

THE

BLUENOSE

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OCT'R 13th,
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PRICE
FIVE
GENTS.



“NOT
FAILURE
BUT LOW
AIM IS
CRIME.”

James Russell Lowell.

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## ✓ A GREAT NOVA SCOTIAN TEACHER.

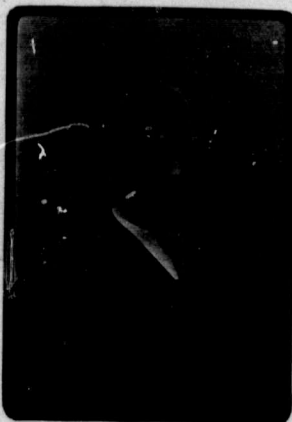
**Editor's Note.**—Our motive in publishing a sketch of Prof. MacGregor is twofold: We think such success as his an inspiration and in setting forth the elements in his life of that success, feel that we are carrying out our idea of making the *BLUENOSE* a journal of inspiration as well as a journal of progress. Besides, the value of Prof. MacGregor to the province is not to be over-estimated, and we desire to make a suggestion as to how we may benefit to the full of the progress-making influence that it would be possible for him to exert under circumstances that unhappily do not now exist, but which might exist if our public-spirited citizens were to turn their attention to the needs of higher education in the province. We propose to follow this article in a future number with some timely suggestions. Meantime readers will appreciate the good fortune that we enjoy who have a man among us capable of doing so much for the progress of Nova Scotia if we would only let him.

**T**HERE are three outstanding successes in Dr. MacGregor's career. The first, the Gilchrist scholarship, came to him shortly after graduating from Dalhousie in 1871. He had been studying for it under considerable difficulties. He had not like his successors, the accumulated experience of examiners' ways, and useful books and methods, but he had the additional work of his fourth year at Dalhousie. Yet he won, and won at an earlier age than any other scholar from the Maritime Provinces.

The second success crowned his five years of study in Great Britain and Germany. The Gilchrist scholarship required its holder to study at London or Edinburgh, and to take the examinations of London University. While at Edinburgh, Dr. MacGregor's health broke down, yet he persevered in his work, was successful in his examinations, went to Germany and returned to London to try the very difficult examination required by London University for the degree of D. Sc. Up to this time hardly a dozen had succeeded where many had failed. Five years of hard work brought him the coveted degree in 1876.

The third success was of yesterday. For twenty-one years he has been teaching at Dalhousie. Teaching, however, has not absorbed all his attention. He has written an excellent text book and has carried on several very important investigations in physics. From time to time he has published papers in the best known scientific periodicals at home and abroad. Last June the Royal Society of London, the oldest and greatest scientific society in Great Britain, elected him a Fellow. Admission to the fellowship of the Society is the most coveted of scientific honours, for it means that a man's scientific work has won the esteem of the highest authorities in Science. When a Lord Kelvin supports a candidate and a Lord Lister welcomes to fellowship a scientist because

of his contributions to scientific knowledge, the highest scientific tribunal in the British Empire has expressed approval. No other physicist in Canada has been fortunate enough to be admitted. To-day no other university professor in Canada has the right to add F. R. S. to his name. Canada has other members of the Royal Society, but they are geologists, whose



PROF. J. G. MACGREGOR, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
GAUVIN AND GENTZEL, PHOTO.

work on the Geological Survey has merited the honor. Dr. MacGregor's honor came because of work done outside of the routine of university teaching.

The scientific world has estimated the value of the work done by Dr. MacGregor outside of the class room, but there has been no public recognition of his work as a teacher. It is hard to make the public realize what he has done. His students, in season and out of season, sing his praises. Those who return from studying abroad declare that they have never met a

better teacher, and have seldom seen his equal. Many of them have attained positions of great distinction in the scientific world, and they attribute their success largely to him. But it is at home where his work has had its greatest effect. There is hardly an Academy in Nova Scotia that has not been the better for the scientific training which some of its teachers have received from Dr. MacGregor. His thoroughness, his belief in intensive rather than extensive work, his insistence on reasons for every opinion given in exercise or discussion, his contempt for memory work, have done much to mould the opinions of the younger educationists in Nova Scotia. It is an open secret that no opinion on educational matters has more weight with those in authority than Dr. MacGregor's.

It is a matter of great regret that he has never been placed in a sphere adequate to his powers, where he could carry out his ideas of higher education—particularly of that scientific training upon which rests the future prosperity of the country in agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

Suppose it had been otherwise. Suppose that the public-spirited men of Nova Scotia recognizing, (as all men with a competent faculty of forming opinions in such matters do now recognize), that sound scientific training lies at the foundation of industrial prosperity, had provided Dr. MacGregor with a well equipped laboratory, what results might have been reasonably expected? As it is the Professor has a list of some fifty published papers to his credit—most of them embodying scientific research. One is amazed at the industry that has produced so much good work under such conditions; and we may safely assume that under the more favorable conditions we have supposed these researches would have been greatly extended both in number and character, that he would have gathered about him a band of capable young men, all imbued with the same scientific zeal as himself, whose united labors would contribute to make the name of Halifax as illustrious in the scientific world as the name of many an otherwise obscure German town now is; and, of vastly more consequence, that such a body of young men, thoroughly trained in scientific methods, would form just such a recruiting ground as this province sadly needs from which to draw men capable of directing its industries and developing its resources.

We already have our schools of law and medicine. These are necessary; for properly trained lawyers and physicians are necessary—a necessary evil, some would say. But there can be no doubt that these schools exercise, in one respect, a regrettable influence upon many young

(Continued on page 5.)



## CAN A STEEL STEAMER BE BUILT IN HALIFAX TO REPLACE THE NEWFIELD?

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—The suggestion having been made that a steel steamer might be constructed in Halifax to replace the wrecked government steamer Newfield, we thought it would interest readers of the *BLUENOSE* to have the opinions of one who has studied the question of steel shipbuilding in Halifax very closely for some years. Accordingly the following paragraphs, resulting from an interview with Mr. S. M. Brookfield, will be read with the feeling that they are of much greater weight than the chance suggestion of someone who might like to see steel ships built at this port, without considering whether or not the scheme might be practicable.

**C**AN a steel steamer be built in Halifax to replace the Newfield?

Yes!

Moreover, such a steamer can be built entirely of Nova Scotian material, from the metal comprising her plates and the engines to propel her, to the finishings of the saloons and cabins.

In the dry dock and its shops and environments Halifax has already the best part of the equipment necessary for such an enterprise. As far as shipbuilding alone is concerned the shops are the principal feature. There the requisite furnaces already exist; the various machines for punching rivet holes and performing other details are in position awaiting any important piece of work that may offer; there also is the very necessary iron bending floor for bending plates and angles; and only a short time ago a complete pneumatic plant was installed. Of course all these and the other portions of plant now in existence at the dry dock were placed there not for shipbuilding, but for repairing; but after all there is not much difference between the kind of work required to produce a ship and the kind required to repair it. At the same time, however, the plant at the dry dock is not quite complete for shipbuilding purposes; some additions would have

to be made, but so very few that, if they could only know, people would express surprise at the comparatively few thousands of dollars necessary to furnish them.

Halifax, by reason of the existence of the dry dock here, and for other reasons as well, is, for the present, the most likely place in Nova Scotia for the erection of a steel shipbuilding plant. Most people are disposed to think that Sydney or some other Cape Breton port would be the natural home for such an industry. No doubt when the steel works at Sydney have been in operation for some time the proximity of coal and materials will make Sydney, Louisburg and all near-by places very economical for iron and steel manufactures of all kinds, including this one. But it must be remembered that building alone is not the purpose of a shipyard's existence. Particularly in a country like ours, where there could not be very much building done for a time, it would be necessary that a shipyard, in order to pay, should have facilities for repairing,

Now, one of the most necessary things for such purposes is a dry dock; wherefore it would be necessary to spend just about \$1,000,000 more to equip a shipyard elsewhere in Nova Scotia than to equip it in Halifax. Besides, other things are to be taken into consideration. Halifax is a port of call and disabled ships naturally come here; besides, it is a naval station, where there is frequently the opportunity of doing repairs on a warship. These, then, make Halifax a likely place for the establishment of shipbuilding works, and, as above noted, the dry dock would form a very important part of such works.

If they are established soon Halifax may become a great steel shipbuilding

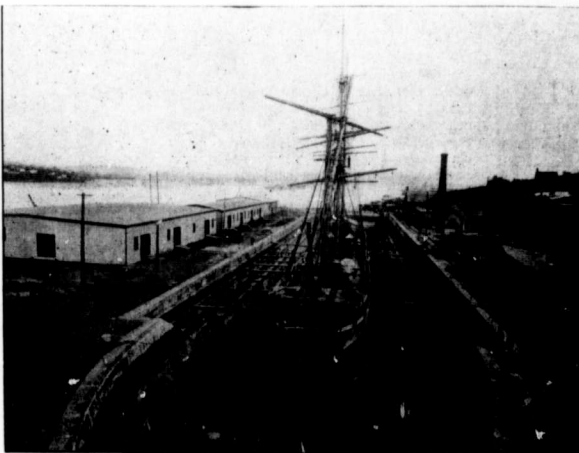
work of all kinds.

Now, as for sources of materials

and different details of the work of building a steamer such as the Newfield was, the Nova Scotia Steel Company at New Glasgow can roll the plates and angle irons and likewise forge the stern and stem frames. The engines can be built either in Halifax, Amherst or New Glasgow. These are the most important considerations. Once they are accounted for there is no need to doubt our capacity to build a steel steamer of reasonable size.



Repairing the Knight Bachelor.



THE CROMARTYSHIRE IN THE HALIFAX DRY DOCK.

port; otherwise, it may be different. If Halifax gets an early start she will have the advantage of it. Everyone in the city must hope that she may have it, and when the building of a steamer to replace the Newfield would do more than anything else to establish it, every man of influence in Halifax should do what he can to influence the letting of the contract to a Halifax company that would be ready to take the work in hand.

To demonstrate the efficiency of the dry dock's shops and to show what they are capable of doing in this line of work, it is only necessary to recount what has been done there. The Knight Bachelor's damage may be judged by reference to the engraving, yet she was repaired expeditiously at the dry dock, and effectively at that. The despatch attained in making a steel mast for the Maren a few years ago was another demonstration. Several times have extensive repairs to steamers been done there, all demonstrating the fitness of the shops for heavy and important

work. If we look far enough ahead we may see the day when the vessel engaged in the West India trade, and even in the fishing industry, will be built of such materials, and in that day Nova Scotian shipyards will have plenty of iron and steel shipbuilding to do. The shipyard that is first in the field will have the first of it and will thereby be enabled to get on a solid and enduring footing.

The age of wooden ships is fast fading into past history. The industry of building such vessels has gone down in this province, and, though it has experienced a slight revival, is likely to go out altogether in the future, when it will go out in other countries as well. Apart from the greater durability of iron and steel vessels, lumber is becoming so scarce that in another century it may be almost too expensive a material to use for such purposes. Meantime, what will take the place of wooden shipbuilding in Nova Scotia? Are we going to permit our traditions as a Maritime people to suffer?



## OUR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. FIRST ARTICLE.

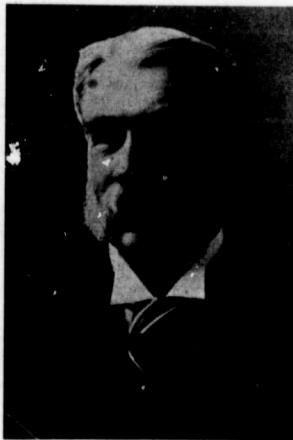
**Editor's Note.**—Halifax occupies a unique position, as being the only capital city in Canada, or probably on the continent of America, where neither a bank failure nor a serious run on any of its banking institutions has ever been known. This is something to be proud of, and demonstrates the safe and conservative methods adopted in the conduct and management of our financial institutions. The article which appears on this page is the first of a series, which, when completed, will exhibit a chapter of extraordinary success in banking operations of which any city might be proud. It is indicative at least of the fact that the merchants and business men of Halifax are enterprising and progressive and that they do their business in a business-like way. Halifax seems to have a genius for banking, and in two or three other of our Nova Scotian towns there is a similar genius displayed. The serial will deal also with this, and will include articles relating to the standing of our banks as compared with others, and to the excellence of the Canadian Bank Act and its application here. The next article of this series will be on the Bank of Nova Scotia, the next in point of seniority. It is appropriate enough that the Halifax Bank, the premier institution of the kind in Nova Scotia, should have first place.

### The Halifax Banking Co.

**H**ALIFAX may very fairly be called the home of Banking, if not in Canada, at least in the maritime provinces. In this old city by the sea have been born many banking institutions which have grown strong and healthy. Starting on a comparatively small scale, they have gradually increased their capital and the volume of their business. They have by degrees become more ambitious, and, not content with the limited local field, they have reached out farther and farther until to day their field comprises not only the whole province or the whole of the maritime provinces, but the entire Dominion of Canada, and even extends beyond its boundaries. If we journey to the Sunny South, where the spicy breezes of the Indies fan our faces and where the uppermost desire among men is to keep cool and to get along with as little exertion as possible, there we will find Halifax banks ever ready for business. If we journey across the prairies of the west, over the Rocky Mountains and down to the distant shores of the Pacific Ocean, and even away up to the boundaries of the Klondyke country, there also we will find flourishing branches of Halifax banks. All along the way we will meet with them, and, in fact, we could scarcely enter a city or town of any size or importance where some Halifax bank has not established an agency. Their influence also extends far and wide in foreign lands and the name of Halifax as a banking centre is honorably known almost the world over.

