

Conventions and Royal Game of Golf Now in Full Swing in Canada



LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN OF AMERICA RECENTLY HELD THEIR ANNUAL CONVENTION AT OTTAWA, CANADA—The above group includes upwards of 400 delegates, representing all parts of Canada, the United States and Mexico. Affiliated with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen are 283 ladies' lodges. Many representatives of these lodges are also included in the illustration. (Photograph by Topley, Ottawa.)



ENTHUSIASTIC CANADIAN CRICKETERS—Members of McGill Cricket Club, Montreal, who recently defeated the Ottawa Cricket Club on the McGill campus. The above group includes: J. Cameron, L. C. Sharman, D. S. Gough, C. J. Harrod, —, Hainsworth, E. B. Wood, C. W. Gamble, E. L. Richards, W. C. Baber (captain), E. E. Winter, and A. C. King.



THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF HON. ADELARD TURGEON, C.M.G.—Who was recently honored by His Majesty.



THE ONLY PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN OF OFFICIALS AND PLAYERS AT THE BIG GOLF MEET AT OTTAWA—The group includes:—Sitting: Dr. Ruttan, Gordon McDougall, G. H. Perley, George S. Lyon (amateur champion of Canada); sitting in foreground: Morgan, of Victoria, and Bob McDougall, of Royal Montreal; standing in the background: Percy Taylor, Reith, Brown, Cassils, Judge Weir, Douglas, Laird.



ENTHUSIASTIC CANADIAN CRICKETERS — Members of the Ottawa Cricket Club, who recently suffered defeat at the hands of the McGill Cricket Club, on the McGill campus. The above group includes: R. S. Raby, A. W. Powell, Wm. Johnston, R. B. Farrell, D. C. Campbell, H. B. McGiverin (captain), H. Acklard, F. Pereira, T. Rankin, —, Cochrane, and F. Campbell.

THE cricket match, in which the two teams illustrated above participated, occurred recently on the McGill University campus, in this city, and resulted in the defeat of Ottawa by a score of 191 to 152. The weather and the condition of the grounds were almost perfect, and the result was, that an excellent game was played. Richards and Winter made the best showing for McGill, as they did some splendid batting. For Ottawa, the fine record made by Pereira was the feature.



THE STANDARD'S OUTING FOR THE MONTREAL CHILDREN—Ten car loads of little ones enjoying a free outing through the courtesy of the Montreal Street Railway Co. Cars contain 1,000 children of the parishes of St. Agnes and St. Michael. Standing alongside the second car to the right of the picture are Fathers Kiernan and Casey; Mr. Duncan McDonald, General Manager; Mr. P. Dube, Secretary; and Mr. W. G. Ross, Managing Director.



THE RECENT GOLF MEET AT OTTAWA—Players waiting for their turn at the first tee in front of the Ottawa Golf Club House.



THE RECENT GOLF MEET AT OTTAWA — Finnis, of Outremont, making up his score.



THE RECENT GOLF MEET AT OTTAWA—Moss, of Outremont driving.



THE RECENT GOLF MEET AT OTTAWA—G. S. Lyon (champion) putting; and Gerald Lees, Outremont.



THE RECENT GOLF MEET AT OTTAWA—T. B. Reith, of Outremont, driving.

About Music and Musicians; A Glance at Some Well-known Artists of the Dominion



THE CHOIR VOCALISTS OF MONTREAL—Ladies and gentlemen of the choir of the Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, from a photograph taken before the recent retirement of the organist, Mrs. Ahern.

Russian peasant caste, and he was fearful he would be poisoned, so that his body might be used for exhibition purposes, should he leave his own country.

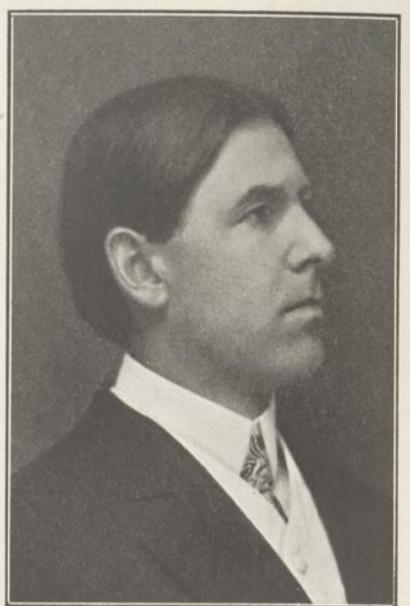
Arrangements have been completed for the concert tour in America of the famous "Besses o' th' Barn" Band, which is known throughout Europe as the Champion Band of Britain, because of the many prizes it has won since it first came into prominence in the year 1818. It is estimated that the value of the prizes which it has captured since then amounts to nearly \$100,000. One of the first prizes was won on the occasion of the procession celebrating



MRS. H. S. ROSS—A prominent vocalist of Sydney, Cape Breton.

who last summer met a similar situation by canvassing the local department stores for talent and beauty, has hit upon a new plan to obtain the singers still needed to complete the Dillingham companies. Finding the field in New York was not fertile, he has established recruiting stations in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. For the past week, intermittently, advertisements have been inserted in the want columns of the newspapers of those cities, inviting good-looking women singers to join the Dillingham fold. About three hundred girls appeared at the Colonial Theatre, Boston, in response to the Boston advertisements, of which, however, but seventeen proved acceptable.

Mons. E. Moller, proprietor of the



MR. HEDLEY J. MUSGRAVE — A well-known vocalist of Sydney, C.B.



MR. STANLEY R. PURVES—One of the leading bassos of Sydney, C.B.

girls, which contain a clause that binds the singer thereof not to wed during the term of the agreement. Upon signing the contract, the girl will be required to execute a bond with some reputable surety company, by which the management will be reimbursed to the extent of \$500 if she permits Cupid to lure her away. In view of the engagements believed to exist among the young women now in "The Social Whirl" Company, and who, of course, signed one of the old form contracts, a notice was posted on the call board, earnestly requesting those contemplating a trip to the altar to give the management at least two weeks' notice so that suitable substitutes might be obtained.

Cirque Moller in Paris, and the most eccentric millionaire the French capital has known, is at present at Coney Island. For the last twenty-eight years M. Moller has maintained for his own amusement a circus which he conducts on his extensive grounds surrounding

The Musical World

Lillian Blauvelt has just signed a contract to appear next season in comic opera at Weber's Theatre.

Sunday concerts are to be allowed in Massachusetts provided that three-fourths of the receipts go to some charitable institution.

Mme. Bellincioni sang Mimi in "Boheme" with great success recently in Prague. It is almost inconceivable that this great artist has not yet been heard on this side of the Atlantic.

Owing to the recent illness of Clara Butt, she had to relinquish her engagement with the Crystal Palace Company to sing in the Handel festival. Ada Crossley was engaged in her place.

Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, the pianist, sailed for Europe recently on La Savole. She will be away until the early fall, when she hopes to resume her concert career with a tour of all the principal American cities.

Saint-Saens has been engaged for an American tour, beginning next November. It is understood that his visit will be in the interests of French music generally, and he is expected to appear in the capacity of pianist, conductor, organist—and composer, of course.

Next season, Mde. Calve will sing at the Opera Comique in Paris. She will be heard in "Marie Magdeleine" and in a new opera which Albert Carre is having written expressly for her, and which will be one of the great attractions of 1907.

Charles Manners, the English impresario, is going to run an opera season at the Lyric Theatre, London, this summer. He intends to start at the beginning of August. The performances will be in English, of course, and the repertory is to include "Eugene Onegin" and Nicholas Gatty's "Greysteel."

Two of the conductors said to be engaged for the Hammerstein Opera Company, to be established in New York next season, are Leandoro Campanari, brother to Campanari the baritone, and Cleofante Campanini, brother

of the great tenor, now deceased, of the same name.

A new Piano has been exhibited in Berlin which, by means of a mechanism provided for the purpose, has a varying weight of action from quite light to quite heavy; further, the bass and treble can be separated and a light action given to one hand while the other has a heavier.

Elgar may not be able to entirely finish "The Apostles" in time for Birmingham, and a fourth part (the new part to be given at the festival being Part III.) will be subsequently written. In the new section the composer has adopted a rather more continuous style, possibly because of the criticisms of "scrappiness" levelled against Part I. and II. The themes of the latter nature



MRS. CHARLES J. DEMPSTER — A gifted singer of Sydney, C.B.

ally appear a good deal in the new section, but there is a lot of fresh material.

The Swedish National Choir of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Sweden, Hugo Lindquist director, arrived in New York on Sunday week, and on the afternoon of that day gave the first concert at Carnegie Hall. A New York critic says "It is a long time since a New York audience heard such excellent a capella singing. Both in the

planissimo and forte passages the ensemble reached the highest plane of choral singing. Many beautiful voices belong to the choir. John Husberg, baritone, was soloist."

Martin Wegelius, one of the best known composers of Finland, died recently, aged sixty. He belonged to the National Finnish school, of which Sibelius is a distinguished exponent. He was a fine organizer, the national music festivals at Helsingfors, Wasa and Abo being due to his efforts; since 1882 he was the director of the Conservatory at Helsingfors. In addition to this he did considerable work as critic and theorist, having prepared text-books for use in the school of which he was the head.

According to a work recently published, Leschetzky said the following about his pupils: The English are good musicians, good workers, bad executants; the Americans are more spontaneous, quick of perception and possess considerable technical facility; the Russians stand first, they have prodigious technique, dramatic power, elemental force and extraordinary vitality; the Pole, less strong, leans more to the poetical side of music; the French are dainty, crisp, clear cut in their playing and phrase well; the Germans are earnest, devoted to details, orderly and intense in their love for art; the Swedes have much talent; Italians are lovable. What a marvel the music world would have if all these qualities could be mixed up in one player.



PRINCE ALBERT MALE QUARTETTE — This quartette was organized and named in connection with "Prince Albert Council," Royal Arcanum. Each member holds a soloist position in a local church. Reading from left to right, the vocalists are:—First tenor, R. Diplock, St. Andrew's Church; second tenor, Dr. Armitage, Douglas Methodist Church; first bass, R. Dumbrell, St. James's Methodist Church; second bass, S. Dunn, Dominion Square Methodist Church.

Plays and Players

George M. Cohan, that very remarkable young person who is quite as much a marvel of enterprise and energy as that other youthful American showman, Fred Thompson, of Luna Park and Hippodrome fame, has new reason for congratulation. Although it has not been generally known to those beyond the theatrical pale, Mr. Cohan, in addition to writing the books and lyrics of half a dozen plays a year, rehearsing all of the same, and playing the principal comedy part in some of them, attending to his share of the details of an ever growing group of other theatrical enterprises and captaining a baseball team, also has found time to play editor with considerable credit to himself. As the guiding genius of "The Spot Light," as his little weekly is named, he has shed many a ray of genial humor and scintillant sentiment into the sanctuary of greater publications, actually bearding the scathing critic and editorial ogre in his very den.

