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The Standard

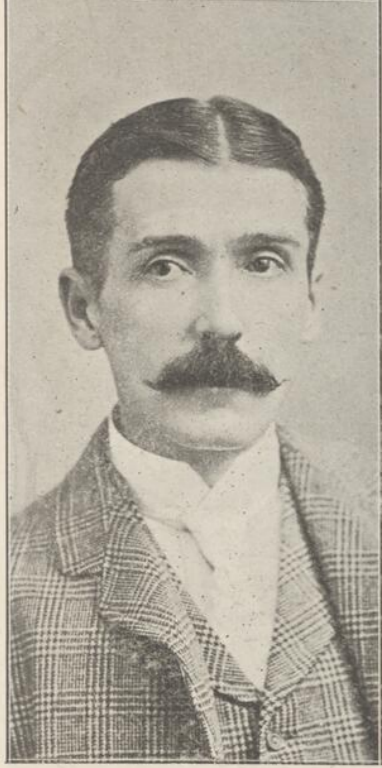
SECTION
NUMBER ONE

VOL. III. No. 3.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

171 ST. JAMES STREET.

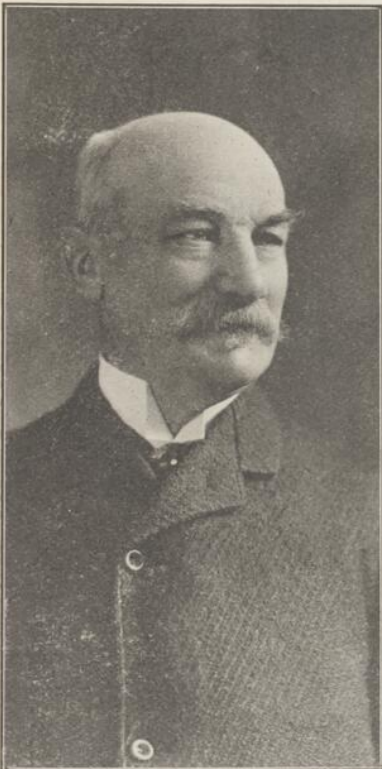
Curlers at Big Montreal Bonspiel will Compete for Many Very Handsome Trophies



MR. R. W. TYRE, President of the Montreal Curling Club, and President of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Caledonia Curling Club.



MR. A. J. HODGSON, a member of the Curling Bonspiel Committee.



LIEUT.-COL. GARDNER, a member of the Curling Bonspiel Brochure Committee.



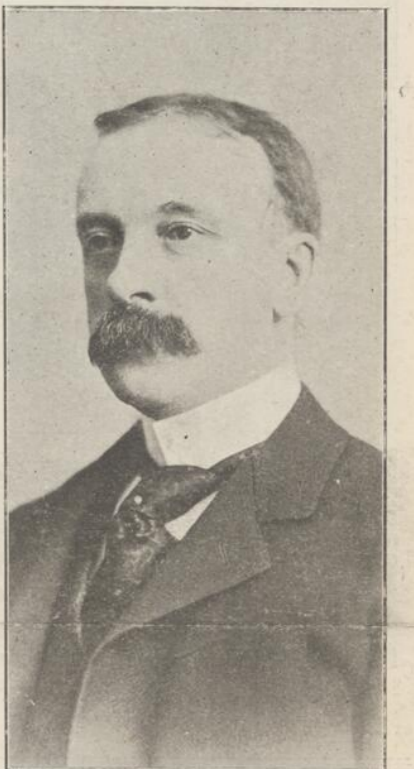
MR. R. W. MACDOUGALL, a member of the Curling Bonspiel Trophies Committee.



MONTREAL CENTENNIAL BONSPIEL TROPHIES—The above picture shows the magnificent trophies which will be competed for in Montreal next week by curling rinks from Canada, the United States, and Scotland. The big cup at the top is the centennial trophy. The giant bonspiel, which has been arranged in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Montreal Curling Club, will open in this city on Monday next.



MR. W. D. AIRD, Secretary of the Montreal Curling Centennial Committee, and Secretary of the Canadian branch of the Royal Caledonia Curling Club.

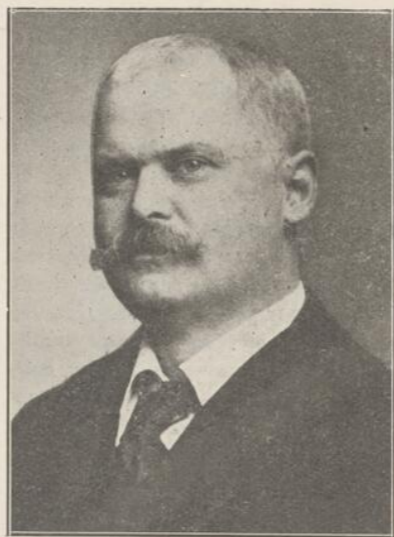


MR. A. F. RIDDELL, a member of the Curling Bonspiel Finance Committee.

NEXT WEEK'S BIG CURLING BONSPIEL. One hundred years ago Thomas Blackwood, Esquire, became the first president of the Montreal Curling Club. To celebrate the centenary, therefore, of the formation of the club, one of the greatest bonspiels Montreal or Canada have ever known will open in this city on Monday next.

Winnipeg up to now has held the palm on the American continent for gigantic bonspiels; henceforth the city of the West will not be alone. All the competitions will take place in regular, comfortable curling rinks. Fourteen sheets of ice are at the disposal of the committee.

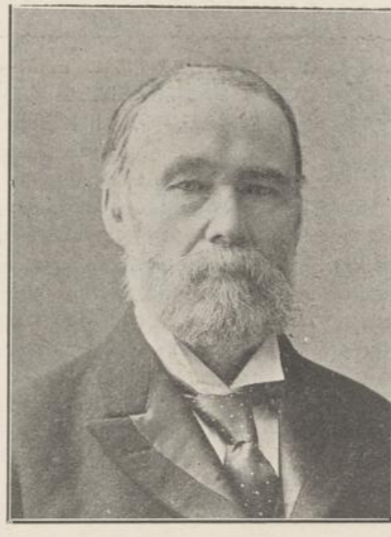
The expenses of managing the bonspiel will be entirely provided by the Montreal Club, and by private sub-



MR. EDMUND GUERIN, who was recently appointed a judge in the Superior Court.



MR. THOMAS BLACKWOOD, SR., First President of the Montreal Curling Club.

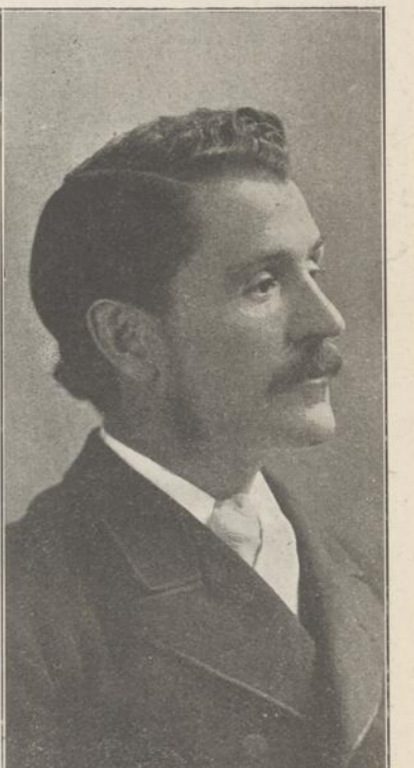


THE HON. G. W. ROSS, ex-Premier of Ontario, recently raised to the Canadian Senate.

scriptions of members and friends, and the Club through its various committees will take charge of everything.

The Montreal Curling Club was instituted on January 22nd, 1807, a period when closed rinks did not exist, and when the curlers were obliged to play anywhere they could get ice. For a long time the river was used, rinks being made near the Grand Trunk Railway Bridge, and all along the front of the city. The canal was also utilized.

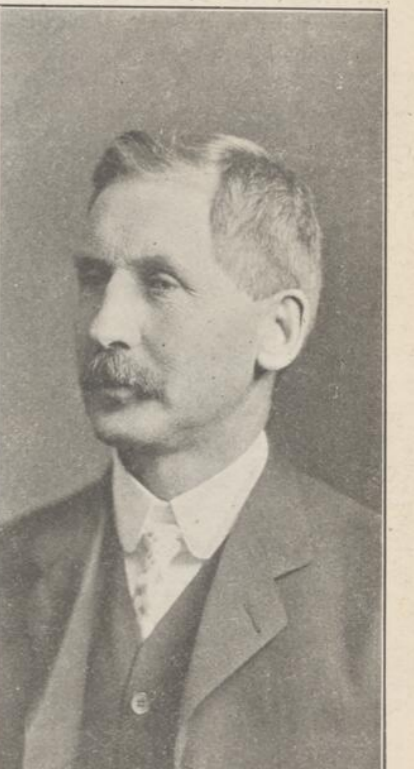
Up to the year 1870, the Montreal Curling Club continued to play in the different places mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs. In that year they managed to secure Lord Mount Stephen's property at the corner of St. Catherine and Mountain streets. The next move made was to St. Catherine street, near Mark street, and a few years later the present ground on Luke street was secured.



REV. JOHN WILLIAMSON, a member of the Curling Bonspiel Brochure Committee.



ONE OF THE CELEBRATED TOBOGGAN SLIDES OF THE WORLD—A view of the Park Slide on Mount Royal, Montreal, daily visited at present by hundreds of expert tobogganists. The descent of this slide is most exciting, and, precipitous as is the chute, an accident rarely occurs. Tobogganing is one of the most popular winter diversions in Montreal.



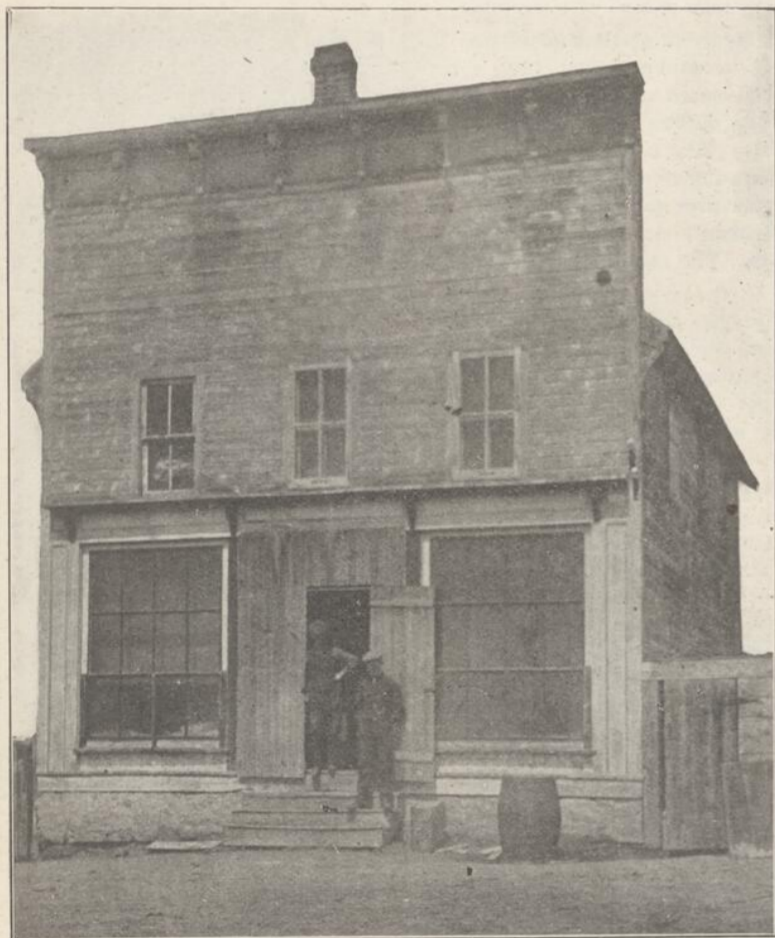
MR. T. L. PATON, a member of the Finance and Bonspiel Committees of the Curling Bonspiel.

