

Open-Air Life and Amateur Sport are Strong Features in Canadian Life



GRAND TRUNK REGATTA—The above photograph shows a team of Grand Trunk paddlers rigged up in caricature Indian costume, on Saturday last, to meet a team of Caughnawaga Indians. (Photographed for The Standard.)

GRAND TRUNK BOATING CLUB PIONEER.—The photo given in this issue of the late Mr. John Laing, will be an object of interest to the thousands of friends of this Grand Old Man. He had reached the patriarchal age of 84 years, and had never missed a single regatta during the long course of its history. He was one of the founders of this club, which has earned not only honors in the Dominion of Canada, but throughout the English-speaking world. No form was more familiar than his on the waters in vicinity of Club-house, which was to him a second home. He died in harness amongst sons and grandsons and beloved friends, having passed away on the St. Lawrence River during the progress of the Regatta, which he had for so many years attended. The officials did what he would have doubtless wished in continuing the day's proceedings. "Requiescat in pace."



THE LATE MR. JOHN LAING—A founder of the Grand Trunk Boating Club, in his favorite boat in which he died.



THE CHATEAUGUAY REGATTA—War canoe crew of the Grand Trunk Boating Club.



GRAND TRUNK REGATTA—The Grand Trunk Boating Club House occupies a prominent position on the river-front at Verdun, and has been the scene of some of the most interesting social gatherings in the boating world. The representatives of the Club are always prominent in the numerous regattas, and may be relied upon to carry away a full share of prizes. (Photographed for The Standard.)



THE CHATEAUGUAY REGATTA—Interested sight-seers watching the war canoe race between crews from Grand Trunk, Chateaugay, and St. Lambert Boating Clubs. The war canoe race is always the chief attraction of these popular gatherings, and the prowess displayed is liberally rewarded by the cheers of the spectators. (Photograph by Richards, Montreal.)

Cricket as a Summer Sport Has Secured a Popular Hold upon Canadians



INTERNATIONAL CRICKET—The Boston Zingari here depicted have had a pleasant but somewhat unsuccessful tour in the Quebec Province. (Photographed for The Standard.)

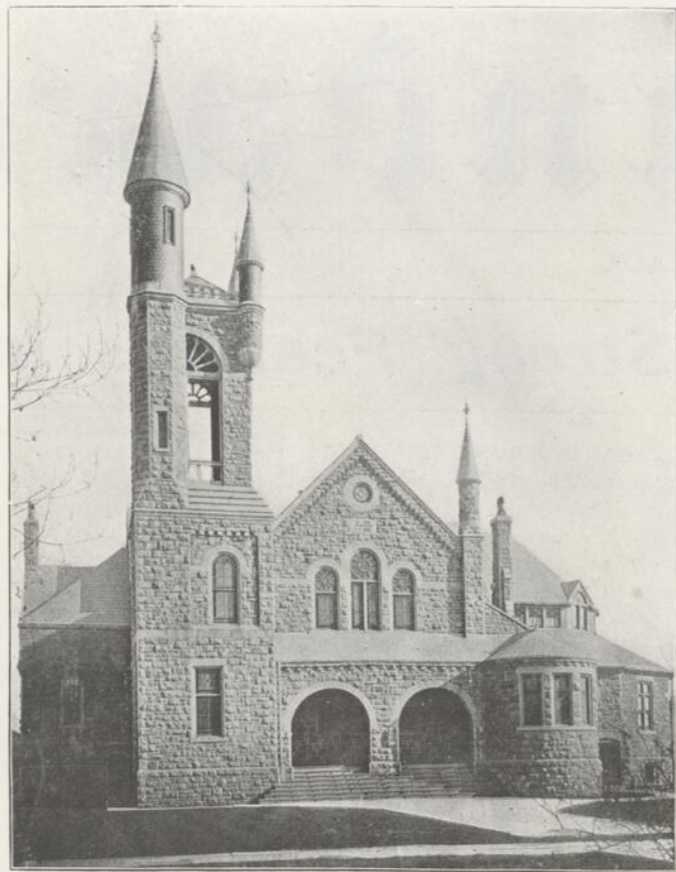


INTERNATIONAL CRICKET—The Longueuil Club shown in the photo gained an easy victory over the Boston Zingari, and throughout the season has displayed good, consistent cricket. (Photographed for The Standard.)

Cornwall Old Boys Re-visit Home of Their Early Youth After Absence of Several Years



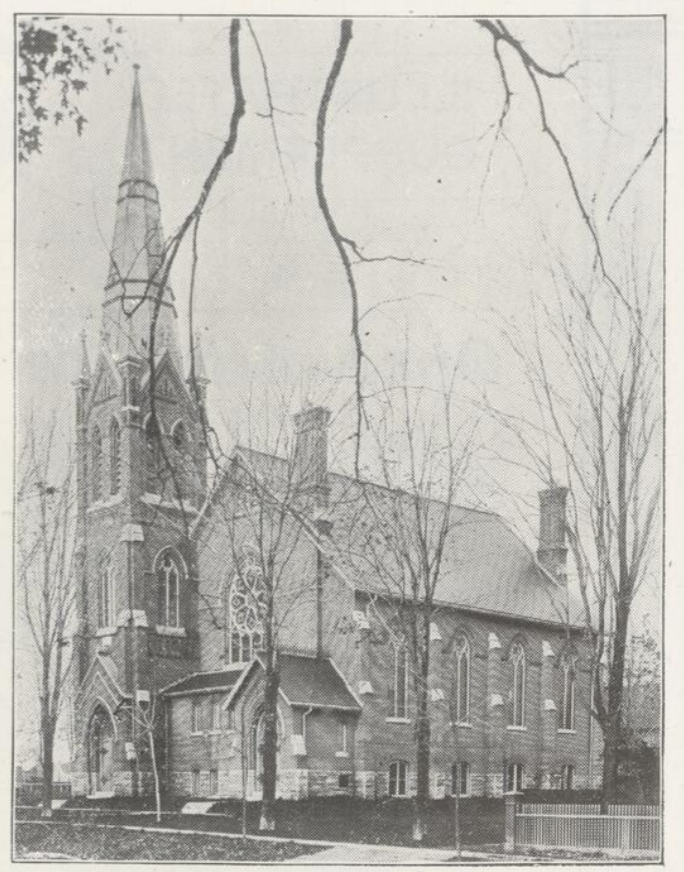
Church of The Good Shepherd (Anglican) Rev. S. Gower Poole, Pastor.



St. John's Church (Presbyterian), Rev. N. H. McGillivray, Pastor.



Baptist Church, Rev. S. Sheldon, Pastor.



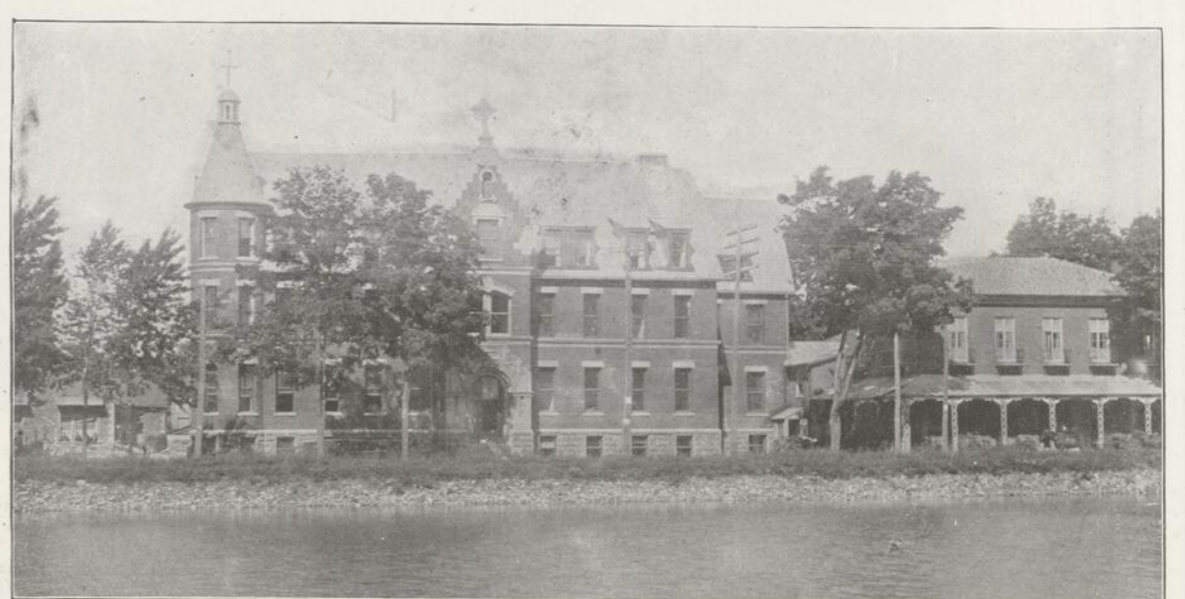
Knox Church (Presbyterian), Rev. R. Harkness, Pastor.



Trinity Church (Anglican), Rev. T. J. Stiles, Rector.



Methodist Church, Rev. George Edwards, Pastor.



The Hotel Dieu, one of the leading Roman Catholic Institutions in Cornwall.

THE OLD DAYS AND THE NEW.—One of the earliest settled sections of Ontario, the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, in the final decade of the 18th century, became the home of an enterprising and adventurous people, who soon began to interest themselves in the larger world, and now are found everywhere where work is to be done and money to be made. Pioneers themselves, their sons naturally led the way to settlement in other parts of Canada and the United States, and took a hand in every field of endeavor; they were fur-traders, explorers, lumbermen, canal and railway

builders, and to-day, while they excel in these strenuous pursuits, they are equally at home in all walks of life, and figure in the front rank of the merchant princes, the great lawyers and doctors, and in fact in every vocation chosen by them. The men of the United Counties are lovers of their old home; while they may roam the world over, they never forget the fertile fields and beautiful forests of their native shire, and above all the magnificent St. Lawrence, greatest of the world's waterways, which is a part of their earliest remembrance. Many of them return at frequent intervals, while others are exiles of years'

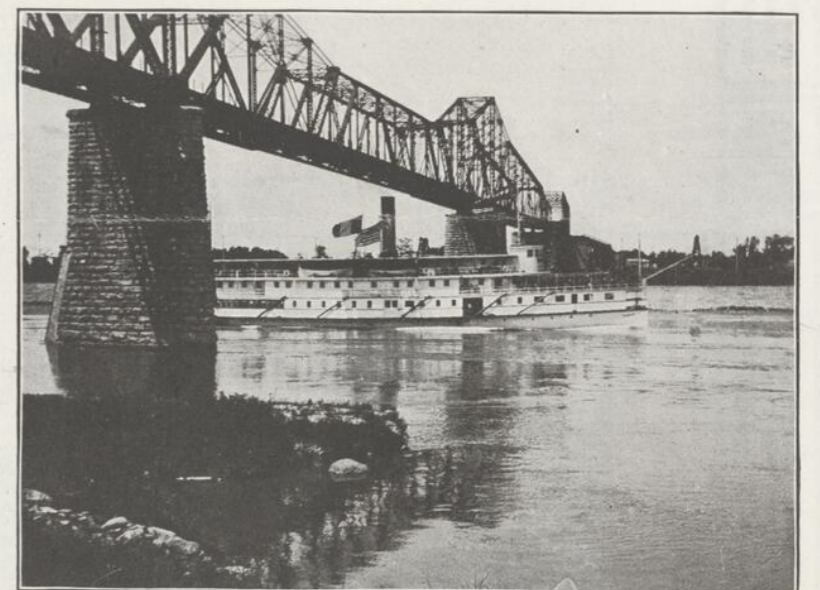


The W. C. T. U. Fountain.

waved the meteor flag of Britain. From the Valley of the Mohawk to the banks of the St. Lawrence was a long and dreary way, but these were men and women of sturdy mould, and leaving behind them all that they had gathered, their comfortable homes, well-tilled fields, and modern civilization, they plunged into the dark forests, and bent their steps northward on their pilgrimage for freedom. We need not follow them by the way, but eventually they reached the St. Lawrence. Settlements were made at different points along the river in each of the three counties, one of the first being at Williamstown, named after Sir William Johnson. Where Cornwall now stands the village of New Johnstown was founded, and

became, as it has since remained, the shire town for what is now known as the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.