Machnow, the great Russian giant, the human skyscraper, whose actual advertised height is 9 ft. 2 1/2 inches, and who is, so far as known, the tallest man ever born, is headliner on view in the Hammerstein Roof Garden, New York, this week. Machnow's wife, a woman of ordinary stature, appears with her husband, and the New York public will have an opportunity to verify the reports of the big fellow's magnitude. This is his first appearance in America. Not only tremendous financial inducement was necessary to tempt

Machnow to take ship for this country, but much argument, many promises, and the deposit of a large sum with his Moscow bankers, were among the urgent methods employed to get him here. Although a giant, he is timid and superstitious, belonging, as he does, to the



ONE OF THE BEAUTY SPOTS IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS—A scene on Bromo Lake, a delightful sheet of water.



"COLL GLADE"—Painted by Mr. Wm. Brymner, R.C.A., Montreal.

Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, who has been seriously ill in her Brooklyn home, has made arrangements to go to Europe and then to make a brief concert tour in the United States before beginning her engagement in Weber's Music Hall, New York. She expected to sail on the steamship Friederich der Grosse on July 5, but has been advised by her physician to postpone leaving until later in the month. She will travel chiefly in Germany while on the other side, and, if her health permits, will, in August, sing six or eight times in pub-

lic, filling contracts which were made for her several years ago. She has been invited by Frau Cosima Wagner to visit her in Bayreuth, and has been requested to give one concert to Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany and his family after this visit. She also will spend a few weeks in the Tyrol Mountains, returning to America the latter part of September. The latter part of October she will sing a few times in Eastern cities. During the month of November she will rest, and about the first of December will begin rehearsing for the new season with Joe Weber's All-Star Company. With this company, beside Mme. Blauvelt and Joe Weber, also will appear Miss Cissy Loftus, Maurice Farkoa and other stars whom Mr. Weber has engaged for his new big company.

season's theatrical productions is arousing managers to unusual methods to recruit their companies. Charles Dillingham needs about two hundred singing girls to complete the organization of his musical companies that include the Chateau Moller. Each year two performances are given; the first for the editorial staffs of the French journals and the second for the personal friends of M. Moller. Admission to each of these performances is exclusively by



THE Y. M. C. A. AND ATHLETICS—Members of one of the gymnasium classes of the Montreal Association taking a lesson in physical culture.

(Photographed for The Standard.)

Fritzi Scheff's "Mlle. Modiste," "Dolly Dollars," in which Blanche Ring is to star; Frank Daniels's "Sergeant Brue," and "The Red Mill," the new Victor Herbert-Henry Blossom piece for Montgomery and Stone. Mr. Dillingham's general stage director, Fred G. Latham,

cards of invitation, as M. Moller never accepts an entrance fee, save when the circus is opened to the general public for a charitable purpose. It is estimated that the annual training and exhibiting expenses of his two amateur performances cost M. Moller 300,000 francs.



CORONATION OF KING HAAKON VII.—View of the beautiful cathedral at Trondhjem, where His Majesty and his consort were crowned. (Photo furnished by Frank Veigh, Toronto.)



CANADA'S INFLUX OF IMMIGRANTS—Youthful Italians enjoying their first game of cards on Canadian soil. (Photographed by The Standard's Special Photographer.)

Canadian Spout for Western Wheat Hopper; the Harbor of Montreal and Its Shipping



THE GREATEST INLAND SEAPORT IN THE WORLD—The end of a Transatlantic voyage. Removing the personal luggage of the passengers from the deck of an ocean liner to a wharf shed in the port of Montreal.

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS AT PORT OF MONTREAL.

The Port of Montreal, which is illustrated, in part, on this page, enjoys the singular distinction of being an ocean port, and yet it is situated 986 miles inland from the sea—reckoning the latter to be the Straits of Belle Isle. It has also direct connection with that great chain of inland seas, which make the geographical situation of Canada unique. In either case, the mighty St. Lawrence—which is nearly two miles wide at Montreal—is the connecting waterway.

From Montreal eastwards its waters are ploughed, not only by the regular river boats, but by some of the largest ocean steamships afloat. Over its surface the grain from the western prairies finds its way to the markets of Europe and of the Motherland.

From Montreal westwards the St. Lawrence carries on its breast a great variety of vessels—including the grain and lumber-laden barges, and the palatial steamers which just now are crowded with tourists from all parts of the United States and Western Canada.

In connection with the rapidly increasing business of this port, the return of customs collections for the past fiscal year, which has just been published, will give readers of The Standard some idea of its present proportions:—

For the year ending June 30th, 1906, these collections amounted to \$13,275,630.17, which figures represent an increase over the corresponding fiscal year of \$1,683,970.47.

In fact, the total collection during the year 1905-06 is a record for Montreal, the duties paid reaching high water mark. A feature of the collections during the twelve months is that not in any one month did the amount collected in Montreal by the local officers fall short of one million dollars. The previous year had been a big one for collections in this port, yet during the twelve months of 1905-06 only in four months did the collections exceed a million dollars.

The story has been the same during the year. Each month has shown increases over the same month of the preceding year, nor had there been a falling off on any occasion. In the winter months some decrease had been expected, but even when the port of Montreal was closed for ocean navigation the increases in the value of importations remained a growing factor. In the months from December to April, when goods for Montreal merchants were arriving through the winter ports of Halifax and St. John, there were increases, showing that there had been a growth of business through these ports.

At one time it had been considered that the increase of collections was due to the fear of merchants that a tariff change was imminent. Naturally such a contingency always causes a stir in imports, and, doubtless, some thoughts of higher duties had the effect of inducing many importers to prepare by laying up large stocks of goods likely to be affected. However, it was very clearly shown that the increases were



THE GREATEST INLAND SEAPORT IN THE WORLD—Luggage being removed from the hold of a vessel.

due to the spread of business, because in the months after the time when it became known that there would be no changes in the tariff, the volume of imports continued at a steady rate.

Below is a comparative statement showing monthly collections of customs duties at the port during the fiscal years 1904-05, and 1905-06:—

	1904-05.	1905-06.
July	\$1,032,354.26	\$1,105,134.89
August	1,137,709.35	1,167,379.50
September	926,893.75	1,077,133.41
October	972,851.10	1,106,581.73
November	976,749.59	1,182,102.63
December	952,556.84	1,069,486.69
January	862,069.50	1,074,988.19
February	879,171.76	1,015,811.88
March	938,017.65	1,126,448.45
April	791,664.79	1,093,375.86
May	1,066,883.17	1,214,046.67
June	1,053,737.94	1,133,140.27
Total	\$11,591,659.70	\$13,275,630.17
1904-05	\$11,591,659.70	
Increase in 1905-06		\$1,683,970.47

BALLOONING BY RAIL.

An Austrian engineer, Herr Balderauer of Salzburg, has been experimenting with much success in the mountains near Salzburg with a novel balloon railway.

It consists of a large captive balloon attached to a single steel rail, which, in turn, is fixed firmly to the side of a steep mountain, whose precipitous

slopes no other forms of railway could climb without making a series of serpentine detours and passing through tunnels.

The balloon remains balanced in the air about ten yards above the rail to which it is attached by a stout wire cable, and it is moved up and down the side of the mountain at the will of the engineer.

For an ascent the balloon itself furnishes the lifting force by means of hydrogen; for the descent a large reservoir attached to the balloon is filled with water at the highest station, and serves as "ballast."

Under the balloon is a circular car, seating ten persons. The wire cable from the balloon passes through the floor of the car to a speed regulator underneath, which is controlled by the engineer.

Herr Balderauer has made dozens of ascents both alone and with the car filled with people, and has never had an accident.

The inventor claims that the balloon railway will replace the funicular railway in the future. It is cheap to construct, and the sensation while travelling is delightful.

The passengers are whirled up thousands of feet in a few seconds, without the slightest jar. The balloon can be instantly released in case it becomes unmanageable, and an automatic brake keeps the car under control.

RUSSIA'S GUARDED SECRET.

One of the secret processes which has for ages openly defied the world of science is the iron trade of Russia. The secret of making Russian sheet-iron is owned by the Government, and when a workman enters the service he bids a last farewell to his family and friends, and whether he lives or dies, all trace of him is for ever lost. There have been several desperate attempts made to steal or betray the secret, but in every instance it has resulted in the death of the would-be traitor. In one case a letter attached to a kite, which was allowed to escape, was picked up by some peasants, and, despite their protestations that they were unable to read, they were at once put to death by the guards to whom they delivered the letter. It was afterwards decreed that the guards themselves should pass their lives within the works, and to this day the secret remains as hidden as the philosopher's stone.

The habit of frequent and hearty laughter will not only save you many a doctor's bill, but will also save you years of your life.

HE COMPOSED SONG "THE MAPLE LEAF."

ON Saturday week, the grave closed over an elderly man, white-haired, clean shaven,—one who had been a thorough Canadian. His name was Alexander Muir, and he was the composer of "The Maple Leaf for Ever,"—the national song of Canada. Mr. Muir was known and honored throughout the length and breadth of Canada, and there scarcely exists a school child who has not carried the pretty musical measures of the "song" that made him famous, and that will serve to perpetuate his name to future generations of Canadians.

The composer of "The Maple Leaf Forever" was born in Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, where his father was schoolmaster, and it was when he was a baby that his family left Scotland for Canada. Alexander was educated at a school in the township of Scarborough, about ten miles from Toronto, and graduated B.A. at Queen's University, at Kingston, in 1851. Mr. Muir gave proof of his gifts when quite a little fellow. A Scotch minister, visiting his parents in Scarborough, took the child on his knee, and catechised him on the Bible. The minister was pleased with his answers. "He has made a

saying farewell. Muir went home, and, in less than two hours, he had written the poem that has made his name known in every part of Canada. When romping with his children the next day he repeated aloud the words of the poem, and his wife, who heard them, suggested that he should set them to music. Several melodies he tried did not please him, but at last he composed one himself, and the splendid tune that has inspired thousands and thousands was at last on paper. The poem vibrates with love for Canada, for



THE LATE ALEXANDER MUIR, OF TORONTO—Composer of Canada's national hymn, "The Maple Leaf for Ever." He recently passed away at his home in Toronto.

