

## Canadian Picture of Albani; French Mining Horror; Prince of Wales as Tiger Hunter

**A**LBANI.—The Standard is able this week to present to its readers the latest photograph of Madame Albani, Canada's Queen of Song, and the only Canadian picture of the great cantatrice that has been taken in recent years.

By a singular coincidence, it was taken in the city nearest her childhood home, and in a building not many miles removed from the convent in which she received a part of her early musical training. The room depicted in the illustration is one of the studios of the McGill Conservatorium of Music, and the photograph was taken during a recent visit of Madame to that institution. After the visit, she expressed her delight at the existence of such an institution in Montreal, and her gratification at the care which was taken therein to impart to the rising generation of Canadians a thorough knowledge of all that appertained to musical art.

The picture shows Madame Albani with smiling countenance, her hand resting on the lap of another promising Canadian vocalist, Miss Eva Gauthier, of Ottawa, who is a member of Madame's present concert Company. Seated on the right of Miss Gauthier is Mr. Ernest Gye, Madame Albani's husband, and a former manager of the Covent Garden Opera House, London.

Mr. Gye was married to the great cantatrice many years ago, and their wedded life has been singularly happy and beautiful. In many respects their home-life resembles that of the late Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. And to Madame's Canadian upbringing, as well as to the graciousness and loveliness of her personality, must be attributed much of the charm and beauty that has characterized her domestic life.

As issue of her marriage with Mr. Gye, Madame Albani has a son, of whom she is deservedly



MADAME ALBANI, CANADA'S QUEEN OF SONG, AT THE MCGILL CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC—This is the only Canadian picture of the great cantatrice that has been taken in recent years. Reading from left to right, the figures in the front row are: Dean Moysse (of McGill), Mr. Ernest Gye (husband of Madame Albani); Miss Eva Gauthier, Madame Albani, Principal Peterson, Dr. C. A. E. Harriss. Standing in the background are Miss Lichstein, and Messrs. F. H. Blair, and A. Letondal, of the Conservatorium.

(From a flashlight photograph by Homier, Montreal.)

proud and to whom she is intensely devoted. This son is now a young man, and it is said that he inherits much of the musical ability of his parents. He is, however, following a military career.

Among others in the group illustrated herewith are Principal Peterson, of McGill, who is seated on the left of Madame Albani; Dr. C. A. E. Harriss, director of the McGill Conservatorium, and a Canadian composer who has achieved distinction not only in the land of his birth, but in Great Britain as well; Mr. Frederic H. Blair, organist of St. Andrew's Church; Mr. A. Letondal, organist of the Church of the Gesù; Miss Lichstein, of the McGill Conservatorium; Mrs. Richardson; and Dean Moysse, of the Faculty of Arts of McGill University.

Madame Albani is at present on a farewell concert tour of her native land—a tour that will extend from Halifax on the East to Vancouver on the West. She has now, been in Canada four weeks, and it is expected that eight or nine weeks will elapse before she again sails for England—the land of her adoption. Her "farewell" concert, in so far as Montreal is concerned, will be given in the Arena next week, at the conclusion of which she will bid adieu to a city which witnessed many of her early successes, and in which she has a large circle of intimate friends.

It is not her intention, however, to retire from the concert stage at the expiration of her Canadian tour. On the contrary, she is to sing at several of the English musical festivals this year, and in November next will start on an Australian tour.

Madame Albani achieved very wonderful successes at London and Paris (1872); the United States (1874); St. Petersburg (1878); and Berlin (1884). She is the greatest soprano vocalist that the "British dominions beyond the seas" have given to the operatic, oratorio, and concert stage.

**F**RENCH MINING DISASTER.—Three of the illustrations on this page will give readers of The Standard a vivid idea of the horrors associated with the recent colliery disaster at Courrieres, France—a catastrophe without a parallel in the history of underground mining. Upwards of 1,200 miners lost their lives as the

result of the explosion, and hundreds of wives and children were bereaved of their bread-earners by the appalling mishap.