The history of those times has been the theme of many writers, and need not be gone into here at length; suffice it to say that the County of Glengarry and the east of Stormont were settled by stalwart Scottish Highlanders; a few of English parentage planted themselves in and about the town; while the west of Stormont and the whole of Dundas became the home of many Loyalists of German descent, who found it preferable to escape with their neighbors from the persecution of the successful revolutionists, and with them become Canadian pioneers. Later, in the first decade of the new century, came the Glengarry Fencibles, disbanded Highland soldiers, under their chaplain, afterwards Bishop McDonnell.



River Steamer passing under the N.Y.C. Bridge.



St. Columban's Church (Roman Catholic), Vicar-General Corbett, Pastor.

standing, but it is safe to say that never has there been such a gathering as that in Cornwall from August 11 to 15, 1906, to which they were all invited. The people of these Counties have the blood of many nationalities in their veins. In the closing years of the 18th Century, when the newly-made Republic of the United States was in its infancy, conditions were made unbearable to many of the best people, who had refused to swear allegiance to the new Commonwealth. Insults were heaped upon them, in many instances their property was confiscated, and naturally their eyes turned to Canada, where still



Central Park from the Canal, showing the Band Stand.



The Counties' Council and Officials for 1906.



Mayor and Councillors of the Town of Cornwall.

Interesting Scenes in and Around Cornwall, Centre of Old Boys' Reunion in August



CORNWALL OLD BOYS, HOME GUARD—(1) J. H. McMillan, Potmaster; (2) A. P. Ross, ex-M.P.; (3) Samuel Cline; (4) John Bergin, K.C., Collector of Customs; (5) George Bigelow; (6) D. McDonnell; (7) Patrick Duffy; (8) William Gallinger; (9) Robert Fairman; (10) Alex. Stafford; (11) Stephen LeBlanc; (12) Thomas Carr; (13) R. H. Brown; (14) James H. Ramsay; (15) R. P. Horsman.



CORNWALL OLD BOYS, HOME GUARD—(1) George Farlinger; (2) James Denny; (3) George Airey; (4) M. M. Mulhern; (5) J. C. Brault; (6) Charles LaRose, Sr.; (7) R. Giroux; (8) Thomas Tobin; (9) F. Bisset; (10) John Ramsay; (11) R. J. Graveley; (12) W. R. Hitchcock; (13) C. Cavanagh, the Caterer and Baker; (14) D. Lewars; (15) James A. Hunter.



THE CORNWALL LACROSSE TEAM, 1880 — G. Hunter (deceased), C. J. Mattice, President, (deceased), Jeremiah Broderick (deceased), Allan Grant (Perth), John W. McCracken, J. G. Hunter (Vice-Pres.), Charles L. Liddell (Captain, now in Montreal), Frank Lally, R. T. Nicholson and W. Grant (both of Lancaster), G. R. McLennan (in California), Stewart Johnstone (Chicago), Phil. Grant and James McAteer (both of the Pacific Coast), and Alex. McDonald. This was one of the famous teams in the old days, and made a great record for itself.

CORNWALL "OLD BOYS" RE-UNION.—The illustrations on pages 2 and 3 of this issue have been furnished The Standard by Mr. C. W. Young, proprietor of the Cornwall "Freeholder." On the occasion of the "Old Boys' Re-Union" at

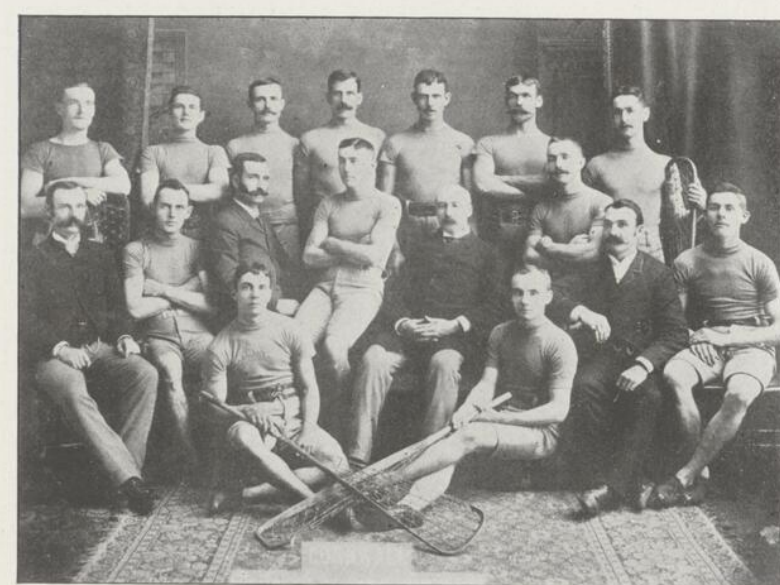


MR. C. W. YOUNG.

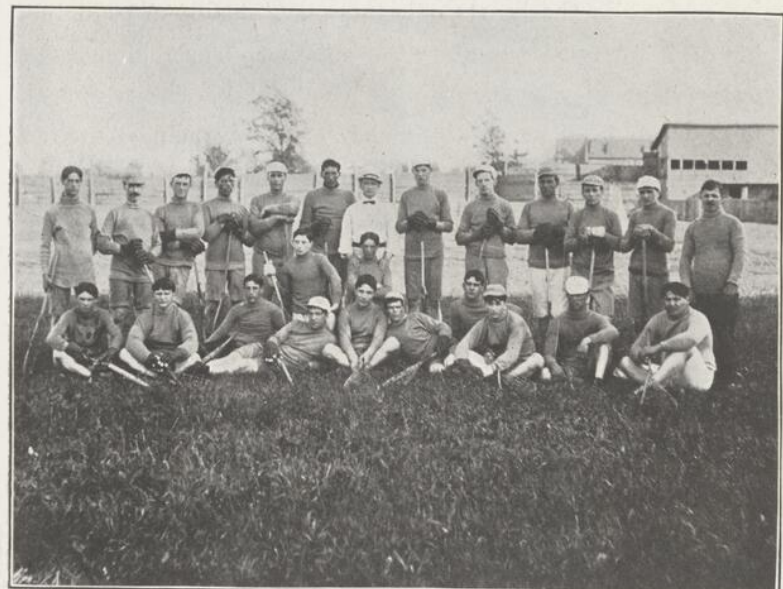
Cornwall a couple of weeks ago, Mr. Young published a very pretty gotten-up booklet, illustrative of Cornwall and the adjacent municipalities. The "souvenir" contained a splendid collection of pictures, a few of which are reproduced on these pages.



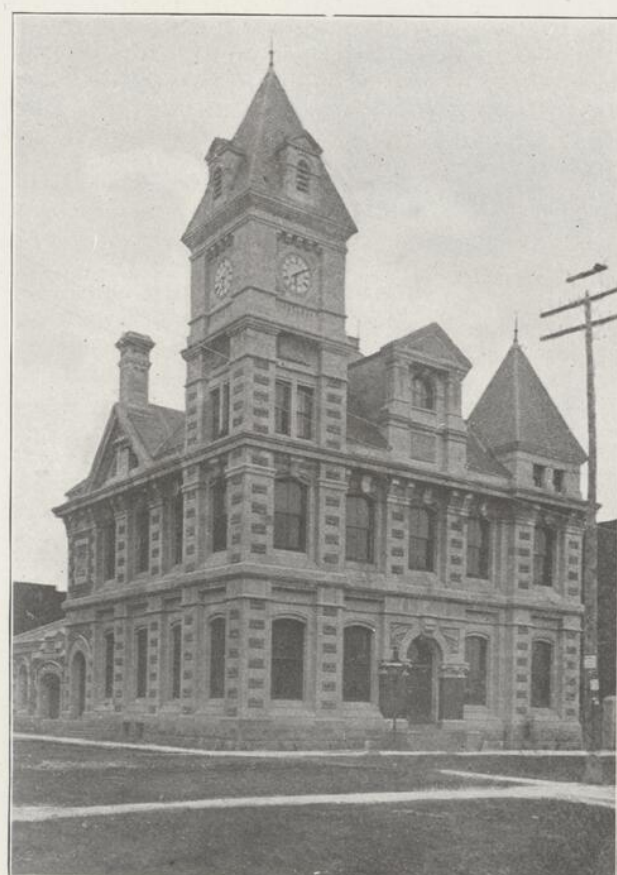
THE CORNWALL LACROSSE TEAM, CHAMPIONS 1887-88—Names read from left, beginning in top row: John Broderick, Alex. Black, A. A. Smith, James McAteer (Santa Barbara), G. O. Crites, C. W. Young (Sec.), W. S. Hughes (Kingston), Frank Lally, Hugh Adams (Chambly, Que.), Geo. Tudhope (British Columbia), G. R. McLennan (Captain), now in California), Henry McDonnell, C. J. Mattice (President), N. Carpenter, A. Riviere (Montreal), and Albert Lewis (Kearney, Neb.)