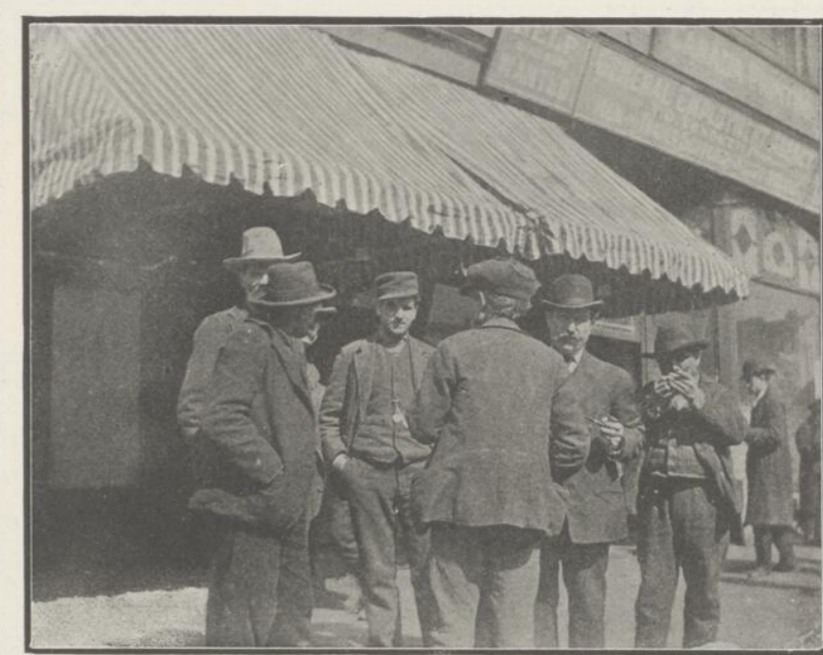
England, for Ireland, and for Scotland. Rousing is the chorus:

The Maple leaf, our emblem dear,
The Maple leaf forever!
God save our King and Heaven bless
The Maple leaf forever.

And think of these lines:
God bless our loved Canadian homes,
Our Dominion's vast domain;
May plenty ever be our lot,
And peace hold an endless reign;

Our Union bound by ties of love,
That discord cannot sever,
And flourish green, o'er Freedom's home
The Maple leaf forever.

Soon after Muir had composed it, he sang the song to a party of friends, and one, Edward Lawson, then well known in musical circles in Toronto, and an appreciative listener, insisted that the song should be published. He took Mr. Muir to a newspaper office, and arrangements were made for publication. One thousand copies were struck off and placed on sale. The composer received an account for thirty dollars, the cost of the edition. He was surprised. He had not expected to have been called upon to pay. But he afterwards received four dollars for the



THE GREATEST INLAND SEAPORT IN THE WORLD—Types of New Canadian settlers. A group of immigrants on the streets of Montreal, passing away the interval between the arrival of the boat and the departure of their train for the West. (Photographed by The Standard's Special Photographer.)

song. He was out of pocket to the extent of twenty-six dollars! He ever remained so.

The Song Made a Pronounced Hit.

Music-dealers found the song increasingly in demand. One publishing firm promptly took out a copyright, and issued another edition. While the sale has been enormous and the profits great, not a cent, save those four dollars, ever went to Mr. Muir! But he did not deplore that. "I am only too happy," he told the writer, some years ago, "that the song has cheered the people. That, in itself, is a great reward, and, believe me! I value that more than all the money."

The late Mr. Muir was headmaster of the Gladstone Avenue School, Toronto, from its opening in 1887 until his sudden death.

If loyalty to the King and to the British flag in Canada be fanned as it is in Gladstone Avenue School, the Old Country need have no fear of the rising generation of the Dominion. Alexander Muir had the firmness necessary for one having control of a little army of boys and girls. With relative strictness, kindness walked hand in hand. No schoolmaster in the wide, wide world was more idolized by his pupils than Alexander Muir, and no schoolmaster was fonder of his pupils.

DON CARLOS, THE ENIGMATICAL.

The message of congratulation which Don Carlos sent to Alfonso XIII, on his escape from the Anarchist bomb, has naturally received no official attention at Madrid, although a Venetian paper makes known the fact. But whether the communication was an act of gracious courtesy on the part of the Spanish

Pretender, or whether it gave expression to the irony of fate which might have made Don Carlos's pretensions feasible with the taking off of the Spanish King without heirs, is a matter of speculation.

Don Carlos, by the way, had a narrow escape from a benzine launch explosion, the other day, near the Rialto Bridge. His wife, the Duchess of Madrid, also barely escaped with her life. Almost on the same day word came from Florence that Princess Elvira, the youngest daughter of Don Carlos, had been arrested as a result of a brawl in a shop, the Princess having resented the price charged for repairing some clothing, and undertook to exercise the law herself. The Princess, by the way, has been disowned by her father and considered "as one dead" since she ran away some years ago with a Roman painter. The estate of her mother, Don Carlos's first wife, Princess Marguerite de Bourbon-Parma, has since been in liquidation, as Don Carlos has sought to have her will set aside and thereby disinherit Princess Elvira.

THE KAISER'S TASTE.

It is well known that the German Emperor has a fine taste in matters of art. He has just given an amusingly imperious demonstration of his severe judgment in such matters. Some time since, the German Protestant community of Moscow solicited his aid in building a church, to be named the temple of Saints Peter and Paul. His Majesty readily undertook to be responsible for all the lamps and candelabra to be used, and asked for their designs for these things, as well as for a plan of the interior. On examination, the Kaiser found the designs so far out of harmony with his own taste and with the style of the building, that he at once set to work correcting and sketching, and when the whole had been made to his mind, he entrusted them to the architect charged with the restoration of Metz Cathedral, with instructions to execute the work "according to my intentions."

LAUGHTER AS A MEDICINE.

Laughter is Nature's device for exercising the internal organs and giving us pleasure at the same time.

It sends the blood bounding through the body, increases the respiration, and gives warmth and glow to the whole system.

It expands the chest, and forces the poisoned air from the least used lung cells.

It brings into harmonious action all the functions of the body.

Perfect health, which may be destroyed by a piece of bad news, by grief or anxiety, is often restored by a good, hearty laugh.

A jolly physician is often better than all his pills. Laughter induces a mental exhilaration.

There is good philosophy as well as good health in the maxim "Laugh and grow fat."

Laughter is a foe to pain and disease, and a sure cure for the "blues," melancholy, and worry. Laughter keeps the heart and face young, and enhances physical beauty.



THE GREATEST INLAND SEAPORT IN THE WORLD—Passengers on the SS. Virginian disembarking at the sheds of the Allan Line at Montreal. The 'busses in the foreground convey them to their hotels.

poem," said the resident minister, who was also present. "He has put it to the music of 'Scots Wha Hae.'" "Let us hear you sing it, Alexander," urged the visiting minister. The little bard sang with childish simplicity, and the visiting minister patted the boy approvingly. "Ye'll be weel ken'd yet afore ye dee," said this elder, who was none other than the famous Scotch minister, Dr. Norman McLeod, who was on a visit to Canada.

Song Inspired by Falling Maple Leaf.

It was on an October day in 1867 that Alexander Muir, then a vigorous young man, walked with a friend in a Toronto garden. The dying maple leaves were falling from the trees, and one fluttered down on to the coat sleeve of Alexander, and stayed there because of the roughness of the cloth. He tried to brush it away. He thought he had done so. But no, it was still there. Its tenacity made an impression upon him. Then he was struck by the beauty of its crimson and gold hues.

"You have been writing verses; why not write a song about the maple leaf?" asked his companion, as they were



THE GREATEST INLAND SEAPORT IN THE WORLD—Settlers just arrived for the Canadian North-West. Three nationalities are represented in this photograph, which was taken at the Windsor Station, Montreal, during a recent influx of British and European immigrants.



THE GREATEST INLAND SEAPORT IN THE WORLD—Ocean Liners in Montreal Harbor.

Dainty Parisian Creations by the Best Designers Photographed for The Standard



THE STANDARD'S EXCLUSIVE PARISIAN FASHION SERVICE — A dainty costume designed by Bone Soeurs, Paris. (Photographed by Henri Manuel, Photographie d'Art.)

Following Fashions of Women of the Modish World.

Usual Error Is to Jump Too Hastily at Conclusions in Matter of Gowning.

It would appear to be a common mistake among the great mass of women who wish to follow, at a greater or less distance, the fashions set by women of the modish world, to jump at conclusions in the matter of their gowning. The woman of intelligence and refinement will see the timeliness and suitability of a gown and hat as well as its late mode, its richness, or its chic and becomingness.

But even such a woman, if she lacks the sense of observation and comparison, may sometimes fall into error. Oftentimes a limited pocketbook and a desire to make one gown do the duty for separate and quite different occasions lead to much inappropriate dressing.

It is better for the woman of limited means to have a costume suited to each sort of wear to which she is likely to put it, and to have one such every year only or even less frequently than to have a fresh one every little while that has to do service morning, afternoon, and perhaps for evening wear as well.

Will Keep Well for Two Years if Cared for.

A good serge, fine cloth, or some such material, simply made and in plain tailored finish, will look well for two years if it is kept in order by a tailor, not allowed to get shabby in any way, is kept pressed and brushed, and it may be worn for morning, shopping, general utility wear, and for those uncertain afternoons when it may or may not storm.

For afternoon wear, small receptions, and other affairs, a voile, chiffon broadcloth, or some other fine, "dressy" cloth is best, for it can be worn more suitably and with less damage in all sorts of weather than a velvet or any of the crepes or silks. In the summer an organdie or Swiss, or a linen gown handsomely embroidered, will do for the afternoon, while plain linen skirts and coats are the most serviceable for the morning and general utility purposes. For evening wear, a gown may be constructed with elbow sleeves and removable guimpe that will serve excellently for dinner or more elaborate occasions. The gown itself is made of crepe de chine, some of the other heavy crepes, a good black velvet, net over silk, or any of several other lasting materials. By changing the accessories of these different costumes, even a poor woman will always make a most attractive appearance, and need not, even if she be so foolish as to be so inclined, envy her richer or more clothes-loving sisters.

Accessories are the Most Troublesome Things.

Hats follow along the same lines. The simple hat for the walking costume, the more elaborate for afternoon; and the evening hat may be either very small or very large, and simple or elaborate, but always either light or rich in effect. It is the accessories that trouble most women, or, rather, do not trouble them, but would if they observed more closely. Because Madame le Mode with a carriage and pair and all the other settings of wealth and fashion drops into a smart shop in the afternoon with trailing gown and white kid gloves, topped by a picture hat, the woman without wealth need not imagine she will be au fait thus garbed. Madame is going about in her carriage, she has a card party, reception, or other afternoon function at which she will drop in after her hasty call at the shop—a call which was perhaps only an afterthought when starting out. A walking skirt, plain coat, dark gloves, and unassuming hat are in much better taste for shopping, and Madame le Mode knows it.

The veils are a pitfall. It is better to wear none if one can, but if one must, then study the subject of veiling. The handsome floating veils that are at times a fad or a fashion, when in lace and fancy materials are intended for carriage wear. They are decidedly out of place with walking costumes. The only exception is the white wash veil, which is permissible, but which still looks out of place.

Chiffon Veils Correct for Street and Travelling Wear.

