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EXHIBITION & NUMBER,

PRICE,

SEPTEMBER, 1891.

25 CTS.



PROFESSOR GEO. E. LAWSON.

PROFESSOR LAWSON, our Minister of Agriculture, is a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, but during the long period of over 30 years that he has been in Canada, he has identified himself with the agricultural and farming industries to such an extent as to become one of the leading authorities on these matters. So much so that it seems appropriate to place his portrait on the first page of this our Exhibition number.

Dr. Lawson may well be called a good all-round man. It is not long since we published his portrait in a weekly issue, at the special request of a class of science students at Dalhousie College. Then it was as an eminent teacher and most popular university professor that he was presented to our readers. Now it is as

an agricultural specialist, and a leader in the exhibition of 1891: as the man who combines scientific knowledge with practical detail, and works always with an eye to the improvement of the natural resources of Nova Scotia, and the real interests of the farmers and breeders.

Dr. Lawson is chairman of the committees on Cattle, Sheep and Swine, and acts on the Horticultural committee, so that his hands must be pretty full while the exhibition lasts. We consider ourselves, therefore, doubly fortunate in having received from his pen the notes that appear in this issue, which will no doubt be read with interest by a large number of exhibitors and visitors.

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The Nova Scotia St. Stephens.

THE Legislative Assembly of this Province offers a very interesting study, and well repays one to attend. It is something, as one of its members said one time, of a "political kindergarten," where would-be political lights receive their training for the higher chambers of the Federal government. Nearly all the Dominion members, or would-be members, have served for some time in the Provincial Legislature. But it is not only as a training school that it is interesting, but as a scene of interesting and eloquent debate. Although last session there were no subjects brought up of very great importance, still many of the debaters were of a high class, and many extremely bitter.

MR. SPEAKER POWER presides over this chamber in a manner only acquired by great practice, and by keen perception. He makes an imposing figure sitting aloft in his richly carved chair, beneath the canopy and keeping one eye and ear on the House, and the other on the *Acadian Recorder*. Long may the honourable gentleman sit in state in this and in future parliaments.

A well-known figure in the Assembly is Mr. Sergeant-at-Arms HALIBURTON. For many years Mr. Haliburton has regarded the House with a friendly and fatherly eye: instructing the new members in parliamentary etiquette and welcoming the old ones back again. Rumors say that Mr. Haliburton is to start a class of private tuition for aspiring and would-be members. We can not vouch for the truth of this, however. As seen from the gallery the Sergeant-at-Arms presents an imposing figure and one calculated to strike awe into the heart of the unruly youth in the gallery. John Fitzgerald the veteran messenger, is a distinct and characteristic feature of the House. For fifty years Mr. Fitzgerald has filled that important office. We doubt if a parallel can be shown anywhere. Before most of the members were born this veteran attended to the wants of the then members. He has seen many rises and falls—many developments into great statesmen and many sad and lamented failures. He has heard the great battles that have been waged in this assembly at the time when Nova Scotia was a province and politics were politics. Very interesting reading would the reminiscences of this veteran be.



HON. W. S. FIELDING.

The leader of the House has a manner peculiar to himself, he is quick and spasmodic, when he rises to answer a question or to make a speech he does so quickly, his favorite pose being with his hands well down into his pockets. But as his speech goes on his manner and voice change, he becomes more slow subdued and distinct and then passes on to zeal and gifted eloquence that is pleasant to hear, as well as being most convincing. A mighty man in debate is he, and one difficult to tackle, how he would be in a larger chamber and one when his opponents would be more up to his mettle, it is impos-

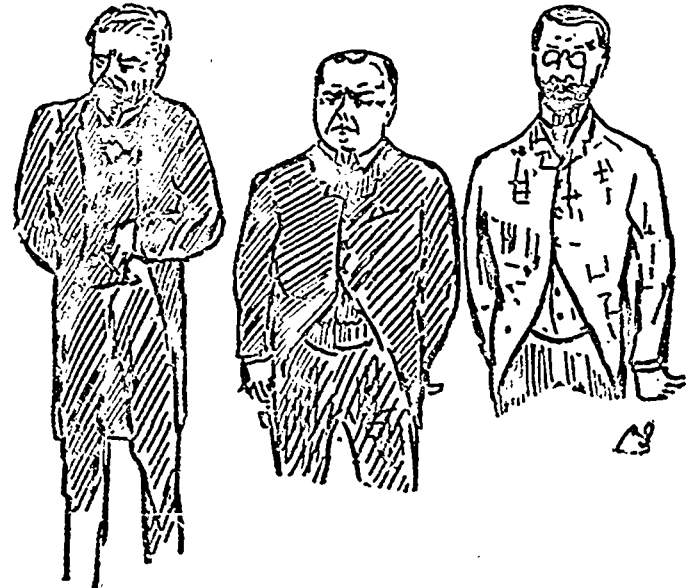
sible to say, but we do not think he would be in the back ground although he would have many things to learn. Mr. Fielding never says a thing without thought and has seldom made a statement which in cooler movements he has had to retract.

MR. CAHAN the leader of the opposition, has served his first session. It seemed a curious thing to find in the important position of leader a man whose experience of parliamentary ways and doings was absolutely nil. Mr. Cahan grasped the situation in a wonderful way and certainly deserves to succeed for what he does he does thoroughly, and in his speeches he goes over the entire ground and likewise the surrounding country bearing on the question, and leaves no stone in the way of reference unturned, to prove his point. Many a dressing down he got during the session, but he took his punishment like a man and "bobbed up serenely" again to meet another back hander. He may succeed, his friends hope so. But he has much to learn.

The HON. ATTORNEY-GENERAL's facetious remarks usually convulse the House both on the floor and in the galleries. He answers a question well and is able to take his own in de. His flow of language is wonderful, although perhaps the may be somewhat smothered in a thick layer of words, still there if you can find it. When the Speaker leaves the chair when the House goes into committee, Mr. John McKinnon appears for a moment and returns again with a beautiful shining tall hat and takes his place of honor—with the regularity of clockwork, he repeats: "The motion is, shall that clause pass," and does his onerous work with commendable zeal.



HON. J. W. LANGLEY.



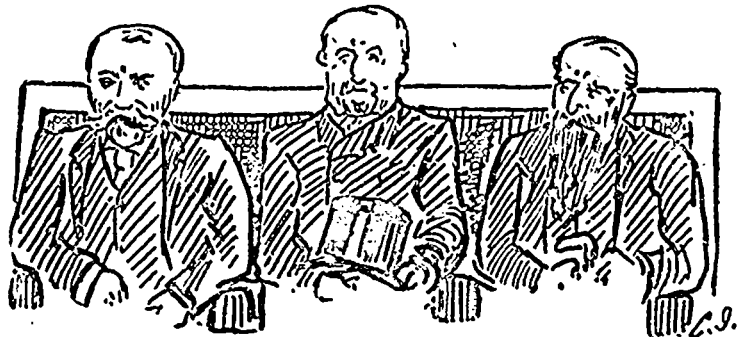
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"FROM THE HOUSE OF PEERS."

On any very important occasion and when any important matter comes up for debate, or on occasions that are not very important, there are generally one or two visitors from the Legislative Council or House of Peers. Usually the sittings of that senate and august assembly are not of long duration, except perhaps, towards the close of the session. Usually they, the Legislative Councillors, can find time to spend the most of the afternoon in the cross benches of the lower house when the proceedings are apt to be more exciting and more interesting. No doubt in a few years the Legislative Council will be a thing of the past, an event which will be much required by some. Will they, however, abolish themselves? that would be an act of self denial. Perhaps they will do, as it has been proposed to do in New Zealand, make the upper house to be composed entirely of women—even the chairman. I fancy what talking, and perhaps fighting there would be if our upper house was composed of the prominent ladies of the Province.

Although Mr. CAHAN, is leader of the opposition, he is ably secured by his two colleagues, the member for Hants, and Mr. Cameron. Mr. Tom Smith is an old hand in parliamentary matters, and is no novice, like his leader—a curious coincidence.

One of the hardest working members of the government is "The man from Lunenburg." He is not often heard in debate.

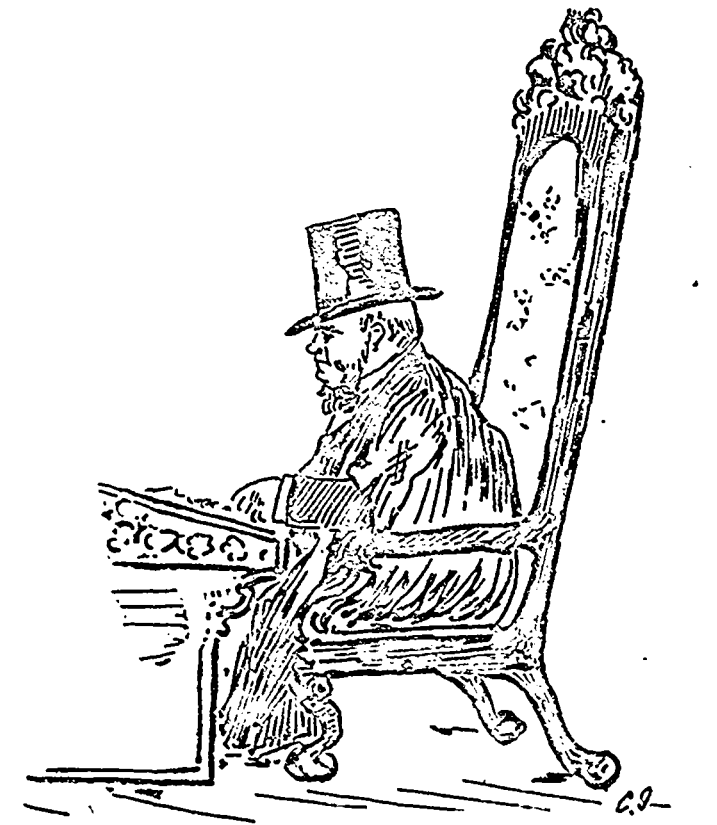
but when he is, he is worth hearing. Sometimes he leads the house in the absence of the Premier and Mr. Longley. But he is more of a worker than a speaker, although it is possible for a man to be both. There are many interesting features to be noticed on a visit to the house. It is astonishing how few people in Halifax or in Nova Scotia have ever been within its sacred precincts. The crowd in the galleries is the same day by day, and in fact year by year. There are some who attend with the utmost regularity and evince the greatest interest in the proceedings. The number of young men is to be especially noticed, particularly young lawyers, who, no doubt, like to come to possession of a seat in the floor of the house, and make the historic walls ring with heaven-sent oratory. But as the session goes on and matters become more dry and uninteresting the crowd falls off—a few of the faithful remain. But there is always room for any person who may think it worth while while to go and



"THE LEADER."

learn a little about how the affairs of this country of ours are administered.

The opening of the Provincial Legislature is a grand and imposing occasion. Usually the weather is impropitious owing to the time of year, but rain or fine, sleet or snow the crowd on Hollis street never fails to gather. The members begin to arrive in good time, the new ones in excess of zeal in very good time, then the general public and distinguished, and otherwise, persons put in an appearance armed with orders for the Council Chambers. Then afar off on the frosty air is heard the stirring music of the guard of honor from Wellington Barracks. Briskly the soldiers step along muffled in their gray over-coats and blue comforters and with a clash of arms draw up in front of the Province Building in the square, the youthful Sub. being nearly overburdened by the weight of the colours that have seen the fight on many a bloody field. Hardly have the regulars stood at ease, when the music of the volunteer band is heard afar off, with a steady soldier like step they march into the building to line the staircase and corridors. Each officer looking his martiallest before the regular critics. In the meantime the Council Chamber is rapidly filling up, ladies in gay dresses and bright bonnets, uniforms of many colours of officers of the regulars and the volunteers, make an exceedingly striking picture in the quaint georgian room of the Council. The portraits of dead and gone celebrators gaze down on the scene with mild expressions of approval, and seem to give their consent to all this show and splendour even in this democratic country. The honorable gentleman of the Legislative Council sit stolidly in their imposing chairs, always with their bright and shiny beaver hats on. These hats by the bye are kept in hat boxes in the ante-room and



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"DIOBY."

are only worn in the house. Are they taken away when the session is over, or do they remain sad and lonely during the time when the house is not sitting? The tall hat is the outward and visible sign of parliamentary legislation in Nova Scotia.

But outside is heard the sharp military word of command and the click of the rifles as the troops come to the present. The band plays the national anthem and then the squeak of the bag-pipe is heard and the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty enters the hall. An imposing sight the procession is. His Honor wearing the dignified Windsor uniform and accompanied by a brilliantly arrayed staff proceeds up the Chamber,



"THE SERGEANT-P-ARMR."

and the Governor there takes his seat on the throne. The black-rod is dispatched for the loyal commons who arrive headed by the ministry. The cabinet ministers are s. date, the older members jocular and pushing and behaving somewhat like school boys, the new members over-awed, and very important, feeling that the eyes of the world are upon them. If it is the first session of the parliament they are sent back to choose a speaker. In an incredibly short time they arrive, having this time captured a speaker and arrayed him in a wig and gown which perhaps was ready for the purpose. Then his Honor reads his speech with many bows and changing of titles of persons addressed. Usually there is not anything of great importance in the speech, but every one listens to it attentively for it has the merit of being short. This being

over the commons are sent back to school again, there is much bowing between the Governor and the Council. The procession is reformed, the representative of Divine rights rights departs accompanied by his gorgeous aide-de-camp. The guard of honor comes to attention, presents-arms. The Governor gets into his carriage and departs for his residence and takes off his uniform and puts it away in camphor till he wants it again next year. Then the crowd outside adjourns having enjoyed itself immensely waiting in the cold and seeing a few soldiers and hearing a band. How a crowd loves a band! And how a crowd loves a show. Inside the building the crowd filters off into the Legislative Assembly where it listens to the preliminary proceedings. The reply to the address is then moved and seconded after the address having been read once again. The seconder of the reply is generally a maiden, this being his first attempt at speechifying in the house—usually he is very nervous, but generally does fairly well, as there is not very much to talk about. The opposition takes up the cudgels and then the fence begins, and the bullets of eloquence and shells of oratory fly backwards and forwards across the house in a steady shower for the next six weeks.

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"PASELD."



"What is She Like, My Fair?"

(SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR "OUR SOCIETY.")

What is she like, my passion?
How does she look, my fair?
Would you ask me the form or fashion
Of her features, her eyes and hair?

Though your heart in sympathy flutter
My lips will ever demur,
And the voice refuses to utter
The music that speaks of her.

Was it a loveliness haughty
I worshipped when first we met?
Or was she coquettishly naughty
With glances of hazel or jet?
Was she divino as a dancer?
With her voice did she weave the spell;
Oh, brother poet, my answer
Is that I cannot tell.

You say that you too have drifted
Into love's trammelling,
The trouble that makes us gifted,
The sorrow that makes us sing,
Have felt the emotion fiery,
And trembled you know not why;
What need then of such enquiry,
You have found her as well as I.

To each of us Fate shall send her
She cometh for good or ill
And for some shall her smile be tender,
And for some shall her frown be chill.
And hope like a baffled cruiser
On oceans of doubt shall toss,
Say, is it the winner or loser
Who suffers the greater loss?

Ah, 'tis an elusive capture
Pursued by a blinded throng,
And short is the gleam of rapture
And the wail of despair is long,
And the jester with weird endeavour
Must murmur the world's refrain,
Though his longing be gladdened never
And his heart go out in vain.

What is she like, my passion?
How does she look my fair?
Would you ask me the form or fashion
Of her features her eyes and hair?
As the stars are alike above her,
Like her sisters fair is she
Only because I love her
She's fairer than all to me.

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Studley Quoit Club.

It must strike the visitor to Halifax as decidedly odd that no resident can start enumerating the institutions of the city without including the Studley Quoit Club. There is probably no other town in the whole world that takes such a genuine and lasting pride in its quoit club. To a visitor from the old country the thing is a phenomenon;—that quoits—the mild and harmless amusement of the elder habitues of the village 'pub,' should be suddenly removed from its associations with short clays and pewters, and elevated into the favorite pastime of our most prominent citizens, in company with Admirals and Generals, members of the Government and foreign consuls: to the tune of rum punch, oyster soup, and hodge podge, is a phenomenon,—there is no denying it.

Halifax is justly proud of its clubs: the Halifax and City Social Clubs, the Wanderers' Athletic, and the Yacht Squadron would be more than creditable to any town in the old country. And yet we are all agreed that there is no club like old Studley!

We venture to say that among the most lasting and pleasant impressions carried away by distinguished visitors and officers of the garrison and navy on this station is that of a fine afternoon spent on the beautiful ground at Studley. And those who once handle the quoit soon fall under the mysterious fascination of pitching, and as the years go by the attraction of other sports grows smaller and smaller, until at last Saturday becomes Quoiter-day, an almost sacred institution.

No doubt, now that the club has become what it is, the records will be kept and carefully preserved from year to year; but in the early days of the club they were not valued, and it has become very difficult to compile, except from memory, anything like a connected historical sketch.