After being entombed for upwards of twenty days, fourteen of the miners were taken from the pit last week. They were alive, but all were greatly emaciated. All attempts to rescue the entombed men had been abandoned many



THE RECENT MINING DISASTER AT COURRIERES, FRANCE—Funeral of twenty-two of the victims, only a few of whom were identified. (Copyright "Illustrations Bureau," London and New York.)



THE RECENT MINING DISASTER AT COURRIERES, FRANCE—Women and children waiting for the husbands, fathers, and brothers who will never come back. Their faces vividly reflect the terrible anxiety that preys upon their minds. (Copyright "Illustrations Bureau," London and New York.)

days before, and the sudden appearance of the little group of fourteen caused stupefaction. A gang of salvagers had just completed their night's work, when they were startled to see the group, terribly haggard and exhausted, appear from a remote part of pit number 2. The strongest of the party stated that they had broken out of a distant gallery where they

had been entombed since the disaster of March 10. When the rescued men were taken to the surface they were unable to see owing to the dazzling daylight. The men were able to talk sensibly, though feebly. They all asked for news of relatives or friends, and wished to go to their homes immediately, but were taken to a hospital instead.



THE RECENT MINING DISASTER AT COURRIERES, FRANCE—Funeral of a number of the victims at Sens. (Copyright "Illustrations Bureau," London and New York.)



THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A TIGER-HUNTER—During his visit to India, His Royal Highness participated in a tiger hunt in the Nikonda Forest, and succeeded in running his game to earth. The tiger is shown in the illustration, and the Prince is represented in the act of sizing up the animal. (Copyright "Illustrations Bureau," London and New York.)

**R**OYAL TIGER-HUNTER.—During the royal tour of India, which was brought to a close recently, the Prince of

Wales participated in a tiger hunt, the result of which is illustrated in one of the pictures on this page. His Royal Highness had the extreme pleasure of "bagging his game," which consisted of a particularly large and beautifully marked "man-eater."