The veils for general street and travelling wear are the chiffons. The various dotted nets may be used for face veils on almost any occasion, save in the evening. Still, the writer has seen women with dotted face veils on in the evening, and who looked when not on

the street as complacent as though they were showing the general public the proper thing in veil wearing. For sometimes the correct thing has been the wearing of veils that matched either the hat or the gown, either in chiffon for travelling and walking, or in the fancy dotted nets.

There was once a rule that white gloves must not be worn until afternoon, but it seems to have fal-

tered never be worn. Black shoes for street wear are always safe. The various browns do well for some occasions, but black always looks well, and the feet look smaller in it.

In lingerie, petticoats may be considered by the sensible woman as an important part of her wardrobe. The rest must be white and as fine as she can afford, but what may the petticoat be? The moder-



THE STANDARD'S EXCLUSIVE PARISIAN FASHION SERVICE — Designed by Bone Soeurs, Paris. (Photographed by Henri Manuel, Photographie d'Art.)

SOMEWHERE—SOMETIME.

Somewhere, but why not here? We dream of happy lands, far, far away. Beyond the mystic borderland of time, Where softly falls the light of perfect day, Which knows no night—of some celestial clime Where fairest flowers bloom, nor know the breath Of winter, or the chilling touch of death. Somewhere, but why not here? Somewhere, but why not here? The spirit worn with earthly care and strife Dreams of the future home of joy and peace, And longs for endless rest, when human life, With all its labor and its pain, shall cease; Hopes when the span of mortal years is past, Sweet rest and peace and joy will come at last— Somewhere, but why not here? Somewhere, but why not here? Men think of life immortal as a gift Which must be won through years of toil and pain; That only is the race unto the swift, That all must pass Death's valley, ere they gain The joy and blessing of eternal years, The heav'n where God shall wipe away all tears— Somewhere, but why not here? Sometime, but why not now? O waiting one, lift up thy dark'ned eyes Upon the Light that's shining now for thee, And let thy soul drink in the glad surprise Thou need not look beyond the narrow sea Of death, to find the soul's true resting-place, Or see the glory of the Master's face, Sometime, it may be now. Sometime, but why not now? Aye, now He waits beside thee, and He stands To be thy Rock of Refuge from the blast, Thy Shelter from the heat, and in His hands He bears thee countless blessing, now thou hast His gift of life eternal, it is thine, Ev'n now His token of the Love Divine, Sometime? Oh, no! 'Tis now! Sometime—let it be now— Oh, lean thy head upon that loving breast, Accept the offers of His boundless Love, Find in the shadow of His wings thy rest, Learn to enjoy His presence here, above All earthly joys that unto thee are giv'n, And thou shalt find even here, thy Heaven— Sometime—let it be now! NELLIE BALLARD RUBERG.

Singers Who Will Tour the Provinces.



MISS ALBERTINE GERVAIS, daughter of the late E. Gervais, Post Office Inspector, was, two years ago, asked to sing Marguerite in Faust, and a week later she had learned the role and sang the part under such unfavorable circumstances. A week later she was booked at the McGill Conservatorium of Music, under Prof. Alb. Jeannotte, with whom she has since studied. A few weeks ago Miss Gervais was again asked to learn and play the role of Gilda, in Rigoletto. The role was given to her at the hospital, where she was undergoing medical treatment for anaemia, and much to the surprise of Prof. Jeannotte, she mastered the music in a week, and with one single rehearsal sang the role very creditably. Miss Gervais has regained her health, and will have left the hospital by the time this appears. She is the only member of the Montreal Vocal Sextette who will accompany Messrs. Renaud, Faranto, Ocellier and Roberval on their trip to the Lower Provinces, under the management of the Sextette.



MISS FLORA FARMER, in the costume of Madeleine, in Rigoletto. Miss Flora Farmer, daughter of Mr. W. O. Farmer, possesses a contralto voice which in point of register and quality is alike remarkable. As for quality, the richness and volume of her notes, from E to high C, are the same. Miss Farmer sang the role of Madeleine, her first venture on the stage, as though she were an old operative star. She is also a member of the M. V. Sextette, and will join the company, which shortly goes on tour in Canada, about the 25th inst. Miss Farmer is a pupil of the McGill Conservatorium of Music, under Prof. Jeannotte.

TOUR ARRANGED FOR THE BLACK DIKE BAND.

Since it was made known that the "Besses-o'-th'-Barn" were to visit Canada, a Canadian and an American tour has been arranged for the Black Dike band, the great Yorkshire rival of the "Besses." Like the Lancashire band, the Black Dike is composed of factory workers, employed chiefly by Messrs. John Foster and Sons, of Queensbury, near Bradford, who take



SUGGESTING MANY CHARMING IDEAS—The dainty little summer hat depicted furnishes many suggestions that may be easily adopted by the home milliner. The shape, a sailor, is covered with bits of white lace tightly drawn over the crown and brim, their joinings concealed by rolls of white malinette. A band of pink, blue and white-shaded hyacinths encircles the crown, while two ostrich feathers are placed at a coquetish angle upon the left side.

Little Bird Whispers. Gentlemen, Remember!

THAT—Pink has proved the favorite color for summer bridesmaids' white gown trimmings, as well as for the roses carried in bouquets.

THAT—White silk drop skirts are the correct thing for all pale shades of colored voiles and grenadines.

THAT—Those who follow French customs have their bodice laces lined with chiffon, an admitted improvement as to effect, and a protection which should never be omitted in the wearing of lace.

THAT—Basques, it is said, promise to be a strong feature in next season's fashions.

THAT—Charmingly smart is the short-waisted line, so deftly introduced on really fashionable gowns and dresses.

THAT—Dresden ribbon girdles, corded or shirred in tucks, should be confined to frocks of thin white or cream fabrics.

THAT—Amber is to be a leader in the color line next season.

THAT—White linen yachting costumes of the latest fashion are made of fine round thread, dull finished, French linens. The half-and-half linen and straw hat has its vogue for wear with such costumes.

THAT—Light striped flannels are much worn, the necktie, etc., being chosen to match the color of the stripe.

THAT—Light grey homespuns are usually becoming, and pongee and silk and cotton-mixed suits are smart.

THAT—White flannel is very fashionable, and can be very effective with dark red or blue necktie and stockings, and white shoes.

THAT—For yachting, as for automobile, one may be correct in dressing up to one's position; but if one dress beyond it, there is the certainty of being in bad style, even if one escapes becoming absolutely ridiculous.

THAT—The new club yachting dinner coat is of flannel bound with braid, and cut on the lines of the ordinary dinner coat.

THAT—The double-breasted sack coat is the style generally acknowledged as standard for boating.

THAT—The white buckskin, duck, or canvas shoe, with rubber soles, is the correct and most approved for yachting.

THAT—The new permanent attachment of the tie to the collar lessens the thickness of material around the neck which is found in all the older makes of stocks.



WHERE THE WATER MAKES MELODY—The Brook in the Forest, a very pretty scene in one of the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

len out of vogue. For walking gloves, the many heavy skins in different colors, the soft gray and brown, and almost anything that is not out in color and design, are worn. For evening, either white, black, pearl grey, cream, or any pale tint matching the gown may be worn.

White blouses with tailored skirts and coats have taken the place of all others for fashionable wear, and all of these have their own stocks attached. This seems superfluous to say, too, but any observer of women's dressing will vouch for all sorts of oddities, even among those who should know better.

White Shoes Make Feet Seem Unusually Large.

The weakness for white shoes shown among certain classes is to be deplored. The material is cheap, the feet they adorn usually large—or is it that white makes even small feet look tremendous? They soil so easily, and in any event

ate purse finds comfort in charming dainty skirts, ruffled, and having the ruffles scalloped and buttonholed with a color corresponding to the tiny dot or flower on the material, and the bands heading the ruffles are feather-stitched down with the same color. These may be brought from \$5 up, and can be got in various colors to match the color of the costume. The cheap shops do not carry them. For white gowns of course nothing but white petticoats may be worn, and these petticoats having no gathers or pleats are the most graceful and best suited to all figures, even the thin, for bulk does not mean curves.

THE MODERN RENDERING.

They used to sing, some time ago, A rather plaintive song, "Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long." But nowadays that song is set With music to the rhyme: "Man wants as much as he can get, And wants it all the time."



Decorated Staffordshire Ware Salad Bowl and Servers Mountings of English Plate on Best Nickel Silver, Price \$10.00. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. Jewellers, G. SEIFERT & SONS, 16 Fabrique St., QUEBEC.

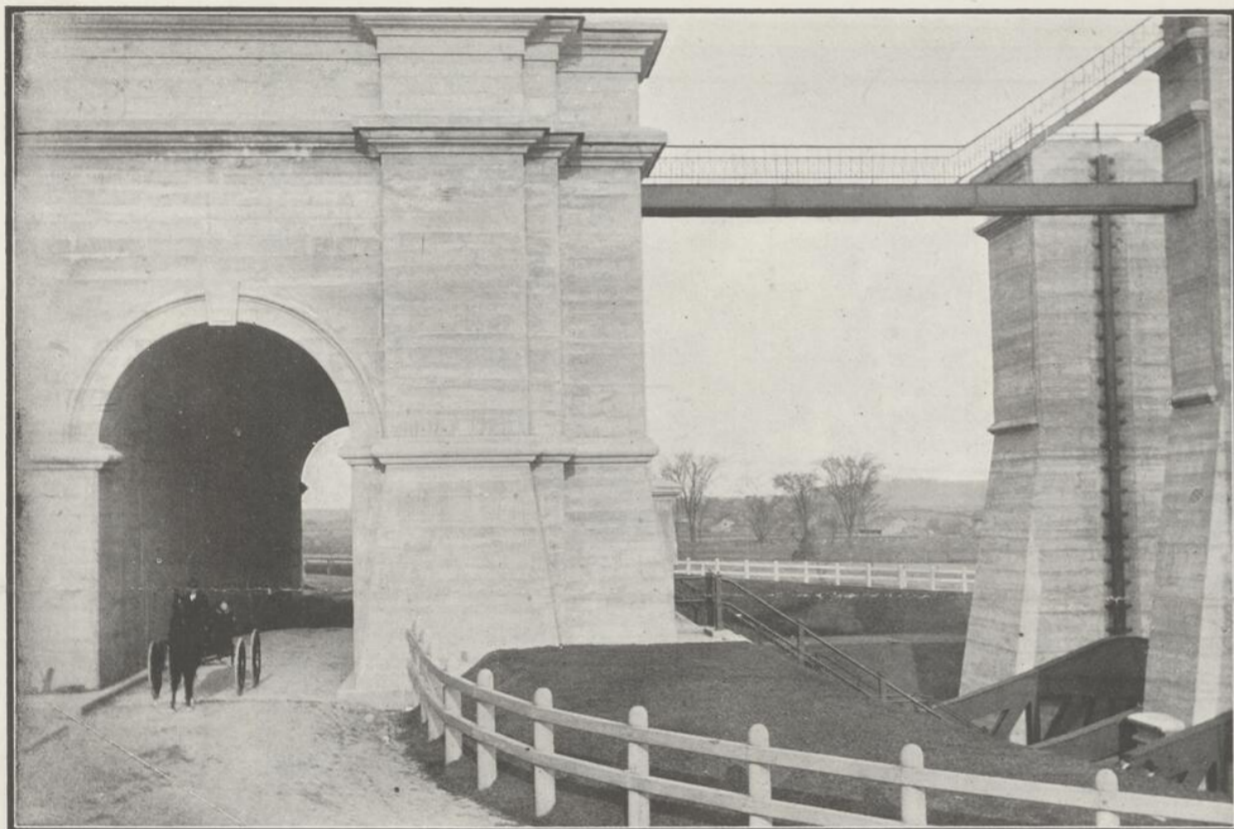
Big Lock at Peterboro Which Has Recently Caused So Much Discussion