The club was established in 1858, the number of members being limited to fourteen. The first year's minute book still remains, and gives the names of the original members: S. W. DeBlois, John Chearnley, R. DuPort, B. G. Gray, W. Creighton, Lemuel Morton, J. F. Richardson, William Twining, J. H. McNab, Henry Piers, T. C. Des Barres, R. Hardinge Stewart, C. H. Sheil and M. Richardson.

Of these but few are still in the land of the living, and but one—whose arrival on the field is hailed by cries of "Good-day, William," and "How do, Proprietor," shows up at Studley with anything like regularity.

Mr. J. T. Wylde and Hon. A. G. Jones, who now count among the "old members," appear on the scene in 1861, and after that there is no record in existence till 1864, when a regular minute book was started, in which entries are made up to the present date, over the signatures of the different secretaries. J. T. Wylde (64-66), W. M. Gray (68-70), C. J. Wylde (71-72), J. W. Marling

(73), followed by a series of secretaries including G. M. Gray too modest to sign their names to the minutes. In 1877, it recorded that "the Secretary" was present at a meeting, and in 1878, the same "Secretary" kindly consented to act for another year, but who that Secretary was, history does not relate. In 1879, the mantle descended upon Dr. J. F. Black, who bore it until 1885, when A. MacKinlay relieved him of his arduous duties, to be in turn relieved by George Ritchie, the present Secretary, in 1890. The list of Presidents is shorter. S. W. DeBlois (1861), W. H. Creighton (64), and J. Wylde (1875). We might remark in this connection that the only imperfection hitherto discovered in the arrangements of the club, is the absence of a Presidential chair. We would suggest that the next distinguished guest and would-be benefactor should present the club with a chair, to be retained for the use of future Presidents, with the record inscribed on the back thereof, or such time as it be occupied by the same President for a period

(say) 50 successive years, when he be permitted to remove the same to his home for the comfort of his old age.

We believe that the club is deeply indebted to Mr. J. E. Albro, for the detail which the convenience of members has been consulted on the club grounds. One is never uncomfortable at Studley; drinks, tobacco, lights, and even sun-hats are there for the use of members, not to mention eatables. Here again, without wishing to appear fastidious, we would remark how the slightest flaw becomes apparent; and there is such a thing as absolute perfection in this wicked world, it might be obtained at Studley, by just keeping the soda-water out of sight till the middle of the afternoon. A man has a perfect right to get thirsty as often as he likes, during play, but no member should be allowed to bring an external and unnumbered thirst, as it were, from the city, and allay it with soda water, so that the reasonable and just among his fellows are compelled to drink water with the whiskey for the rest of the afternoon.

However, we are wandering:—this is the game. The spirit of ease is strong at Studley, but the spirit of play is stronger. We have seen men drive out through pouring rain and pitch their slippery quoits for hours in a perfect deluge; we have seen them play with a lighted match to mark the position of the hub through dark night; but we have never seen an old member desert the field till the exertion of pitching became too much for him. Young members come and go; the game is not learned in a day, or in a year; in fact, few men attain a steady average of less than five years regular play. It would have been very interesting to compare the average made in the club since its commencement, but unfortunately the early record was not kept, and it is a remarkable fact that figures and memories of past deeds have however carefully stored away in the minds of 'old members' have always a tendency to vary steadily one way or the other, as time rolls on. In an unguarded moment, however, and prompted by a free and generous admiration of the performances of a younger generation, the oldest of old members has been heard to allow the



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of the early heroes could ever have pitched against person.

The first entry of averages made in the minute book was on occasion of the competition for Lord Dufferin's medal in 1879. Mention of this medal is made as early as 1873, when Lord Celerin, at the annual Hodge Podge, announced his intention of bringing it to the club. The first competition, apparently, took place in 1877, but the result is not recorded. The winners on record are:

1879—J. T. Wylde.....	Average.....	12.04
1880—Cummings	Average.....	9.54
1881—J. T. Wylde.....	Average.....	11.00
1882—J. T. Wylde.....	Average.....	9.88
1883—J. T. Wylde.....	Average.....	11.2
1884—J. Gorham.....	Average.....	12.87
1885—J. Gorham.....	Average.....	7.58
1886—J. Gorham.....	Average.....	8.12
1887—J. R. Henderson..	Average.....	6.22
1888—C. H. Potts	Average.....	8.08
1889—J. R. Henderson.....	Average.....	7.08
1890—L. R. Kaye.....	Average.....	7.85
1891—J. R. Henderson.....	Average.....	6.50

More recently another valuable prize—the "Cummings Cup" came the object of annual competitions, which have, for some reason unexplained, resulted in far better averages than those seen in the medal competitions. The vote of thanks recorded in minutes at the general meeting of 1883 is characteristic of the club:

'Resolved, That the grateful thanks of the club be tendered to Mr. Cummings for his generous contribution to its funds, and that the club purchase a silver cup, to be called the 'Cummings Prize,' which shall be played for annually, and on all those occasions shall occupy a prominent position at our grounds, filled to

the brim with our ever-flowing brew. The cup to be held as a challenge cup, in perpetual memorial of his munificence as well as of his enthusiastic interest in the welfare of the club."

As we said above, the top averages in cup competitions have been extremely good. The following are the only ones on record:

1885—J. T. Wylde.....	Average ..	8.77
1886—J. T. Wylde.....	Average.....	6.64
1887—J. R. Henderson	Average.....	6.64
1888—J. R. Henderson.....	Average.....	6.70
1889—J. R. Henderson.....	Average.....	5.77
1891—J. R. Henderson.....	Average.....	5.26

It is with sincere regret that we find that no written record has been kept of the winners of the "Wooden Spoon." As no mention is made of any grant from the club funds for the purchase of a spoon, it is to be presumed that use is made year after year of the only wooden spoon that happens to be among the club's properties, viz., the one that has for a quarter of a century kept the sugar from settling in the bottom of the rum punch.

This important question could easily be settled by reference to the Attorney-General, who has striven bravely for the possession of the spoon for many years past, and who only resigned it last year after a severe struggle.

At many a merry meeting the interest has centred in the speech with which Mr. Longley received or presented this trophy, and it was a severe strain on even his oratorical powers to express his feelings when it was at length taken from him, carried off by a mere novice, too.

To return to our narrative, the only innovation to speak of during the last three years—apart from the gate—has been the introduction of an annual handicap, which has been won in succession by Capt. Clarkson, Hon. J. W. Longley, and——

It is said that there is also a little more lemon in the punch of late years, but we doubt it:—Studley is not fond of innovations. She does not like them, and does not need them either

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" 35, - 16.04	" 55, - 29.24
" 40, - 17.20	" 60, - 41.50

10, 15 & 20 year Insurance Bonds } with guaranteed Cash Surrender Values
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Our Musicians.

MUSIC is not in fashion just at present, so we must defer our talky-talky on this subject till after the Orpheus and other concerts begin. It seems a pity, all the same, that our exhibition number should not devote the proper amount of space to the musical world of Halifax, which is just as flourishing and just as talented—in its own line—as our Athletic world. But this “must belong to another tale,” as must also the portraits of Professor Porter, Herr Klingefeld and others, of whom we have good cause to be proud, but whose photos are not easily procurable during the summer holidays.

talent. And a second casual glance reveals a very creditable amount of amateur talent, and a most excellent Orpheus which certainly compares well with any similar club in any city with under 40,000 inhabitants.

What an exhibition amateur concert we could give! With Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. Lear, Miss Morrow and Miss Tremaine, Dr. Slayter, Mr. Gillis, Mr. Cuvor, Mr. Boak, Mr. Henry, for instance, all at their best, we could make a pretty impressive programme. But it seems such a long time since we had anything of the kind, that we have almost forgotten all about it; though most of our musicians are again now after the summer holidays, among others Mr. and Mrs. Doering, whose portrait, given on this page, is one of the best specimens of the Sabiston company's work. Mr. and Mrs.

DRINK MURRAY'S TEAS!

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83 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.



MR. AND MRS. DOERING.



Offers DRY GOODS to Visitors to the Exhibition at low prices.

“The Branch,” 127 & 129 Granville St.

During its short life, Our Society has paid a great deal of attention to musical doings, not always to the gratification of the performers, and occasionally to the disgust of that section—happily small in this community—that considers a column written about a concert as so much waste space. However, we contend that the musical world of Halifax is well worthy of all the attention it has received, and of more yet. A casual glance at things musical as they now are shows that they are in a thoroughly sound and healthy condition. The first thing that strikes you is the presence of a small body of highly trained artists,—very small, certainly, but very good,—really very good, and quite sufficient to form the educational centre and leading spirit of a city the size of Halifax.

Now, such artists as Professor Porter, Mr. Klingefeld and Mr. and Mrs. Doering do not come, and stay, unless there is a strong section of the community interested in things musical, and anxious to improve its efficiency by contact with first-class

Doering have, during their absence from the city, been not only heartily received in several towns, and a New York paper published an excellent portrait of them, though we distinctly prefer the one given here, which is to our mind more truly artistic, though less ornate.

We cannot leave the subject of music without a passing comment on the low state of the sister art of painting in this city. So far no mention of the subject has been made in the columns of this paper, but when we look round on the profession of the sciences and music, and find each department keen and strong, with representatives eminent enough to reflect credit on the city that contains them, we cannot help remarking, and deploring, the almost entire absence of the painter's art in our city. It is sad, but none the less true, and not until painting and literature become as widely cultivated as music is now, will Halifax be able to call itself an educated city.

Tales of the Times.

A BIG SWINDLE.

SOMEONE suggested, the other day, that the Autobiography of a Company Promoter would make a good shilling shocker. I daresay it would, if an experienced man could be got to put it together. If there be such an individual on the face of the earth as a company promoter with literary tendencies, he is welcome to the idea, and in order to further facilitate the work, I will give him my experiences. I might find himself hard up for a chapter, and if so he might do worse than fill up the hiatus with the following account of how he floated the Great Eye-sore Reef.

The beginning of the business was thuswise. In June, 1890, an old schoolfellow of mine, who had spent the best part of his life knocking about abroad, looked me up at my office, and in the course of conversation, said that he had bought some land out at Cape.

"I gave a few shillings an acre for it; but, as a matter of fact, don't suppose it is worth as many pence. You don't happen to know anyone, I suppose, who would like to take it off my hands? It is of no earthly use to me, and I'm rather in want of money at present, so I should be glad to take what I gave for it, and have it with it for ever."

I asked for particulars, and Atkins told me all I required, and showed me a plan. I kept the papers, and, saying that I thought I knew someone who might be inclined to entertain the matter, I asked him to call the following day.

That evening I ran across the very man I wanted in the Criterion grill-room. He was mixed up in company business, and knew every inch of South Africa, for he had floated a score of American mines, including the Tum-Tum Reefs, Pumpkins, Limited, Sausage-and-Mashed Consols, and others equally well known to fame as frauds of the very finest and first water. We had a talk, and I showed him the plans. He looked at them carefully and then said, "How much does your friend want for the land?" I named the price, and without a moment's hesitation, and in a very firm and decided tone of voice, he said, "You buy it, my boy, and I'll help you to put it into a company. We ought to make a goodish bit out of it, both of us, for I see that it is only a mile or so from the Waterress Reef, which has been paying 15 per cent. ever since it started."

"But a mile or two——"

Philips laughed, "Oh, you ain't up to snuff, dear boy. We don't tell people it's a mile or two, you bet. In the prospectus we'll state the distance in kilometres or decimals, or something which nobody will understand, and they'll think it's next door to the Waterress Reef. The 15 per cent. will have to be starred in green type and red ink, and if that don't fetch 'em, I don't know what will. You buy the land, dear boy, and then come to me."

I took his advice and bought the land, giving Atkins a bit more than he asked, just for the sake of old times, don't you know. When the property was transferred to me, that part of the business being looked after by a solicitor, Mr. Markby, whom Philips induced to me as "a real scoreher, and no mistake." And that I induced him to be. The wonder to me is that he has existed so long without being struck off the rolls: but either the Incorporation Law Society is very blind, or his deluded clients singularly good-mannered and forgiving, for thus far no one has called him to account, and if he only lives long enough he ought to have no difficulty whatever in qualifying for a very front seat in Hades. Well, Markby saw the thing through, and did the business for me. I applied—not for love, bless you, but on the distinct understanding that he should be made solicitor to the company when it was formed. Preliminaries settled, Phillips dined with me, and over cigars we proceeded to discuss the next step.

"Instead of floating the company at present," he said between whiffs, "I advise you to wait a bit. To begin with, it is the

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Hoisting Engines, Mill and
Mining Machinery.

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F. C. ELLIOT.

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Ladies', Gents', Boys' Misses' & Childrens' BOOTS and SHOES.

dull season, nobody is in town, and the thing is likely to fall flat. Then, again, South African mines are in deuced bad odor just now; and, lastly, it would be better, I think, to develop the property a bit before putting the scheme before the public."

"How do you mean?"

"Why, at present," he said, "you have only got so many square miles of waste land to offer, and have not the remotest idea whether there is a thimbleful of gold on the property or not."

"Quite so. What, then, do you propose to do?"

"This. To send out an engineer and some machinery—you can pick up a shipload for a fifty-pound note down Woolwich—and to dig a whole in the ground. Then there will be a report from the engineer, an analysis of the soil and a lot of figures to go on. It will be a going concern, you see. With a little ingenuity we ought to make the thing go like thunder. First of all, however, we must get hold of a good man to send out, one who knows how to fake up a tiptop report. I think I know the very man for the job."

He did. Smith was an old hand, and was prepared, in return for an adequate fee, to go to the North Pole and write a glowing report concerning the rich mineral treasures concealed in that hitherto inaccessible spot. Smith was commissioned to buy an engine, some spades, a pump, and a few other things, and to send the bill to us. The total cost was £75, which was not an excessive outlay, when you come to think of it, for developing and working a gigantic mine. Smith shipped himself and his belongings to the Cape, and in due course we heard that he had started work, and after a few weeks a long report on foolscap paper, and full of technical jargon about quartz, reefs, lodes, winzes, shafts and things followed, together with a sealed box of ore, which was handed to a big firm of chemists for analysis. The analysis was as rosy as one could wish, and everything looked well.

The next step was to get a vendor, for neither Phillips nor myself wanted to appear in connection with the scheme. An advertisement something like the following was inserted in the "Times":

WANTED: Young gentleman as secretary to a gentleman engaged in financial operations. Must be of good address. Clear handwriting, knowledge of shorthand and some acquaintance with business routine indispensable. Apply, in first instance, to K., care of Fishey and Co., Advertising Agents, Ledger lane, City.

We got 263 applications, and chose a smart youth, who, in due course, bought the property for which I had given £125 for the respectable sum of £125,000. Wonderful how land improves in value when it is situated only a few miles from a dividend-paying reef, and when a drunken engineer and a rusty boiler are dumped down on it. Our sharp solicitor saw that everything was right, drew up the contracts, and did everything else that was necessary. Then Phillips and I put our heads together and drew up the prospectus. I need not give that highly original and deeply interesting document in full. If I did, this might read like a romance instead of a plain statement of solid facts. The analysis gave an average of eighteen ounces of gold to the ton, and we reckoned how many tons we could bring to the surface daily, the cost of doing it, and the profit we could earn. It was a fearful profit; something to contemplate with awe-struck gaze. The dividends we reckoned to pay were 12 per cent. on the ordinary shares, and the founders' shares were to collar everything over that.

The capital was £300,000, divided into 50,000 shares of £5 each and 1,000 founders' shares of £50 each. Having gone through the prospectus a dozen times, making alterations and improvements here, there and everywhere, we finally got a clean proof from the printers, with spaces left for the names of directors and other officers of the company. Phillips got hold of some accountants, arranged with the London and Eastminster Bank to take the account, and fished up a secretary. The directors only remained to be secured, and these were netted one at a time. There were a Colonel, who knew absolutely nothing about company work; an M. P., who knew less, if such a state of things were possible; an East End mineral water maker and myself. It

(See page 7.)

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ALE AND BEEF**

THE WONDERFUL

FOOD TONIC

—AND—

Health Builder

IN PINT BOTTLES,

EACH. 25c. EACH.

For Sale by all Druggists.

**RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL
PROFESSION.**

THESE TESTIMONIALS ARE UNSOLICITED.

Mr. Harold Leslie, tenor with the Adelaide Randall Opera Company, says concerning Ale and Beef:

HALIFAX, N. S., 26th July,

MESSRS. CANADA P. B. & A. Co.
GENTLEMEN,—

I have used Peptonized Ale and Beef and have received so much benefit from it that I feel it my duty to let others know of the wonderful virtues of this combination. After being worn out both physically and mentally on account of over-work in my profession. I used a few bottles of your Peptonized Ale and Beef, and the result was far beyond my highest expectations. It agreed with my stomach, aided my digestion and gave me renewed strength and vigor, making me feel like a new individual altogether.

Yours truly,

HAROLD LESLIE,
Adelaide Randall Opera Co.
HALIFAX, 18 August, 1891.