The 1907 Bonspiel: A Famous Group Picture of Some of the Best Known Montreal



A UNIQUE PICTURE SHOWING MOST OF THE PROMINENT CURLERS WHO HAVE PLAYED THE "ROARIN' GAME" DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL—This picture was published in The Standard a year ago, and it is now reproduced for bonspiel issue of Standard by special request of Montreal curlers.

Places Made Historic by the Battle of Batoche and the Capture of Louis Riel, Leader of the Metis in Rebellion of 1885



AN HISTORIC STORE IN BATOCHÉ — In this structure Riel held his councils, and met the emissaries of the expedition. The building is now falling into decay.

SCENES NEAR THE FAMOUS BATTLEFIELD OF BATOCHÉ.—On this page are printed a number of buildings made famous by the battle of Batoche, one of the most important incidents in the North-West Rebellion of 1885, on which occasion Canadian militiamen put to rout the forces of Louis Riel and captured the leader of the Metis. The battle, which lasted for upwards of four days, took place in May, 1885, and was rendered noteworthy, not only from the fact that it marked the end of the insurrection, but because of the gallant charge of the Midland Regiment and the Royal Grenadiers of Toronto. With respect to this charge, Major-General Middleton wrote in his official despatches:—"Two companies of the Midland battalion, sixty men in all, under Lieut-

annoyed the advance. This was kept down by a few of the Midland Regiment in pits on the back of the river, and one company of the 90th Regiment was sent to support Lieut.-Col. Williams on the extreme left. The Midland Regiment and Grenadiers kept pushing on, gallantly led by Colonels Van Straubenzie, Grasset and Williams, until they held the edge of the bluffs surrounding the left part of the plain, where the houses were. At this period one of the Winnipeg Battery guns was got into position where it could shell the houses on the plain, but

AGAINST THE DESECRATION OF THE OLD FORTS.

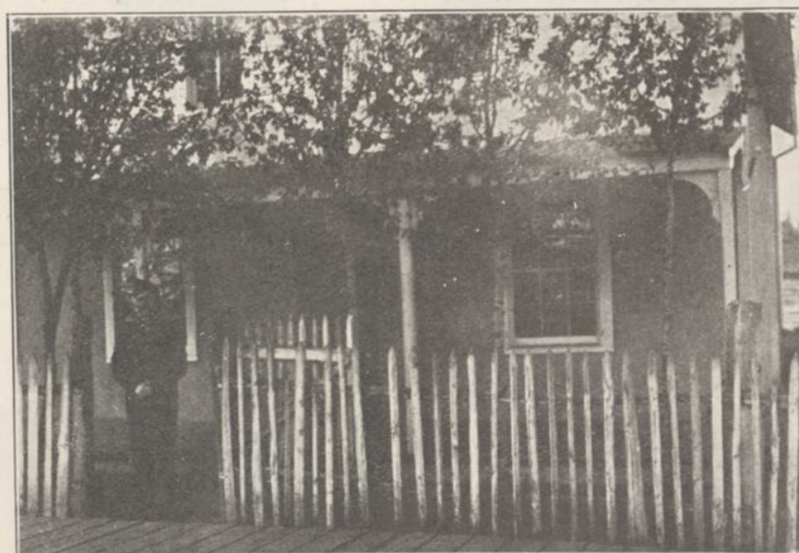
A meeting was held very recently in the Mess Room of the 13th York Sergeants, 551 Queen West, Toronto, of the Batoche Column Association, Sergeant Tilley in the chair. The room was crowded to its utmost capacity with representatives of the 12th York Grenadiers, G.G.B.G., Artillery, Infantry School corps, etc., and it was unanimously resolved to oppose every candidate for mayor, controller, or alderman who was in favor of desecrating the graves in the Old Fort of those who



BATOCHÉ'S OLDEST HOUSE—This residence was occupied by the intrepid old fur traders who amassed fortunes in the early days of the North-West. In a cellar in this house the prisoners taken by Gabriel Dumont were kept for weeks.



Group of Austrian women residing near Sheno, Sask.



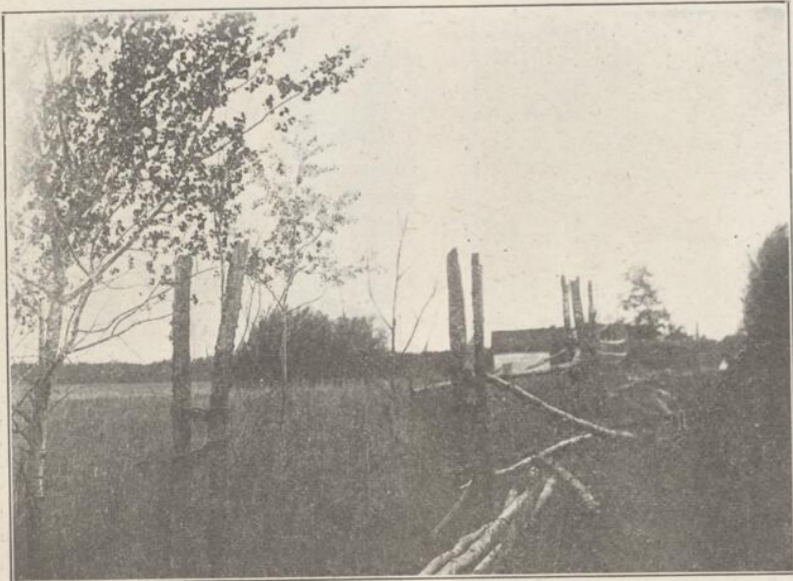
HEADQUARTERS OF THE MOUNTED POLICE AT BATOCHÉ — Sergeant Dorion is the non-commissioned officer standing in foreground.

after two or three rounds it was disabled, and a gun from 'A' Battery took its place and fired a few rounds. During this time the 90th was advanced so as to prolong the line of attack, and eventually the Surveyor's Scouts, Boulton's Mounted Infantry, and French's Scouts were brought down for the purpose of still further prolonging the line to the right. The Gatling was now ordered up in front of the 90th to take the houses in flank, which was gallantly done by Lieut. Rivers, of 'A' Battery, and Captain Howard, and after a few volleys, a general advance was made with rattling cheers, and the whole of the houses were taken, the prisoners released, and the position eventually captured. Lieut.-Col. Williams and Lieut.-Col. Grasset came prominently to my notice from the gallant way in which they led and cheered their men on the left, rush by rush, until they gained the houses on the plain, the former having commenced the rush,

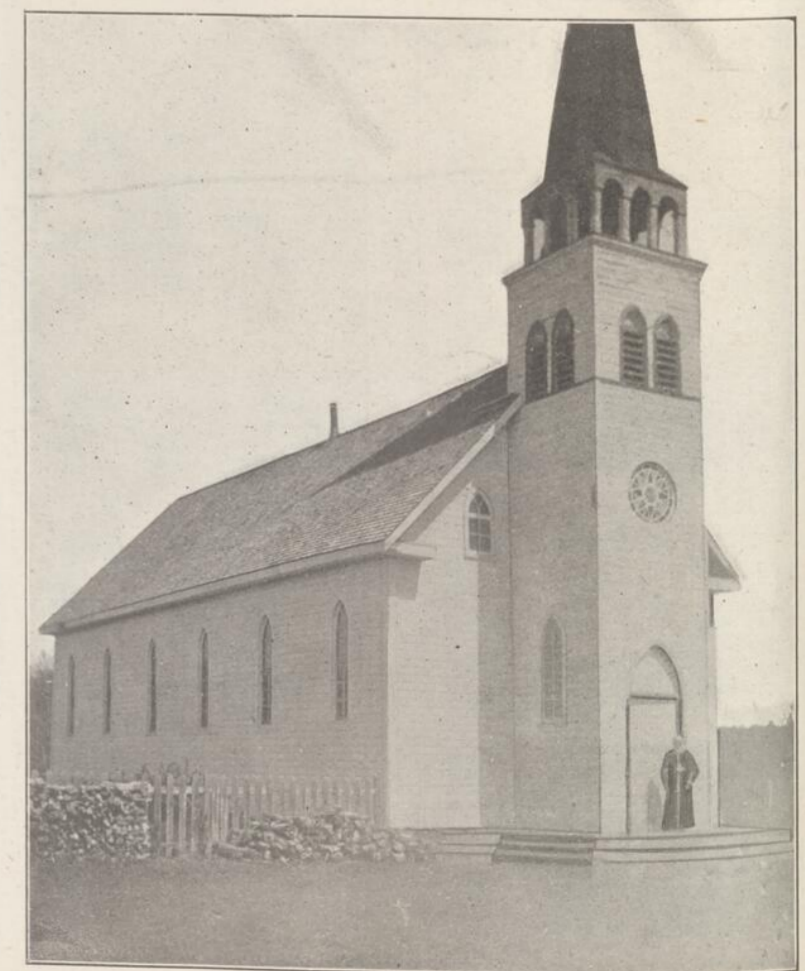
died in defence of our country, and the secretary, Sergeant Allan, was instructed to appeal through the press to every man, woman and child, with any love of country in them, to fight against the street railway being allowed to run through and destroy the Old Fort which is the one historical spot of interest in Toronto.

NEW PLAY MET WITH POPULAR SUCCESS.

"Mamselle Salle," the new play by Robert B. Smith, and in which Katie Barry is the star, in the role of a hair-dresser, has met with popular favor. The scene is laid in the grounds of a girls' school in Italy, and in the course of plying her trade, Katie Barry does and says many funny things. She sings songs, simulates inebriety, laughs, and garbs herself ludicrously. John Slavin aids Miss Barry in her clean and clever fun-making to the best of his very considerable ability.



THE BATTLEFIELD OF DUCK LAKE—In the lane skirting the fence in the illustration, the sharpest fighting of the Duck Lake engagement took place. Nine members of the Prince Albert Volunteers were killed, and fifteen were wounded in this fight.



ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BATOCHÉ—This edifice was shelled by the expedition, and Father Moulin, the priest of the parish, was wounded in the leg. Father Moulin is shown in the illustration.

Curlers Who Have Wielded Stone and Besom During the Past Ten or Fifteen Years



reproduced by special request in view of the fact that the coming week will witness the greatest curling bonspiel ever held in the history of Montreal. This bonspiel will be participated in by curlers from various parts of Canada, as well as the United States and Scotland. Photograph pictures from special sittings by Montreal curlers for Notman.

A Total Eclipse of the Sun as Portrayed by the Lens of a Modern Camera; Such an Eclipse Was Seen Last Week in Asia



What a total eclipse of the sun looks like when photographed.



The SS. Monarch on the rocks at Isle Royale, near Fort William.