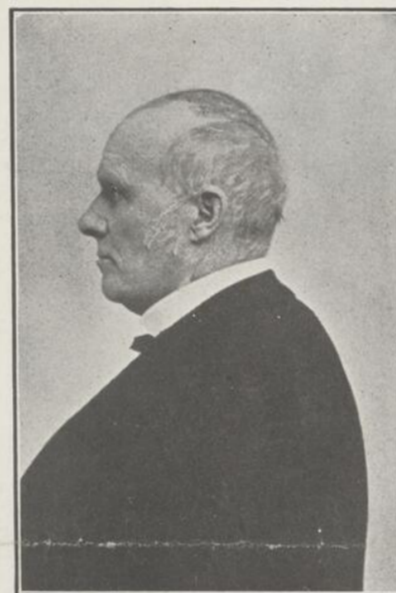
BEAUTIFUL CANADIAN WATERFALLS—Chat's Falls, on the Ottawa River (south side). These extend for over a mile, and consist of a series of beautiful cascades.



CANADIAN BEAUTY SPOTS—Rapids on the Kipawa River, near Lake Timiskaming. Kipawa Lake, the source of the river, is 300 feet higher than Lake Timiskaming. The river is only ten miles long.

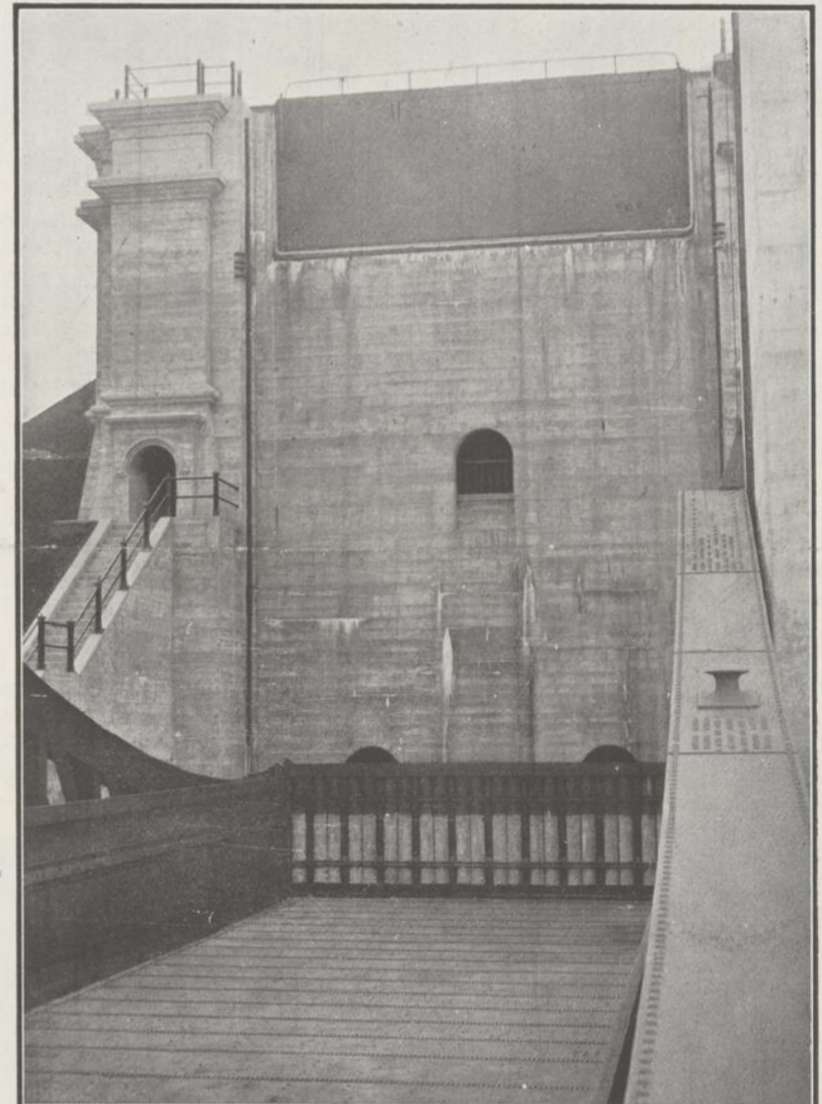


CANADA POSSESSES THE GREATEST LIFT-LOCK IN THE WORLD—One of the driveways through the north approach. The following details with respect to this lock will give readers of *The Standard* some idea of its size: Height of lift, 65 feet; two pontoons, each 140 feet long by 33 feet wide, by 10 feet deep; height of guide towers, 100 feet; structure of lock, concrete, the largest monolithic mass in the world. The lock proper is automatic, and the capstans are worked by hydraulic power; diameter of cylinders, 8 feet 3/4 inches; diameter of rams, 7 1/2 feet; working stroke up and down, 65 feet. Both pontoons work at the same time, one being up when the other is down, and meeting half way up; time of lockage, 12 minutes; time of vertical motion, 1 1/2 minutes; cost, half a million dollars. The Peterboro Hydraulic Lift-Lock.

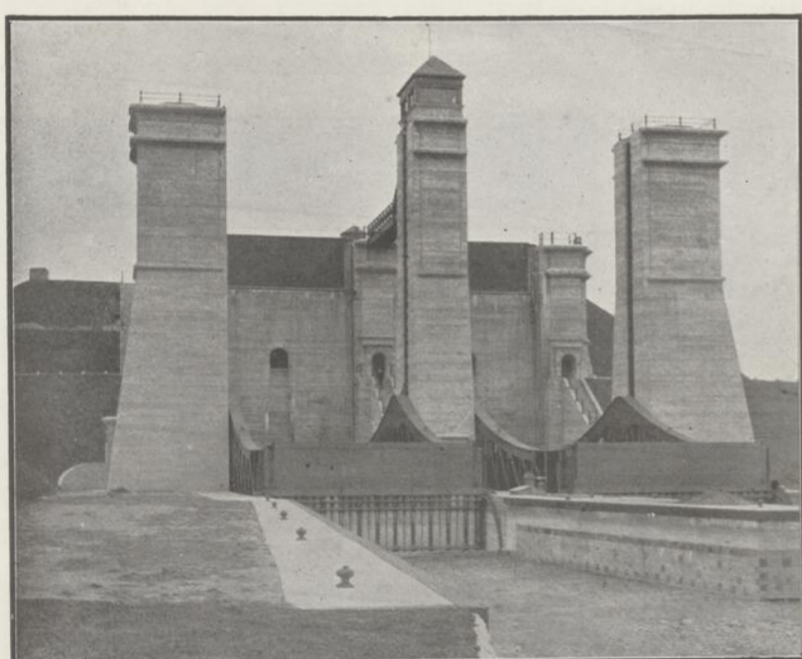


SIR AEMILIUS IRVING — Who was knighted by the King on the occasion of the celebration of His Majesty's birthday.

Sir Aemilius Irving, Kt., K.C., Toronto, was born at Leamington, Eng., in 1823. He came to Canada with his father, was educated at the Upper Canada College, and was called to the Ontario Bar in 1849. He was practising in Hamilton in 1863, when he was created a Queen's Counsel. In 1879 he was elected as benchet to the Law Society, a position he has since held. In 1893 he was made treasurer. In 1874 he was elected to the House of Commons in the Liberal interest for the City of Hamilton. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and argued the Fisheries' case for Ontario before the Privy Council in 1897.



CANADA POSSESSES THE GREATEST LIFT-LOCK IN THE WORLD.—An inside view of one of the pontoons connected with the hydraulic lift-lock at Peterboro, Ont.

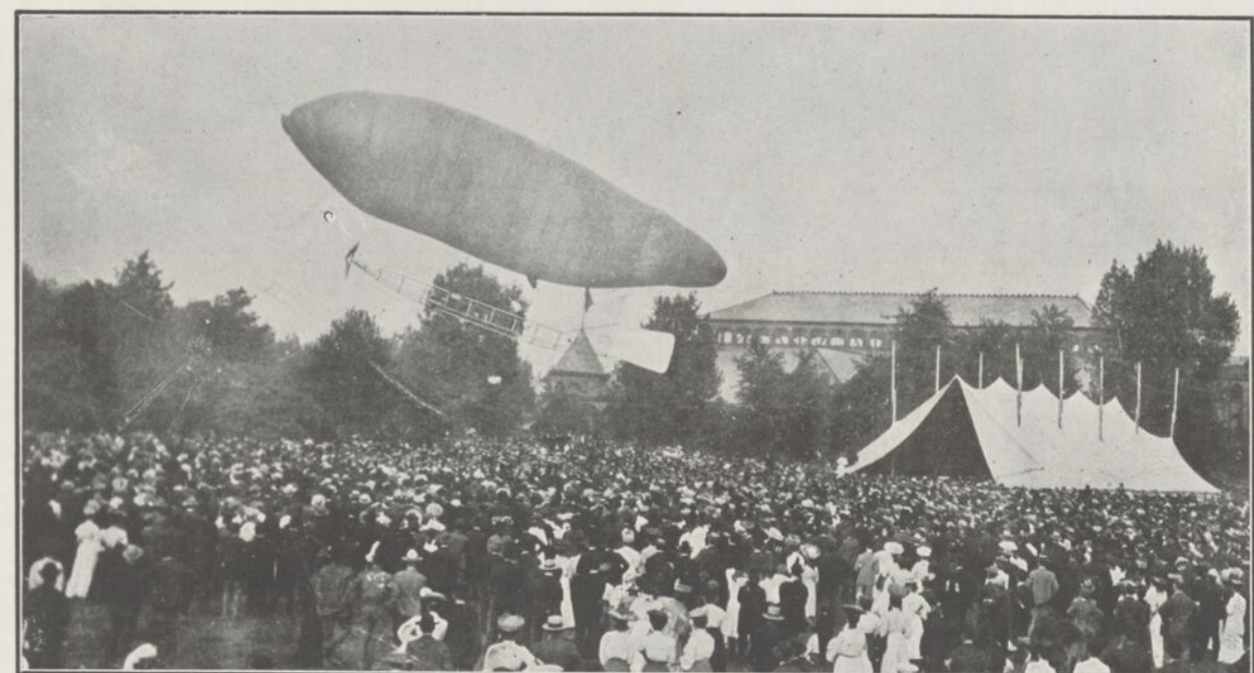


CANADA POSSESSES THE GREATEST LIFT-LOCK IN THE WORLD.—A near view of the structure, showing both of the pontoons lowered to the level of the canal.