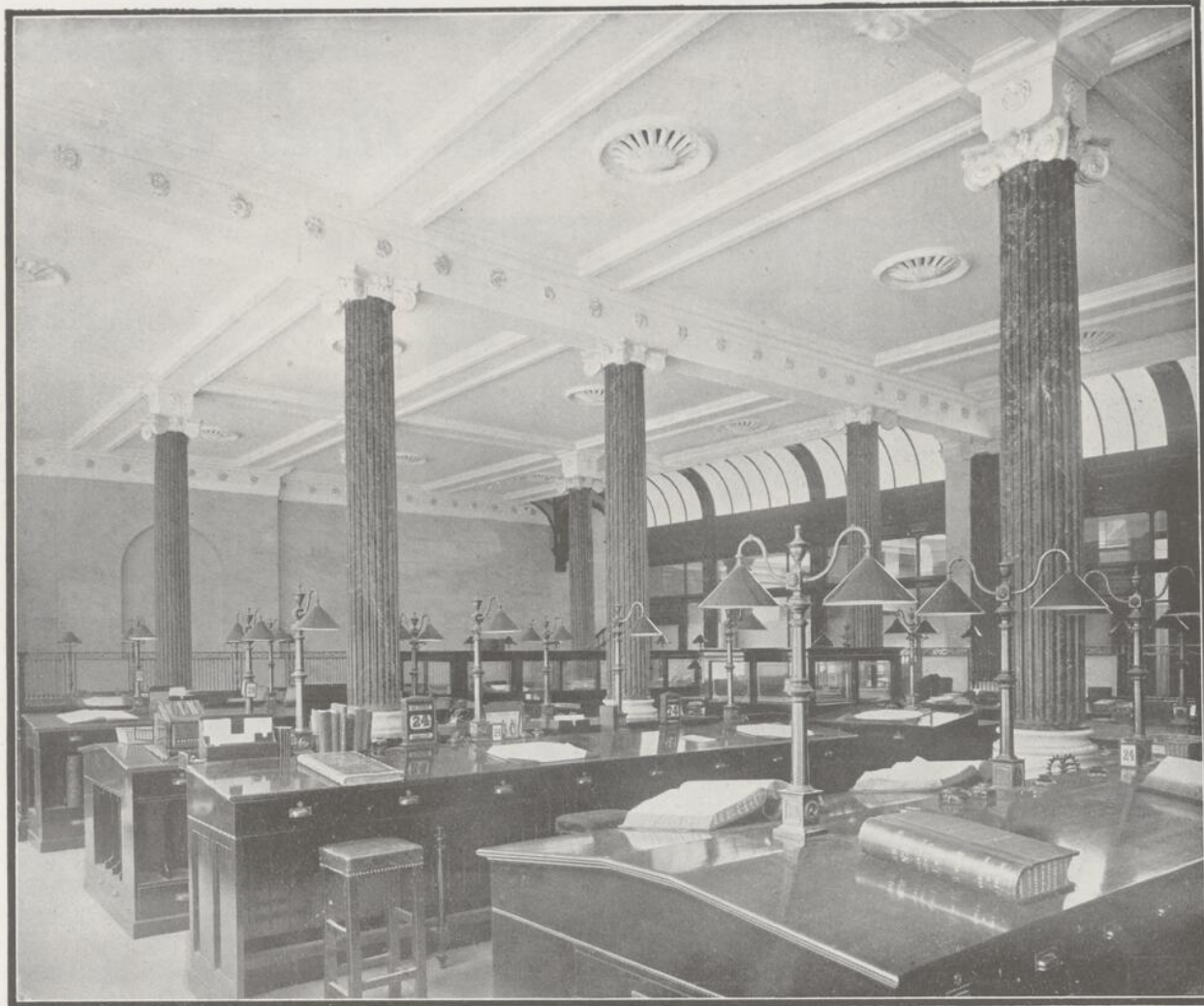
One of the scenes depicts a group of "beaters." These people, during a tiger hunt, precede the hunters and locate the game, afterwards driving it for them into a certain area. When thus corralled, the hunters sally forth, and with gun or rifle despatch the beast. This sometimes takes a considerable time, and is by no means an easy undertaking.

The other scene shows the Prince and the members of his hunting-party surveying the trophy of the chase, which lies at His Royal Highness' feet. The latter is seemingly pleased at the result of the hunt.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A TIGER-HUNTER—Previous to the chase in the Nikonda Forest, His Royal Highness and his party were preceded by hundreds of "beaters," who succeeded in restricting the movements of the tiger to a limited district. This illustration depicts the "beaters." (Copyright "Illustrations Bureau," London and New York.)

# Bank of Montreal's Headquarters in London; Wall Street's Black Friday Reminiscences



CANADIAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ABROAD—Interior view of the new building of the London Agency of the Bank of Montreal on Threadneedle Street, London, Eng.

## The Bank of Montreal in England.

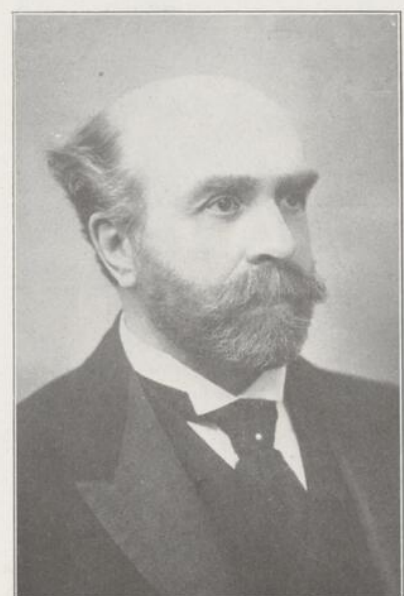
### London Agency Now Handsomely Housed in a Splendid New Building in Threadneedle Street.