LAST SUNDAY'S ECLIPSE OF THE SUN. — A total eclipse of the sun occurred on Sunday last, Jan. 13th, and was visible in Central Asia. The shadow track began on the banks of the Don, in Southern Russia, where the sun rose as totality was ending. It passed over the northern part of the Caspian Sea, where totality began at sunrise, and then over the Aral Sea and through Russian Turkestan, Samarkand being the principal town on the shadow track. Then it passed through the Pamirs and into Central Asia, through the desert of Gobi, and finally ended on the River Amur, where totality commenced at sunset.

The Hamburg Observatory sent an expedition to Samarkand, where it joined forces with the astronomers of

Dr. Sven Hedin, visited it twice on his famous Tibetan expedition. On the outward journey, after passing Samarkand to Tashkend, where he had his chronometers regulated at the observatory, he returned southward as far as Chernyayeva, to take the train in its course from Samarkand to Andishan. The route, he says, lay through the fertile valley of Ferghana, among orchards, gardens, and fields, sometimes along the banks of a river, with hills and mountains to the south, so that no doubt a convenient position could be found for observing.

Since his journey a new line of railway has been opened from Orenberg to Tashkend, which renders it of course easier to reach Samarkand from Europe, Andishan, in Western Turkestan, is only on the margin of that dreary re-

gion, who was on board the "Monarch," and who carried his camera with him down the life-line. The vessel was owned by the Northern Navigation Co., and had been on the route from Sarnia to the head of the lakes for many years.

TRANSPORT MEDAL, 1899-1902.

This medal was awarded by the British Government to the officers of transports used to carry troops during the South African War, 1899-1902. The obverse bears the head and shoulders of King Edward VII, and the inscription: "Edwardus VII, Rex Imperator." The reverse shows a transport at sea, and a map of the world with Africa in the centre. Round this appears the motto: "Ob patriam millibus per mare transvectis adjutam."



TOBOGGANING ON FLETCHER'S FIELD, THE PUBLIC PLAYGROUND OF MONTREAL—On any seasonable day during the winter, hundreds of boys and girls, young men and women, may be noticed enjoying this exhilarating sport on this historic playground. Owing to the close proximity of the Street Railway tracks, tobogganists are no longer permitted, however, to finish their rides on the other side of the tracks.

the observatory at Tashkend, nearly due north of Samarkand, recently established by the Russian Government. The Bureau des Longitudes, under the direction of M. Stefanik, of the Meudon Observatory, Paris, and Mr. Hansky, of Pulkova, in charge of a Russian expedition, also occupied a position at Samarkand.

According to Mr. Lynn, of the British Astronomical Association, the most favorable station for observing the eclipse was Andishan, which is to the north-east of Samarkand, and is the terminus of the Russian Central Asiatic Railway. The Swedish traveller,

and even in winter it appears feasible as another place for a possible eclipse expedition.

THE WRECK OF THE "MONARCH."

Elsewhere on this page is published a half-tone reproduction of the steamer "Monarch," which was recently wrecked on Isle Royale, near Fort William. Forty persons, comprising passengers and crew, suffered considerably, and were only rescued with great difficulty. The picture shows the vessel as she now lies on the rocks. It was taken by James Skinner, a young man

who under the name of Frederick Vernon Dare, wrote grossly libellous letters, several months ago about the young actress, Phyllis Dare, and Seymour Hicks, the actor, and whom Hicks prosecuted for libel, and whom Hicks sentenced to eight months imprisonment for the offence.



HIGH SCHOOL BASKET BALL CHAMPIONS—Reading from left to right, their names are:—Top row: T. B. Reith (chairman), C. Taylor, D. Dixon (rector); second row: P. Cameron, P. S. Forbes (captain), H. Thomson; bottom row: T. Scott, and C. L. Sanders.

Transport War Medal, 1899-1902.



Obverse.



Reverse.



BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN MODELS—The Standard, by special arrangement with the celebrated photographer, Henri Manuel, of Paris, is enabled to present, weekly, to its readers, the newest creations in fashion, posed specially by famous Parisian models. Unlike the illustrations in fashion magazines, these reproductions are from life. The above Princess evening gown of black net over white satin is from the Maison Redfern, Paris. The net is jetted in pattern and striped with velvet ribbon. Two frills of white Valenciennes lace form the sleeves.

Paris Outlines Fashion Decrees for Next Year

Individuality in Dress.
The Bertha as a Trimming.
Some Chic Parisian Touches in Models.
Lace Waists and Wraps.

Standard's Fashion Letter.

PARIS, January 7th.—The day of individuality in costumes is fast approaching, and, therefore of diversity in fabrics and trimmings. The idea of standardizing cut, garniture, color and fabric is to receive a distinct re-arrangement in favor of more artistic and freer treatment of woman's attire from a new and more artistic viewpoint. The novel, the beautiful, the ideal, the classic, will all have a vogue in the particular choice of the woman best fitted for the style.

These styles are not likely to be concurrent. They will compel the employment of a constantly changing and growing array of fabrics and weaves. From plaids and checks to stripes, a step further to swivels, then broches, and thence into the field of Persians, and color effects and contrasts.

Materials in the classic weaves in dress fabrics of wool and silk, old weaves with new finishes, softer, finer, better and cheaper as well, will call the attention of the world of fashion.

A Touch of Color in the Trimming.

It is remarkable how very frequently may be noted a touch of color in the trimming of French models. This spring it will be green. It does not at all form the entire garniture, nor does it, in the slightest, correspond with the color of the material composing the toilette, nor even that of the trimming, and though at first sight it appears to have no business there, the result is rather good than otherwise.

The latest novelty in the way of trimming is a very large and quite flat velvet chou placed in the centre of the back half-way up. It serves as a termination to the décolleté when this is cut in pointed form, or for high dresses, whatever may be the garniture, such as the aforesaid bertha arrangement just described.

On dresses of dark or medium tint, it is of the same color as the material, but in light or white dresses the velvet employed is generally black. The idea is at least original.

For the Coming Season.

But this is not for to-day; the coming season, however, may see its start. Nothing is more fashionable than the bertha, which is considered a correct trimming for both high and low dresses. But it is extremely rare that this sort of adornment follows the same line in the back as it does in the front, where it falls very low over the figure in a more or less rounded movement, while in the back it often forms a "V," reaching to the waistline, or only half-way down the figure.

A Dress of Rosewood Tint.

A dress worn by Mlle. Sorel, at the Theatre Francais, is of rosewood tint, with trimmings of self-colored passementerie and mousseline de soie. The foot of the skirt and also the corsage are further adorned by old-pink and gray ribbons. There would appear to be nothing in this toilette necessitating the introduction of green, and yet we find a touch of it in a draped green velvet band encircling the throat. Very fashionable also are all these shades of rosewood and bordeaux, under which head divers deep, rich tints of red are classed, while among light colors we may give pastel-blue and almond-green as being the most favored. The vogue of all these seems likely to be of some duration as among spring toilettes in preparation for the Riviera.

Lace waists and wraps of all descriptions are strongly indicated for spring and summer.



BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN MODELS—The Standard, by special arrangement with the celebrated photographer, Henri Manuel, of Paris, is enabled to present, weekly, to its readers, the newest creations in fashion, posed specially by famous Parisian models. Unlike the illustrations in fashion magazines, these reproductions are from life. The above white figured chiffon gown is from the Maison Ney Soeurs, Paris. The deep collar is edged with silk Cluny lace, and the skirt at the hem has large medallions of Cluny.

THE LATE MADAME BERNARD.

There passed away recently in Montreal a well-known lady in the person of Madame J. H. Bernard, daughter of William C. Daggett, a former prominent citizen of St. Louis, Mo. On her mother's side she was descended from an old French family which included in its connections such names as those of de Mun, Chuteau, Papin, and Pratte. Her great-great-grandfather, Pierre Liguist de la Clede, was the founder of St. Louis.

Her grandfather, who died in 1874, was the late Hon. John D. Daggett, second Mayor of St. Louis, and for many years one of that city's most prominent business men. Mrs. Daggett was the daughter of Capt. Samuel and Sarah Sparks.



Madame J. H. Bernard, a well-known French-Canadian lady who passed away recently in Montreal.



The Daggett Arms, Crest and Motto.

Gossip in the Theatrical World



Robert Loraine, in Bernard Shaw's comedy, "Man and Superman," at His Majesty's Theatre, during the week commencing Monday, Jan. 21st.

TWELVE OF THE SEASON'S SUCCESSES.—The first half of the dramatic season of 1906-1907 has been notably productive of successes; at least from the box-office viewpoint. In fact, there have been more genuinely good plays seen in this four months than New York has been treated to in a full season in many years. Personal successes, too, among actors have been many. Some well-known players and tried favorites who have been before the public so many seasons that they have become positive institutions, have done the best work this year in their careers—that is, as nearly as we can remember.

The most notable play of the year is undoubtedly "The Great Divide," by William Vaughn Moody. Many persons have taken exception to the truth of its psychology, but its power few are unresponsive to. With Miss Anglin and Mr. Miller doing their very best work, it is an unqualified success.

New York has been visited by five English players, all of whom have been warmly accepted by large and intelligent audiences. H. B. Irving and his wife, Dorothea Baird, were the first to come. Young Irving is a good actor with a future, when he shall have abandoned his father's repertory. It is impossible not to make invidious comparisons—all, or nearly all, in his sire's favor.

Then came Forbes Robertson and his wife, Gertrude Elliot, in Bernard Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," a most delightful and refreshing play. Forbes

Robertson's great ability is seen in a new light as Shaw's Caesar, and his wife makes the wilful, savage girl, Cleopatra, very human and seductive.

Miss Lena Ashwell is the most recent visitor from England. Although her play, "The Shulamite," has not achieved a repetition of its great English success, Miss Ashwell has personally demonstrated high powers of emotional acting.

The most striking personal success has been made by Alla Nazimova, a Russian actress, who one year ago was playing with Paul Orloff in her native tongue. In November of this year she appeared in special matinees at the Princess Theatre in Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" in English; a feat sufficiently remarkable in itself, as her study of English has consumed but a twelve-month; but Miss Nazimova in one performance, according to many of the critics, leaped to the very front rank of English-speaking actresses. She is unusually intelligent, and, besides, is equipped with a fine voice and physical beauty of no common order.

John Drew has a role most congenial to his peculiar abilities in Piner's "His House in Order," an excellent play of English life.

Viola Allen has chosen "Cymbeline" as her vehicle this season, and she is very attractive as Imogen.

Julia Marlowe, in company with E. H. Sothorn, is playing in Philadelphia to large and appreciative audiences in "Jeanne D'Arc," a drama in blank verse.

Mrs. Fiske and the excellent Manhattan Company are beginning what promises to be a long and successful engagement with a comedy treating of divorce by Langdon Mitchell, entitled "The New York Idea."

Rose Stahl has made a pronounced personal success in a comedy by James Forbes, "The Chorus Lady." Miss Stahl enacts the title role delightfully.

Mr. Mantell is playing Shakespear-



Miss Marie Hollinshead, a former resident of Montreal, who will sing at the Symphony concert on Friday next.

ian characters almost entirely, and doing them for the most part with increasing power. There are comparatively few men or women on the American stage whose diction should not be improved by hearing Mantell's fine delivery of Shakespeare's English.