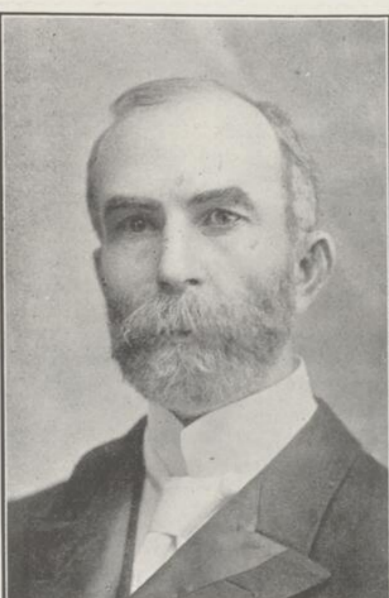
WORLD'S GREATEST LIFT-LOCK.

Peterboro, Ont., has the honor of possessing the greatest lift-lock in the world. It was built a few years ago, and forms a link in the Trent Valley Canal project—a waterway which, when completed, will greatly shorten the passage between the Upper Great Lakes and Lake Ontario. At present all cargoes billed from Lake Superior points to Toronto and Montreal have to be carried thither by way of Lake Huron, the river St. Clair, Lake St. Clair, the river Detroit, Lake Erie, the Welland Canal, and Lake Ontario. This is rather a round-about passage, and its completion occupies several days.

The Trent water route will greatly shorten the distance, inasmuch as it will extend from Georgian Bay to the town of Trenton. The lift-lock at Peterboro is one of many locks on the series of artificial channels associated with this route, but it is the only lock of its kind. In that respect, it is unique.



THE KNABENSCHUE AIRSHIP—Operated by Lincoln Beachey, now making flights from Dominion Park.



PRINCIPAL WHITE—Of the Normal School, Ottawa.



MR. G. J. McNALLY—Mayor of Fredericton, N.B.



GOAT FARMING IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—A herd of goats at Outremont. An interesting experiment by Canadians.

Hundreds of Montreal School Children Are Now Scattered Far and Wide Enjoying Holidays



Montreal School Children who are now enjoying a well-earned vacation.



Montreal School Children who are now enjoying a well-earned vacation.

SCHOOL'S OUT.—For the last three weeks the class-rooms in the different schools of the city have been empty; the clatter of marching feet in their corridors has been silent; the sound of childish laughter has not been heard; the tinkling of the recess and class bells has been conspicuous by its absence; and the clocks in classrooms and hallways have remained un-wound.

Odd Errands of Messenger Boys.

Many Strange and Varied Occupations Are Filled by These Intelligent Youths.

NOTHING proves the remarkable diversity of human needs more than the use made from time to time of the errand boys, the modern representatives of Mercury, the

As the gentleman lived in the northern part of Scotland, those pills were worth more than a guinea a box.

Another gentleman staying in the North of England found one day that his supply of dress shirts had run short. Instead of going out and buying more, he telegraphed to the Messenger Office he was in the habit of using in London, and ordered a boy to go to his hosiery, whose address he gave, buy a dozen shirts like those he always wore, and take them to him.

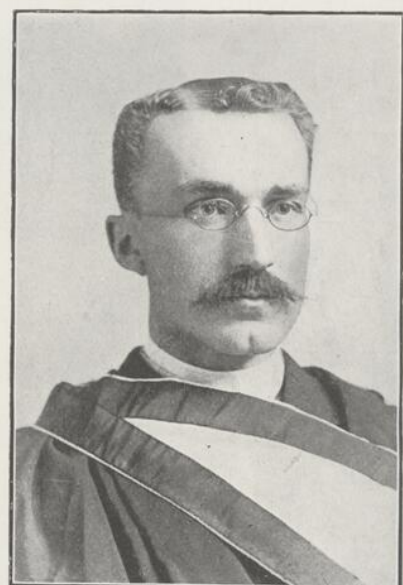
The message arrived only half an hour before the last available train left. The boy, however, jumped into a cab, drove to the hosiery's, got the shirts, caught the train, and delivered the shirts in time for one to be worn that evening at dinner.

A journey to Dieppe was undertaken by a boy at the bidding of a gentleman who had himself only arrived that day from the well-known French watering-place, which a telegram had caused him to leave in such a hurry that he only had time to jump into the cab and catch the boat, and could not stay to pack or pay his bill. The boy went to Dieppe, packed the trunks, paid the bill, and returned quite safely with all the gentleman's belongings, which included a big bull-dog.

A certain nobleman who was going to Ostend must have got separated from one of his trunks containing his dress suit, for one day his tailor in London received a telegram to send him a new suit with as little delay as possible. The garments were made in a hurry, put into a case, a messenger boy was sum-

order with such satisfaction that when the dog was better it was specially stipulated that he and he alone should be sent to fetch it back to its home.

On one occasion a bootmaker decided to import a large consignment of boots from Germany. When they arrived, it was found that they had stamped on them the words "Made in London." The Custom House refused to pass them with that obviously incorrect description. The importer therefore sent a messenger boy to Harwich, where the boots were landed, to erase



W. A. KNEELAND, B.C.L., Principal of Riverside School, Montreal.

the incorrect description and to substitute the familiar but disquietingly correct stamp "Made in Germany."

In the ordinary way, boys do not do duty as nurses, yet the messenger boys frequently act in that way. Once a boy

premise satisfaction of knowing that even if his son could not take care of himself, the messenger boy would be able to do so.

On another occasion a lady who lived in one of the Midland towns sent a telegram to an office in London that she wished a boy to be at King's Cross to meet her nurse, who was travelling with two children, four dogs, and the necessary number of trunks, take them to Waterloo, and start them on their journey to Bournemouth. But she omitted to describe the party in any way. The messenger boy reasoned that a nurse, two children, and four dogs formed an unusual combination, and he waited until he saw them alight from

kitchen, therefore, has no coal or gas range.

"As regards costs of operating, the most intelligent way to explain this item is to draw comparisons with the monthly costs of operating with coal and gas. The writer has had ten years' experience with a kitchen range, with coal at \$6.50 per ton on the average; also six years' experience with gas at \$1.30 per thousand. Our gas bills would average about \$3 per month. We used the coal range Monday and Tuesday for washing and ironing, and burned a little less than a half ton of coal a month, at a cost of about \$3. The average monthly cost of operating was therefore about \$6 for kitchen coal and

SONGS OF SCHOOL DAYS—THE HONORABLE SCARS.

Wuns reddy brown fel down three kitt-
chun stares
witch he is appioo do moast enny-
wares
becaws he, stumbuls so ann skint his
nose
ann blakkd his eyes ann toar his sunde
close
ann gott nockt sensbul fore kwite a
wile
ann fore a weak he koodunt hardly
smile
becaws his face is soar ann every day
he hasstoo have it washt to kepe away
the jurms ann things an henny bea-
mus sodd
It mustt pe turbule sufferen fore redd.

ann afftur redd was awl heeld uv agen
he had a bigg skarr on his hedd ann
wenn
he shode it to uss awl wi henny sodd
he had a skarr on the back uv his hedd
thatts twice uz bigg wenn it is noo witch
he
had got bi fallen owt uv a bigg tree
ann billy peersen shode his shinn rite
ware
a turbule uggly bulldogg bitt him thare
ann billy grimes gott up ann shode uss
awl
his nose witch he got broak wile playen
bawl.

ann mickey finn shode awl uv uss his
eye
witch got blone owt the forth of lasst
jull
almost, ann awl us uss kood think uv
sum
grate axident, ann thenn i shode mi
thumm
witch henny beamus almost chopt in
too
wile diggen wurms fore bate, ann wenn
weere thru
wi henny beamus sed the diffrent wuns
is justt like woodns witch sum olled
veteruns
have got in war ann alwus like too sho
to provee they saived thare nativ land
uno.

J. W. FOLEY.



RIVERSIDE SCHOOL—One of the educational institutions of the city under the control of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. It is situated at Point St. Charles.

In the fact that the summer holidays are here. The boys and girls are enjoying the mid-summer vacation. School's out. For two long months they will have the time of their lives. They will go fishing, and picnicking, and swimming, and boating. They will seldom look at a book. They will play baseball, and lacrosse, and cricket, and football. They will wander in the woods and pluck the wild-flowers. They will spend whole afternoons in the quiet retreats of Mount Royal Park. They will enjoy trolley and steamship rides; some will visit the amusement parks of the city, where they will find a great variety of things to interest them, from the aerial swings to the miniature railway. A favored few will spend July and August with their parents at either the summer resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence, or at those on Lake St. Louis. Others will visit friends in different parts of Canada and the United States. A few will be obliged to work, in order that the family revenue may be increased a little. Some will work who do not have to, because by doing so they will provide themselves with a little pin-money. Work, in the latter instance, will be a pleasure, because it will give to the worker a certain amount of the money that he or she may spend as fancy pleases.

It is safe to say that during the next two months the lads and lassies who have spent the past half-year in school will enjoy themselves as only children can. And many of their elders, it is also safe to say, will look upon the little ones, as they skip and play together, with feelings of envy and regret—envy that they are deprived of similar enjoyments, and regret that the days of childhood, with their joys and pleasures, their freedom from care and worry, have passed away forever.

The pictures on this page portray the various classes of Riverside school, one of the leading Protestant schools of the city.



Montreal School Children who are now enjoying a well-earned vacation.



Montreal School Children who are now enjoying a well-earned vacation.

other; for occasionally they have to undertake long railway journeys and even sea voyages, and act in all sorts of odd capacities, as the following instances will show.

On one occasion a gentleman who was staying in Scotland wanted certain pills made up. He did not have the prescription with him, so he telegraphed to the District Messenger Office to have a boy sent to his chemist, who had a record of the prescription. He further ordered that the boy should take the first available train to Scotland and deliver the precious packet into no other hands than his own.

moned, and sent off with the suit, which he took by the fastest route in spite of the extra expense.

Wonderful Powers Of Observation.

In the days before motors were numbered, a boy was once summoned to take a letter from London to Dartford and find a gentleman who was expected to be motoring in the neighborhood. The car was described as accurately as possible, and so was the gentleman. One of the brightest boys, who could be relied on to act on his own initiative and to meet difficulties as they arose, was selected for the job, which he did in a perfectly satisfactory manner, for he found the motor-car, gave its owner the letter, received the answer, and returned to London so quickly that he actually surprised the gentleman who had sent him on the errand.