MESSRS. CAN. PEPT. BEEF M'fg. Co.
GENTLEMEN,—

I consider it but fair to you and my duty to others to send you this note of my own accord on account of having been so much benefited by the use of your Peptonized Ale and Beef.

Previous to July I had been losing strength gradually and had been reduced considerably below my ordinary weight.

I used your preparation for four weeks and my improvement has been very satisfactory which I must attribute to the use of your Ale and Beef.

Yours very truly,

W. V. MURRAY,
174 South St.
HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 21st, 1890.

MESSRS. MANOLEATE MANF. Co.
GENTLEMEN,—

I have examined and used your new Soap Powder, called "Manoleate," as a disinfectant and deodorizer, I find it a most excellent article. It does its work well and is reliable as a cleanser where bad odors or disease germs are to be destroyed.

I have used the "Toilet Manoleate," particularly in the operating rooms of the Hospital and Infirmary as a hand washer, because it is a simple and handy preparation, being a powder, and can be quickly made use of. The "Laundry Manoleate" seems to meet a public want at the present time, and should be largely used in families where a cleanser and disinfectant are so frequently required in laundry work.

Yours truly,

EDWARD FARRELL, M. D.

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DISEASE
AWAY**

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A SOAP POWDER

Combined with the Disinfectant OLEATE, is also useful in washing clothes, walls, floors, etc., by spraying and cleansing, at the same time assuring

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HEALTH, SAFE**

PRICE 25 CENTS A L

For Sale by all Druggists
Grocers,

Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron,

The Yacht Squadron Club House is unquestionably to be ranked among our institutions and landmarks; and we doubt not that most of our Exhibition visitors will pay it a visit before leaving Halifax. The site chosen for the Club House is one of the finest in the neighbourhood, and has turned out a happy selection in every way. Contrary to the general expectation, the boats moored off the wharf do not suffer to any considerable extent from heavy winds and storms—even less to all appearances, than they would in a position a mile or so further up the harbour. Of course in a storm, such as the one that swept over Halifax a few weeks ago, a large amount of damage is sure to be done, and the Squadron certainly took its share in the general loss. But even then boats in the N. W. Arm suffered almost as little as those in the harbour. Another advantage of the somewhat isolated situation of the Club House is that it makes it

There has been a Yacht Club in Halifax for many years, but the present Squadron really originated in a meeting of yachtsmen held on November 5th, 1875, which resulted in the formation of the Squadron on December 7th of the same year. Very few clubs of the same age, though of course it is young yet, have been so fortunate in retaining their original members, the greater part of whom are still here, and on the active list. Only one blank has been caused by death, and comparatively few by removal to other towns.

The Act of Incorporation only dates from 1888, the names appearing in it being:—A. C. Edwards, W. H. Troop, J. W. Stairs, J. E. Butler, and A. E. Jones.

The first Commodore was Lord Dufferin, followed by Lords Lorne and Lansdowne, during their terms of office as Governor-General.

To Lords Dufferin and Lorne the Squadron is indebted for permission to fly the blue ensign of H. M. Navy, and for the title of Royal, both granted in 1880. Many valuable Cups have been presented for competition; among others by Lord Lorne, Lord Lansdowne, Ex-Mayors Tobin, Fraser, Mackintosh, and O'Mullin, Capt. Russell, and Ex-Vice-Commodore Chauncey. Lord Alexander Russell was a steady supporter of the Squadron, and



R. N. S. YACHT SQUADRON CLUB HOUSE.

comparatively easy for the committee of management to confine the house to its legitimate uses, and to prevent it degenerating into a social club in the evenings. Do not understand from this that the Club is in any way unsocial; it is very far from this. The aim and object of all true yachtsmen has been, and is, to make yachting the first business of the Club, and the establishment of a comfortable house in a more central position, would be a very serious risk of eventually becoming a rival of the Halifax and City clubs, and lapsing into a torpid state as regards yachting. As it is, the convenience of members is consulted as far as can be wished. The inducements are great even to those who do not sail at all. There is a commodious boat-house for the storage of row-boats and canoes, an excellent bathing place, and a quoit rink. It is a great thing to all who love the water to be able to get an afternoon dip, without toiling out to the Arm, and men have been known to join the club for this reason

took a keen interest in its doings during his term of office here, also presenting a handsome Cup for competition. Probably no single event has assisted the progress of the Club to so great an extent as the Jubilee Regatta in 1887. On that occasion the City of Halifax offered a cup for competition open to Yachts of other Clubs as well as of the R. N. S. Y. S., the Squadron offering additional prizes, as also did Mr. Sheraton of the Queen Hotel. The result was that Yachts came here from distant Clubs, the "Galatea" from England, and the "Dauntless" and "Stranger" from the States, giving to the citizens of Halifax the sight of such racing as they had never before witnessed. It was most gratifying to the Squadron to receive such favorable comments on the course as those made by the visitors. Lieutenant Henn said emphatically that it was the best course in America, and Mr. Colts of the "Dauntless" endorsed his opinion. The competition among the home boats was unusually keen, too. Some prominent American citizens offered a very valuable cup, inscribed

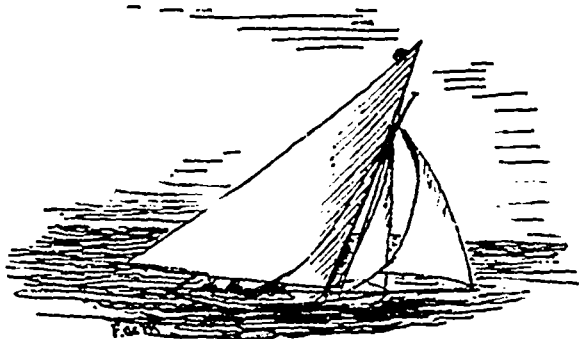
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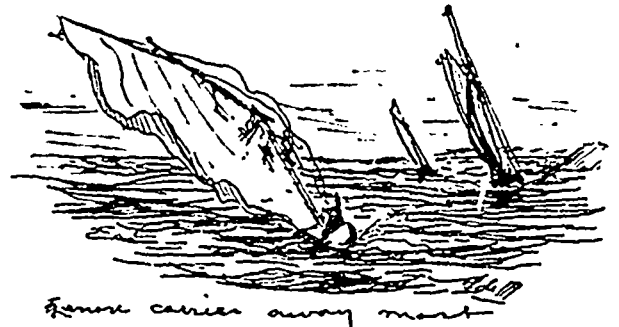
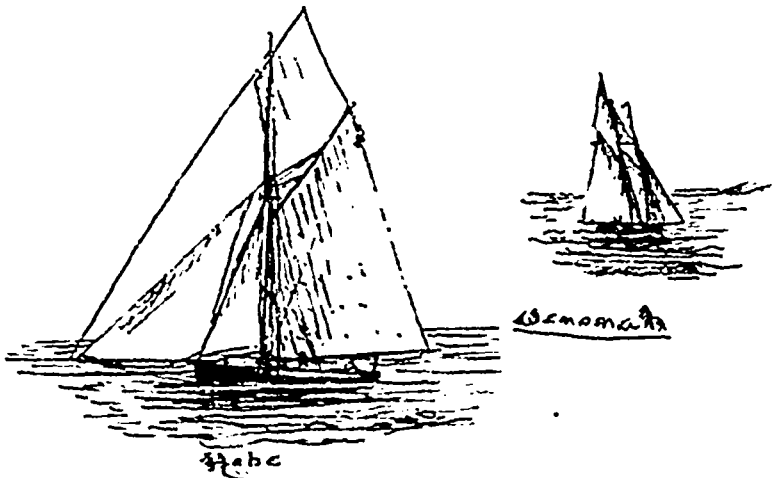
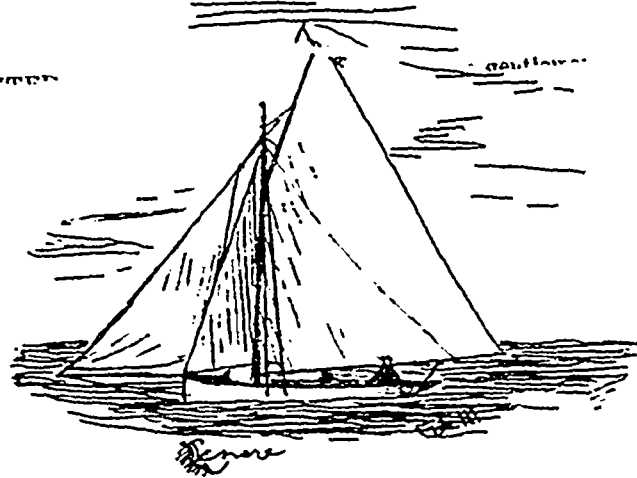
Call at **A. S. RHODES' 137 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX, N**

with the names of the donors and an appropriate inscription. Entries was confined to the R. N. S. Y. S. and the Wenonah carried off the cup after a fine race. The owners—Messrs. J. W. STAIRS, A. G. JONES, JAMES FRASER and W. H. TROOP—held the cup till 1890, and then transferred its possession by deed of gift to the Squadron. to be held as a challenge cup between all recognized yacht clubs.



It is to be noticed that the object of the Squadron as laid down in its charter are "to promote yacht building and sailing, and to encourage its members in becoming proficient in navigation, etc." In the furtherance of the first of these objects, the club has lately floated a ship Building Co., which, under the management of Mr. Stephen Harlow, is doing excellent work. The "Petrel"—whose lines were suggested by the "Uvira"—is an outcome of this scheme. Altogether there is a prospect of very great im-

ver:
"T.



provements in the fleet during the next year or two. Mr Wylde's "Youla" is a valuable addition; she is a beautiful and we regret the absence of her photo from this article. was designed by Fife, and a sister boat is expected out season. There are rumours also that an amateur designer build a boat and have her in commission by next year.

The chief feature of this season's sport has been the fine performances of the little "Nautilus."



- We annex the list of winners:—
- Race No. 1.—June 6—"Lenore," cutter, H. C. McLeod, owner.
1st Prize, Archibald's Cup (final win).
2nd "Cutter "Youla" H. M. Wylde.
3rd " " "Psyche" F. H. Bell, et al
 - Race No. 2.—June 13—
1st prize, cutter "Youla," Chauncy Cup.
2nd " " "Lenore."
 - Race No. 3.—June 27—
1st prize, cutter "Youla," United Banks' Cup.
2nd "sloop "Etienne," J. E. Butler, owner.
3rd "cutter "Psyche."
"Lenore" dismasted.
 - Race No. 4.—July 4—
1st prize, sloop "Etienne."
2nd "sloop "Nautilus," F. H. Murray, owner.
 - Race No. 5.—July 18th—
1st prize, cutter "Youla," Lansdowne Cup.
2nd " " "Lenore."
3rd " " "Hebe," G. E. Francklyn, Jr.
 - Race No. 6.—July 23—
1st prize, cutter "Youla," Wenonah's Cup.
2nd " " "Lenore"
 - Match Race—Aug. 1—
1st prize, cutter "Lenore."
2nd " " "Youla."
3rd " " "Hebe."

No. 7.
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No. 10
1st p
2nd
No. 11
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3rd

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No. 7.—Aug. 8—Ladies prizes.

- 1st prize, "Youla."
- 2nd " "Lenore."
- 3rd " "Hebe."

No. 8.—Race at Chester, Aug. 14—

- 1st prize, "Youla."
- 2nd " "Lenore."
- 3rd " sloop "Esme," J. J. Rudolf.

No. 8.—Aug. 22—

- 1st prize, "Youla," Ruth Cup.
- 2nd " "Etienne."
- 3rd " "Psyche."
- "Lenore" carried away rigging.

No. 9—

- 1st prize, "Lenore," Capt. Leonard Russell's Cup.
- 2nd " "Youla."
- 3rd " "Wenonah Sch." Com. A. C. Edwards.

No. 10.—Sept. 12, (Handicap)—

- 1st prize, "Etienne," on handicap allowance.
- 2nd " "Psyche."

No. 11—

- 1st prize, "Youla," Lord Alex. Russell's Cup.
- 2nd " "Hebe."
- 3rd " "Nautilus."



near Club House, from Green Bank wharf looking north.



Mr. A. C. EDWARDS, COMMODORE R. N. S. Y. S.

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Assets, \$50,335,016.00

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Established 1819.

Assets, \$10,457,497.04

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Established 1794.

\$6,576,616.00

Zeno's Society Record.

To write descriptions of Entertainments which occurred a long time ago, is rather a dreary task, though gathered from notes which I think it doubly so, and will skip over anything of earlier date than the last weekly issue of SOCIETY, on August 7th, an account of some will interest those who were not present, also the friends away from Halifax who depend on SOCIETY for their "au fait" with the upper ten and their doings.

A small Tennis Tournament at Bellevue on the afternoon of Thursday, the 6th, was continued on Saturday, 10th, the players being Major and Mrs. Maycock, Major and Mrs. Captain and Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Mansel, Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Peacock, Mrs. Coltman, Major Harvey, Captain J. Captain Sandwith, Mr. J. Ryan, Mr. T. Ryan and Mr. Black. Some very exciting games were played on the courts which are undoubtedly the best in Halifax; but, as it was merely for the privilege of looking on. The mixed doubles were won by Major and Mrs. Maycock. The gentleman's singles by Major and Major Maycock.

Fine weather being all in favour of out-door amusement there were two pic-nics arranged for Wednesday, 12th, the one at the Arm given jointly by five Hostesses, the other at the Lodge, given by Mrs. James Morrow. After heavy showers of rain in the morning of the day, it was hastily decided the picnic of the Arm should be cancelled, and fresh ones sent out summoning guests to a dance in the evening instead, to be held at Rosewood. Seldom has the worth of the telephone been better tested, nearly three consecutive hours after the decision was made, the "Central Lady" was requested to call up by turn the various invited friends, begging them to bring dancing men with them at any cost. At first it seemed as though the highways and by-lanes must be searched before the desired article could be produced, but numerous were the engagements for the same evening, but sufficient "sorts of men" responded to the kind invitation.

Fresh difficulties had to be encountered respecting music, the Rose Bank piano had "stopped short never to go again" many years ago. The one legged "Hurdy Gurdy" would have been accepted had it called, while the last despairing message was sent along the wire to a friend in town, "Engage something with a fail. Either the Leicestershire Band or the Blind Fiddler of Water street." However the happy medium was forthcoming in the form of strains of a harp, dancing was kept up till the small hours.

Other pic-nic was not postponed, so some people who had received invitations for both were able to avail themselves of the two entertainments, so for the afternoon one joined the luncheon at the Queen's wharf, at 4 o'clock, which conveyed the large party up the harbour to Prince's Lodge. It turned out a perfect afternoon and after the morning showers everything looked beautifully blue and green. Five minutes walk from the landing stage brought guests to a lovely spot in the shade, where a most sumptuous tea was laid out on the grass, which was enjoyed in true pic-nic fashion.

Tempting sandwiches of pates, salads, and other savoury dishes, cakes of all sorts and sizes, bonbons, ices, and fruits of all descriptions, excepting the one kind so common yet so rarely seen of here, since it was the cause of the unhappy lady's confusion at the large dinner party—which will not easily be forgotten.

During one of those inexplicable silences when everyone seems temporarily dumb, she asked her rather deaf next door neighbour if he liked bananas? "Oh, no," he sharply replied, frowning at her apparent curiosity, "I always wear the old fashioned nightshirts. In future they will generally be called "plantains."

Some time afterwards was spent walking about and with gait till the move was made for the return journey. By 8 o'clock

erty were landed again and it was unanimously agreed, it was the most cheerful pic-nics held for some time. It would be difficult to enumerate all who were there, but among them were, Sir John Ross and Miss Coltman, Colonel and Mrs. Ryan, Colonel and Mrs. Goldie, Major and Mrs. Waldron, Major and Mrs. Reader, Colonel Hill, Major Brady, Captain Jenkins, Captain and Mrs. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Duffus, Major and Mrs. Mansel, Mr. McDowell, J. Stairs, Mrs. G. Morrow, Mrs. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Almon, Captain Tarry, Captain Powell, Mr. Owen, etc., etc.

On Thursday 13th, Sir John Ross gave a small dance, it being the occasion of his niece Miss Coltman's birthday.

The Ball room was beautifully decorated, the entire credit due to the taste of the A. D. C. The only flowers used were sweet peas arranged in dense masses on the mantlepiece, suspended in vases around the gazeliers, and thickly clustered over the door.

While the Drawing-room was equally tastefully arranged with white flowers.

The gardens were charmingly lighted with Chinese lanterns and plenty of seats for two were scattered about in sheltered places.

The band of the Leicestershire Regiment in the conservatory played most inspiring tunes. The floor was perfection.

The frocks all vied with each other on this occasion, and were seen to advantage in the spacious rooms. Thanks to the kindly thought of the wearers those deadly enemies, spurs, were put on the shelf for the time being.

So, that instead of valuable lace and rich embroideries in the skirts being reduced to rags and tatters—the owners were able to boast they have a best frock ready for the next occasion.