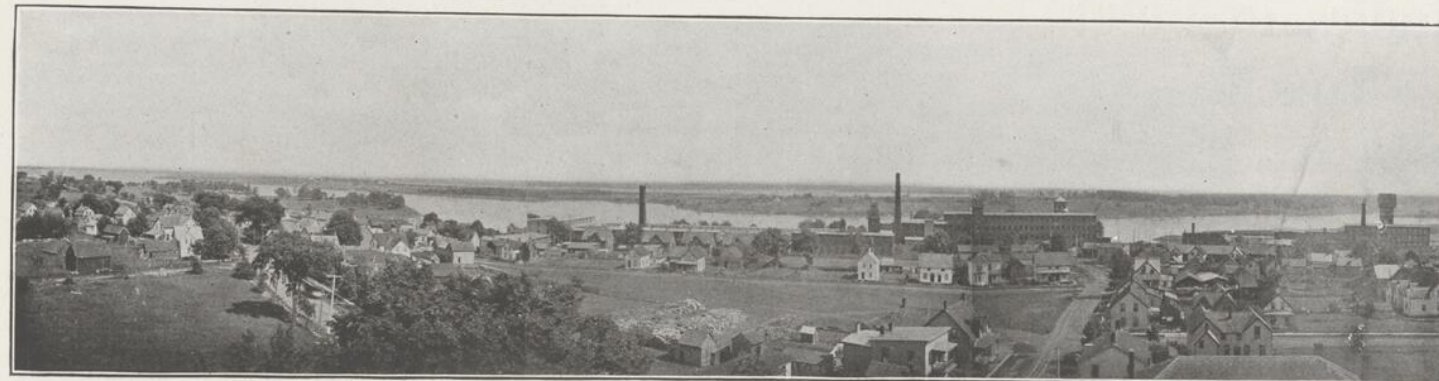
THE CORNWALL LACROSSE TEAM, CHAMPIONS 1891 — Names read from left, beginning with top row:—W. Turner (New York), M. J. Murphy (Cobalt), G. O. Crites, W. S. Hughes, Alex. Riviere, H. Adams, J. J. McCutcheon, H. Black (Treasurer), Wm. Lacey (Cardinal), W. Gibbens (Secretary), Alex. Black, M. M. Mulhern (President), N. Carpenter, G. R. McLennan (Captain), David Danahar (Montreal), Geo. See (deceased), and Jack Adams (Chicago).



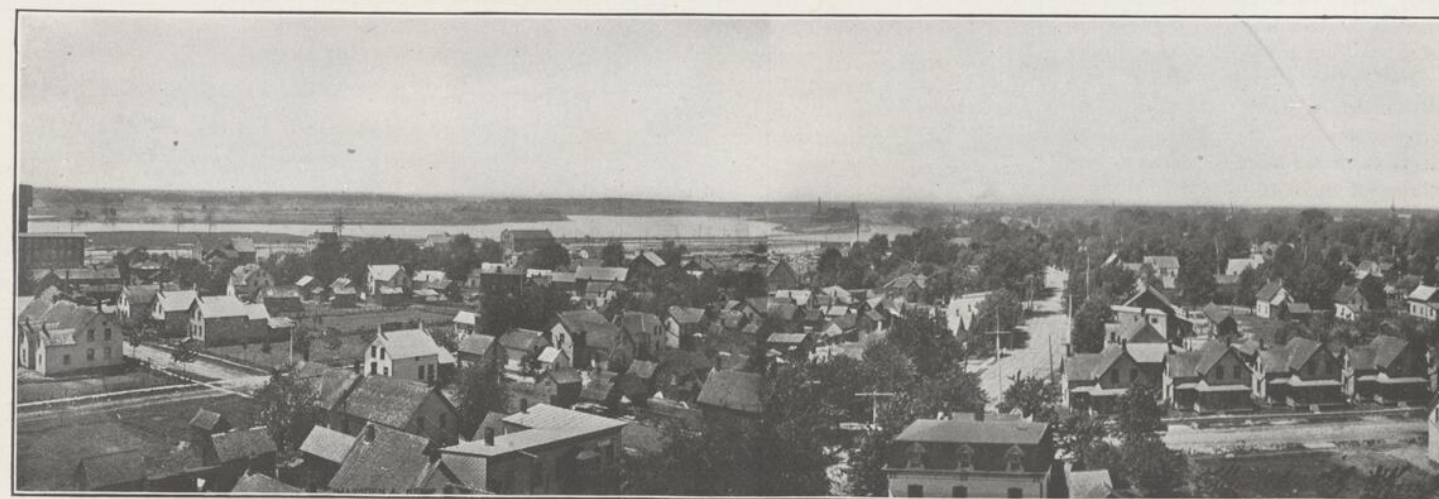
THE CORNWALL LACROSSE TEAM, 1906—Names read from left to right, beginning with top row: A. Degray, W. Burns, O. McCourt, A. Thompson, W. Broderick, John White, R. J. Graveley (Coach), F. Cummins, D. Cameron, Fred Degan, Chas. Degan, M. Craig, J. Marshall (Asst. Trainer), M. Leger, D. Tanguay, R. Degan, H. Brooks, A. McMillan, L. Johnson, E. Lalonde, L. McAteer, Donald Smith, J. Felder, and Mitchell Leaf. The Cornwall Team this year is following the traditions of its predecessors, and bids fair to reach a prominent place in the senior league. It has accomplished a great deal of hard work already this season, and at present occupies a coveted position in the League.



The Cornwall Post-Office.



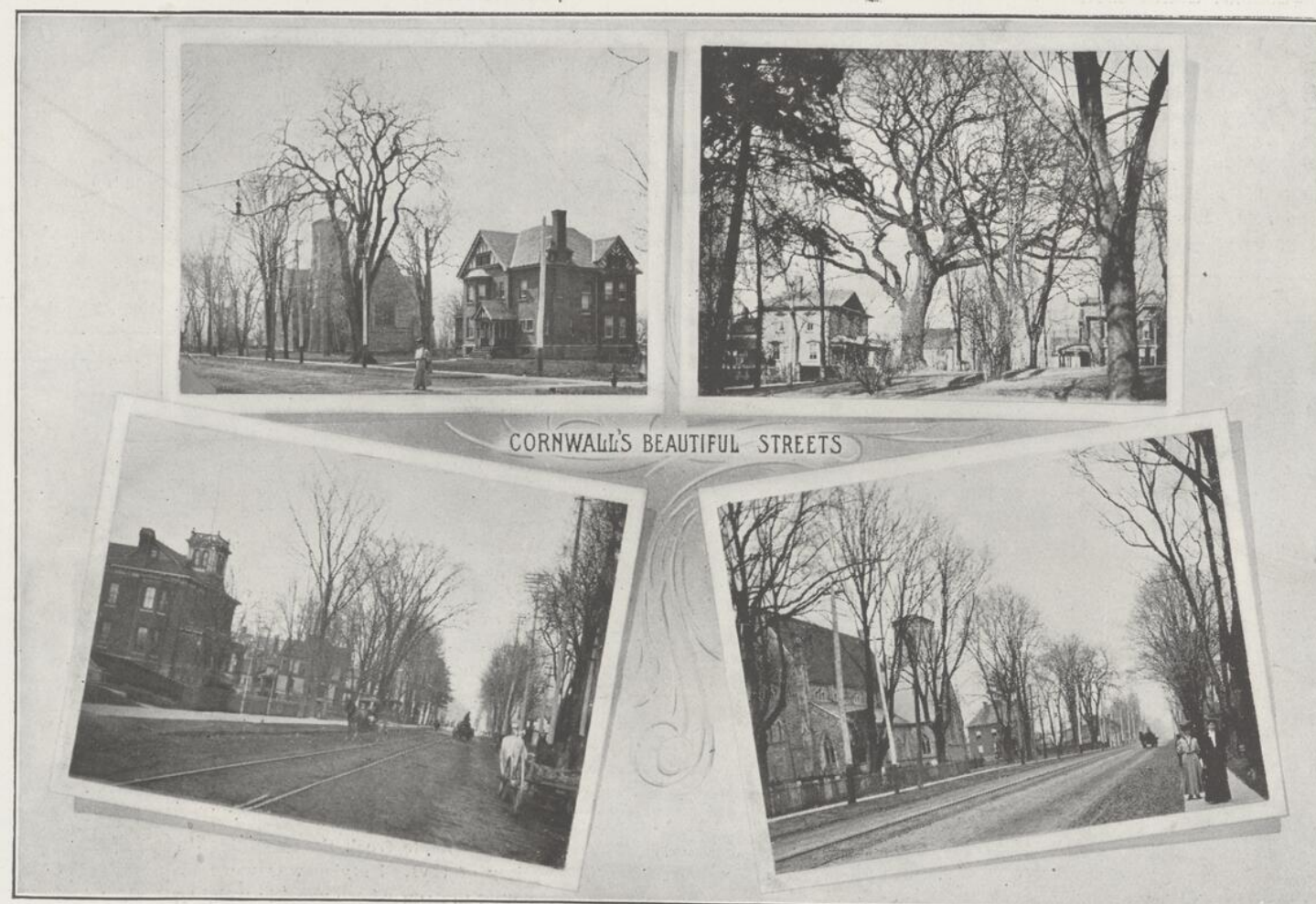
Town of Cornwall looking east from the Tower of the Church of the Nativity.



Town of Cornwall looking west from the tower of the Church of the Nativity.



Moonlight on the St. Lawrence River and the Cornwall Canal.



CORNWALL'S BEAUTIFUL STREETS

A few of the Beautiful Residential Streets of Cornwall.

Exclusive Parisian Fashion Hints for Readers of The Standard



THE STANDARD'S SPECIAL PARISIAN FASHION SERVICE—Charming afternoon gown of black crepe de chine. The applications on skirts and sleeves are of silk braid worked on black net, and laid over white. The bolero is finished with this silk braid in pattern, and worn over a waist of white Irish lace, and tucked mousseline de soie. (Photograph by Henri Manuel, Photographie d'Art, Paris.)

Little Bird Whispers.

THAT—The circular skirt has given way to a modified pleated skirt again.

THAT—Plaids that are not too pronounced, and checks in dark shades, will be used for suits.

THAT—The leading colors of chiffon broadcloth gowns will be myrtle bronze and olive green, dark blues; also London smoke and lighter shades of the smoke grays.

THAT—In light colors, pastel tints, white, and cream will be employed for dressy gowns and coats, but black will be the dominating note in costumes.

THAT—The shorter waist line, of which we heard so much, has met with the endorsement predicted for it.

THAT—Gold threads are seen in the latest colored braid samples.

THAT—Small effects in passementeries are being used to finish off other trimmings, rather than as separate articles.

THAT—Velvets and cloths in shades are receiving attention as embroidery foundations.

THAT—Rough Scotch goods will come in for every-day suits.

huge "B" in old English that appeared on one of the panels.