For the above reasons the city should be proud of its banks, and the names of the men who were their founders should be household words amongst our people. Of special interest are the names of the men who three-quarters of a century ago established the first of our banks. Among these were the late Hon. Enos Collins, Hon. Hezekiah Cogswell, Sir Samuel Cunard, Martin Gay Black, James Tobin and William Pryor. Down at the head of what is now Pickford & Black's wharf they started what is familiarly called "the old Halifax Bank." The bank is not only the oldest in the provinces, but is the old-

est in Canada with the exception of the Bank of Montreal, which was established a few years previously. The Halifax Bank is not only unique in being the oldest of our banks, but from the fact that it continues on the same spot and in the same building in which it was started in 1825. Other banks have erected new buildings from time to time and have changed from place to place, but the Halifax Bank has changed not. The building was erected by Hon. Enos Collins, who, at that time, owned the entire wharf property now owned by Pickford & Black. Those who



**ROBIE UNIACKE, Esq.**  
President Halifax Banking Company.

established the bank were among the most wealthy and influential men in the city. The business was started as a bank of unlimited liability and continued so down to 1872, when it came under the general banking act of the Dominion. Notes were issued and went into general circulation, but nobody seems to have had the slightest guarantee that there was anything behind them. Yet such was the public confidence in the men at the head of the business that the notes were accepted without question. After the death or retirement of the original founders of the bank the business was carried on by their descendants. These included Bren-

ton H. Collins, J. C. Cogswell and Wm. Pryor, Jr. The first cashier of the old bank was Captain U. T. Hill and the accountant was J. C. Wilkie. The entire staff down to the time of incorporation consisted of three persons, while there are now twelve employed in the head office alone, besides those in the different branches. When the company met in 1872 the following were elected directors: Wm Pryor, John Stairs, Brenton H. Collins, W. M. Harrington, P. C. Hill, Thomas Bayne, and Robie Uniacke who is now President and whose photograph appears on this page. Mr. Uniacke is the only one of these still living except B. H. Collins, who resides in England. Mr. Uniacke was elected President in 1882 and has held the office ever since. He is one of Halifax's most prominent and successful men. The success of the bank is a tribute to his business ability, which has also been manifested in connection with other corporations in which he is largely interested. Like the other Halifax banking institutions the Halifax Bank established agencies from time to time, although it did not reach out so far as some of the others. It has now fourteen branches in Nova Scotia and two in New Brunswick.

### A Great Nova Scotian Teacher.

*(Continued from page 3.)*

men who are choosing their careers by attracting them to professions already over-crowded and facilitating their entrance to these professions. And the better these schools are the greater is the attractive influence they exert. The remedy is not to dispense with them, but to associate with them a properly equipped school of scientific research. The influence of such a school we are not likely to over estimate. Not only would it provide, as has already been pointed out, capable leaders of industry, but it would open up a new sphere of usefulness to young men who now crowd into the so-called professions—a sphere of greater productiveness to their country and of greater opportunities to themselves.

It is not merely a school of elementary science we need. Such a school has its place no doubt, but its influence upon the industrial life of the country is as likely to be zero as anything else. To fancy that such an institution supplies what is needed is as absurd as to suppose that a class in "first aid to the injured" could supply competent physicians. We need men trained in scientific methods, not smatterers. Can we have such an institution as will furnish the training needed? There are required competent men to direct it and money to equip and support it. We have heard of places where money would be available if the right man could be found. We have the man: who will provide the money?

✿ ✿ ✿ FROM THE EDITOR'S SCRAP BOOK. ✿ ✿ ✿

**Worth While**

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

It is easy enough to be pleasant  
When life flows along like a song,  
But the man worth while is the one who  
will smile  
When everything goes dead wrong;  
For the test of the heart is trouble,  
And it always comes with years,  
And the smile that is worth the praises of  
earth  
Is the smile that shines through tears.  
It is easy enough to be prudent  
When nothing tempts you to stray;  
When without or within no voice of sin  
Is luring your soul away;  
But it's only a negative virtue  
Until it is tried by fire,  
And the smile that is worth the honor of  
earth  
Is the one that resists desire.  
But the cynic, the sad, the fallen,  
Who had no strength for the strife,  
The world's highway is cumbered to-  
day—  
They make up the items of life;  
But the virtue that conquers passion,  
And the sorrow that hides a smile,  
It is these that are worth the homage of  
earth,  
For we find them but once in a while.

**How The Roses Turned Red.**

There was once a garden where roses  
grew:  
White as the lilies so fresh and fair;  
And they loved the sun, and they loved the  
dew,  
And loved to swing in the summer air,  
But time went along till the day was done,  
The sun went sleepily down in the west;  
And the roses cried, as they saw him go,  
"Oh, stay with us, sun, for we love you  
best!"  
So there stayed a while, with the coming  
night,  
Sweet flashes of light that would softly  
press  
A kiss on the lips of those roses white,  
Till their leaves blushed red at the sweet  
caress.

*Edric Vredenburg.*

**"In Manus Tuas, Domine!"**

The glow has faded from the west,  
The splendor from the mountain's crest;  
Stern Day's relentless task is done  
And Nature rests at set of sun.  
But ere she shuts her weary eyes,  
Soothed as by airs of Paradise,  
She softly prays on bended knee,  
"In manus tuas, Domine!"  
And thou, my soul, be sure when night,  
In God's good time puts out the light,  
And draws the curtains soft and dim  
Round weary head and heart and limb,  
Thou wilt be glad! But ere you go  
To sleep that no rude dreams shall know,  
Be this prayer said for you and me—  
"In manus tuas, Domine!"  
*Julia C. R. Dorr in the October Atlantic.*

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—With the idea of providing something in lighter vein, we have had reference to our scrap book for pieces of prose and verse, before published, but which have the merit of being entertaining in a high degree. Perhaps all readers of the *BLUENOSE* may not think the standard of excellence very high, particularly in the piece immediately below, but we think every one who reads this page will be entertained thereby.

**Biniffits Av Radin' Litrichoor.**

"Sure, Dinnis, 'tis glad Oi am to see ye! An' pwhat are yez doin' wid yerself these dull toimes?"

"Well, Patrick, iver since the shtroik began Oi hev bin devotin' meself to litrichoor."

"Begorra, Oi noticed ye was lookin' poorly; pwhat koind av a disaysse is ut?"

"'Tis no disaysse, Patrick; 'tis a learnin' of valuable informations trough a perusin' av books. Oi had give me a monthly magazine, the middle av which was give to some nonsense in foin print wid which Oi did not thrubble meself, but the two inds av it an' the bigger part wor in foin big print, a threatin' av ivery consayvable ting under the heavens, from loisabout boicycles to the bringin' up av childer boi hand, wid pictures av the poor little devils all blowed up wid dhropsy. An' the first thing thot Oi larnt through a studyin' av this matther was that the most dangerous pizen thot a mon can put inside av himself is common drinkin' wather, ivery dhrop av which is filled wid snakes an' bugs an' devils fit to share the loif av ye, an' 'tis only because av our poor oisight that we can't see them."

"Begob, Dinnis, an' did ye iver see an Oirishman thot didn't have a most endurin' aversicn to any koind av wather? Sure, 'tis the natural jaynius av the race thot purties thim an' 'tis no need av education they be after havin'."

"Thru for ye, Patrick! An' thin the most dangerous pizen is coffee—"

"Sure 'tis a loif!"

"Indade it is not, Patrick. 'Tis filled with a dhruh that paralloyes the insides av ye! An' thin the nixt worst ting is whoite bread, the same makin' av itsilf into a paste loike the bill-stickers be after usin' an' it gooms up the insides av ye."

"Sure there's some sinse in that, worse luck to ut!"

"An' there's no milk an' no fruit an' no vegetaybles ye can ate wid safety except thim as comes in cans where the moycrobes can't be after gittin' to them."

"Sure an' it's luck we do be havin', fer divil a ting bud thim can tings have we ate sinse we kim to this blessed counthry."

"An' the only tings yez can dhruik wid any safety is the oil av cods' livers an' whiskey!"

"Begob, Dinnis, Oi mind me that Oi have tin cints wid me thot the owld woman give me to buy a loaf av bread wid, an' from what yez do be tellin' me Oi'm thinkin' 't would be a wickedness an' a shame to be after givin' the childer any such pizenous stuff, so if ye'll stip up to the bar we'll be after—"

"Ah! Your good hilth, Patrick, an' death to the police!"

"The same to ye, Dinnis, ye an' your litrichoor!"

**Until It Is Settled Right.**

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

However the battle is ended, though  
proudly the victor comes  
With fluttering flags and prancing nags  
and echoing roll of drums;  
Still Truth proclaims this motto in letters  
of living light:  
No question is ever settled until it is settled  
right.

Though the heel of the strong oppressor  
may grind the weak in the dust,  
And the voices of fame with one acclaim,  
may call him great and just;  
Let those who applaud take warning, and  
keep this motto in sight:  
No question is ever settled until it is settled  
right.

Let those who have failed take courage,  
tho' the enemy seems to have won,  
Tho' his ranks are strong, if he be in the  
wrong, the battle is not yet done;  
For, sure as the morning follows the  
darkest hour of the night,  
No question is ever settled until it is settled  
right.

O, man bowed down with labor; O, woman  
young, yet old!

O, heart oppressed in the toiler's breast  
and crushed by the power of gold;  
Keep on with your weary battle against  
triumphant might,  
No question is ever settled until it is settled  
right.

**A Laugh in Church.**

She sat on the sliding cushion,  
The dear, wee woman of four;  
Her feet, in their shiny slippers,  
Hung dangling over the floor.  
She meant to be good; she had promised;  
And, so with her big brown eyes,  
She stared at the meeting-house windows,  
And counted the crawling flies.  
She looked far up at the preacher,  
But she thought of the honey bees  
Droning away at the blossoms.  
That whitened the cherry trees.  
She thought of a broken basket,  
Where curled in a dusky heap,  
Three sleek, round puppies, with fringy  
ears,  
Lay snuggled and fast asleep.  
Such soft, warm bodies to cuddle,  
Such queer little hearts to beat,  
Such swift round tongues to kiss,  
Such sprawling, cushiony feet:  
She could feel in her clasping fingers,  
The touch of the satiny skin,  
And a cold, wet nose exploring  
The dimples under her chin.  
Then a sudden ripple of laughter  
Ran over the parted lips  
So quick that she could not catch it  
With her rosy finger tips.  
The people whispered, "Bless the child,"  
As each one waked from a nap,  
But the dear, wee woman hid her face  
For shame in her mother's lap.

❁ ❁ ❁ ONE WAY OF CATCHING A HUSBAND. ❁ ❁ ❁

ONCE upon a time there was a lonely and deserving girl named Clara, who was getting so near thirty that she didn't want to talk about it. Everybody had a good word for her. She travelled with the thoroughbreds and was always among those present; so it was hard to understand why she hadn't married. Other girls not as good-looking or accomplished had been grabbed off while they were buds. Already some of them were beginning to act as chaperones for Clara. They were keeping tab on Clara's age, too, and began to think that she would land on the bargain counter and have to be satisfied with a widower who wore a toupee and dyed his eye-brows.

Clara was somewhat of a mind-reader. She knew that the friends of her youth were predicting a hard finish for her, so she decided to fool them. And she knew that it behooved her to catch on before the children started in to call her auntie.

Now it is not to be inferred that Clara was what the underwriters call a bad risk. She never had been a drug on the market. When she went to a hop she didn't have to wait for ladies' choice in order to swing into the mazy. In fact, she had been engaged now and then, just for practice, and she had received offers from some of the hold-over bachelors who went around proposing from force of habit. But Clara was not out for any man who had been turned down elsewhere. She wanted the right kind and she was going to do the picking herself.

Having made an inventory of the possibilities she selected the Treasurer of the shoe factory, and decided that she could love him without straining herself. He was about her age and was almost as good-looking as a Gibson man, and had a prospect. It would be no easy job to land him, however, because the competition was very keen and he was wary, trying to be a kind friend to every girl he knew, but playing no favourites. He kept the parents guessing. The Treasurer of the shoe factory was what any society paper would call a great catch.

Clara got busy with herself and hatched a scheme. When all the smart set got ready to pike away for the heated term Clara surprised her friends by guessing that she would remain at home. It was a nifty thing to do, because all the social headliners who could command the price were supposed to flit off to a summer hotel and loiter on the pine veranda and try to think they were recuperating.

Clara told her mother to go, as usual, but she would stay at home and be a com-

panion to poor lonesome Papa. So all the women went away to the resorts with their cameras and talcum powder and witch hazel and Clara was left alone in town with the men.

It is a traditional fact that there is no social life in town during the dog days. But there is nothing to prevent a bright girl from starting something. That is what Clara did.

She stocked up the refrigerator and hung a hammock on the lawn, with a few easy chairs around it. The young men marooned in town heard of the good thing, and no one had to tear their garments to induce them to come. They arrived at the rate of from seven to twelve a night, and dipped into Papa's cigars and the liquid nourishment regardless. Although Clara had remained in town to act as companions to Papa, it was noticed that when she had all the company in the evening Papa either had been Chloroformed and put to bed or else he had his orders to stay under cover.

Clara did not send for the treasurer of the shoe factory. She knew better than to go out after her prey. She allowed him to find his way to the house with the others. When he came she did not chide him for failing to make his party call, neither did she rush toward him with a low cry of joy, thereby tipping her hand. She knew that the treasurer of the shoe factory was next to all these boarding school tactics, and could not be handled by the methods that go with the college students. Clara had enjoyed about ten years' experience in handling the creatures, and she had learned to labor and to wait. She simply led him into the circle and took his order, and allowed him to sit there in the gloaming and observe how popular she was. All the men were scrapping to see who would be next to sit in the hammock with her. It looked for a while as if Clara would have to give out checks, the same as in a barber shop. Late that night, when the men walked homeward together, they remarked that Clara was a warm hostess.

Next evening the treasurer of the shoe factory was back on the lawn. So were all the others. They said there was no beating a place where you could play shirt-waist man under the trees and have a Fairy Queen in white come and push cold drinks at you and not have to sign any ticket. They composed flattering songs about Clara, and every time she moved there was a man right there with a sofa cushion to help her to be comfortable.

In the meantime the other girls out at the summer resorts were doing the best they could with these high school cadets, wearing tidies around their hats, who would rather go out in a cat boat and get their arms tanned than remain on shore and win the honest love of an American girl, with a string to it.

Clara's work about this time was ever so glossy. She began by asking the treasurer of the shoe factory to come with her to the refrigerator to get out some more imported ginger ale. All the men volunteered to help, and two or three wanted to tag along, but Clara drove them back.

They were gone a long time, because the treasurer had to draw all the corks, and they fussed around together in the pantry fixing up a lunch for the boys. Clara told him how strong and handy he was until he felt an increase in his chest measurement.