The cricket matches on the Wanderers ground during the afternoon of 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, attracted a large number of spectators, among them a great number of ladies who wore some very pretty and smart costumes.

It was too hot to walk or stand so a seat was worth "a dollar." With the exception of the bench outside the gallery, not counting another by the side without legs, and another all legs and no seat, there was no room for the weary, so these light and dainty dresses got sadly the better for sitting on the steps where every one trod from off a black path, on their way to seats higher up in the stand.

It is stated that before the next grand event when ladies presence is required, either more benches should be forthcoming, or some old newspapers or rhubarb leaves (failing anything else more costly) should be laid on the ash trodden tiers to protect such delicate wits.

The dance given by Mrs. Wallace Graham, on Tuesday, 26th, in her charming house in South Park street, was an undoubted success. No trouble or expense had been spared to make the entire arrangements complete.

The floral decorations were superb, chiefly of long trailing wreaths of "smilax" interspersed with different coloured begonia flowers. The hall was similarly decorated and the staircase was most tastefully decorated.

The ferns were smothered in ferns and other lovely green plants, in pots which contained choice exotics. These showed their beautiful blossoms from among the ferns and presented a most refreshingly cool appearance.

This terrace of flowers was continued all up the stairs till it reached the landing above, where a display of plants were arranged in sundry cosy nooks and corners.

It was an intensely hot night and dancing was almost too great an exertion, so that these lovely surroundings greatly exhanced the pleasures of the "Sitters out." The garden which was so well

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lighted up—was a favorite resort, with several large marquees, where comfortable lounges and chairs were invitingly placed. A recherche champagne supper was done full justice to, notwithstanding the extreme heat.

Most of the dresses we had seen before, though a sprinkling of fresh ones was decidedly pleasing to the eye. Several guests from the Leicestershire regiment were absent owing to the very sad calamity that had befallen a brother officer and his wife that very day, for whom all their friends and acquaintances feel sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

The same evening another Concert was given in the Public Gardens by the band of the Leicestershire regiment and that of the 66th Rifles.

This was the fourth of the same series and patronized by a far larger number of people than any of the previous ones.

Every one asking the question "Why are we not allowed this treat oftener?" At least once a fortnight. The proceeds must clearly show to what extent they are appreciated, by the additional hundreds who attend every succeeding concert—and there would be many more if a reduction was made for a family ticket.

Numbers are deterred by the charge of 25 cents for each member, whereas if family tickets were permissible allowing parents to take more of their family (not children) at a reduced rate, it would be a great boon to those who are the chief patronizers of the Public Gardens on all other occasions—who have been at work all day, and who would most thoroughly enjoy the beautiful music and illuminated gardens after their labours, but are prohibited from doing so by the high charge for admission.

The illuminations were considerably better than they had been previously, and the additional pleasure of dancing on the old Tennis ground, added greatly to the enjoyment of the multitude.

The bands did full credit to their high reputation and many of the selected pieces were universal favorites, but there was one representing bloodshed and thunder which the invalided and bedridden, not to mention distracted mothers and nurses, for a mile round the gardens fervently hope may be relegated to George's or MacNab's Island in future, so shattered thereby were the delicate and youthful nerves of these afflicted ones.

Scores of residents in close proximity visit the gardens on these occasions who never enter them on any other, missing therefore the varied beauties of the flowers, which indeed have been worth a close inspection all the spring and summer. We are now eagerly looking forward to the next concert which, is to excel all previous ones.

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For Thursday, September 3rd, invitations were issued by Mrs. Townshend for an "at home," "dancing at 9 o'clock" being on the cards. About that hour most of those who had been invited had assembled, and were received in the morning room by Mrs. Townshend, Judge Townshend and Miss Townshend. The entire arrangements were very successfully carried out and the whole house was transformed for the occasion.

The entrance hall was ornamented with large plants while the two double drawing rooms were tastefully decorated with lovely flowers, moss and ferns. At one end of the room a few seats were placed for the chaperones who could enjoy watching the dancing, which was carried on with great spirit till the small hours. The floor was in excellent order and at no time did the space seem too limited for the large number of guests who were dispersed in the gardens or in a marquee which was fitted up as a boudoir, while another was for ices and other refreshments. Being a glorious night, the cool outside air was gladly welcomed between the dances. Supper was served in a room up stairs.

The enjoyment of the whole arrangements was greatly enhanced by the presence of the beautiful band of the Leicestershire regiment which was stationed where it could be heard to advantage both in the house and garden.

"The Halifax Garrison Miniature Rifle Club" has been most successfully started, and is now strongly supported by some very excellent and ardent members. Many of the lady novices especially, making remarkably high scores, promising to become first-class markswomen. Major E. G. Bor, R. E., has undertaken the post of Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, and is indefatigable in his efforts "teaching the young idea how to shoot," and bringing the club to perfection. The rules for which are as follows:—

RULES OF THE HALIFAX GARRISON MINIATURE RIFLE CLUB.

- 1.—The affairs of the club shall be managed by a committee of officers of the Garrison, appointed by a general meeting of the club.
- 2.—All officers of the Garrison, and members of their families, are eligible for membership.
- 3.—Other members may be elected by the Committee, on being proposed and seconded by two military members of the Club.
- 4.—The Committee to have power to make bye-laws and rules for the conduct of matches, handicaps, and practice of the Club.
- 5.—One member of the Committee will act as Secretary and Treasurer.
- 6.—For the present season an entrance subscription of \$1.00, payable on entrance or election, will be charged.
- 7.—Each member may invite two friends, as visitors, to each meeting of the Club.
- 8.—As a general rule the practice and match meetings of the Club will be held each Saturday.

The first match took place on Saturday 12th, between gentlemen and ladies, four aside, seven shots, resulting in a victory for the ladies by nineteen points. Major Mansel, Major Reader, Dr. Grier, Mr. Marsh, whose scores were at:

50 yards, - - - -	27	30	28	31
75 " - - - -	22	26	28	25
100 " - - - -	27	28	23	19

Against the ladies—Mrs. Mansel, Mrs. Reader, Mrs. Grier, Miss Morrow:

50 yards, - - - -	25	30	30	27
75 " - - - -	29	26	30	25
100 " - - - -	30	28	30	21

Lady Watson gave an "at home" on Friday afternoon at 4th, and again on the 11th, when the gardens and lovely gazebo at Admiralty House were seen to advantage in perfect view. The band of the flag-ship played at intervals all the afternoon and the two lawn tennis courts were fully occupied.

Miss Laura Almon invited her friends to a "rounder" all the at Rose Bank on Sept. 10th, from 4 to 7 o'clock, which was a novel past-time, therefore all the more enjoyable.

Those who did not play seemed greatly interested in looking on and the general among them appeared much amused with the incidents of the game which was continued till dusk with all zeal. Many of the older players appeared quite to forget their age and responsibilities for the time being—and were as ready to make a rounder as any one of the soldier-boys present.

Another Cinderella dance was given at the Wellington by Lt.-Col. Rolph and the officers of the Leicestershire regiment on Wednesday, 15th, and in some respects was a much greater success than the previous one. The band was placed in an adjoining the dancing room, where it was heard to more advantage both by the dancers and chaperones. The floor was better than there was no crush. There were some very good dresses—Apricot satin, trimmed with eau de nil chiffon, a handsome broche, a cream silk with ostrich feathers. Another rich passementerie, a blue and silver, a pale pink, and a black and jet were the most striking as worn by the matrons. The younger guests were chiefly white and cream with a few with less black ones among them.

To avoid the crush of the former occasion and reduce the number of wall flowers, the invitations were more limited.

A few mortified ones have thought fit to give vent to their feelings to some of the "Penny-a-lines" on the subject. They ventured to do two years ago on a similar grievance with unexpected results, but as this want of taste and manners is thornier to certain members of Halifax society, it is easy to guess whom it originated. Before the next entertainment perhaps they had better send in their names to the Mess president in case having been an oversight, and then if they are still unwilling to console themselves by thinking "If I am not asked I am not wanted."

The same evening there was an organ recital interspersed with vocal music at St. George's Church.

The second of its kind given by Mr. Hutchins, who has come out as organist to St. Paul's Church. He has great success, having been private organist to the Marquis of Breadalough. Also organist at the Alexandra Palace and sub-organist at Temple Church, London, England, and is quite master of the art of instruments.

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The Ball given by Lt. Col. Curren and Officers of the 1st Nova Scotia Brigade Garrison Artillery on Friday Sept. 25th, at the Lygax Hotel, was one of unusual size and grandeur. Seldom of the same kind taken place in the provinces. No noise or trouble was spared to make the whole entertainment a complete success, which it undoubtedly was.

All the arrangements were on such an elaborate scale, and the guests numbered many hundreds.

Out of the thirteen hundred invitations issued, over half were accepted and were present. It was quite late in the evening that the same across friends for the first time—while some were never with at all—so numerous were the guests, and so extensive the accommodation.

The various military and naval uniforms combined with the very smart dresses made it a most brilliant scene, the large display of electric light showed everything off to advantage. Colonel Mrs. Curren received everybody in a room adjoining the hall, which was elaborately decorated with lovely lilies and other choice flowers. The large dining room was given up to dancing and in the morning from that was the refreshment room, which provided all the necessities of light refreshment before the supper room was opened. The supper was a most recherche banquet, specially noticeable were the delicacies—sweets and fruits, while all kinds of more substantial delicacies were spread in abundance.

The music room was arranged as a boudoir tastefully decorated with lovely bouquets of flowers on small tables.

Out of the large french windows of it, one stepped into the redunervatory, very prettily lighted with Chinese lanterns, and led to there a stair-case led on to the roof of a long building overlooking the Harbour.

Here was quite a fairy scene. Hundreds of small lights in wire gauze glasses lit up this balcony. It was a very warm night, and the thoroughly enjoyable was the fresh cool air there, in the comfortable seats arranged all round.

The band of the Leicestershire Regiment played to perfection and was stationed just outside the ball room. The lovely strains which it could be heard in the distance from the balcony, and made it a truly pantomime scene.

Some of the dresses made their first appearance and were of a very black or white ones, which is always advisable where the forms are worn. While others we'll trust made their last appearance, and will not be "tittivated" up for any of the six coming dances.

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A merchant advertises "Eggs dated as laid." It must require a good deal of time and patience to train a hen to date her eggs as she lays them. Old back numbers will be in demand when an amateur actor is going to wrestle with Hamlet.

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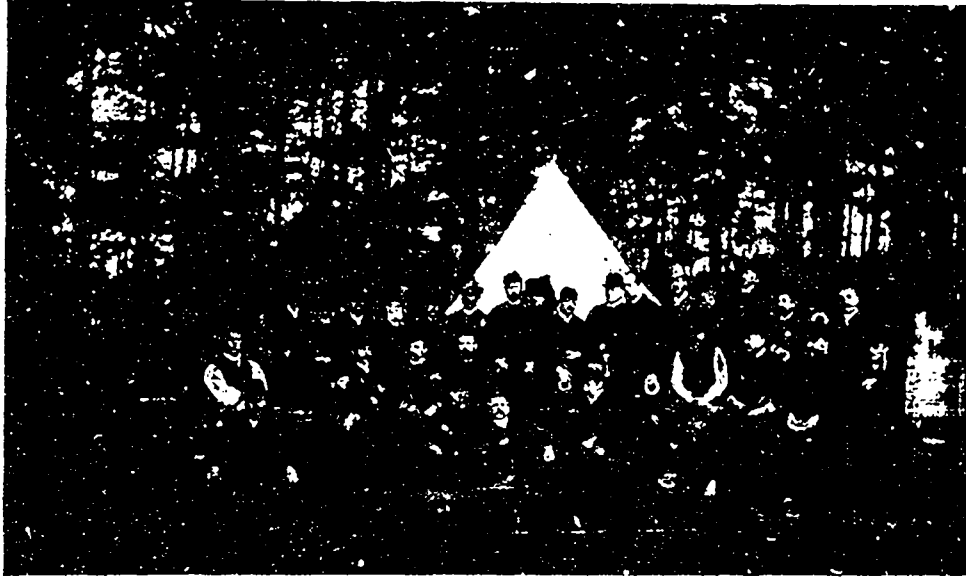
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Callisthenics: Miss Seabury, a pupil of Prof. Sargeant, Harvard. Full Term begins 10th September. Admission at any time. Applications for Resolutions, and any other information, Address **R. LAING, M. A., Managing Director.**

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GEN. SIR JOHN ROSS.

no other way does it seem possible to explain the existence of the capital in a part of the country that for bareness of soil can hardly be equalled—on this continent. Therefore Halifax owes its origin to Militaryism and therefore it must be dependant on Militaryism. The origin of Halifax is very artificial and its position as capital of the province is strained. It is far distant from the best and most fertile parts of the country, and is surrounded by land that is good for nothing and never will be good for anything. The illustrious Sam Slick in one of his papers illustrates this and names St. John as the national capital of the great bulk of the richer part of this province.

But Halifax grew in riches and in power owing chiefly to the West Indies trade and the fondness of the negroes for salt codfish.



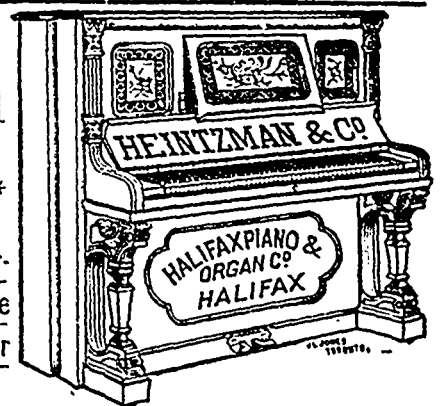
ADMIRAL SIR. GEORGE WATSON.

WE often hear the remark "It would be a good thing for Halifax if the military were taken away from here;" and a few minutes afterwards we hear some one else lamenting the smallness of the Garrison and wishing the old days when there were two or three regiments quartered here, back again. No doubt there is much to be said as regards both opinions, and what suits one doesn't suit others.

But taken as a whole the Garrison of Halifax is a distinct and becoming feature to Halifax. There are many ways of looking at the social. In the old days, and more especially in the colonial days, Halifax was distinctly a Military and Naval rather settlement. It seems to any one looking at the reason of the existence of Halifax could only have been on account of its Naval and Military importance. The fine and magnificent harbour must have suggested the settlement of the city from a Naval point of view, the hill in the centre of the peninsula, almost an island, must have suggested to the Military the idea of here forming a town. The Military and Naval importance being such, the natural sequence was that it became the seat of government and therefore the capital of the country. In

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It grew out of its actual dependence on the Garrison but still relied on it to a certain extent. In social life the Garrison has always been the point of focus. Many and many a gay festivity and gorgeous dinner has been given by and to the Garrison. And the whole social life of the upper classes has depended upon the officers and their belongings. Hardly a family of any distinction but has had a daughter married to some gallant officer. As many as seven or eight members of one corps marrying Halifax girls. The question is, has this been an advantage or disadvantage? It has certainly taken a great deal of money out of the country that ought to have been spent in the country. For most of these young ladies would have some little money and many would have a great deal. But if it was all added up I fancy all would be surprised at



H. R. H. PRINCE GEORGE.

the amount thereof. On the other hand many made very brilliant matches and married men who subsequently became very distinguished in many ways, reflecting honour and glory on the town if nothing more substantial. Gradually the Garrison became reduced till it now consists of only one regiment, with the Artillery and Engineers and other necessary auxiliaries. It is evidently the intention of the British government to keep it as it is—for it has during the last few years spent enormous sums on the fortifications on MacNab's and at York Redoubt.

As social life now is at Halifax, the entertaining is almost entirely due to the military. One might say that the entertaining was almost entirely dependent on the military. Now, where in this continent, in comparison to its size, are there given such balls as are given in Halifax. No where, no matter how large the city, could be given a grander or more complete entertainment than the naval ball of last year; or the one at Bellevue a few weeks before. For this alone we ought to be thankful, although enjoyment is not everything, still everyone who attended the Naval ball ought to

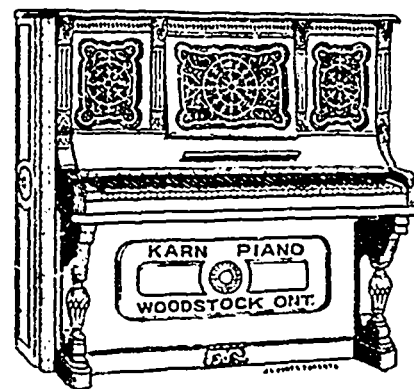
feel gratified for the rest of their natural lives for having privileged to attend such a function. But in smaller affairs and ordinary social life the military make a pleasant circle, and in cases cultivated people are met and friendships made that are long pleasure and source of congratulation. Of course there are many toadies and snobs who run after the military, with a view to think nothing good or grand but them. In most cases it is that to these people the association with cultivated people is something new and something to which they have not been accustomed. They would toady to anyone better than themselves. We have a great deal that the young men of the town do not care to go and that the girls snub them, and will have nothing to do with them. Sometimes this is true, but the girl is generally very young and belongs to the people mentioned. But any young man in Halifax who wishes to go out and who is well behaved gentleman, will have no trouble in doing so, and will have his name filled up at any dance a good deal quicker than he perhaps. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is the boy's fault who prefers the things that he likes to think he is driven to by his desire to enjoy good honest legitimate enjoyment. Of course, if he has to work for a living he cannot imitate the young officer who has little or no work to do, but must adapt himself to circumstances.

