of low test, short weight, alum of phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAK-ING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New

Just received at

Murray & Taylor's.

Double Width French Worsteds. Double Width Tweed Patterns. Double Width Checks. Double Width Jubilee Cloths. Also Single Fold Wool Checks, Jersey Cloths, Costume Cloths, Canvas Cloths, &c.

FRIMMINGS-

To match all Dress Goods in Moire Plush, Plain Plush, Striped Plush, Plain Velvets, Striped Velvets, Plain and Jet Loops, and all the Latest Novelties.

Murray & Taylor's,

176 PRINCESS STREET.

STOVES AND HARDWARE.

BIBBY & VIRTUE,

Hardware, Paints, Oils,

----DEALERS IN----

Universal Stoves and Ranges,

Reliable Brands.

CANADIAN & AMERICAN COAL OIL Delivered to any part of the city.

335 AND 337 KING STREET.

IMPOSSIBLE.

Owing to the rush of business on account of the large number of Stoves and Ranges which we are selling, we find it impossible to exhibit at the Central Fair, but we shall be pleased to show to visitors the large array of GURNEYS, RANGES and STOVES at our Warerooms, NO. 189 PRINCESS STREET.

R. M HORSEY & CO.

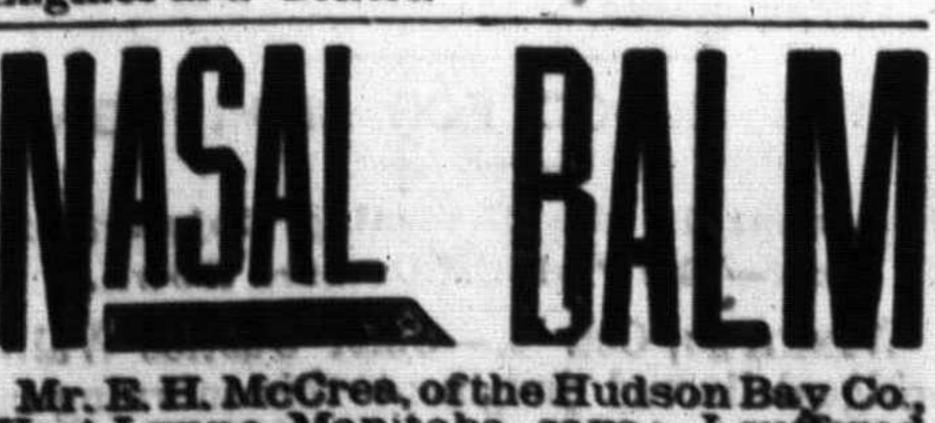
MISCELLANEOUS.

D. McEWEN & SON.

Machine, Engine and Boiler Works.

Engines and Boilers for all purposes, from 1 to 100-horse power, and fully guaranteed. Steam Rock Drill and Mining Repairs constantly on hand. Cheese Factory Boilers and Fittings.

Also a number of New and Second-Hand Engines and Boilers.



West Lynne, Manitoba, says: I suffered from Catarrh for a number of years, and sages into my throat entirely ceased. I would urgently advise all afflicted with catarrh to use Nasal Balm.

THE HOME OF THE SEAL.

MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE BEHRING SEA TROUBLE.

of the Alaskan Purchase of 1867-Some Description of the Varieties of Seal That Are Taken on the Islands of the Behring Sea.

When Secretary Seward, in 1867, sought to signatize his administration by acquiring some new territory, not one American in ten thousand knew anything of importance in regard to the purchase. Little by little we have learned its value, and now it and the Behring sea, which washes its shores, is the location of a most interesting trouble with Great Britain.

The annexed map will materially assist our readers in the comprehension of whatever may be said regarding this sealing trouble. The line running southwest from Behring strait along the Siberian coast marks the treaty boundary of 1867, and the government of the United States, according to that treaty, has "exclusive jurisdiction and dominion" over the waters of Behring sea east of that boundary. The Russian government has jurisdiction and dominion west of the same line. The Seal Islands, St. Paul and St. George, the chief center of animal life in Behring sea, lie to the north of Ounalaska. The fur seal pass northward every spring through the channels on each side of Ounalaska Island to their main breeding place at St. Paul and St. George's Islands. The six or more British vessels caught poaching in Behring sea have been seized between Ounalaska and the Seal Islands and have been taken by the revenue cutter Rush to Sitka. These vessels sailed from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, British North America.

And now, as we have to struggle for our new property, we become deeply interested in it, according to the nature of man; and it is in order to present the main facts of its history, climate and resources. It is an immense land, and a gloomy land, and, as in every other section of the far north, its exploration has been the occasion of many a sad calamity.