On successive evenings she had the treasurer supervise all the arrangements. The hired girl had every evening out, because it was so much more jolly to go out and run the place yourself. In less than a week the treasurer was giving orders around the house. Every evening she would get him back to the kitchen and tie an apron around him and ask what she should do next. She made him out to be the only one who could be trusted. The others were company, but he was like one of the family. And although he was being worked like creamery butter, he never suspected.

Her game was to domesticate him in advance and let him have a foretaste of what it is to be boss of your own house, except as to the bills. The pantry was full of home delicacies such as he couldn't get at the hotel, and the service was the best ever. Clara was right at his elbow with a winning smile.

It didn't take him long to realize that he was missing a lot by remaining single. He wondered why he had been so slow in getting on to Clara's good points. Also he wondered if it was any open and shut certainty when a dozen other men, some of them younger and more gallus, were after her in full cry.

Clara had him pulled in, strung and hung over the side of the boat.

Of course, if all the other girls had been in town, they would have tumbled long before it ran into a certainty, and probably they would have formed a V and rushed in to break up the play. But the other girls were far away with the old men and the seminary striplings. Clara had an open field, with no need of any interfering or blocking, and if she fell down it was her own fault. Besides, she had all these other admirers set out as decoys, to prove that if he didn't somebody else might.

The Treasurer of the shoe factory got a large rally on himself, and she had to give in and make a promise.

He loves to tell callers how he proposed to his wife in the kitchen, and he doesn't know to this day that she was expecting it.

MORAL:—As soon as he begins to frequent the back rooms of the house, measure him for the harness.—*From the New York Herald.*



## THE PROGRESS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—“We would particularly like to bring prominently before our people the part that fine taste plays in progress, and we will endeavor to lay before our readers all the suggestions and all the good opinion that we can gather together between the covers of our paper on whatever pertains to the improvement of our country.” This quotation from our Salutatory article in the first issue of the *BLUENOSE* explains why we take up good streets in this department as the leader to-day. We keep three things in mind in making up this department—one the recording of events that show what progress the Province is making; another to suggest what movements would be conducive to further progress; the third to suggest where profitable investments are to be made, with the idea that such investment of money would be followed by good results. The article immediately following this note is in pursuance of the second idea. It is the first instalment of a paper read last April before the Kings County Board of Trade by Prof. I. B. Oakes, of Wolfville. It is on a question that ought to receive the careful attention of every reader of the *BLUENOSE*, note of them. The next instalment will deal with the deformities that are removable from the streets of our provincial towns.

### HOW THE APPEARANCE OF OUR STREETS MAY BE IMPROVED.

#### I.—The Ethical Aspect of Good Streets.

IN discussing briefly the methods by which the appearance of streets may be improved this article includes the country roads as well as the town or city thoroughfares. Both are popularly designated the Queen's highway; both are maintained and protected by her for the common benefit of all the people. Because they are used, not by the minority, but by all the people, they should be made as good as possible, on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number. While all use these public highways, they in turn exert their influence upon the people. The people contribute toward their making and maintenance, and on that account should have as large a return for their contributions as it is possible to obtain.

In pleading for an improved appearance of our streets one is aware that such an appeal is apt to fall on deaf or indifferent ears. The retort is apt to be, “Give us utility, give us a smooth street upon which we can ride most comfortably—a hard and level road upon which we can haul the heaviest load. As for beauty or taste, they may take care of themselves. We have nothing to spend on useless adjuncts.” Those who argue thus are probably unaware that beauty, whether in painting or architecture, or landscape gardening, or street appearance, is the highest form of utility, simply because it ministers to the best life of the people, because it refines and civilizes while at the same time it gives positive pleasure even to the most uncultured and unobserving people. Moreover, is it not generally true that changes that involve utility also appear more or less beautiful? And therefore when we advocate utility we are in most cases, though perhaps unconsciously, also advocating improved appearance, and vice versa. The farmer who looks upon his orchard laden with ripe colored fruit in October, admires its beauty even more perhaps than when it was decked in pink and white blossoms in June. Its October beauty to him, as perhaps to all other observers, is unconscious-

ly heightened by the utility and value of the crop. A smooth road is far more attractive than a rough one, and one that makes a graceful curve around the foot of a hill instead of a monotonous straight-ahead line over its summit, not only traces the line of beauty, but saves the traveller a tedious, heavy climb. Nor by the low and comparatively level curve around the base does he lengthen the journey, but accomplishes it with less time and more ease to himself and his horse. Here again utility and beauty, as in so many other cases, are twin sisters.

Let us first enquire if it is possible to improve the appearance of our town streets. Some of our incorporated towns have of late years made quite an advance in removing the unsightly aspect of at least their most public streets. Especially is this noticeable in the towns of Yarmouth and Digby. The unsightly narrow plank sidewalks, with their occasional broken planks and rotten timbers, conducing to broken legs, sprained ankles, town lawsuits and money penalties taken out of the town treasury, have given place to either stone curbing and asphalt walks or to regular and substantial ways made of gravel. Moreover, their streets, once almost impassable in wet weather, are now macadamized and provided with occasional crossings.

In Kings County towns, Kentville, Wolfville, Canning, Berwick, etc., visited as they are by hundreds of tourists every season, there remains much to be desired as to their attractiveness. Fortunately for my own town of Wolfville, its somewhat noted business thoroughfare of Autumn and Spring mud, is comparatively passable during the tourist season; but in all our towns there should be an ambition to remove certain deformities and add certain embellishments, not merely because we are subjected to an annual inspection and judgment by hosts of refined, observing people from the neighboring republic, but rather because we owe it to ourselves and posterity that the best standards of civilization be set up, maintained and transmitted to the future generations.

#### Progress in Higher Education.

The first important step along the line of technical education has been made in Nova Scotia. We have for some years had small schools of manual training in the province, but not heretofore have we had an institution at which teachers could be instructed in the art of conducting manual training classes. The new school at Truro, the MacDonald Manual Training school, which has recently commenced work, fills just such a place in the educational system of the province; and since this good start is being made one may hope rea-

sonably for a more rapid development of what is called “practical education.” The very fact that the provincial government has offered a substantial grant to all schools and school sections taking up manual training will be likely to encourage the fitting up of such schools in different parts of the province, and the effect upon the province of such wise measures will be felt when the generation now going to school is conducting the business and the industry of Nova Scotia. In this connection it is worth recalling the fact that the Science Building at Truro which was built at a cost of \$25,000, is to be handed over by the contractors on Nov. 15th. The building of this institution is another wise step, for science plays a most important part nowadays in industrial development and everyone must feel that it will be a long time before we in this province can have too much of it.

#### A Successful Tourist Season.

The summer of 1900 is over and visitors to our province have for the most part gone home. But while their visiting lasted we had them in large numbers and it may be said that for the most part a better class of tourist came to us this year than ever before. This is encouraging. It means that Nova Scotia is becoming better known as a summerland among the better class of Western Canadians and Americans and if we have noticed an improvement in the money-spending abilities of these people from year to year, may we not reasonably expect to see more improvement in future years, until at length we find ourselves reaping a large money harvest every summer by reason of their visits? With proper diligence we may without doubt develop of the tourist business until it reaches the same proportions as it has in Maine and Switzerland. This will be a consummation much to be desired—at least to be desired by most people interested in the progress of the province. While the influx of visitors is open to the objection that it is conducive to making us a nation of hotel-keepers, and in that way likely to carry our minds away from industrial development to some extent, it is also a fact that visitors have an opportunity of learning what our reasons and possibilities are and in this way open up avenues of trade for us; to which advantage we have to add the contact that it gives us, and particularly our country people, with the outside world. But to return to the original statement. The tourist business has grown considerably of late years, and during the past summer some of our principal towns, particularly to the West of Halifax, along the D. A. R., have benefited very largely thereby. We have been told that in the town of Digby as much as \$100,000 was left in the stores by tourists, which sum is altogether apart from the money spent in paying board bills, (a part of which would go into the stores also) and other expenses that people away on a holiday are bound to incur. Probably the same that is said of Digby may be said of Yarmouth, for that town was crowded to overflowing all summer long, so that a weary traveller would often have difficulty in finding a resting place.

❁ ❁ ❁ PROVINCE ❁ NOTES. ❁ ❁ ❁

ALL parts of the province are unanimous in the opinion that we must do the very best in our power to give a worthy welcome home to our returning soldiers. The various towns that have already had occasion to welcome back some of their representatives in the first contingent, have not failed in doing it well. The day of the Idaho's arrival in Halifax harbor will therefore see a large influx of people from all parts of Nova Scotia. Even from far away points of New Brunswick we may expect a quota. We notice that there is talk in St. John of sending a specially appointed delegation to Halifax to participate in an official way in the welcome.

The idea of erecting a monument in Halifax in memory of Nova Scotians who fell in South Africa is taking hold in all parts of the province, and it is encouraging to note that the people not only seem anxious to support the general proposition, but talk of erecting monuments in their respective counties to the men who represented them in the Canadian contingents. The Kings county board of trade, for example, recently discussed the question, and the prevailing opinion favored the collection of money in the county to be divided between funds for a provincial monument in Halifax and a local monument in Kings county, the latter to be in memory of Kings county's dead South Africa heroes.

While we should be doing our best to stop any further movement of population away from the province, we should also be doing something to attract homeward the young men and women who have gone from us to the United States and other parts of the world. There are many vacant farms in Nova Scotia to day that testify to the effects of the exodus. Yet, although our young people have despised the soil that yielded their fathers bread, we find that an American agricultural journal recommends the growing sections of the province to Nova Scotia young men and considers that they would do far better to remain at home than to emigrate. The same paper comments upon "the high quality and low prices of Nova Scotia farm property, as well as other desirable forms of investment, which are attracting the attention of capitalists in other countries and on which considerable outside money is being placed by those who believe in the rich but only partially developed section."

The average annual crop of apples in Nova Scotia may be roughly stated now as

half a million barrels. The American authority above quoted thinks that in twenty years time we shall be producing fifty times that quantity. Just think what it would mean—25,000,000 barrels of apples! The handling of them alone would be a great thing. It would be really worth some one's while to figure out how many ships would be required to transport the foreign shipments to Europe. What busy scenes would there be in many of our harbors. Cold storage and winter port matters will all be settled in twenty years if what is predicted turns out to be correct.

We are accustomed to hear prayers on behalf of people exposed to peril on the sea. This is both comely and right. But an interesting fact with regard to the amount of hazard in sea-faring is annually revealed when the Lunenburg fishing fleet comes home. This year 175 vessels sailed away with an aggregate number of 2800 men, and after enduring all the vicissitudes of an average year on the Banks, all the vessels returned, and all the men with the exception of two. In view of the fact that the death rate of no previous year was much in excess of this, the fishing industry can hardly be classed as hazardous. It is possible that life insurance companies have many classes of risks in which the death rate is much higher—and among land-lubbers too.

"No doubt it is true that there is only one Annapolis Valley in the province, but no one can have watched the development of the fruit industry and have seen the fruit at Halifax without concluding that there are splendid possibilities in other localities." This is the statement of the chairman of the fruit growers' association's committee on fruit exhibits. The association hopes to have a better winter exhibit at their next annual meeting than they have had yet.

Truro is very progressive in educational matters. The normal school, the model school, the science building, the manual training school, the academy—all these make a collection of educational institutions that give the town a claim to some distinction as an educational centre. The Truro Academy has been so well developed that the influx of new students from outside points makes it necessary to enlarge the present school equipment, and the commissioners are seriously considering the advisability of erecting a new academy building.

An Ontario gentleman, the secretary of the department of agriculture for that province, was in Nova Scotia not long since, and on his return home reported the agriculturists of Nova Scotia as being much behind their brethren of the "premier province." This criticism is no doubt true, taken broadly, though there are many sections of Nova Scotia where farmers are quite as progressive as they are anywhere. All our farmers, however, should take the criticism to heart and study to improve their methods. Nova Scotia must not yield the palm to any other province in anything if she can help herself.

The town of New Glasgow is taking the very wise precaution of installing a complete and reliable fire alarm system. Although no very great fires have occurred in the town for a number of years, yet there is always the danger; and it is well to know of it the minute a fire breaks out. The new alarm system, which will cost \$3,000, will likely benefit the town in other ways, as, for instance, in a beneficial effect upon fire insurance rates.

The Westville Board of Trade has recently illustrated the value of such a body in securing permanent banking privileges for the town. Instead of having an agency open on certain days and for a limited time each of those days, Westville business men will hereafter have access to the bank on bank hours every day. This resulted from negotiations carried on between the board of trade on the one hand and representatives of the bank on the other.

In view of the fact that a suggestion has been made regarding the building of a steel ship in Halifax to replace the "Newfield," a Pictou paper suggests that town instead as the place for this work. It says: "Steamers have been built in the county, iron works are here, and here large castings have to be made for steamers repaired in Halifax. Pictou, of course, is the proper place in which to build the new steamer."

It is said that a number of iron and steel manufacturing concerns are investigating the advantages of Sydney as a producing point, and are disposed to favor it rather than other places which heretofore have been considered most economical. It was said when the new steel works were commenced that this would come about and the fulfilment of the prophesy seems near at hand. Among concerns that have lately looked to Sydney, recent reports speak of the American Steel and Wire Company. This company controls the wire and nail situation in the United States, for which reason its investigations at Sydney are specially significant. It is understood this company will shortly commence the erection of a plant, that will use products of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. With a plant in Sydney the company, by the advantages of cheap coal and cheap raw products, could control the markets of the world.



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## WHOM SHALL WE SEND TO OTTAWA?

IT was a part of our original plans for the BLUENOSE that we should publish a couple of articles on "Whom shall we send to Ottawa?" We had both articles prepared, thinking that they would be timely in view of the approaching elections. But we had one or two delays before getting to the point where we could put the first number in the hands of the printers. As a result, the subject is not as timely now as it would have been some months ago. Many of the nominations have already been made and as our articles had reference to the choice of the men, not so much at the polls as at the county conventions, we think that now it is not wise to publish too much on this point. Although there are a number of nominations yet to be made, we think a few sentences would probably be as effective in influencing them as an article covering a full page. Therefore, we will content ourselves with a few sentences

to-day and ask our readers to overlook the non-appearance of an article that was promised, but which rests instead in one of the editor's pigeon holes.