THE Bank of Montreal is in an especial sense representative of Canada, and every Canadian who visits England this summer will be pleased to find its London agency housed in a manner well fitted to symbolize the financial and commercial status of the Dominion. For thirty-four years the leading Canadian banking institution has been represented in London. It started in a very humble way in Lombard Street, and after successive moves to Birchin Lane and Abchurch Lane, it now finds itself in the first banking street in the world, to wit, Threadneedle Street, in a new building of its own, as fine for its size and purpose as anything of the kind to be seen in the metropolis of the Empire. The staff, which thirty years ago numbered only twelve, now numbers fifty, and it is no exaggeration to say that the London business of the bank shows a more than proportionate increase.

#### Filled the Position Of London Manager.

One cannot speak of the London agency of the Bank of Montreal without also speaking of Mr. Alexander Lang, who since 1893 has filled the position of London Manager with distinction to himself and much advantage to Canada. Mr. Lang is still away from his post on a year's leave of absence. As the Canadian Gazette pointed out in a recent issue, Mr. Lang during the last twelve momentous years of Anglo-Canadian commercial history, has worked in the closest co-operation with Lord Strathcona and Mr. Thomas Skinner, of the London Committee. His sound judgment and ripe experience were at the command of every bona fide Anglo-Canadian cause, and his unvarying courtesy and large-heartedness have won him the esteem of all who know him. He is a man of many activities—not always confined to his own particular banking sphere, as witness his representation of Canada, in company with Lord Strathcona, on the Pacific Cable Board—and it was his untiring devotion to this large conception of his duty which was chiefly responsible for the impairment of his health, and the complete rest for a year which has now been enjoyed upon him. It is the hope of his colleagues here and in Canada, and of his many friends and associates outside the Bank, that he may have many years of usefulness before him.

Mr. Thos. Skinner a C. P. R. Man.



MR. ALEXANDER LANG—London Manager of the Bank of Montreal.

petit antique, while the iron stanchions supporting the super-structure are cased with fluted columns of Tinos green marble with carved Ionic capitals of English alabaster. The ceiling and cornices are of plaster, the for-

Committee of the Bank, is also a Canadian Pacific director, and is, of course, well known among the leading men of Montreal. In London he is one of the most active and prominent of Anglo-Canadians. Whether it be a dinner of the Canada Club, or a meeting of the various committees charged with the promotion of Canadian objects, everyone feels that no gathering of the kind would nowadays be complete if Mr. Skinner failed to take a prominent part in the proceedings.

#### Interesting Facts Regarding The Handsome New Structure.

Mr. F. W. Taylor, who is Acting Manager in Mr. Lang's absence, has had an invaluable experience in the service of the Bank in Montreal, Chicago, and other North American centres, and now fills his difficult position in London with marked ability, tact, and good sense. He also takes a most useful part in the life of the Anglo-Canadian community there.

The photographs which accompany these notes give a good idea of the commodious and handsome character of the new Bank of Montreal building in Threadneedle Street, and the following official details of the building may also be of interest:—

#### Bank Lighted By six Windows.

The entrance door is at the west end of the Threadneedle Street front, and leads through a lobby with double swing doors into the public vestibule, 14 feet wide, and paved with marble slabs, which is continued along the north side of the bank as a corridor, 7 feet wide. A mahogany counter with carved trusses and bronze grille, faces the vestibule and corridor for their entire length. Entering off this corridor, on the north side of the bank, are the manager's room, assistant manager's room, and waiting room, lighted by skylights in the roof, and separated from the bank by a mahogany and glass parti-



MR. F. W. TAYLOR—Acting London Manager of the Bank of Montreal.