Frivolous little parasols once known as carriage sunshades are much in evidence under the title of automobile parasols. Looking down the line of touring cars that conveyed the members of the hunt club and their guests to the polo grounds more than fifty different styles of these toy sunshades were seen. Almost every color and style found in large parasols formed a picket line at the edge of the polo field; of course, the jumbled mass of



THE STANDARD'S SPECIAL PARISIAN FASHION SERVICE—One of the season's creations in black and white. Sun-pleated Princesse skirt of white voile, with bands of black Chantilly lace, held together by medallions of embroidered mousseline de soie. These medallions are inserted at regular intervals all over the skirt. The short full bodice is of pleated voile, black lace at top of puffed sleeve, and draped collar yoke, and lower sleeve of embroidered mousseline. (Photograph by Henri Manuel, Photographie d'Art, Paris.)



The late Mrs. Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie (John Oliver Hobbs), the famous novelist, who passed away recently in London. Mrs. Craigie was the authoress of one of the stories in The Standard's \$150,000 series of international novels. This novel will appear in due course.

colors represented the color of the coat or costume worn by each individual holding a parasol. In many cases the hats were nearly twice the size of the sunshade, making a rather spectacular effect.

Embroidery interwoven with metallic



CUSTOMERS—During the hot weather the small boys take to the "street freezers" as a duck takes to water. (Photograph by W. Sharp, Montreal.)

threads adorns a large number of the smartest costumes. The craze for ornate effects is still in the increase, and gowns may have as many as three different trimmings that one time would have been considered ridiculous in combination. The historic French periods that are now furnishing inspiration for many of the present fashions are responsible for the vogue for mixed effects in the union of dainty handwork and odd color schemes.

A remarkable frock that combined a variety of revived styles was worn by a young matron whose word is weighty among the fashionable Hempstead set. This dainty little creature, apparently

unconscious of the stir she created when she crossed the wide veranda of the clubhouse, never looked more fascinating than upon this occasion when she wore a chiffon broadcloth of palest sulphur color, or perhaps it might better be described as the yellowish green tint sometimes found on the royal ermine. The skirt was unusually wide at the hem, and swept off at the sides and back with a noticeable increase in length. Five tiny folds of cloth applied with a trailing vine design done with black silk trimmed the bottom of the skirt. The jacket was directoire in cut, having exaggerated coat tails.

Gentlemen, Remember!

THAT—Light mourning requires nothing more than a general absence of bright color.

THAT—It is still quite usual for older men to wear the broad black band on silk hats when in deep mourning, and the broad mourning band on Derbies.

THAT—Among young men, it is, however, rather an exception, although narrow mourning bands are generally worn.

THAT—Medium mourning dress requires the narrow cloth band on Derbies and silk hats, but light mourning requires no mourning band at all. A straw hat only requires that its band of ribbon must be of plain black.

THAT—Shirts should be of plain white or of white stripe, line, or figure in black, though for lighter mourning dress, grays, and white and gray effects are correct.

THAT—For deep mourning, studs and cuff-links should be of black onyx or gun-metal, and waistcoats of plain white.

the fact remains that it might have rested in the savings bank, earning interest. It may be that the article is being offered at so low a price that it is profitable to buy it in spite of those drawbacks, because you will want it in a few months. That is a different matter, but to purchase a thing (as some do) merely on account of its being fairly good value for money is not wise. That is no bargain.



FUN ON THE MOUNTAIN—When the heart is young the feet keep pace with its beating. (Photograph by W. Sharp, Montreal.)

The Fifth of The Standard's

\$150,000 Series of International Novels

BY FAMOUS AUTHORS

WILL BE

The House of Defence

A GREAT AND STARTLING NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "DODO,"

E. F. BENSON

Five Instalments Complete This Great Novel.

THE following brief synopsis gives but a hint of the human interest of the novel:

The strange mismatching of a social butterfly and a nobleman—A ball at the height of the London season, where an incident occurs that is destined to have a terrible and lifelong effect on the future of three people—The futile battle of a strong man against a stronger vice—A miracle that brings back an invalid from the jaws of death—A duel between Christian Science and an epidemic and an unexpected victory—The awakening of love in the hearts of a man and maid—A ride that holds peril for one and safety for another—The odd and unforeseen happening at an English house-party—The re-appearance of an old lover and his influences on one woman—An effort to break the chains of habit—A strange creeping Creature of the Night and its moonlight attack on Count Villars—A struggle in the river in the grip of a madman, and the interference of a woman in white—Lily and Maud conspire against Thurso for his own good—The unexpected effect of their plan—An imposture that leads to an exciting adventure—Thurso wrings a mad pledge from the conspirators—Thurso's lowest degradation and the insane freaks whereby he wrecked his home—An illness that changed the course of a life—A consultation and a verdict—Maud comes to the rescue with a suggestion that is only accepted because all else is hopeless—Off for the New World—A lurking foe springs into action and is fought by a woman—A midnight vigil and what came of it—A clever forgery and why it was detected—Thurso's wild plea—Cochrane to the rescue—New York!—The man without a coat and the beginning of a miracle—The course of the strangest duel ever fought—Walter Cochrane sets to work on a hopeless task—An open door and a wild flight through the storm and darkness—The Earl and the robber—An adventure in Brooklyn—Thurso explores the Bowery and has an encounter that threatens to send a man to the death chair—An angel of mercy and her reward—The Earl turns thief, but gives jewels in payment for gold—The crucial test is planned—The poison cup—A life for a life—What the mirror revealed—Lily meets Destiny and conquers it.

The Standard

The First Section Begins in

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE

Place your order early with your newsdealer. This is highly important, as on former issues of first novels many were disappointed, as the entire edition was sold out.

Studies in Color Touches.

Light Shades in Sheer Wool Fabrics Will Hold Sway During Season.

NEW YORK, August 29.—White taffeta frocks are having a strenuous vogue, although they are relieved by color notes in most cases. Light shades in sheer wool fabrics promise to reign throughout the season; over foundations of intense tones that harmonize with the veiling there is nothing more effective for an all-round daytime frock. Such a gown is considered in good taste for nearly all unceremonious functions, and as much elaboration as one desires may be showered upon it.

One of the smartest, voile toilettes noticed at the great polo meet in New York was in blue and brown made over sapphire blue silk. The full skirt was trimmed with bias bands of silk and the baby blue bodice was formed of many rows of narrow pleatings running horizontally. The chemisette and undersleeves that accompanied this costume were of the finest linen lawn tucked and hand embroidered.

Many Summer Gowns Show Admixture of Black.

There is an admixture of black in many of the handsomest summer gowns. If it does not appear in the girdle, stock, or sleeves, the buttons will be mounted in rims of black, or perhaps black silk or velvet buttons will be used. There is a vogue for buttons of varying sizes, and sometimes

there will be four or five dimensions shown on one gown.

Tan accessories with white frocks are one of the fads of the moment. Shoes, hose, girdles, gloves, parasols, hats and the like are smartest when in one color scheme. Lavender is a popular shade accompanying white; greens, too, hold favor with many, but owing to the hazardous effect green has on many complexions, not so much of this shade is noticed. Lemon-colored linen, trimmed with black velvet, is one of the recent modish combinations.

The brunette who dashed about the wide veranda of the clubhouse was attired in such a costume, topped off with a huge black crin hat whose brim fairly swagged with black ostrich feathers, and was one of the most attractively gowned women seen at the meet. Her skirt was fully four inches from the ground, and was finished at the hem with three stitched bands of linen. The long box coat was slightly fitted at the side seams, and was trimmed with black velvet revers, cuffs, and buttons.

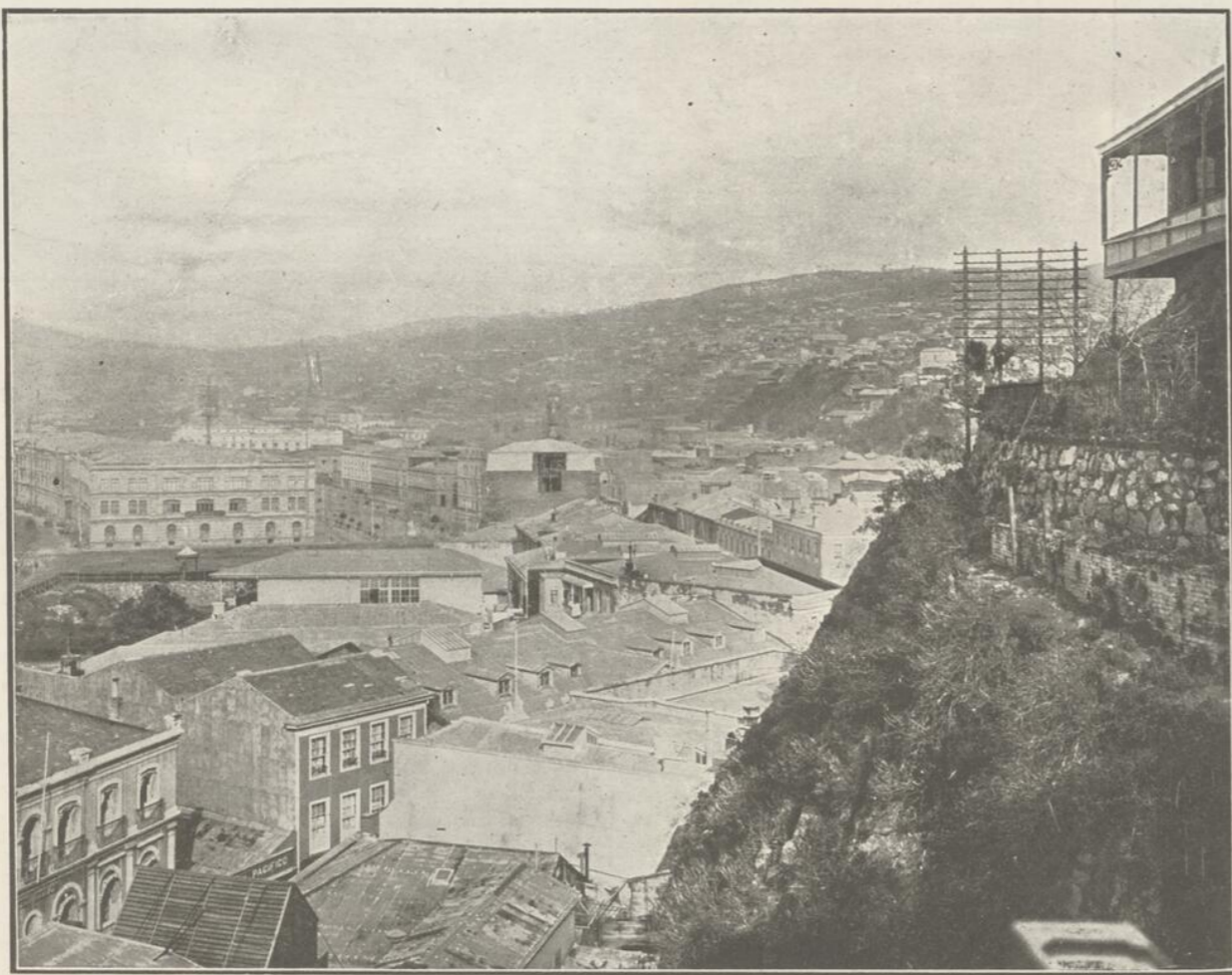
Frivolous Little Parasols are Once More in Evidence.