We cannot but feel that great emphasis should be constantly laid upon the wisdom of selecting shrewd business men for parliament. In many cases it is not because of his business ability that a candidate receives his nomination, but for other considerations that weigh more with party organizers. This has evil results. The candidate not infrequently represents himself and his party rather than his constituency. Politics and debate are sciences with him and we see the results in protracted sessions when he goes to Ottawa. The man we need in parliament is the man who can put into a few short, terse sentences the substance of the whole matter and force conviction with it, not the man who says much with more recrimination than argument, and more study of the dead past than suggestion for the living present. Governing a country is much like conducting a business on a grand scale, and the man who can do most, is the man who can do business rather than talk.

## THE NOMINEES IN HALIFAX.

THE nominations of the Halifax party conventions have been made. On Tuesday, Mr. Wm. Roche and Mr. W. B. Wallace were nominated by the liberals; on Thursday the liberal-conservative convention was held, and there the choice of the party fell upon Mr. R. L. Borden and Mr. T. E. Kenny.

The feature of the campaign to date is the retirement of Dr. Russell from the arena in Halifax. It is announced that he will contest Hants. Dr. Russell's retirement from Halifax is at his own request, but it is an open secret that the retirement was really forced. The real truth of the matter is that the liberals are afraid to put him up again. Not that he has been a bad representative — no other man in the same position would likely have done much better; for as a matter of fact, he not only worked hard, but his debating abilities won him a high place in the federal parliament. It was his misfortune, however, to be the Government representative for a large constituency at a time when his party had just emerged from an eighteen years sojourn in the cold shades of opposition. The change of government brought about a reversal of the old order of things, which reversal was taken by many Liberal partisans to mean that they or their friends were to have certain offices and certain favors. It was a most difficult predicament to be placed in. Had his party been in power for a number of years and all the partisans satisfied, the result would probably have been different, but for four years he has had office and benefit seekers

"camping on his trail," and such a multitude of things have they wanted that it was no doubt impossible to give them the attention each thought he deserved. The government has a good many constituencies to take care of and no doubt Dr. Russell found it difficult to obtain all that he asked for; in fact it seems probable that at times he could not even secure everything he had promised in the expectation of being backed up by the government. The result was inevitable. He got himself disliked. We should rather say that he became unpopular among many of his own party by force of circumstances. Thus it became apparent to the party that it would be safer to put a new candidate in the field, and although he would have been perfectly willing to contest Halifax he was forced to seek a constituency elsewhere, or to accept whatever constituency might be offered. To a large number of Halifax people, Dr. Russell's retirement will be a matter of regret, and this among members of both parties who were admirers of his abilities. It must not seem very much to the credit of Halifax Liberals that they have undertaken to turn him down in this way, and a great deal of talk is current among both political parties regarding it. In saying what we do about this turn in the political affairs of the county we do not mean to object to Mr. Roche, who, if elected, will in all probability be able to do good work for his constituency. Should he secure election he will have a more rosy path to tread than had his predecessor, and in the event of his again desiring the nomination is not likely to suffer the same indignities as Dr. Russell. With regard to the Liberal-Conservative candidates, we think it due to Mr. Borden and the Liberal-Conservative party to speak in the warmest praise of his ability and of his forcible arguments in the House of Commons on various occasions. If we can admire Dr. Russell on the government side, we can also be proud of Mr. Borden as the Liberal-Conservative representative. It is a good thing to have such men in parliament, whether as government representatives or not. We have no fault to find with the other selection made by both the Liberal-Conservative and Liberal conventions. Mr. Wallace is a man who is thoroughly imbued with the idea of progress, and, while a keen party man, is, we believe, thoroughly anxious to do the best in his power for the constituency.

Mr. Kenny is not a new figure in politics. He's been in it many years and although defeated at the last general election has not lost his interest in politics and is still able to put up a strong fight. Mr. Kenny's record as a business man entitles him to the confidence of both his political friends and political foes.



## AN INDUSTRY WORTH TRYING FOR.

**W**E hope that all influential Halifax men will mark well the opinions given by Mr. S. M. Brookfield on another page of this number regarding the opportunity to start a steel shipbuilding plant here. If there is one thing Halifax needs more than another, it is an expansion of industries. On this life of the City largely depends, and we must make a strong effort to see that manufactures of all kinds are encouraged. But particularly when an opportunity of having a new industry is within sight, then we must leave no stone unturned to have it. That which is within sight to-day is steel shipbuilding. The article above mentioned explains fully that it is possible to establish such an industry here and without the investment of a great deal of money at that. All it requires more is that Halifax men should be ready to invest and that due representations be made to the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa, in order to set before the minister the advantages of having a steamer built here to replace the Newfield. This latter is a matter for our city council, our board of trade, for our representatives in parliament to attend to, and they will fail in their duty to the city and the province if they fail in this. Both the Dominion parliament, the local legislature and the city council of Halifax should do what they can by granting such assistance as is necessary to set the industry on a sound footing. And certainly the Dominion government when it knows that a steel steamer can be built in Canada that will answer its purposes, would make a very unpopular step by letting the contract to an outside firm. No, we must build this steamer in Canada, and Halifax business men must not rest until they see that it is built in Halifax. Think for a moment what this industry would mean to Halifax. The repairing of a ship alone has kept as many as 150 men in work for weeks at one time. That being the case, how much greater a number would find steady employment in the greater industry of building a ship? Would not Halifax profit then as a result? Would there not be a healthier movement of business, a greater stir in the community, something to give the city a better reputation? We don't think we need to dwell on the advantages of an industry of any kind, but it is necessary to impress upon people that they do not again lay themselves open to Sam Slick's charge of "taking a thing all out in talk." There must be action. This matter is too important to be idle about. The sooner it is taken in hand the better. And since a great deal depends upon the government, the people of Halifax should not shrink from letting it be understood just how they feel on the subject. It may cost a little more to build a steamer here than at some shipyards already established, but we think the encouragement to the industry would be worth the difference. It is a reasonable supposition that if steel ship-building were once established in Halifax, it could be carried on more economically than probably anywhere else in the world.

Why not make an effort to get it?

## FOR A SOUTH AFRICA MONUMENT.

**N**OTHING could be more acceptable to the loyal people of Nova Scotia than the propositions now being made for the collection of funds for a monument to our South Africa heroes. A people who sent their sons away with such an enthusiasm for the British cause and at the same time with such tender feelings, cannot fail to respond cheerfully and liberally to the call for money. The sentiment that suggests the monument is a noble one. No country grateful for the services of men who do men's work can allow the memory and name of their brave dead to be lost. When Parker and Welsford fell in the Crimea, the sentiment of the Bluenose people was such. It is the same to-day.

The BLUENOSE feels that it is scarcely necessary to urge people to contribute liberally toward the funds for the new monument. Already the matter has been well received throughout the province, where people are anxious to have local monuments also.

We are pleased to note the fact that the *Halifax Herald* has organized a fund and sincerely hope that that paper will be as successful in this effort as it has been in other worthy schemes, such as the Patriotic fund, and the fund for the relief of famine-stricken people in India. The BLUENOSE is heartily glad that the *Herald* is undertaking it and would urge every patriotic Nova Scotian to give all the assistance possible. Long before we produced our first number we had in view the advocating of a similar proposition, but although the *Herald* has been able to bring it forward before we commenced publication, we are in no way jealous that it has the start on us. Rather are we happy to know that the proposition is being put before the people so forcibly. We hope that all readers of the BLUENOSE will take an interest in what that paper is doing and endeavor to arouse an interest wherever they find it lacking.

We had intended to discuss the monument question more at length in the department devoted to the Army, Navy and Militia, where there appears an engraving of the Parker-Welsford monument, a reminder of what we have done to honor other of our heroes and what we should do to honor those who now lie under the veldt in South Africa, but lack of space prevented a fuller treatment of the subject than we are able to give it here. On the same page that the engraving of the Sebastopol monument appears, we present an engraving of the late Lieut. C. C. Wood, of this city, who was the first Nova Scotian to shed his blood in South Africa for the British cause. He is one whose name will be engraved on the proposed monument. In future issues we will present engravings of some of our other heroes.

## PUBLISHERS' PRIVATE TALK.

**W**E think the second number of the BLUENOSE is an improvement on the first and we think our readers will think so too. We are not disposed to make apologies for the imperfections in the first effort; it should be sufficient for us to say that we "acknowledge the corn" and are prepared to do better. That's honest enough, isn't it?

We didn't expect to take the world by storm although it is evident the little world of Halifax expected to be taken. "Bad beginnings oftentimes make good endings" so the proverb goes. Who knows but it may work out that way in our case.

As for the typographical and mechanical work on the paper, we are thoroughly satisfied. No Canadian weekly has yet produced anything quite as good, and only the big American weeklies, such as Harper's, Collier's, the Saturday Evening Post and a few of that class are equal or superior to it. We realize that to make the BLUENOSE generally popular it must appeal to more than one class of people. If we made it only to suit ourselves we would probably produce a most unusual and extraordinary paper. We have to consider the man on the street as well as the student and litterateur and to exercise judgment in the selection of our articles will no doubt come to us as we get more experience. We count three things necessary to make the BLUENOSE successful in this field—the first is high class typographical and mechanical work; the second, sufficient money to buy suitable material; and the third a good sense of discernment as to what we shall leave out and what we shall put in. To be quite candid, we haven't much surplus wealth to expend in the purchasing of material but we have enough to cover our plans until such time as we have practically demonstrated to our own satisfaction that the people are with us or against us. As to the third requirement—Judgment—our future efforts will be the fairest indication. If you are a true "Bluenose" we want your support.

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## A SCHEME FOR ASSISTING GALVESTON.

**T**HE general public are to be afforded an opportunity of helping the sufferers of the Galveston disaster in rather a novel way. The BLUENOSE received a letter this week from the editor of the *Galveston Tribune*. He said that at the time of the terrible storm there was in press a publication entitled "Picturesque Galveston." Part of the edition had been run off and fortunately saved. The balance however is said to have been destroyed. Some thousands of these copies are now in the hands of the Relief Committee, who will sell them at two dollars (\$2.00) per volume, the money received to be sent to help the sufferers.

\*\*\* POLITICAL TOPICS. \*\*\*

#### THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

THE British government has appealed to the people and has won a great victory at the polls. Of course the South African war was the issue brought most prominently before the electors, and the result of the appeal of the government for an endorsement of its policy with respect to the Boers must be eminently gratifying to Lord Salisbury and the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. From at least one point of view the return of the government to power with an emphatic endorsement by the people seems to promise good results. While the war in South Africa is over, the disaffection of the Boers is still acute, and the pacification of the country will be a work of considerable magnitude. The British nation, by endorsing the government, has said to the Boers in unmistakable terms that there is to be no repetition of a former too tolerant policy in that country. South Africa is henceforth to be British and all dreams of a Dutch Republic may as well be given up at once. That is the message of the British people to the Boers, and it is so emphatic as to leave no room for doubt. The people of Britain may criticise the conduct of the war, and there may be a feeling on the part of some that there should have been no war, but there is no disposition to give comfort to an enemy who has caused the country so great a loss in life and treasure, and who, with an astounding baseness, disregarded the ordinary rules of civilized warfare. By no stretch of romantic imagination can the man who uses the white flag or the red cross emblem to lead men to a treacherous death be exalted into a hero; and the inglorious flight of Kruger, who goes laden with wealth, while the people he betrayed are left to make the best terms they can, makes it impossible for the most ardent pro-Boer to regard him as a patriot and a martyr.

The Little Englander has fared badly in the elections. The imperial spirit prevails as an inevitable result of the response of the colonies to the needs of the mother land in the great crisis now happily passed. Whatever the faults or weaknesses of Lord Salisbury's administration, he and Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour are men of broad, imperial views, and their appeal to the people was made at a time when the sentiment of imperialism pervaded as never before the heart of the nation. "This is a khaki year," observes a Canadian paper, and the phrase is a happy one. The "gentleman in khaki" looms large in the public eye, and he represents not only the British Islands,

but every land where the flag of the Empire is flung to the breeze. Whatever views men may hold with respect to the respective merits of the liberal and conservative parties in England, there is a general feeling that the pacification of South Africa can best be accomplished by the men who have carried the war to a successful issue. The announcement that Lord Roberts is to have the task of reorganizing the army service is received with universal satisfaction. It is pleasing to note that there are several Canadians, including Mr. Gilbert Parker, in the new House of Commons. Canada is destined to play an important part henceforth in imperial affairs, and in the meantime the generous recognition of her sons who have made their homes in the old land is both a notable compliment and a happy augury.



#### IRISH HOME RULE.

While there will be a considerable and compact body of Irish nationalists in the new house of commons, it is evident that they have lost ground. The industrial and agricultural conditions in Ireland for several years past have not been favorable to the growth of discontent, and the path of the agitator has not been one of roses. The old feeling in favor of home rule exists and is still the great issue, but the result of the elections is not gratifying to the nationalist leaders or their friends in the United States. When the two sections of the Irish party united under Mr. Redmond it was felt that they would be able to make a better showing in the house and in the country, but for some reason this has not been the case. The leaders do not appear to have agreed among themselves, and they have lost ground. The election of a conservative in Galway, together with some other results of the campaign, has called forth fierce articles in the Dublin press, in which hard things are said of some of the men who have been for years prominent in the councils of the party. The Irish-Americans in New York and other places in the United States are much incensed at the result of the elections, and are quarrelling among themselves. They sent contributions, as usual, to the campaign fund, but their participation in that way has not appreciably affected the result. Mr. Balfour will no doubt derive considerable personal satisfaction from a study of the returns from Ireland.



