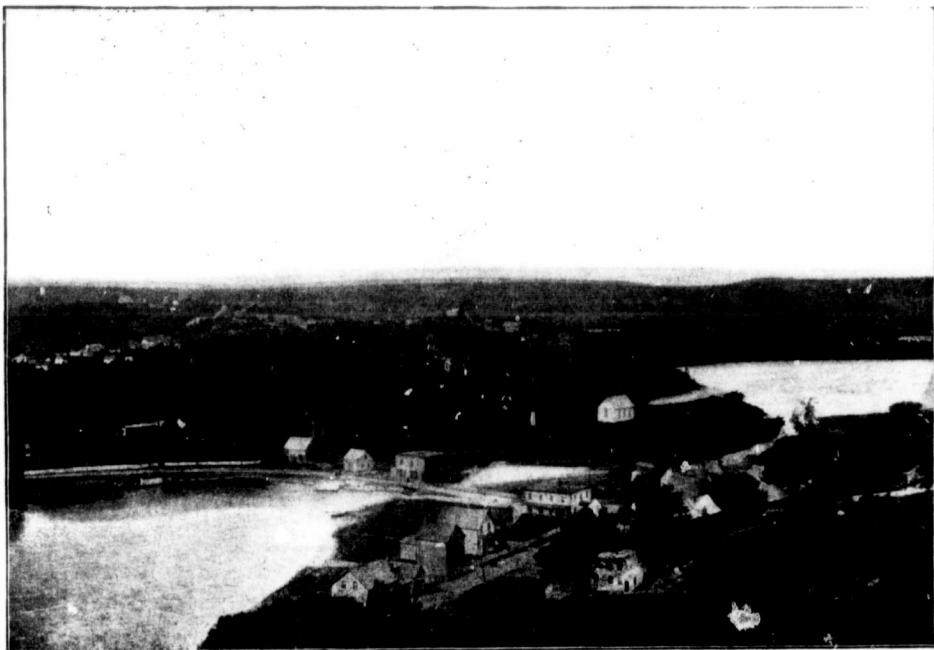


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**SATURDAY,
November 24th,
1900.**



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VOL. I.

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A JOURNAL OF PROGRESS

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SOME RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN HALIFAX.

A VESTIBULED TRAM CAR.

A vestibuled tram car on the streets of Halifax this week attracted some attention. Sympathetic people who can feel the cold that tingles in others fingers and the sleet that dashes into their faces when Winter is in a savage mood, rather rejoiced to see it, and in their hearts congratulated the motormen. The sentiment is a worthy one, but as a matter of fact it is frequently the case that motormen prefer the open air, their reason being that they can get used to the cold wind and mind it little when warmly wrapped up, but find a draft caused by the vestibule arrangement rather discomforting. Yet there are motormen who gladly accept the shelter of a glass covering when a piercing wind is blowing. This car, however, that we speak of, will decide the question. It is being tried as an experiment and if it proves desirable, the rest of the closed cars will be fitted up in like manner. The vestibules can be put on at the tramway company's shops, where

the work on the above mentioned car was done.

AT NORTH STREET DEPOT.

For various reasons, sometimes a bad rail, sometimes bad braking, or the weight of the train, an engineer when shunting into a terminus, will over-shoot the mark. Though happening rarely, when it does the results are serious. The ordinary buffers in such cases, are quite inadequate to check the momentum of the train. Our Depot at North Street has occasionally suffered in this way. In an ordinary train the momentum of seven or eight cars weighing each about fifty tons and going at a rate of even a mile an hour, is quite considerable, and very few devices are strong enough to bear the tension.

A gang of workmen are now installing the first Ellis Patent Buffer that we have had here. In this Buffer the terminal rails after being connected by long fish plates with the main track, are riveted down to a bed of solid rock and inclining together and upwards rest at a terminating junction on a supporting beam. From this junction projects toward the track a large solid rubber Buffer, tipped with wrought iron with a rod playing loosely through a mass of iron at the junction of the rails.

Just before the front wheels have reached the incline the forward end of the car has struck the Buffer and the effect of the shock is distributed along the rails, the track itself on which the train rests and the sleepers thus adding their quota to the resistance made by the Buffer.

UNDERGROUND WIRES.

It was found recently that the wires going into the Nova Scotia Telephone Co's. exchange under the present system were proving too great a strain on the building, and in view of the fact that the company are preparing for the installation of a metallic system, which requires two wires for every one now in use, the strain would become much greater in future. Accordingly they are laying cables underground in a certain district immediately contiguous to the exchange office. The portions of streets to be so served are :

Salter street from the exchange to Barrington street and also to Hollis street.

Barrington street from Spring Garden Road to Sackville street.

Granville street from the exchange to Sackville street.

Sackville street from Grafton street to Bedford Row.

Spring Garden Road from Barrington Street to the poles opposite St. Mary's Cathedral.

This is all that is being done in the way of providing for underground wires at present, and it is not likely that more will be laid for some years. The Company are putting in a new switch board to improve the service that will cost \$110,000 and the additional cost of \$25,000 for underground wiring is almost as much as they care to take upon themselves at present. It is certainly a great amount of money to expend at one time, and the public will be grateful for this consideration of their wants.

The ducts at present laid will admit 3,000 pairs of wires, but 1,800 pairs will meet all present needs and only that number will be put through them. A pair of wires for each instrument will create a great change in the telephone service, for people will not then be troubled with the induction that prevails after nightfall. This induction is due to the leakage of electricity from the lighting wires, but the metallic circuit, providing an independent return in substitution for the common ground return, will overcome the intermixture of currents that now makes it such a difficult matter to carry on a conversation over the wires at night.

Many people have watched the process of laying ducts for underground wires and have manifested some interest. They will perhaps be disappointed that this improvement will not do away with poles ; for underground wires are not like water or gas mains that can be tapped anywhere, but are brought out of the ground at intervals to supply districts, and for the support of these, poles must still be used. The only benefit that will result in this respect will be the lessening of the number of overhead wires in the crowded downtown district.



HALIFAX AS A MANUFACTURING POINT.

THE existence of several successful manufacturing enterprises in Halifax demonstrates the importance of this city as a manufacturing point. Labor cannot be obtained more cheaply elsewhere in Canada; we are in intimate touch with the world, both by rail and by water, and power is probably cheaper in Halifax than in any other Canadian city, with the exception of one or two where power abounds. The concerns already operating here find these conditions in their favor. If these, why not others?

One thing above all others Halifax requires. That is, a large development of manufacturing industry. We have no country immediately contiguous that is at present very valuable to us. The fertile lands of the province are a great way off. There is no likelihood of a farming community of any size and wealth growing up around us to market its produce and buy supplies in Halifax. The agricultural and horticultural portions of our provincial population are located elsewhere and towns have grown up among them to receive the produce and sell the supplies above mentioned. Halifax derives a share of the trade through wholesalers, but relatively a few benefit in this case. As shippers of this country's produce we may hope in time to develop, but we can only do so as the province grows larger and more prosperous. The thing we must do to overcome the bad influence of a sterile environment, is to manufacture for the people that live beyond its borders. It is to the factory and work shop within our civic boundaries that Halifax must look for the general prosperity that is to add to the comfort of the people and improve the aspect of the place. We must have more industries.

How can we encourage the establishment of new industries? This is a great problem whose solution depends upon much thought and investigation. Probab-

ly no plan would be better than the formation of an association of active and earnest men who would go into all phases of the question, collect information on various points, discern where drawbacks exist that must be overcome and evolve schemes that might be taken up with profit by people with money to invest. Such an association would not have to trouble itself with such an amateur problem as to whether industries will be of any benefit. That's settled. It would have to concern itself very seriously with such questions as taxation, bonuses, etc., and discover whether the former might not be corrected so as to encourage manufacturing, and whether the other would be wise. It would not need to be made up of men with set opinions, but of men who are open to conviction, and of such as are satisfied to get down to hard work—to think, to investigate, to interview, to collaborate. It would not need to be composed of men who think that there is as much manufacturing done in Halifax as can be done, and who have a tendency to dishearten earnest men by their lukewarmness and uninterested behavior. It is folly to believe that what development we are to have must come by individual effort alone; for it simply won't come that way: years ago it might have done so, but to-day when organizations are supplementing individual efforts elsewhere, we simply can't afford to be without one of our own. And when we have it, it must be active and spread a good report about Halifax as a manufacturing centre—such a report as will encourage the establishment of new industries in Halifax.

ABOUT THE PROPOSED HOTEL.

IT is said that a number of Halifax men have decided to build a new hotel and that the Masonic Hall block has been selected as a site. We know very little about the details of the scheme, but we do know that for a number of years our hotel accommodation in summer has been inadequate and that a large and modern hostelry has been greatly needed. It looks now as if we might have it. Indeed we likely shall have it unless that bane of civilized communities, the man who puts a wet blanket on everything, succeeds in getting in his work. We have in mind as we write the case of an enterprise that was set on foot some years ago and that promised well; some men had put money into it and had spent freely to get things started, when one of these pestilential humbugs had a long letter published in a morning paper asserting that the enterprise was impracticable and unlikely to succeed. The sequel hardly needs to be told. The people who were working hard on a project that would have done great good to the port, found the whole scheme balked. People took panic and wouldn't invest. The money that had been spent had been spent in vain, a good effort was lost, and the welfare of Halifax and the province was sacrificed to the whim of some irresponsible humbug who wanted to express his

opinion. We refer to this incident because there may be some people who will make themselves officious now and spoil a good effort again. We wish to warn the public against any expression of opinion that is inclined to discourage the new enterprise. We hold no brief from its promoters; we hardly know even who these promoters are; we simply make this plea because we are interested in the welfare of the city. If any reader of the BLUENOSE hears any disparaging remarks, let him sit on the man who makes them. Indeed, we almost feel like advising our readers to put such people out of existence; they won't be missed. We only want the kind of people who will mind their own business and the public business to that degree in which they have any right to mind it. If people think a new hotel won't pay or if the site is unfortunate, let them keep quiet about it. That's the concern of the people who want to build it, and who, we may suppose, have looked into the matter thoroughly. When it commences to look as if we might have that need satisfied which has been pressed time and time again during the past half dozen years, for pity's sake don't let us quash the prospect by failing to keep a bridle on our tongues.

WE MUST HAVE IT.

A REPORT was published in the city press the other day to the effect that it has been decided to replace the Newfield by a steamer to be built in Canada. The report also had reference to the possibility of this steamer being built in Richmond. Strong influence should be brought to bear upon the government to make sure that it is built in Halifax. This is where a manufacturers' association would prove of value. There are parties in the city of Halifax who are anxious to undertake the construction of such a steamer, whose hands would be materially strengthened by an association that would collaborate information, interest investors, and organize the Maritime members to present their case to the government. When with the assistance of Dr. Russell the Commercial Committee of the Board of Trade and City Council succeeded in passing the Nova Scotia members in favor of the terminal improvements a few years ago, we had a demonstration of what such a movement can accomplish. We ought to try the same plan again. None of the Maritime members should object to co-operating with Halifax. What benefits a part of a community benefits the whole, and besides, if members for the remote parts of the provinces help our members to fight our battles, the latter will return the service some day by standing in with them when they wish to press some important and reasonable claim. If a new steamer to replace the Newfield is to be built in Canada there couldn't be a better opportunity for us to get the industry started here. The people of Halifax should make up their minds that they're going to take advantage of the opportunity. They shouldn't waste a moment. They shouldn't even hint that there's a possibility that the work won't be done here. They should get so earnest on the subject that they'll rest not day nor night until the thing is done. It's momentous. Success means the establishment of a new industry and a consequent improvement in local conditions. There is too much involved to let the opportunity pass without an effort. The way for Halifax people to feel is that we *must* have it and that we *will* have it.