The experiment of having Eleanor Robson appear in several new roles during her engagement at the Liberty Theatre, New York, has proved an interesting theatrical event, as any one could have predicted who estimated this actress at her proper value. The two short plays, "Susan in Search of a



MR. EDOUARD DETHIER, Belgian violin virtuoso, who will be the soloist at the Symphony concert on Friday, January 25th.

Husband," and "A Tenement Tragedy," which were put upon the stage immediately following the run of "Nurse Marjorie," served to show Miss Robson in a comic role and in a tragic one as well. The first named is a theatrical trifle, the plot turning on the adventures of a young wife, who mistakenly thinks she has been deserted, and undertakes to run to earth the supposedly unkind husband. In this Miss Robson played the farcical role with a

sprightliness that won much deserved applause. The other play, "A Tenement Tragedy," by Clotilde Graves, is a grim tale of crime. The heroine of this story is a young Italian girl, Tina.

The Mendelssohn Choir, of Toronto, will make its initial bow before a critical New York audience in Carnegie Hall, on February 12 and 13. The Pittsburg Orchestra will accompany the singers and share the programme. The famous Choral Symphony of Beethoven will be given under the direction of Mr. Emil Paur, among other works not yet decided upon. The event will be of interest to all Canadians, and if the organization proves to be as fine as Torontonians and others who have heard it claim, it will be a triumph for Canadian music, and will tend to elevate musical conditions in the Dominion in the eyes of those across the border.

Miss Mabel Barker, the Montreal soprano, has been engaged for the violin recital to be given by young Ralph Kellert, the former violin prodigy of this city, and a pupil of Ysaye, who will play at the Karn Hall on February 11—his first appearance in this city since he was "discovered" by American patrons and given the chance to study which he has so well utilized. Kellert is at present in New York, devoting his time to private recitals in some of the most exclusive homes of the American social metropolis, and is said to be meeting with the most unqualified success. This concert promises to be an interesting break in the month or two of comparatively slow movement in the local musical world.

Miss Marie Hollinshead is to make a re-appearance, on Jan. 25, in the city which she left three years ago. Miss Hollinshead is busy in and around New York with the branch of work to which



Miss Drina De Wolfe, in Bernard Shaw's comedy, "Man and Superman," at His Majesty's Theatre, during the week commencing Monday, Jan. 21st.

she has specially devoted herself, and in which she is meeting with success—that of evangelistic singing in connection with the religious movements of New York and its environs. Those who remember the power she wielded as a church soprano will understand her success in this field.

Sweet, Clean and Pure—everything cleansed with **Pearline** Better than the best Soap for all purposes where soap could be used **Safe for the Skin Necessary for delicate fabrics which cannot stand destructive rubbing and for the women who do it Pearline saves both**

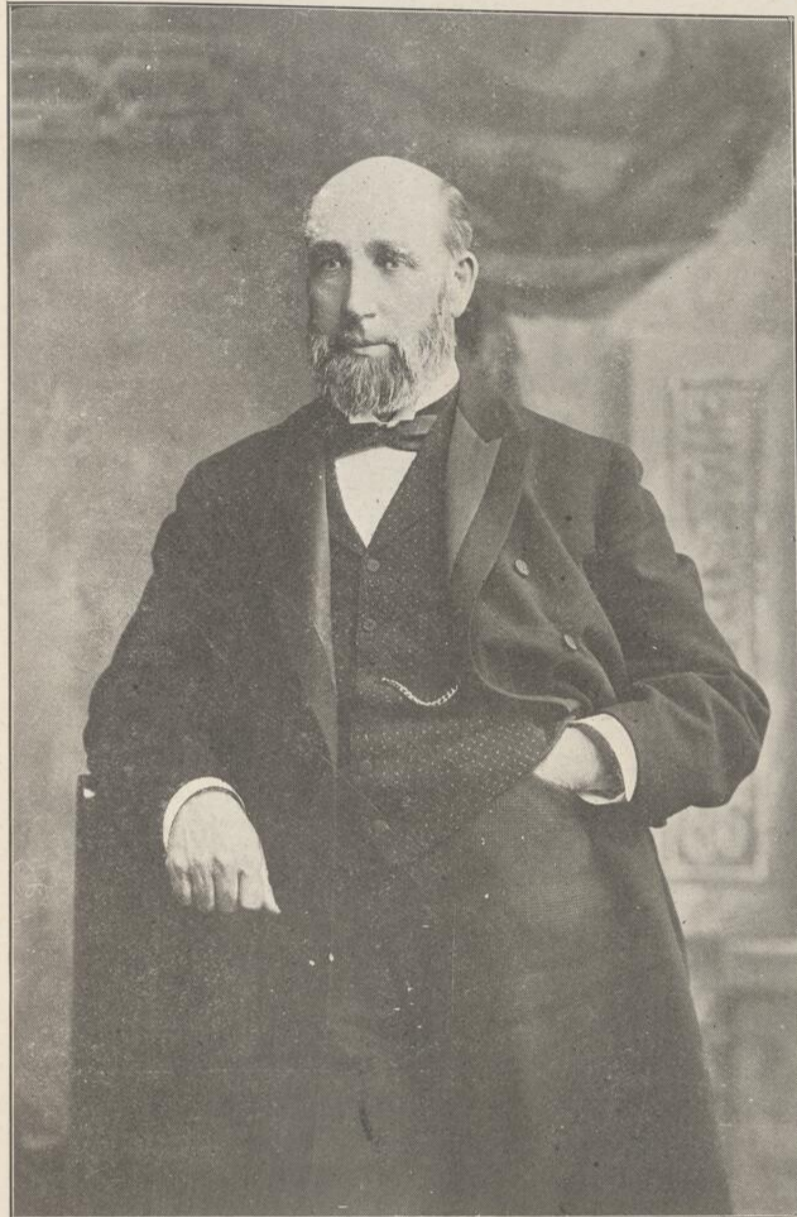
WILSON'S INVALIDS PORT
A Big Bracing Tonic

This pleasant and invigorating Wine Tonic is being prescribed by the leading physicians throughout the country to patients suffering from loss of appetite and general debility.

A wine glass full before each meal, will soon restore you to vigorous health.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Senator Cox's Retirement; Anglican Bishops in Canada; Parliamentary Snapshots



NOTED CANADIAN FINANCIER DROPS ONE OF HIS MANY PRESIDENTIAL OFFICES—Hon. Senator Cox, who recently retired from the presidency of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, after seventeen years of service in that capacity.

THE RETIREMENT OF SENATOR COX.—Senator Cox, who recently retired from the presidency of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, after seventeen consecutive years of service, is one of the greatest financiers in Canada. His resignation from this position was principally due to a promise he made his relatives some time ago that he would gradually withdraw from the activities of commercial life owing to his advancing age. His second ground is that, having occupied for a good many years a position of honor at the head of so great an institution as the Bank of Commerce, it is only fair that he should resign in order that that honor should now be passed on to somebody else, es-

pecially in view of the fact that the bank has arrived at such a splendid position in the country, and its solidity and future expansion are abundant. In the third place, his resignation from the presidency of the Bank will enable him to devote himself to the Canada Life and the Central Canada, which concerns have always occupied a foremost place in his mind.

BISHOP OF ONTARIO.

The Right Reverend William Lennox Mills, D.D., D.C.L., second Bishop of Ontario, was born at Woodstock, Ont., in 1848. He was educated at the Common School there, and at the Western University. He pursued his theological studies at Huron College, London, and Trinity University, Toronto, whence

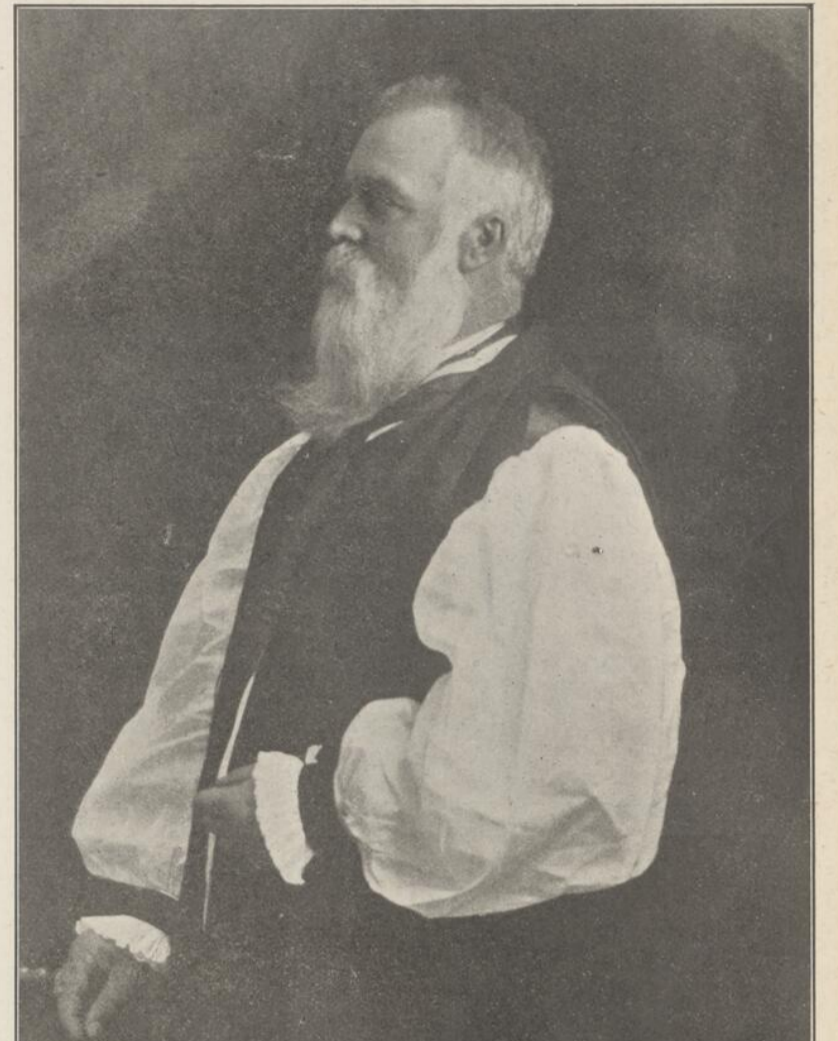
he took the degree of B.D. in 1882. He was admitted to the deaconate in the following year. He served successively as rector at Norwich, Ont., Seaford, Ont., and St. Johns, Que. In 1882 he was appointed rector of Trinity Church, Montreal, where he remained until appointed, in 1896, Archdeacon of St. Andrew's. He was installed as a Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, in 1883, and appointed Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Montreal in 1885. From 1884 to 1895 he was one of the lecturers in the Montreal Diocesan College, of which institution he was also a Governor. On All Saints' Day, November 1st, 1900, he was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of Ontario, by the Most Rev. J. T. Lewis, Archbishop of Ontario, assisted by Bishops Bond, of Montreal; Sweatman, of Toronto; Baldwin, of Huron; Dunn, of Quebec; Hamilton, of Ottawa; Thorsloe, of Algoma; DuMoulin, of Niagara; and Walker, of Western New York. On the death of Archbishop Lewis in 1901, Bishop Mills succeeded to the See of Ontario. In addition to the Degree of D.D. given by Trinity University in 1894, he has the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. His Cathedral—St. George's, Kingston—is one of the finest in Canada.