#### PERSONATION AT ELECTIONS.

The crime of personation at elections appears to be growing in Canada. It is notorious that men can be found in every

electoral district who for a consideration will calmly go into a booth and personate an absent voter, even taking the oath if asked to do so. In the recent provincial by-elections in New Brunswick it was openly charged that both personation and perjury were resorted to, and in one place steps have been taken to prosecute the alleged guilty persons. At several booths men attempted to personate others, but when asked to take the oath refused to do so, and retired. The evil of course is not confined to one party. It is well known that some of the active workers of both parties at every polling booth resort to every possible means to poll votes for their respective candidates. If they can find a man whose conscience is not worrying him very much, they will send him in to vote in the name of the dead or absent, and think that they have done a clever thing. Familiarity breeds contempt, and this sort of thing has gone on so long that it is regarded as a part of the game which may be played with impunity. But the evil is growing. Everybody is aware of the fact, and everybody appears to be apathetic. "The other party does it," seems to be regarded as a sufficient excuse. Surely this is deplorable. No great effort should be required to put an end to the practise. If an example were made of one or two, and it were made clear that the man who violated the law would be made to suffer the penalty, regard for his own safety would be quite as effective in his case as the sting of conscience would be to one more scrupulous. There is a disposition to condemn the man who actually takes a false oath or is guilty of personation, but guilt also lies at the door of the man who pays him, and all who are cognizant of the crime and make no protest.



#### NEW BRUNSWICK POLITICS.

The Three by-elections in New Brunswick resulted in the return of the government candidates. In Kings county Hon. Dr. Pugsley went back to his constituents with the portfolio of Attorney-General, and they re-elected him. In Queens, Hon. L. P. Farris was re-elected in like manner, having the portfolio of agriculture. In Albert the election was ordered to fill the seat made vacant by the resignation of ex-Premier Emmerson. Hon. Mr. Emmerson threw himself into the struggle in behalf of the nominee of his party, and the latter was elected. Hon. Mr. Tweedie and his colleagues are well pleased, as these were the first elections held since he assumed the premiership. Had all these constituencies gone against the government it would still have had a very large majority. The chances, therefore, were altogether in favor of the candidates of the administration. Nevertheless the opposition put up a good fight, which was a wise thing to do. If we are to have party government we need an aggressive opposition as well as a vigorous government.

## A DEPARTMENT OF IRRITATION.

THE publisher of the BLUENOSE has offered me something less than a million dollars a column to conduct a fault finding department in this paper, so I shall begin my contract by making a few remarks about the magazine itself. To be quite candid, the first number of the BLUENOSE was a little bit of a disappointment to me. Not that it lacked mechanical fitness or typographical arrangement, for as a matter of fact, it was as fine a specimen of the "art preservative" in a weekly paper as has yet been produced in Canada. Neither will I criticise the selection of subjects for the various departments, but honestly I think there was not enough crispness and swing; which to my mind is especially essential in a weekly paper.

In discussing the BLUENOSE with an intimate friend who comes in to have a pipe with me occasionally I told him what I considered were the weak points of the paper, to which he replied: Don't you think it rather absurd to expect a first number to be perfect in all points, and don't you think it would be more charitable and broad-minded to overlook its short comings with the expectation that they would disappear as the paper grows older.

I said:—"Well, perhaps there is something in what you say, but I am disposed to say what I think. But mind you for all that I have a warm spot in my heart for the BLUENOSE and believe that it has a useful and successful future, so whatever I have said about it, that perhaps seems unnecessarily harsh to the reader, is submitted with the very kindest motives.

A commercial traveller—a bright one—from Hamilton, Ontario, was talking to me the other day about the advantage to us of a series of excursions from Toronto to Halifax during the fine summer months. He said:—"There are lots and lots of people throughout Ontario who if the inducement was made reasonably attractive would be glad of a chance to visit the province by the sea. Thousands of Torontonians spend their holidays along the St. Lawrence and up in the Muskoka region who, if they once could be induced to visit the East, would come back in numbers. All the excursions between Halifax and Toronto, so far as I have ever heard, have been with the object of taking our people to the West and I think it is high time an organized effort was made by the Halifax Board of Trade or some other recognized body of commercial people to secure special excursion fares during the right season, from all the large

towns of the West, to Halifax, Sydney, Yarmouth and other provincial points.

A great many business men in Halifax are inclined to belittle the services of our Board of Trade.

Some of them say "that beyond talking a good deal and sending delegations to Ottawa the Halifax Board of Trade is absolutely useless."

I am not a member of this body of citizens, the majority of whom belong to the older members of the business community; but I would like to say to the people who are continually harping upon the ineffectiveness of their service, that the organization is not a close corporation. The annual fee is five dollars, and anybody of unobjectionable character and identified with the progress of the city is quite eligible for membership therein. I have no commission to increase the membership of the institution, but I do think that in view of the fact that a great many of the present executive have given the city their time and talent during the past ten years it would be more becoming to the young business men if instead of finding fault they would go in and lend their energy to the strengthening of an institution which if properly conducted has an almost unlimited power for good in the community.

A deputation, consisting of Alderman Mosher, Supervisor McKay and Secretary Wilson of the School Board, is reported to have waited upon the Board of Health with reference to the expectoration regulations. The law requires that cuspidors be placed in the public schools. I understand the matter was discussed but that action has not as yet been taken. I would like to ask whether there is an ordinance which can effectually put a stop to thoughtless people expectorating on the side walks of the city streets. How a man with any appreciation of cleanliness or sense of breeding can do such a thing is to me incomprehensible. I trust the Board of health will soon take active measures to have the evil suppressed. I don't believe that the men who do such things realize what a dirty habit it is. There should be an intuitive sense of decency in every person, no matter what his social position or environment may be; and when I see full grown men, some of them wearing good clothes and apparently respectably connected, make a cuspidor of the sidewalk, I feel like walking up and remarking: My friends, there is a gutter on each side of the street.

I had my attention called, a few days ago, to a man who has worked eleven years in one place at a mechanical occupation. His business is to put a certain piece of work together once a week, the parts of which are four or five, and are always together and in the right division. Yet that man asks the foreman each week where he can find these parts. I observed him in the act myself, so I have it with my own eyes that after eleven years he has not learned to think for himself in a small matter. And yet no doubt he complains because he is no farther advanced now than eleven years ago. Perhaps I have no license to find fault with this poor fellow, but I wonder if nature fitted him only for what he is. One cannot expect pure water to flow from a muddy spring, neither can one expect a man to think great thoughts and live in a dug-out. I do believe, however, that there is a time in every man's life when he is capable of making an effort, and the most successful men are those whose whole existence is one continuous effort. There must be effort if we advance at all; we can't stand still and expect to advance, that would call for a reversal of natural laws.

I believe that by this time I have demonstrated my capacity for fault-finding, and in case the readers of the BLUENOSE may think I have talked myself out, I would respectfully inform them that (D.V.) I will have a few words to say along the same line this day next week.

A. McP.

### New Scheme to Push British Trade.

THERE is a determination in Great Britain to keep to the front in trade, and one of the new schemes to accomplish this is to have experts in commercial matters travel over the world to lecture on British manufactures in every important commercial centre. The pressure of trade competition from other countries has so increased within the last ten years that it behooves Great Britain to keep herself on the alert and to do something out of the ordinary by way of impressing foreign traders with her superiority as a great trading and manufacturing nation.

### No Trade Papers in France.

That a great manufacturing and commercial country like France should have no trade journals is one of the curiosities of business.

The French officer of Foreign Trade has put forth a circular on this subject, urging Chambers of Commerce throughout the Republic to establish papers devoted to various branches of trade. The office itself sets an example by issuing a journal in Russian, extolling the qualities of French goods.

There are a few French publications that deal with trade and manufactures, but they are speculative and scientific rather than practical. Most of them treat of pharmacy.



♦ ♦ ♦ OUT-DOOR LIFE. ♦ ♦ ♦

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—The BLUE NOSE has entered the field too late to have much to say about summer athletics, but thinking that a review of the summer work done by different clubs would be of interest to all interested in athletics we commence to-day a series of articles having this in view. To-day's article is on the summer's work at the Y. M. C. A. field in Halifax. We hope to tell in short compass what the other outdoor organizations in Halifax have done during the summer of 1900, and also to deal with as many as possible outside the city and in the province. Our time has been so occupied with the multitude of details incident to starting a new venture that we have not had the opportunity to complete our arrangements, and we would therefore ask it as a favor of all secretaries of organizations not yet interviewed on the subject that they communicate with us on the matter as soon as possible.

**The Summer's Work at the  
Y. M. C. A. Field.**

**A**THLETICS in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association have developed rapidly since the club had farewell to the Common as a practice ground, having secured what was formerly known as the Crescents' or Royal Blues' Grounds.

Probably this field would ere this have been lost entirely as an athletic arena, but for the enterprise of the Y. M. C. A. That it has been needed for the development of Halifax athletics is evinced by the demand which has existed for it. Football would have been very much hampered if some organization had not taken over the management of these grounds and thus secured it to the chasers of the pig-



**MR. FRED W. DOBSON,**  
The New Physical Director of the  
Y. M. C. A.

skin. Dalhousie, Navy, Academy and Y. M. C. A. teams have all practised and played their games on these grounds, and this year the United Services, Academy and Y. M. C. A. again use it for both purposes.

When the present management undertook their responsibilities they resolved upon a measure new to the athletic clubs of this city, viz, to offer restricted privileges to boys from 10 to 16 years of age. It has proved to be a wise move, not only from the standpoint of the Y. M. C. A.—for it may be said that in order to fully comprehend the physical department of the Y. M. C. A., one must understand the Y. M. C. A. as a whole, for the physical department is not complete in itself but is only a factor in the Y. M. C. A. machinery for the carrying out of its great object and

design, the development of well balanced Christian men—but from the point of view of all lovers of amateur sport; because among the boys of the Association, track athletics are very popular. A visitor dropping in almost any summer afternoon would see many a pair of sturdy sunburned arms and legs stripped for the track or the jumping pit. In fact a "boy" of last year practised to such good purpose that at the recent Maritime meet he carried off championship honours. This was Mr. M. J. Carney, who won in the broad jump. At the Wanderers electric light sports also a Y. M. C. A. boy did something for the Association in winning second place in the half-mile run. The latter might have won first place had it not been for a fall near the finish, for he was leading up to that time and giving sure promise of winning. This was Mr. James Scrimgeour. Both these men competed for the first time this summer.

While the Association has done this for boys it has also done something for adults in opening the tennis courts to them; and during the past season they manifested their appreciation of the privilege of participating in this most healthful and enjoyable game. Last season a club tournament, without prizes, was played, but this year the committee thought it wise to offer prizes. The handicapping was admirably done and the enthusiasm ran high. Mr. G. H. Foster carried away the gentlemen's singles and Messrs. Pride and Piers won the gentlemen's doubles.

During the season the Bedford Tennis and Quoit Club were invited to a test of skill in these games. The ladies participated in this contest and also in a return match played at Bedford. Both afternoons were all that could be desired and a very enjoyable time was spent. In the former Bedford won four out of five of the tennis events, but only three out of eight in quoits. In the latter contest the Y. M.



Illustrating the Work for Boys at the Y. M. C. A. Grounds.

C. A. succeeded in winning three out of seven events in tennis and five out of eight in quoits.

A club quoit championship was pitched and won by Mr. Chas. Durrant. The



**MR. J. H. CROCKER,**  
Lately Physical Director of the  
Y. M. C. A.

average, 17 inches, was rather a poor one, and is to be accounted for by the fact that the match was late in the season and interest had waned with a consequent lack of practice.

Among the select and favoured few the good old English game, cricket, still holds its place. This year the senior team did good work, for out of seven games played only two were lost, and those by but a small score. One of these defeats was suffered at the hands of a visiting team from the Slubenacadie Y. M. C. A. A very agreeable surprise to the committee was received in the form of a handsome silver bowl—an expression of good-will of the officers of Her Majesty's Ship *Crescent*—having the following inscription:

PRESENTED  
BY  
H. M. S. CRESCENT  
TO  
THE Y. M. C. A., HALIFAX,  
1900.

This, it was requested, should be competed for by members of the Y. M. C. A. in any way the committee thought wise. It has not yet been decided in what way the competition shall be held, but the gracious act of the officers of the *Crescent* is highly appreciated by members of the Y. M. C. A.

Though baseball is yet a new game with the Y. M. C. A., yet much interest and considerable skill is manifest. The

(Continued on Page 22.)

✦ ✦ ✦ OUR ARMY, NAVY AND MILITIA. ✦ ✦ ✦

THE expenditure of money on improvements in the "Range" at Bedford by the Department of Militia is much appreciated by the active "Shooting Men" of the city regiments. The amount expended will reach several thousands of dollars.

During the past year no less than 8 officers of the 66th regiment have gone into the Imperial and Royal Canadian service; their names are Stairs, Ritchie, Cecil Uniacke, Frank Uniacke, Willis, Farrell, Grant and Gilpin. Notwithstanding this depletion the regiment has its full quota of strength. The 66th have very good reason to feel proud of such a record, and no doubt it does.

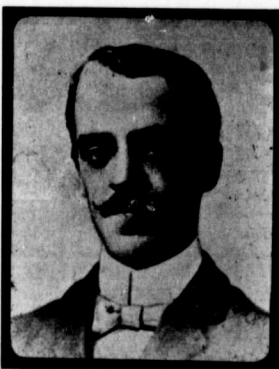
A despatch from Fredericton in one of the city papers reported that Lieut. Nagle, late Capt. in the 66th, and now attached to the Canadian regular forces, was this week to be married to a New Brunswick young lady.

Lieut. Col. Bor of the Royal Engineers, who for a number of years has been stationed at Bermuda, is now visiting Halifax, and is the guest of Surgeon Major G. Carleton Jones, A. D. C. to His Honor the Lieut. Governor. Col. Bor is said to have one of the shortest (if not the shortest) names among the officers of the British Army, but he himself is one of the tallest men in the service, his height being no less than 6 feet 4 inches.

"An order has been received by the Deputy Minister of Militia at Ottawa for \$200,000 worth of Militia clothing for the Imperial Troops in China," says a despatch to the local press. This testimony to the quality of the clothing provided by the Canadian Militia Department must be very satisfactory to all who are interested in the supplying of the same.

Next week's number of the "BLUENOSE" will be of especial interest to Militia men, if the engravings which have been ordered reach us in time for publication. We expect to have pictures of Capt. Stairs, Lieut. Oland, Lieut. Willis, H. Co. at Bloemfontein, Major Pelletier, and possibly the departure of "Our Boys" from Quebec. The issue itself will be entitled a "Welcome Home" number, and we promise our readers as good an effort as it is possible for us to make.