TO INTEREST BLUENOSE WOMEN.

How to Be Miserable.

IF you wish to be miserable you must think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, what people think about you—and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything which God sends you. You will be as wretched as you choose.

For Pure Air in Bedrooms.

One of the dozen rules given recently by an authority for long life, is to sleep with one's bedroom door open. It is almost a crime that in these days of knowledge of the value of ventilation, buildings still go up with bedrooms unprovided with any means to secure circulation of air. Transoms in the average private house are unknown. Windows can be at only one side of the room, and with no open fireplace the possibilities of changing the air during the night are poor. The caution of the open door is an evident attempt to assist in providing pure air. As the cold weather sets in, the closing up of our houses must follow, and the gain of the open-air life during the summer will be counteracted by the shut-in existence to be faced for the next four or five months.

Where a register is in the room, it should be left open at night, provided it is known that the cold-air box leading to the furnace communicates directly with the outer air.

Too strong emphasis can scarcely be laid upon this matter. Jarndyce, of Bleak House, sleeping in a bed pulled to the middle of a square chamber, whose windows opened on every side and were left raised throughout the night, may have been a little radical in his habit, but he erred on the right side.

Getting Her Father's Consent.

Says the "*Ladies' Home Journal*": A man once wrote to a leading journal asking naively, "If the wedding day is fixed for next month, when should the father's consent be asked?" He neglected to ask whether or not the bride's parents should be invited to the wedding.

The young man who regards the consent of a girl's parents to her marriage as unimportant, belittles their authority, and is one to whom she is not altogether wise in entrusting her happiness, nor is the daughter who would ignore their disapproval likely to make an ideal wife.

When young persons have made the discovery that their happiness depends upon each other, a manly young man would take the first opportunity to acquaint the girl's father with their hopes, and making a frank statement of his affairs and prospects formally ask his consent to their marriage. If consent is refused, patience and good conduct will usually win over even the most obdurate parent.

Just as He Left Them.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

His toys are lying on the floor,
Just as he left them there;
The painted things for keeping store,
The little broken chair;
The jumping pig, the whistling ball,
The duck, the gun, the boat,
The funny looking Chinese doll
And the bucking billy goat.

They lie about, poor battered things,
The rabbit and the fox,
The cuckoo with the broken wings,
The Jack, sprung from his box.
Here lies his knife, his tangled string,
His bow and silver cup—
Because I'm tired of following
Around to pick them up.

Just Like Their Elders.

(Chicago Sunday Chronicle.)

Coadjutor Bishop Anderson has a wee daughter of four who is already a stanch churchwoman and who has inherited much of her father's force of character. The other day the family entertained some friends from Denver. In the visiting family there was a little girl of the same age as the Anderson child. Her family were Presbyterians. It was proposed that the two little girls share the same bed, which was assented to by the children. When bedtime came they both knelt down to say their prayers in unison.

When little Miss Anderson was saying "Forgive us our trespasses," she heard her companion say, "Forgive us our debts," and she said sharply:

"It's trespasses!"
"No, it ain't," said the Denver Calvinist. "It's 'debts!'"
"Trespasses!"
"Debts!"
"Trespasses!"
"Debts!"

Out flew a chubby Anderson fist and struck a Presbyterian eye. There was a mix-up immediately.

"Now it's 'trespass, 'ain't it?"
"No," said she stoutly "It's 'debts.'" Peace was restored and the two consented to go on with the prayer. When they came to the end the little Presbyterian said "Amen," giving the flat "a" of the dissenters, while the little Episcopalian intoned "Ah-men," with the broad sound to the first vowel.
"Amen," repeated the Presbyterian.
"Ah-men," said Miss Anderson, with conviction.

They were only saved from another encounter by being bundled into bed. As the door was closed upon them each was still maintaining her idea of pronunciation.

Dainty Sofa Pillows.

The latest idea in the sofa pillow craze is intended for a bride, and will be sure to occupy a prominent position on the hall seat of her new home. It is made of bits of ribbon and silk left from the trousseau. The smallest pieces may be used, and a very rich effect produced. It should be made on the old fashioned patch-work pattern of our grandmothers' day, and so would prove most attractive, as well as worth cherishing for its sentimental associations. A piece of each sash, of every bow, and a little of the trimming of each gown, as well as of the material of which each dress is made, should be used in the pillow.

Fashion Points.

The gold fever is at its height now and every varying mode in which it can be applied is eagerly sought, but like every other fad in dress which can be cheapened by inferior imitations, its career will be short.

Gold buckles, gold thread, and gold braid are the trimmings par excellence of the season's modes. Gold threads are seen woven in many of the new materials, and in the fancy ribbons. Gold buckles in various sizes are used on blouses, on hats, and on gowns, while gold braid, combined with other trimmings, is used for under sleeves, fronts, etc. A little gold well introduced is very pretty and effective, but one must always beware of overdoing it.

Gold cloth, dotted over with black velvet makes a pretty collar band for cloth gowns, and sometimes it is cut to extend down into the lace vest in a point. Another effective collar band is in cloth like the gown, if it is of a light colour, embroidered in gold thread and white silk and finished with an inch wide turn-over band of black panne stitched with white silk.

Velveteen is very much affected this year, not only for indoor wear, but for street costumes as well, as in its modern artistic manufacture it has acquired a bloom that the strictly silk fabric has never been able to acquire. A charming costume of golden brown velveteen has the circular skirt shaped over the hips in a series of fine tucks and is quite plain, with the exception of a strip of beaver fur at the hem. The Russian blouse jacket has an elaborate military collar and revers covered with gold embroidery and edged with fur, while the fulness at the wrists of the sleeves is gathered into deep turned-back cuffs, decorated to match the revers. The narrow belt is likewise gold embroidered and forms the deep point at the double breasted front which elongates the waist line according to the peremptory decree of fashion. A large picture hat of brown velveteen trimmed with brown plumes and a chou of brown satin with a huge square buckle of gold filigree completes the costume.

For putting smart touches on coats and jackets, buy velvet for collars, cuffs and facings. If the coat or jacket is double breasted let the velvet facings run in deep and give a finish on the outer edge by some narrow gold braid or fancy gimp.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Prof. MacDonald, of Dalhousie College, entertained the members of the graduating class last evening at his home on Carleton street. There were present, besides, lady students of other classes and some friends not directly connected with the college. Prof. MacDonald's receptions are always most enjoyable, and this was no exception to the rule.

The wedding was celebrated at the Navy Station, Mare Island, California, November 7, of Miss Margaret Marie Pitts and Richard M. Cutts, first lieutenant of the United States Marine Corps. The bride is well known in Halifax, having been educated at Mount Saint Vincent, Rockingham. She is a daughter of the late James Harris Pitts, M.D. The wedding was a very fashionable and brilliant affair.

Mrs. W. J. Stairs gave a most pleasant evening's entertainment on Thursday to the members of the family connections and others at her residence, South street. This was a special evening, for it was the family welcome back to their gallant representative, Captain H. B. Stairs, who so worthily upheld the name and gained the highest encomiums of praise and good wishes for himself in South Africa.

The many friends in Halifax of the Rev. Alfred Towend, son-in-law of Hon. William J. Stairs, were glad to learn by an item which appeared in one of the morning papers that he has been selected to accompany the composite guard of honor to Australia which will meet and escort the Duke and Duchess of York on their arrival there.

A small and very delightful euchre party was given by Colonel and Mrs. Wilkinson at the "Waverley" on Monday evening. Those present were: Mrs. Middlemas, Major and Mrs. Peake, Miss Harvey, Miss R. Almon, Miss R. Hansard, Miss E. White, Miss Wyld, Miss Wade, Miss Norton-Taylor, Miss Slayter, Captain Alderson, Captain Betty, Colonel Skinner, Major Stimpson, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Garnet, Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Wyld.

Mrs. and Miss Delaney have gone to Portsmouth, N.H., to visit relatives until after the Xmas holidays.

The dinner dance at Wellington Barracks on Saturday evening was a most enjoyable affair. The officers as usual proved themselves delightful hosts, and everything was done for the pleasure of the guests. The menu cards were very original, and furnished considerable amusement during the course of the dinner. A number of people were asked after dinner to dance, and when twelve o'clock struck, and the band played

"God Save the Queen," which it did very promptly, many regretful sighs were heard. Few married people were bidden, indeed I believe only those who were fortunate enough to belong to the regiment were there.

Mrs. White wore a handsome dress of black brocade and white lace, and Mrs. Sharples looked exceedingly well in pink satin. Miss Harvey, who has just returned from a visit to New York, was attired in a most becoming gown of black satin, and Miss Rita Hansard in a very dainty frock of soft white lace made over a foundation of green silk, looked charming. There were many white dresses worn, among them being Miss O'Brien's very smart gown of satin, with bodice and sleeves covered with all-over lace. Miss Tremaine looked well in ivory satin; Miss Cameron and Miss Lockyer were both in white satin, Miss Violet Bullock and Miss Slayter, the former in pink and the latter in black, were much admired. Among others present were Miss Albro, Miss Bullock, Miss Sircom, Miss Holmes, Miss Crofton, Miss Cady, Miss Biscoe, Miss Graham, the Misses Owen, Miss Fielding, Miss Farrell, Miss Graveley, members of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers' mess, officers of H.M.S. Charybdis, Mr. H. M. Wyld, Captain Stairs, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Worsley and Mr. Cady.

On Tuesday afternoon a number of ladies assembled in Mrs. John Duffus' large drawing-rooms in response to her invitation for a "thimble party," and after a couple of hours spent in sewing on all sorts of dainty needlework, they repaired to the dining room, where tea and muffins, cake and sweets were partaken of.

Among those present may be mentioned the Misses Scott, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Bonner, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Drysdale, Mrs. McGhee, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Moore, Miss Sutherland, Miss Mackenzie.

The gracious hostess outdid herself in making attractive this novel entertainment. The mirth and jollity that prevailed throughout the entire afternoon attested to her well-deserved character as an all-round hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pickford have returned to their Inglis street residence for the winter. It must seem delightful to them to be back at home once more after such a long time abroad. This time last season they were in Italy.

Major and Mrs. Clement are once more in Halifax, and are being warmly welcomed by their many friends. Major Clement has been through the campaign in South Africa since leaving Halifax.

Miss Robinson and Miss Barron, of Bermuda, who have been spending the past few months in Halifax, sailed for home on the steamship Beta on Tuesday last.

There will be a large banquet at the Queen Hotel early next month, tendered to Sir Wilfred Laurier and other members of the Cabinet. A large and brilliant gathering is expected to be present.

Mr. D. W. P. Grant, who has been appointed Deputy Naval Storekeeper, West India Docks, London, leaves Halifax next Thursday to assume his new charge.

Mrs. J. T. Twining is visiting friends in Boston. She will be absent several weeks.

Mrs. C. H. MacKinlay gave a large and very successful "At Home" on Thursday afternoon. She was assisted in her duties as hostess by Mrs. James Mitchell.

This is the season of the year when feminine fingers are much occupied with the preparation of things for Xmas.

A very useful as well as enjoyable innovation of the times is the "Thimble party," of which Halifax society has had several of late.

Mrs. Brookfield gave one which was largely attended on Saturday last, and we have heard of others this week. Mrs. Campbell's singing of several charming Scotch ballads at Mrs. Brookfield's "Thimble party" was especially delightful.

The Misses MacGregor have returned to the city and are staying at Hillside Hall.