Whenever a well-known lady cat fancier living in Hampshire has to send a cat through London, she orders a boy to meet the train at Waterloo and take the animal to the station from which it has to be sent on its next journey. One command invariably goes to the boy. It is that he shall be careful not to let the cat get into a draught!

Another boy can tell of a journey from London to Gloucester to escort a dog which was to be sent some distance from home to be treated by a noted veterinary surgeon, for the local practitioners were not considered sufficiently good. The boy executed the

was summoned to one of the large houses in Piccadilly to take two children in a perambulator to the Zoo, and show them the animals. He was given such money as he would need for tickets, etc., and he set off perfectly undisturbed by the oddness of his errand, though, naturally, as he pushed his charges along the streets leading to Regent's Park, he had to run the gauntlet of the chaff of the "bus and cab-drivers."

On another occasion a gentleman, accompanied by his son of ten or twelve, called at one of the offices. "I want a very nice boy," he said, "to go with my son to the Crystal Palace for the day." He selected the boy whose appearance pleased him best, gave each of the lads a sovereign, told them to enjoy themselves, and then went off with the su-

the carriage. Then he spoke to the nurse, showed his credentials, got a cab, took the party to Waterloo, bought their tickets, saw them into the train, and when he returned to the office, the lady was duly informed by telegram that her instructions had been carried out.

Among the uses to which the boys have been put, that of being the butt for the working off of a man's anger is certainly not the least odd. It is, however, nevertheless, a use to which a certain gentleman has not infrequently put a boy. Whenever he is in a particularly bad temper and has no one else on whom to vent his spleen, he summons a boy, tells him to sit down and to take no notice of what he says. He then proceeds to "slang" the unfortunate youth in the most violent fashion. Having recovered his equanimity, he pays the boy a good tip for himself, and sends him rejoicing on his way. He always says that he gets more satisfaction out of the money he thus spends than out of what he spends in other ways.

HOUSE WITHOUT A CHIMNEY.

The only man in modern times who owns and occupies a house without a stove or chimney—H. W. Hillman, of Schenectady, N.Y.—entertainingly describes his experiences in the Technical World Magazine for July.

"We entered the new house in September, 1905. The electric kitchen equipment was connected within two minutes from the time the table was taken off the wagon; and there was no waiting around for the stove man to come and connect up the stove, fit the stovepipe, build the fire, etc. For nearly three years we have cooked and baked by electricity daily; and the new

gas, with an additional cost of carting away ashes.

"Many readers will be surprised to learn that my average monthly cost for electricity for two years has been \$6.69 a month, or only 10 per cent. higher than coal or gas. There are no ashes to cart away, no fires to build, and the electric system offers a neat, clean, and healthy kitchen."



Montreal School Children who are now enjoying a well-earned vacation.

KNOWLEDGE IN GRAINS.

—In Denmark for four centuries past the Sovereigns have been named alternately Christian and Frederick.
—The first story ever published serially was "Robinson Crusoe." It ran for a year in the London Post.
—Crayons are made of a fine paste of

chalk or pipe-clay, colored with pigments, and consolidated with gum or wax.

—Brisbane holds the record for heat of any town in the Empire. There the thermometer has reached 133 degrees in 'the shade.'

—The United States has a boys' brigade with 28,000 members.



Montreal School Children who are now enjoying a well-earned vacation.

Canadians Continue to Take a Keen Interest in Baseball



A CANADIAN RIVAL OF THE "ROYALS"—Members of the Toronto Baseball Team, from a photograph taken on the Montreal Baseball Grounds specially for The Standard.

HOW ROYAL MARRIAGES WERE ARRANGED.

King Carlos of Portugal, is one of the very few reigning monarchs who decided whom he would marry, though this not saying that his advisers were opposed to the princess of his choice; but it had always, even in his school days, been an understood thing that he would wed an Austrian princess. To this idea, however, he developed objections, and consequently, when he approached a marriageable age, meetings were arranged

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.



MR. CHAS. McMILLAN—Elected M. L. A. for Inverness, N.S.

In the usual delicate and diplomatic manner between him and the most suitable Roman Catholic princess in Europe.

The late Countess de Paris found that her charming daughter, Princess Amelie d'Orleans, had by some mischance been overlooked in the search for consorts for the young prince, and she caused a very fine portrait of the princess to be hung conspicuously at the French Embassy at Lisbon, where it attracted the attention and evoked the admiration of Prince Carlos on his next visit to the Ambassador, the Count de Ferronaye.

"Ah!" exclaimed the Crown Prince, as his eyes fell upon the portrait. "What a charming girl! I assume," he added, with a sorrowful air, "that she does not chance to be a princess?"

"She is the Princess Amelie d'Orleans," responded the Countess de Ferronaye, "and she is as charming as she appears."

Within forty-eight hours Prince Carlos was in Paris, and a week or

two later his engagement to Princess Amelie was announced.

Difficult to Find Royal Partners.

The matter of selecting a suitable wife for a royal prince is one of varying difficulties, and, manifestly, the nearer to the throne the prince happens to be, the greater are the difficulties of those upon whom the task devolves, and the less likely the prince is to be allowed a voice in the matter, though he may, as he sometimes does, enhance the troubles of his advisers by rejecting their suggestions.

A royal marriage is generally considered to have considerable political influence, although history rather dis-

counted the idea, and perhaps the last things considered are the personal charms of princesses. In very many cases, indeed, a vague idea of whom a prince shall eventually marry is arrived at while he is still in the nursery, and it is quite impossible to say whether the selected princess gives promise of being suitable in the way of disposition and charms. Such early plans have generally to be abandoned, for long ere the time for their execution something is pretty certain to necessitate a change—it may be the political situation becomes altered, or perhaps a family incident will occasion the change of plans.

For instance, ever since the King of Spain opened his eyes on the world, his Minister and the ex-Queen Regent have

Religion Very Often a Barrier.

The question of religion, in fact, sometimes proves a very great difficul-

ty in arranging royal marriages. It is practically inevitable that a princess who marries a monarch, an heir apparent, or an heir presumptive should embrace her future husband's faith (as in the case of Princess Ena), even though the Pope could grant a dispensation freeing her from the obligation, with the arrangement that male issue should be brought up in the father's faith. The Empress of Russia, it will be remembered, entered the Greek Church prior to her marriage with the Czar.

This marriage was one of the many brought about by Queen Victoria, whose affection for her beautiful grand-daughter was very deep. The late Czar, too, was very anxious for the marriage, but, although desirable in every way, it did not quite please the Czarevitch, who was in no hurry to become a benedict, and was very backward in his suit. Confidences were therefore exchanged between the Czar, his father, and Queen Victoria with a view to making the match without delay. In consequence of what the Queen said, the Czar had an interview with the Czarevitch, who practically received orders from him to propose to the Princess at the first opportunity, which had already been arranged for. The Czarevitch was obedient in accepting the opportunity, but somewhat recalcitrant in his manner of doing so.

"My father, who is my Emperor," he is alleged to have said, stiffly, "has commanded me to offer you my hand and heart."

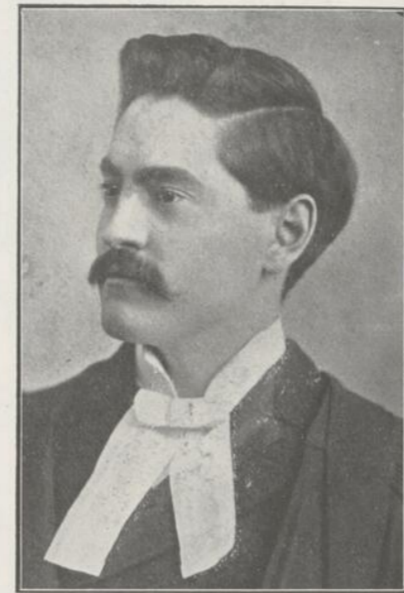
"My grandmother, who is Queen of Great Britain," replied the Princess, with that sweet smile which has won her so much devotion, "has commanded me to accept your hand; but for your heart—I accept it of myself."

GENEROUS FRENCH LANDLORDS.

In the Batignolles of Paris there died recently a landlord who by will exempted all his tenants from a quarter's rent and bequeathed \$6,000 for distribution among the caretakers of his houses and those occupants of the same who happened to be pressed for money at the time of his demise.

Another French landlord, not to be outdone, had his will altered to similar

conditions, and then had the misfortune—or the fortune—to die the day after the change was made.



THE LATE MR. J. A. DROUIN, K.C.—Of Montreal, who passed away last week.

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(Established 1879)
"Cures While You Sleep."
Whooping-Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Influenza, Catarrh.
Confidence can be placed in a remedy which for a quarter of a century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once.
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ALL DRUGGISTS.



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Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, of your druggist or from us, 10 cts. in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., Leeming Mills Bldg., Montreal, Canada.



MONTREAL ENTHUSIASTS AT A BALL GAME—Scene in the grand stand, on the Montreal Baseball Grounds, during one of the recent games between Montreal and Toronto.



OUR ANNUAL SALE For the Summer Season.

OUR PRESENT exceptionally large stock on hand and the usual quiet season persuade us to make this annual summer sale more attractive than ever. Our prices will make you buy for investment if for nothing else. The class of rugs we import are admitted by all to be the highest.

Among others we will offer 200 Real Antique Persian Rugs (not doctored), suitable for halls, parlors, bedrooms, libraries, etc., at from \$15.00 up. They are worth from \$30.00 up.
A line of Royal Kirmanshahs, Tabriz, Serabendis, Shiraz, Sinas, Boukhara, Golvans, etc., which are works of art, at correspondingly low prices.
Our Genuine Kazak Rugs will be from \$14.00 up. Dining-room Carpets, 9 x 12, from \$30.00 up.
KABUL RUGS, our exclusive importation, suitable for verandahs and Summer Cottages, in Daghestan, Kazak and Shiraz patterns, colors guaranteed to be permanent, sizes from 3.8x2 up to 12x9, will cost \$1.25 to 20.00 respectively.
Immense stock of Russian Brass Candlebrans and Damascus Art Goods of brass and Lebanon wood.

Headquarters for Oriental Kimonos.
We pay freight for out-of-town buyers. Mail orders command our prompt attention. Goods sent on approval to any part of Canada.

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Summer Suits

HERE are a couple of styles to choose from. You have three choices in buying your summer suit. You can go to a cheap custom tailor and get what you don't want; you can go to an expensive custom tailor and stand a chance of getting what you want (by paying well for it); or you can go to a

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agency and take no chances at all. Thousands of men in Canada have already learned to take no chances at all.

AGENTS IN NEARLY EVERY TOWN IN CANADA

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TORONTO.

Children of Baron de Hirsch Institute Who Are Now Enjoying a Well Earned Holiday



THE CLOSING OF THE BARON DE HIRSCH INSTITUTE—Some of the pupils who are now enjoying the summer holidays.