The British Government has decided on the addition of two British officers to the establishment of each of the native regiments of the Indian army. The difficulty, however, is to find a sufficient number of properly qualified candidates, besides the extra expense entailed, which will have to be borne by the already overburdened



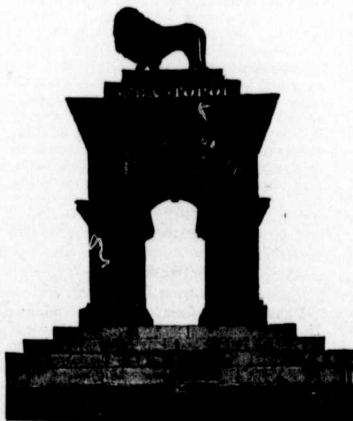
THE LATE LIEUT. C. C. WOOD.  
*Garvin & Gentsel, Photo.*

Indian Treasury. As this addition will lessen the number of commissions available for native officers, it is unfavorably commented on in native papers.

The interview granted Major General O'Grady-Haley to a press representative at Montreal, in which he stated that he was favorably impressed with the efficiency of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Militia must be exceedingly gratifying to the Commanding officers of the various provincial regiments.

All the Halifax Militia Regiments have had two church parades this season instead of one as is usual.

The extra parade was ordered during the visit of Major General O'Grady-Haley.



THE SEBASTOPOL MONUMENT.  
St. Paul's Cemetery, Halifax.

The citizens of Halifax are fully determined to welcome home the returning members of the first contingent in a way that will do themselves credit and the latter honor. The public meeting held at the Council Chamber of the City Hall on Wednesday afternoon, to organize for this purpose, gave evidence of this. It is not yet known all that it will be possible to do, for information must be had from Ottawa as to the movements of the troops after they land here, in order to know how long a time they will be with us, and how much it will be possible for us to do for them. However, it is probable that there will be a short open air service on the common, something in the nature of a thanksgiving for their safe return, the details of which will be arranged later on, and in such a way as to make it acceptable to all Christian denominations. It is likely also that the ladies will give the soldiers a banquet. No arrangements have yet been completed regarding a parade, but representatives of the army, navy and militia are all anxious to do their utmost to make this feature of the welcome home a thorough success. The army, navy and militia have representatives on the reception committee, besides whom are seven aldermen and twenty ladies and gentlemen representing all parts of the city.

The 63rd Rifles have had no difficulty in filling up the two new Companies, which as we announced in the last BLUENOSE, are to be Dartmouth Companies, composed entirely of Dartmouth men. These will be known as Companies G. and H. They are already in uniform and have received their arms and full equipment. On Wednesday evening they commenced rifle drill and have shown wonderful improvement in the short time that they have been at work. The commissioned officers of Co. G. are Lieut. Hills in command, who will have the rank of Capt., and Mr. H. P. Burton as Lieut. Co. H., is under command of Capt. Vidito and Lieut. Oland has been appointed Lieut. The non-commissioned officers, we understand, are practically decided upon, and among them are the names of Messrs. Oscar Vossnack, Emil Vossnack, Kenneth Forbes, Clifford Prescott, Charles Waterfield and F. W. Frizzle. Fiviate Linnehan, who recently returned from South Africa, is to be Armory Sergeant. Mr. Oscar Vossnack is acting as quarter Master Sergeant. These two Companies will probably have their annual shooting on Oct. 18th, Thanksgiving day.

❁ ❁ ❁ FOR BLUENOSE WOMEN. ❁ ❁ ❁

A woman can converse as pleasantly, retain a secret, and she can die for her friends as well as the bravest Sir Knight.—JEREMY TAYLOR.

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#### Seen in the Stores.

**I** WISH I knew more about dainty fabrics and technical description of dry goods; perhaps I will by and bye. The Editor of the BLUENOSE suggested the advisability of my making a tour of the Halifax stores a few days ago, so I started out to do it.

As a matter of fact the tour has not yet been completed, for I found so many things of interest in the first stock I inspected that the mere enumeration of them would almost fill the space assigned to this article.

As everybody no doubt knows, trimmings are to be much more used this season than for some years past. This may be said to apply to all dresses, even to the tailor-made gown which in previous years has been so severely plain. Stitched taffeta silk bands, chiefly in black, varying in width from half an inch to two inches, will be used as a trimming for skirts. For the collars of tailor-made coats, one of the best things is appliqued taffeta, somewhat different from anything hitherto used. It seemed to me as I examined this material that I wouldn't want a smarter fall suit than a black broadcloth trimmed in this way.

The store keeper told me that the "Empire" design, so much used for decorating purposes, is this season a special feature for trimmings of lighter fabrics. Embroidered chiffons in this design are very attractive.

In rich trimmings real lace may be said to occupy first place for those who can afford to indulge in them. Some very beautiful pieces were shown me, including Duchesse, Point de Venice, Pleaun, Brussels, Honiton and Renaissance. I have a special weakness for this article; it can be used to advantage in so many different ways. A great many Halifax girls make lace for their own use similar to what I saw there, and will quite agree with me, that it is very effective in freshening up an old bodice. One very good article I saw for this purpose is the "harness fichu."

Among the daintiest things shown, was mousseline de soie in pastel shades of floral designs, outlined in white silk cord, which would make most exquisite trimmings for evening and reception gowns.

For similar purposes embroidered taffeta silk in gold and colours, will no doubt, be very much used.

Velvet is a material which has not been fashionable for a great many years, but it

is evidently to have another lease of popular favour this season, both in Europe and America. I know of several Halifax ladies who already have ordered velvet gowns, and I think they showed wisdom in doing so. Velvet has such a softening effect; in fact I know no other material which is more becoming to the average woman.

As trimming for evening gowns nothing can be prettier than lace appliqued with mousseline de soie, which is usually made to order, but may be made by the wearer, which is, of course, the most economical and gives one the satisfaction of having something unique. The lace is stretched on an embroidery frame, and the mousseline de soie is folded in doubled strips and worked in the same manner as the baby ribbon which has been used so much for fancy picture frames, centre pieces, etc.

Brussels net may be used stamped with a design of poppies, violets, or roses with their leaves, or a lace may be used and the principal design appliqued with the mousseline. Originality and taste have a great deal to do with the beauty of the finished work. The colors must be well blended, the mousseline not sewed too much, which would make it lose its airy effect. Two colors may also be mixed, one under the other, to give a shaded effect.

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#### The Hatless Woman.

The fad of wearing no hat has about reached its height. Last month in Newport a leader of the smart set went hatless to fashionable Trinity church, one Sunday morning. Driving there and back she wore a light scarf draped over her head. This is quite the latest departure from conventional rulers, and one, it is to be hoped, that will not gain many followers. The rector of a New York church denounced from the pulpit the growing custom of women appearing at church without hats, and he positively forbade any woman at any time of day to appear in his church, even at weddings, with uncovered heads. "This is the house of God," said the rector, "and every respect should be shown to Him by those who enter it." Hatless women seen cycling, driving, riding or walking, are not objects of admiration in their frowns. How much less should we approve, if they break through established decorum in church dress and manners. Bye and bye they will go without gloves; the doing of one suggests the other.

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#### An Idea from New York.

I had a letter from a friend of mine in New York the other day, which told me of the many pretty things she had seen in the stores. She spoke particularly of the beautiful hats, and said that long ostrich feathers seemed to be a leading feature of coming millinery. Indications point to the abandonment of all small birds. Women themselves are showing a sensitiveness to

wearing them, lest they be commented upon too freely in public places. That all women will act from principle in this matter is not to be looked for yet, but by degrees that happy condition will no doubt be reached.

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#### On Politeness Behind the Counter.

Coming out of a city store one day last week I chanced to meet an acquaintance who stopped to ask about something or other; I forgot just what at this moment. As we stood there chatting she said, "Do you patronize this firm very much?" nodding toward the store beside her. I said "No, not very much." "Does it ever appear to you, said she, that there is a lack of courtesy in their attention to customers?" I told her that I had noticed the tendency in this direction; in fact, I had heard the same complaint from a good many other people. She said, "I do not like these people, and I will tell you why; I had occasion to return some goods which proved unsatisfactory, although previously guaranteed by them, and the head of the firm was so rude that he made me feel dreadfully; in fact, he gave me to understand that I was the worst specimen of a fault finder in the city of Halifax, although it was the first time I had ever asked him to take anything back. The result is, that for some years to come neither I, nor any of our family will buy anything here if we can possibly get it elsewhere."

What a difference politeness makes. I know some clerks in dry goods stores who as sales-men have little else than good manners to commend them, but I would rather wait five minutes any time and have one of this kind wait on me, than to have immediate attention from the brusque individual who lacks the essential element of a gentleman.

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#### A Pretty Stock Collar.

I'll tell you about a pretty thing I saw a few days ago. Its a stock collar made of point lace, which is worn over a stiff collar of satin, any shade, with a narrow fold of velvet forming an edge for the top. You can easily imagine how dainty and pretty a white taffeta waist would look with such a collar as this, in green rose or black velvet. The one I saw was perfectly sweet. Another thing worth mentioning is the fact that the owner of this collar made it herself, and she said that almost any girl who knows anything of point lace work would have no difficulty in making one.

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#### Short Skirts for the Streets.

Short skirts for street wear seem to be more popular in Halifax this fall than ever before. The idea is a good one, and I am sure every woman who adopts it will not feel disposed to go back to the long ones. I can imagine few ordinary things more calculated to make one feel in a bad humor, than to be out shopping on a day when the crossings are muddy, and be compelled to take care of a lot of parcels, and the train of one's dress at the same time. Long dresses are very good in their place, but for street garments they should be tabooed.

W. E.



❁ ❁ ❁ DOINGS OF BLUENOSE PEOPLE. ❁ ❁ ❁

THE weather last Saturday was a bitter disappointment to everybody who had planned on attending the first football match of the season, and that of Tuesday of this week was not much better. I had about made up my mind that we were never going to have a return of our old time continuous rains for days and days, but it seems at the moment of writing as though the downpour might last forever. What a depressing effect bad weather has on one's spirits. And just think of all these lovely weddings going on during a time of dismal humidity. I noticed an item in the *Recorder* one evening this week which stated that no less than five or six would be consummated within a day or two. I am not a bit superstitious and consequently do not believe in the old tradition that the weather on one's wedding day is an augury of married life. I have known a lot of happily married couples who were wedded on awfully rainy and disagreeable days, and I have also known what proved to be unhappy and altogether unsatisfactory marriages to take place on the most beautiful mornings in all our lovely, summer months.

The football season may be now said to be well under way, the result of the first game being the defeat of the champions, the Services, by Dalhousie. I have not been able to gather any opinion regarding the calibre of the various teams this year, but I have no doubt the Editor of the *BLUENOSE*, who has in mind all the numerous demands of his readers, will have this question reviewed in another department. I was glad to see the Services carry off the trophy last year, they had worked hard for it during many previous seasons, but I think that most of the Halifax people will prefer our own boys retaining it this season. In any case we are no doubt assured of real good sport, and I trust the clerk of the weather bureau will not treat us as shabbily as he did on the opening day. Perhaps I am exceeding my commission in discussing that which more properly belongs to the department of athletics, and not to the doings of Bluenose women, but as all our girls take almost as much interest in the football games as they do in the fashions, music or a dance, I feel that I am justified in the reference.

Among society people there has been a good deal going on during the past week. I have heard of several luncheons and dinner parties, and I know of quite a few theatre parties. Society has at last begun

to smile upon the work of the "Valentine Stock Company," and for several evenings of this week the orchestra chairs in the Academy of Music were nearly all occupied. I am glad to know that this very excellent dramatic organization is at last receiving the encouragement it deserves. It is unquestionably the most superior dramatic company I have seen in Halifax for a good many years. Its members are very well bred and educated people. In fact, the kind of men and women one would meet in the best stock companies of New York, Boston or Philadelphia. It would be indeed a reflection upon the intelligence and artistic appreciation of our citizens if the work of the "Valentine Company" were allowed to go unrecognized and unrewarded.

There were several news items which lack of space prevented my noticing last week. One was a very pleasant, and for Halifax a novel entertainment, given by two American girls. They hired a hay cart and took the guests for a moonlight drive into the country, returning about 10 o'clock, when a hot supper was served. The whole affair was very well planned and much enjoyed. Another thing which I intended to notice last week was the dance given on board the flagship by the ward room officers on Thursday evening, the 4th inst. A dance on the "Crescent" is always delightful, at least I think so, and in point of success that of Thursday evening will compare favorably with any I have previously attended. The Navy men delight to entertain, and I think most of the girls are delighted to have the Navy men entertain them.

Every *BLUENOSE* woman is no doubt much interested in the home-coming of our boys and will hope that a real hearty organized effort will be made by the City Fathers to give them a rousing welcome. I think we are a very cold people in Halifax, at least we do not enthrone quickly—not half as quickly, for instance, as our sister city, St. John—and, do you know, I think it is a pity. I understand that Halifax is one of the easiest places in America to raise a subscription for a charitable purpose; the people are generous to a fault, but when it comes to hoisting flags, lighting Chinese lanterns and making a general hurrah they are a dismal failure. There are a good many things about St. John people which commend themselves to me, and their enthusiasm is one of them. I would like to see the girls of Halifax

undertake a demonstration; I believe that many of them could beat the men and have points to spare.

Thanksgiving will soon be here and it is good to have it at this time of the year, when the energizing effect of the bracing atmosphere should make us feel in a thankful mood. Gratitude, thanksgiving, is such a beautiful trait to cherish in one's heart. If one is grateful for the favors she receives from her fellow-creatures she will never grow bitter towards them. If one is really thankful for the gifts that life brings she will have no time to become discontented. None of us, I regret to say, appreciate fully the free pleasures of life, health and the use of our senses; freedom with the air and sunshine; loving hearts that are ever ready to make some sacrifice for us. Some day one or more of these vanish into that unreturning world of Nevermore and then we know what years of possession have failed to teach us.

Almost all the "cottagers" have come in from the Arm for the winter and I think they must feel a little bit sorry to get back to the coal smoke and grime of the city after four or five months residence in one of the most delightful country spots in the world. I look forward to the time when the western shore of the North West Arm will be studded with summer cottages. It seems only a year or two ago that the very thought of our people spending a summer at so remote a place would have been scouted, but a few went and each season has seen an increase in the number.