BISHOP REEVE, OF MACKENZIE

The Right Reverend William Day Reeve, D.D., second Bishop of Mackenzie River, was born at Harmston, Lincolnshire, England, in January, 1844, where he also received his early education. He conceived a great desire to be a missionary, and offered himself to the Church Missionary Society, which put him in training at its own college at Islington. Whilst in the junior theo-



THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM LENNOX MILLS, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., second Lord Bishop of Ontario; consecrated as coadjutor Bishop of Ontario in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on November 1, 1900 (the Festival of All Saints'), by His Grace the Most Rev. J. Travers Lewis, Lord Archbishop of Ontario and Metropolitan of the ecclesiastical Province of Canada; succeeded to the See as its second Bishop in 1901, on the death of Archbishop Lewis.



THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM DAY REEVE, D.D., second Lord Bishop of Mackenzie River; consecrated at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Winnipeg, on November 29th, 1891 (Advent Sunday, and the Vigil of St. Andrew's Day), by the Most Rev. Dr. Machray, second Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land and Metropolitan of the ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land.



PROMINENT CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS—Reading from left to right they are: Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of the Conservative Opposition; Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister; Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia and Defence.

logical year he was chosen, on the recommendation of the late Ven. Archdeacon Kirby, to go to the Canadian North-West, and left England for Canada in April, 1869. He was ordained deacon on June 6th of that year, by the Metropolitan, Bishop Machray, at St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg, and was advanced to the priesthood in 1874 by Bishop Bompas, who appointed him his chaplain and registrar. He was appointed Archdeacon of Chipewyan in 1883. In 1891 the diocese of Mackenzie River was divided. Bishop Bompas became the Bishop of the new diocese of Selkirk, and Archdeacon Reeve was chosen Bishop of the Mother Diocese of

Mackenzie River. He was consecrated at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Winnipeg on Advent Sunday, November 29th, 1891, by the Metropolitan, Bishop Machray, assisted by Bishops Anson, of Qu'Appelle; Pinkham, of Calgary; Walker, of North Dakota; and Gilbert, Coadjutor Bishop of Minnesota. During his thirty-eight years in the North-West, this noble Bishop of the Church has endured many hardships, and at times experienced great suffering for want of food. Surely in that last great day, amongst the noble army of saints and martyrs will be found the name of the Right Rev. William Day Reeve.

and up-to-date indoor range of its kind to be found anywhere.

A system of induced ventilation is used, by which all gases, smoke and objectionable odors are drawn out and

replaced by pure air at a normal temperature.

Starting at the firing points, the range fittings and the system adopted are as follows:—

Two men take up their position on the firing platforms, which are raised 36 inches from the floor, and have a slope from front to back of 1 in 15; the tops of the platforms are covered with heavy felt, which permits of the marksman taking a comfortable position. The men then shoot alternately at two targets, which are suspended rigidly from an endless steel cable, and arranged so that only one is exposed at a time, their

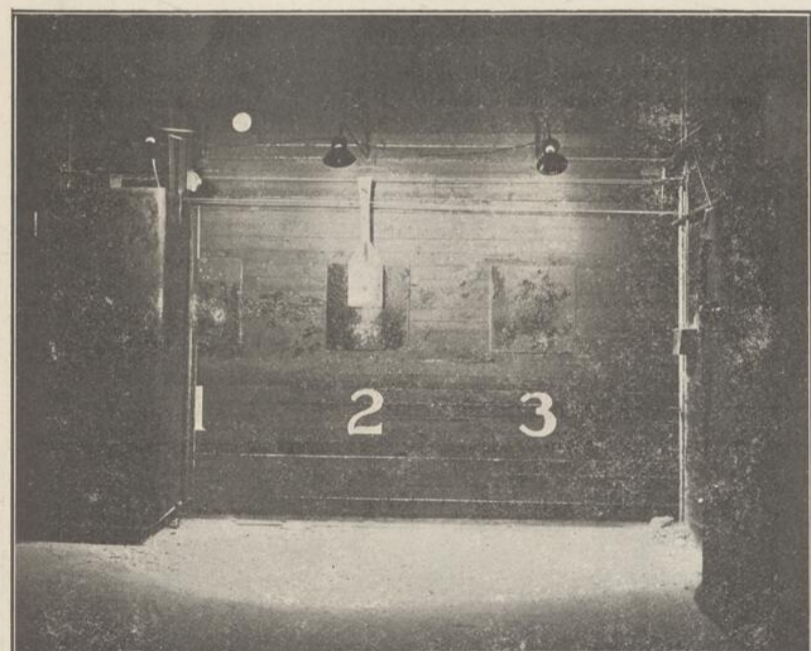
movement being controlled by the marker, who is located in a steel shelter on the left side of the range.

After the first shot has been fired at the exposed target, the marker draws it into his shelter by means of the cable which passes over a winding pulley, and, at the same time, the other target is moved into position for the next shot. By this means the adoption of the spotting disc system of marking was made possible without exposing the marker or causing any delay, as, when the target fired on is drawn into the

(Continued on page 6, Supplement.)



RIFLE SHOOTING IN THE M.A.A.A.—The firing-platforms in the indoor shooting gallery of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.



RIFLE SHOOTING IN THE M.A.A.A.—The targets in the indoor shooting gallery of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association's building on Peel street.



TOBOGGANING ON FLETCHER'S FIELD, MONTREAL—This charming playground is situated beneath the eastern slope of Mount Royal, and is daily frequented, both winter and summer, by large crowds. Tobogganing and sleigh-riding form the chief winter attractions. (Photographed for The Standard.)

RIFLE SHOOTING IN THE M.A.A.A.

During the past six months a club for the encouragement of rifle shooting has been in existence at the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. It is somewhat of an innovation in an athletic organization such as the M.A.A.A., but its utility cannot be questioned. From the very first there was no doubt as to its success, as a considerable number of the members at once took advantage of the opportunities offered. During the interval between the time of formation of the Club, and the receipt of military rifles from the Militia Department, practices were regularly held, in which small calibre sporting rifles were used.

The object of the Club is primarily to develop shooting with the regulation military arm, the Lee-Enfield, and with this object in view, the members of the Rifle Committee were up against the problem of duplicating as nearly as possible the conditions which exist in the P.Q.R.A. and D.R.A. competitions. The indoor range of the club is located in the M.A.A.A. headquarters on Peel street, while in summer affiliation with the P.Q.R.A. secures the privilege of using the Pointe aux Trembles ranges, and entering into the prize competitions held there.

In the matter of indoor shooting, the club has probably the most complete

Sir John A.'s Last Fight and Victory

THE LATE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, G.C.B., D.C.L. (Oxon.), P.C., LL.D., first Prime Minister of Canada,

from a photograph taken by Richardson, of Napanee, Ont. This photograph was always considered by Sir John as the most life-like and natural he ever had taken. Sixteen years ago this month Sir John decided on a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country. The campaign which followed was the last in which the old chieftain participated, as he passed away, full of years and honors, in the following June. Parliament was dissolved on Feb. 6th, 1891; the elections were held on March 5, and resulted in a victory for the principles which Sir John had enunciated. This campaign gave rise to the famous expression, penned by Sir John in the course of his last manifesto to the Canadian people, "A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die." These patriotic words were subsequently chiselled on the marble bust of the great chieftain erected in his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Eng. Sir John was succeeded as Premier of Canada by (1) the Hon. Sir John Abbott; (2) by the Right Hon. Sir John Thompson; (3) by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who was for many years Minister of Customs in the several administrations of which the great Conservative chieftain was head; and (4) by Sir Charles Tupper, who was associated with Sir John in the task of confederating the Canadian Provinces.



A famous photograph of "John A.," the great Conservative Chieftain.

The Progress and Development of Canada; Respective Merits of Vancouver and Victoria



View of Revelstoke, the great smelting centre of British Columbia.



The full Engineering Staff of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Prince Rupert, the Pacific terminal of the line. In the third row are Mr. Pillsbury, engineer in charge; and Mr. A. E. Hill, C. E. (Photograph by A. E. Hill, C.E.)



Lake Louise Chalet, near Lagan, B.C.

(Written for The Standard by Professor W. R. Fraser, Ph.D.)
ARTICLE No. 3.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER: THEIR RESPECTIVE MERITS.—Now that I have been to Victoria and back again to Vancouver, I am in a position to speak of the relative merits of both cities. For one who is fond of a quiet, peaceful, and enjoyable life, without the bustle, the turmoil, and disquiet of a growing West-

distant, is another vantage ground, Mount Douglas (696 feet), from which a fine view may be obtained. In the company of the Superintendent of Education, Mr. Robinson, and the Senior Inspector of Schools, Mr. Wilson both enthusiastic in their praise of this lovely country, and devoted to its interests, I visited Mount Tolmie, and enjoyed the glorious view therefrom. On clear days, Mount Baker, 11,000 feet high, may be seen. In company with a former McGill man, Mr. Lerole, I visited Oak Bay, the summer resort of

quires very careful approach play to keep out of it.

The Naval Fortress Of Esquimaux.

One afternoon I walked out to Esquimaux along a road that was suggestive of better days; for the frequent

ment, its children should develop along the best lines.

In the High School of Victoria, or Victoria College, I found four or five Eastern trained teachers — from Queen's, McGill and Dalhousie. I found here what is called the Sub-High, an experiment now being tried by the City Superintendent, Dr. Eaton. It has been commended by the teaching staff, from what I could learn. It must certainly inspire those students who have just failed to pass to new effort to be taught in the same building with the High, and under specially appointed teachers.

The voyage from Vancouver to Victoria is very fine. Great flocks of sea gulls escort you all the way to Victoria, and are ready to return with you the next day.

For beauty of situation Vancouver is unsurpassed by anything I have seen. The main portion of the city is built on a peninsula, sloping gently on one side to Burrard Inlet, and on the other to False Creek. Across the inlet is the new city of North Vancouver, built on the side of a hill which rises gently from the shore until it reaches the height of 200 feet. The view from this point of the Inlet and First Narrows is grand. The exposure is southern, and even at this season of the year, on a sunny day such as I was favored with on my visit to it, the air is as balmy almost as in summer. It is the summer resort of Vancouver, and has a very comfortable hotel on the waterfront.

thought I must have reached the limit, but I think I must give the palm to Vancouver. Bakers, barbers, carters, hotel men,—men in every department of life who have been wideawake,—have grown rich by judicious investment.

The Hindus of Vancouver City

The Government, in its four days' auction sale of public lands recently, realized some \$670,000—most of this land was sold for building lots within and near the city limits. Right across the street from my room is a 30 feet, three-story building for which \$55,000 has been offered. Vancouver is a marvellous city, and is nothing like I pictured it in my mind. I expected to find a quiet, easy-going place, with grass on the sidewalks, and, lo! I find a cosmopolitan city, with fine concrete sidewalks, and asphalt pavements; its streets lined with people of every na-

head. They seem to be quiet, inoffensive people, and the attempt made to arouse feeling against them was prompted, no doubt, by prejudice and racial jealousy. Some have gone so far as to write against them under the "nom de plume" of women, and urge the (for a woman) specious plea that they are non-assimilative. The inhuman treatment which they met with recently when at midnight they were turned out in the wet and cold on the streets to shiver and freeze until morning, cannot be too strongly denounced. The prompt and humane action of the Dominion Immigration Agent, Dr. Munro, in the face of strong opposition, has secured for these helpless people some means of shelter from the winter rains and cold.