A lime-colored linen toilet trimmed with clumsy lace dyed to match was worn by an interested spectator at the Meadowbrook Hunt Club. Lace medallions inset vertically in the skirt revealed the China silk slip, and under the pony coat was noticed a rather elaborate blouse of the same lace. A big Leghorn hat bent in daring mushroom lines was trimmed with a wreath of very natural looking limes and foliage. The left side was lifted a trifle to make way for the full Paradise cluster that fell over the hair at the back. The linen parasol that accompanied this unusual costume was plain, save for the

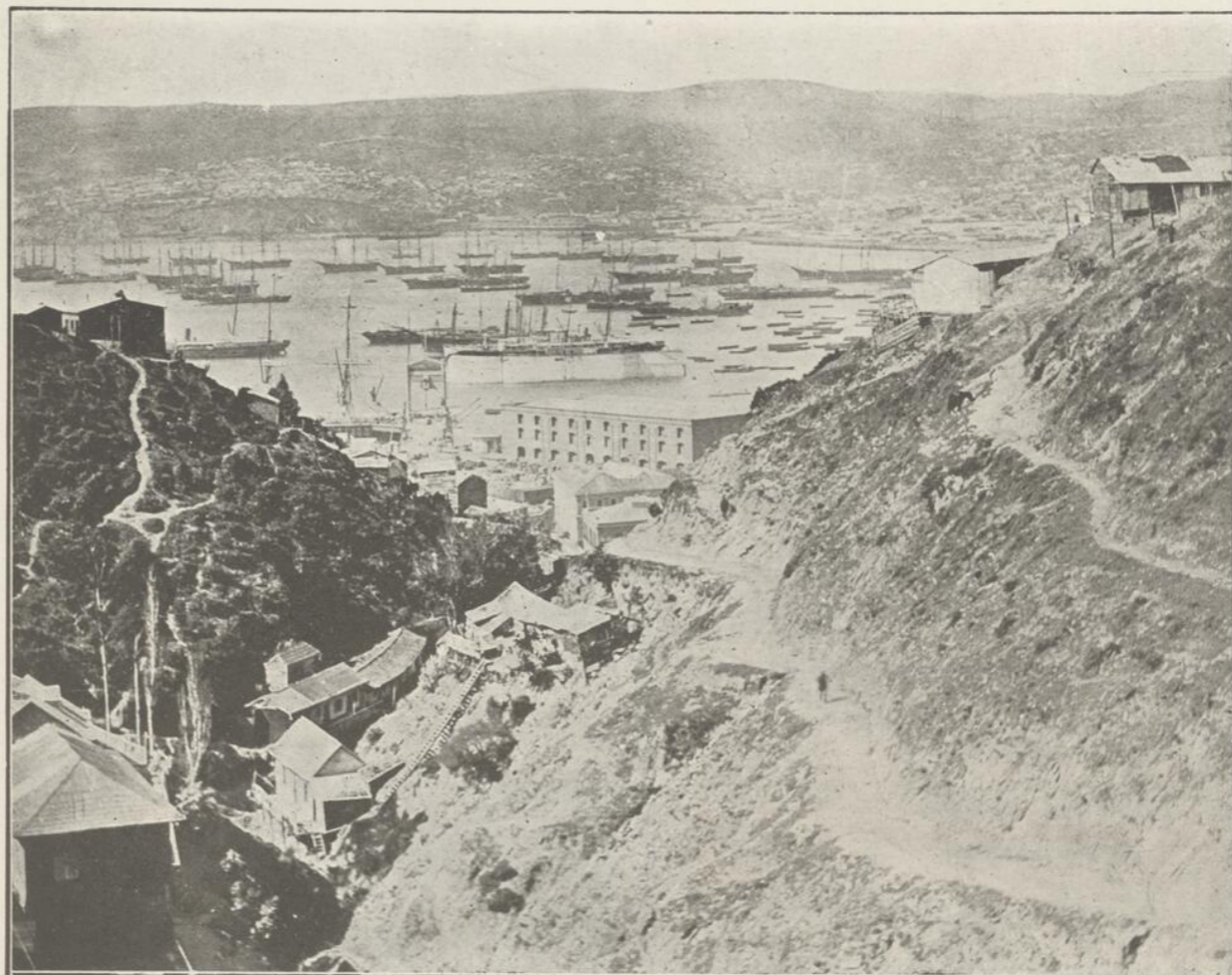


FUN ON THE MOUNTAIN—"Who jumps the highest?" (Photograph by W. Sharp, Montreal.)

Valparaiso, Pride of the Chilian Republic, Destroyed by Earthquake Shocks



THE EARTHQUAKE DISASTER AT VALPARAISO, CHILI—Panoramic view of the city and its environments. Not a single structure in the place has been left standing. Every building is in ruins, so severe were the earthquake shocks. In one of the houses shown in the illustration, fifty children, and three Roman Catholic nuns who were attempting to rescue those who had been injured in one of the shocks, were killed by a second shock, which brought the remainder of the building down upon their heads, mangling their bodies in a pitiful manner. The scenes which followed the first shocks were weird and gruesome. The streets were filled with wild, shrieking people, while all around might be heard the crash of falling buildings, and also the noise of breaking glass. (Photograph by Brown Brothers, New York.)



THE EARTHQUAKE DISASTER AT VALPARAISO, CHILI—Ships riding at anchor in the harbor, which was one of the best in the world, in so far as natural protection is concerned. All the buildings seen in the illustration have been razed to the ground. After the first severe shocks, the lights in the city were extinguished by the breaking of circuits and gas mains. The only light, therefore, on the first night of the earthquake, was that which was thrown by the feeble rays from the lamps of the ships in the harbor. The next morning revealed a terrible condition of affairs. Bruised and mangled bodies were in evidence on every side. For days thereafter no one had the time or inclination to remove them. The jail contained 140 prisoners, of whom but one survived the first shock. (Photograph by Brown Brothers, New York.)



The "King Cactus" in bloom. (Photograph by Ivan Dickson.)

THE "KING CACTUS" IN BLOOM.—This plant is a member of the night-blooming cereus family, and its flowers are remarkable from the fact that they only appear at rare intervals, and seldom last more than a few hours. The correct botanical name of the especial variety seen in the illustration is "Cereus grandiflorus," and it is almost solely cultivated for its beautiful short-lived flowers. The plants are natives of America, and may be found almost anywhere between Chili and California. In temperate zones they are grown in conservatories, but they do not reach the state of perfection they attain in the tropics. The photograph from which the accompanying illustration was made was taken recently by Mr. Ivan Dickson. Owing to the fact that the flower had to be photographed at night, a long exposure was necessary.



BLAZING AWAY AT THE TARGETS—Some of the competitors at the recent rifle matches of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association. (Photographed for The Standard.)



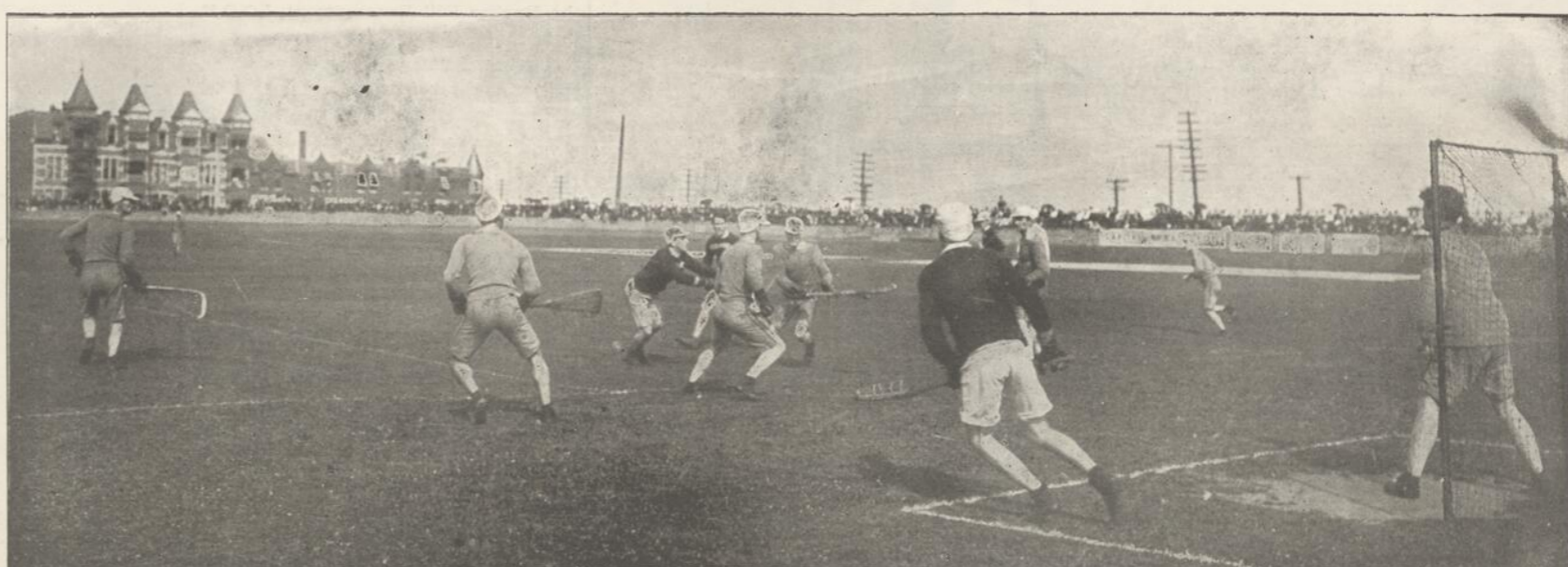
TAKING STOCK OF THE SHOOTING — Interested shots and spectators at the recent rifle matches of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association. (Photographed for The Standard.)



EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' SCENERY—Brook in the Forest at Frelighsburg. (Photograph by J. H. Baker.)



"PRINCESS NIG"—The handsome Newfoundland, owned by Mr. James Kenehan, of Montreal, winner of 1st prize at the M. C. A. Show, 1906.



CANADA'S NATIONAL GAME—A critical moment at the recent lacrosse match between the Montreal and Tecumseh teams, on the M. A. A. Grounds (Photographed for The Standard.)