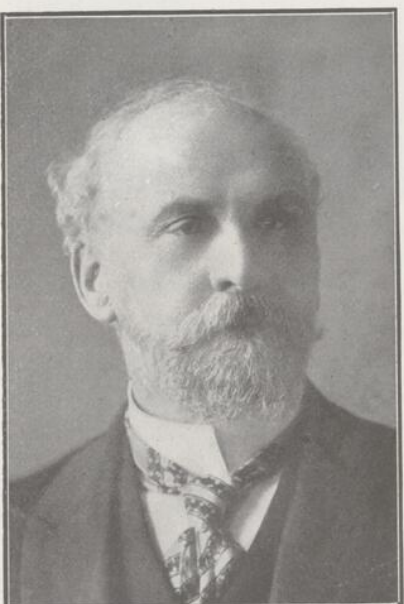
tion; while light is admitted to the back of the bank by means of a glass cove above the level of the roofs of these rooms.

The bank is lighted in front by six large windows overlooking Threadneedle Street, with the arms and name of the Bank embossed thereon. The walls of the Bank are lined with a light green American marble, with a dado of



CANADIAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ABROAD—Exterior of the new building of the Bank of Montreal in Threadneedle Street, London, Eng.

mer being divided into compartments by panelled ribs. The whole of the fittings are executed in Spanish mahogany. The board room and visitors' room are approached by a passage leading from the end of the corridor mentioned above. Opposite the entrance is a stair of Sicilian marble with orna-



MR. THOMAS SKINNER—Member of the London Committee of the Bank of Montreal.

mental iron balustrade leading up to the first floor, which provides accommodation for the transfer and coupon departments. This stair, continued down to the basement, leads to a book-room, a strong room lined with steel, an additional office, and a room for the messengers.

A book-lift from the basement to the first floor is provided at the back of the staircase. Another stair leading down to the basement against the east wall of the bank gives access to the clerks' in luncheon room, with windows lighted from Threadneedle Street, and to some vaults used as store-rooms. The winding of the various offices and the luncheon room is effected by a hot-water low pressure system.

## Making Both Ends Meet in Wall St.

### When the Loan Brokers and the Clearing House Save the Situation.

By Dexter Marshall.

WALL Street broker and an out-of-town visitor to New York's financial district were standing at the head of Wall Street.

From the swinging street door of the building on the north side of the money thoroughfare cornering on Broadway there issued hastily a spectacled, middle-sized, thick-set, rather red-headed man. He was nattily but not foppishly dressed, and he hurried to the Wall Street entrance of the Stock Exchange. "Who is he?" asked the visiting stranger.

#### Making Both Ends Meet May be Tight Squeak.

"Howard Percy Frothingham, the most famous loan broker in the world," was the reply. "He's getting rich, helping us make both ends meet down here. So are a lot of other men who have adopted his profession within the past few years. Since 1893, when the Clearing House had to step in and issue over \$40,000,000 in certificates to get the ends together, the loan brokers have increased rapidly; perhaps there are fifty or sixty of them now. Frothingham is the dean of the profession, though, and the wonder of the Street. What he doesn't know about borrowing and lending money in big sums and the resources of Wall Street financiers isn't worth knowing."

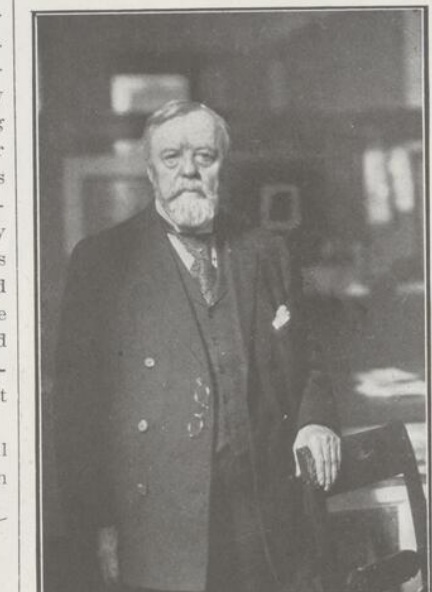
Making both ends meet in Wall Street isn't a job for boys even when

money lenders myself with what securities I had to put up as collateral in my pocket and my hat in hand and bow down to them. I generally got the money, but often it wasn't at the first place I applied, nor yet at the second. It used to take hours right out of a day when I hadn't an instant to spare.