Halifax is known as a city where social distinctions are rigorously observed. I do not intend to discuss the pros and cons of the question but the following paragraph from a New York paper will probably appeal to a good many *BLUENOSE* people who are in touch with the local conditions.

"That there is a strong feeling of caste in regard to different types of employment is a fairly well known fact, but that between different classes of bakers there should arise a spirit of superiority on one side and a spirit of resentfulness on the other will surprise most readers. In Upper New York, known as the Borough of the Bronx, the bakers of cake have taken on such airs, and their wives have so insolently cut the wives of the bread bakers that the latter sent an appeal to no less a body than the Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, petitioning that body to order the disbanding of the Cake Bakers' Union so that the members of it can join the Bread Makers' Union. The incident is founded on fact, and it is as absurd an exhibition of the spirit as could be found in the most monarchial of countries. The land of equality, this, with even the men of dough attempting to draw a social demarcation between bread and cake?"

H. E.

## A LETTER TO A FRIEND OUT OF TOWN.

HALIFAX, Oct. 11th.

My Dear John :

IT is still raining; in fact, it has scarcely been fine for more than an hour at a time since I wrote you last week. I hope you are not having it equally bad in the country, as I think being in the rural districts in bad weather, unless one has a pleasant house party and plenty to read, is next thing to imprisonment for crime.

Now let me see what has happened during the week that you would really like to hear about.

Well, first there was the advent of the BLUENOSE on Saturday morning, the 6th. It came along with the rain storm and for about four hours the newsboys kept up such a babel importuning people to buy that one needed a liberal quantity of cotton wool to protect his ear drums.

There seems to be some difference of opinion regarding the merits of the BLUENOSE. For myself I was a wee bit disappointed; but as I have already sent you a copy you will be able to decide for yourself.

Next to the home-coming of the Canadian troops the most interesting topic of discussion about town is the nomination of candidates for the Federal elections, which no doubt you know is to be held on Nov. 7. The Liberals have selected William Roche and W. B. Wallace as their standard bearers. I understand the Liberal-Conservatives are having a meeting to-day (Thursday) for the purpose of choosing theirs. Of course it is a foregone conclusion that R. L. Borden will be one of the nominees, but who the other will be is still a matter of conjecture. Both parties seem cock sure of carrying the county, but if I were to venture an opinion it would be that we shall see one from each side. However, time will tell. It is reported that Sir M. B. Daly has been offered the Liberal-Conservative nomination; but as he left for Boston on Monday last to take steamer to England I scarcely think if he has been offered it that he intends to accept. Sir Malachi is a very popular man and would poll a large vote, but it seems a pity that he should again become actively identified with either political party after so many years of non-partisan official life. It would probably be a bit of a surprise to you to learn that Dr. Russell had withdrawn his name from the list of candidates at the Liberal convention. There has been a good deal of talk regarding the matter, but as I do not know the facts I will not bother repeating street rumors.

It is not yet definitely decided what form of reception the city will give the returning Canadian soldiers; but I have no

doubt we shall do ourselves proud. A large committee of prominent citizens have the matter in hand; but as I shall write you again before the trooper arrives I need not now speculate on the probable outcome of their deliberations.

At the theatre this week we have had some very excellent performances by the Valentine Company. I have not had time to go and see them myself, but I understand that the attendance is much better than when they first opened.

Did you see the marriage notice of our friend Charles H. Harvey? He wedded Miss Dustan, of Dartmouth, a very charming and popular young lady, on Wednesday of this week. I believe they have gone to Boston, New York and several other places across the border—the usual round, I expect.

I would like to give you some idea as to the chances of your friends the Wanderers winning the football trophy this season, but I have not had an opportunity of finding out just how they compare with either the "Service" or their old-time antagonists, the Dalhousians.

The Halifax *Herald* has started a "Soldiers' Memorial Fund" for the purpose of erecting a monument in honor of the heroic Nova Scotians who gave their lives for Canada and the Empire in the recent war.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor heads the list of contributions with the sum of twenty-five dollars, and I notice that both Mr. Stewart and Mr. Dennis, of the *Herald* management, have given a similar amount. I hope the effort will be well supported; and I think the *Herald* people deserve much credit for their endeavor. Such a contract involves a tremendous amount of clerical work and a continuous effort in the way of persuasive argument. The contiguity of the Federal elections and the attendant increase in news matter will not have a tendency to make the work easier for those who have the project to handle. The capacity of the present day newspaper man is truly amazing.

Let me know what you think of the BLUENOSE.

It is still raining.

Yours fraternally,

WEBBER.

Somebody has written the following, which, unfortunately, is liable to be true anywhere: Never judge a person by his outside appearance. A shabby old coat may enwrap a newspaper publisher, while a man wearing a high plug hat and sporting a gold-headed cane may be a delinquent subscriber.

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## MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THIS has been a red letter week, in the annals of Shakesperian drama at our own little theatre. Those of us who have been fortunate enough to witness the "Valentine Stock Co." in their several performances of "Romeo and Juliet" could not fail to have been very much pleased with the general excellence of the work. I think the company is entitled to the fullest and freest commendation which I can give them, and while my space does not permit me to say very much about any one topic I will encroach upon it sufficiently to add that the Valentine Co., is in all respects worthy of the many nice things which have been published by the Press in this and other cities; and now that Halifax people have awakened to a sense of their superiority no doubt a continuously large patronage is assured.

The marriage of Mr. T. L. Covey and Miss Elsie Hubley, two young people prominent in Halifax musical circles, is one of the events of the week. The happy couple are both members of St. Andrews quartette; Miss Hubley has been a soloist at several Orpheus and other concerts during the past two years, and is the possessor of a really beautiful soprano voice of considerable compass. She is a pupil of Mr. Wikel.

Here is a paragraph which has been going the rounds of the press for the past fortnight. It may be that you have not seen it: Miss Julia Arthur has surprised her friends by announcing that despite her announced determination to retire from the stage she has determined to return to dramatic life and the public will see her behind the footlights again this season. She has informed a prominent theatrical agent that she has in preparation a new version of "Hamlet," entirely different from that interpreted by Sarah Bernhardt and a production she says, that will be far more elaborate than any play she has produced for some time. It will be brought out in New York early in March, probably at the Broadway theatre.

The Garrison Church organ, which has seen much real hard service, is about at its last "gasp," and a new one is wanted very badly. I understand that some charitably disposed Halifax ladies are now attempting to collect money with that object in view. I believe they purpose to have a morning concert on the 17th inst., to which admission will be by ticket at 25 cents each. The concert will be given at Orpheus Hall, and as the scheme is a worthy one, no doubt will be well patronized.

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### MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Mr. Harold Jarvis, of Detroit, who is to assist at the first Orpheus concert, is said to be the possessor of an exceptionally beautiful tenor voice. His press notices are most flattering, and no doubt he will have an enthusiastic reception.

The first concert, of the season, of the Halifax Symphony Orchestra and Choral Society, will be held at the Academy of Music on November 12th. I understand the Cantata to be given with orchestral accompaniment is extremely dainty and effective.

Grand Opera in English is a treat that is now being given in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. It is twelve years since New York has had any English Grand Operas on a large scale, and whether it will prove successful is a matter of speculation.

The Valentine Stock Company present "The Iron Chest," and an old favorite, "The Private Secretary," at the Academy of Music next week.

Some dozen years ago, says the New York Sun, a play was advertised for production in this city under the name of "Not One Word." Before it was produced its manager found that that title had been copyrighted, so the same bill-posters who had advertised the play by that name went about to cover up on the bill-boards the word "Not," so that the play was produced finally as "One Word." It failed.

Byron in the theatre will be decidedly a novelty to our generation. Yet Sir Henry Irving is to risk the experiment. At the final curtain call of his Lyceum season he announced for the coming winter season the production of "Manfred." Nothing could be more clearly a labor of love, for the play is eminently undramatic, and will hardly prove profitable. The venture should receive the support of all who believe in the literary drama.

An amusing music story is told in the last issue of *Saturday Night*: "A young lady who had been taking lessons on the piano for a year or more was unable in that time to memorize more than one piece with which to entertain her friends and sweet heart. One evening the young man was delighted to hear something new from her, and remarked pleasantly, 'Ah, you have a fresh piece.' 'Oh, dear no, replied the fair one; it's merely that we had the piano tuned the other day.'"

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## OUT-DOOR LIFE.

*Continued from page 14.*

senior team, though it did not attempt to play any of the league teams, won honours from the Wanderers and United Banks. The boys played five games, winning three and losing two.

Enough has been said to show that a successful season has almost closed and if the Y. M. C. A. can continue to win from others as they did from the Junior Champion Footballists last Saturday, the committee will feel that their efforts have not been in vain.

The accompanying engravings show the former physical director, Mr. J. Howard Crocker, and the present superintendent of this department, Mr. Fred. W. Dobson.

Mr. Crocker received his physical training and made a name for himself as an athlete while a member of the Y. M. C. A. at St. Stephen, N. B. He left St. Stephen to accept the general Secretaryship of the Amherst Association, and came later to Halifax to direct the physical work of the association here. While in Halifax he took classes for a couple of years in the medical course at the Halifax Medical College. Mr. Crocker's standing as an athlete is very good. His record in the pole vault of 10 ft. 6½ in. has not been equalled in the Maritime Provinces. The association regretted exceedingly his departure in September for Toronto, whither he went to fill the position of physical director of the Central Y. M. C. A., yet rejoiced in the wider scope he would have there for the development of his own abilities and the training of other men.

His successor, Mr. Dobson, is well known as a footballist. While attending Mount Allison he played as a half-back on the University football team and won much distinction by his play.

He had been, up to his graduation last spring, the leader of the Mt. Allison gymnasium for several years, and no doubt will quickly earn a place for himself in the esteem of the lovers of physical exercise who may come in contact with him in Y. M. C. A. athletic field sports and gymnasium classes.

With this article is an engraving which gives a view taken at the Boys' Field Day, when medals and prizes were awarded for first and second in 100 yards, 220, high jump, potato race and other events. This illustrates the work for boys which takes them away from the bad influence of the street and brings them in contact with the healthful and moral influence of Association athletics.

What has been said above gives a good idea of summer athletics at the Y. M. C. A. grounds. With the close of the Field exercises, the Y. M. C. A. take up their indoor work in the gymnasium. Their annual fall announcement—a neat little book of twenty-four pages—states that the work will begin on Monday, October 15th. Their interest in the young is manifested by another new department, viz: the arrangement for a working boys' class.

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to do your Millinery shopping at Le Bon Marche. Our store was built so as to make shopping easy—plenty of daylight . . . throughout the store, thus enabling you to judge true color values.

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penetrates throughout our Show Rooms and 'tis a common speech of ladies that there is "something new every day at Le Bon Marche."

WE ARE AT FULL TIDE  
IN FASHION DISPLAYS.



## Le Bon Marche'

Cor. Barrington and  
Sackville Streets.

Telephone 1041  
P O Box 323

HALIFAX, N. S.



ANY BOY who gets five yearly subscriptions to the "Blue-nose" for us, will be given a Rugby Football. Quality guaranteed.

The IMPERIAL PUB. CO., Ltd.,  
Bedford Chambers, Halifax, N. S.

### OF INTEREST TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE "BLUENOSE" is not a trade paper, but it seems quite within the scope of its endeavour, that a certain attention should be given to the rise and fall of the markets. There are a great many housekeepers no doubt, who will hail with satisfaction any effort we may make to furnish our readers with reliable information, regarding probable advances, or declines in such articles of household consumption as are largely used.

In Halifax at present, almost the cheapest thing we know of is fruit; it is lower in price than for many years. Fair quality of Gravenstein apples selling for \$1.50, and lower grades at \$1.00. In cooking apples an assortment is offered ranging from 75 cents to \$1.25 a barrel. These are not auction prices but the prices at which consumers can buy single barrel lots. In small fruits there is a great supply. Ontario grapes have been sold by the commission merchants at 30c. a basket. The stock of these will probably be exhausted in the course of the next ten days, but we shall have the new Elmira grape shortly.

It may not be generally known among housekeepers that there is a very serious shortage in the crop of currants this year, in fact so serious that the trade have been unable to secure supplies; and Sultana raisins will have to be used as a substitute; although ordinarily more expensive. The stock of new California raisins will soon be here; the quality is reported to be very fine.

The wholesale sugar market has declined in the past ten days, but the effect will not likely be felt by the consumer for some little time, if at all. The cause of the fall in sugar prices locally, was the arrival here of a considerable amount of English manufactured sugar, which was offered at one-half cent lower per pound than local refinery prices. The market will probably right itself shortly.

This is the season of the year when people should put in a stock of canned fruits and vegetables for winter, and we think we can safely assure housekeepers that any large purchase made at to-day's price would be a safe investment, as the tendency is toward higher prices before spring.

At the moment of writing it seems doubtful whether the supply of Manitoba flours will be sufficient to meet the requirements of Canadian consumers until after the next crop, owing to the present shortage in the supply of wheat from the "Prairie Province" this year. The Manitoba flour by reason of superiority, has been the favorite for bread making with us for a long time, but we have reason to believe that there is a considerable improvement in the quality of Ontario flour this year, owing to the fact that hard wheat is now being produced in that province.

Creamery Print Butter, which has been high all summer, is now worth from 27c. to 28c. at retail, and is not likely to be cheaper, as many factories have closed down owing to the scarcity of milk. We would not be surprised to see Butter at 30c. a pound before long.

## GROWE'S 25c. TEA.

WE have made a lot of new customers for Tea since we took hold of our 25 cent LYON BLEND. It is a really fine article, in fact we have customers using it who had previously been using 40c. package Teas.



W. E. GROWE & CO.,  
79 & 81 Gottingen Street.

WHEN  
COAL  
IS  
DEAR



Then the  
SACKVILLE  
HEATER  
FOR COKE



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

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

1901

19

See  
my  
95c.  
Gloves

Cape Gloves,  
the best value  
in the city;  
that's a fact, as  
Sam Slick used  
to say.  
Please call and  
mention the  
the Bluenose.

♦♦♦♦♦  
**D. C. GILLIS,**  
Hollis St., Halifax.

THE  
**Halifax Transfer Co.,**

134 HOLLIS STREET,

Telephone 581.

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

Courteous officials and moderate prices guaranteed.

**G. S. LANE**

The Leader in popular Furs!

WHY?

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

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

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

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

Raw Furs purchased.