Campbell McDonald, lance corporal H Company, has been visiting friends in Sydney and Glace Bay. He is now in Halifax, and intends to resume his studies at Dalhousie University. Mr. Norman Murray, also of H Company, is attending the Dalhousie Law School.

Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish, is visiting in Montreal at present.

The Dartmouth Literary Society held its annual organization meeting last week. The following officers were elected: President, William R. Foster; Vice-President, John Wilson; Sec.-Treas., Miss Ellis; Executive Committee, Mrs. (Dr.) Smith, Miss Laura Elliot, B. H. Eaton and C. E. Creighton.

An item appeared in The Evening Mail of Wednesday, copied from the London Daily Mail, stating that Captain Stewart, a son of an esteemed Halifax citizen, Colonel Stewart, was returning to England from the seat of war, with the rank of Colonel. His numerous friends in this city are delighted to hear of what nowadays may well be regarded as a most extraordinarily swift promotion. A father might well be proud of such a son.

F. A. Huntress, the very efficient and popular manager of the Halifax Tramway Company, Limited, has gone to Boston on a short business trip, and expects to be absent about ten days. Mr. James W. Crosby, the assistant manager, is in charge of the company's interests during his absence. Both are very popular officials.

(Continued on page 10.)



THE QUOIT PITCHERS AT STUDLEY ON "OYSTER STEW FUNCTION" DAY, 1900.

WITH THE QUOITERS AT STUDLEY.

Editor's Note.—The following is the second of a series of articles on the work done by Halifax outdoor organizations during the past season. Studley is famous for its hospitality, accordingly there are a great many readers who will be interested in reading this account as well as in examining the accompanying engraving, which contains the faces of many of the prominent men of Halifax.

THE Studley Quoit Club was organized on the 24th of August, 1858, with a membership of fourteen. The membership was increased to thirty in 1868, and in 1879 was further increased to fifty playing members, thirty privileged or non-playing members, and an Army and Navy list limited to twenty-five. So popular did the Club become that in 1896 it was deemed advisable to increase the membership still further, so that at present there are in the club sixty playing members, forty non-playing and a few from the Army and Navy. The Governor-General, the Lieut.-Governor, the Admiral and the General on the Station are Honorary members. The following are honorary life members:

Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, K. P., G. C. B., &c.
 Earl of Aberdeen, Kt., LL. D., &c., &c., Baronet of Nova Scotia.
 Admiral Sir John E. Commerel, V. C., G. C. B.
 Admiral Sir J. E. Erskine, K. C. B.
 Lieut.-Col. Harold Cummings, 97th Regt.
 Col. G. A. Noyes, R. A.
 Dr. G. W. Bell, R. N.
 John M. Bowers, New York.
 W. Richardson.
 J. F. Richardson.
 W. H. Creighton, Ex-President.
 Wm. Twining, O. M.
 John T. Wylde, Ex-President.

The following are the officers for this season:

PRESIDENT—E. Farrell, M. D.
 VICE-PRESIDENTS—
 J. R. Henderson,
 Rev. E. P. Crawford.
 SECRETARY-TREASURER—J. E. Albro.
 ASSISTANT-SECRETARY—
 Prof. Howard Murray.
 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
 C. E. W. Dodwell, C. E.
 J. A. Chisholm,
 J. W. Logan,
 G. H. Mackenzie,
 James Hall.
 AUDITORS—G. Harry Mackenzie,
 W. K. Thomson.

During the season just closed the club has well sustained its enviable reputation in respect of good attendance, keenness of interest in all the competitions, and in the extending of its well-known hospitality to those whom Halifax delights to honour.

The following annual competitions (all handicap with the exception of the Dufferin Medal) were contested during the season:

JUNE 9TH. The "Noyes Cup," presented by Col. Noyes, R. A., was won this year by Hon. D. McNeil. Second prize, a Silver Cup, by John E. Albro.

JULY 7TH. The "Cummings Cup," presented by Col. Cummings, late 97th Regt., was won by Prof. Howard Murray; the second prize—a Silver Cup—by G. Harry Mackenzie.

AUG. 11TH. The "Dufferin Medal" was presented by Lord Dufferin when Governor-General in 1873 for competition by the three leading Quoit Clubs of Halifax. It was won by the men of Studley in whose possession it has since remained.

The Medal was won this year by L. R. Kaye.

SEPT. 8TH. The "Dalglish-McKay Cup" was presented by Robt. Dalglish of Montreal, and won the first year by Mr. A. A. MacKay, who handed it back for competition. It becomes the property of the member who wins it twice, not necessarily in succession. It was won this year by L. R. Kaye, "the Indefatigable."

SEPT. 29TH. The "Crescent Cup," presented by Capt. Hon. Stanley C. J. Colville and officers H. M. S. Crescent, was won by G. Harry MacKenzie, Merchants Bank of Halifax. This trophy becomes the property of the player who wins it three times, not necessarily consecutively.

OCT. 13TH. The "Bell-Bruguere Cup," presented by Bertrand F. Bell and Louis S. Bruguere, two American gentlemen of Harvard University who were entertained at Studley this season, was won by G. Harry MacKenzie. Mr. MacKenzie is well named "the *Hittie*" as the "Hub" suffers much from his well-aimed quoits. This cup he keeps as his "very own."

Two great functions are held each season. The Hodge-Podge and the O. S. F. The former is held early in the season when lamb and green peas are young and is really the function. The O. S. F. held in October is, however, a very important festival. The letters might mean anything to the uninitiated, but are in reality the initial letters of "OYSTER STEW FUNCTION." At this entertainment the heads of departments, civil, military and naval, are invited as club guests. Pitching is indulged in until the secretary calls the gathering to order to be photographed by Notman, after which the festive board receives its due amount of attention. "Pitch off" is sounded again and pitching goes on until dusk.

When the blowing cold keewaydin
 Drives the tribe from off the green banks,
 From the shadows of the green trees,
 From the sunshine of the green trees,
 From the green and pleasant quoit-grounds
 From the odours of the forest
 Braves retire to their own wigwams.
 But when Sol by his Ish-koo-dah
 Liquefies the ice and snow-banks;
 When the moon of leaves shall show-up,
 Making Studlee fields again green
 Ready for the orgies, pow-wows,
 Of the great men, of the warriors,
 Of the old men, of the young men;
 Then if the Great Spirit wills it
 Braves will meet again in Spring-time.

MILITARY AND MILITIA TOPICS.

THE PERMANENT CORPS:

A Plea for a Pension System.

THE one thousand gallant men who comprise Canada's little army are the only servants of the people who receive no retiring allowance when the time for them to forsake office arrives, and there are no men employed by the country who need and deserve it more.

All the civil servants in the various governmental departments, all members of the North West Mounted Police (who are under the department of the Interior), all the clerical division in the department of Militia also, are entitled to a superannuation allowance when they have attained a certain number of years' service; but neither the officer, non-commissioned officer nor man of the permanent corps is in such a happy position. It has been customary for the government to give a retiring officer who has spent a certain number of years in the service, a sum of money equivalent to a small per centage of the total amount he has drawn in pay during his incumbency of the office; but this is a matter merely of the government's pleasure. Governments may not always think the same way, and whether a retiring officer shall receive anything or not depends entirely upon the sentiment prevailing at the time of his retirement. There is no law on the subject. There ought to be.

We have said that no class of men in the service of the country deserve it more. This is obvious. The soldier's occupation is one that if not always perilous is likely to be so at a moment's notice. We needn't dwell upon the point. Other countries admit it; so can we. But it may be necessary to draw attention to the fact that every retiring officer is really in need of a retiring allowance unless he happens to have a private income. For it is impossible for a soldier to lay aside very much of his income every year to provide against the time when he shall have to lay aside his commission. The social demands upon an officer are such that he cannot hope to live very economically, even though he may desire to do so with all his heart. This condition of life does not prevail to the same extent in the civil service, where the men who have heavy social demands made upon them usually have an income that permits of discharging them more easily. In addition to the social burden—if we may use the term—the cost of regimentals in addition to what he must pay to keep himself perfectly fitted out with civilian's wear, is an item that never troubles the man in the civil service.

The contrast, then, between the civil and military servant of the country, is that while the former ends his term of office having had the opportunity to save a part of his income and to be thereafter blessed with an annuity as long as he lives, the latter ends his term of service without having had the opportunity to save, and with no prospect ahead of him more than that a kind government may or may not give him a lump sum amounting to a few thousand dollars that cannot keep him very long. Is it fair to the latter? We think not.

In the Imperial service an officer of whatever rank who has served twelve years receives a sum of 1,200 pounds sterling should he want to retire at that time. Remaining in the service longer than that, however, he receives a pension varying in amount according to rank and length of service.

The same principle should rule in the Canadian army. In its last analysis it proves to be a good principle, despite the criticisms that are passed on it by people who regard with amazement the abnormal pension list of the United States. As far as we are concerned it should prove no more objectionable than superannuations, and ought to be as beneficial in its results if not more so; for there are two good things that would be accomplished for the permanent corps by the pension system: To begin with, the service would prove more attractive to good men, who, seeing something more than destitution staring them in the face at 60 years of age, would turn their devotions to a military life instead of being frightened away from it. In the second place it would promote efficiency and permanence in the corps, as officers, attracted by the greater pension that falls to the lot of a man who has advanced most in the service and remained longest in it, would be encouraged to improve themselves in soldierly qualities and to remain in the service rather than consider how they might best get out before it would be too late to engage successfully in civil occupations.

This sums up briefly the reasons why there should be a pension system for the Canadian army. Without the permanent corps our militia would not have the good organization necessary should it ever be required for active service, for there is much more in soldiering than drill and uniforms. The militia can provide good fighters, and officers that have a good idea of discipline. But a man must make a profession of soldiering alone before he can understand all the important details,

the mastery of which counts so much for success in the field. Where the militia is defective the permanent corps is strong, and it is to the interest of the country that the latter should be as strong as possible. This is to be most easily effected by giving officers and men all the encouragement possible, which in turn, is to be greatly aided by a pension system.

VARIOUS NOTES.

An instructive lecture on fuses was delivered by Gunnery Instructor Sergt. O'Neill, R. G. R., on Monday evening before the officers and N. C. O.'s of the 1st Regiment Canadian Artillery in the regimental lecture room. It was thoroughly appreciated by all present.

The late C. M. S. Edwards had been strongly recommended by his commanding officer for the vacant post of regimental Sergt-Major of the 1st C. A.

The annual inspection of the 63rd by the commanding officer took place at the Armories last evening, when the regiment turned out in force and presented a fine muster. The inspection by the D. O. C. takes place next Wednesday evening.

Major Smeaton has come out from the old country to take charge of No. 20 Company of the R. G. A. Colonel Farmer, until recently in command of the Royal Artillery here, has not yet been replaced.

News has been received in Canada, as announced recently in the daily press, that C. battery of Artillery will not come home via England, but direct. The force will sail on December first. About Christmas time, then, Halifax will receive them, for it will not be possible for the steamer to go up the St. Lawrence, and in any case, this port being the only military and naval station on the Atlantic coast of Canada directly under the control of the Imperial authorities, the transport would sail hither. So we may look forward to the excitement of another home-coming of Canadian volunteers next month.

A court-martial was held at Wellington Barracks this week presided over by Lt. Col. Wadmore, the recently appointed second in command of the 3rd R. C. R. Colonel Wadmore was assisted by Capt. H. B. Stairs and Capt. A. H. Anderson.

A British officer who has been buying army mules in the United States for work in South Africa, reports that the Canadian horses had been found to stand the various conditions incident to the campaign much better than others.

The militia brigade office building on Spring Garden Road is being turned into a residence for the Supt. of militia stores.

