers to the establishment of each of the native regiments of the Indian army. The difficulty, however, is to find a sufficient number of properly qualified candidates, besides the extra expense entailed, which will have to be borne by the already overburdened Indian Treasury. As this addition will lessen the number of commissions available for native officers, it is unfavorably commented on in native papers.

The post of Commander-in-Chief of the British Indian army is still vacant, the present incumbent having only acting rank. The report that Lord Kitchener is to be appointed to the coveted place has caused great excitement in Indian military circles, and a movement has begun in favor of the retention in his place of the acting Commander-in-Chief, Sir Power Palmer, whose recent circular on the lessons of the Boer war has excited much interest on the Continent of Europe as well as in England.

The Queen's Navy.

The new British man-of-war Hogue, launched quite recently, is a new type of fighting ship, a sort of combination of the cruiser and the line-of-battle ship, having much of the speed of the former and of the strength of the latter. She has a displacement of 12,000 tons, and in some respects resembles the ships of the Powerful class, but has the advantage of a greatly superior armor belt. Her main battery consists of four 9.2-inch (twenty-two-ton) guns, each mounted in armored barbets, the mountings being a special design, by which the guns can be loaded at any angle of elevation or training. These guns fire a 380-pound projectile. There are also eight six-inch guns, with a great range of fire, and twelve twelve-pounder quick-firing guns, with a number of machine guns. The thirty boilers have been designed with the most liberal steam-generating surfaces, so that no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining full power. At full speed the engines will make 120 revolutions, and the ship is expected to make twenty-one knots.

THE BLUENOSE



SALUTATORY.

IT must be more than an ordinary provocation that can tempt a man to write in an age overrun with scribblers as Egypt was with flies and locusts. That worst vermin of small authors has given the world such a surfeit that, instead of desiring to write, a man would be more inclined to wish for his own ease that he could not read."

This quotation from one of Halifax's tracts must cast a gloom over aspirants to literary fame when it chances to fall beneath their eyes; yet however strongly they may feel that there are too many authors in the world, each of them will probably make a quiet mental exception in favor of himself.

If Halifax had been writing about papers he might have written "editors" in place of "authors." In that case we would be just as safe in saying that, however strongly an editor might feel there are too many papers and editors in the world, he would be quite as ready to make a quiet mental exception in favor of himself and his own paper. Editors are inclined to be lenient as far as their own work is concerned; and while the BLUENOSE is ready to admit that we are already pretty well supplied with periodical literature, still we feel that there is a field to fill in this Province and a mission to perform.

After making a careful survey of the field for periodical literature in Nova Scotia the publishers of the BLUENOSE are well enough satisfied that such a venture as this will be successful. Experience with two other papers (the Maritime Merchant and the Industrial Advocate, one of which they still publish, while the latter has been sold) has enabled them to gauge very accurately what the Province needs and just what the chances for the success of a paper like the BLUENOSE are. In bringing out this paper, then, three things principally have been kept in mind—the production of a paper that will interest all

classes of readers and be sure to hold a place in popular regard that is once gained; one that will have the highest interests of the country at heart, and at the same time prove a valuable venture from the financial standpoint.

To define the scope of the BLUENOSE broadly we may say that it is a paper devoted to the interests of the province of Nova Scotia and its capital city, Halifax. We would particularly like to bring prominently before our people the part that fine taste plays in progress, and we will endeavor to lay before our readers all the suggestions and all the good opinion that we can gather together between the covers of our paper on whatever pertains to the improvement of our country—both of the country itself and of its people. Whatever pertains to the advancement of commercial and industrial activity; whatever has to do with beautifying our towns and country places and improving the face of the county; whatever is likely to make people more thoughtful and to raise the tone of our mental, moral and spiritual life—all this the BLUENOSE will endeavor to keep to the front. When we add as a sub-title to our name, "A Journal of Progress," we have in view progress in its widest sense and we will earnestly endeavor to live up to the standard we set for ourselves at the beginning.

In following out the idea of making the BLUENOSE in every sense a journal of progress we have thought it wise to make it to some extent a journal of inspiration. The first step to progress is a laudable ambition, and there is no better way in which to arouse that than to remind people of the lives of great men. Now, there are many Bluenose people, both at home and abroad, who have succeeded in life, and we know of no better way to arouse Bluenose ambition, particularly in the younger generation of readers, than to take the elements of success in the lives of these successful men and set them forth. In this issue we have taken the new principal of the normal school as an example, for the reason that he is a new incumbent of that important position and must have a great influence in moulding the character of provincial education in future years. From time to time we will take up different men who have succeeded in different spheres of life, and we hope that the younger readers particularly will note the characteristics that stand out prominently in their lives and endeavor to cultivate the same at a time when that is possible.

That we may be instrumental in aiding the progress of the province, we feel that it will be necessary for us to progress ourselves. Accordingly we have not put the effort into this number that we hope to succeed in putting into future numbers.

"Altiora Petimus" is our motto, and living up to it we will constantly "aim at higher things." Every time we issue a number it will be the result of a better effort. We will not be satisfied if in the fulness of time we find that we are not improving the character of the BLUENOSE; but we are determined to improve it as the weeks and months and years pass by, and do not anticipate dissatisfaction in respect of not doing better. At the same time we promise that there will never come a time when we will be satisfied that the BLUENOSE is as good as it is possible to make it, and it will always be our study to see wherein our defects lie and how they may be remedied. In this connection we would like to enlist the sympathy of our readers to this extent, that they will not fail to let us know if they find faults in the work we are doing, for we are quite as anxious to have unfavorable criticisms as we are to receive encouragement, believing it well to see ourselves as others see us. At the same time we would be only too grateful to receive suggestions from everyone as to what departments or interests might be taken up, for this is a paper for the Bluenose people and we desire to make it such a paper as they want.

In giving this first number to our readers we must ask them to be lenient and not to expect too much. Practical newspaper men understand that the first number of a journal is rarely satisfactory to those engaged in its production. Someone has said that the initial number of any newspaper ought to be destroyed without being put into circulation, leaving the public to form their opinion from the second number. There is a certain amount of philosophy in this. The thousand and one details of every kind, mechanical and otherwise, form a series of distractions up to the last moment, and the main point is that a paper of some kind—as good as possible—is to be got out in order to form a basis on which to construct a better one the next time. This has been to some extent the case with the BLUENOSE under the various drawbacks incidental to making a start in any kind of an enterprise involving a host of details in all its departments. But if our readers find in this number anything of merit, we respectfully ask them to remember what we have said above with regard to our aim—"altiora petimus, we aim at higher things."

CONCERNING OUR PREMIUMS.

WITH regard to our Premium List, concerning which a little information may be gleaned from the Publishers' announcements, there are doubtless many readers who will be interested. The premiums announced are only a few specimen ones. We are now preparing an illustrated catalogue, which will be forwarded to anyone who makes application for the same, and Sample Copies of the BLUENOSE and Subscription Blanks will be sent probable canvassers on application. The subscription price of the BLUENOSE is two dollars (\$2.00) a year in advance. Agents who prefer cash to premiums should write us for private instructions. No canvasser will be considered an agent who sends less than three subscriptions at any one time. Money should be remitted by express order, post-office order, or registered letter. If forwarded by ordinary letter, it is at the sender's risk.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

THE fact that the Dominion elections may occur within a few months, makes the above topic one of very general importance. With the strife between parties the BLUE NOSE has nothing to do. That may very properly be left to the daily press, which is sharply divided on party lines. But the selection of candidates by the parties is a matter which we may fairly discuss. One party or the other must win, and receive the people's mandate to carry into effect the political principles for which it stands, and within the lines of its general policy, the character of its legislation will largely depend on the personnel of the majority behind the government. For this reason the question is political only in the largest sense. It has nothing to do with one party exclusively; it has all to do with both. Therefore the BLUE NOSE takes it up and to-day publishes the first of a couple of strong contributed articles on "Whom shall we send to Ottawa?"

THE MEN IN PARLIAMENT.

TO one or two things we wish to draw particular attention:

Nothing is more manifest than that we do not live up to our full privileges as a free people. This holds true throughout the whole political fabric, from the municipal and town councils right up to the council of the whole country at Ottawa. But there is a remedy. It lies with the people themselves. For if the people are indifferent and do not send their best men to represent them in municipal or city council or legislature or parliament, they have but themselves to blame if public affairs are not well conducted; or if civic or provincial or national interests are not conserved as the prudent business man would do in controlling his private affairs.

STRENGTH OF THE PARTY SYSTEM.

IT is true that many difficulties lie in the way of securing an ideal legislative body. The element of self-interest cannot be wholly eliminated. It is not always possible to get a man of great business capacity and ripened experience to plunge into the turmoil of public life. Worth is not always uppermost in the struggle against wealth. But when we have frankly made this admission, it is not involving oneself in a contradiction to affirm that we can greatly improve upon present conditions in all our legislative bodies.

The party system is often credited with most of the weaknesses of our present system, but it would be more accurate to say that the fault lies in our failure to make the system produce the best possible results. Whatever the future may evolve, we are not yet in sight of any better method than that of party government,

and the practical thing to do is to make that system as nearly satisfactory in its operations as may be. He would be courageous indeed who would endeavor to maintain that we have already arrived at that stage.

NEW BRUNSWICK POLITICS.

THE government of our sister province, New Brunswick, has recently been reconstructed. Hon. H. R. Emmerson has resigned the premiership, and is expected to be a candidate for the commons. The new premier, Hon. L. J. Tweedie, has long been a familiar and somewhat picturesque figure in New Brunswick politics. Once an opponent of Hon. A. G. Blair, when the latter was leader of the provincial government, Mr. Tweedie became a supporter and member of the cabinet. He is a gentleman of pronounced fighting qualities and a vigorous debater, thoroughly versed in provincial affairs. The new attorney-general, Hon. Dr. Pugsley, was once a member of Mr. Blair's cabinet, and has probably been as fiercely assailed and as warmly defended as any man in New Brunswick public life in recent years. He is an able lawyer, a clever debater, and a close personal friend of the minister of railways. The Hon. A. S. White has retired from the cabinet to complete a consolidation of the New Brunswick statutes, which is a task of no small proportions. A new member of the New Brunswick government, without portfolio, is the Hon. Geo. F. Hill of St. Stephen, who was in the legislature more than thirty years ago, and was later a valued member of the legislative council, prior to its abolition. Hon. L. P. Farris, who now has a portfolio, and Hon. Dr. Pugsley, have appealed to the electors of Queens and Kings counties respectively, and both have been returned with large majorities.

EXPORTS IN COUNTRY PRODUCTS.