BEHRING SEA.

Veit (or Titus) Behring and his lieutenant, Tschericor, sailed eastward from Kamchatka with two small vessels in the summer of 1741; a storm separated them, and one vessel disappeared forever. On the 18th of July, Behring discovered and landed on an island near the Alaska coast. The scurvy came; the crew were too weak to manage the vessel; they drifted for months till Behring died; the few survivors wintered on one of the islands, and in the spring (or, as the months go, our summer) of 1742 they constructed a small shallop and in August reached the coast of Asia. Other explorers followed, and by 1770 the coast of Alaska was fairly well known. Trade in furs and fish grew rapidly, and in 1790-99 the Russians organized business under the despotic control of a government monopoly; and so, with but slight changes, it remained till 1867. The Russian-American company at first treated the natives with such rigor that the latter were almost exterminated on the islands; then self interest compelled them to do better, and when the United States recovered the

country the races were on fairly good terms. In May, 1867, Seward agreed to pay \$7,200,000 in gold for the whole region, and on the 18th of the succeeding October the formal transfer was made. The United States received a region, islands and mainland, over 2,000 miles long from east to west and 1,200 miles wide, covering about 512,000 square miles and containing (in 1.80) 430 whites, 1,756 brown mixed Creoles, 17,617 Esquimaux, 2,145 Aleuts, 3,927 Athabathcans and 6,763 miscellaneous savages; total, 33,426.

The Sitkan region extends so far south along the coast that it is fairly well known to the navigators, and one may visit the capital from San Francisco by steamer any month in the year. But there is no communication by land between that and the northern coast of the islands, and the voyage by water is far more arduous than to or from the Pacific ports. Indeed, the men employed in the fur seal industries and other activities of the upper region look upon the Sitkan district as "away down south," or "back east." No language can describe the awful grandeur of the upper coast, the immense icebergs and the gloomy fiords into which they glide; the wide wastes of snow and the rugged mountains behind them; the



OLD JOHN-A FUR SEAL forests here, the rocky plat eaus there, the volcanoes of Cook's inlet, the wild storms of autumn, the fogs and rains of summer and the storms at all seasons. Yet, strange to say, the region adjacent to the coast is not very cold, as cold goes in the far north. The disagreeable features are rain, sleet and fog. Down at Sitka there is a great deal of active life and some civilization; the fur trade of the district often runs up to \$40,000 a year, and the native Siwashes have taken on the forms of the Greek church and considerable varnish of Caucasian manners. Sitka town is the capital of that half and half government established by congress in 1874. The people live very largely on halibut and herring, and consume fabulous quantities of tea, rum and brandy. There are hot springs not far away of great healing virtues, and in the adjacent mountains are gold mines of which the

region, which, as late as 1845-50, drew some 390 vessels yearly.

From Sitka one sails a long way westward to Kodiak-the beginning of the island region and therefore the commercial as it is the geographical center of Alaska as to values. It is a mountainous island, with good harbors; the chief industries are in salmon, the sea ötter, cod and halibut. A single sea otter skin often sells, for \$500. Westward from Kodiak extends the great Aleutain chain -all that remains of an immense volcanic ridge, the restless ocean having gnawed



away the connecting ridges. The Aleuts are Greek Christians-simple, civil and honest. Fish is their staff of life; and here begins that wealth of ocean products about which the late difficulty arose. While almost every island is noted for some product, the great center of the fur seal industry is on the Pribylov islands, where English, French, Dutch and Russian vessels carried on an active industry for eighty years, until the catch dwindled from tens of thousands to as many hundreds. Then a better regulated system was enforced, and now the islands are in a fair way to be more valuable than ever. The Alaska Commercial company, to which congress has granted the islands for twenty years, now limits the catch to 100,000 seals a year; all these their hardy Aleut employes take in two months, when the fur is at its best-June 15 to Aug. 15, usually-and what is equally agreeable to learn, the company deals justly with the natives and has established among them a very high degree of comfort. As forty cents is paid for taking each skin, it will be seen that the distribution of \$40,000 each summer in that small population makes "good times." Only the fur seal is taken for its skin; the hair seal, sea lion and other amphibians of the genus, only for food in these islands, though on the Atlantic coast they are taken for their oil. By their care in taking only at the best season, the company has more than doubled the value of their skins in the world's markets. Outside of islands, all the islands and land of Alaska are open to the world, but nature protects the animals elsewhere quite effectively. The fur seal is the most intelligent of all amphibious animals, and las instinct in the most important relation of life, the domestic, is almost equal to the human intellect. We need not describe their Mormon habits, since every book of travel in the north abounds in humorous description. They come in from their winter journey extremely fat, and depart after their short summer on the breeding grounds in the last degree of leanness; the weight of full grown males, 300 to 600 pounds, and that of the females is but little less. So judiciously has the company managed that the seals on the summer grounds the past year are known to have numbered at least 3,000,000, and it is estimated that half as many more are upon the outlying islands of the Pribylov group, where no census has been taken. We can present but a few of many facts proving the present and prospective value of these islands, and the improvement in the trade under good management.