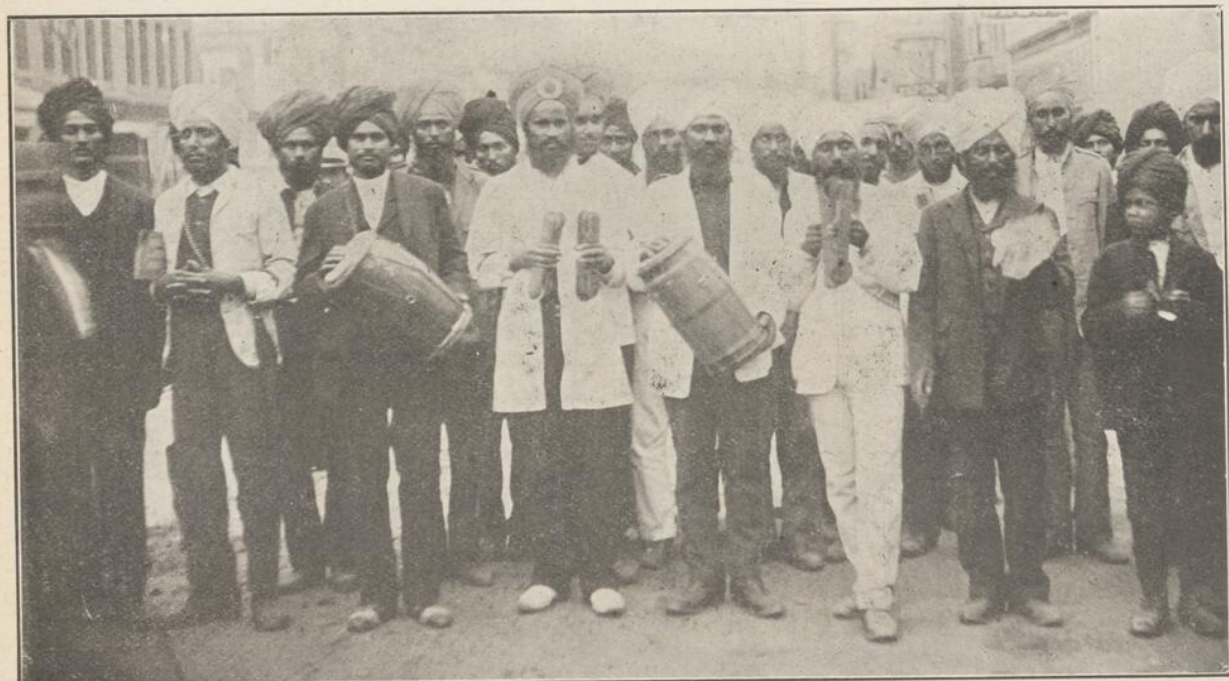
When one considers to what marvellous proportions this city has grown, it is difficult to believe that it has all taken place in two decades; for it was only in 1886 that building operations began, while to-day it is a city of 50,000 inhabitants, with wide, spacious, well-paved streets; some thirty churches, fine bank buildings, post-office and schools and a public park which, for natural beauty is a marvel, with its immense trees and dense foliage, and the blue sea encircling it on every side.

RIFLE SHOOTING IN THE M.A.A.A.
(Continued from p. 5, Supplement.)

marker's shelter, and the other exposed for the next shot, he at once proceeds to signal the value of the shot by means of a signalling semaphore which displays colored discs,—white representing a bull's eye, red an inner, etc. He then places a spotting disc in the shot hole, and when the target appears again for the next shot, the marksman who had previously fired on it can tell at once the exact location of the shot, and can correct any error in his sighting. All holes on a target—except that made by the shot which is being signalled by means of a spotting-disc—are patched, thus preventing the possibility of incorrect scoring by a shot passing through an old hole.

The Government rifles, of which the club have fifteen, are kept in a handsome solid weathered oak gun cabinet, with bevelled plate glass doors, which are kept locked, members of the shooting committee only have access to the arms. Only two of these rifles are used for gallery practise, the rest being thoroughly cleaned and oiled, and being practically hermetically sealed, are protected from moisture.

The cabinet with the rifles in posi-



Hindu residents of Vancouver, B.C., whose coming to Canada evoked sharp criticism from British Columbians. On one night recently in Vancouver they were turned out-of-doors in the wet and cold to shiver and freeze until morning. The prompt and humane action of the Dominion Immigration Agent, Dr. Munro, in the face of strong opposition, secured for these helpless people protection from the winter rains and cold. . . .

ern city, such as Vancouver, with new blood added to its veins every day, Victoria is the place. Apart from its natural beauty, there is an air of refinement about it that is very attractive. At the hotels you meet families from Manitoba and other Eastern points who have come to make their homes in Victoria. Its excellent schools, parks and delightfully situated golf links may be mentioned among the many inducements that appeal to the wealthy and leisured class. Its magnificent Parliament Buildings and new C. P. R. hotel on the water front predispose every new arrival in its favor. To get a bird's-eye view of Victoria you must walk out to Tolmie (345 feet), about three miles from the city. To the south and west lies the city, and beyond it the Strait Juan de Fuca, which being interpreted, means "Fiery Jack," a Greek pilot, perhaps the first white man to behold the green mountains of Vancouver Island." On every side lie well-cultivated fields and pretty cottages, with their rich orchards and gardens. This section of country is receiving a good deal of attention as a fruit-growing community. I was told that one man here raised on a small area of land a crop of strawberries from which he cleared \$960. To the north of Tolmie, about a mile



Prince Rupert, the Pacific terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, from photograph taken by A. E. Hill, C.E.

Victoria. It is only fifteen minutes' ride from the city. It has a fine hotel, and is quite near the golf links, which may claim to be perhaps the loveliest course in the world. They are situated right along the sea, and one of the greens is so near the water that it re-

road-houses now deserted tell of a time when the tired soldier on his way to and from the city turned aside from the dusty highway to quench his thirst. But now the glory has departed from Israel, and both inns and dockyard are desolate. At the dry dock I found a few soldiers playing football—the only sign of life there. On a more recent visit to Victoria I visited the Esquimaux school, and found one of the brightest collections of young Canadians I have ever seen. Fine work is being done by its efficient and thorough-going Principal, Mr. Gordon, an alumnus of the Pictou Academy. This school has three departments, and has a delightful situation on the old Esquimaux road, in the midst of a grove of oak trees. It has three acres in all, and cost the Government \$2,500. With such a playground and such a beautiful environ-

ment, across False Creek is Fair View, which may be reached in a few minutes by street cars over the bridges which span it. It is the site of the new High School, a fine stone building, and of the Hospital. It is said that the site of the proposed university will be in this neighborhood. To the east of the main city lies Grand View, commanding a view of the Inlet all the way from the entrance or First Narrows. It is destined to be one of the first residential parts of the city. For beauty of location it is well named.

Big Real Estate Deals Out West.

On my way out west I was impressed from the very first, at Winnipeg, with the vast real estate deals that were made every day. At Edmonton I



The new Parliament Buildings in Victoria, B.C., which are noted for their beauty and magnificent proportions. With the possible exception of the legislative buildings at Toronto, it is doubtful if they have a superior among the Provincial Parliaments of Canada.

tionality—from the picturesque Hindu to the more aggressive Anglo-Saxon. The poor Hindu is a pitiable sight—clad in garments that might serve him under the hot Eastern skies of India, he looks all shrivelled up here with the rain pelting down upon his defenceless

ETERNITY.

I saw Eternity the other night
Like a great ring of pure and endless light,
All calm, as it was bright.

—Vaughan.

tion presents a particularly handsome appearance, matching as it does the rest of the furnishings in the M.A.A.A. building.

The photographs reproduced on page 5 show some of the interesting features of the range.

W. A. Murray & Co. Limited.

SPECIAL LINEN VALUES FOR OUR JANUARY SALE

BESIDES the usual good quality which is always found in our Linens you will find, during our special January Sales, greatly reduced prices in all lines. But it is hardly necessary to emphasize the quality of our goods, as our reputation is already so well established for firm lines that our name is sufficient guarantee. Our stock of fine double Satin Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Sheetings, Pillow Cases, White Counterpanes, etc., is very large. There is a wide range of patterns and qualities to choose from and you are sure to find just what you want at your own price. In fancy lines we can give you a very fine range to choose from, comprising Doilies, Centrepieces, Tray Cloths, Tea Cloths, Scarfs, Shams, Bed Spreads—all beautifully hem-stitched, hand-drawn, Irish hand-embroidered and lace edged.

Regular \$4.00 Cloths for	\$2.00	Regular \$12.00 Cloths for	\$6.00
“ 6.00 “ “	3.00	“ 15.00 “ “	7.50
“ 8.00 “ “	4.00	“ 20.00 “ “	10.00
“ 10.00 “ “	5.00	“ 25.00 “ “	12.50

Also, a special lot of double Satin Damask Table Napkins, very high grade goods, regular \$5.00 a dozen. Special for \$3.25

W. A. Murray & Co. Limited, 17 to 31 King St. East, Toronto.

Arts and Crafts

A Society of Expert Decorators and Furnishers

STUDIOS:

91-93 King St. W., Toronto

No Two Houses Furnished Exactly Alike.

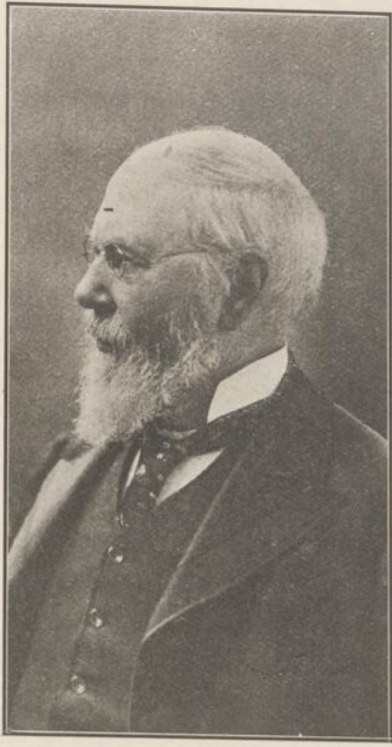
Write for Booklet explaining our system.



View in Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B.C.

Officers of the German Society of Montreal

THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL—On this page are published the portraits of the officers and directors of this society—an organization that is rapidly assuming big proportions. Its object is to look after the interests of the German residents of the city and to bring the latter together for fraternal intercourse and advice. The society was founded in 1835, and during the interim between then and now, has accomplished much for the sons and daughters of the "Fatherland" living in Montreal.



Ed. Schultz, President of the German Society of Montreal, and Hon. Consul-General of Austria Hungary.



Richard Freygang, Secretary of the German Society of Montreal.

ENORMOUS WEALTH OF NEW YORK STATE.

In no way, perhaps, is the enormous wealth of the State of New York more forcibly illustrated than by the fact that the total amount of real estate which is exempt from taxation exceeds the total assessed wealth of twenty-five of the remaining States in the Union. The following figures were given recently by the New York Sun:

"New York has \$1,500,000,000 of real estate exempted from taxation. It has \$185,000,000 represented in churches and church buildings. It has \$150,000,000 in hospitals and charitable institutions. It has \$100,000,000 in schools, exclusive of \$60,000,000 in colleges, universities, and other buildings, wholly devoted to the purposes of instruction.