Massachusetts Volunteers Made Many Friends During Their Sojourn in Montreal



"OLD GLORY" AND "THE BOYS IN BLUE" IN THE COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS OF CANADA—Scene on Beaver Hall Hill last week on the occasion of the first parade in Montreal of the 5th Massachusetts Regiment. (Photographed for The Standard.)

MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS VISIT MONTREAL.—During the early part of last week Montrealers welcomed to their city the 5th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, a corps of considerable strength and prestige. The "boys" remained upwards of a day and a half in the city, and during that period their conduct and deportment was all that could be desired. Not a single incident occurred to mar the visit, which was one of extreme pleasure to Montrealers as well as to the members of the regiment. During their sojourn in town, four parades occurred, and Canadians had several opportunities, therefore, of witnessing American militia movements. The "boys in blue" performed their work with singular precision and regularity, and the excellence of their manual exercises and company movements appealed most strongly to the thousands who witnessed each.

The illustrations on this page principally have reference to this regiment, one of them being a reproduction from

a local photograph taken especially for The Standard.

COL. WILLIAM H. OAKES.

Colonel Oakes is probably one of the best-known men in the militia of the Old Bay State; certainly no one has been more active in affairs connected with that branch of the government.

He comes of Puritan stock, his ancestors having settled in "Newtown," now Cambridge, in 1630. One of them, Rev. Uriah Oakes, was third president of Harvard College, and during the early wars, down to that of 1812, defended the flag.

Col. Oakes was born in Cohasset, Mass., January 24, 1857. When a child his parents moved to Charlestown, where he attended the public schools, after graduating from which he engaged in the retail grocery business, in which he has become prominent, having served for several years on the Board of Directors of the Boston Retail Groceries Association, and was ac-



COL. WM. H. OAKES—Commanding the 5th Massachusetts Regiment, which visited Montreal last week. Owing to a fractured arm, Col. Oakes was unable to assume personal command of the Regiment in Montreal.

tive in establishing the various Food Fairs held under their auspices. He is now Boston representative for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.

He first became identified with the Fifth Regiment, September 20th, 1875, when he enlisted as a private, and was later advanced to corporal and sergeant. January 8, 1882, he was elected Second Lieutenant, and after that his advancement was rapid, being made captain June 22, 1885; major, January 30, 1889; Lieutenant-Colonel, August 6, 1897, and Colonel commanding April 13, 1901. His command of the regiment during the fall manoeuvres at Manassas has been highly spoken of.

Colonel Oakes is a prominent member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. of Massachusetts, which organization he joined in 1890, and served as first lieutenant with Colonel Hedges during the visit to Boston of the Honorable Artillery Co. of London.

The militia is not the only branch of government to claim his attention, he having served in the Boston Common Council for Ward 4 during 1888, 1889, 1890, and in the legislature during 1897-1892.

In 1900 and 1901 Colonel Oakes was appointed assistant water commissioner of the city of Boston, and during most of that period, on account of the illness of General Martin, was acting commissioner.

During the visit to Boston last year of the Duke of Cornwall's "Own Rifles," of Ottawa, Colonel Oakes officiated as chairman of the committee to receive them and arrange for their parades, quarters, etc., and the return visit of the Fifth Regiment to Ottawa was very largely the combined efforts of Lieu-



LIEUT.-COL. MURRAY D. CLEMENT—Second in command of the 5th Massachusetts Regiment.

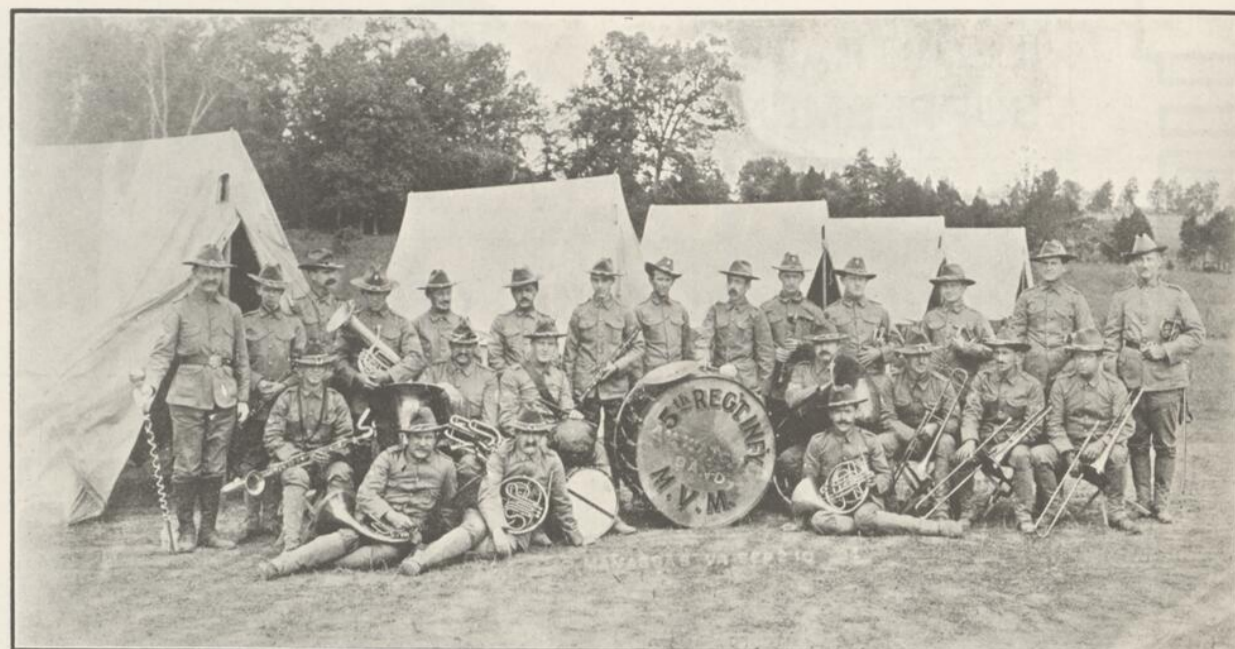
tenant-Colonel Rogers and Colonel Oakes.

In social orders, Col. Oakes is prominently identified with the Masons and Oddfellows. In 1881 he accompanied the Bunker Hill Encampment, I.O.O.F., to Toronto, Ont., at the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and was Marshal of the Subordinate Lodge Division at the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge held in Boston, Mass., Aug. 12, 1898.

Colonel Oakes is a man of high ideals, a genial host, and a strict disciplinarian, hence the fame of the regiment he commands.

LIEUT.-COL. MURRAY D. CLEMENT

Lieutenant-Colonel Murray D. Clement, who since Colonel Oakes was thrown from his horse while in camp recently, has the active command of the regiment, is a native of Barnet, Vermont, where he was born May 11, 1855. He attended the public schools, and was graduated from the Lowell Commercial College in 1871. He began his business career with the Lowell Gas Light Co., as errand boy, and he worked his way to the position of cashier; on August 1, 1883, he entered the employ of the Waltham Watch Co., as assistant paymaster, and in July, 1885, was appointed their chief ac-



THE BAND OF THE 5TH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS—Which greatly delighted Montrealers last week by its excellent playing on the streets, and by its open-air concert on the balcony of the Place Viger Hotel. The illustration is a reproduction of a photograph taken in the course of the annual training of the regiment on the historic plains of Manassas, Va. The uniforms are different from those in which the band paraded while in Montreal.

countant and paymaster, a position he still holds.

Lieut.-Col. Clement began his military career on May 11, 1891, when he was elected captain of Co. F, of the 5th regiment; on March 2, 1898, he received his commission making him major, which rank he held when he joined the U. S. V. July 1, 1898. He resigned after the war, and on April 12, 1901, was elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He is prominently identified with the Masons, Oddfellows, and other societies, and has been connected with the Waltham City government for 11 years, six of which he served as alderman, three as sinking fund commissioner, and two, 1902-1903, as mayor.

FROM BUNKER HILL TO OTTAWA.

The song entitled "From Bunker Hill to Ottawa," sung by the 5th Regiment on their visit to Ottawa and Montreal, is appropriate from the fact that this regiment for years had its headquarters in Charlestown, the site of the famous monument, commemorating the first battle of the Revolution. Two of the companies, A, Capt. Mark E. Smith, known locally as the Charlestown Cadets, and H, Capt. G. T. Latimer, as the Charlestown City Guards, have been the home companies of several of the colonels of the regiment, including Col. Oakes, the present commander. The City Guards was one of the fa-

mous companies of the 5th, during the Civil War, and its armory contains a large collection of service relics of the Revolution, the Rebellion and the old-time militia.

Almost every year they are the guests of some military organization throughout the country, and at home their services are in demand for escort duty. During the visit to Boston of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, they occupied the left wing immediately following that company, and wore

their new independent uniform, which included the bearskin hat, from which fact they were frequently mistaken for the English visitors. They formed the escort to King Edward VII., when, as Prince of Wales, he visited Boston, and have for years taken an active part in celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Company E of Medford, Capt. James C. D. Clark, is particularly fortunate in the matter of armories, it having the finest headquarters in the country.



THE WAY A BISLEY VETERAN "FIRES"—Pte. "Jack" Drysdale, a member of this year's Bisley Team, at the P. Q. R. A. matches.



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EXCLUSIVE PICTURE OF THE PRESENT RULER OF THIBET—The Tashi Lama, who was appointed to succeed the Dalai Lama by the Chinese Emperor after the British Expedition into Thibet in 1904. The Tashi Lama visited India last winter, and was accompanied by his chiefs. He witnessed the grand review at Rawal Pindi, and was presented to the Prince of Wales. He is supposed to be the holiest man in the world, as he embodies four gods in his personality. The peculiar head-dress shown in the picture is worn by the Thibetans on grand occasions.

show, and at Burlington, Vt., in 1905, she was given the Noble Cup for the best bitch, any breed. This summer, at Wissahickon Heights, she defeated her sister champion, "St. Cloud Star," who before that was the champion Irish setter of America, "Star" having vanquished both of the noted dogs, ch. "Star Law" and ch. "St. Cloud."

"Kathleen" is bred from the best, for she is by that grand old dog, "Champion St. Elmo," also a Canadian, he having been bred by the late Mr. Samuel Coulson of this city, out of the well-known bitch, Champion St. Lambert "Molly," who has produced a trio of the best in America, viz.: "St. Lambert Kathleen," "St. Lambert Nora," and "St. Cloud Star."