The illustrations of this article are from Henry W. Elliott's book, "Our Arctic Province."

FAIR YOUNG PHILANTHROPIST. Miss Caldwell, Who Has Given \$300,000

for the Catholic University.

Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell, the young lady who has given \$300,000 to the founding of the new Catholic university in Washington, lives in New York city, in the apartment house on the northeast corner of Thirtieth street and Madison avenue, with her sister. These young ladies are orphans, and are possessed of an estate valued at \$5,000,000. Their father, William Shakespeare Caldwell, was of an English family in Fredericksburg, Va.; their mother was a sister of John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. Mr. Caldwell inherited his wealth from his

into Louisville, Cincinnati and New Orleans. The parents of these young ladies were converts to the Catholic faith. During their lifetime the family lived in Newport, in a villa of their own, in the summer and went south in the win-



Mr. Caldwell MARY G. CALDWELL. was a man of philanthropic spirit. I'weive years and he built and equipped the Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Unsectarian hospital in Louisville, and so secretly that even his own family did not know it. He presented it to the Sisters of Charity. In the same manner he built and presented to the Little Sisters of the Poor the St. Sophia's Home for the Aged and Infirm in Richmond.

Mrs. Caldwell died eleven years ago and her husband three years later. His will gave the property to his daughters equally, the half to be turned over to each as she became of age. Miss Mary G. Caldwell was 21 last October, and she then came into possession of her property. She is said to be quite capable of managing her large fortune. She knows where every dollar is invested, and just what it is doing. She was educated in the Convent and Academy of the Sacred Heart in Manhattanville, and after graduation traveled and studied in Europe. She is slender, with dark brown hair and bright brown eyes, and has energy and decision written on her face and in her movements. It was quite her own idea to found the university. She had, she said, been thinking of it for two or three years.

Miss Caldwell's paternal grandfather was an actor of high standing from 1816 to 1843. He was an Englishman, but his theatrical work was done in this country. In 1833 he introduced gas into New Or-

French and German Toys. French toy manufacturers are complaining of the crushing rivalry of the Germans, who are charged with making false custom house entries to secure low duties, and with imitating French goods.-Chicago Times.

from that point 600 miles westward and southward was the great "right whale" DRESS GOODS!

In all the New Materials.

DRESS GOODS in an assortment of New Autumn

DRESS GOODS at the Lowest Prices. DRESS GOODS with Trimmings to Match.

Jersey Buttons for Trimming in all Leading Shades Fine Mohair Braids, New Shades.

KINDLY NOTE THIS!

Just Received One Case of

BLACK CHENILLE FRINGES, and BLACK CHENILLE TRIMMINGS.

---TO BE SOLD AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

John-Laidlaw & Son.