IN another department of this number of the BLUE NOSE we devote some space to the showing made by Nova Scotia at the Paris exposition. The reader who desires to know particulars of the effort made by the whole county, could do no better than read the interesting illustrated article on this subject in the September number of the *Canadian Magazine*. There is one paragraph from that article however that we take the liberty to reproduce here, because it concerns one very important industry in this province and shows by implication what the Paris Exposition may do for us in the way of finding an export market for our butter, cheese and eggs.

"As showing the possibilities for the extension of Canadian export trade in such articles as butter and eggs to France," says the above mentioned article, "it may be mentioned that the present

lowest retail selling price for fresh eggs in Paris (July 10th) is one franc forty centimes, or twenty-eight cents a dozen, while fresh butter retails at two francs, or forty cents a pound. These are not prices swelled by the Exposition, but are regarded by Parisians as quite a usual figure for this time of the year. Prices in Canada at the same date are presumably about fifteen cents a dozen for eggs and eighteen cents a pound for butter. The difference would seem to offer a margin of profit sufficiently tempting to be worth the experiment, even though the necessity for refrigeration in transit add somewhat to the cost of transportation. Heretofore the difficulty of obtaining cheap and adequate cold storage on steamships sailing from Canadian ports has somewhat handicapped the Canadian exporter. But the difficulty no longer exists, and with the new and fast freight steamers having cold storage appliances which have within the past year or two been put on the St. Lawrence route, there should be little trouble in obtaining for Canadian produce a new and a wider market."

THE WINTER PORT MATTER.

THE winter port question, at this writing, is still unsettled, and we understand the Boards of Trade in Halifax and St. John are not inactive. Certainly nothing can be said in favor of permitting winter freights from Western Canada to Europe going via Boston or any other American port if it is at all possible to have them go through the winter ports of Canada. Halifax and St. John, we hold, are entitled to this business and any arrangement whereby they are deprived of it will be very unpopular and the people will in that case require lots of explanation before they are satisfied. It is said that the proposal of the C. P. R. to the I. C. R. is still under consideration, and we only hope that the two railways will at length be able to arrive at an arrangement that will in all ways be fair and satisfactory to both. There is nothing that Halifax would hail with greater satisfaction than the coming of the C. P. R. to Halifax, provided of course that we still have the I. C. R., and that the entrance be on terms fair to both roads. And if we could have such an arrangement we are confident that enough business could be handled by the C. P. R. and I. C. R. to keep the ports both of Halifax and St. John as busy as possible all winter long. There is no use speculating on this matter, however. We want the winter business and must work until we get it; and meantime, every active reader of the BLUE NOSE will watch with a very jealous eye all the proceedings in the present negotiations between the C. P. R. and the I. C. R., and those organizations of business men and all councils of the people that have an influence should speak with no uncertain sound and let it be plainly understood that we cannot tolerate the handing over of Canadian export business to American ports during the winter months.

❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE. ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁

From the "Maritime Merchant."

THE West India exhibit at the Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, attracted considerable attention but it was not as complete nor as educative, regarding the production of dairy products which are at present being supplied to Trinidad, Jamaica, and the other islands by the United States and Europe, as was intended originally by the Exhibition management. Acting upon the suggestion of the MARITIME MERCHANT, the Manager of the Halifax Fair some three months ago obtained the assent of the Exhibition executive to expend a small amount of money in importing from the island of Barbadoes samples of the cheese supplied by the United States and also of the butter supplied by France and Denmark. The order was sent to the firm of George Whitfield & Co. one of the leading department stores in the island of Barbados. The manager of this store, Mr. McIvor, a lowland Scotchman has many friends and interests in Canada and is very anxious to increase trade between all the colonies of the Empire. On receiving the order from the Exhibition Commission at Halifax he replied that he would be very glad indeed to send them the butter direct from Barbados but, in view of the fact that the Cheese came from the United States, he considered it advisable to send the order to his New York broker and have it filled direct to Halifax. The Cheese ordered were a brand known as Randall's "Unadella" of which the island of Barbados consumes 80,000 lbs.; the island of Trinidad, 250,000 lbs.; the island of Jamaica, 300,000 lbs.; the Leeward Islands, 40,000 lbs.; and the province of British Guiana, 270,000 lbs. Evidently the broker told the manufacturer what particular use was likely to be made of his product and he, with the quickness of a shrewd business man said "NOT MUCH." At any rate the order was declined and it was then too late to forward samples from even the nearest West Indian Island.

The Department of Agriculture should take a deeper interest in the possibilities of the tropics as a market for Canadian cheese. Canadian exporters have been experimenting for several years and some of them have become so discouraged that they have practically abandoned the business. One large exporter in Belleville, Ontario, who seems to be quite interested in the series of articles which the "Merchant" has been running in this department, wrote us a few weeks ago that every time he had shipped butter or cheese to the West Indies he made a loss and he had come to the conclusion that in future he would let somebody else do the trade.

Our reply to his letter was that, unless he is prepared to conform with all the requirements of a tropical market, and these are a good many, his wisest course would be to let it alone. At the same time however we told him that in our opinion his experience did not prove that Canada was unable to prepare dairy products suitable for tropical climates.

It seems a pity that some well conceived effort to get at the bottom of this problem has not been made by the Canadian Government through its department of Agriculture. It can be done, at least we think it can, by a series of tests, the cost of which should be borne by the Government rather than the private individual who, after he had expended time, study, and money in capturing the right idea would for trade reasons, be compelled to share his knowledge with his competitors who are bound to follow the development of trade to any great extent.

❁ ❁

"A correspondent of the MERCHANT" at Barbados who, on account of his official connection, does not wish his name mentioned writes as follows:—
To the Editor of the MARITIME MERCHANT:
Dear Sir:—

"I am anxious to see a greater volume of trade between Canada and British West Indies and I think if the Canadian Government were to secure the services of a good man who is well up in the West Indian trade, and would have him spend half his time travelling around the islands, talking and working up a demand for Canadian produce by going into the smallest details regarding the preparation of goods and the competition from other countries he would eventually turn the current of trade in your direction. I would have him in the West Indies for six months of the year and the other six he should spend in Canada pointing out to exporters the most suitable class of goods for our trade, the proper way of packing, etc. In fact he should be able to furnish every information necessary in the successful development of the trade between Canada and the West Indies in all its branches.

"If the Canadian Government will not go in for this, I think it would pay a combination of your merchants to do so on their own account, and have a man constantly in this territory. Several of the large American flour companies have their representatives here all the year round, going from island to island. One or two of them do not take orders at all. They merely keep moving about among

"the trade and by various arguments induce them to forward orders through their New York agents. I know one large flour concern who are following this policy with considerable success and I see no reason why Canadian enterprise should not assert itself in this field.

"You may publish this letter if you like but kindly omit my signature.

Yours very truly,

❁ ❁

The principal commission houses in the island of Barbados are DaCosta & Co.; S. P. Musson & Co.; W. L. Johnson & Co.; Clairemonte Mahon & Co.; W. P. Leacock & Co.; James A. Lynch & Co.; James H. Innis Son & Co.; Wilkinson & Co.; J. R. Bancroft & Co.; M. Cavan & Co.

❁ ❁

J. Houde & Co.; grocers and bakers at Bridgetown, Barbados, say that they have used some 5 Roses flour and found it very good. In fact they like it as well as any American flour and if they could get it as cheaply as Pillsbury's of similar quality, would use more of it. The difference in the cost however operates against 5 Roses, for while Pillsbury's "Best" was selling at \$3.95 New York, "5 Roses" was worth from \$4.20 to \$4.25 Halifax. "So far as we can see, the problem is not. Can you make as good a flour in Canada as Pillsbury's" but rather, can you sell it as cheaply" said Mr. Houde. "In a bakery, such as ours, we use 75% of high grade and only 25% of the second and I think I can assure you that, if Canadian exporters are prepared to supply me as cheaply as we can buy from America, they will get the business.

❁ ❁

"In an interview with the MERCHANT, McFarlane Jr. & Co., general commission merchants St. Lucia, B. W. I., say "This island is most anxious to develop trade with Canada and, personally I have done all I could to that end, but your people must give us the goods we want and deliver them as cheaply as we can get them from New York, else our trade will go to the United States. We are not hard to please, at least the New York exporters do not seem to have any great difficulty in supplying what we want; and it is really a serious reflection upon the enterprise of your people that Canada is doing so little where she might do so much."

CLOCKMAKER PHILOSOPHY.

BY SAM SLICK.

RESOURCES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

MR. Slick looked at me with a most ineffable expression of pity and surprise. Depend on it, sir, said he, with a most philosophical air, this Province is much behind the intelligence of the age. But if it is behind us in that respect, it is a long chalk ahead of us in others. I never seed or heard tell of a country that had so many nateral privileges as this. Why there are twice as many harbours here, . . . as we have all the way from Eastport to New Orleans. They have all they can ax, and more than they deserve. They have iron, coal, slate, grindstone, lime, freestone, gypsum, free-stone, and a list as long as an auctioneer's catalogue. But they are either asleep or stone blind to them, Their shores are crowded with fish, and their lands covered with wood. A government that lays as light on 'em as a down counterpin, and no taxes. Then look at their dykes. . . . If you were to tell the citizens of our country that these dykes had been cropped for a hundred years without manure, they d say, they guessed you had seen Col. Crockett, the greatest hand at a flam in our nation. You heard tell of a man who couldn't see London for the houses? I tell you, if we had this country, you couldn't see the harbours for the shippin'. There'd be a rush of folks to it, as there is in one of our inns, to the dinner table, when they sometimes get jammed together in the door way, and a man has to take a runnin' leap over their heads afore he can get in. A little nigger boy in New York found a diamond worth 2,000 dollars; well, he sold it to a watch-maker for 50 cents—the little critter didn't know no better. *Your people are just like the nigger boys, they don't know the vally of their diamond.*

It's a pretty Province, I tell you, good above and better below; surface covered with pastures, meadows, woods, and a nation sight of water privileges, and under the ground full of mines—it puts me in mind of the soup at Tree-mont house. . . . Now, this Province is just like that are soup, good enough at top, but dip down and you have the riches, the coal, the iron ore, the gypsum, and what not.