It is likely that members of the first contingent who had been permitted to retain temporarily the rifles used by them in the South African campaign, will be granted permission to keep them. Such souvenirs of the war would be much valued by the men.

THE SOUTH AFRICA MONUMENT.

Great Care Should Be Taken in the Selection of a Design—The Monument Could Be Made in Canada.

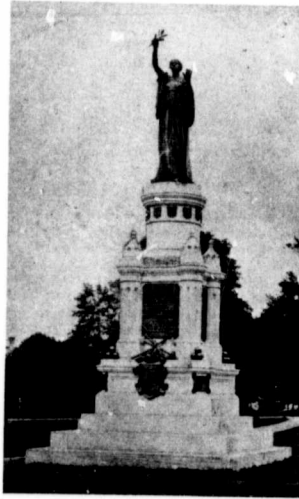
THE BLUENOSE takes great pleasure in noting the progress that the Halifax Herald is making with the monument fund, and takes occasion again to warmly commend its loyal enterprise. We hope that before many weeks more, Mr. Dennis will be able to announce through the columns of his paper that complete success has crowned his efforts, and even more than the sum asked for has been raised. The money is for a laudable purpose and people ought to contribute liberally. Seven thousand, five hundred dollars is not a large sum for half a million people to raise after all. The people of Halifax alone should raise it without trouble. In view of the fact that the proposed monument is to adorn our own city and prove an object of interest to which we can direct visitors with pride, Halifaxians have a right to put their hands deep into their pockets and bring out the shekels with gladness.

We have taken so much interest in the Herald's scheme that we have on several occasions published articles in its commendation and recommending it to the liberality of the people. To-day, while renewing our expressions of appreciation and repeating our desire to see the fund rapidly accumulated, we also desire to evince our interest in another way.

In approaching the subject of the designs already submitted for this monument we feel that the selection of a design is such an important thing that we should make whatever suggestions may occur to us as being in order. No doubt our readers are familiar with the designs that have been printed in the Herald on one or two occasions recently. These, of course, were merely line drawings and could not be expected to give an accurate idea of what the finished monument would look like. But they were of such a character that on looking on them for the first time one might be inclined to regard them with favor. Yet, more careful thought inclines us to the belief that something more appropriate could be thought of. Comparing the two designs, it seems to us that the shaft is the more preferable, but even it does not quite meet a refined ideal of a memorial. Certainly neither of them are quite as appropriate, nor do they appeal to the finer feelings so effectively as the monument whose picture appears on this page.

This monument—or more correctly speaking, this statue—was erected in Toronto in 1896 to the memory of the Toronto men who participated in the

North West rebellion of 1885. It is really a beautiful piece of work. The figure is delicate and graceful-looking and seems to be full of warm life, the hands are beautifully modelled, the face is refined, noble, calm, dignified, and tender. There is a freedom from the stiffness so painfully apparent in bronze statues, and the idea embodied therein is ever so much more appropriate than that embodied in the designs we have already seen. We hope that the committee to whom the task has been handed over will consider it very carefully and remember that the memorial is to be for all time and ought therefore to be of such a character that our descendants in the remote centuries will look upon it with as much joy as the children of our own generation.



How Would the Idea of This Do for a Design for Our South Africa Monument?

There is another thing in this connection that we think it worth while drawing attention to. The proposed monument should be built entirely of Canadian materials, by Canadian artists and workmen. It was a Toronto sculptor who designed and worked out the monument illustrated on this page, and all the bronze castings were done Canada. It was the first important work of the kind that we know of ever done in this country, but it was done and similar work can therefore be done again. It might be possible to do all the work on the new monument even in Halifax. It would be worth while finding out if it be not possible. But if not possible, it can be done in Canada, and it would be much better to see the contract go to people in Montreal or Toronto than to firms out of the country. The monument is for a patriotic purpose. It would be ironical to give the building of it to those who are not Canadians and particularly to people who are not British.

LET US LAUGH.

It Leaked.

The shades of night were falling fast
When down his weary length he cast
Upon the sofa; when he rose
He found in wads upon his cloths—
Excelsior.

Reminding Papa.

Dolly—Daddy, I want to ask your vice.
Daddy—Ask away, little one.
Dolly—What do you fink would be the nicest birthday present to give me daddy?

Enough Is Enough.

Jimmy was kind and loving,
Mary was young and gay;
They sat up at night
With the moon for a light
Till the chickens were crowing for day.
Her father was old and feeble—
Her mother was up to snuff—
"Just come right to bed,
Dear Mary," she said,
For enough of enough is enough."

Not Surperlative.

Chauncey M. Depew tells a story about a rural friend of his who went to hear Mark Twain lecture in Boston. When the friend came back the senator asked:
"Hear Mark?"
"Yes."
"Was he funny?"
"Yes, funny, but not damn funny."
The Senator learned later that his friend had strolled into a music hall and heard the Rev. Josephus Cook.

What Constitutes An Alibi.

A new and, in an ironical sense, very appropriate definition of the legal term alibi was given by a talesman who was called in a western murder trial. He was asked whether he had any prejudice against an alibi plea on the part of a man accused of crime.

The talesman replied that he had not.
"Do you fully understand what is meant by the term alibi?" he was asked.

"I think I do; yes, sir."

"What do you understand by it?"

The talesman reflected for a moment and then, with a hesitancy indicative of graveness, replied:

"An alibi—is when the fellow who did it wasn't there."

Stories of Lord Russell.

One day, a legal correspondent writes, before the late Lord Chief Justice took sick, he was sitting in court, when another barrister, leaning across the benches, whispered "Russell, what's the extreme penalty for bigamy?" "Two-mothers-in-law," instantly replied Russell.

On one occasion Lord Russell went up to help the Liberals in a certain campaign. He began his speech of set purpose with some very badly pronounced Scotch. After the confusion caused by his apparent blunder had subsided, Sir Charles Russell (as he then was) said: "Gentlemen, I do not speak Scotch, but I vote Scotch." Tremendous applause followed, whereupon Sir Charles proceeded, "and I sometimes drink Scotch." With this his hold on the audience was secured.

❁ ❁ MUSIC AND DRAMA. ❁ ❁

The Gounod Recital at St. Paul's.

THE different organists and the members of the choir of St. Paul's Church have for more than a century exercised a powerful influence upon the musical life of Halifax. The BLUENOSE notices with pleasure that an earnest effort is being made to present from time to time some of the masterpieces of sacred music, at that church.

The idea of giving an evening to the works of a great composer is a good one, and of great educational value. There could hardly be a happier selection than the works of Charles Gounod. Few composers have been so beloved and have touched so many hearts. W. T. Stead in his character sketch gives him a high place among the musicians of the century on account of what he calls "his religious, humanizing music"; while Queen Victoria has placed on record that she "entertains the greatest admiration for the works of that great master."

Mr. Ernest Leigh, organist and choir-master of St. Paul's, prepared a most attractive programme from Gounod's characteristic works, which was given in the form of a choir and organ recital last evening, by the strong choir under his leadership, re-inforced by outside talent.

Of those selections rendered last evening it is to be remembered that the "Redemption" was considered by Gounod himself to be his life-work. He has told us that when he was about to conduct the oratorio for the first time in Birmingham, he was almost overcome by his feelings. The magnificent selection "Unfold Ye Portals Everlasting" gives an excellent idea of the work.

The most beautiful selection, however, was the famous one "By Babylon's Waves" which provides for unaccompanied parts in the sad hearted Israelites as they wept beside the stream in a foreign land, and is preceded by Gounod's most celebrated organ prelude.

The selection "Come unto Him" showed to great advantage the subtle strains of harmony originated by Gounod and which are more distinct, possibly, than in any other composer. The effects produced by the close weaving and manipulation of major and minor chords were marked by an almost overpowering grandeur.

The recital was highly successful and was greatly enjoyed by a large audience. The selections which made up the programme were representative of Gounod's best efforts and displayed Mr. Leigh's own fine taste in selection.

An Evening of Song.

The song recital by the pupils of Mrs. Madeleine Homer-Curry at Orpheus Hall last Tuesday evening, was in every sense a success. The fact that the hall was completely filled shows in itself that something nice was anticipated. We may say that anticipations were fully realized and that the large audience was thoroughly satisfied with the way in which the programme was carried out that Mrs. Curry and her pupils had prepared for them. The influence of a thorough and painstaking teacher could be traced through every number, and the art possessed in

such a high degree by the teacher seems to have been acquired to a great extent by the pupils. Mrs. Curry is to be congratulated upon the satisfactory way in which her pupils performed their respective parts.

The Music at St. Andrews.

Some of the very best church music in the city is furnished by the quartette choir at St. Andrews, and during Rev. Dr. Black's course of literary discourses this choir is making its very best effort. A particularly fine anthem by Verdi was sung last Sunday evening, the baritone solo being finely done by Mr. Pemberton and the duet for tenor and soprano by Mr. and Mrs. Covey. Mrs. Covey gave a fine rendition of Gounod's "There is a Green Hill."

Madame Trebelli.

Mme. Trebelli was a great musical attraction both last week and this at Orpheus Hall. Last week's concert was perhaps the more successful, both as regards the music and the audience. Mme. Trebelli has disappointed us so often that we were disposed to expect something above the ordinary when she did come. Her manner both on and off the stage is charming. Her voice is rich in brilliancy but yet not as deeply pathetic as one would wish. Her best number, artistically speaking, was the selection from "Cavalleria Rusticana" although the majority of the audience seemed to prefer the "Laughing Song".

Mr. Strauss is a young pianist who gives promise of greater things than we heard last week. His mannerisms are many, but his playing most delightful. He has a flexible technique, and a distinctly musical touch.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

The Valentine Stock Co. will present "Frou-Frou" and "The Merchant of Venice" at the Academy of Music next week.

Frou-Frou, which signifies the sound made by the rustle of a woman's silk dress, is a Gallic version of East Lynne. It is, however, a much stronger play than its English prototype, being more dramatic in treatment, and being, moreover, free from that mawkish sentiment which disfigures the latter.

Miss O'Brien should do full justice to the part of Gilberte, the misguided but repentant wife. Mr. King will have the role of Sartorys, and Miss Blanche will find in Louise a character worthy of her talent.

"The Merchant of Venice", which follows Frou-Frou, will be carefully staged and strongly cast. The announcement of its revival will stimulate the interest of theatre-goers who have been privileged to witness the fine performances of "Romeo and Juliet" and "Hamlet" given by the Valentine Stock Co.

The principal roles will be distributed as follows:—Shylock, Mr. Everett King; Antonio, Mr. Henry Chesterfield; Bassanio, Mr. Chas. Hagar; Portia, Miss Nora O'Brien; Nerissa, Miss Kate Blanche; Gratiano, Mr. Walter B. Woodall.

NEXT WEEK IN HALIFAX.

Editor's Note.—The BLUENOSE has conceived the idea of starting what should prove a very valuable department. It will be known as "Next Week in Halifax," and is designed to be a sort of calendar of coming events. The classification will occur under days, so that people may learn what is to take place on those days by referring to this department, and may use it, perhaps, to keep themselves in remembrance of things they wish not to forget. This week we have not been able to develop it very much and it is therefore not complete, but we will make it better in future. Meantime, people will kindly inform us as to happenings in which they are intimately interested; such people, for instance, as directors and managers of various societies, concerts, semi-social events, etc. We shall be greatly obliged to anyone who knows of some coming event of importance to the general public, or even a portion of it, who will be good enough to let us know either by note or telephone. It will be understood that no charge is made for inserting notices suitable for this department.

SUNDAY.—Collections will be taken in all the city churches in aid of the Halifax dispensary.