THE CLOSING OF THE BARON DE HIRSCH INSTITUTE—A group photograph of some of the pupils taken by The Standard's photographer at the recent closing exercises of the school.

The Standard's Military Chat

At the recent Aldershot Military Fete, the programme included a great military concert by the massed bands and drums of the Aldershot Army Corps (numbering in all 1300 performers), a grand historical naval and military pageant, two naval displays by seamen from the Victory, and a grand military tattoo, in which upwards of 1200 troops took part.

The profits from the Royal Naval and Military Tournament, which was held at Olympia this year, amounted to over £8000. Nearly £7000 will be distributed to charities, and the balance carried to the reserve.

The tactics of the battlefield are more than ever a subject of discussion at the present time, and the experience of South Africa, viewed in the fierce light of Manchuria, will yet give the Imperial authorities a body of sound doctrine on the subject. It is useless to say that this or that cannot be done under fire which experience shows to have been done, and notwithstanding the deadly character of modern weapons, the fact is clear that in proportion to the numbers of men engaged, the losses are fewer than in former times, though in particular circumstances they are terrible. A correspondent tells us of a Russian officer, brother of a friend of his, who went in command of a battalion to Manchuria, arrived in time to take part in the battle of Mukden, and lost nearly half his men, being himself severely wounded, without even seeing any Japanese except distantly through his field-glasses. The truth is that the great distances at which the battle is joined, with modern long range weapons, gives to the vigorous general opportunities of tactical manoeuvres on the battlefield which were impossible to his predecessors. Troops may be moved in secrecy, concentrated or dispersed, and fire may be concentrated from artillery with deadly effect which may paralyze the defence and give great opportunities to the concentrated attack.

The splendid results attained in recent British target practice have attracted attention in every navy, and nowhere more than in the United States. In relation to the success in the Hindustan at the gunlayers' competition, in which, with a 9.2 in., Private E. J. Nicholls, R. M. A., made ten hits in ten rounds within two minutes, the Army and Navy Journal remarks that the achievement, besides being an excellent example of training and marksmanship, was really a triumph of ordnance material. "This will readily be understood when it is considered that the

breech-plug of the British 9.2 in. gun can be opened or closed by a single motion of a lever, in the same manner as the ordinary 6 in. gun. In other words, this piece is a rapid-firing gun. In addition to this the ammunition supply is sufficiently rapid to respond to the utmost rapidity of loading and aiming attainable by the most expert crew."

Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund



THE "LADY HEAD" MONUMENT AT PORTAGE DU FORT—This memorial was erected in 1856 in honor of "The first lady of title who ever went up the Ottawa in a canoe." It stands behind an old stable, and, at the time of its erection, the boat landing was at the bottom of the hill on which it stands. When the navigation of this part of the river ceased, the landing rotted away, and left the monument standing in a rather deserted part of the village. Lady Head was the wife of Sir Edmund Walker Head, a former Governor of Canada.

Fremantle has been elected to the general council of the National Service League. The gallant officer attained his seventieth birthday recently, and although fifty-seven years have passed since he entered the Service, he shows few signs of advancing age. Admiral Fremantle probably holds a record for gallantry in life-saving, he having been awarded the bronze and silver medals of the Royal Humane Society, the Stanhope gold medal, and the medal of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society.

Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in India, recently issued invitations to a large number of officers to dinner at Snowden to cele-

brate the conclusion of peace in South Africa four years ago. Among those invited were Lieut.-General Sir Beauchamp Duff; Major-Generals W. F. Kitchener, C.B., R. A. P. Clements, C.B., D.S.O., H. C. Selater, C.B., R.A.; Colonels F. G. Bond, C.B., R.E., W. R. Birdwood, A.D.C., and several others. "His Lordship," a correspondent writes, "is in excellent health; that he is full of work goes without saying."

In a report on the operations of submarine boats during the war with Japan, Captain Plotto, who commanded a certain number at Vladivostok, states that they could do nothing because they were not provided with the proper torpedoes, and more especially because officers and men had had no experience in dealing with boats of the class, their previous training having been in torpedo boats.

In June, some 2000 mounted infantry, including 100 officers, were inspected at Aldershot by Lieut.-General Sir John French. It is a matter for congratulation that of all armies, the British possesses the largest force of trained mounted infantry, including those who have

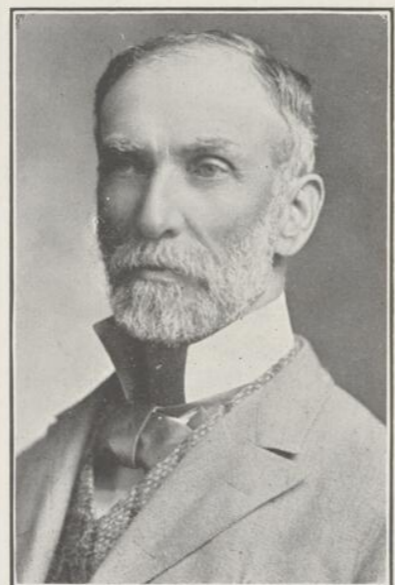


LIFE ON PARLIAMENT HILL—Mr. A. K. McLean, M.P. for Lunenburg, N.S., whose recent speech in defence of the Government in the matter of the North Atlantic Trading Company was a feature of the session.



THE GOLF CLUB HOUSE AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

gone through the curriculum at Aldershot, Salisbury, in Ireland, in Malta or Egypt, not less than 20,000 of these efficient troops could be put in the field as soon as cobs could be provided for them to ride on. On the Fox Hills the force inspected was all mounted, although only 700 of the horses could be provided from the Mounted Infantry School. Each brigade practically contributed a battalion, each infantry battalion gave a company to form the force. To each battalion a pom-pom and Maxim detachment were added. Some 1300 horses had to be borrowed from other troops. It speaks well for the men of the mounted infantry, some of whom had not seen a horse save in the distance for a year, that they all managed their mounts fairly, and that they moved from point to point and worked with precision and knowledge.



LIEUT.-COL. BELCHER—Mayor of Southampton, Ont.

hotel. From its broad piazzas on the lake side a most magnificent panorama spreads itself out before the visitor—the beautiful lake, the peaks of the Green Mountains of Vermont in the eastern distance, with the beautiful Adirondacks to the south-west,—the whole forming a picture such as the eye loves to linger upon, and such as the mind never forgets.

No expense has been spared to provide all varieties of entertainment for summer guests—beautiful walks cut through the woods; charming drives everywhere; an 18-hole golf course, kept in the pink of condition; a tennis court on the hotel lawns; boating; fishing; bathing; and amusements of every nature.

A peculiar feature of this beautiful place is what is called "The Green Drive." Some time ago, the

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Lake Champlain is a name to conjure with on a summer's day—its romance, its lovely stretches of water, its high shores, and its beautiful islands make it a place for dreaming dreams.

On one of the most picturesque parts of this beautiful lake is Bluff Point, an eminence standing hundreds of feet above the water, and backed by a natural park of about 450 acres, which slopes off to the west. On this Point is located the far-famed Hotel Champlain, one of the most magnificent summer hotels in America.

Bluff Point is the name given to a pretty little station on the Delaware & Hudson Railway, only 2 1/2 hours from Montreal, and just beyond Plattsburg, N.Y. At this station the busses from the Hotel Champlain await the incoming guest. A few rods from the station is the entrance to the charming park, which forms one of the attractions of this resort. After driving a quarter of a mile or more over a beautiful road, with its stretches of green grass, beds of flowers, and clumps of green trees everywhere in evidence, the visitor comes at length in view of the fine



MEDAL FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT.

THIS medal was first instituted by King William IV., on July 30, 1830, for non-commissioned officers and men who had been discharged in receipt of gratuities, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Nov. 14, 1829. The men recommended must have served twenty-one years in the infantry, artillery, or engineers, or twenty-four years in the cavalry, with irreproachable characters. A gratuity not exceeding £5 for a European soldier, or £3 for a black soldier, is given to each recipient.

On the obverse of the medal is a military trophy, with a shield bearing the royal arms, and an inscription bearing the arms of Hanover. The reverse has the in-

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL.



Reverse.

scription, "For long service and good conduct." The ribbon is crimson in color, and is suspended by a steel loop.

The name and regiment of the recipient, with the date, were indented on the edge of the medal. After the accession of Queen Victoria, the arms of Hanover were omitted on the medal; and some years subsequently, but before the Crimean War, the steel suspender was replaced by a silver clasp, similar to those on other medals.

No soldier is entitled to the medal unless he has specially distinguished himself, or has, at least, three good conduct badges.

A record of the recipients of these medals is kept in the office of the Secretary of State for War.

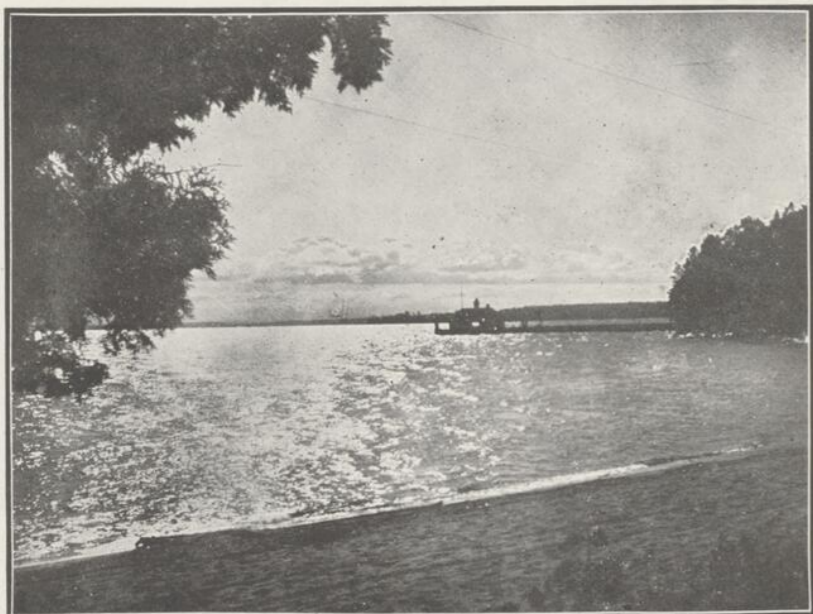
LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL.



Obverse.

proprietors went to the expense of cutting a 40-foot space, in the form of a circle, through the dense woods surrounding the hotel

grounds, afterwards taking up the roots of the trees and sodding the drive-way so that it now is like a beautiful lawn.



MOONLIGHT ON THE BEACH AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN.



THREE AGED SISTERS, JESSIE, VICTORIA, AND POLLY—These horses were raised by Mr. Jas. Gordon Smith, New Hamburg, Ont., and were respectively 28, 29, and 30 years of age when the above picture was taken. They were owned by three generations.



WHERE DISTRICT ATTORNEY JEROME, OF NEW YORK, GOES TO FISH—Some of the "beauties" recently caught in the Mira River, Cape Breton.