It is not the military, it is the young men. We find the same complaint in other and smaller places where the bank-clerks and the gilded youth of the town.

Life is rendered more pleasant and agreeable from a social point of view owing to the military being stationed here. Look at the time and money that the genial General Sir John Ross spends in entertaining Halifax people. He spends this not only on his personal friends that he has made during his time here, but also on people whom he hardly knows and who have no claim on him whatever, but who have simply called and put their names in his book. Would not every one in Halifax miss these balls and entertainments if there was no General? I think so.

Then think of the amount of entertaining that is done by two messes, dinners and dances, pic-nics and parties and every form of pleasurable gathering, making life the more pleasant.

The Admiralty House during the summer is always opening its hospitable doors to crowds of Halifax people. And many of the individual members of the Garrison entertain a great deal. One might say that this intercourse with the military affects only a very small part of the inhabitants of the town. It does to a certain extent, but there are many sets of society who never see any military people, but this does not imply that there is anything wanting in the society. They prefer to remain to themselves and do so.



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TELEPHONE 738.

Therefore we can come to the conclusion that the Garrison is a addition to Halifax society, and nearly everybody would be vely sorry if it was removed.

From a business point of view there are different opinions. Eminent business men say it is a good thing, and others say bad.

Having such a large number of men stationed here must help affairs and must give employment to a large number of people and catering to their wants. The pay list must be large, and the bulk is spent at once in the city. It seems that there must be more money in circulation owing to the presence of the Garrison.

iniquitous system of marrying off the strength. I can't quite get at the bottom of this matter, but it seems to my mind to be one of the most terrible things connected in any way with the British service. How any clergyman can consent to marry a couple under these circumstances and carry out his Christian belief I fail to see. But I do not know enough of it to write much on it, but what I do know is quite enough to show that something ought to be done in the matter. Some soldiers leave the service and settle here and a great many of the better class of servants, coach-men, etc., are old soldiers, and good men they are too. I fancy there must be a great many old soldiers in Halifax, some of whom have done well and got on, others who have done badly and fallen.

We would miss much then if the Garrison was removed, we would miss the Military element that gives our city its peculiar and distinct characteristic. We would miss the Citadel, and I fancy our merchants would miss the excellent arrangements that are of such convenience. We would miss the familiar sight of a red-coat about the streets and the opportunity of hearing a good Military band on many occasions. We would miss the sight of the troops being reviewed on the common by the gallant old General surrounded by his glittering staff. We would miss a hundred and one things that enter into a daily life, perhaps that we hardly notice or think about. It would be like drawing the eye-tooth of Halifax to remove its Garrison. I for one would not care to live in it, till it had settled down again, it would be sad, very sad, to see it in a shorn state, all the glory would have gone out of it and the uniqueness of towns in Canada would have fallen to a very common level indeed. And even if in some ways the Garrison are a drawback and a hindrance to the town, what's the odds—they keep us "devilish amused."



COL. RYAN, R. A.



Col. NOYES, R. A.

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ost of the time ; at MacNab's Island alone over two hundred men
peninge employed and have been employed for some time at good
ny of ages, on the new forts. Of course a great deal of valuable prop
al. (erty is taken up by the Imperial authorities, property that might
ly a ve of great use to the city for many purposes. The Military spend
ain exte lot of money in the city and the visitors spend a lot likewise, for
y peopiry many of our visitors are drawn here and are kept here by the
3 in the presence of the Military.
There is another phase of social life in which the Military take
reat prominence, which is represented by Tommy Atkins and his
188. irl.
A regiment is not here many days before one sees on the streets,
HERnd in the gardens, and elsewhere, a smiling slavey accompanied
the Best y a red coated friend. It has always been a mystery to me how
DIAN hese couples become acquainted ; are they introduced by the regi-
GANment that is leaving or do they have a system of calling which is in
orce in a higher and sometimes more cultivated society ? Which
NES. way it is, the fact remains that these couples do become
ainted. Is it good or bad for Halifax ? I am afraid to say
it is mostly bad.
he ordinary line Tommy Atkins of now-a-days is hardly in a
ion to marry ; he is young, very young, and usually has no
to fall back upon. A great deal depends upon the regiment
the district from which it is recruited. Then there is the

— FOR —
© JOB PRINTING ©
— CALL ON —
JAMES BOWES & SONS.

Little Puffs.

Most of our advertizers are also exhibitors, and most of them are good, sound firms and have something more or less new to show. We would like well enough to go through the list and say something good for each of them, but this issue has already swelled beyond the limits originally intended; and it is now impossible to add to it an exhibition catalogue. Our readers cannot help agreeing with us when we contend that we have displayed one and all of our ads. to the best advantage, and when this is done our contract is carried out. Notice that this is a puff for Messrs. JAMES BOWES & SONS as well as for ourselves.

The name of MACKINLAY is a household word for anything in the shape of school books and supplies. They are now introducing a revolution in the way of pens:—an English patent called the "Centric" pen, which is almost perfectly flat, and seems destined to be the pen of the future, though no doubt many of you will be conservative enough to hold on to the "round" pen nib till it is fairly driven out of the market.

CRAGG BROS & Co's ad. speaks for itself. No shop in Halifax contains such an assortment of novelties in the way of hardware and little labour-saving machines for use in household work.

THE PIANO & ORGAN Co. have extended their operations enormously during the last few years, and rank among the soundest and most enterprising firms in the city. Though agents for the best pianos in the old country, they are exhibiting instruments of Canadian manufacture, that, in the opinion of our best musicians, compare favourably with any in the world, and can give them a long start in the matter of price.

Go to Boston by the "Halifax" or the "State of Indiana." This is a very difficult question to answer. The only way to get out of the trouble is to advise five journeys by both, and then say which you like best.

To say anything about JAMES SCOTT, the Grocer, would be absurd. Might as well attempt to puff the Citadel. Of course, there are other grocers—and good ones, too; but James Scott is James Scott.

LORNE HOUSE, kept by the cheeriest and most respected of mine hosts.

OLAND & SON, vie only with KEITH & Co. in brewing the best unadulterated malt liquor in the city.

SABRE.—Beloved of Wanderers, in fact, he may be well dubbed Our William in contradistinction to Our William in England.

CUTLERY COMPANY.—This is a new venture in the Province. They show knives—the largest and the smallest—ever made, not only in Nova Scotia, but also in England—the larger 3 feet long, the smaller 2 in. Besides this, different parts of knives will be made before the spectators gaze, and the steel used by this company in making the blades may be tested with any so-called cheap knives. We are glad to notice this advertisement, showing as it does, that Halifax is not dead yet, and can turn out as good work as can be produced. Mr. Parkins, the manager, will be pleased during the Exhibition to show "how it is done."

CIGAR FACTORY.—This is another venture emanating from the home-made brain. Their advertisement is erratic, but their cigars do not err on that side, they belong to one category, good. The company certainly deserves to succeed apart from its intrinsic merits, from the fact that the capital subscribed is purely Halifaxian.

LEAMAN & Co.—When we state that this firm does nearly half a million dollars per year, employ 9 horses and about 25 hands to conduct that business, irrespective of agents buying in different sections of Canada, we must own they are the biggest meat dealers in the city. To one agent alone for slaughtered beef they paid between Nov. 1st. and May 1st., more than \$2,000 com-

mission for buying beef alone. As all Halifax know, they premises on both sides of Bedford Row, and carry on not butchers business, but also a large trade in canned goods.

FORBES & Co.—We have recognized this name for years only in Halifax but also in England, as a skate manufacturer these certainly reached an "Acme" of success, but it seems they are trying to beat even that.

T. C. ALLEN.—This firm is really too well known to need advertisement at all, but still "needs must when the devil will" and that was the case when canvassed. The advertisement should show what kind of goods they sell, and our advice is, if not a sample send them back.

EGAN, T. J.—As a gunmaker and all that pertains to gunnery, say that for Halifax, if not anywhere else, the above is without a peer. He is not only theoretical, but what is still more practical—using as he does the gun himself. As regards the collection of birds in his museum, we can only say the beauties are to be seen to be believed.

GODFREY SMITH—Sells drugs and other things that are good for—or otherwise—for the health. He is especially noted for composing up a comic song or a taking advertisement at the stated notice.

BOSTON HOTEL—Should be patronized, having been taken up by young and enterprising people.

HATTIE & MYLIUS—One of the most satisfactory firms in the city for business with; prompt and careful, and extremely obliging. What is wanted in the family druggist.

MADAME LAMBERT

Gives Private and Class Lessons in the FRENCH LANGUAGE at CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, HALIFAX, N. S.

Halifax Hotel

HALIFAX, N. S.

THE largest and finest equipped Hotel in the Maritime Provinces, has just completed the addition of another large wing, running the entire width of the block from HOLLIS ST. to WATER ST. With this addition it has accommodation for 350 guests. It has just completed its handsome Conservatory and Promenade for the guests; and has been handsomely re-furnished.

Every room lighted with incandescent lights. The large corridors being very wide, lofty, well lighted, thoroughly ventilated, and easy of access.

H. HESSLEIN & SONS,

Proprietors

Letter from "The Island."

CHARLOTTETOWN, Sept. 23rd, 1891.

The time past our little city has been gay. A beautiful day with scarcely a rainy day, gave ample opportunity for society and enjoyment. The greatest event, it is needless to say, was the visit of H. M. S. Canada with its attendant festivities. It arrived on Friday 14th ult. On the following Monday Mrs. Howes was "at home" to a very large number of guests. The enlarged, refurnished and tastefully decorated residence of the Chief Justice was brilliant that evening; the grounds too, being many a cosy nook inviting to a *tele-a-tele* or quiet

There was a gay party, but at no time could more than two thirds of the ladies present have partners, for the fair sex predominated in the men in this ratio of 90 to 60. But could any one say that it was "too much of a good thing"? On Tuesday His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Carvell entertained a number of guests at dinner. The next afternoon Mrs. Malcolm MacLeod was at her beautiful place, "Newlands." No finer day ever shined the heart of an anxious hostess, and no more delightful party was ever enjoyed by the society of Charlottetown.

A booth, tastefully decorated with bunting, was erected for dancing near the house, and here old and young danced to the melodious strains of a really good local band. This was only an amuseur for the Ball at Government House the same evening. Mrs. Howes and Miss Howes had been spending part of the week at Brackley Point, one of our most popular seaside resorts, where the major and his daughter entertained a goodly number of guests on the day following Government House ball. Everything was sumptuously provided, every convenience considered, the natural result—a delightful party. Then the ship sailed and the officers had issued invitations for a dance on board for Friday, but the sea was so rough the hop had to be postponed. For this purpose alone the gallant ship returned on the last day of the month, sailing again on the 2nd instant. The number of guests was not large, but all enjoyed themselves. There was evidently a *jeu d'esprit* about the lists of guests to be invited, but this and the fact that the music of a local band was not over good did not detract from the success of the good officers' generous entertainment. They left a goodly impression behind them by going out into the ways and highways of the city and compelling all their new acquaintances to a feast well provided and duly honored.

Sunday, August 23rd, was a fearfully hot day—the temperature in the vicinity of 100 degrees. It was a day to be remembered as the night of the 8th instant, when the terrific storm ploughed its way across the land with a deluge of rain, dealing destruction to crops and property. One great satisfaction to a country so largely agricultural as our fair Island, was that no great damage seems to have been done to the harvest, and I may say *en passant* that no crop has failed. A bountiful result has blessed our farmers' every year.

But I am digressing. Among late entertainments have been a dance at Mrs. Louis Howes', a small card party at Mrs. F. de St. C. Brecken's and a New Year whist party at Mrs. Strickland's. The mention of this lady's name reminds me of the greatest sensation that has disturbed Charlottetown society since the appearance of Tom Trim's offensive card-knight—not that the lady in question was the cause of the sensation, for, on the contrary, she was aimed at as the victim of what was probably intended for a practical joke, but one which, as is well known in the case in such matters, is likely to rebound with violence on the ill-fated heads of the would-be jokers.

To be brief—bogus invitations were issued to a number of society people for an "At Home" at Mrs. Strickland's. It was, of course, long before that lady received a reply followed by several refusals. Realizing the position, she took prompt steps to prevent a

gathering of those invited. The vulgar joke was the subject of conversation in market place, street, parlor and shop, and suspicion, soon whispered about, attached blame to a certain maiden not yet possessed of her wisdom-teeth and to her visitor, who long ago performed the painful operation of acquiring the same dental apparatus. It is only right that society should put its foot down upon such insults, else the time will come, and that soon, when all invitations must be verbal, or recipients of written invitations must make sure of their genuineness before venturing to accept them.

Now the "Bellerophon" is in port, but her advent does not seem to affect society much. No festivities are as yet spoken of, except what the ship will provide—viz., a review and sham fight in the Park (where, also, the beautiful band of the ship is playing as I write) and a hop to-morrow.

Among the people who have visited us this summer are to be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Gane and Miss Pippey, of Nyack, N. Y., Mrs. Fred. and Miss Burpee, of St. John, the Misses Murphy (daughters of Senator Murphy, of Montreal,) the Misses McDonald, nieces of Mr. Wm. McDonald, of Montreal, Mrs. George McLeod and Miss Jordan, of Halifax, Mrs. Boulton and Mrs. W. Owen, of Ottawa, and Ven. Archdeacon Jones, of Windsor.

There has been a series of special services conducted by Rev. Mr. Bliss, of Chicago, in the Brick Methodist Church, and now the Rev. Father Huntington, of New York, is holding a mission in St. Peter's Church.

Tennis has been in full swing all summer. At a tournament of ladies' singles Miss Maud Ball carried off the prize—a gold watch chain presented by Judge Young. It must be reported to the credit of the lady who came off second best, that she returned to Judge Young the similar watch chain which he was generous enough to send her, and this because to have accepted the gift would have established a precedent calculated to do away with the satisfaction of winning a game in future. Miss Belle Newberry won much praise for her excellent play during the progress of the game.

The last contest took place on the 19th, when Miss Maude Ball and Mr. L. E. Brecken carried off the prize.

The new Lodge is pretty and very convenient—a comfort and ornament to the Park.

The athletic association gave a grand exhibition last night proving that the association is an established fact, but it would appear that the Philharmonic Society is doomed to an early death through divisions each favoring one or other of three different favourite conductors.

I must now close, else I'll have demanded all your space.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Are you smoking Nova Scotia manufactured Cigars? If not why not?

"Divat  Regina."

* Queen * Hotel. *

Mr. Sheraton has fitted up a Hotel which is a credit to Halifax and the Maritime Provinces. Every visitor to Halifax will find in the Queen all the requirements of a first-class hotel.—*The Sun*.

"The 'Windsor' of Halifax."—*Montreal Gazette*.

"The Cuisine is the best of any hotel in the Maritime Provinces."—*Globe*.

We are still improving and intend to keep on so until the QUEEN IS THE BEST HOTEL IN CANADA.

A. B. SHERATON, . . . Manager.

The highest aspirations of Skaters

"Acheived"

— IN —

Forbes' New Patent Skate.



No Competition with cheap
but the Beau-deal o

A FIRST-CLASS ART

All respectable dealers have

Nova Scotia's Resources.

HON. J. W. LONGLEY.

I am asked to give some statement of the resources of Nova Scotia. No subject can be more interesting and appropriate in connection with the Provincial Exhibition this year at Halifax.

It may be safely asserted that there exists no section whatever in the Continent of North America, the most fertile and productive of all the Continents of the globe, which contains a greater variety of natural resources, than the small area which constitutes the Peninsula of Nova Scotia. Of course the Island of Cape Breton is included. Nova Scotia has only an area of 18,600 square miles; but there can be found no such 18,600 square miles in any other part of North America.

The Province is surrounded by the sea and indented with ports and harbors in every quarter. Situate on the extreme eastern part of North America, it is in the line of trade and travel between Europe and America, the volume of which is growing greater each year. This is important because in the event of Nova Scotia becoming a great industrial country it is of great importance that the facilities for commerce with the world should be the greatest possible.

The variety of Nova Scotia's resources can be best judged by means of comparison. Probably the greatest state in the American union is Pennsylvania. This State has coal, iron, manufactures and agriculture. These are the four great sources of industry and wealth within that state. Ohio has less coal, some iron, agriculture and manufactures. Alabama has coal, iron, sugar, and cotton. California has gold, fruit, agriculture and some shipping. Massachusetts has nothing but agriculture, manufactures and fisheries. These may be regarded as the finest states of the American union. Coming to Canada we find that Ontario has agriculture, undeveloped mines of iron and nickel, and manufactures. Manitoba may be classed as a strictly agricultural community. British Columbia, has both coal and gold. Nova Scotia has coal, iron, gold, fisheries, shipping, lumbering, agriculture, and a hopeful glance in the direction of manufactures. It is scarcely fair to class manufacturing industries as pertaining to the natural resources of a country, and, therefore it is that when resources are being spoken of, this class had better be eliminated, in which case Nova Scotia, it will be seen, stands pre-eminently above all the other sections of the country that can be named.