"The city of New York includes, of course, by far the largest proportion of these holdings, though in the matter of church property the land and buildings outside of the city of New York represent a total value of \$75,000,000.

"The Federal Government has \$80,000,000 worth of land and buildings in the State of New York, of which \$60,000,000 worth is in New York City and \$5,000,000 worth in Buffalo. The State itself has \$85,000,000 worth of property, land, and buildings throughout the State.

"There is \$60,000,000 of property within the State of New York in cemeteries and \$40,000,000 worth of property in libraries and scientific and patriotic organizations."



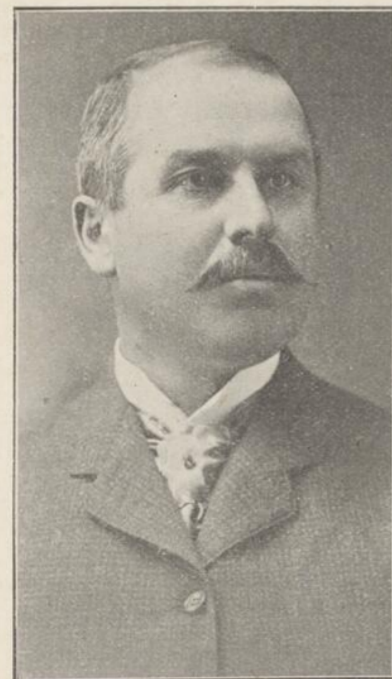
Wm. Studer, Vice-President of the German Society of Montreal.

RAGGING IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

Some extraordinary stories of "ragging" in the army are narrated in London Truth. The branch of the service in which these unseemly incidents are said to have occurred is the 4th Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment. Describing it as a "ragging" militia battalion, Truth remarks that the battalion must have some reputation for such practices already, seeing that a bad ragging case occurred while it was embodied during the Boer war.

"During the training of the battalion at Gosport in 1905, and again at Shorncliffe during the present year," says Truth, "there have been bad cases of 'ragging.' The sport seems to have taken the usual forms of ruffianly 'practical joking,' personal violence, and the destruction of the victim's personal property."

At Gosport, on one occasion, the victim was a senior captain. On returning to camp one night he found his tent sacked and removed, and he had to sleep for the night in an improvised tent. In the morning this shelter was found to be adorned with a placard



F. Schnauffer, a director of the German Society of Montreal.

bearing the words, "Not Wanted" for all the battalion to read. He was suffering at the time from a pulmonary complaint, and has since died from it.

During the same training a subaltern suffered so much from "practical jokes" and personal violence that he left the battalion. Among other pleasantries, this man, who was a teetotaler, was forced to drink liquor until he was helplessly drunk. He was subsequently transferred to another battalion as lieutenant, although he had been only a second lieutenant in the East Surrey—"which is pretty good evidence," adds Truth, "that he was a competent officer."



Hermann H. Wolff, Treasurer, Consul-General for Denmark.



Paul Zimmerman, a director of the German Society of Montreal.

Great Chances in Beautiful White Waists



Goods
Right
Or
Money
Back

Shop
By
Mail

Nothing like these values has ever been offered to *Standard* readers, and the price is unusually low. The styles are the very latest made up in our own factories, assuring fit and wear to be all that is desired. Here is the best evidence of our unparalleled facilities for buying at a low price, manufacturing at a small margin of profit and selling to you at a little price. The January-February Sale Catalogue tells of other good opportunities.

Sizes are 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. When ordering give style No. and size required.

8124. Waist made of good quality English lawn, in white only; front tucked from shoulder to bust line in yoke effect; buttoning down front concealed with double box pleat; full sleeve, with deep tucked cuff; back has two clusters of small tucks; soft finished tucked collar. Sale Price..... **.55**

8109. Waist made of good quality English Lawn, in white only; front trimmed with four rows of lace insertion, and clusters of small tucks from shoulder to bust line; back has two clusters of four small tucks each; full sleeve, with long tucked cuff; soft finished tucked collar; buttoned in front. Sale Price..... **.65**

092. Waist made of good quality English Lawn, in white only; front trimmed with three rows of embroidery insertion and small tucks; back tucked in double box pleat effect; full sleeves, with long tucked cuff, trimmed with two rows of embroidery insertion; collar of embroidery insertion; buttoned in front. Sale Price..... **.85**

8126. This waist at the price is unequalled anywhere; made of good quality English Lawn, in white only; front is trimmed with two rows of embroidery insertion, set in box pleat effect; buttons down front concealed with hemstitched box pleat; collar, cuffs, back and front finished with small tucks. Sale Price..... **.65**

8122. Waist of good quality English Lawn, in white only; front made with seven rows of open work embroidery insertion; shoulder tucks, giving ample fullness; full sleeve, with tucked cuff; back tucked; soft finished tucked collar; buttoned in front. Sale Price..... **1.00**

8127. Waist made of fine quality English Lawn, in white only; front trimmed with four rows of lace insertion and wide panel of Swiss embroidery; has wide pleats on either side of panel and clusters of small tucks extending from shoulder to bust line; full sleeve, with tucked cuff, trimmed with lace insertion; back has three clusters of fine tucks; buttoned in front. No better value ever offered. **1.25** Sale Price.....

8129. Waist of fine Swiss Lawn, in white only; front made with set of three daintily embroidered panels and four rows of Valenciennes insertion, tucking from shoulder to bust line; full sleeve, with long cuff, trimmed with rows of lace insertion and tucking, edged with lace; back has four clusters of small tucks; buttoned in back. Sale Price. **1.45**

8122. \$1.25

8102. \$1.00

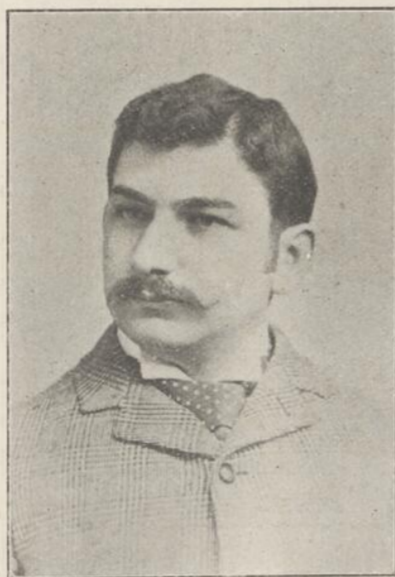
8127. \$1.25

FEBRUARY
FURNITURE SALE CATALOGUE.
Write for it.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA.

Write for
DRUG CATALOGUE.

Two bad cases occurred at Shorncliffe, last year. In one of them a subaltern, on returning to camp at night, found that his tent and furniture had



E. Herzberg, Financial Secretary of the German Society.

disappeared. He resented this liberty, and a row ensued, in which the victim was so much knocked about that the picket came to his rescue.

Another subaltern who had been unmercifully "ragged" packed up his things preparatory to leaving the camp there and then; but he was prevailed upon to abandon his intention, and the incident was hushed up.

"The repetition of these incidents," comments Truth, "shows the systematic way in which the game is carried on. Not the least interesting fact mentioned to me is that this distinguished battalion keeps up an institution known as the 'Ragging Tent.' Here, the

rowdy members of the mess assemble every night to 'rag' newcomers or unpopular comrades, and make things generally unpleasant for them. Here the furniture of the victims is brought to be broken up, and a regular pandemonium is kept up every night, into the small hours, close to the men's lines."

"Such a state of things as prevails in this battalion is a subversion of all military discipline, indeed, it is a mystery how order can be maintained in the ranks, when officers set their men such an example, and it must add greatly to the difficulty of obtaining competent officers in the militia, which is already serious enough. It may be

pretty safely taken for granted that the hooligans in uniform who habitually indulge in this kind of fun can never be any use to the service as soldiers."

In demanding prompt and full inquiry into the business, Truth says, "I have not the slightest doubt of the accuracy of my information, or I should not publish it," and it is added that, if the military authorities go the right way to work, "I do not think they can fail to see the necessity of making a clean sweep of all the parties responsible for this scandal."

MELBA'S PRESENT TO HER SON.

The marriage of Mme. Melba's son in London proved to be a social event par excellence, and gifts were received by the young couple from the highest in the social world of the English metropolis. Mme. Melba presented her son with an automobile, and her daughter-in-law with a dressing case, fitted with gold and tortoise shell. The young bride, Miss Ruby Otway, is herself a very great social favorite in London.

A Sweet that Sustains

One can work all day on Cailler's Milk Chocolate. It is nutritious and strengthening—containing the most delicately-flavored chocolate from the choicest cocoa-beans, the purest quality of sugar, and the richest and most healthful milk, from cows pastured in the famous dairies of Switzerland where the water is pure and the surroundings ideal in cleanness.

Chocolate, milk and sugar are full of those food elements which give strength and repair waste.

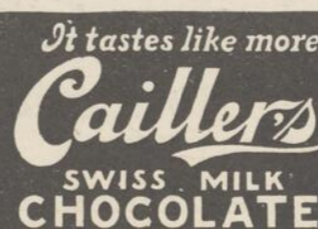
Besides all this, Cailler's Swiss Milk Chocolate is one of the daintiest confections you can find anywhere—just as delicious as it is pure and nourishing.

Convenient sizes—to slip in one's pocket. Just the thing for between-meals.

The business man enjoys it. It's fine to have it when travelling. For the school-children it's more delightful than candy, and helps, instead of hinders, them in their work.

Get a supply from your grocer or confectioner. Flat cakes, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 30c. Croquettes (a delicacy suitable for social functions), 20c and 40c.

WM. H. DUNN,
Sole Importer,
Montreal and Toronto.



(Established 1879)
"Cures While You Sleep."
**Whooping-Cough, Croup,
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The House of Ferdinand Barbedienne

Whose creations in Art Bronze have made their establishment at 30 Boulevard Poissoniere, Paris, France, the objective point of the world's visitors in quest of Art in Bronze by the Masters.

THE following article and illustrations will be found sufficiently descriptive to convince readers of The Standard, and citizens of the Dominion generally, who may contemplate a trip to Paris, of the high position held by this world-famed firm, whose works grace the interior of so many famous residences:

LES GRANDES USINES DE TURGAN.

(Translated from Revue Periodique.)

The making of art bronzes, the origin of sculpture in bronze, dates back to the earliest history of humanity.

The great chef-d'oeuvres, or antiques, come from the Greeks and also the Romans; but after the invasion of the Roman Empire by the Barbarians, a period of obscurity occurred in the Art history of Europe.

The regeneration of Art began in Italy, the century in which it occurred being known as the century of the Italian Renaissance.

In France, King Francois I., desirous of associating his name with the history of Art, summoned Italian artists, notable among them being the great Benvenuto Cellini, who enriched the Palace of Fontainebleau with works of high merit.

Association with the minds and works of Italian masters awakened the dormant taste of the French Art world. Jean Goujon and Germain Pilon appeared as the founders of the French school, in which bronze modelling holds an important place, and during the reign of Louis XIV. Minister Louvois established the Arsenal Foundry.

During the period of the First Empire the interpretation of the ancient school of

bronze art produced work of a secondary order.

Towards 1830 a new artistic impulse was felt; but real progress dates from a period nearer to our time.