Give me the shore, and let them that like the Far West, go there, I say. This place is as fertile as Illanoy or Ohio, as healthy as any part of the Globe, and right alongside of the salt water; but the folks want three things—*Industry, Enterprise, Economy*; these Bluenoses don't know how to vally this location—only look at it, and see what a place for business it is—the centre of the Province—the nateral capital of the Basin of Minas, and part of the Bay of Fundy—the great thoroughfare to St. John, Canada, and the United States—the exports of lime, gypsum, free-stone and grindstone—the dykes—but it's no use talkin; I wish we had it, that's all. Our folks are like a rock maple tree—stick 'em in anywhere, but end up and top down, and they will take root and grow; but put 'em in a rael good soil like this, and give 'em a fair chance, and they will go ahead and thrive right off, most amazin fast, that's a fact. Yes, if we had it we would make another guess place of it from what it is.



MEN will swing an axe for ten hours in the chopping of wood and accept the wage in return for the work in satisfaction. The same men would not strike the back of their axes on a block one-half the number of times for the same wages. They would refuse to work where there are no results. There is something in human nature that rebels against mere idle exercise of muscle for pay. The least ambitious workman in the world could hardly be employed to pound a block for a salary. This something in man that demands results is the silent force that insures the permanency of things. If men were content to work without result the world would soon stop in its development because men would starve. The energy of one person keeps a dozen others employed. Most men are helpless as individuals, when taken in the mass. The few lead in action and the body of men accept their places in the great machine the one man has built and tread out that which is expected of them.

In doing this commonplace thing, (the routine action that makes up a whole when combined with the work of others,) men are producing, however, and they are satisfied. This gives pleasure to life. Our dependence upon each other is suggested by the relation here mentioned. No man is independent of his fellow. He may think he is above them in the sense of there being nothing in common between them, but he is mistaken in his view. He may be independent in the sense that his money lifts him above consciousness of his dependence, but he is none the less dependent. He cannot indulge in the pleasure of home or travel that he is not constantly getting pleasure out of the work of others. The toil of the great artist is represented on the canvas before him, not in the form of toil, but in the splendid lines placed there by work. The artist may have lived in the greatest deprivation, but his toil means pleasure for future generations.

Thus man plays an important part in life. His power is great. His influence may stand for centuries as a definite thing, and then pass on into eternity an unseen force that makes for righteousness and the uplifting of the world. And when directed toward evil ends, the influence is equally as effective and may be as harmful as the opposing force is healthful. The question for each individual to study is as to his own position in the world. Can he be a leader of men—a creator? or must he be a part in the machine, as is more likely? and if so, what level of work shall he do? The president of a railroad is as much an employe as the bookkeeper who works his hours or the messenger boy who works front office to office on errands. The difference is in the degree of position. When individuals look these questions in the face and get a practical idea of their position they can often do much to help themselves.

ELI.

DARTMOUTH'S MILITIA.

TWO COMPANIES FOR THE 63rd.

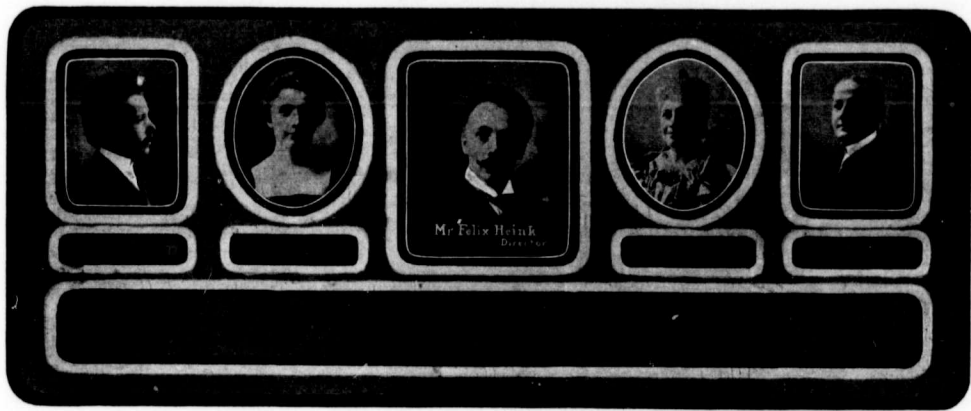
FOR over twenty years, up into this present time, Dartmouth has been without a company of volunteers distinctly its own. The town has always contributed its quota toward the Halifax militia regiments, but the men have drilled in Halifax and have been distributed among the different companies; for which reason Dartmouth has received no credit for what, in the aggregate, has usually been a fine body of men.

During recent years this subject has been a very live one among Dartmouth militiamen and others in the town interested in militia matters, and the discussion it has received in a private way, recently culminated in a decision to bring the matter to the attention of a public meeting, to be called for the purpose. The 63rd Rifles being under strength to the extent of two companies, and an agitation for Dartmouth companies being uppermost in the minds of many people, were two incidents that fitted together very well, and the suggestion came very naturally: "Why not have two Dartmouth companies for the 63rd?"

It was decided to do this, and about a fortnight ago a meeting was called for the purpose at the town hall. This meeting was attended by a large number of young men, who took a keen interest in the matter and decided to hold another meeting for organization. This took place later at the Exhibition Building, where about 70 names were handed in. Several officers of the 63rd were present at the latter meeting, as well as a number of members of the Town Council. Lieut. Hills put 38 of those who handed in their names through some preliminary exercises, which did much to increase the interest. The organization of the companies is now an assured fact. Drill takes place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Meantime Alderman Romans and some others have been soliciting subscriptions, and already have a large number of signatures for amounts varying from one to ten dollars. The money is to be used for the purpose of fitting up quarters for the men. The companies will probably have their annual shooting in a few days; which, also, will tend to increase interest among the men, who have already been looking forward to the shooting with much pleasure of anticipation.

The exhibition building is splendidly suited to the purposes of drill, affording ample space for putting the companies through the various movements. On the first drill night the building was open to the public and a large number of people attended to follow the exercises. It is understood that the rink will be converted into a regular armouries, to which only those who have business or special permission may obtain admission.

The formation of these companies will not at all affect those Dartmouth men who already belong to the Halifax regiments, for they will continue to drill with their regiments in Halifax.



Editor's Note:—The plan of this article as first conceived, was to introduce to the public by means of short word sketches and half-tone reproductions of their photographs, the new teachers alone; but it occurred to us that it would fall under the eyes of many who are not familiar with either the work of the Conservatory or the names and faces of the other members of its staff, and we therefore thought it desirable to present portraits and sketches of them all. The Halifax Conservatory has played a very conspicuous part in developing musical taste and talent in the city and province, which fact gives it just claim to a prominent place in a series of articles on "Music in Halifax." Another half-dozen illustrated papers on this subject will probably cover the series referred to, but in it we hope to cover very concisely the record and standing of Halifax as a musical city.

WHEN it was announced in the newspapers a few months ago that Professor C. H. Porter had resigned the directorship of the Halifax Conservatory of Music—in which he had labored so conscientiously for many years—to become manager of the Equitable Life Insurance Co., of New York, in the Maritime Provinces, everyone who

time Mr. Weil had resigned to start a Conservatory of his own, Mr. Siebeltz, on account of very poor health, was forced to return to his native land—Germany, and Miss Lewis also had resigned because of a certain event to come which it may yet be our pleasure to chronicle. This then was the position of the Halifax Conservatory of Music last July—four very important teaching positions vacant. Whom should they get to fill them?

THE NEW DIRECTOR.

Mr. Porter showed his generous interest in music and the Conservatory, in that he did not throw aside his responsibilities as soon as the Conservatory term was over to enjoy a holiday or prepare for his new work. But he immediately went in quest of a successor. Whether Professor Porter will fill the position as Professor Porter did, is too soon for us to say. It is a remarkable fact that Halifax has been particularly fortunate in her teachers, and Professor Porter was an example of that fortune; therefore, the question has all the more point, "How will Professor Heink succeed?" Perhaps a little sketch of his life and work will be of interest.

MR. FELIX HEINK.

Professor Heink's native land is Germany—a land of music and musicians,

whence come the names of some of the most renowned composers and teachers. The Castle of Kriebstein near Dresden, was the place of his birth; his father bore the same name in its entirety that he does—Felix Heink—and was councillor of the Regency at the Court of Saxony. After his classical education was completed he received his musical education at the Dresden Conservatory of Music. Early in his musical career he made several concert tours in Europe, and in 1884 came to America where he remained until 1888. After his return to the United States he filled successively many important positions. At the time of his engagement by the Halifax Conservatory, he was acting as the Director of the New York and Paterson Studios; before that he was Director of the Ithaca, N. Y., Conservatory of Music.



REV. ROBT. LAING,
President of the Conservatory.



The Halifax Conservatory of Music.

took any degree of interest in music, was taken fairly by surprise. It required a day or two to thoroughly realize that he had taken what appeared to all as a long and very unusual step. Yet he took it and much speculation was set afoot as to what the result would be; whether the Conservatory would succeed in getting a successor to Professor Porter who could put the same life and energy into the work and maintain the same standard. At the same

1901 1901 1901
10 b1 10 b1 10 b1

MR. LEO ALTMAN,

President of the Conservatory.
[Mr. Leo Altman, the new head of the violin department, has already found favor in the hearing of the musical in Halifax. His recitals, we think, fully establish for him a strong position as an artist. His teaching abilities will be great indeed if they are to be compared with his art in



Mr. A. E. Jones. Mr. J. H. Logan. Mr. C. L. Chisholm.



Miss Helen Tilsley. Miss Esther Clark. Miss Louise C. Tupper.

violin playing. He is an Hungarian by birth and was educated as a violinist at the Royal Conservatory of Budapest and Vienna. Before coming to the United States a year ago, Mr. Altman spent three years in Paris in the study of the violin and one year as a teacher in the Budapest Conservatory. He is remarkably young to be as accomplished as he is.



Mr. Henry H. nson.

MISS MABEL L. DAVIS.

Miss Davis, who comes as the successor of Miss Lewis, is an American whose musical education was received in her own country—partly in the West, partly in Boston. She had a course in the latter city with Mrs. Gertrude Franklin Salisbury, a leading teacher in Boston, by whom she comes highly recommended. Miss Davis has had considerable experience in teaching and in church and concert singing.

MR. CHARLES L. CHISHOLM.

Mr. Chisholm is a fellow-countryman—a Bluenose like the rest of us Nova Scotians. He has been the pupil of many famous teachers and is an exquisite violinist. His department at the Conservatory is Harmony. In his methods of teaching Harmony and Counterpoint, he does not separate one from the other, as is commonly done, but exercises both together from the beginning. Correct Counterpoint is founded upon correct Harmony,



Mr. T. L. Covey.

and the one cannot be separated from the other; for what grammar is to language, or perspective to drawing, such are Harmony and Counterpoint to Music.

MR. ARTHUR EDWARD JONES.