It may be that Pennsylvania has more coal than Nova Scotia, but the coal supply of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton is practically inexhaustible. The Inspector of Mines, Mr. Gilpin, has somewhere declared that there is more iron ore in Nova Scotia than there is coal to smelt it. In fact, this ore is found in unlimited quantities in every part of the province east and west. Gold mines are also found in practically every part of the province, but are yet only partially developed. An immense quantity of gold has been taken from our mines, but only that part of it in the main has been taken, which is near the surface and easily worked. No regular scientific process for deep mining has been employed, and no person is now in a position to state what the character of the leads may be at great depths. In point of fisheries, Nova Scotia is the centre of the greatest fishing grounds in the world. No spot on the planet is so favorably situated for forming the basis of fishing operations as Nova Scotia. The fishermen of Nova Scotia, while always spoken of as a hardy race (which is true), have never developed as a class, that enterprise, and push in the furtherance of that industry which is requisite to its full development. Yet the product of the Nova Scotia fisheries is equal to or greater than that of all the rest of the Dominion and constitutes not only the largest product, but the largest export of the province. What this industry might become if it were pushed in a thorough manner with capital, it would be impossible for the most sanguine mind to estimate.

In point of commerce it is the boast of Nova Scotians that every infant born into the world within the province, represents at that instant more tons of shipping than any other infant in any other part of the globe. Ship building has been in the past a most important industry here, and still continues to be, and under a different fiscal system

is capable of developing into still greater dimensions than has yet reached. It is not too much to hope that with coal and iron lying by side, that we may yet see magnificent iron steamers launched from Pictou and Sydney.

In point of agriculture many parts of Nova Scotia stand unsurpassed but there have been so many other means by which employment may be obtained, and livings made that the people have never been led to devote that unreserved attention to agriculture, necessary to bring it to its highest point of excellence.

Besides, in the Annapolis Valley, which may be classed as the most agricultural section of the province, the fruit growing industry has developed to such a degree, and the profits are so great that it is necessary to indulge in the hard and laborious pursuits which pertain to agriculture in most portions of the continent. The Annapolis Valley produces a number and variety of apples that cannot be surpassed in any part of the world. The conditions under which an orchard is cultivated are superior to those any where else found, the produce is prolific, the life of a tree more prolonged than we know of elsewhere. Certain fruits grown in the Annapolis Valley cannot be duplicated elsewhere in either Europe or America. The gravenstein is grown in New York, but it is not grown with the delicious juiciness and crispness which characterizes the Nova Scotia specimen. The nonpareil is the last apple seen in the world during its season, and it continues marketable up to the date, that fresh apples are coming in from some countries. Besides this remarkable fruit growing power, nearly every part of Nova Scotia has a fertile soil, and is capable of producing all the treasures of the earth. Lunenburg, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish and Inverness are all of them splendid agricultural countries while some of them contain large tracts of valuable dike marsh, all of them are capable of producing grains, roots, hay and airy produce.

The lumbering industry has not been referred to because it is likely to develop. A large amount of money has been made in Nova Scotia by the production of lumber and there are large lumber industries still in progress and likely to continue, and form successful enterprises for a number of years to come. But the forests of Nova Scotia are sufficient to class lumbering as one of the great prospective industries of the country. It is too important, however, to be ignored and mentioned when we are making comparisons with Pennsylvania, Alabama and other great States.

With all these enormous natural advantages the marvel is that Nova Scotia during the past one hundred years has made so little progress. For a long time past the people of this Province have been familiar with their splendid natural advantages and their unequalled capabilities, but naturally have been confidently hoping for and expecting the speedy prosperity would soon arise. There is no possible reason why this Province should not become the centre of a great manufacturing industry, but it has all the elements which place industrial pursuits at advantage. There is no part of America better situated or offering more complete conditions of success in manufacturing industries than Nova Scotia. The last census which shows that the Province has stood still during the past ten years and that eight counties have actually retrograded, produced a most unpleasant and disappointing effect upon the people. There is no use, however, in admitting the spectre of despair, and a more sensible and wise course remains and that is for every Nova Scotian to feel a profound sense of pride in his birthright, and having faith and confidence in his country, should redouble his efforts, now and at all times, to secure that prosperity which is our heritage, and which nature with lavish kindness has thrown into our lap.

**JAMES BOWES & SON,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS**

125 HOLLIS STREET.

Such an elegant aroma to a No. 8 Cigar. Try one, and you will notice it with your nose.

L PAPERS, BORDERS, HALL DECORATIONS, &c., will be sold during Exhibition Week at 15 per cent discount. Also, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

THOMAS WALSH & CO.,
and 80 ARGYLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

At Taormina.

The throbbing bells had ceased their beat,
The evening Angelus was o'er,
The star-flowers closed their eyes in sleep,
The waves lay fainting on the shore,
When hark! a voice from Mola's height
Came floating to the vale below.
As though an angel in his flight
Had dropped a feather pure as snow;
So sweet the voice, the words so clear,
My eager heart stood still to hear—
Ave sanctissima—we lift our hearts to Thee,
Ora pro nobis, 'tis nightfall on the sea.

Like soothing balm that tender strain,
Those words so sacred and divine,
Crept in my soul to there remain
Where'er I roam, from clime to clime:
And now, while in my native land,
And sore beset by thoughts that pain,
I hear until my senses stand,
I hear that holy song again:
And Sicily, so far away,
Seems murmuring in my heart away—
Ave sanctissima—we lift our hearts to Thee,
Ora pro nobis, 'tis nightfall on the sea.

perstown, N. Y.

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

How to tell a Woman's Age.

To tell a woman's age is one of the easiest things imaginable, if you know the fact that many brilliant ladies knock off a few stories of their years without detection. If art had not come to their rescue and replaced to a certain extent the charms of youth, any fellow could tell within a year or two, but art has come to the rescue, and wrinkles have been flat-ironed or fissures puttied, eyes belladonna'd and cheeks tinted. Of course you cannot take a rake and scrape these fixings. Neither can you always get close enough to peep at the cosmetic crust. What is a fellow to do then?
Well, granted that a woman who had just crossed the storm and got under the shade of artistic embellishments, and keeps addressing at a maidenly distance, there is only one sure way to analyse the chemistry of time's decomposition.
Observe well her hair—her back hair. Now don't say it is false or real, you can count her years by the threads time weaves. Every year adds a hair or two, and no doubt, if a woman is long enough, she would become a female Esau.

At twenty-five a woman's back hair begins to fall over her collar as a creeper over a flower-pot. Note well the direction of the hair. Hair slants, and at thirty it takes an angle of 50, at thirty-five, 60, and so on. Of course you can't get near enough to apply a mathematic tape measure; but your practised eye will be enough. Next note the quality. Hair at twenty-five is moiré; at thirty it is sateen; at thirty-five it is passe satinette; at forty it is rope, fit to hang any man that gets noosed in its meshes.

Anybody can tell false hair, no matter who the previous owner was. It has a don't belong-there look, and all the pomades in the universe cannot give it a permanent tenure of office. So you may reasonably conclude if a woman has false back hair, her age is beyond the interesting point. Never believe her to be under forty-eight unless her sweetheart or some equally reliable person can prove it.

Squibs.

SNOGGS.—I say, is that Madame Topsee a really first-class singer?

JUNES.—I don't think she can be. I never saw her name among the soap testimonials.

A man who will lie for himself without hesitation will recoil with horror from lying for you.

Every man knows of a good use to which some other man might put his money.

When you see a man who has the same opinions he had early in life, it is a sign that he is a fool and cannot learn.

When you see what pleasure a man can create by saying something nice to his wife, you wonder that men do not oftener make the investment.

The doctors are telling women who wear street-sweeping dresses that they are bacilli-collectors; there seems to be little chance for fashion since science became so fashionable.

TOO SMART.—An Irish genius purchased 5,000 cigars. When he had smoked them all he claimed the insurance money, on the plea that they had been destroyed by fire. He was surprised to get an immediate response in the way of a call from the secretary of the company and a policeman. The secretary gave the genius the alternative of withdrawing his claim or being arrested for arson.

IN A TRAM.—Old Maid (taking seat politely offered by little boy in train)—Thank you, my little man. You have been taught to be polite, I'm glad to see. Did your mother always tell you to give up your seat to ladies?

Polite Boy—No'm; not all ladies—only old ladies.

A well-known writer says that a gentleman is one who never inflicts pain. This is surely too hard on the dentists.

If there is anything that makes a poor man feel sarcastic it is to read advice to rich men on how to secure a good appetite.

GABRIEL'S—JEWELRY JOKES.—GABRIEL'S

Mabride's letter of thanks: "Your beautiful clock was received and is now in the parlor on our mantelpiece, where we hope to see you often."

JOHN W. GABRIEL, 17 Buckingham Street, Dealer in Watches, Clocks and Ship's Chronometers.

ADDITIONS IN STONES:—Emeralds are being worn by Irishmen. Rabies are worn by those who prefer red to white wines, also by pugilists. Young girls love Turquoises; old men prefer Turquoises. Diamonds find favor with base-ballists, besides hotel clerks. Undertakers love the Beryl. Topaz are played out, while topers are tired. In time of the year young people generally are inclined to Agate. Moonstones are worn by lunatics. GABRIEL can suit them all at 17 Buckingham St.

IT has been our object to make this exhibition number as truly representative as possible, and in the course of its pages we have introduced a series of portraits and sketches that will, perhaps, serve as more lasting mementos of the old city than would the hackneyed pictures of the gardens and Point Pleasant. But, though well content that this number is a creditable one to Hali-



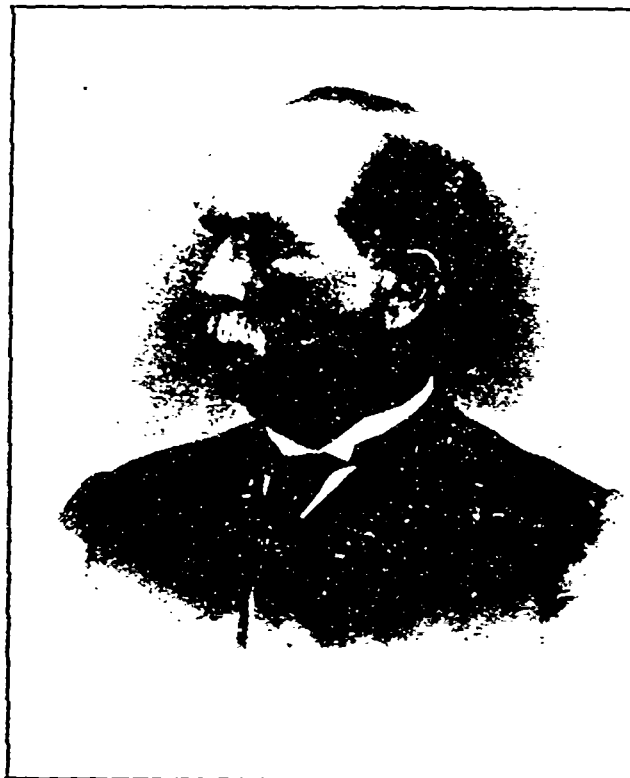
REV. DR. PARTRIDGE.

fax and to all concerned in its production, it grieves us sorely to go to press with our portrait gallery so incomplete, and this page is designed to fill a few of the blanks. Dr. Partridge, the business man and most thorough scholar in the diocese, may be taken as fairly representative of the church, as may Dr. Farrell, of the medical profession, and Messrs. Jones & Kenny of politics. In some future issue we hope to give some completeness to the series



DR. EDWARD FARRELL.

Lithgow, the P. M. O., Col. Rolph, Col. Hill, our militia and, last but not least, our popular lieutenant-governor, we have a picture certainly, but it is a very old one, and worth re-producing. There are many others well worthy but if we had these, we should be fairly content. As



HON. A. G. JONES.



HON. T. E. KENNY.

by adding Bishop Courtney, Archbishop O'Brien, Dr. Burns, Rev. W. B. King, Mr. H. McL. Henry, Stipendiary Motton, the mayor, Prof. Porter, Herr Klingensfield, Mr. Geoffrey Morrow, Mr. J. T.

not these, we must remain grumbling, only hoping that we have the monopoly of the grumbling, and leave none of it to our readers. And these few words must serve by way of edit-

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(Continued from page 16.)

by any means what may be termed a brilliant board, but led solid and substantial, and, what is more, honest. "Looking like looking honest," muttered Phillips, unctuously, as he set out an order for the printers to strike off 400,000 copies prospectus, and to put 370,000 in stamped wrappers. "Now, there is one thing more to be done," Phillips added, yawning.

"To square the press," I suggested. "You've hit it, my boy. Now, I know a man who will do the business beautifully for us." (Phillips was always knowing men who could do something or other. I subsequently learned that he let a bit himself out of all these odd jobs.)

A useful person lived somewhere in Westminster, and knew the right people to approach with a view to getting things in. Some of the small, struggling papers were so glad to insert whole columns descriptive of the rich gold reefs in South Africa, and more especially that wonder of reefs, the Eye-sore Reef, on consideration that we took a few red copies. Others wanted a distinct promise of a page or page advertisement when the company came out, whilst one not only demanded advertisements, but also a payment of five pounds for a tiny paragraph of ten lines of type. Five pounds is rather dear, but the paragraphs did us a lot of good, for we heard people talking about the Eye-sore, and that is what we wanted. There was one financial organ—I won't particularise—I had the effrontery to insist upon a whole page advertisement (£100), another £100 for a short article, £10 for two answers to Correspondents," apropos of the Eye-sore, another for a couple of paragraphs, and an allotment of 100 fully-paid shares. Nice sum, wasn't it? But we cheerfully did the business for that article, and those paragraphs did us a world of good. Well, the company was advertised by Fishey and Co., who placed £10,000 in their hands for the purpose. I afterwards discovered that they only spent £6,000 of that sum, so they cleared a profit of £4,000, together with the usual 15 per cent. which squeezed out of the hapless newspapers. Moreover, it subtly transpired that this honest firm had shoved the advertisements in all sorts of obscure papers, which was, of course, so much money wasted. Well, what with good notices and advertisements, every blessed share was applied for. We allotted the shares of the founders' shares to ourselves and our personal friends, also appropriated a good lump of the ordinary stock. An evening was taken, and then began the fun. Some more machinery was shipped out to the mine, Phillips supplying it at 50 per cent profit, and we got reports from time to time announcing progress. The directors met, drew their fees, had splendid luncheons, and smoked 1s. 6d. cigars. Then one fine day there came a glowing cablegram from the mine; it was published in the papers, and up went the shares like a rocket. Phillips and myself went out like wildfire, and prices fell, but only for a short time. It was announced in the papers that the Watereress Reef had yielded 20 per cent. for the current year. This good news had a distinctly beneficial effect on our stock (for you will remember that the Eye-sore Reef was only half-a-dozen miles from the Watereress!). The price went up still higher, and we cautiously rid of every scrap of stock.

Well, I won't continue the history of this nice little swindling Reports ceased coming from the mine, the money continued to melt away, the shareholders grew angry, and a nasty spiteful little paper, which had not been squared on a sufficiently lavish scale, got its knife into us. The whole history of the scheme was published in detail, and there was a row. I retired from the Board, and a committee of investigation was appointed to enquire into matters. The result of the enquiry was the appointment of a Receiver, and but for a certain amount of money and an absence of spirit amongst the defrauded shareholders, we might all have been in the dock of the Old Bailey for this.

Where the great Eye-sore Reef is now, Jove alone knows, and, if they used to say in Capel Court, he won't tell under a pint.

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Concerning Smoking.

BY ARNOLD GOLSWORTHY.

SMOKING tobacco is one of the finest things in the world. It is a good deal better than smoking brown paper or tea leaves. One of the most powerful arguments against smoking is that it leads to drinking; but, as a matter of fact, I have known men as first-class drunkists anywhere—who have never touched tobacco in their lives who could qualify provided the liquor held out.

Now and again, there arises in our midst the gentleman with the unexplainable combination of the blue ribbon and a red nose, who is prepared to prove that one cigar contains enough poison to kill two men. I don't remember to have ever seen two men smoking a single cigar, so I've never been able to test the theory; but I've known the time when I've sat down and smoked a whole cigar by myself without holding on to anything, and I don't think I am making too reckless an assertion when I state that I have invariably survived the operation. People who never smoke because it makes them—wish they hadn't—are generally prepared to class smoking among the mortal sins, and to assert that a man who indulges in the use of tobacco is capable of almost anything wicked, owing to the fact that smoke deadens the conscience. I have been a smoker of the most hardened kind for a long while, yet I possess a really robust and muscular conscience in good working order, and I would give a written guarantee for two years with it at any time. I don't want to brag of my virtues, but I am only speaking the plain truth when I modestly admit that I have never murdered anybody in my life. It is true that I once crept out into the front garden and stealthily approached a German band, with sinister motives and a large brick. But I am glad to say that my better self prevailed in time; and, besides, the fact that there were seven of them to only one of me was a powerful incentive to the path of virtue.