Fur Garments made over.

113 Granville St., Halifax.

THE BLUENOSE.

CLOCKMAKER PHILOSOPHY.  
BY SAM SLICK.

Apropos of Elections.

IT'S a poor business, arter all, is electioneering, and when "the dancin' master is abroad," he's apt to teach a man to cut capers and get larfed at as anything else. It tante every one that's soople enough to dance real complete. Politics take a great deal of time, and grind away a man's honesty near about as fast as cleanin a knife with brick-dust, "it takes its steel out." What does a critter get arter all for it in this country? why nothin but expense and disappointment. As King Solomon says, (and that are man was up to a thing or two, you may depend, tho' our Professor did say he warn't so knowin' as Uncle Sam.) it's all vanity and vexation of spirit.

They are up to their croopers in politics, and great hands for talkin' of House of Assembly, political Unions and what not. Like all folks who wade so deep, they can't always tell the natur of the ford. Sometimes they strike their shins agin a snag of a rock; at other times they go whap into a quicksand, and if they don't take special care they are apt to go souse over head and ears into deep water. I guess if they'd talk more of Rotations, and less of elections, more of them are Dykes, and less of Banks, and attend more to top-dressing, and less to re-dressing, it 'ed be better for 'em.

Now, as a disinterested man, I say if the members of the House of Assembly, instead of raisin' up ghosts and hobgoblins to frighten folks with, and to show what swordsmen they be, a cuttin' and a thrustin' at phantoms that only exist in their own brains, would turn to heart and hand, and develop the resources of this fine country, facilitate the means of transport, promote its internal improvement, and encourage its foreign trade, they would make it the richest and greatest, as it now is one of the happiest sections of all America—I hope I may be skinned if they wouldn't—they would, I swan.

What a pity it is, continued the Clockmaker, that the Bluenoses wouldn't take a leaf out of Marm Crownshield's book—talk more of their own affairs and less of politics. I'm sick of the everlastin' sound "House of Assembly," and "Council," and "great folks." They never alleviate talking about them from July to eternity.

He resumed his reins and remarked, "This must be an everlastin' fine country beyond all doubt, for the folks have nothin to do but to ride about and talk politics."

AMAZING  
VALUES IN  
SKIRTS!

Special All Wool Serge Street Skirt. - - - \$1.70  
Former Price, \$2.50.

Velvet Bound, Linenette Lined, Alpaca Street Skirt, - - - - \$1.88  
Former Price, \$2.30.

Heavy Wool Serge Street Skirt, - - - - \$3.60  
Former Price, \$4.25.

Satin Underskirt - - - - 90c  
Former Price, \$1.15.

Quilted Sateen Skirt - \$1.88  
Former Price, \$2.25.

W. & C. SILVER,  
COR. GEORGE AND HOLLIS  
STREETS, HALIFAX, N. S.

MOIR'S  
THIN  
FAMILY.

This does not mean a family of thin children—it is simply a short way of saying Moir's Thin Family Pilot Biscuit. There is a good deal to be said in favor of these biscuit. They have been on the market

For Over  
Thirty Years

and are sold in greater quantities to-day than . . . ever they were. They do not contain any sugar, soda or acid, but have a decidedly sweetish and very wholesome flavor. It is not too much to say that they are

A Great  
Favorite.



**NOVA SCOTIA SILVER.**

This, no doubt, is a surprise to you, who have never heard of such a mineral being produced in this province in any great quantities. Perhaps you misunderstand. Only wait a moment and we will explain. For some years we have been selling forks and spoons of a material that looks exactly like sterling silver, but which in reality is a combination of white metals, and to which, for want of something more suitable, "Nova Scotia Silver" was given as a name. No doubt you will think it is 'cheap' unless you are using it, but there are many good families in Halifax who save their sterling silver by using, for every day purposes, . . . KNIVES and FORKS made of this material. It is handsome, clean and in every way desirable. Particularly for families of small means is it to be recommended, for they can enjoy the same comfort at less expense than they could with solid silver forks and spoons. Now we have quite a stock of these goods, and feel disposed to give the people an opportunity to buy it at . . . . .

**RE-BUILDING SALE PRICES!**

We know you will want to have some of it, and if you enquire for it at our store, the BLUENOSE will have the credit of giving it publicity. These are our prices:

- Small sized Tea Spoons, - 65c. doz
- Full sized Tea Spoons, - 85c. "
- Dessert Spoons and Forks, \$1.50 "
- Table " " " 2.00 "

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



I HAVE often wondered whether that exceedingly moral young man who told our Lord that he had kept all the law of Moses from his youth up, was qualified to judge his own life and character. Sometimes the very plain but just criticism of another gives me a very painful twinge of conscience, as it shows a too evident weakness at the very point where I thought my morality was entirely sound. Burns understood considerable about this, yet I think that even he would not have felt very comfortable sometimes, could he have seen himself as "others" saw him, gifted but erring.

I am reminded of this as I think of the immense value of a good name, and reflect that we should be extremely careful how we injure the reputation of others. We may repeat, innocently enough as it seems to us, an idle tale about somebody whom people generally respect, and do that person an incalculable injury. We may say in the same breath that we hardly believe the story, but the harm has been done. Did you ever reflect how difficult it would be to destroy the effect of a drop of ink in a glass of water.

Yet people who defame or even criticize others thoughtlessly are committing one of the few special sins we are taught to avoid, breaking the commandment which says: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." The whole law is broken with this violation of one-tenth of it. "I think Miss Smith is a most charming young lady," says one. "Oh, yes!" is the un-called-for rejoinder; "but have you ever seen her at home?" Measure the evil of this implication if you can, and the effect it may have upon a beautiful reputation.

A young man comes from his country home, to set up business for himself in the city. He has some capital, and a face and demeanor which suggest honest manhood. He is soon found making himself known, and establishing a character and a credit which will be stepping stones to success. One day a jobber remarks to a business friend: "That young Brown seems to be worthy of encouragement, and I shall tell our manager to extend him any reasonable credit he may ask for." "He appears well," replies the suspicious hearer, "but a new broom sweeps clean. Did you ever look up his record where he came from?" The last speaker passes on, conscious only of his own high standard of business integrity, not of his abnormally-developed bump of caution. And yet it is more than possible that his words have carried a suggestion to the mind of the honest jobber, almost if not quite amounting to a hint of past crime on the part of young Brown. At any rate, the statement will prove more or less of a handicap to the young man's progress.—ELLI.

Do you  
 Want a  
 Good Piano?

**YOU**

cannot afford to pass our stock if you do.

We can offer such an assortment and such . . . values as you will find in no other Piano house in Eastern Canada.



**CHICKERING**  
**NEWCOMBE**  
**BELL and**  
**MASON & RISCH**



These are the kinds we are agents for and especially recommend, because we know that they are well calculated to give the best and most continuous satisfaction.

We sold a great many more Pianos during the month of September than we ever sold in any one month of our lives, and we take it that unless the instruments we sell and the business methods we follow are all right, the trade would not so . . . increase. . . . .

**THE**

**W. H. Johnson Co.**  
 Limited,  
 Halifax & St. John.



ESTD.  
1859.

**THE PALACE DRUG STORE . . .  
of the MARITIME PROVINCES.**

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

**BROWN BROS. & CO.**

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

**WE SELL  
STERLING SILVER!**

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

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

**ROSBOROUGH & THOMAS,**

174 & 176 Granville St., HALIFAX.

Our Wedgewood and Royal Worcester wares  
make beautiful Wedding Presents.

**THE  
MEDICINAL  
VALUE**

of a remedy depends largely upon its acceptance and retention by the stomach. Cod Liver Oil, is, perhaps, the most nauseating and objectionable, and at the same time the most valuable agent employed in the treatment of wasting diseases.

**Park's Perfect Emulsion**

of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites and Guaiacol, is so prepared and emulsified that this disagreeable tendency is entirely eliminated. It has a prompt and valuable specific action in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis and all wasting diseases. It is especially prescribed as a tonic for weak and delicate children and adults. It is retained by the most capricious and delicate stomach.

Price 50c. per bottle, of all Druggists.

MANUFACTURED BY

**HATTIE & MYLIUS,**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**WITH THE SCISSORS.**

**Why The Colonel Took His Shirt Off.**

**A**N officer named Vinton was celebrated in his garrison for winning every bet. None of his comrades could boast of ever have been successful, and at last no one cared to bet with him. One day Vinton was transferred to another regiment, but the fame of his peculiar luck had already spread before him. After a supper tendered him by his new comrades on the evening of his arrival, and when champagne made its appearance, the Colonel called out:

"It is really true, Vinton, that you win every bet?"

"Yes, Colonel."

"But how on earth do you do it?"

"Oh, very simply. I am a physiognomist."

"Well, what, for instance, can you read in my face?"

"I can see," said Vinton promptly, "that the old wound in your side has broken out again."

"Nonsense!" thundered the Colonel. "Perhaps you do not like to speak of it; perhaps—"

"Oh! You won't believe me! What will you bet?"

"Anything you please, Colonel."

"A pony?"

"All right, a pony."

The Colonel at once proceeded to divest himself of his coat and shirt, and a scrutiny by all the other officers present revealed the fact that there was no trace of a wound whatsoever.

"You have lost your bet, Vinton," shouted the Colonel, resuming his garments.

"I have lost; but man may err sometimes. Here is your £25."

When the Colonel reached his quarters that night he wrote to his old chum, the Colonel in command of Vinton's former regiment:

"Dear Friend—The story about Vinton's luck is all humbug. He has just made a bet of £25 that I had a wound in my side, and of course lost it."

The answer came back:

"Your greenness is truly charming! Your winning £25 has cost me a £100. Vinton bet me that sum on the day of his leaving that he would make you, on the first evening of meeting, take off your shirt in the presence of your fellow-officers."—*Tit-bits.*

**A Thoughtless Sleeper.**

A weary Congressman, who could "snore upon the flint," occupied a room adjoining a German musician's.

"You will have to give me another room, I guess," said the congressman to the hotel clerk.

"What's the matter? Aren't you comfortable where you are?"

"Well, not exactly. That German musician in the next room and I don't get along well. Last night he tooted away on his clarinet so that I thought I never would go to sleep. After I had caught a few winks I was awakened by a pounding at my door. "What's the matter?" I asked. "If you please," said the German, "dot you would schmore of der same key. You vas go from B flat to G, and it spoils der moosic."—*Buffalo Inquirer.*

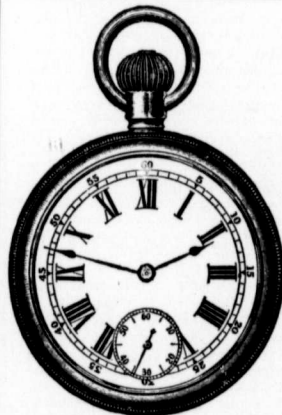
**Pictures!**

TEL.  
1228.

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

**HOLLAND & KUHN,**  
Granville Street, . . . Halifax, N. S.

**WE KNOW A  
BOY WHO WANTS  
THIS WATCH.**



And he is going to get it, too, if he succeeds in securing three yearly subscribers to the "BLUENOSE." It is a splendid bargain.

**The Imperial Publishing Co., Ltd.,**  
Bedford Chambers, Halifax.

**Information to  
Commercial Men**

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

**ROBINSON,**

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

# The Equitable Life ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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JAMES W. ALEXANDER, - - - President.

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**“Not for a day, but for all Time.”**

LARGEST SURPLUS.

STRONGEST IN THE WORLD.

During July, 94 per cent. of the death claims . . . . . paid by the Equitable in the . . . United States and Canada, . . . were paid within one day after proofs of death were received.



## WOMEN

insured on the same rates and conditions as men.

### Protection That Protects.



Surplus is strength, and . . . every dollar of the Equitable . . . Surplus of over 61 millions, belongs to its . . . policy holders.



Sixty-one Millions of Surplus means that the Equitable . . . will be safe and sound fifty . . . years hence, as it is to-day.

Insure in the Equitable, the strongest and safest on earth. Protect yourself and family.

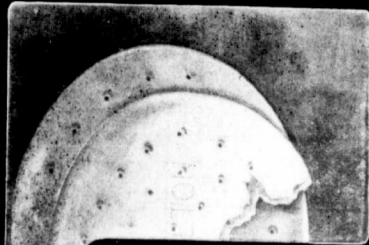
|                                          |              |                        |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Outstanding Assurance, Dec. 31, 1899     | -            | \$1,054,416,422.00     |
| Assurance Applied for in 1899            | - - -        | 237,356,610.00         |
| Examined and Declined                    | - - - -      | 34,054,778.00          |
| New Assurance issued                     | - - - -      | 203,301,832.00         |
| Income                                   | - - - -      | 53,878,200.85          |
| Assets, Dec. 31, 1899                    | - - - -      | 280,191,286.80         |
| Assurance Fund and all Other Liabilities | - - - -      | 219,073,809.03         |
| <b>Surplus</b>                           | <b>- - -</b> | <b>\$61,117,477.77</b> |
| Paid Policyholders in 1899               | - - -        | \$24,107,541.44        |

C. H. PORTER,

MANAGER FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES,  
Queen, Building, Hollis Street,  
W. B. KELLOGG, Cashier.

Halifax, N. S.

# HAMILTON OF PICTOU

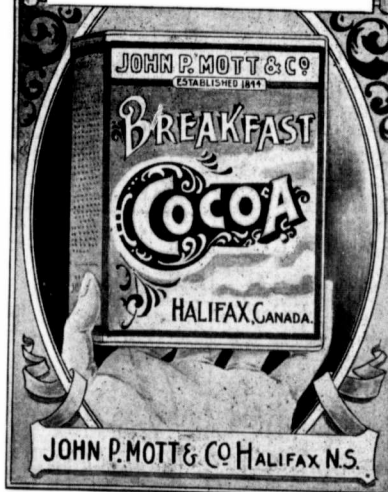


The Best Pilot Biscuit  
in the market is

**"ZEPHYR!"**

Hamilton makes it.

MOTT'S COCOA IS SOLD  
IN ¼ and ½ lb. TINS BY  
ALL GROCERS at 15c. & 25c.



"SPLENDID  
AT ANY  
TIME"

# "Shubercadie"

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## THE PEOPLE SAY