Mr. Jones, organist of St. Luke's Cathedral, is another of the new members of the Conservatory staff. He was born in Wiltshire, England, and commenced the study of music when he was ten years of age. He studied organ playing under several distinguished London organists and held successively several important appointments in the Old Country. Last February he received his appointment as organist of St. Luke's. In 1897 he won the diploma of "Fellow of the Guild of Church Musicians, London," and in 1899 that of "Licentiate of the Victoria College of Music, London." He has had considerable experience as organist, choir-trainer and teacher.



Mr. Jas. Ivimey.

(Continued on page 16.)

THE OLD BELL AT STUDLEY.

TH old bell embodies the spirit of the voice of the past. It rings in and out through the generations, pealing of joy; tolling of sadness; alarm of danger; calling to work or to worship; a universal language interpreting anew to hearts that easily misunderstand, and refreshing our memories with rich associations.

Of many almost unknown relics that are undoubtedly hidden away throughout the province, this old bell at Studley is an interesting heirloom of the Nova Scotia of a bye-gone day. The date, 1809, still in strong relief on the projecting . . . rim, weather . . . stained, thick with verdigris, and the nature of its high supporting beam, which looks . . . more like the boom from a sailing vessel . . . than aught else, invest it with a peculiar charm voluble of surroundings and events far remote from those of to-day.

A hundred years ago, when the Mother . . . Country, under King George . . . III. was just on the verge of stopping Napoleon's big game of Nations, and before she became involved in that argument called the war of 1812, with the newly fledged United States, Courts of Vice-Admiralty were instituted in the West Indies and at Halifax.

Sir Alexander Croke, then Dr. Croke, of Studley Priory, England, having been commissioned by the King to preside over one of these courts, chose that of Halifax, his special duty being to decide questions relating to prizes of war and their award. His decisions while holding this Commission, are known as able interpretations of International law. While in Nova Scotia he also served, but indifferently well however, as sometime Administrator of the Province and as a Governor of King's College, and incidentally sketched and versified, achieving some doubtful fame as a satirist of Halifax Society of that time.

In 1802, the year after his arrival, he purchased some thirty acres of land outside the town and built a commodious house, calling it Studley, after his English country seat.

He seems to have taken much pleasure in planning and arranging the grounds, laying out walks, arbors and bowers, and storing the place with trophies and mementoes of various kinds.

From 1809 to 1814, the last few years of his residence at Studley, the greatest activity prevailed in the Prize Court. Up and down the coast many an exciting

chase took place and an occasional naval duel, . . . notably that of the "Chesapeake" and . . . "Shannon," often resulting in the capture of a prize, while . . . cases of desperate piracy, sometimes at the very mouth of the harbor, were not infrequent. The seizures were of the utmost . . . variety: French silks, tobaccos, gunpowder, copper, oak timber—and even live oxen. Sometimes the prize ship was completely overhauled, . . . altered, and

refitted to fight against the enemy; sometimes, though rarely, dismantled, to be sold off or broken up.

The link to make in the chain we would forge, the imagination here welds into place and we feel sure that another memento, perhaps of some prize award or sale, is added to the treasures of Studley, serving the practical end of calling the workers from the fields. Long years ago its daily note of summons must have changed to fierce alarm as the first Studley burnt away and left it standing gaunt and forlorn amidst a bed of smouldering timbers—but now, a part of the second Studley, and reinvested with the authority of old, it fills again its original mission. Its softened note, borne across the fields, is in strange contrast to the gong of the electric cars that within a stone's throw tells of a new order of things germinated silently through the toil and labor of the past century.

L. E. S.



Drawn by Lewis Smith.

MUSIC IN HALIFAX.

(Continued from page 15.)

THE FAMILIAR FACES.

Now for a word or two about the teachers to whom belong the faces looking out from these pages other than these concerning whom we have already spoken. In the first instance there is the President, Rev. Robt. Laing, who has seen many teachers come and go, and beneath whose general supervision a large number of people have been educated in the art of music. Mr. Laing's department is the History of Music.

Mr. J. H. Logan has been on the staff since 1893, the date of his graduation from the Hochschule of Music, Berlin. He began his musical career at an early age under the instruction of Mr. Arnold Doane, of the Royal Academy, London. It is due to Mr. Logan to say that he has been one of the most successful teachers at the Conservatory.

Mr. Charles B. Wikel has been connected with the Conservatory for the past four years. Previous to his coming to Halifax he had been a successful teacher in New York

and other American cities, and since has proved himself a valued addition, not only to the Conservatory, but to the musical circles in Halifax outside that institution.

Ever since the founding of the Conservatory Mrs. Wallace has been connected with it, and she, like Mr. Laing, has seen many teachers come and go and has had to do with the musical training of a large number of pupils. It is probable that there are more pianists in Halifax to-day who received their training in part from Mrs. Wallace than there are who received it from any other one teacher.

The other three lady teachers, Misses Clarke, Tupper and Tilsley, are themselves graduates of the Conservatory. One of the number, Miss Tilsley, is at present in Germany, on leave of absence, pursuing the study of music.

The three gentlemen who teach clarinet, cornet and mandolin respectively, complete the staff. They are Messrs. Henry Hanson, T. L. Covey and James Ivimey. They have been connected with the Conservatory only three years. Mr. Ivimey received his musical education in the Musical Training School for the Army and Navy, at Portsmouth, England.

B. H.

• ❧ ❧ FAUSTUS O'REILEY—Genius. ❧ ❧

By DIDYMUS CROWE.

FAUSTUS O'REILEY was a genius, and a versatile genius withal. He made money doing odd jobs and spent it in making machines. His place of business consisted of an "office", a back shop, and a "laboratory"; in the office he mended umbrellas, watches, sewing machines and guns, sold candy and cigars, bought furs when there were any on the market, prescribed for sick horses, gave lessons on the violin, and otherwise turned an honest penny. In the back shop he had a carpenter's bench, some tools, a small lathe and some partially finished inventions, and in the laboratory he had a quantity of chemicals, a number of working models, and several life size perfected machines which he intended to patent at some future date. The inhabitants of the town regarded O'Reiley as a necessary evil; had he confined himself to doing odd jobs he would probably not have been considered an evil at all, but the trouble caused by his inventions almost counterbalanced the good will he earned by his "handiness". For instance there was the "Eureka life saving rocket." O'Reiley worked at that rocket for two years. He spent two hundred dollars on waterproof aluminum cases, and a like amount on a new model air propeller fan. The rocket had an extreme range of two thousand yards, and an initial velocity of five hundred feet in four seconds.

It was five feet long and weighed thirty pounds. It carried its own wire, and on falling in the water a blue light flared out spontaneously, and lit up the supposed wreck with a five hundred candle power light for twenty minutes.

The department of Marine and fisheries wouldn't buy that rocket. The United States Government didn't want it, and O'Reiley had about a dozen of the things on hand. The Insurance Companies had refused to hold risks on O'Reiley's premises for some time, so he stored the rockets in the laboratory. Everyone in town had heard of them, for O'Reiley talked nothing but rockets for two years. None of us had seen them tried, however, for the genius had no desire to fire fifty-dollar rockets away to amuse the public. Now it happened by chance that the American steam yacht *Splatterdasher*, with a party of thirty-five or forty ladies and gentlemen on board, put into our harbor and anchored about five hundred yards from the laboratory window. This created quite a stir among us, as steam yachts and American visitors were less common fifteen years ago than they are now. It never rains but it pours, and the day after the *Splatterdasher's* arrival the French gunboat "*Crapandine*" came into harbor and anchored close to the American yacht.

The "*Crapandine*" was not a very formidable craft. She had been built in the sixties, and a good deal of her time had been spent in the Newfoundland waters. Still she was a genuine man-of-war, and her advent created more stir among us than the arrival of the whole French fleet would have done in Halifax. Therefore the Town Council met, and an invitation was despatched to both yacht and gunboat, inviting the passengers on the former and the officers of the latter to a garden party. The commanding officer of the local corps of militia mobilized as many of his men as he could get together, put the town band into uniform and escorted the visitors from the main wharf to the Mayor's residence, where the afternoon and evening were spent in a most enjoyable manner. The American visitors belonged to the better class of society and

made themselves thoroughly agreeable to every one; the French officers flirted with the young ladies as well as their limited knowledge of English and the ladies' limited command of the French language would allow, and the unanimous vote of both hosts and guests pronounced the entertainment a perfect success in every way.

Now, while the Municipal authorities were entertaining their guests Faustus O'Reiley was "fixing up" a little entertainment of his own. A brilliant idea had occurred to him, that after sunset he should discharge one of his rockets over the "*Splatterdasher*." I forgot to mention that there was a watertight bin attached to each rocket holding printed directions how to use the life-saving line, and that this rocket should convey a written statement as to its use and the slights and neglect its inventor had experienced. The thing would no doubt get into print, and the Canadian and American authorities would possibly be obliged to reconsider their refusal of "The O'Reiley life saver."

Faustus O'Reiley sat in his laboratory window and watched the boats leave the vessels; he heard the town band discouraging sweet music and noticed the guard of honor present arms when the distinguished visitors ascended the main wharf; he saw the procession leave the wharf with the band and rifle corps at the head of it and the usual rabble of small boys, darkies and dogs in the rear, and he rejoiced in his heart, for the hour of his vindication had come.

In the laboratory window an "O'Reiley life saver" was mounted on a tripod and trained on a spot about fifty feet above the *Splatterdasher's* funnel. The "O'Reiley electric fuse and battery" were connected with the rocket. The watertight compartment held the statement of grievances and it only needed the pressure of O'Reiley's thumb to launch the rocket on its career.

During the afternoon the inventor was on pins and needles. Small boys kept dropping in with little jobs, and the little jobs were put on one side without ceremony. An Ethiopian gentleman, whose cow had recently been bewitched, was received in a most discourteous manner, and a complaint that two of the electric bells in the Sheriff's new residence had "struck work" only elicited the promise that he would attend to them "some-time." O'Reiley thought the garden party would never come to an end. He watched the Mayor's residence from the shop door and the "*Splatterdasher*" from the laboratory window, and it was not until the stores lit their lamps and the port and starboard lights shone from the two vessels that the distant strains of "God Save the Queen" reached his ears.

At the Mayor's residence the commander of the *Crapandine* had assured His Worship that "We have so much enjoy 'tis most pleasure trip." The American ladies were remarking that they had had a "lively time," and the owner of the yacht had told one of the Aldermen that it was "awfully kind of the people to take all this trouble." The guard of honor—some of them "pretty well loaded"—had fallen in and the band had played five or six bars of the National Anthem when the quiet of the summer evening was rudely broken and the O'Reiley rocket left the laboratory window with a screech like a locomotive. Now O'Reiley may have miscalculated the trajectory of the life saver; or the contents may have been badly mixed; or they may have deteriorated by keeping. (I think the second is the more plausible hypothesis.) At any rate the rocket

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK,

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

The Oldest Active American Company. The largest Company in the world.