At the Tabernacle Baptist church, the pastor, Rev. G. W. Schurman, will preach at morning and evening services.

Rev. Clarence MacKinnon will lecture at Dalhousie college at 3 p. m. on "The Yellow Peril."

Grove Church pulpit will be occupied at both services by the pastor, Rev. J. F. Dustan.

Rev. Wm. Fraser will occupy St. Matthew's pulpit at both the morning and evening services. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed at the morning service.

Rev. Rural Dean Armitage will continue his discourses on "Lessons of the Nineteenth Century" this evening.

"Shakespeare as a Teacher of Religion and Morals" will be the subject of Rev. Dr. Black's discourse at St. Andrews this evening. Rev. Dr. Black will conduct both morning and evening services.

Mr. F. Boyd Edwards will address the students of the County Academy in the Y. M. C. A. rooms at 3 p. m., and young men at Brunswick St. Methodist church in the evening.

TUESDAY.—Miss Carde will give an elocution recital in Orpheus Hall this evening.

FRIDAY.—Rev. G. T. Bond delivers a lecture at the Maritime Business College: Subject, "Never Say Die."

Prof. W. F. Stockley, of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, will lecture at Dalhousie College under the auspices of the Sodales debating society.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE.

(Continued from page 6.)

Colonel Wadmore and family, who since their arrival at this station have been staying at "Hillside Hall," have removed to Wellington Barracks. Colonel Wadmore was in Halifax some years ago, and has many friends who are very pleased to see him with us once more. He is a good officer and a pleasant, agreeable man, all of which augur well for success in the work he has undertaken.

The marriage of Mr. Fred Pearson and Miss Miller, of Dartmouth, is among the matrimonial events of next month, which a large circle of friends in Halifax and Dartmouth are anticipating with a considerable degree of interest. Miss Miller is a daughter of Principal Miller, of the Dartmouth High School.

(Continued on page 21.)

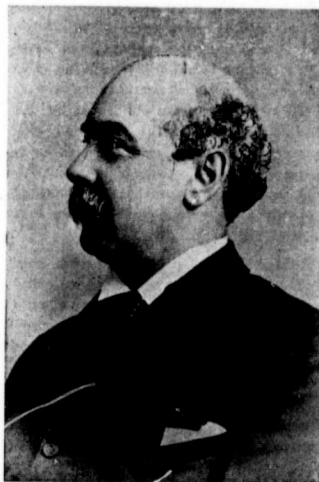
OUR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. FOURTH ARTICLE.

WE have given our readers an outline of the history of three banking institutions of Halifax commencing with the establishment of the old Halifax Bank in 1825. We have also referred briefly to the Provincial Savings' Bank which was established in 1832, and to the Bank of British North America which established a branch in Halifax in 1836. The Union Bank of Halifax was the subject of our last article. We remarked the singular freedom from large losses which the bank has enjoyed as the result of careful and conservative management, and showed how successful had been its record especially during the earlier period of its history. We mentioned that a considerable development had taken place during the past few months, but the exact figures were not then available. Since then we have the figures down to October 31st. They show that the capital has increased from \$500,000 a few years ago and \$680,000 at the beginning of this year to \$775,310 on October 31st.

Four years after the founding of the Union Bank commenced a period of prosperity in Halifax such as has not been equalled in its history. It was a time when fabulous profits were made with just enough risk and excitement about business to add a spice to it and make it attractive. Some of the methods might now be considered just a little questionable, but the large profits prevented business men from being too scrupulous. These were the times which are frequently referred to as the "good old days". War was on with all the opportunities which it then offered for making money. Blockade running paid enormously and Halifax engaged in it upon a large scale. A boom in mining in the province also added to the general prosperity and the banks reaped a rich harvest.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

Seven years after the opening of the Union Bank, the announcement was made that another had been founded under the name of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax. So quietly had the work of perfecting the arrangements been carried on that the announcement was a surprise to almost everybody. The bank opened on Bedford Row in 1864, and like the old Halifax Bank it was at first a private concern. Nobody outside knew what the capital was, but everybody knew that the resources of its projectors were ample and its standing was unquestioned. James W. Merkel was President. Mr. Merkel was a member of the firm of DeBlois & Merkel, the leading commission merchants and auctioneers of Halifax at that time. Associated with him were Hon. Edward Kenny, Thos. C. Kinnear, John Duffus, Wm. Cunard, John Tobin, George P.



THOMAS E. KENNY, ESQ.
President Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

Mitchell and Jeremiah Northup. Several of these gentlemen were also connected with other banks but they evidently believed, as afterwards proved correct, that there was still room for increased banking accommodation. The cashier was George Maclean. As a result of vigorous and prudent management and the wide business connection and influence of its founders, the bank soon had a large portion of the business of the city. It continued to



EDSON L. PEASE, ESQ.
General Manager Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

do business on Bedford Row for some years. The present banking house, which cost \$100,000 is the finest in the city and bears testimony to the enterprise of the stockholders. The bank was incorporated in 1869. Its business steadily increased and is now spread over a wider field than any other of the banks established in the province. It extends all over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has two agencies in the United States and one to Cuba. During last year an agency was opened at Havana. Branches were also opened in New York city (of which Mr. S. H. Voorhees is manager) Republic, State of Washington, Ottawa and Louisburg, C.B. The bank has now forty-two branches in all, eight of which are in British Columbia. During 1899 permission was obtained to increase the authorized capital of the bank from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. The head office of the bank is at Halifax and the General Manager's office is in Montreal. Mr. Edson L. Pease who is now General Manager succeeded Mr. D. H. Duncan at the end of last year. Mr. Duncan was connected with the bank for 27 years, during which time the institution made remarkable progress. Mr. Duncan now resides in England. Mr. T. E. Kenny, President of the bank, has held the office for about twenty-five years. He is one of the leading business men of Halifax as well as one of the most successful. His father was one of the original founders of the bank. Mr. W. B. Torrance is Secretary and Superintendent of Branches. He entered the bank as accountant thirteen years ago. The institution grew to such proportions and its business became so extended that for some time it has been felt that the name "Merchants' Bank of Halifax" sounded too local and did not indicate sufficiently the scope of the business. Moreover it frequently conflicted with that of the Merchants Bank of Canada and to some extent with that of the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island. At the last annual meeting it was decided to apply for an act to change the name to the "Royal Bank of Canada." This has been done and after January 2nd 1901 the name Merchants Bank of Halifax so long and widely known in financial and commercial circles will pass out of existence forever.

But while in name it will pass away and in time become forgotten, the institution itself will go on toward the accomplishment of higher ambitions and larger aims and will no doubt ever continue to be a source of pride to the old "city of banks" which gave it birth. The directors of the bank are Thomas E. Kenny, President; Thomas Ritchie, Vice-President; Wiley Smith, H. G. Bauld, Hon. David McKeen. During last year the bank lost two of its directors by death: Michael Dwyer and Hon. H. H. Føller. Each year's statement has shown satisfactory progress and strength. Its present financial strength and the volume of business are indicated by the following figures:

Capital paid up	\$2,000,000
Rest	1,700,000
Circulation	1,853,990
Deposits	11,288,450

PROVINCE NOTES.

MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A GROCER'S clerk in one of our provincial towns came to Halifax one day last week without first asking the permission of his employer. The latter desiring to put a disagreeable proposition as pleasantly as possible, put a "poetic" touch on a telegraphic message which the clerk received on arrival here:

"While in Halifax
Without permission
You'd better look
For another position."

An Amherst young lady enjoys a fair reputation for skill with the rifle. She has killed various kinds of small game in abundance this season and enjoys short hunting excursions very much. She is said to have an unerring aim.

There are in Sydney buildings of all colors, designs and sizes. Perhaps the most antique of them all is a log house covered with clapboards. It was only by the removal of an adjoining dwelling that the logs were exposed. The building is one of the oldest in the town and was, as far as the knowledge of most residents of the town up to that time went, to all intents and purposes a fairly modern one.

A paragraph of interest has recently appeared in the press regarding Miss Margaret C. McDonald of Pictou, who was not long since reported badly wounded with a piece of shell. Although severely wounded she heroically assisted the surgeons during a delicate surgical operation and when complimented on her pluck quietly answered that she was the "daughter of a highlandman." Our girls in South Africa are quite as worthy of praise as are our boys.

A pilot's daughter in one of the shore villages recently had an adventure with lightning. During the progress of a storm she sat at a stove. The lightning striking in the front of the house passed on to where she was sitting, struck her arm, tearing her clothing and ripping the sole of one of her shoes, after which it passed out the back of the house, killing a pig in a sty nearby. The young woman was fortunately out of the direct path of the lightning, but near enough to be severely affected by it for three days.

There arrived at North Sydney recently two distinguished citizens of Upper Canada, namely, Martin Two Axe, chief of the Canyhuawago tribe of the Iroquois nation, and Louis Jack, his brother. Having heard of the great "boom" at the Sydneys, they left their homes and journeyed thence to engage in business. They will at once open a store at either Sydney or North Sydney and engage in selling Indian medicines, moccasins, bows and arrows and beaded goods.

PROVINCIAL ELECTION STORIES.

THERE is a story told of an elector who came to Halifax from Cape Breton to poll his vote in this city, but who, after his weary journey, was so filled with enthusiasm—it would be unkind to suggest that he was filled with anything else—that he forgot the names of the candidates for whom he wished to vote and was even unable to remember his own name when questioned on that point at the booth.

A Cape Breton paper draws a moral from the fact that one of the horses in a team that carried several parties to vote in a remote locality, dropped dead shortly after arriving at the polling station. The parties in the wagon did not represent the political views of the paper in question. The event therefore came as a judgment on the owner for lending himself to the purposes of the paper's political enemies.

After the elections there occurred some incidents that created comment in different parts of the province. This from a Sydney paper tells of one:

"Yesterday afternoon one well known citizen wheeling another down South Charlotte St. in a go-cart gaily decorated with Canadian ensigns caused a great deal of amusement and momentarily suspended business along the street. The reason for this introduction of the eastern jinrickshaw was a bet made on the elections, the loser to wheel the winner from the Sydney hotel as far as Ingraham's corner under penalty of paying five dollars for every time the occupant was thrown out, or if he failed to wheel all the way, a similar sum. The bet was paid without any forfeitures."

In one of the smaller villages in Shelburne County there was a parson whose political views, differing from those of the majority of the people, had been freely expressed before elections. When the results were known on the night of election day a band of boys went to salute him with musket-fire. He came out smiling and the boys trailed arms. He told them to fire away. Some obeyed. Then, on the parson's invitation, they went in and partook of cake and coffee. The parson prayed, whereat their martial spirit oozed out completely.

The students of the Provincial Normal School have decided to follow the custom of other similar institutions in the matter of publishing a school periodical. The Normal is the name whereby the paper will be known. It is to be a monthly in magazine form and will be published during the Academic term.

INDUSTRIAL PARAGRAPHS.

THE output of the Dominion Coal Co's collieries for October amounted to \$199,331 tons. The total shipments for October was 189,542, being an increase over October of last year of 4,852 tons. The increase for the ten months from 1st January was 267,098 tons over the shipments for the same period for 1899. The G. M. A. output for October was 32,000 tons, and shipments, 30,000 tons.

The copper deposits at George's river are about to pass over to a syndicate comprising Boston and New York capitalists. This new concern has an engineer now examining the areas and if his report is good, the company will proceed at once to develop.

Next year the Dominion Coal Company will require about 2,500 extra men at the collieries.

The employees of Drummond colliery, Westville, were given an advance of 10 per cent. on the first of November.

The Eastern Telephone company are enclosing the wires entering their main office in a cable, which will take the place of the separate wires.