THE LATE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON LANGTRY

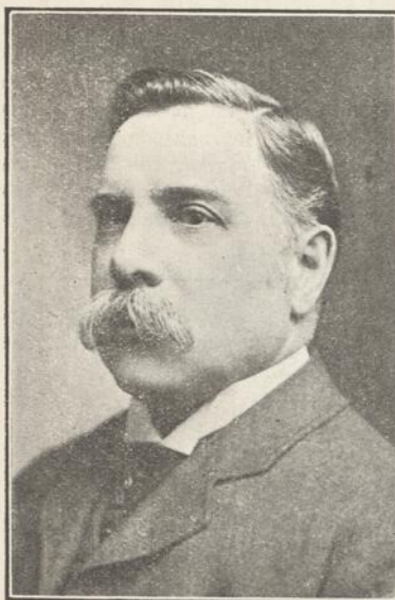
ONE of the leading churchmen in Canada passed away in Toronto last week in the person of the Ven. Archdeacon Langtry, rector of St. Luke (Anglican) Church. He was well-



THE LATE VEN. ARCHDEACON LANGTRY—Of Toronto, who passed away last week.

known in Montreal, having attended nearly all the sessions of the Provincial Synod which have been held in this city.

The reverend gentleman was born of Irish parentage, about seventy years ago, near Burlington, Ont. His father was William Langtry, of Deerfield Farm, Trafalgar. He was educated at Palermo Grammar School and by private tuition. His preference for the ministry being early expressed, he entered Trinity College on the day it was opened, and became the first graduate of that college who was admitted to



MR. G. A. RINGLAND—Of Montreal. Mr. Ringland, who for some years past has been assistant general passenger agent of the C. P. R. Atlantic steamship lines, recently resigned, and left for Winnipeg to enter into business on his own account as general steamship and tourist agent, representing the various transatlantic and transpacific steamship lines.



Y. M. C. A. INTERMEDIATE FOOTBALL TEAM, 1906—Reading from left to right, the team includes:—Top row: G. Williams, W. A. Hales, L. L'Huillier, T. W. Nixon, H. Melville. Middle row: J. H. Barnes, C. L. Durnford, L. C. Sharman (sec.-treas); T. C. Wilson, G. M. Markham. Bottom row: J. McMorland, C. E. Gilchrist (captain), and J. Macrae.

holy orders, being ordained a deacon in 1885, and consecrated a priest by Bishop Strachan in 1886. He received his degree of M.A. in 1887, and D.C.L. in 1892. He had also received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Lennoxville. He was a member of Trinity College Council.

He was appointed on the travelling mission of West Simcoe and East Grey, a part of the country which was then very sparsely settled. His residence was at Nottawasaga. The life there was of a rugged sort, but his health and vigor remained unimpaired, and after three years he was named incumbent of Collingwood. There he stayed for ten years. The work then included seventeen stations, but has now grown to nearly twice that size.

About 1869 Dr. Langtry was appointed to the charge at York Mills, but shortly after became curate of St.

Paul's, Yorkville, when the late Rev. Saltern Givins was incumbent.

In 1870 he formed the parish of St. Luke's, of which he was rector until his death.

While curate of St. Paul's, Dr. Langtry was instrumental in the founding of the Bishop Strachan School for girls, the first institution for the education of young ladies founded in connection with the Church of England in the Province of Ontario. He was also one of the founders of the Church School for Boys and of All Saints' Church, and was connected with the establishment of Trinity Medical School.

Dr. Langtry was for six years prolocutor of the Provincial Synod. He was the first rural dean of Toronto. For many years he had been the head of the delegations to the Provincial and General Synods and of the Executive Committee of the diocese.

THE IRISH SETTER CHAMPION "ST. LAMBERT KATHLEEN."

This grand specimen of a grand canine race was bred in Canada by Mr. H. H. Curtis, St. Lambert, Irish Setter Kennels, Montreal, and is now owned by Miss Edith C. Phillips, West Brighton, Staten Island. "Kathleen" is a champion in Canada, and lacks but two



"St. Lambert Kathleen."

points to the right to the title in the United States. She has won over forty firsts, and has been shown but four times under A. K. C. rules, when less than a year old. She went from puppy to winner under the noted judge, Mr. James Mortimer, and won the specials for the best Irish Setter in the show, and also for the best English Gordon Setter or Pointer. This is quite a feat for a puppy. Six times she has been adjudged the best Irish setter in the



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THE OUTREMONT TOWN COUNCIL.

A RESIDENCE IN OUTREMONT.

Picturesque Durban, an Interesting City in South Africa Made Famous in Late Boer War

LACK FEDERATION IS A MENACE TO SOUTH AFRICA.—"The first need in South Africa is not a constitution for the Transvaal, but the disbanding of a colored native organization, engineered from without, which seeks to unite the entire black race of some twenty millions into one great solidarity, inimical to white supremacy."

It was thus that Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, of the South African Constabulary, spoke to a Standard representative at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieutenant Fitzgibbon has been in South Africa for the past fifteen years. When the war broke out, he offered himself for service, and was present at

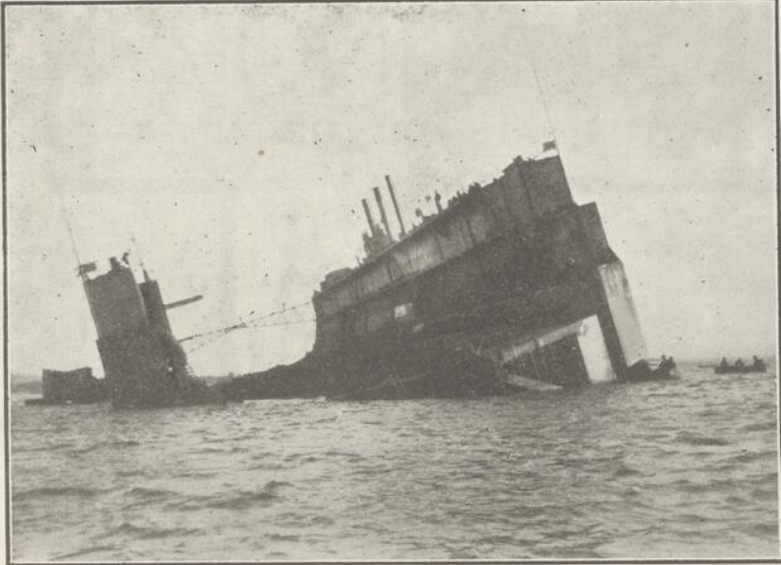
ther, and move as one man. This is the first consideration—to break up this combination, and to penalize those who are responsible for the agitation."

The Granting of a Constitution to the Transvaal.

As to the granting of the constitution to the Transvaal, Lieutenant Fitzgibbon said that in his opinion it was a great mistake to give responsible government so soon.

"The people in the Old Country have little idea of the nature of the Boers, though they got a tolerable hint of the same during the war.

"The Boer, though beaten, still cherishes the idea of South African supremacy.



SOUTH AFRICA AFTER THE WAR—Floating Dry-Dock at Durban.

most of the fighting, receiving a wound on the left temple, the evidence of which he will bear with him to the grave. He was also instrumental in forming what is perhaps the finest body of mounted constabulary in the world, which did, after the war, and is doing now, an excellent work.

On a prolonged furlough, Lieutenant Fitzgibbon is taking in the chief centres of interest in the United States and Canada.

American Negroes Sow Discord.

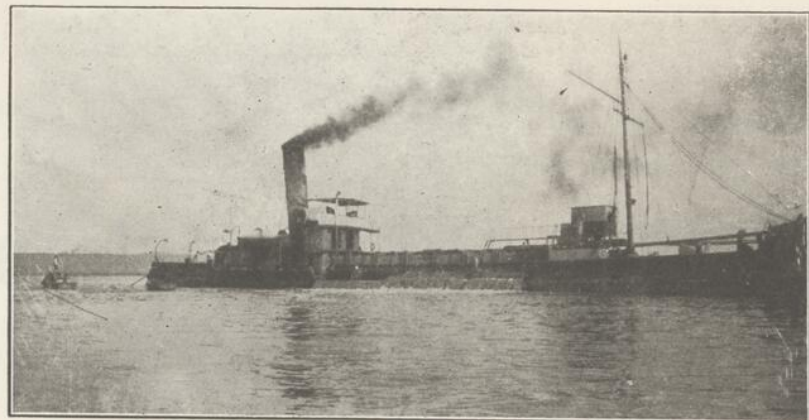
There was trouble with the blacks even before the war, according to the lieutenant, for the British had dealt so softly with them that they became impatient; but the chief cause of their present truculent attitude is that for some time past a number of prominent negro leaders from the United States have been working among the natives with the object of forming them into one great South African Association. Ostensibly, this is for religious objects in order that all the Christianized natives may have their own church; but the thing has a deeper meaning, as is now apparent.

"The truth of the matter is," said the lieutenant, "that there has been a systematic attempt to unite all the blacks against the whites. So long as each tribe was distinct, they could be played off one against the other; but, united, with all their differences obliterated by the common desire and longing for a black South Africa, the situation is full of menace to the handful of whites—a handful by comparison with the twenty million blacks—who have hitherto had the upper hand. This pro-

acy. He yielded sullenly to the inevitable at the close of the war, but he has never really meant that that should be the finish. He still thinks there will be another fight, and that he will be victorious.

"Of course, there are many Boers who would be willing to forget the past, and live side by side with the British, setting up cordial relations through business and social life and intermarriage; but the vast majority have no such thought. It may be said that the best way to break down angry feeling is to treat the fallen foe with generosity. This has been done by the British Government, but what has followed? Certainly not gratitude, but the feeling that the British are not certain of their position, and are obliged to offer sops to keep the Boers in countenance.

"Under the new constitution the Boers would, in all likelihood, have the upper hand in the popular chamber, though this would be nullified, to some extent, by the Crown nominations to the second chamber. At the same time, this popular supremacy would uplift the



SOUTH AFRICA AFTER THE WAR—A dredge on Durban Bay.



PROMINENT BRITISH STATESMEN—The Right Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, M.P., Home Secretary in the late Balfour Administration.

"South Africa is no place for the young man to emigrate to, in the opinion of the lieutenant.

The country is still in the transition

MILLIONAIRES FISHING IN CANADIAN WATERS

So many of the American kings of industry and finance have enjoyed fishing outings in the Canadian provinces this year, that it is claimed in New York that the combined wealth of the visiting anglers who have camped upon the shores of the various salmon streams of the Dominion in 1906 would far outweigh the combined capital of all the Canadian banks.

Five million dollars a year is claimed by the statisticians to be a low estimate of the amount of money spent annually in the Dominion by visiting American anglers.

The luxury demanded by many of these fishermen calls for enormous expenditures. The Restigouche Salmon Club, in their princely club-house at Metapedia Station, enjoy every luxury of the city, and dress for dinner just as they do in New York.

Mr. James J. Hill, of St. Paul, goes down each year to his private salmon stream on his palatial steam yacht, the Wacouta, taking with him his chef and full retinue of servants. For the rent of the fishing in this river, the St. John of the north shore of the gulf, several hundred miles below Quebec, Mr. Hill pays the province of Quebec government \$3,500 a year, and even then he cannot wet a line in his river until he has purchased a salmon fishing license costing \$25.