Over 301 Millions of Assets

which is 22 MILLIONS Greater than the next largest.

In 57 Years it has Paid to and Accumulated for Policy-holders

Over 207 Millions

more than any other Company.

This old and honorable Company offers everything that is desirable in

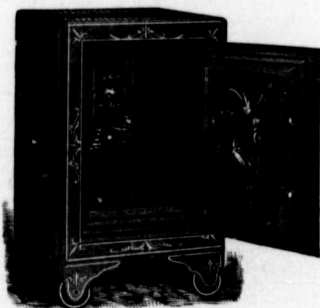
Life Insurance.

JACOB A. JOHNSON,

General Agent:—
MARITIME PROVINCES,
NEWFOUNDLAND
and ST. PIERRE.

Halifax,

NOVA SCOTIA.



PHONE
76.

PERCHANCE you have been thinking of buying a new Safe; your old one is too small and out of date, or perhaps you are doing without a safe altogether. Let us tell you now that if you have anything of value which is liable to destruction by fire, you want a fire safe at once; and you want it badly. We are agents for the largest Safe makers in the United States, and in quality and variety our line cannot be beaten in Canada. Our prices are low.

W. B. ARTHUR & CO., HALIFAX.

A Guarantee

— FROM —

Manufacturer to Consumer.



We are Agents in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island for

Messrs. LIBBY,
McNEIL,
& LIBBY,

and are authorized by them to remind all dealers and consumers of their Canned Meats and Delicacies, . . . that . . .

Every Can is Guaranteed.

We will exchange any defective Can brought to us. The line of goods put up is so large and varied that it is impossible to enumerate them.

They are in Demand,

and no Wholesale or Retail Merchant can afford to neglect them.



John Peters & Co.,

AGENTS,

HALIFAX, N. S.

THE DOINGS OF BLUENOSE PEOPLE.

COPY for the BLUENOSE. It seemed easy enough when I promised it, but as the politician says, "now that I am face to face with the proposition I wonder what in the world I shall do about it". To a novice the simplest tasks are sometimes alarming, but after a while I dare say I shall find the work easy enough, because after all there is nothing so very difficult about writing society news if one gets into the way of it. I trust therefore, that BLUENOSE readers will accept my good resolutions as an augury of better work.

"Dull" is about the correct word to apply to social life in Halifax during the past month, due no doubt to the absence of the ships of war at Bar Harbor and St. John. The Navy means a great deal to Halifax society in summer; people have grown to depend upon the officers for more or less of the success of their social functions, so that when the ships are out of port, any entertainment is in consequence postponed. The navy men all say they had a most delightful visit at Bar Harbor. One man told me that he never enjoyed himself so much before. I presume he meant in the United States; at least I am disposed to take it at that. It is said that the ships will visit American ports again next year and I imagine that both the officers and men will look forward to the same with considerable pleasure.

Now that an open fire-place is a pleasing sight, we begin to look forward to our football season with its attendant round of "tea fights". Is there anything more welcome after an hour spent in the open air watching a lively game of football, than a good cup of hot tea? More than the usual interest is being taken in the matches this year, owing, perhaps to the fact that the much coveted trophy was wrested from the old champions, the Wanderers, last season by the United Services' team for the first time since the competitions began. This makes the vanquished more than ever desirous of becoming the victors, and as there are rumours of much good new material on all the old teams, and as there are one or two ex-players of Upper Canadian clubs in the regiment, everything seems to point to a most brilliant and successful season.

Last week was bright for the athletic women. The long talked-of visit of the St. John Golf Club is now a thing of the past and we have the pleasure of having been victorious. The old Collin's field was gay with the golfers' bright costumes, and

for two days everybody seemed to have "golf" on the brain. Our friends from the sister city looked well and played well. It was indeed a pleasant sight to watch those sturdy, sunburned girls driving the small ball. The Halifax Club entertained them well and everybody seemed to be enjoying themselves to the utmost. The luncheons were most pleasing breaks after the hard play of the mornings. Everything was daintily arranged and nicely served. The menu cards are especially worthy of notice. These were handpainted porcelain stands, most uniquely and tastefully gotten up. Tea time was welcomed too, and the occasion of a large sized social gathering. There was one particularly good lady player on the visiting team whose long drives were admired exceedingly. All the St. John girls were strong, healthy exponents of this noble game, and we shall anticipate with great pleasure their future visits to our city.

Then came the presentation of tournament prizes at the South End Lawn Tennis Club. Miss Hansard and Mr. Charlie Stewart won the mixed doubles, the Misses Hensley the ladies' doubles, and Major Peeke and Mr. Ponsonby the gentlemen's doubles. The prizes were both handsome and useful and were presented by Mrs. Smith, after a short speech by Colonel Clerke, the President of the Club. Immediately after came an address and presentation to the genial Colonel himself, of a travelling bag and accessories, as a token of the Club's appreciation of his services and regret at his departure for England. He has been President of the Club for many years and it will not be an easy matter to fill his place. As he said in his farewell speech, he has been far more than a figure head; he has always taken the keenest interest in all affairs concerning the welfare of the Club, and I venture to say that no one will be more generally missed. Mr. King has decided to settle in British Columbia, and thus the positions both of President and Secretary will be vacant next season. Perhaps Colonel Clerke will be as good as his word and when spring comes may again return to us. If so, he will be sure of a most cordial welcome.

The "At Home" given at Dalhousie College by the students of the law faculty was very successful. A pleasant evening was spent by all present. Mrs. Kennedy-Campbell sang for the large gathering and was much enjoyed as she always is.

The marriage of Miss Florence Lewis and Mr. James Slayter will take place at Miss Lewis' home in Seneca Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday next. Everyone will wish the young couple much happiness.—H. E.

FAUSTUS O'REILEY—Genius.

(Continued from page 16.)

didn't pass fifty feet over the yacht's funnel. The Crapandine and Splatterdasher were "dead in line" with one another, and the rocket struck the French vessel's jack-staff, cutting it in two and throwing the French colors into the harbor. It then struck the water, ricocheted and encountered the yacht's five hundred dollar naphtha launch, which was hanging on the davits.

The launch was knocked to smithereens (fortunately without damage to any person). The "life saver" continued its course down the harbor until it exploded. To say that dire consternation reigned among the guests is to express the thing very mildly.

The crew of the Crapandine regarded the thing in a serious light and five minutes after the life saver left the laboratory window the boat was cleared for action with one fifteen pounder trained on the laboratory, and the other one on the town hall; an armed boat's crew left for the wharf, the Splatterdasher's four pounder was loaded with shooting powder and old iron and the crew armed with fowling pieces and Winchester rifles were fully prepared to resist any further injury to themselves or insult to their flag. Things looked very serious; in fact an international complication might have ensued had it not been for the presence of mind of the Norwegian Vice-Consul. That functionary (realizing that something had gone wrong) abandoned the customer he was serving—he was a fish merchant by trade—and arrived at the landing just in time to meet the boat's crew who were landing with their rifles loaded and bayonets fixed.

In fluent Canadian-French he besought the commanding officer to wait a moment or two, and the matter would be cleared up, and the sen'r- lieutenant listened to him. In the meantime the chief of police had arrested and handcuffed Faustus O'Reiley, and turned in a fire alarm. The militia guard-of-honor left their rifles on the mayor's lawn, the bandsmen dropped their instruments and tore off their tunics, and they and the townspeople rushed for the hose and fire engine. Things looked serious; dense volumes of black smoke poured from O'Reiley's laboratory and no one knew how much explosive matter was secreted on the premises.

Fortunately the fire alarm was unfounded. The rocket had generated enough smoke to fill the building. O'Reiley was slightly burnt, and his stock somewhat damaged. The French and Americans returned to their vessels and received an apology from the mayor in person later in the evening. Faustus was consigned to the jail, and a conflict between the three dominant races of the world was averted.

Next morning Faustus was arraigned in the police court. The stipendiary owned the next building to the genius' laboratory and we all expected a heavy sentence. It seemed, however, that the commander of the "Crapandine," and the owner of the "Splatterdasher" had ascertained the truth about O'Reiley and his inventions, and at their earnest request His Honor the Stipendiary contented himself with imposing a five dollar fine "for discharging fireworks on or near the public highway."

O'Reiley paid his fine, threw the remaining rockets into the harbor and commenced the construction of a new automatic boot-blackening machine, which I may describe in another article.

THE BLUENOSE.

A Journal of Progress particularly devoted to the Interests of Nova Scotia.

Published every Saturday morning by
THE IMPERIAL PUBLISHING CO., L'TD.
 L. C. STEWART, *President and Managing Director.*
 Bedford Chambers, - - Halifax, Canada.
 GEOFFREY STAIRS, *Circulation Manager.*

Subscription Price :

Canada and United States	- - - - -	\$2.
Great Britain and Ireland	- - - - -	12s.
Single copies	- - - - -	5 cts.

Remittances may be made by Post-office or Express Money Order (preferred); or by personal check payable at Halifax. If made in cash, remittances are at senders' risk.

A Receipt is sent to the remitter in all cases. If not obtained within a reasonable time, inquiry should be made.

Change of Address should, in all cases, be accompanied by the old address as well as the new.

Subscriptions commence with the current issue.

A NICE PREMIUM FOR GIRLS.

ONE of the very best things the BLUENOSE can have is a large circulation, for it means a wide influence for the paper and an extensive field for the advertiser in its columns. To secure such a circulation it is necessary not only to produce a good paper, but to exert such efforts as will induce the best class of people to join our subscription lists. With this end in view, therefore, we have at considerable expense and trouble, secured



a large list of valuable premiums for those who may desire to take up the work of canvassing in the city and elsewhere. The engraving shown on this page, a ladies' stem-winding gun metal watch, which retails in the jewelry stores of Halifax at \$3.50 and \$4.00, will be given as a premium for five subscriptions to the BLUENOSE. This watch is a really first-class article, and one which any girl or young lady would have every reason to feel satisfied with, as regards its appearance and time-keeping qualities. It is a little beauty. We are importing

these watches from one of the largest and best manufacturers, and every girl in the Province of Nova Scotia who does not possess a watch, should make an effort to secure one of these.

ANOTHER FOR BOYS.