"Now the brokers come to me. Do I want some money? How much? For how long? What are my securities?"

#### The Borrower Doesn't Have To Scurry Around.

"I tell my needs, exhibit my securities, maybe, and have to bother my head no more about it. The broker knows just where to go for the money, and presently my loan is arranged. All



MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET IN WALL STREET—William Scherer, Manager of the New York Clearing House.

the loan brokers have their own clientele among the lenders. First thing in the morning they go or send clerks to their lending clients and find out how much money they can command that day. Perhaps a dozen call every morning at a bank I know about, not one of the biggest ones, either.

"Next, they circulate among the borrowers, of whom there are scores every day in this town. When money is tight, however, as it was last December, you may have to go to the broker's instead of waiting for him to call upon you. But, even at the worst, when interest rates go soaring skyward—unless there is a real panic—the borrower doesn't have to scurry around from bank to bank, from lender to lender, in frenzy, finally winding up, perchance, at the office of one R. Sage, or some of the others who, like him, devote their entire time and energy to making the hoardings of years double themselves through exorbitant interest charges as often as possible."

#### In the Fight for Control of Northern Pacific.

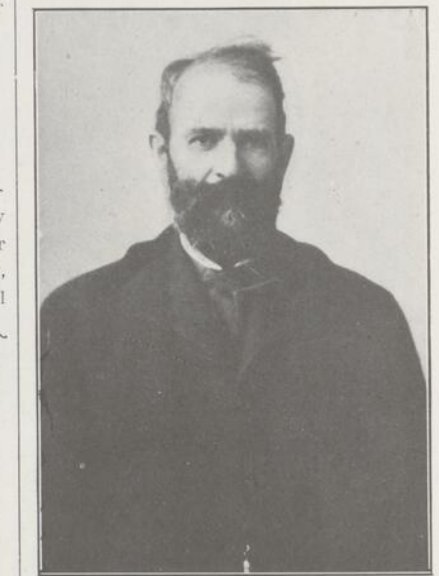
It is when real panic is threatened that H. P. Frothingham, who might be termed the King of the Loan Brokers, becomes the instrument, specially chosen by the powers of finance, by which the ends are brought together.

These powers don't object to a little stringency now and then; one or two small failures will not bother them. But

they don't want a general smash at any time; it would cost them too much, and when such a thing is seriously threatened, they call in Frothingham.

One of these occasions was on the famous 9th of May, almost five years ago, when James J. Hill and E. H. Harriman were fighting for control of Northern Pacific.

You may remember that during the contest the quoted price of Northern Pacific went up to figures so high that men found it profitable to charter special trains to forward stock which they had held for years, and that Hill and Harriman each declared himself at one



MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET IN WALL STREET—Jay Gould, whose desire to keep gold up brought on the phenomenon of Black Friday.

time in possession of a majority, and honestly thought he was right, so close was the contest.

It was then that the late Daniel S. Lamont refused to increase his fortune at the expense of Hill. Though Lamont's holdings were not large, comparatively, still they were sufficient to turn the scale. Harriman knew Lamont was Hill's man, and wanted the stock so badly that he offered 1,000 for it. It was said that had Lamont sold, he would have made \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000, but he rejected the offer flatly.