TO SEE THE FOLLOWING CAEAP GOODS AT

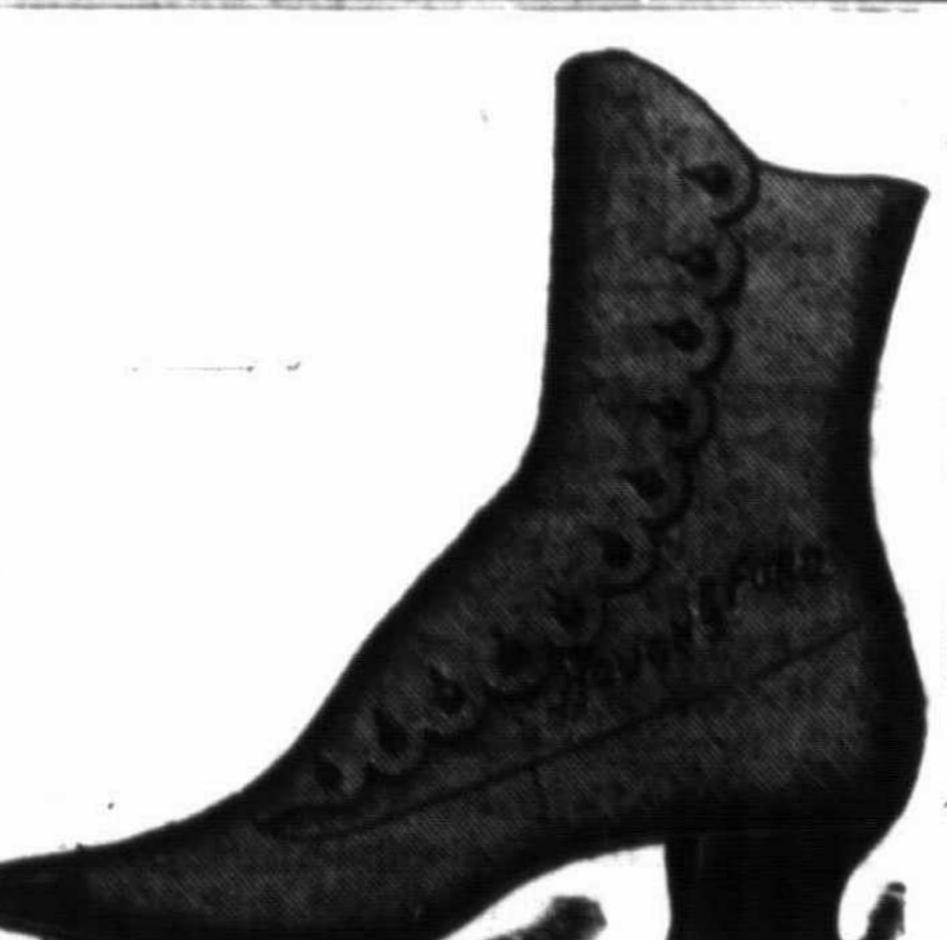
---M'MAHON'S.---

Heavy Ribbed Merino Hose 12%c, worth 25c per pair. Dress Goods of every description from Sc, to the finest quality. A New and Choice Lot of Cloakings at Wholesale Prices. The Cheapest and Handsomest Stock of Kid Gloves in the city.

-----A CALL SOLICITED.

A. J. McMAHON,

110 Princess Street.



LADIES' FINE BOOTS

Have always been a main feature of our trade, and we are this season better prepared to meet the demand than ever.

Our \$2.50 Ladies' French Kid Buttoned Boot is the finest Boot in the city at the price.

D. F. ARMSTRONG,

141 PRINCESS ST

Grand Opening of Fall and Winter Goods

ROBINSON'S.

We are showing a large and extensive assortment of Overcoatings, Suitings and Trouserings in all the Latest Fabrics, new designs, new shades. Our stock consists of Beavers, Meltons, Naps, Friezes, Pilots, Worsteds and Fancy Tweeds for Overcoats.

Tweeds, Black and Colored, and Fancy Worsteds for Suitings, and the choicest variety of Fancy Pantings to be found in the city. Place your order early and have your Fall Suit or Overcoat made before the trade be gins to boom, and remember, OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

See our stock of Fancy Worsteds for Prince Albert Suits.

C. ROBINSON,

Wellington St., 2 Doors from Princess St.

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers and Ammunition.



WINCHESTER 1873

Implement Sets, complete, will do everything but shoot, from \$2 to \$18 per set. Wads, from 4 to 20 gauze, price per thousand, 25c to \$2. Paper Shells from 75c, 90c, \$1 and \$1.25 per 100. Brass Shells 2c, 5c, 7c, 10c and 25c each. Powder, Hamilton, 40c, 50c, 60c and 75c lb. Hazards' Sea Shooting and Duck Shooting, 60c to 75c lb. Curtis & Harvey's, \$1

lb. Every description of SPOPTING GOODS, for the forest, field and stream At Prices Guaranteed as Low as the Lowest

ROUTLEY'S TOBACCO & CIGAR STORE,

173 PRINCESS STREET

ATWALDRON'S.

New and Handsome Striped Costume Cloths. New and Handsome Plaid Costume Cloths. New and Pretty Check Costume Cloths. New and Cheap Fancy Jacket Cloths. New and Pretty Fancy Ulster Cloths. New and Fancy Designs in Curly Cloths. 800 Pieces New Dress Goods, Extra Low Prices.

RUBBER CIRCULARS AND RUBBER COATS.

For the Cheapest and Best American Rubber Circulars and Coats. in Colored and Black, go to the

CIEBAPSIDE.

UMBRELLAS! A large stock to select from at from 50c up. Call and see our American Rubber Circular at One Dollar, worth \$1.50, at

BOWES & BISONETTE'S,

OPPOSITE THE WINDSOR HOTEL