For boy canvassers we have a nickle stem-winding watch—men's size—which will be given for three subscriptions to the BLUENOSE. The manufacturers of this watch submitted us a sample some two or three months ago, which has been worn by a young man in this city ever since. He tells us that he has found it to keep good time and that, in his opinion, it is just the watch that every boy who goes in for outdoor sports should carry.

OTHER PREMIUMS.

Among the other premiums offered at present, are the following:—

One Regulation Rugby Football, for	.....	5	subscriptions.
One "Favorite" Spaulding Tennis Racket	.....	3	"
One "Lakeside" " " " "	.....	5	"
One set Boxing Gloves	.....	3	"
One Punching Bag	.....	4	"
One 3-quart "Peerless" Ice Cream Freezer	.....	4	"
One "Grand Rapids" Carpet Sweeper	.....	5	"
One Oak Rocking Chair	.....	5	"
One "Solid Comfort" Easy Chair, leather cloth	.....	8	"
One "Morris" Chair	.....	10	"
One Reed Rocking Chair	.....	6	"
One Elm Writing Desk	.....	8	"

Wentzell's Cheap Cash Store.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND CONSUMERS TO OUR SPECIAL CASH PRICES ON THE FOLLOWING LINES OF GOODS.

Evap. Apples 50 lb bx., 6½c lb	Jams, 7 lb. pails, - -	55c.
Gallon " - - \$1.90 doz	" 14 lb. pails, - -	\$1.00
Pine Apple, sliced, 2.00 "	" 1½ lb. jars, \$1.50 doz	
" " Singapore,	Condensed Milk,	
1½ lb. - - - 1.50 "	(Empire) - -	\$1.20 doz
2½ lb. - - - 2.25 "	Marmalade, 1lb Cairn's	\$1.50
Peas, - - - - .90 "	" 2lb, "	2.25
Wax Beans, - - .90 "	" 7lb, "	7.25
Corn, - - - - .90 "	Pickles, 20 oz. Round, -	1.45
Gooseberries, - - 1.35 "	" 20 oz. Square, -	1.80
Tomatoes, - - - .95 "	Raisins, (new), 28 lb. bx.	
Strawberries, - - 1.55 "	f. o. s. - - - -	8½c
Raspberries, - - 1.50 "	Raisins, (new), selected, -	9c
Blueberries, - - .95 "	Harvey Sauce, per doz.,	90c
Clams, - - - - 1.00 "	TEA. 3 Star Blend.	
Scallops, - - - 1.40 "	1 lb. - - - - -	30c
Finnan Haddies, - 1.00 "	5 lb. - - - - -	27c
Kipperd Herring, 1.00 "	10 lb. - - - - -	25c
Oysters, Eureka, 1lb. 1.00 "	Half Chests, - - - -	22c
" " 2lb. 1.75 "	Also tea at 13, 14, 15, 17, 18c.	

H. W. WENTZELL & CO.,

CORNER BARRINGTON ST.
 AND BELL'S LANE,

PHONE 795. HALIFAX, N. S.

Styles in
Furniture
and
Carpets.

Fashions change in House Furnishings of all kinds each season as well as clothing.

We are constantly in touch with manufacturers in the leading centres and you can always depend upon finding at our store all that is new or tasty in any department.

We are now offering some beautiful designs in

Golden Oak Chamber
and
Dining Room Suites

at prices that will please you,
 and in

Floor Furnishings

we have designs and value that will be equally interesting.

If you cannot come and see us, send us a memo of your requirements and we will promptly forward information covering your specifications.

WJ
NOVA SCOTIA
Furnishing Co.,
 LIMITED,

Complete House Furnishers,

72 to 76 BARRINGTON STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

THE BLUENOSE.

FOR BLUENOSE WOMEN.

THE DRESS OF HALIFAX GIRLS.

A PLEA FOR BETTER ATTENTION TO STYLE, COLOR AND THE APPROPRIATENESS OF THINGS.

IF young girls in Halifax would only consent to take advice about their dress, and to note the differences between their mode of attire and that of our visitors, there would be less cause for the comments so often passed by the stranger within our gates regarding the lack of style and the two often dowdy appearance of the Halifax girl.

We have many girls who have enough of the elements of beauty to come very near perfection in that respect, yet when put side by side with ordinary American or Upper Canadian girls they suffer frequently in the comparison, because of the lack of style with which they put on their clothes—or rather throw them on.

Another point in which the Halifax girl is liable to fail, is color. Regattas and tennis tournaments especially furnish evidence of their wilful blundering in this respect, as well as in the make-up of their gowns, and in the choice of their hats. These are young women, who, lacking in natural taste for dress, unquestionably require guidance, but who refuse to acknowledge to themselves that they belong to that class of incompetents. These are the girls who wear yellow when they should wear blue, who wear pink when they should have chosen white. Take an example of the girl who will not take advice. I heard of one instance only yesterday. A fashionable mother, in company with her young daughter whom she was about to introduce into society, entered a dress-makers' establishment for the purpose of ordering the debutante's gown. The mother made a rather pathetic appeal to the dressmaker, asking her to dissuade her daughter from ordering one of a black tulle. An hour, almost, was consumed in discussion and argument, and everything was shown to emphasize the unfitness of black for a frock of that character. But at the end the daughter remained unmoved in her choice, and would not wear anything else. When the occasion to wear it came, nine out of ten of the persons bidden to the function agreed upon the inappropriateness of black, criticized its unbecomingness, and the absurd notion of trying to look old as one was stepping out upon the threshold of life. Such occurrences are not infrequent, and mothers are constantly giving into their daughters silly notions by allowing them to do as they please, rather than persevering in combatting their ignorance and obstinacy.

In writing in this strain I am simply endeavoring to throw out a suggestion

The
Millinery
Reception

FOR years, Le Bon Marche' has held Millinery Receptions, but never one to come within the same beauty range as this one. Paris Studies, London Studies, New York Studies, our own Studies, all are here in the key-colors that represent early Autumn, Fall and Winter.

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.



Le Bon Marche'

Cor. Barrington and
 Sackville Streets.

HALIFAX, N. S.

WE SELL

STERLING SILVER!

PEN KNIVES, BERRY SPOONS,
 SUGAR SHELLS, SUGAR TONGS,
 BUTTER KNIVES,
 CUCUMBER SERVES,
 CREAM AND GRAVY LADLES,
 SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.

... Our Prices are low, and patterns are of the latest designs.

ROSBOROUGH & THOMAS,

174 & 176 Granville St., HALIFAX.

Our Wedgwood and Royal Worcester wares make beautiful Wedding Presents.

We are Moving

to our new premises
 Corner Buckingham and Argyle
 Sts., and we wish to dispose of

ALL OUR STOCK
at BARGAIN PRICES.

We will open OUR NEW STORE with an entirely new stock, and hope to enjoy as in times past

YOUR KIND PATRONAGE.

T. H. & W. T. FRANCIS,
 The People's Firm.

Our Motto, "A Nimble Sixpence."

**WHEN
COAL
IS
DEAR**



then it is that the
**Sackville
Heaters
for Coke**

are to be particularly valued. They do not cost much, they do not consume much Fuel. They are economical in every way, and are powerful Heaters. Come and see them, and let us explain more fully.

F. R. Brown,

206 and 208 HOLLIS STREET,
HALIFAX.

**A
WEAK
STOMACH**

often stubbornly opposes the retention of certain remedies essential to the treatment of many diseases. Often a cure is retarded and even made impossible by this opposition. Therefore, it is imperative, in order to overcome this obstacle, that the remedy must be acceptable to the stomach.

Park's Perfect Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil is a perfectly emulsified product of Pure Cod Liver Oil combined with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda with Guaiacol. The repugnant odor and taste of the oil is entirely disguised and the preparation rendered palatable and acceptable to the most sensitive stomach. It is all the more valuable in such cases for the reason that it corrects the disorders arising from impaired digestion, which has weakened the stomach. It is a splendid general tonic and tones up the system, producing a normal appetite and producing new strength and healthy flesh.

50c. per bottle. All Druggists.

MANUFACTURED BY

HATTIE & MYLIUS,
HALIFAX, N. S.

FOR BLUENOSE WOMEN.

that should be helpful if followed out. It isn't nice to have visitors form disagreeable impressions of one, and when I know that this impression is formed of Halifax girls and that they get a bad reputation in this respect, I am anxious to see the defect remedied. I should say that every Halifax girl owes it to herself and her sex to see that she is well dressed. I don't mean expensively dressed, but neatly and with regard to fine taste in color and proportion. As I have said, the Halifax girl is physically fairly complete; it only needs a little care in dress to enable her to elicit the admiration of visitors rather than ill natured criticism.

SLOVENLINESS IN FOOTWEAR.

There is one thing that the more you look for it, the more convinced you become that it is prevalent; that is the lack of care many girls, who are otherwise well dressed, seem to take of their boots and shoes. Nothing looks so badly or so spoils the appearance of being well-dressed as unpolished boots or shoes, or those that are out of shape. It is such an easy matter to have a pair of trees for all your footwear, and keep it treed when not in use, that I wonder it is not more generally done.

Another thing that gives a slovenly appearance to one, is to have the heels run down on one side. It is said that few women walk evenly, and I think it must be so; for heels are seen that are run off on one side. This can be easily remedied by having new lifts put on from time to time. This is better than the metal pieces, as these make a disagreeable noise when walking on a hard floor or pavement.

NOT FOR RED HAIRIED WOMEN.

A famous Parisian dressmaker declares that blue and pink of any shade whatsoever are fatal to the beauty of a woman with red hair. He refuses point blank to use even the most frugal touch of either colour, no matter how earnestly his red-haired patrons may desire them. With deep regret but unyielding firmness he insists that only black and white in judicious combination, soft, warm browns and delicate purples are permitted to them.

Another Paris dressmaker says that there is a touch of green in every woman's colouring, and that he makes a point to discover it, and to bring that especial shade into the finishing of the gown. He also adds a touch of white to every costume that issues from his establishment, claiming that all colours are improved by its contrasting effect.

PERFUMING THE AIR OF A ROOM.

It is always agreeable to have a delicate perfume in your room. This may be easily accomplished by putting in shallow vases, here and there, powdered orris root, sprayed with water to dampen it a little. This will give the air an odour of fresh violets, if the powder is of good quality, not too old when bought, and changed frequently. Inexpensive Japanese china bowls make good receptacles, being shallow and easily washed when new powder is put in.—W. E.

**YOU'LL
BE
WELCOME**  **Come**

Our Fall and Winter Footwear is now in, and ready for your inspection, and we want everybody—mind we say **Everybody** in... Halifax to see our new stock of

Footwear.