The art of bronze work has attained its present high degree of perfection through the inspiration of Rude, of David (d'Angers), and de Barye, who were the first among modern artists to achieve distinction in this line.

The name of Ferdinand Barbedienne has achieved distinction in the world of art industry. To him is chiefly due the harmony and co-operation now existing between art and its mechanical or industrial expression, permitting a satisfactory realization of the creative genius of the artist.

Mr. Barbedienne was quick to realize the value of the Collas process for the reduction of sculptural works, permitting him to place in the homes of the public artistically reduced models of antique and modern statuary.

Like many other men of will and courage, Mr. Barbedienne was a self-made man. He was born in 1810, in Saint Martin-de-Fresnay, a small village of Normandy. His parents, humble farmers, sent him in 1822 to Paris to a saddler, to whom he was apprenticed. After a short period with this employer, he next found occupation with a stationer and dealer in colored

papers. His apprenticeship was here faithfully filled during a period of four years. From this period the young man was clerk in different establishments of a similar nature, while he was always remarked for his assiduity to

productions of ancient and modern masterpieces of statuary which had previously been known chiefly to those who could visit the great collections of art treasures.

Notwithstanding the approval these reductions met with

In the midst of unparalleled difficulties, which would have discouraged those less enthusiastic, Mr. Barbedienne built model workshops, equipped with perfected tools, and assembled round him a group of artists and workmen, capable of achieving the most artistic and exact results. No one except Mr. Barbedienne has united the manufacture of the several branches of bronze making from the foundry, where the bronze is received in ingots, to the gilding room, which is the last phase where pass all figures, vases, clocks, or other articles before delivery to the public. Mr. Barbedienne has under one roof all the several departments for the production of his well-known art creations, such as modelling, carving, mounting, turning, engraving, and other branches.

Everything is under the eye of the master, whose taste is impressed upon all the works of this establishment.

We must not forget the sculptor's studio, which holds such an important part in the productions of this famous house, under the able management of Mr. Constant Seoin, a master of art, whose conceptions, so varied, fill the show-rooms of the house of Barbedienne and initiate us into the



"The Syren," by Danis Puech.

work, his good will, and high order of intelligence; so much so that one of his employers having a high regard for him, assisted him with funds to start business on his own account. The colored paper house thus founded by Mr. Barbedienne took first honors at the start in this business. In 1833, during the Romanticism epoch, Mr. Barbedienne, a passionate admirer of the masterpieces of sculpture, dreamed of uplifting the expression of art in bronze. Up to 1839 his dream was not realized; however, by chance, he came across a humble working mechanic, Achille Collas, who, without education, but endowed with inventive genius, had constructed a marvellous instrument, by the aid of which statuary could be reproduced in miniature with mathematical exactness. Mr. Barbedienne availed himself of this without hesitation. This was the starting point of the Maison Barbedienne, whose reputation is now world-wide.

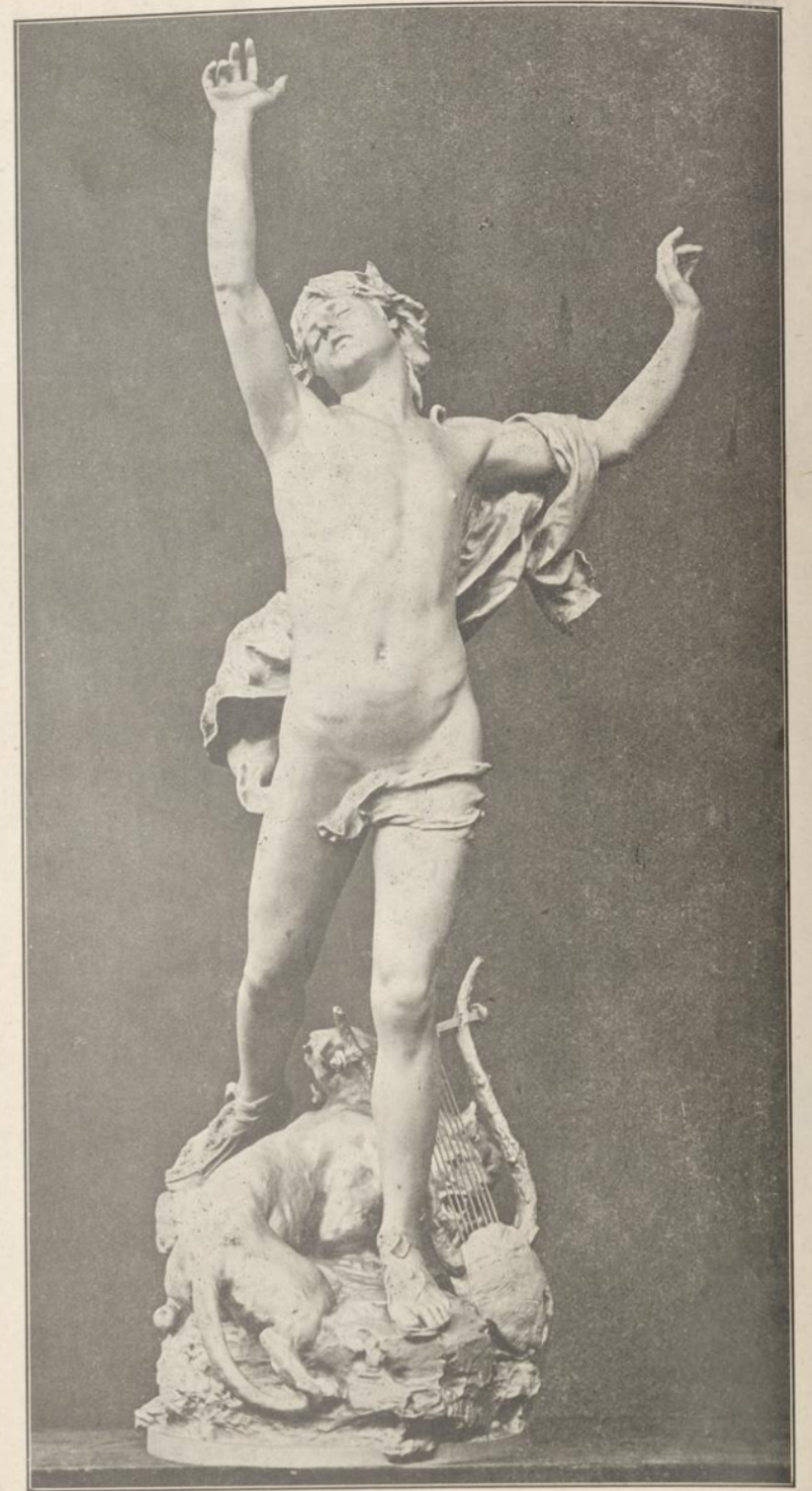
The advent of Achille Collas' invention was one of the most important facts of the century in the world of art industry, making it possible to place in the home faithful re-



"Minerva's Chariot," by Frennet.

on their first appearance, it was only after many and varied experiences that success crowned the efforts of the originators of this unique undertaking.

art of the sixteenth century. In the treatment of metals, Mr. Barbedienne has made enormous progress, and his method supercedes entirely the old style of working, and



"D'Orphe in Pain," by Raoul Veillet.

preserves the fine lines of the artist's finished model in every respect. In addition to this particular feature, many other improvements, too numerous to mention here, are the pride of this immense establishment.

The number of skilled workmen trained in this school is to-day over 600, who, with the example and assistance of the master, have contributed to the upbuilding of this grand bronze industry, and saved it from the discredit into which it had fallen; demonstrating one of those industrial victories costing neither blood nor tears. By competition, Mr. Barbedienne has shown his superiority, occupying the first place and winning the highest honors of the Vienna Exposition, and receiving the Cross of the Commander of

the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Barbedienne's services have always been rendered with an entire devotion to art, having received public appreciation from competitors, which is hard to obtain from conferees, in proof of which we reproduce from the report of the Exhibition of 1878, an authorized statement made by that well-known Master Goldsmith, Mr. Falize, Jr.:

"Barbedienne is to-day one of the glories of France; he occupies the summit of 'Industrial Art,' a place universally envied. There is not in any profession in any country a man who, by the same means, has achieved such renown; he will enjoy during his lifetime this pure glory which is rarely the privilege of master workmen during their lifetime."

AFTER the death of Mr. F. Barbedienne, his nephew and late partner, Mr. LeBlanc Barbedienne, assumed full charge of this house, to which he had contributed so much success.

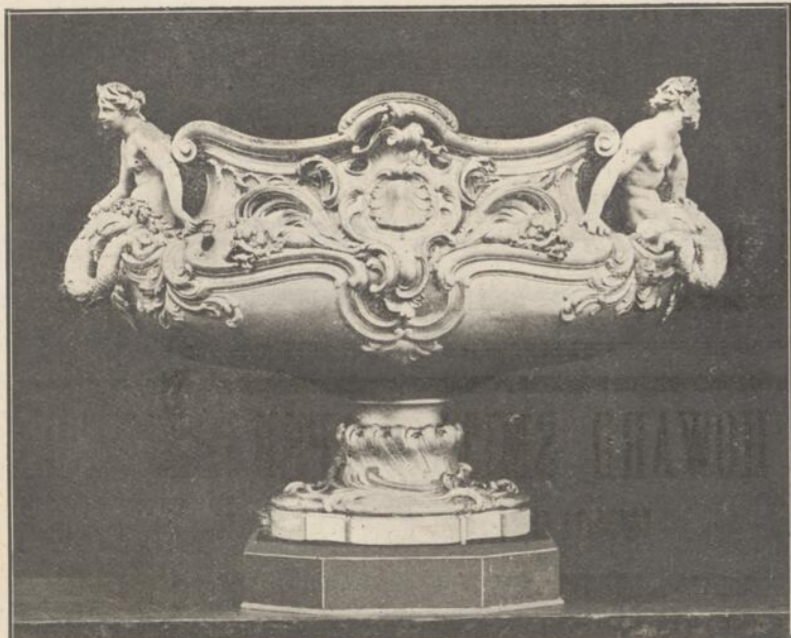
In keeping with his predecessors, he retains the services of the most prominent artists of the time, such as: Frennet, Rodin, Marquette, Denys, Puech, Alfred Boucher, Gasq; also the celebrated Russian sculptor, Antocolsky.

Mr. LeBlanc Barbedienne has not devoted all his time to the development of interior decorations, but has also secured a reputation in the designing of monuments. Under his critical direction, several memorials have been executed, among the chief being: Victor Hugo's monument at Paris, by Barrias; Ferdinand De Lesseps' gigantic statue of Suez, by Frennet; the Bronzes which decorate the Arc de Triomphe; and recently the equestrian statue of Col. Howard, by Frennet.

Mr. LeBlanc Barbedienne has exhibited at all the international exhibitions, and has everywhere received the highest awards.



"Grand Versailles, Louis XIV. Cup," by Jos. Constant Sevin.



"Grand Cup, Louis XV.," by Aristide Veillard.

The Proprietors extend a hearty welcome to Canadians when visiting Paris to view their showrooms, situated at 30 Boulevard Poissoniere, at Paris, and will be pleased to receive communications from private individuals interested in Art Bronzes, or from public officials contemplating the erection of Monuments in Bronze, to perpetuate in history the individual prominent in the Arts and Sciences, or who have in the past contributed to the fame of the Great Dominion of Canada.