As a rule a young fellow does not derive any particularly brilliant satisfaction from his first smoke, the actual net results of which are not readily expressible on paper. Authorities are apt to differ as to the period of life when the habit may be prudently contracted; but, in my humble opinion, the best time to begin smoking is when you've got a good cigar or cigarette. I have a somewhat vivid recollection of my first smoke. I was eight years old, and I wasn't leading an unusually gay or dissipated life at the time. I didn't stay out late at night playing cards or billiards, or spend my pocket-money on diamond bracelets. But one evening I found a box of cigarettes on the table, and I took one of the things up just to see what it felt like. Then I thought I would take it out and see if it looked any different in the garden. As it seemed all right, I called Billy Davis in from next door to come and watch me do it, and promised him the reversion of the thing when I had finished with it. When it was well alight, I explained to Billy that I had a bad cold just then, and that was what made me cough a little. After a minute or two I laid the cigarette reverently on the summer-house seat, and said I thought I would come and finish it to-morrow, as I hadn't time to have any more just then. I told Billy I didn't believe the thing was quite fresh, and he said he didn't know about that; but as we were rather pressed for time, he thought the back of the summer-house would be as handy as anywhere.

The cigarette is a very popular form of smoking at the present day.

But whether he deals in cigarettes or cigars, or the more whole-

some pipe, the smoker should always remember that it is part of his stock-in-trade to carry lights. I refer to the artificial kind, of course. The notion fostered by some smokers on the railway that everybody else in the compartment is eagerly waiting for a chance to offer his match-box is simply a bewildering delusion. The man who never carries matches in the train is almost as complete an iniquity as the dastardly fiend who uses scented fuses. Ordinary vestas are the least offensive; but, at the same time, if you should find yourself, late at night wondering why on earth you can't light your cigar with a common whelk-shell, let the police understand that you'll come quietly and don't want any stretcher.

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The Wanderers.

It may seem an aimless task to attempt a historical sketch of a club so young as the Wanderers A. A. C., but it does not take many years to make a history, and we doubt not that much of what we have to say will be interesting, if not altogether new, to that younger generation that constitutes the great majority of the club as we see it to-day. To them the club is what it is, ranking with the best in Canada, and so strong in numbers that almost every Haligonian family of any standing can point out its own name on the membership roll. The fathers of the club, Mr. J. T. Lithgow and Mr. Geoffrey Morrow, are still its most valued members and supporters; and to them at least its rapid growth



MR. GEORGE TRACLY.

and development—to a very large extent the results of their own labours—must seem a thing to be marvelled at.

Following in the wake of the latter-day preachers, we will divide our discourse under two heads, the internal growth of the club, and the progress of its athletic performances. And at the risk of being tedious, we will give a detailed account of the first General meeting, and the list of original members; for this, like an ancient coin, will become more valuable as time goes on.

The first General meeting, then, was convened on August 23rd 1882, by a circular signed by Messrs. E. G. Kenny, I. J. Fuller and W. A. Henry: Mr. A. E. Curren in the chair. The title of the club being settled, Messrs. Black and Kenny were elected Vice-Presidents; Mr. J. T. Lithgow, Treasurer; and Mr. M. R. Morrow

declining to act as Secretary, Mr. W. A. Henry was elected to that office; and Messrs. Fuller, Kearney, J. W. Stairs, Curren and H. Oxley, as Managing Committee. The original members were Messrs. A. E. Curren, W. A. Henry, G. H. Bauld, J. H. Abbott, J. N. Duffus, J. T. Lithgow, L. J. Fuller, M. R. Morrow, C. H. MacKinlay, E. M. Tallash, J. A. Bremner, E. J. McDonald, W. J. Stewart, M. S. L. Ritchie, W. M. Scott, E. Duffus, A. M. K. Doull, L. D. Wier, J. M. Oxley, W. F. Meynell, E. G. Kenny, J. T. P. Knight, H. Oxley, E. Kearney, Dean, H. McDonald, A. F. Salter, W. H. Neal, (Jr.) F. Kaizer, C. N. S. Strickland, J. W. Stairs, G. A. Taylor, M. C. Grant, W. A. Black, W. A. Smith, R. Wills, R. H. Humphrey, James Morrow, W. H. Brookfield, W. F. DeB. Bremner, G. H. Curren, and W. G. Brookfield.

The election of President was left till the next meeting, when Mr. T. Kenny and Mr. A. K. MacKinlay were the two nominees, the former winning the vote. This meeting lost no time in getting to business. A resolution was passed "That the Committee be authorized to spend upon the improvement of the ground all the available club funds, to the extent of \$400," and it was also decided to take a lease of the old "Resolute" B. B. Club grounds, on Jubilee Road, for 5 years. It was here that the first sports were held, October 21st, 1882.

We would notice, in passing, a very small amendment in the constitution, which has had a very great influence on the club's subsequent history and character. The word "civilian" was substituted for "person" in a certain clause, thus closing the club to officers of the garrison and navy. We do not hesitate to say that this measure has been, on the whole, beneficial to the club in the highest degree. Whatever little ill-feeling may have arisen at one time and another, between members of these two leading athletic bodies, would have been exaggerated by the fact of officers having a voice in club matters; while on the other hand, whatever glory the club has won on the field has belonged entirely to this city, and this fact has induced many to support the club who would otherwise have had nothing to do with it.

Thus the W. A. A. C. started out on a firm basis, and invested its money boldly in the right direction; though most of the promoters were, as might be expected, young, they were also—what might not be expected—pretty shrewd business men; and the subsequent elections showed no falling off in this respect, as the following list will demonstrate:—

	PRESIDENT.	V. P.	SEC.	TREAS.
1883.	A. K. McKinlay,	W. A. Black, E. G. Kenny,	W. A. Henry,	J. T. Lithgow.
1884.	"	"	F. H. Bell,	"
1885.	"	W. A. Black, G. Morrow,	"	"
1886.	W. A. Black,	J. T. Lithgow, W. J. Stewart,	"	G. Morrow.
1887.	"	"	"	"
1888.	H. McD. Henry,	G. Morrow, M. R. Morrow,	"	H. Oxley.
1889.	J. T. Lithgow,	G. Morrow, W. A. Henry,	F. P. Bligh,	"
1890.	G. Morrow,	W. A. Henry, J. N. Duffus,	"	"
1891.	"	G. E. Boak, W. E. Leverman.	"	"

In the early days of the club boating ranked among the chief divisions of sport, and in 1883 we find a vote of \$300 from the funds to be placed at the disposal of the boating committee. In fact, there are few outdoor sports that the Wanderers have not already turned their attention to, and even now the variety presented is quite great enough: like every other club—or individual, for that matter, the W. A. A. C. has learnt from experience that



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it doesn't pay to have too many irons in the fire. Nowadays the ground presents just the same general appearance as a first-rate English club ground, and so long as it does that, the majority of members will be more than content.

In 1885 the club affiliated with the A. A. A. of Canada, and adopted its amateur definition.

In 1886 the committee began to look about for a new Ground, and finally selected a site in the ash heap and old road that lay north of the public gardens. Partly through the kind offices of Hon. M. J. Power, a 15-year lease was obtained from the city, and a bill was put through the House to allow the closing of the road. Finally the permission of the war office had to be secured before a pavilion could be built, and with this the Wanderers at last took possession of the ground they still occupy, and which they have converted from an ash-heap to a garden.

We must not forget to record the kindness of Dr. Martin Murphy, who acted as honorary surveyor and general adviser to the ground committee, when it first commenced the seemingly hopeless task of levelling down the old ash heap.

And for the rest, the constitutional history of the club for the ensuing years can be put in a few words. The number of members has increased steadily, and the introduction of an entrance fee last year shows that members have to take precautions to prevent a too rapid growth. Large sums of money have been spent on the new ground and pavilion, and the club is to-day on a good sound financial basis.

And now let us turn to the other side of the club's history,—the purely athletic side. Here, of course, the reputation of the W. A. A. C. depends on the work of a handful of individuals; still it was made early, and has been well sustained since, in many different departments of sport.

As the club was not called into existence till August, 1882, there was little to be done that year, but foot ball. Five matches were played, and all won. In 1883 the Wanderers justified their name by sending a Cricket XI. on a tour through the Province, visiting Charlottetown, Pictou, New Glasgow and Truro, and only receiving one defeat, at Truro. In fact, this year's Cricket record shows an amount of energy and organization that we cannot touch now-a-days. Visiting teams from St. John and Moncton were both defeated, and matches were arranged at home with the 'old Cricketers', Garrison and Acadia College. The first match with the Garrison was a win for the W. A. A. C., 141 to 136.

Some good times were made at the sports of 1883:—G. E. Van Buskirk won the $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in 57 sec., the $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile in 2m. 14s., and the 100 yards in 11 sec.; P. MacGuire doing the mile in 5m. 6 sec.

The football season was a poor one;—only two matches, both wins. W. A. Henry was at Harvard, winning high honors on the

field. *Turf, Field and Farm* said of him at this time,—“In Henry, Harvard has the best half back ever seen in New York.” And many of us who have seen, and felt—his powers with the ball can quite appreciate this verdict. The attitude of the gentleman in the annexed sketch, whose face has some sort of a distant resemblance to Mr. Henry's, may perhaps prove familiar to those who have watched the game on the W. A. A. C. grounds.

In 1884 the Wanderers had the winning four-oared crew in the Bankers' Regatta, consisting of F. W. Taylor, G. Tracey, H. Oxley and P. MacGuire. Tracey won the scull race on the same occasion.

The Cricketers were energetic, and made another tour, beating Yarmouth and Wolfville, and being defeated by St. John. George Tracey made his first appearance as a runner at the sports this year, winning the half-mile in 2m. 10s, Oxley running second.

Nor must we forget the Quilters, who toured to Dartmouth and beat the club there. In the annual competition L. R. Kaye made the very creditable average of 7-7, which compares favorably with many of the Studley records.

In the winter of this year the Wanderers went in rather heavily for skating races and hockey, and managed several interesting events at the Rink.

The year 1884 is memorable also for the appointment of J. D. Irons as ground-man.

In 1885 funds to pay for a professional cricket coach were raised by a series of minstrel performances, which proved very successful. Mr. A. D. Johnson was awarded a life-membership in return for his energy and enterprise in carrying the thing through so well. The cricket season opened remarkably early, the first match being played on the 30th May. The St. John team was defeated here in August, and in September our cricketers made a most successful tour, playing



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at Stellarton, Pictou, Charlottetown (twice), St. John (twice) and Fredericton, and winning every match. At the sports, Henry and Carvell of St. John ran a dead heat in the 220 yds. flat race, time 24 4-5 secs.

The footballers played six matches, winning 5.

In 1886, Henry and Fuller played in the International Cricket match at Scabright, N. J., when Canada beat the United States.

The club sent a team to Montreal, which was defeated by the West Indians and by Montreal, but beat Ottawa handsomely, scoring 230 to Ottawa's 118 and 64. In this match Henry made 92 and Oxley 53.

The footballers also went abroad this year, beating Pictou and playing a draw with the Abegweits. At the same time the club won honors on the track, Tracey winning the 600 yds. handicap at New York, and Murphy the 1-mile handicap at Brooklyn.

In 1887, Henry and Annand went to England with the Canadian team, when Henry made the best average in the xi,—26.85, and Tracey visited New York again, and won the ½-mile championship. Some of the members of the club showed their recognition of the honor reflected upon it by this performance, by presenting him on his return with a handsome diamond ring. So that on the whole 1887 was the most glorious year in the annals of the Wanderers' club, although the events at home suffered to some extent from the absence of some of our most distinguished athletes. Tracey won the ½-mile championship again in 1888, and competed in 1889. but his chance of winning was spoilt by a collision with another runner.

But a few lines by way of conclusion, and we must leave the subject. Space will not allow us to say much about the Wanderers of to-day;—another time, perhaps; but it is a large subject to tackle. We could wish, however, to see the cricketers working better,—more as they did in the old days; steadier practice and consequently better play, more matches abroad, and more visitors at home. Above all, things should be *orderly*; as it is, the arrangements for the present season cannot compare with those of the 2nd or 3rd xi. in any English school. We cannot congratulate the cricket committee upon the success of its arrangements until it is possible for every member of the club to obtain early in the year—at a small cost perhaps—a printed list of fixtures for the season. And the same may be said of football. There are other defects that might be pointed out, but we do not wish to be accused of saving the blame to the end; nor, as we have not over-praised, would we seem to over-blame.

One word of advice we would give to every member of the club. There comes a time in the history of every unexclusive association when the task of administration becomes extremely difficult, and when it is impossible to satisfy the demands of every section of the club. The history of other clubs shows that when

this time comes, there is only one way to avoid internal dissensions and an ultimate split. That way—the only way—is for members to combine in selecting officers, not for their eminence as athletes, but for their all-round business qualities and legislative powers. In such a club as the Wanderers, there is no difficulty in this, and the selections show that from the first the bulk of the members have instinctively taken these lines. In the future it will be well if every member will do so deliberately, and setting aside his own tendency to favor any particular branch of sport. So long as the officers are both legislators and sportsmen there is a great future in store for the W. A. A. C.

The records made on the Wanderers' Grounds stand, up to the present, as follows:—

100 yards dash	Brady, (1889)	Time 10½ secs.
	Bowen, (1891)	" "
½ mile	Tracey, (1889)	" 2 m. ¾ sec.
Putting 16 lb. shot	G. N. Murphy, (1891)	35 feet 7½ in.
Throwing 16 lb Hammer	" (1891)	89 feet.
220 yards	Brady, (1889)	Time 23½ secs.
Running High Jump	W. A. Henry, (1891)	5 feet 2½ in.
1 mile	Mackintosh, (1891)	Time 4 m. 33½ secs.
Pole Jump	Murphy, (1891)	9 ft. 6 in.
Broad Jump	" (1891)	19 ft. 11 in.
440 yards	Bowen, (1891)	Time 52½ secs.
	Tracy, (1888)	" 52½ secs.
120 yards Hurdles	Henry, (1885)	" 19 secs.
	Whitford, (1888)	" 19 secs.
1 mile Bicycle	Shaud, (1891)	" 3 m. ¾ sec.

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TERMS CASH.

The Breeding of Horses in this Province.

IT is hard to say in anticipation what the show of horses at the Exhibition will be like, but judging from the entries it will be a creditable show in many ways. But as I have said before in the columns of this paper there is much to be deplored and much to be regretted in the breeding of horses in Nova Scotia.

The object of our horse breeders is, or at least ought to be, to breed horses that will average good prices. Most of our farmers are breeders by accident: they have no system and have no clear ideas on the subject.

The kind of horses bred in this province are, first the heavy draught horse; second, the thoroughbred race horse; third, the trotter, and fourth the average carriage horse.

As to the first-class, great improvement has been made of late years. The importation of Clydesdale and Percheron horses has been on the increase, and one only has to look at the great marked improvement of the horses on the truck stand of this town to see evidence of this improvement. This kind of horse is a very lucrative class to breed, and always brings good prices and prices not depending on fancy. From what I can hear the show of heavy draught horses will be exceedingly good.

Let us take the second class, the thoroughbred, we can dismiss that in a very few words. There is no breeding of this horse in Nova Scotia to speak of. True we have some stallions, namely Strabinsure, Emissary and Yardley, but as the number of well bred mares is limited, the amount of thoroughbred stock produced is almost nil. There is no demand for it, there is no racing and the geographical situation of Nova Scotia is such that it cuts it off from foreign race-meetings: But no doubt the time will come when the country gets more wealthy and people have more leisure that a great deal will be done to encourage the breeding of thoroughbred stock, and Nova Scotia will have some representatives on the race-course both in Canada and the United States. There is no doubt but that these thoroughbreds when crossed with ordinary mares produce grand carriage horses. The best horse ever in these parts, namely "Saladin," was by Bay Middleton, the ancestor of the best stock at present on the English Turf. This Saladin breeding comes out in the second and third generation and even at that distance is worth looking after.

As to the third class, the "trotter." There is no doubt but that trotting is suited to the American mind and to the American people—at least in its embryo state.—The great popularity of trotting is due to the fact that it is within the reach of all who have to do with horses. In the rural districts a man may have his trotter and may find him a useful horse in many ways, and also may have a great deal of sport out of him driving him in local races and matches, and if he is extra good then fitting and training him for some big event. Then again more men can drive than can ride; few people in Nova Scotia can ride at all, and hardly any can ride well enough to ride a race. But many can drive, and although it requires considerable skill to drive a race, there are many who can do it.