We are proud of our new stock, and we would like to get your opinion of it.

The styles in Footwear this season are very attractive, and there is not a shoe wearer in Halifax but that will be interested in our display.

TAYLOR'S,

**PALACE BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
156 Granville St., - Halifax, N. S.**

**Sole Slater Shoe Agents.
CATALOGUE FREE.**



I, **WILLIAM J. HOPGOOD, GROCER,**
30 Spring Garden Road,
Halifax, do herewith
certify as follows:

"The TEA which I now offer at 25c. per lb. in lots of one pound and upward, is the best value for the money of any Tea ever sold by me and I have reason to believe that there is none to quite equal it in the City of Halifax."



PIANOS PIANOS PIANOS

In our Warerooms

... at ...

Halifax and St. John,

we carry the finest selection and ... assortment of Pianos and Organs to be seen anywhere in the Maritime Provinces.

We are agents for the Chickering, Newcombe, Mason & Risch, and Bell Pianos; . . . and the Bell, and Mason & Hamlin Organs.



The W. H. Johnson Co.
(Limited)

HALIFAX and
ST. JOHN.

ORGANS ORGANS ORGANS

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE coming season in musical circles promises to be even more successful than last. Already the Orpheus Club and Symphony Orchestra have started their practices, and everything points to a most brilliant musical season. Both of these clubs have done much to promote love of good music in this City, and it is largely owing to their influence that Halifax is now considered one of the most musical cities in Canada.

The Symphony Orchestra has branched out in a new role this year. Having now a large choral society, it purposes to give



Miss Norah O'Brien.

some of the good choral works in conjunction with the Orchestra. As the chorus is largely composed of our leading vocalists, there is no reason why the very best works should not be attempted. It has already been demonstrated with no little success what the Orchestra can do, and it remains for the Choral Society to show of what material it is made. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that before the close of the coming season, we in Halifax, shall have the pleasure of listening to a grand work, such as Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, presented by this organization.

The Orpheus Club has been fortunate in retaining Mr. Porter as conductor for the season. It was thought he might find his present business duties of too onerous a nature to allow him to devote any time to the Club. This idea has happily proven wrong. But this season he has associated with him in the leadership Mr. C. B. Wikel. A more happy combination could hardly be imagined, and Mr. Wikel's ability as a vocal teacher will no doubt have decidedly good results in this field.

A very attractive feature in the Orpheus concerts this winter will be Mr. Leo Altman's appearance as violin soloist of the club.

The services of two renowned tenors and a cellist have also been engaged for the various concerts of the season. Apart from our own clubs and music, we are to have several other good artists come during the season. This is a decided advantage to Halifax and we should be grateful to those who are instrumental in bringing them here.

Already we have had James Fitch Thomson, the eminent Canadian baritone. He had assisting him Miss Edna Allys

W. E. CROWE & CO.,

79 & 81 Gottingen Street.

THE up-to-date progressive grocery store of the north end is that of

W. E. CROWE & Co.

Best quality goods, courteous attendance and reasonable prices are three of the things which have made it so. Their confectionery department, . . . where new goods are made every day, is well worth a visit if you chance to be in that vicinity.

PHONE 120.

Ungar's

THE BIGGEST AND
BEST IN THE MARI-
TIME PROVINCES.

Steam

SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED
OR NO PAY...

Laundry.

WORKS:
BARRINGTON ST.,
Halifax.

PHONE 653.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
J. D. MEDCALFE, MANAGER

Return of the Valentine Stock Company.

Week commencing Oct. 8.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and
Wednesday Matinee,

Romeo and Juliet.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and
Saturday Matinee,

THE JILT!

Prices 25, 35, 50 and 75c.
Matinees 25c. to everybody.

A Great
Soprano Singer
Coming!

W. E. HEBB, lessee and agent of the Orpheus Hall, takes great pleasure in announcing to the musical people of Halifax, that he has (after two attempts) secured the world renowned Prima Donna,

Mlle. ANTOINETTE TREBELLI,

ASSISTED BY THE NOTED

AUGUSTA BERNES,
SOLO PIANIST & ACCOMPANIST.

For One Recital,

TO TAKE PLACE AT

ORPHEUS HALL, Oct. 11th.

Subscription lists now open at Hebb's. Prices, 50c., 75c. and \$1.00. Would advise patrons to subscribe early and thus avoid the inevitable rush for seats.

“Repellus” A really fine article and . very popular wherever . . . introduced. . . I have it in various sizes at two different prices. I want all Bluenose readers to call and see it.

D. C. GILLIS,
Hollis Street, Halifax.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Little, of Philadelphia, whose performance as piano soloist was very well received. Her accompaniments showed her to be a true artist and she will always be sure of a cordial reception whenever she comes to Halifax.

Mr. Altman was heard for the first time in this concert. The audience was enraptured with his marvellous tone and technique, a combination rarely to be had. His staccato bowing alone, was equal, if not superior, to that of the best artist ever heard here and we predict for Mr. Altman a most brilliant future.

Mrs. Katherine Fisk was the next attraction at Orpheus Hall, and we are much indebted to Mr. Max Weil for bringing such a good artist here. She has a beautiful contralto voice of great range and power, combined with a most charming personality. She gave us by far the best individual song recital ever heard in Halifax. It was unfortunate that there was not a larger audience the night of the first concert.

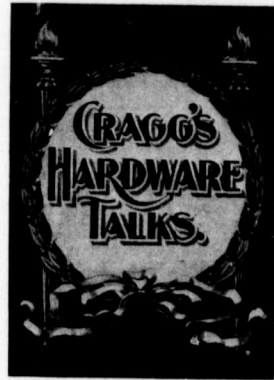


Mr. Everett King.

Her second concert was even more successful than the first and the audience was much larger. In both her recitals Mrs. Fisk was assisted by Miss Lilian Farquhar, violiniste, and Miss Margaret White, accompaniste.

Later in September, Miss Frances Travers and the Misses White and Tremaine gave a recital in Orpheus Hall. A small but thoroughly musical audience was present and evidenced the pleasure they felt by the genuineness and heartiness of their applause. Miss Travers has a soprano voice of great compass and flexibility. Her stage presence is charming, being entirely free from mannerisms of any kind. This combined with a very sympathetic voice completely won the audience. Her best selection was perhaps “Obstination” de Foutenelles, which showed her beautiful tone and breath production to perfection. The trio and solo numbers of the other artists were very good, and especially pleasing to the audience was the old familiar Rubenstein B flat minor trio.

Mr. W. E. Hebb announces the appearance of Mlle. Antoinette Trebelli, at Orpheus Hall, on Thursday next, October 11th. This concert will be a great event for Halifax. Trebelli's parents stand out in contemporary musical annals as two of the finest vocal artists of the present century. Her father, Signor Alessandro Bettini, was for many years one of the favorite operatic tenors of Europe. Her mother was the famous contralto, Zelig Trebelli, whose glorious voice and art are yet fresh in the memory of the musical



TALK, No. 1.

In this opening number of the “Bluenose” we wish to tell our customers, (and others as well) why it is that our store is always well filled with buyers—people who are looking for something they want. In plain language it is simply because we have in stock just exactly what they want. We believe it true that there is no hardware store in Halifax besides our own so well stocked with small wares, for instance. There isn't a handy implement required in the kitchen that cannot be had at our store. At the same time we feel confident that you can do no better anywhere in Halifax in large goods.

CRAGG
BROS. & CO.,
The Cutlery House of
HALIFAX.

IF

the front of my store was four feet higher in the post I believe I would do more business. I've told my landlord so several times. I'm all right once I can get a man to call and try my work; but its the squatty looking building that scares the stranger. Isn't it funny that a man will prefer to trade at the store with big pretensions and pay an extra price, rather than go to a less modern shop where the style and work is equally good at less money.

If I hadn't a lot of customers who recommend my work to their personal friends, I'm afraid I wouldn't see many new faces. That's a fact.

P. J. HANIFEN,

CORNER

Barrington and Blowers Streets,

HALIFAX, N. S.

C. S. LANE

The Leader in popular Furs!

WHY?

OUR GOODS are made to meet the demand of all cases.

OUR LINE comprises the largest variety of . . . **FURS.**

OUR FURS are made by the best skilled . . . labor.

OUR HATS are made by the best English and American Makers.

Raw Furs purchased.

Fur Garments made over.

113 Granville St., Halifax.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

public of the whole world. Mlle. Trebelli was born in Paris. From her infancy she evinced a gift of song, and living, as it were, in an atmosphere of music and art, generally of the highest order, her style and taste were formed under the best influences. She studied the piano and theory of music first of all, and is therefore what few vocalists are, a musician as well as a singer. She is a great favorite in England and has appeared many times at Queen Victoria's State Concerts at Buckingham Palace. Apart from the illustrious name she bears, she has a genius peculiarly her own, which without any adventitious aids would have alone earned for her the high rank she has attained as a singer. At a recent concert in Winnipeg Mlle. Trebelli, among other selections, sang "Through Sunny Spain," Mattei, as an encore to "Ah fors et lui," from Traviata, and demonstrated the possession of a voice rich in brilliancy and at times deeply pathetic. Her manner on the stage as well as off, is charming, and it is safe to say that she will win the hearts of the Halifax audience before she sings a note.

We are fortunate indeed in having such a thoroughly first-class company as "The Valentine Stock Co." to open our dramatic season in Halifax. In the organization of the company care was taken to pick out artists whose talents fit them for the special line of parts they will be called on to play during the season here. Every member of the company has had long experience in stock work and also in the support of well known stars, and there are no less than three ex-stars included in the list, so that Halifax theatre-goers have the opportunity of following the work of the strongest organization that has appeared here for many years.

Miss Kate Blancke is certainly to be congratulated on her success in forming this company. Last week eight performances in all were given. The first play, "A Social Highwayman," was well put on, but it gave very little chance for the individual members to show what they could do. In the second play, "A Scrap of Paper," this was changed and the caste was so well chosen that everyone seemed to fit his or her part to perfection.

Miss Norah O'Brien has come to us from a series of successful seasons, first with Irving, then with Jas. O'Neill, playing with the latter in the "Three Musketeers." Her press notices do not praise her too highly. She has a good stage presence, very tall and well proportioned, dresses well and does not overdo her part. We venture to say that she will become a great favorite in Halifax.

Miss Kate Blancke had a good part in "A Scrap of Paper." She was sweet and womanly to a degree, and we hear that she does all the stage managing herself. Certain it is that no inexperienced hand has to do with the best stage settings we have ever seen in Halifax. She is indeed a plucky little woman and is deserving of the success we know she will have.