Nearly all the Members Are Millionaires.

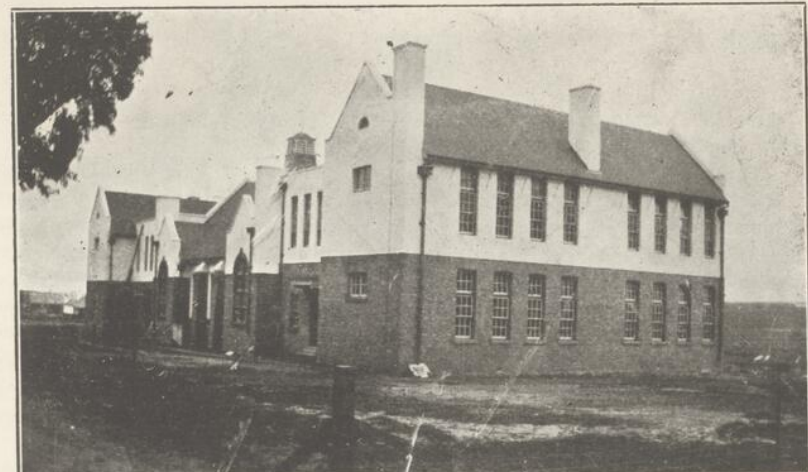
The members of the Restigouche Salmon Club are nearly all millionaires. They number about thirty in all, and the cost of a share runs from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and even then is no good to the holder unless he can stand the result of the ballot for membership. Among the members of this club are W. K. Vanderbilt, Dr. W. Seward Webb,



SOUTH AFRICA AFTER THE WAR—Palm in the Botanical Gardens at Durban.

H. W. de Forrest, Harry Hollins, and a number of other equally well-known New Yorkers.

It is only since the passion of salmon fishing took such a hold upon wealthy Americans that the sport has become



SOUTH AFRICA AFTER THE WAR—Brick schoolhouse at Krugersdorp, built by the British Government since 1902.

so expensive a luxury. Forty years ago the entire Restigouche and all its tributaries were leased for \$150 a year. The angler who paid that remarkable figure for fishing that is now estimated to be well worth a million dollars, is still in the land of the living, and is at the present time salmon fishing in a little branch of the Marguerite River, a tributary of the Saguenay, for which he pays as much as he formerly did for the entire fishing of the Restigouche and all its tributaries. Walter M. Brackett, the angler in question, is a noted artist, who studies his fish subjects on the banks of his river, and who received many years ago several thousands of dollars for the original set of the four well-known paintings entitled respectively "The Rise," "The Leap," "The Struggle," and "Landed." Mr. Brackett is 83 years of age, but can kill a salmon in better form than many fishermen only about a quarter of his age.

\$10,000 a Year for Angling Sport.

The rod and line fishing of the Cascapedia was leased some ten or twelve years ago for \$100 a year. Now the annual rental is nearly \$10,000, the club which pays it having been formed some years ago by H. W. de Forrest of New York. Among its members are Mr. Davis of New York, Mr. Kennedy, John G. Hoogscher, secretary of the New York horse show.

The Cascapedia is one of the most famous salmon streams in the world, fish over fifty pounds in weight having frequently been killed in it by fly fishermen. One of the largest of these was caught some few years ago by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, now Duchess of Argyll, when her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, was Governor-General of Canada. The pool in which the monster salmon was killed has ever since been known as the Princess pool. R. G. Dunn of New York

killed a fifty-four-pound salmon in this river only a comparatively short time before his death.

Apart from leased fishing rights, thousands of dollars have been expended in the purchase of rights on this river, not alone by the Restigouche Salmon Club, but by numbers of private individuals. It was in 1880 that the club purchased the property at Metapedia upon which its clubhouse is situated. It cost \$31,000, and has a frontage of about a mile on the Restigouche and also upon the Metapedia, which here flows into it.

A few years later it paid \$10,000 for a frontage on two additional miles upon the river, and then \$12,000 for a property on the New Brunswick side, adjoining

years ago for \$7,000, could not now be had for \$70,000.

It will be remembered that the late Dean Sage, who was one of the best-known of Restigouche fishermen, died in his fishing lodge on the shore of that river a few years ago, and that only a few years previously ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts died suddenly in the camp by the side of his salmon river, the Pabos River of Gaspé. Dean Hoffman, of New York, also died a couple of years ago while on his way home from the Restigouche.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the famous Presbyterian divine and author, is a successful fisherman. He is at present in camp on the Ste. Marguerite River, where King Edward VII., when Prince



SOUTH AFRICA AFTER THE WAR—Night scene along the harbor front of Durban Bay.

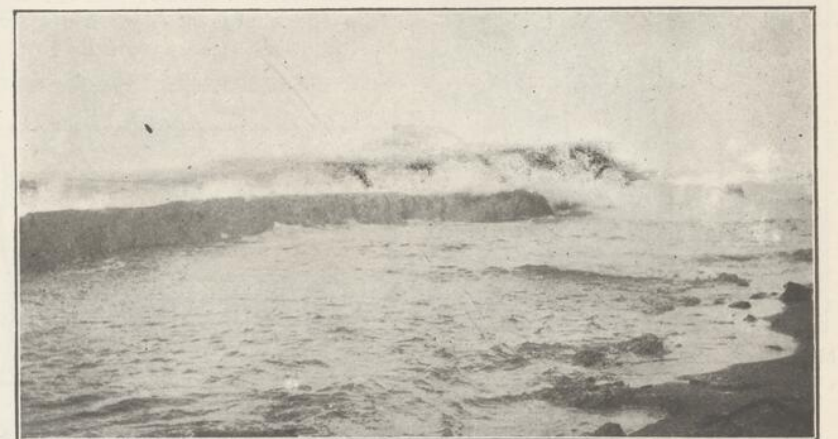
ing the Fraser or Metapedia property, which had been secured as recently as 1884, for \$4,000, by Dr. Baxter, late chief medical purveyor of the United States army. In 1891 the club paid \$25,000 for Lord Mount-Stephens' property, at the junction of the Metapedia and Causapical rivers. Four years later it paid \$35,000 for the Indian House property, which had cost the Messrs. Wilmut in 1880 only \$1,500, or an increase in value of some 2,300 per cent. in fifteen years.

Pools That Cost Upwards of \$25,000.

That this was by no means an isolated case is shown by the fact that in 1894 they paid \$25,000 for the Patapodia pools, which had been purchased from the resident proprietors in 1882 for \$2,000. It may further be mentioned that Mr. McAndrew purchased fishing rights on the Restigouche, seventeen miles from Metapedia, in 1893 for \$5,000, which he sold in 1896 for \$35,000 to the late Robert Goelet. The Sweeney and Sage properties, at the mouth of the Upsal-

REMARKABLE FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP.

Before the days of railroads and telegraphs, when messages were sent through the country by horsemen, some astonishing journeys were made. Not only endurance and skill were necessary for such feats, but great courage as well, for the country was infested by robbers, and the roads and bridges were usually in a wretched state. A journey which combined endurance and speed was made some centuries ago when the news of the death of Queen Elizabeth was carried to her successor, James VI. of Scotland. Robert Curry started with the news from Whitehall between nine and ten o'clock on a Tuesday morning, and reached Doncaster, 155 miles away, the same night. On the following day he travelled as far as his own house, at Wetherington, where he spent some time transacting business. Starting early the next morning, he would have reached Edinburgh by midnight had not an accident occurred to delay him. As it was, he completed the journey of 400 miles within three days. Wolsey nearly a century earlier made a remarkable journey to the Low Countries to hold an interview with the Emperor Maximilian. Leaving London at four o'clock in the afternoon, he travelled by boat to Gravesend, rode through the night to Dover, and crossing to Calais, finished his journey on horseback, reaching the Emperor the same evening. On the following morning he rode swiftly back to Calais, and was at Rich-



SOUTH AFRICA AFTER THE WAR—Breaking waves, as seen from Bluff Shore, Durban.

quith, were originally purchased from resident proprietors for about \$5,000 shortly before 1885. The Sweeney lots were sold in 1895 to Mr. Payne of Cleveland for \$35,000, and the late Mr. Sage obtained \$7,000 for only a part of his property from Mr. Clyde of New York. It is freely stated that the Kedgewick pools and the waters immediately below them, which were bought a few

mond by sunset, having made the journey to Holland and back in a little more than two days. A match for these feats can be found in the present times, when South Africa was the scene in this line. Just after the breaking out of the Kaffir war Sir Henry Smith carried the news from Cape Town to Grahamstown in six days, covering a distance of 700 miles on horseback through a wild country.



SOUTH AFRICA AFTER THE WAR—The Market Buildings at Durban.

paganda has been very successful, and tribes who were widely sundered by racial and other feeling have come together.

"Imagine what we might expect if this great aggregation could keep toge-



SOUTH AFRICA AFTER THE WAR—Headstone to be found in Johannesburg Cemetery.

Boers, while it would depress the British. It would give the feeling that the fruits of the war had been lost; that the loss of men and treasure had gone for naught; and that, in brief space, the very causes which compelled the war would once more be operative. Time will, in my opinion, show the unwisdom of the British Government in granting a responsible government so soon after the war. I do not mean that it should be unduly withheld; but there should have been caution in this regard."

AN ORANGE-BLOSSOM LEGEND.

The following is a popular legend from Spain:—An African king presented a Spanish king with a magnificent orange tree, whose creamy, waxy blossoms and wonderful fragrance excited the admiration of the whole Court. Many begged in vain for a cutting of the plant, and a foreign ambassador greatly desired to introduce so great a curiosity to his native land. It happened that the fair daughter of the Court gardener was loved by a young artisan, but lacked the dowry which the family considered necessary to a bride. One day, chancing to break off a spray of orange-blossom, the gardener thoughtlessly gave it to his daughter. Seeing the coveted prize in the girl's hair, the wily ambassador offered her a sum sufficient for the desired dowry, provided she gave him the branch, and said nothing about it. Her marriage was soon celebrated, and on her way to the altar, in grateful remembrance of the source of all her happiness, she secretly broke off another bit of the lucky tree to adorn her hair. Ever since that wedding day orange-blossoms have been considered a fitting adornment for a bride.

The Chinese Coolies are Extremely Well Off.

As to the Chinese labor question, Lieutenant Fitzgibbon said that there was an awful lot of rot in this connection.

"The Chinese in South Africa are infinitely better off than millions of people in Great Britain. They are well fed, well cared for. They are fat, and hearty, and content. They sleep well, eat well, and have money in their pocket. There are hundreds of thousands in the city of London alone of whom this could not be said during the course of their natural lives. I can state from actual experience that the Chinese like the work; that they are perfectly happy; and that they will be grievously disappointed if anything occurs to interrupt their labors.