Rights of search for coal have been taken up in Richmond and Inverness counties covering all ground that has the least suspicion of coal beneath.

The Robb Engineering Company of Amherst have paid eleven per cent annually for the last seven and a half years, on their paid up capital, after paying all interest and expenses. Now they propose to turn their property over to a joint stock corporation, the capitalization to be 2000 debentures par value \$100 each, \$200,000; 3000 shares of the par value of \$50, \$150,000. The debentures will have 20 years to run. The original stockholders retain for themselves 1657 shares of the value of \$82,850.

As soon as the shipping season is over the N. S. Steel Co. will begin the work of improving and extending their shipping facilities at North Sydney.

Inside of four months \$70,000 worth of gold has been taken from the mine of E. & C. Thompson at Renfrew at a cost of about \$2800. The crushing of 110 tons of quartz recently yielded 2,700 ounces valued at \$54,000; the cost of mining and milling the same amounted to only \$1,800.

It is stated that the Board of the Dominion Coal Co. want the management to make preparations for a twenty thousand ton daily output, next summer. If this is true, new pits must be opened, for when the Dominion Coal Co'y attains an output of not twenty but fifteen thousand tons a day, it may claim to be the biggest coal company in the world.

THE MAN ON THE STREET.

HE DIDN'T PRAY.

A story was told me the other day of a Hants county man, who is considered to resemble very strikingly a well-known Methodist divine. This gentleman is a Presbyterian, but one evening went to the Methodist church just to show that there was no ill-feeling. Shortly after the service commenced the pastor said, "I see Brother — in the audience; will he kindly lead us in prayer?" The congregation bowed their heads, our friend among the rest. There was silence. The minister said again, "Will Brother — kindly lead us in prayer?" Dead silence, broken at last by the voice of the pastor, undertaking himself to do what he had asked of Brother — (who at the time was in Halifax). Service over, the minister came down out of his pulpit, followed out of church the man he had supposed to be his brother clergyman, and interviewed him at the door; whereupon he found him to be a gentleman well known in the community, and even to himself, but whose resemblance to Brother — was sufficiently strong to mislead him on that occasion.

A BET THAT WAS LOST.

A number of years ago the proprietors of the Daily Recorder had the extreme displeasure of being hurried down town to watch themselves being burned out. Mr. C. C. Blackadar stood on the other side of the street looking on the scene with feelings that can be better imagined than described, and wondering what they would do, when presently he overheard a man say, "Well, thank God, that Grit rag won't come out to-morrow." "I bet you \$5 it will," he heard another say, and the bet was promptly taken up. Mr. Blackadar had been turning over in his mind the minute before whether it might not be advisable to let the paper hang over for a day or two until they could make more complete arrangements; but the remark of the man looking on made him cease wondering what he should do. The Recorder came out next day.

SENATOR MACKEEN'S HUMOR.

The sketch of Senator MacKeen, published in The Bluenose last Saturday, should have said a word or two about that gentleman's dry humor. This was the criticism passed by a friend of mine after he had read it. "You know," he said, "the Senator can be funny when he likes, and as I read that article I recalled a story told me by a reporter on one of the daily

papers. A few years ago Rev. Dr. Grant came down here to deliver an oration on Howe, and while here was Mr. MacKeen's guest. The editor of his paper sent this reporter out to Maplewood to interview Dr. Grant. After the interview, which was very graciously tendered by the reverend gentleman, the reporter made reference to the oration which was to take place next evening. "Next evening?" exclaimed Dr. Grant; "I thought it was to be in the afternoon. However, I wouldn't be too sure; you might find out and let me know." The reporter was pleased to be able to do some service in return for the kindness received, and answered that he would; but all the way back to the office wondered why Dr. Grant should desire to know particularly from him. However, he learned that he himself had been mistaken and the doctor right. Accordingly he called up Maplewood and made several ineffectual attempts to make himself intelligible to Dr. Grant, despite the induction that was raging at the time. "Wait a moment," said Dr. Grant; "I will get Mr. MacKeen to take your message." The Senator came to the phone, and the reporter chose the fewest and the least mistakable words in which to convey his message, and then said very deliberately: "Tell—Dr.—Grant—that—he—is—to—lecture—to—morrow—afternoon—at—three—o'clock." "Oh!" answered Mr. MacKeen, "how long are you going to let him lecture?" The reporter put up the receiver with a bang, and wore a cast of countenance for an hour or two that made the rest of the staff wonder why this erstwhile mild-mannered man had grown so wrathful.

A BIT OF HARD LUCK.

The worries of the man who is carrying the responsibilities of a large business are very trying, and the individual who is not prepared to take reverses philosophically had much better abandon the helm of his own concern and go to work for somebody else. It requires a strong head and steady nerve to take things as they come nowadays, and still hold one's grip.

I went in to see Mr. W. A. Black, of Pickford & Black, one morning this week to find out what success they had met with in their attempt to secure a boat in the place of the "Orinoco," recently lost at the Island of Grenada. I found him reeling a telegram, which he said was in relation to this particular steamer; and after he had told me what I wanted to know, I said: "Well, Mr. Black, you have had pretty hard luck with your boats in the past year, haven't you?"

"Hard luck," said he; "well, I suppose we will call it that, but some-

how or other we have always managed to make our connections, and I dare say we will continue to do so in the future. If anybody had hazarded a guess a year ago that inside of twelve months we should lose four steamers, I would merely have smiled and said, 'Tut, man, impossible. We have not lost half that many boats in all the years we have been in business.' However, we have lost four within the twelve months, sure enough; and the last one, the 'Orinoco,' was the most annoying loss of all. True, she was insured, and we ought to be thankful for that; and, of course, I have no doubt that within a week or two we shall be able to get a substitute for her, and things will be running along smoothly; but in the meantime I can assure you our worries have been considerable. We are going along, however, and taking matters philosophically. Our other Windward Island boats, the 'Ocampo' and 'Oruro,' are doing splendidly, and we hope to carry a very large number of people to and from the tropics between now and next spring. I have already heard of a number of parties who are planning to go out, and I think I can assure them that, although we have had a little streak of misfortune with a few of our steamers, with one exception they have all been chartered boats, and not in charge of our own officers."

ONE CENT POSTAGE.

I happened to overtake Mr. William Silver, of W. & C. Silver, on the street the other day, and as we walked along he remarked: "I am glad to see that The Bluenose has taken up the matter of one cent drop postage." "Yes," I responded, "the question must be of great interest to a firm such as yours, that has a great deal of matter to send out to its customers every month." Mr. Silver replied that not only his firm, but several in the city, must feel the same way. "I think," he said, "that the Government would really find it profitable to reduce the rate, for there are dozens of houses in the city that would mail accounts, for instance, rather than send a boy to deliver them. The amount of correspondence that goes on in the city, and the quantity of business matter sent through the mails by one party to another within the city, cannot be sufficiently large to make the income on it, at two cents, greater than the income on the same and the additional matter that would be obtainable at one cent; for there would be thousands of envelopes every month that would carry the one cent stamp that now do not carry any stamp at all, but are delivered by private messenger, and do not bring the post-office department any revenue. I really think that, apart from its being a popular move, the post-office would make money by it. I suppose there are some people who think an increase of mail matter would break the postman's back; but so much of it would go into private boxes, as The Bluenose pointed out in its editorial, that the postman would hardly find his burdens increased at all. I think there ought to be strong representations made to the Government on the matter."

(Continued on page 14.)



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MOOSE HUNTING IN THE TWENTIES.

IT is interesting to find in some old chronicle how our fathers went a shooting in the days when the country was young, and to learn by comparison with our own in how far their ideas of the sport correspond. In looking through a volume of letters written by an army officer to friends in England and published somewhere towards the end of the twenties, the reader is admitted to such a chronicle, and we are sure that in reproducing a portion of it we are doing something that everyone who delights in hunting the moose will be grateful for. There is an olden flavor about Capt. Moorsom's account that adds a relish to it. This is what he said about moose hunting in 182-; this is the way our fathers went about it:

To those who have early engaged in it, moose hunting generally becomes a most fascinating sport; it is however one that exposes the constitution to severe trials, and demands no small share of personal activity and hardihood. The most favorable season is about the end of February, when the snow, having accumulated to the depth of two or three feet in the woods, has been crusted by partial thaws sufficiently to support the dogs at full speed, and a man when running on snow-shoes. The greater weight of the moose causes him to break through the snow, which thus greatly impedes his progress. The hunters, two, three, or more in number, are equipped nearly *a la sauvage*. A blanket thrown over the shoulders, fastened at the neck, belted round the waist, and affording a capacious store for provisions at the back, serves at once for bed and bedding. Moccasins, composed of a single piece of untanned leather or hide, drawn to the shape of the foot by a string running through the edge, are substituted for shoes. An axe, camp-kettle, and canteen for holding water, a gun over the shoulder, and a pair of snow-shoes,—something like the frame of a large oval racket—slung across the back, complete what we soldiers should term a chasseur in heavy marching order. The dogs are commonly a species of the Newfoundland breed; not the beautiful curly-haired animal we are accustomed to see under that name in England, but more nearly resembling the form and size of the mastiff; smooth in the coat, and of a reddish colour.

The hunters direct their course to the interior of the woods most remote from settlement, and, after walking probably the whole day without seeing any track, either of moose or caribou, look out for a spring or brook in the most sheltered

situation—generally at the foot of a hill, with the acclivity to windward, where they may pass the night. All are then severally employed in clearing the snow from the spot where the camp or sleeping place is to be formed, throwing down a layer of young boughs and branches, cutting wood for the fire, and bringing water. The contents of the blankets are then discussed with equal justice and celerity. Brandy and water, a merry song, and the hunting feasts of former days, compose an appropriate dessert. The blankets are spread, the dogs called in to serve each as a pillow for his master; and the party, leaving one in turn to watch and keep up the fires, prepare by a sound sleep for the fatigues of the morrow. At dawn, all start from their resting-place, immediately after breakfast, and set off again in search of a track, always travelling against the wind, that the dogs may collect the scent before the moose shall be alarmed. When the hunters find the dogs affected by the scent in the breeze, they proceed with equal silence and caution, till the anxiety of the animals is no longer to be restrained; away then they burst with a Nova Scotian view-halloa! each hunter following the sound with all the speed possible, and taking whatever course his judgment points out as the most likely to bring him in at the death. Sometimes the moose becomes an easy prey; stopping to keep at bay the dogs, whom he considers his greatest enemies, he is overtaken by the hunters, and quickly falls by their rifles. Sometimes he will lead them thirty or forty miles over hill and dale, lakes, barrens, and forests, plunging through rivers and fearlessly descending the steepest precipices. Sometimes his flight is continued for several days, and with such vigor, as to escape at least the perseverance of the hunters. His being surprised and shot while browsing, is of very rare occurrence; his watchfulness and sagacity being such as to elude even Indian caution.

THE MAN ON THE STREET.

(Continued from page 13.)

A KIND WORD FOR ENGLAND.

It is indicative of the good feeling that prevailed among the better class of Americans, while the Boer war was in progress, that such a sympathetic letter should be received by a Halifax man from an American citizen as that shown me a day or two ago by a friend who had sent its author a few patriotic post-cards a short time before. "Although four generations separate me from England," he wrote, "blood is thicker than water, and my heart goes out to her. From the time her arches first drew bow at Pottlers, and the gray goose-feathered arrows swept away the gentlemen of France, to the last blare of bugles in the deserted fastnesses of the vanquished Boers, England is worthy of the admiration of all nations for the soldiers and scholars she has given to the world." The letter was rather long for reproduction here in its entirety, but I may say it breathed throughout a spirit of admiration for the Motherland. Great Britain has the sympathy of all the best and truest Americans. Of that I think there is no doubt.