Mr. Everett King is a nephew of the famous tragedian Thomas C. King, and has a brilliant future ahead of him. He is quiet and easy in his acting and works up especially well to his climax. The other members of the company are good and altogether it is by far the best balanced dramatic organization we have had for some years in Halifax.—L. B.



LEATHER GOODS!

We are Manufacturers and Direct Importers of LEATHER GOODS of . . . every description. . . .

Harness, Trunks, Saddlery,
Bags, Leather Novelties,
Travellers' Requisites, Etc.

If you want RIGHT goods at RIGHT prices, WRITE us.

KELLY'S,

122 Granville Street, . . Halifax.

ESTD.
1859.

THE PALACE DRUG STORE . .
of the MARITIME PROVINCES.

We carry a larger and better variety of Drugs, Druggist's Sundries, Manicure Goods, &c., than any house in the city.

BROWN BROS. & CO.

North End Granville St.,
Corner Buckingham St.,
Telephone 199. HALIFAX, N. S.

THE
Halifax Transfer Co.,

134 HOLLIS STREET,

Telephone 581.

can supply promptly every description of carriage at reasonable rates. They also conduct a Parcel and Baggage delivery throughout all parts of the city, and call at any address for same.

Courteous officials and moderate prices guaranteed.

97 TO Barrington Street. 101

MAHON BROS.

Special Lines.✻

BLACK GOODS,
✻✻Various makes.

SILKS, SATEENS,
Etc., Etc.

✻
✻Agents for✻

PERRIN'S KID GLOVES,
Each Pair Guaranteed.

✻
✻Agents for✻

W. B. & LaVida CORSETS.
Ladies Fitted on the Premises.

Discount for Cash.

SCOVIL
.. and ..
PAGE,

157 BARRINGTON ST.
Halifax, N. S.

TAILORS,
CLOTHIERS,
.. and ..
MEN'S
FURNISHERS.

OUT DOOR LIFE.

“OUT Door Life” is a department that the BLUENOSE will devote to athletics and all healthy out door sports and amusements. We believe that a well rounded life is not possible without a healthy body and hence desire to create a greater love among people for the open air, the sunshine and the use of all means attainable for the preservation of health. There is nothing that a great many people need so much as a greater participation in out door amusements, and to those people particularly the BLUENOSE will address itself from time to time in order to encourage among them the idea of seeking enjoyment in the free exercise of the body that is essential to physical completeness.

We think there is a difference between athletics and much of the so-called sport, and will endeavour to keep the purest ideals always before our readers. And as the knowledge of what achievements are being made in the field of athletics is calculated to inspire all who engage in them to any extent, we will endeavour to record them; and on particular occasions we hope to treat of matters that will give our readers fresh ideas with regard to the pursuit of athletics, and tend to create a stronger love for out door life.

As soon as the cool days of autumn commence to drive away the lethargy that summer puts into the human frame, then come out the football and the pig skin chasers. This year we may feel certain of an exceptionally good football season. The first matches take place to-day, two Junior League matches being scheduled, one between Dalhousie College and the Y. M. C. A., and the other between the Halifax County Academy and the Wanderers. Both of these matches will create a certain amount of interest, but, as usual, the greatest interest will be centred on the senior league matches, which commence next Saturday, the teams of the United Services and the Wanderers to be the contestants. With regard to the teams that will engage in the struggle for the senior trophy, we may say that it is doubtful if ever the several teams were more determined, and seldom have they been in better condition. The United Services, who won last year, are particularly strong and will make a great effort to retain the trophy in their keeping for another year. The Wanderers also are in good trim and have been doing good work in their practices. The Dalhousie team is said to be much stronger than it has been for some seasons, owing to the acquisition of a couple of speedy half backs and the improvement of the line of forwards in point of weight and strength. Another month will

The Future Support and Comfort of your Family

is of vital importance, but ample provision may be made to assure their welfare through Life Insurance.

The “Confederation Life”

is able to provide for all contingencies by its various policies. They are free . . . from all restrictions. . . .

Assets, - - \$7,000,000.

Insurances, \$32,000,000.

F. W. GREEN, Halifax,

Manager Maritime Provinces Branch.

GENERAL AGENTS—E. E. Boreham, . . . Halifax; A. L. Wile, Bridgewater; A. W. Woodill, Sydney; J. W. Edwards, Glace Bay.

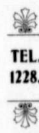
Information to Commercial Men

who want to be up-to-date and get a good share of the trade. You can save “Time, Money and Energy” when doing Halifax by hiring a rig to see your customers. Remember it is good to have hills for sanitary purposes, but you don't consider it in that light, when climbing up and down all day in search of trade, and see the other fellows pass you by and secure the order you are after, because you are just behind the time. Call on

ROBINSON,

when in Halifax; he will fit you out with a good rig at commercial rates.
TELEPHONE 50.

Pictures!



TEL. 1228.



WE think our selection of . . . stock is admitted by connoisseurs to be the finest in the province of Nova Scotia. Certainly if purchasers are a true indication we can claim the patronage of the very nicest people. We consider it no trouble to show goods and guarantee . . . money back if the work is not satisfactory.

HOLLAND & KUHN,

Granville Street, . . . Halifax, N. S.

THE HIGHEST STANDARD of QUALITY

is what we aim at having in
**China, Glass, Silverware,
Novelties, Etc.**

We would be pleased to have you
see our assortment at

WEBSTER, SMITH & CO.,

Telephone 21. 172 Granville St.

Tweed Suits at \$15 to \$17!

We have a special line
for Fall which we would like you
to see; also complete lines of
the various Fabrics for Over-
coats, including Beavers, Mel-
tons and Cheviots.

E. MAXWELL & SONS,

Merchant Tailors,

132 Granville St., - Halifax, N. S.

The Best People in Halifax

have been customers of ours for
years; they say, "it is possible to
get lower prices than ours, but that
in Painting and Paper Hanging,
quality, neatness and durability
count most, and in our work they
are assured of all three.

HARRISON BROS.,

54 & 56 Barrington St.

WHAT WILL IT COST TO HAVE IT PRINTED RIGHT?

You can ascertain with-
out expense to yourself by
communicating with The
Imperial Publishing Co.,
Ltd., Halifax, N. S.

You can't afford to place
important contracts with-
out hearing from them.

OUT DOOR LIFE.

reveal to us the real strength of these teams. Meanwhile the friends of the respective clubs will watch the games with intense interest. While everyone had a preference last year, the result of the matches was perfectly satisfactory. The United Services had won then for the first time since the institution of the league. At the same time, while they had been unsuccessful on previous seasons, they had always played a clean and clever game, and were held in high esteem by their rivals. Accordingly when the trophy was handed over to them no one was sorry—not even the rival clubs, who took quite as much joy in the fact as anyone. As for sentiment this season, the various teams will have their usual strong support, but while there are as many strong currents of sentiment as there are teams, there is also a strong undercurrent that will not begrudge the trophy to the United Services again. Since their time of favor has come people would like to see them enjoy it for a time. This, however, will not prevent the outflow of enthusiasm into wild confusion of noise as the respective clubs seem to see the tide of victory turning in their favor.

Another series of football matches also commences to-day. The Garrison footballists are noted for their pretty playing, particularly in Association. Commencing to-day, their grounds will be the scene, at intervals, of several interesting matches between different teams in the garrison.

The Captain and other officers of H. M. S. Crescent, having presented a handsome cup to be competed for by the members of Studley Quoit Club, the first competition for it came off last Saturday. This cup must be won three times by the same competitor before it can become his permanent possession. Mr. G. H. MacKenzie was the first winner. Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford presented the cup to him.

The result of the competition between the St. John and Halifax Golf Clubs, on the grounds of the latter, was a victory for Halifax both in the ladies' and gentlemen's singles. The score made by Halifax in the former was 15 to 13, and in the latter, 11 to 10. The competition created a great amount of interest. The mixed foursomes were won by Halifax, score 18 up, but the St. John players won in ladies' foursomes by 14 up. After their competition with the Halifax players the St. John golfers tried conclusions with the officers of the navy, when the latter won by 5 up. Prior to this, a competition between members of the Halifax Golf Club for the President's cup was won by Lieut.-Col. Farmer.

BARGAINS IN BLANKETS

\$1.98 will buy our 10/4
White Wool Blank-
ets, regularly sold
at \$2.75 per pair.

\$3.00 will buy our 10/4
and 11/4 White
Wool Blankets . .
sold elsewhere at
\$4.50.

\$4.00 will buy our su-
perior 11/4 and
12/4 White Wool
Blankets which . .
regularly sell at
\$5.00.

3.25 will buy our spec-
ial extra large . .
White California
blankets.

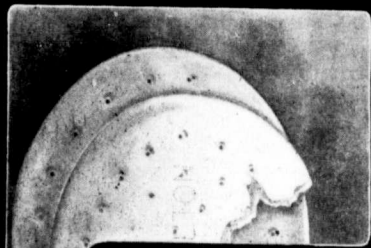
W. & C. Silver,
Cor. George & Hollis St.

Moir's Chocs!

We mean Moir's Choc-
olates....They are made
of the very best mater-
ials and we think we
can safely say as good
as any made....Have
you ever noticed how
large a per centage of
the best Chocolates . .
you consume have the
name "Moir" stamped
on them?...XXX Choc-
olates like
Chocolate Cover'd Caramels,
Chocolate Chips, Chocolate
Nougatines, Chocolate Cov-
ered Pineapple, Chocolate
Covered Ginger?

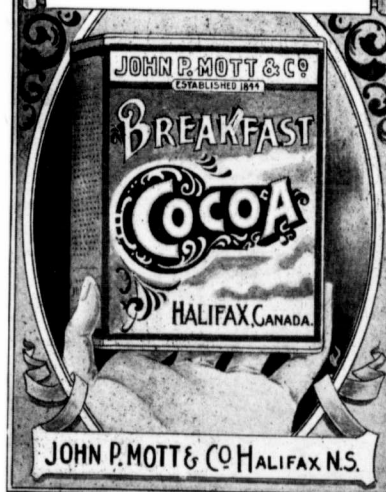
**MOIR,
Son & Co.
Halifax.**

**HAMILTON
OF
PICTOU**



The man who makes
The Famous
"Zephyr Pilot"
and other Biscuits.

Nothing nicer; these
cool Fall evenings...



"SPLENDID
AT ANY
TIME"

"Shubenacadie"

BIGELOW & HOOD
TRURO & HALIFAX

THERE ARE NO TEAS
LIKE MORSE'S TEAS



"I HAVE BEEN DRINKING
MORSE'S TEAS FOR OVER
THIRTY YEARS."