Therefore trotting flourishes and grows and will grow till the country outgrows it, as it is doing in the States. But this same trotting is the utter ruination of the breeding of horses in Nova Scotia. Speed, the ability to go a mile in a given time under artificial circumstances, has become the object and view of our farmers. They forget shape, build and such other little details, and if some wretched looking ewe-necked trotting stallion comes along with a record in the dim ages of 2.30, that is enough for them. They aim to breed a grand trotter and one that will lay them a hundred fold, and as a result they breed a poor ill-shapen horse that does not bring \$100. I don't say this refers to all trotters, there are some in Nova Scotia that are really fine horses and whose get show good qualities both as regards speed and also as regards shape and build and bone and muscle.

Trotting is a good thing, and in a poor country like this it does a good deal to encourage the breeding of horses, but also does a great deal of harm. I could mention trotting horses in this country that are perfect charapulan of bone, and yet they are much sought after, why, because they can do a mile in such and such a time, therefore the farmers suppose that their get are going to do the same. As long as they continue the condition of horses in the Province will not improve. Now, let us look at the breeding of carriage horses. The breeding of this kind of horses ought to be one of the great industries of this Province. We have many natural facilities and we have the great markets of Boston and New York at our very doors, especially when the tariff wall is knocked down by a few well directed blows. Our farmers then ought to aim to breed this kind of horse, for it is the kind that pays best and has the highest average prices. How are they to do this? First, they must eliminate the fetish of speed on the trotting track. They must get out of their heads that a horse must be speedy to be a good carriage horse. This will come in time—then of course they must improve on the

J. A. LEAMAN.

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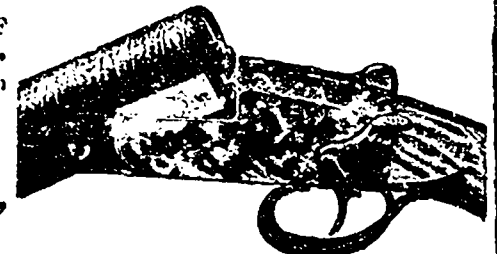
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present arrangement of feed during the winter while the mare is foal and while the colt is a yearling and a two year old. There is no doubt but that the majority of colts are not properly bred during their first, second and third winters. The farmers will in time see the economy of good feeding. But how are we to breed carriage horses, such horses that will fetch \$300 to \$400 in New York? Those are the kind of horses we want to breed, and those are the kind our farmers ought to breed.

Taken all in all we have with few exceptions, a very poor class of brood mares in Nova Scotia. Now if thoroughbred stallions were brought to this country they by virtue of their good breeding would get good mares and such mares as would produce when put to a Hackney stallion, Hackneys; at present it is doubtful if the Hackney could produce good stock from our barn-door mares, without first having a strain of blood. The silent advocate of the Hackney say they can—they say that is one of the characteristics of the Hackney, the ability to do so. This may be, but I doubt. Now let us see for a moment what a Hackney is, for the majority of people have a totally erroneous idea of that animal.

One of the finest Hackneys in the world is a horse called "Beau Lyons," recently purchased from Mr. Burdett Coutts, and now in America. He is a dark whole colored chestnut, his shoulders are wonderful, his legs and feet first-class and he stands 15-3. His action is grand, and more particularly his hock action. The price paid for this horse was enormous.

Any one who has once seen a hackney will say at once, "That is the horse to breed from." The growing popularity of this breed in the States is one of the most remarkable movements ever noticed in that remarkable country. Dr. Seward Webb and Mr. Prescott Laurence, Mr. Bloodgood and others have spent thousands of dollars in importing this stock and the effect is even now being noticed.

Our Provincial Government ought to import one or two such horses into this country and by this means our farmers would be able to raise horses that would bring \$400 in the New York market without the slightest trouble. The unsightly eye-necked long-legged trotter would become a thing of the past and in his stead we would have a heavy, compact, showy, strong and serviceable breed of horses second to none in the world. M. G.

The Society Alphabet.

- stands for XXXXXXXX who studies his looks and is equally good at his drill and his books.
- stands for XXXXXXXX the cricketer bold but one look from a girl makes him turn icy cold.
- stands for XXXXXX now absent a while how often we long for his cackle and smile.
- stands for XXXXXXXXXXXX a bit of a dude but advanced for his years which are still very crude.
- stands for XXXXXX who declares he feels best whenever he turns with his face to the West.
- stands for XXXXXXXXXXXX a dangerous game but indulged in by Boy, Man, Maiden and Dame.
- stands for XXXXXXXX so courteous and kind far must we go, ere his equal we find.
- stands for XXXXXX in whose own estimation He is born to reform and govern the nation.
- stands for XXXXXXXXXXXX inexpressible name which his aunts and nurses considered the same.
- stands for XXXXXXXX the comical Teddie to don crimmy or buskskin he always is ready.
- stands for XXXXXXXXXXXX who lately came out so slow to be seen, what is he about?
- stands for XXX another dear boy just the one to be called "his mother's own joy."
- stands for XXXXXXXXX who's Heart is but Gizzard wait till he tests it 'gainst that of a Wizard.
- stands for XXXX our rivals for fame in love and in war we play the same game.
- stands for XXXXXXXX of queer sizes and sorts who fight for their Queen and defend all her ports.
- stands for XXXXXXXX of Norman descent was he for the Black Cloth in early life meant!
- stands for XXXXXX the name we all love we pray for her life to the Giver above.
- stands for XXXXXXXX a Student by name in storm or in sunshine he looks always the same
- stands for XXXXXXXXXXXX who craves for a Pill and frequently calls at the house on the hill.
- stands for XXXXXX so spic and so span it's hard to believe he's a Family man.
- stands for XXXXXXXX so becoming to all a Helmet and Heel make the smallest look tall.
- stands for XXXXXXXX is it true she is coming! across the Atlantic to stop all your funning.
- stands for XXXXXXXXXXXX so genteel yet so wary His chums often call him the "double faced Mary."
- stands for XXX add seven 'twill be seen These lines refer chiefly to Leicester 17.
- stands for XXX the answer expected so seldom do girls say "No you're rejected."
- stands for XXXX that word makes one shiver so trying to every one's temper and liver.



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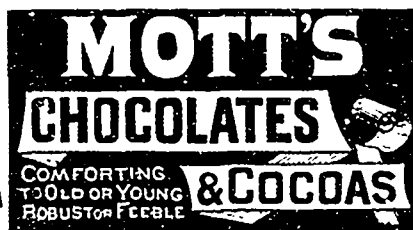
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Exhibition Notes.

BY PROF. LAWSON.

The city of Halifax holds its proud place as the metropolis Nova Scotia by virtue of its being the seat of our Legislature, the central fountain of law and justice. But it has other claims. And it strengthens these claims, from time to time, in various ways. Upon occasion, the city holds high court, when the owners and cultivators of the soil of the whole province, the manufacturers and miners, and the various communities inhabiting the towns and villages and the farms of our country, are all invited to come to the city to witness some grand event which the citizens feel they better enjoy if their extra-mural fellow countrymen will come and share the enjoyment with them. Such an occasion is the Provincial Exhibition. A period of ten years has elapsed since the corporation and citizens of Halifax had the honor of gathering in the country friends to a similar convocation, and they will surely greet them now a right hearty welcome.

The Provincial Exhibitions, and especially those held in the metropolis of the province, serve an important purpose in the history of our country. They call upon us to survey our industries and to take stock of our progress, to set up, as it were, mile stones for the historian. As the Hon Joseph Howe remarked when speaking of the exhibition of 1868, "what Nova Scotia is like this year is made patent to the eyes of a cloud of living witnesses, many of them young enough to transmit to a new generation some knowledge of what they saw, while the catalogues and prize lists the commissioners will always be open to those who in after time may desire to look back upon the past."

So each recurring Exhibition presents to the people of the province a tableau, as it were, of the actual existing state of the industries, a picture of the stage of progress at which we have arrived. What will be the picture for this year, 1891? The entries of the exhibits in the Secretary's book give an answer, but it is a partial and uncertain one. What our Exhibition is to be like, near at hand as it is, remains still to be seen. But what has been in the past will be in the future, with modifications, and it may not be unprofitable to ask ourselves what we should look for.

Our last Halifax Exhibition was a Dominion one, and we do not to look now for a repetition of the large additions, especially in the way of live stock, that came on that occasion from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; but the show of provincial horses ought certainly to far surpass that of ten years ago. Not only that exhibition very poor in thoroughbred or stud book horses, the Percheron and Clydesdale classes were blanks so far as Nova Scotia was concerned. We have now both Percherons and Clydesdales, as well as standard-bred horses, and they may be expected to show up well. If they do not, let it still be remembered that every animal shown in these lines is an advance on the competition of 1881.

In the cattle classes there will also be innovations. On the occasion the judges expressed their approbation of the Short Horns, especially the young stock, but recommended that more attention be paid to "handling quality." It remains to be seen what the admonition has effected. Although there has not, during the last decade, been any great inducement to fresh importations or an increase of this kind of stock, yet the natural increase upon the herds then existing must have been considerable, and we may confidently expect a full and fair show of Short Horns. Ayrshires are even more prolific, and our Ayrshire breeders will be at fault if they do not present a good front on this occasion. It is to be borne in mind, however, that some of the prize-takers on the occasion have since dropped out of the line of Ayrshire breeders.

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It is a singular fact that all the prizes for Devons at the Dominion Exhibition were taken by Nova Scotian animals, and they were many. English farmers express their surprise that Nova Scotians neglect two of the most valuable breeds of animals that are to be specially adapted for their country—Devon cattle and Down sheep.

The history of the Jersey breed during the last ten years would fill many volumes. In 1881, Nova Scotia stood well to the front, Mr. McColough, of Halifax, Mr. Kingston, of Dartmouth, Mrs. Ham, of Windsor Road, Mr. E. Blanchard, of Ellershouse, and Mr. Boggs, of Bedford, all taking first prizes, the only other first prize going to Mr. Fairweather, of Rothesay, N. B. The additions to the Jersey herds since then, both by importation and increase, have been on a gigantic, or rather multitudinous scale, and we may anticipate a large and splendid show of the gilt edged butter cows.

Guernseys are still fewer than they deserve to be, and the judges of this class may expect a sinecure. The same may be said, only more emphatically, of Herefords.

Polled Angus and Holstein cattle were both absent from the Dominion exhibition. Since then they have been successfully introduced and reared, and their appearance will add a new feature to the Exhibition of 1891. The breeders of these are still not numerous, but they have shown much enterprise, and no doubt their stock will exhibit in its condition the marks of curry comb, care and feed, as well as of pedigree and breed.

In regard to dairy cattle, the judges of 1881, strongly recommended that the custom of not milking cattle previous to exhibition should be discontinued. The lamentable case that then occurred, when a breeder allowed his favourite cow to accumulate milk till the butter would hold no more, and then had to milk her a few minutes before the judges came round, ought to be a memorable warning.

It is difficult to forecast the exhibit in sheep and swine. There will probably be an increase in the latter over the previous exhibition, although the exhibiting of swine at a distance from home involves trouble and expense, and in regard to sheep, the large importation from England of 50 Shropshire Downs, 24 Border Leicester, and 24 Cheviots, made by the government of Nova Scotia, will form an interesting feature of the Exhibition.

The N. S. Poultry Association may be expected to discharge themselves with credit in their department.

The soils and climate of Nova Scotia are especially adapted for the growth of roots and vegetables, and yet there is no department of agriculture in which our people are, as a class, more backward. At exhibitions held in the few districts where roots are extensively grown, the exhibits are usually numerous and fine; but at our last Halifax exhibition there was a deplorable deficiency. The best exhibit, rose potatoes came from Cow Bay; second, Lower Stewart; third, P. E. Island. The best collection of potatoes came from Cornwallis. Of nine prominent varieties of potatoes, for which prizes were offered, not one sample was brought forward to our exhibition. It is to be hoped that potato growers, both in the city and country, and especially in the Cornwallis Valley, will not let prizes go by default this time. For some unexplained reason, the entries for other roots and vegetables were more numerous in proportion, but the number of exhibitors would have been a heavier if the value of roots and vegetables had been more generally recognized over the country. The display of roots and veget-

ables at this Exhibition will form to the young Nova Scotian farmer one of the most useful object lessons upon which he can ponder.

The exhibit of grains and seeds is always one of interest, especially to the old farmers. Some of the new varieties of wheat and oats recently imported and distributed by the Dominion Government from the Experimental Farms may be expected to be shown. We shall also probably see some of the results of the malting barleys imported some years ago by the Provincial Government.

Some women deserve husbands; some earn them and some simply buy them.

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A Complaint.

I unfortunately have acquired the reputation of being a "society writer," that is, the author of some one or other of the various weekly conglomerations of gossip and small talk that appear in Saturday evenings' issues of our Halifax papers, and elsewhere. I say 'unfortunately' feelingly, for I have to suffer a good deal for the sins of others. [First, let me say in confidence that I am not, that I never have been, and that I daily pray that I never may become a "society writer." Having promised this I will endeavour to justify my use of "unfortunately.")

I am very ordinary mortal of living an every day life, doing my best to sweep my own doorstep, as the saying is. But whenever there comes out in the papers one of those mysterious paragraphs about a broken engagement, a new local aristocracy or an intimation of forthcoming amateur theatricals (which never materialize) I am at once questioned by numbers of my friends as to the names of the people implicated. I get it in the neck everywhere. My partner, at a dance, when we have sought the sweet seclusion of the conservatory and I fondly imagine she is beginning to appreciate my sympathetic and sentimental utterings, wants to know all about it. A lady to whom I am pointing out the various yachts from the piazza of the yacht squadron, as they round Point Pleasant buoy on a Saturday afternoon, interposes and puts me on the rack. Between the acts at the Academy the inquisitive fair one will turn round and cross examine me. Even in the club I am not exempt from this; men I scarcely know begin to pump me.

Its hard, werry hard.

If these good people would with one consent identify me with one or other of the correspondents from ponderous old *Doesticks* to love sick *Wrangler*, I wouldn't mind it so much, but their manner leads me to believe they suspect me of running the whole lot. Unfortunately I am not a man of leisure. I am a working man—in the sense that I have to earn my living. This decidedly objectionable but very necessary process takes up the greater portion of the day, but were I to attempt to produce the weekly columns that are ascribed to me, I should be hard at work from 9 a. m. Monday morning to 6 p. m. Saturday evening. My friends overlook this, and week after week give me the round of questioning. This kind of thing has lost its novelty, if it ever had any, and has become exceedingly wearisome. I cannot see any escape: it must go on to the end of the chapter.

But there is another phase of the question that is fraught with disagreeableness for me. My good friends the society writers aforesaid, occasionally "go for" some one in good style. Sometimes there is ground for this, frequently there is none. Under the latter circumstances I am inclined to think personal feeling must be the *raison d'être*. That, however, belongs to another story, as Rudyard Kipling says.

The person or persons implicated may be mentioned by name, or he she or they may not,—generally the latter course is adopted, its safer. It also whets the curiosity of the reading public who after puzzling its brains over the insinuatory paragraph finally comes to the conclusion that the weather's too hot for conundrums, and lays down its paper firmly convinced that the society writer in question must know an awful lot. When no names are given, the individual most interested generally has the paragraph pointed out to him by a half a dozen kind friends (who always take delight in anything of the kind) and he consequently gets a little mad about it. He then hunts up me, with fire in his eye, and thunder on his

brow, and proceeds to accuse me of having written what he "things" about him. It doesn't take a very long time, general rule, for me to convince this bloodseeker that I am innocent, but I know some of them go away believing me to be a general liar, and ever after bear me ill-will.

These little interviews are by no means pleasant while they last, but luckily they are not prolonged, for "sudden storms are short." But nevertheless its very annoying to have to keep asserting that you're innocent when suspicion wrongly falls on you twice a week or so. Its hard on the nerves.

There is another issue! people frequently most indignantly ask me why no mention was made last Saturday of some unimportant little function they have had something to do with. They get very huffy indeed about it for respectable people, and when I say that the regulation of these matters does not lie with me, they say out they don't believe me. They retort that I wish to preserve my anonymity in order that I may continue to say spiteful things about my friends, and are confirmed in the idea that I omitted to refer to their junketing malice prepense, and go straight to work and scratch my name off their party list.

I have the reputation of being a literary man because I have written an article for *OUR SOCIETY*. I have had this reputation about eight months. I have fully described the many desirable benefits that accrue from the possession of such a reputation. Owing to circumstances over which I have no control I must live with it. Does anyone want one? Mine is for sale, cheap for cash or in exchange for anything useful except baby-linen. MERIT.

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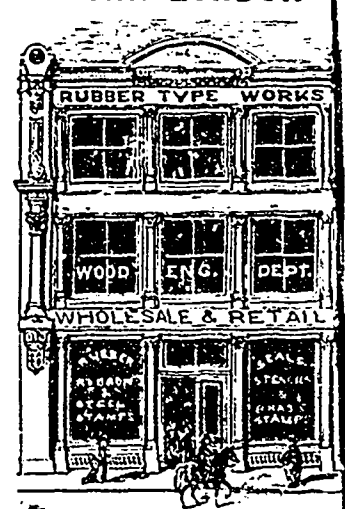
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