THE MAN ON THE STREET.

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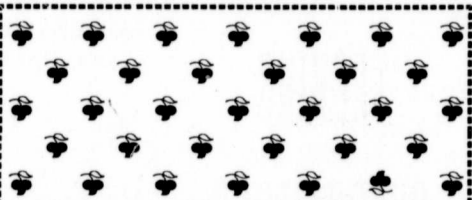
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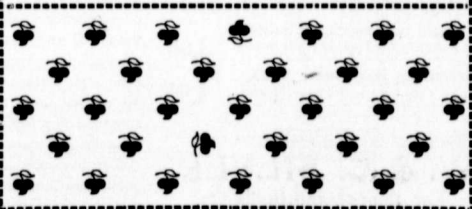
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ADVENTURE IN A FOREST.

BY SMOLLETT

HE departed from the village that same afternoon, under the auspices of his conductor, and found himself benighted in the midst of a forest, far from the habitations of men. The darkness of the night, the silence and solitude of the place, the indistinct images of the trees that appeared on every side, "stretching their extravagant arms athwart the gloom," conspired, with the dejection of spirits occasioned by his loss, to disturb his fancy, and raise strange phantoms in his imagination. Although he was not naturally superstitious, his mind began to be invaded with an awful horror, that gradually prevailed over all the consolations of reason and philosophy; nor was his heart free from the terrors of assassination. In order to dissipate these disagreeable reveries, he had recourse to the conversation of his guide, by whom he was entertained with the history of divers travellers who had been robbed and murdered by ruffians, whose retreat was in the recesses of that very wood.

In the midst of this communication, which did not at all tend to the elevation of our hero's spirits, the conductor made an excuse for dropping behind, while our traveller jogged on in expectation of being joined again by him in a few minutes. He was, however, disappointed in that hope; the sound of the other horse's feet by degrees grew more and more faint, and at last altogether died away. Alarmed at this circumstance, Fathom halted in the middle of the road, and listened with the most fearful attention; but his sense of hearing was saluted with nought but the dismal sighings of the trees, that seemed to foretell an approaching storm. Accordingly, the heavens contracted a more dreary aspect, the lightning began to gleam, the thunder to roll, and the tempest, raising its voice to a tremendous roar, descended in a torrent of rain.

In this emergency, the fortitude of our hero was almost quite overcome. So many concurring circumstances of danger and distress might have appalled the most undaunted breast; what impression, then, must they have made upon the mind of Ferdinand, who was by no means a man to set fear at defiance! Indeed, he had well-nigh lost the use of his reflection, and was actually invaded to the skin, before he could recollect himself so far as to quit the road, and seek for shelter among the thickets that surrounded him. Having rode some furlongs into the forest, he took his station under a tuft of tall trees that screened him from the storm, and in that situation called a council within himself, to deliberate upon his next excursion. He persuaded himself that his guide had deserted him for the present, in order to give



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intelligence of a traveller to some gang of robbers with whom he was connected; and that he must of necessity fall a prey to those banditti unless he should have the good fortune to elude their search, and disentangle himself from the mazes of the wood.

Harrowed with these apprehensions he resolved to commit himself to the mercy of the hurricane, as of two evils the least, and penetrate straight forward through some devious opening, until he should be delivered from the forest. For this purpose he turned his horse's head in a line quite contrary to the direction of the high road which he had left, on the supposition that the robbers would pursue that track in quest of him, and that they would never dream of his deserting the highway to traverse an unknown forest, amidst the darkness of such a boisterous night. After he had continued in this progress through a succession of groves, and bogs, and thorns, and brakes, by which not only his clothes, but also his skin, suffered in a greivous manner, while every nerve quivered with eagerness and dismay, he at length reached an open plain, and pursuing his course in full hope of arriving at some village where his life would be safe, he descried a rushlight at a distance, which he looked upon as the star of his good fortune, and, riding towards it at full speed, arrived at the door of a lone cottage, into which he was admitted by an old woman, who, understanding he was a bewildered traveller, received him with great hospitality.

When he learned from his hostess that there was not another house within three leagues, that she could accommodate him with a tolerable bed, and his horse with lodging and oats, he thanked Heaven for his good fortune in stumbling upon this homely habitation, and determined to pass the night under the protection of the old cottager, who gave him to understand that her husband, who was a faggot-make, had gone to the next town to dispose of his merchandise; and that, in all probability, he would not return till next morning, on account of the tempestuous night. Ferdinand sounded the beldame with a thousand artful interrogations, and she answered with such appearance of truth and simplicity, that he concluded his person was quite secure, and, after having been regaled with a dish of eggs and bacon, desired she would conduct him into the chamber, where she proposed he should take his repose. He was accordingly ushered up by a sort of a ladder into an apartment furnished with a standing bed, and almost half filled with trusses of straw. He seemed extremely well pleased with his lodging, which in reality exceeded his expectation; and his kind landlady, cautioning him against letting the candle approach the combustibles, took her leave, and locked the door on the outside.

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THE BLUENOSE.

Fathom, whose own principles taught him to be suspicious, and ever upon his guard against the treachery of his fellow-creatures, could have dispensed with this instance of her care, in confining her guest to his chamber, and began to be seized with strange fancies, when he observed that there was no bolt on the inside of the door, by which he might secure himself from intrusion. In consequence of these suggestions, he proposed to take an accurate survey of every object in the apartment, and, in the course of his inquiry, had the mortification to find the dead body of a man, still warm, who had been lately stabbed, and concealed beneath several bundles of straw.

Such a discovery could not fail to fill the breast of our hero with unspeakable horror, for he concluded that he himself would undergo the same fate before morning, without the interposition of a miracle in his favor. In the first transports of his dread he ran to the window, with a view to escape by that outlet, and found his flight effectually obstructed by divers strong bars of iron. Then his heart began to palpitate, his hair to bristle up and his knees to totter; his thoughts teemed with passages of death and destruction; his conscience rose up in judgment against him and he underwent a severe paroxysm of dismay and distraction. His spirits were agitated into a state of fermentation that produced a species of resolution akin to that which is inspired by brandy or other strong liquors, and by an impulse that seemed supernatural, he was immediately hurried into measures for his own preservation.

What upon a less interesting occasion his imagination durst not propose, he now executed without scruple or remorse. He undressed the corpse that lay bleeding among the straw, and conveying it to the bed in his arms, deposited it in the attitude of a person who sleeps at his ease; then he extinguished the light, took possession of the place from whence the body had been removed, and holding a pistol ready cocked in each hand, waited for the sequel with that determined purpose which is often the immediate production of despair. About midnight he heard the sound of feet ascending the ladder; the door was softly opened; he saw the shadow of two men stalking towards the bed; a dark lantern, being unclouded, directed their aim to the supposed sleeper, and he that held it thrust a poniard to his heart; the force of the blow made a compression on the chest, and a sort of groan issued from the windpipe of the defunct; the stroke was repeated without producing a repetition of the note, so that the assassins concluded the work was effectually done, and retired for the present with a design to return and rifle the deceased at their leisure.

Never had our hero spent a moment in such agony as he felt during this opera-

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and Artistic Stationery,
(in boxes) suitable for
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Ladies' Purses,
Card Cases, etc.

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Anything you choose from us
for a Gift will be put aside for
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—A CHOICE STOCK OF—

**CHINA, GLASS,
SILVERWARE,**

and Novelties to choose from.

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172 Granville Street.

SEE OUR

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In **GOLD, BRASS,
LEATHER, KHAKI,
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Largest variety, lowest prices in
the city. Don't buy until you have
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for Men's and Boys'
Clothing and Furnishings.



Our stock of Overcoats, Reefers
and Suits for Fall and Winter now
complete.

MEN'S OVERCOATS,
\$5, \$6, \$7, \$10, \$12, \$15.

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A Moment's Consideration.

The only difficulty in selecting Furnishing Goods here is due to the fact that we have such a great variety.

All the pretty, airy ties which help to give you a pleasing appearance. . . .

Many shapes of collars to insure your comfort. . . .

You'll be easily pleased at

GILLIS', - 141 Hollis St.

The People's Friend.	T. H. & W. T. FRANCIS	A Nimble Sixpence.
	The New White-Hall Cor. Buckingham and Argyle Streets.	
	WE ARE NOW OPEN and prepared to receive our patrons. We invite inspection and are prepared to prove that we can, and do, give better values for your money than we ever did.	
	A Discriminating Public says:— FRANCIS' is the cheapest place in town to buy Furniture. Therefore—Patronize Francis. FINE FURNITURE at Right Prices.	

Held Up by Robbers!

Express car broken into, safe blown open, \$50,000 in gold taken, robbers then went through passengers, taking watches, jewelry, etc., holding the train officials at the business end of guns, ready to shoot down the first to move. I then woke to find I had a night mare. In future I don't want any more night mares. I can get as good a horse as a one would care to drive at.

ROBINSON'S STABLES,
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GILT PHOTO FRAMES and MIRRORS.
ONYX and GILT PIANO and BANQUET LAMPS.
Large and beautiful assortments in these lines just received at
Rosborough & Thomas, 174 to 176 Cranville Street.

tion; the whole surface of his body was covered with a cold sweat, and his nerves were relaxed with an universal palsy. In short, he remained in a trance that, in all probability, contributed to his safety; for, had he retained the use of his senses, he might have been discovered by the transports of his fear. The first use he made of his retrieved recollection was to perceive that the assassins had left the door open in their retreat, and he would have instantly availed himself of this their neglect by sallying out upon them at the hazard of his life, had he not been restrained by a conversation he overheard in the room below, importing that the ruffians were going to set out upon another expedition, in hopes of finding more prey. They accordingly departed, after having laid strong injunctions upon the old woman to keep the door fast locked during their absence; and Ferdinand took his resolution without further delay. So soon as, by his conjecture, the robbers were at a sufficient distance from the house, he rose from his lurking-place, moved softly toward the bed, and rummaging the pockets of the deceased, found a purse well stored with ducats, of which, together with a silver watch and a diamond ring, he immediately possessed himself without scruple; then, descending with great care and circumspection into the lower apartment, stood before the old bedlame before she had the least intimation of his approach.

Accustomed as she was to the trade of blood, the hoary hag did not behold this apparition without giving signs of infinite terror and astonishment, believing it was no other than the spirit of her second guest who had been murdered; she fell upon her knees and began to recommend herself to the protection of the saints, crossing herself with as much devotion as if she had been entitled to the particular care and attention of Heaven. Nor did her anxiety abate when she was undeceived in this her supposition, and understood it was no phantom but the real substance of the stranger, who, without staying to upbraid her with the enormity of her crimes, commanded her on pain of immediate death to produce his horse, to which being conducted, he set her upon the saddle without delay, and, mounting behind, invested her with the management of the reins, swearing in a most peremptory tone that the only chance she had for her life was in directing him safely to the next town, and that so soon as she should give him the least cause to doubt her fidelity in the performance of that task, he would on the instant act the part of her executioner.

This declaration had its effects upon the withered Hecate, who, with many supplications for mercy and forgiveness, promised to guide him in safety to a certain village at a distance of two leagues, where he might lodge in security, and be provided with a fresh horse, or other convenience, for pursuing his intended route. On these conditions he told her she might deserve his clemency; and they



**Holds the Door
Open or Shut
Just as You Wish!**



**THE BLOUNT
DOOR SPRING
AND CHECK
DOES THIS,**

and in so doing, its action is almost human. It is the most perfect instrument for this purpose ever yet devised; the most durable, the cheapest in the end, and the most satisfactory. . . . You should have one on your street door this . . . winter to keep out the drafts. It will pay you. Let us sell you one. . . .

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

**WHEN
COAL
IS
DEAR**



Then the
**SACKVILLE
HEATER
FOR COKE**

can be appreciated. It is cheap to start with, consumes a cheap fuel (and is saving at that), is a strong heater and requires but little attention.

F. R. BROWN,
206 & 208 Hollis Street,
HALIFAX.

accordingly took their departure together, she being placed astride with the saddle, holding the bridle in one hand, and a switch in the other; and our adventurer sitting on the crupper, superintending her conduct, and keeping the muzzle of a pistol close at her ear. In this equipage they travelled across part of the same wood in which his guide had forsaken him; and it is not to be supposed that he passed his time in the most agreeable reverie, while he found himself involved in the labyrinth of those shades, which he considered as the haunts of robbery and assassination.

Common fear was a comfortable sensation to what he felt in this excursion. The first steps he had taken for his preservation were the effects of mere instinct, while his faculties were extinguished or suppressed by despair; but now, as his reflection began to recur, he was haunted by the most intolerable apprehensions. Every whisper of the wind through the thickets was swelled into the hoarse menaces of murder; the shaking of the boughs was construed into the brandishing of poniards; and every shadow of a tree became the apparition of a ruffian eager for blood. In short, at each of these occurrences he felt what was infinitely more tormenting than the stab of a real dagger; and, at every fresh fillip of his fear, he acted as a remembrancer to his conductress, in a new volley of imprecations, importing that her life was absolutely connected with his opinion of his own safety.

Human nature could not longer subsist under such complicated terrors. At last he found himself clear of the forest, and was blessed with the distant view of an inhabited place. He then began to exercise his thoughts upon a new subject. He debated with himself whether he should make a parade of his intrepidity and public spirit by disclosing his achievement, and surrendering his guide to the penalty of the law, or leave the old hag and her accomplices to the remorse of their own consciences, and proceed quietly on his journey to P—in undisturbed possession of the prize he had already obtained. This last step he determined to take, upon recollecting that in the course of his information the story of the murdered stranger would infallibly attract the attention of justice and, in that case, the effects he had borrowed from the defunct must be refunded for the benefit of those who had a right to the succession. This was an argument which our adventurer could not resist; he foresaw that he should be stripped of his acquisition, which he looked upon as the fair fruits of his valor and sagacity; and moreover to be detained as an evidence against the robbers, to the manifest detriment of his affairs. Perhaps, too, he had motives of conscience that dissuaded him from bearing witness against a set of people whose principles did not much differ from his own.

Influenced by such considerations, he yielded to the first importunity of the beldame, whom he dismissed at a very small distance from the village, after he had earnestly exhorted her to quit such an atrocious course of life, and atone for her past crimes, by sacrificing her associates to the demands of justice. She did not fail to vow a perfect reformation, and to prostrate herself before him for the favour she had found; then she betook herself to her habitation, with full purpose of advising her fellow-murderers to repair with all despatch to the village, and impeach our hero, who, wisely distrusting her professions, stayed no longer in the place than to hire a guide for the next stage.

I Want a Loaf of Whole Wheat BREAD!

This is a request every Housewife should make of our Drivers, for Whole Wheat Bread is Healthy, Nutritious and Delicious in a degree far greater than either plain or Brown Bread. Get It.

I Won't Make PLUM PUDDINGS Any More!

This is a wise resolve for every housewife to make when she knows she can buy Plum Puddings freshly made, from us for 15 CENTS a pound, and so save herself much labor and anxiety. Our Puddings are made from the best materials and they're delicious. Better try one.

MOIR,
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The Leader in popular Furs!

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

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

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Raw Furs purchased.
Fur Garments made over.

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Asparagus TIPS.

A nice thing for dinner at any time, but especially so at this season of the year. We can give you a tin, same size as a tin of Canned Corn, for the small sum of 25 cts. It's worth calling in for, or if you telephone, we will send it

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SPONGES!

If you want to see a nice selection at fairly moderate prices, please visit us.

We will do our best to please you.

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See Here Girls!

We want to tell you something.

Christmas is coming and you will need all the pocket money you can get.

Now we know that you are pretty proud and perhaps think that canvassing subscriptions for a newspaper is beneath your dignity, but

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Over in the States and in Western Canada numbers of the very nicest girls have made a good income in this way, and with such a paper as the **BLUENOSE** an active, engaging girl might easily clear from \$10 to \$15 a week. We have men who are doing it! Why not you?

WRITE US FOR TERMS.

The BLUENOSE,
Bedford Chambers,
Halifax.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE.

(Continued from page 6.)

ON Thursday and Friday of last week, Messrs. Creighton and Armstrong, school inspectors respectively for the counties of Halifax and Colchester, held a teachers' institute at Middle Musquodoboit. This was in pursuance of a custom that has for some years had the practical approbation of a number of our most progressive educationists. Several went from Halifax including the Superintendent of Education, Dr. A. H. MacKay; Supervisor A. MacKay of the Halifax schools; J. H. Trefrey, Principal of Morris Street school; S. A. Marshall, Principal of the Richmond schools, and George Sedgwick, of Dalhousie College. Papers were read by the three gentlemen last mentioned, and also by Mr. Arthur Forbes, of Stewiack, and Mr. Bartaux, of Truro Academy. The chief feature of the institute was a public meeting Thursday evening, addressed by several gentlemen, including the Superintendent of Education and Supervisor MacKay.

The second sermon in two important courses of Sunday discourses were delivered in two Halifax churches last Sunday evening. Rev. Mr. Armitage in "Lessons from the Nineteenth Century" gave some interesting facts and figures regarding the remarkable spread of Christianity. Rev. Dr. Black in St. Andrews took up Thomas a Kempis' great work, "The Imitation of Christ," as the subject of the second lecture on the great books that have influenced the lives and characters of men. Both of these discourses were heard by large congregations and greatly enjoyed.

The newly appointed science teacher at the Halifax County Academy, Mr. McCarthy, has been at work for a fortnight and is considered to be filling his position very satisfactorily. He is the eighth member of the teaching staff and in his department are included the sciences of Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Physiology. Mr. McCarthy is a Shelburne county man.

I regret to learn that Rev. Dr. Campbell is not in the best of health and has been ordered by his physician to Colorado for the winter months. We trust that he will be much benefited by the rest and change of air.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ross, of Sydney, C. B., accompanied by Miss Mabel Ross, have been in Halifax during the past week, staying at 121 South Park Street.

Mr. J. T. P. Knight of Montreal, but formerly of the People's Bank of Halifax, has been appointed Sec-Treasurer of the Bankers' Association of Canada, with a salary of \$2,500.

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Valentine Stock Company.

Week commencing Nov. 26th.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Wednesday Matinee.

FROU-FROU.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Saturday Matinee.

The Merchant of Venice.

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

Great Value

is to be seen in every garment we make, but especially in our

WINTER OVERCOATS.

Call and have a talk with us about the matter. We can give you some interesting points.

You may want a SUIT.

We have a splendid line of Winter Goods.

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Hanifen!

HE'S the man who . . . made my Fall Overcoat, and a fine piece of work it is.

His prices are right and he keeps a very good assortment of all the new cloths of the season.

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Large Steel Buckles,
Large Gilt Buckles,
Large Rhinestone Buckles

All of which you will
find in great variety at

Le Bon Marche
Cor. Barrington and Sackville Sts.,
HALIFAX.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Lieutenant M. L. Travers, U. S. A., spent a few days with friends in this city last week.

Hon. W. S. Fielding was in Halifax for some days after the elections. He received many visitors, who were all anxious to tender their congratulations on his success. Mrs. Fielding returned to Ottawa with him, leaving Miss Fielding the guest of Mrs. Farrell, Morris St.

Mrs. and the Misses Abbott are spending the winter at the Halifax Hotel.

Capt. Nagle, well known in Halifax, is returning to Fredericton after a leave of absence. He is accompanied by his young bride.

Among the guests at the Berkeley are Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Chipman, and Capt. and Mrs. Lethbridge, who expect to spend the winter there.

Mr. Fred Jost, well known as an enthusiastic member of the Wanderers Athletic Association, is to be married to Miss Sawyer, of Portland, next Wednesday.

I was rather amused in reading an account of the first contingent's reception in Toronto to note that several of the volunteers had their tunics tied with ribbons. It was supposed that the Halifax girls had retained the buttons, presumably as souvenirs of the banquet.

Rev. Mr. Cunningham, the new rector of St. Georges church, officiated at all the services in St. Georges for the first time last Sunday.

Rev. Dr. Forrest preached in Fort Massey church last Sunday morning and made the first authoritative announcement of Rev. Mr. Gandier's call to St. James' Square Presbyterian church, Toronto. The matter is to come up before Presbytery, but at this writing it is not known whether Mr. Gandier will accept the call or not. He is very much attached to his congregation as are the latter to him, and the only thing that is likely to influence him in favor of the proffered pulpit is the fact that he would have an entirely new field to work in. It is usually the case that a minister's effective service in one pulpit is limited, after which he can do better work in a new field. There are not many who think that Mr. Gandier has yet reached that limit in Halifax, and his departure would be greatly regretted.

Mr. W. T. Kennedy, principal of the Halifax County Academy, presented Chief of Police O'Sullivan with a handsome silver headed cane on Saturday of last week, on behalf of the children who sang in the school chorus at the Armories on the day of the first contingent's return. The purpose of the presentation was to express the children's appreciation of the order preserved at the Armories by the efforts of the Chief and his force.

A very impressive ceremony took place in Windsor last Sunday week on the occasion of the erection of a tablet in memory of the late Lieutenant M. G. Blanchard, who died in South Africa. The new Presbyterian church was the scene of the service, which was conducted by Rev. Alfred Dickie. The choir, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Hutchins, rendered some beautiful and impressive music.

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Ungar's

THE BIGGEST AND
BEST IN THE MARI-
TIME PROVINCES.

Steam

PROMPT
DELIVERY . . .
GUARANTEED.

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BARRINGTON ST.,
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A Tea You Will Surely Like.

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LYON BLEND!

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Do You Know ?

That the Equitable Society's Guaranteed Cash Value Policies contain the following twelve special *guarantees* :

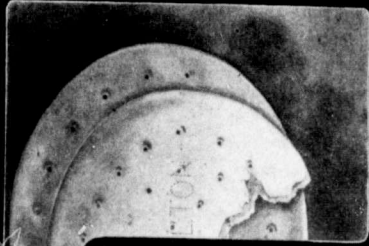
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- VI.—A loan, at 5% interest, on third or any subsequent anniversary of the assurance.
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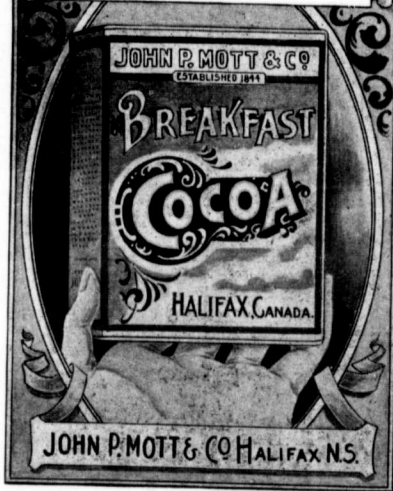
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A "ZEPHYR" PILOT ..
BISCUIT is a nice thing
to eat at bed time. . . .
. . . It's easily digested.

WHAT COULD BE NICER
THESE COLD EVENINGS
THAN A HOT CUP OF
MOTT'S COCOA?



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AT ANY
TIME"



BIGELOW & HODGSON
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