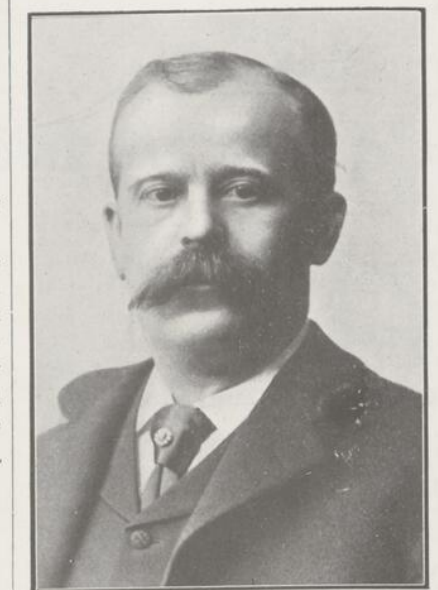
No such buying of millions of Northern Pacific stock at the prices paid by Hill and Harriman could fail to make money scarce in Wall Street, and, early in May, it was clear that something must be done. Nobody had any cash. Everybody began to go frantic over the situation. The interest rate went up 31 fold, to 187.

The Clearing House Association did not choose to issue certificates, and Morgan, then in Europe and friendly to Hill, was cabled to. The result was a compromise between the contending forces and a decision to turn Frothingham loose on the Stock Exchange with some millions of money to lend at fair rates.

#### His Entrance was Greeted With Immense Relief.

The present Stock Exchange building was then in course of construction, and the Exchange occupied temporary quarters in the Produce Exchange building, nearly half a mile to the south of Frothingham's little fifth floor office, at No. 2 Wall Street, instead of less than half a block away, as at present. In those days he used generally to make the trip from his office to the Exchange in a puffing steam motor car of a type not often seen now, with a bustle and rush that attracted general attention.

Whether he went down to the Exchange with the millions on that big day in 1901 by motor car or not nobody



MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET IN WALL STREET—Howard Percy Frothingham, the King of the Loan Brokers.

seems to remember, but the whole Street remembers that his entrance and his progress to the post near which he stands when he has emergency call loans to put out was greeted with immense relief.

It is understood that he loaned \$5,000,000 on that day, \$1,000,000 less than he did on the day in the previous year—or was it a year earlier?—when what is known as the Whitney panic came along. Whitney had been squeezed pretty hard then; so hard that he had to appeal to Morgan for help, and it was Morgan's decision to help both Whitney and the entire Street, which was unavoidably affected, that sent Frothingham to the exchange with money to lend. He was so wrought up that day that he sobbed all the way from the Clearing House to the Exchange, his cheeks were wet with tears when he got to the post, and he wasn't ashamed of them a bit.

#### Merely a Memorandum On a Piece of Paper.

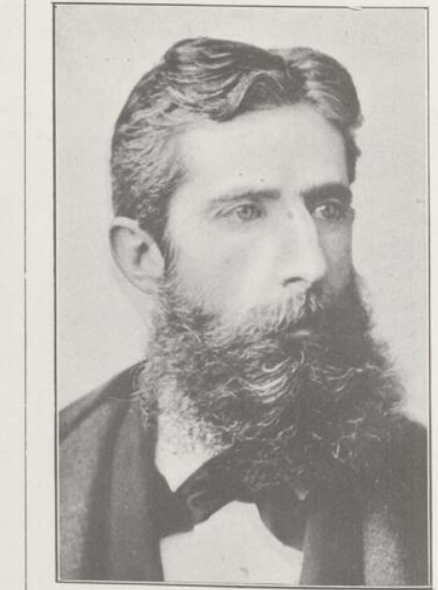
Frothingham takes no actual money into the exchange on such an occasion, merely a memorandum written on a piece of paper, or in a little book, of the amount he has to lend; nor does he carry on his negotiations with the deliberation usually characteristic of big financial operations. He simply shouts out that he has such and such sums at his disposal, and the rate at which he will make the loans. Those who must have money yell back, saying how much they will take, he makes brief notes in



MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET IN WALL STREET—William C. Whitney, from a photograph taken just after the Whitney panic.

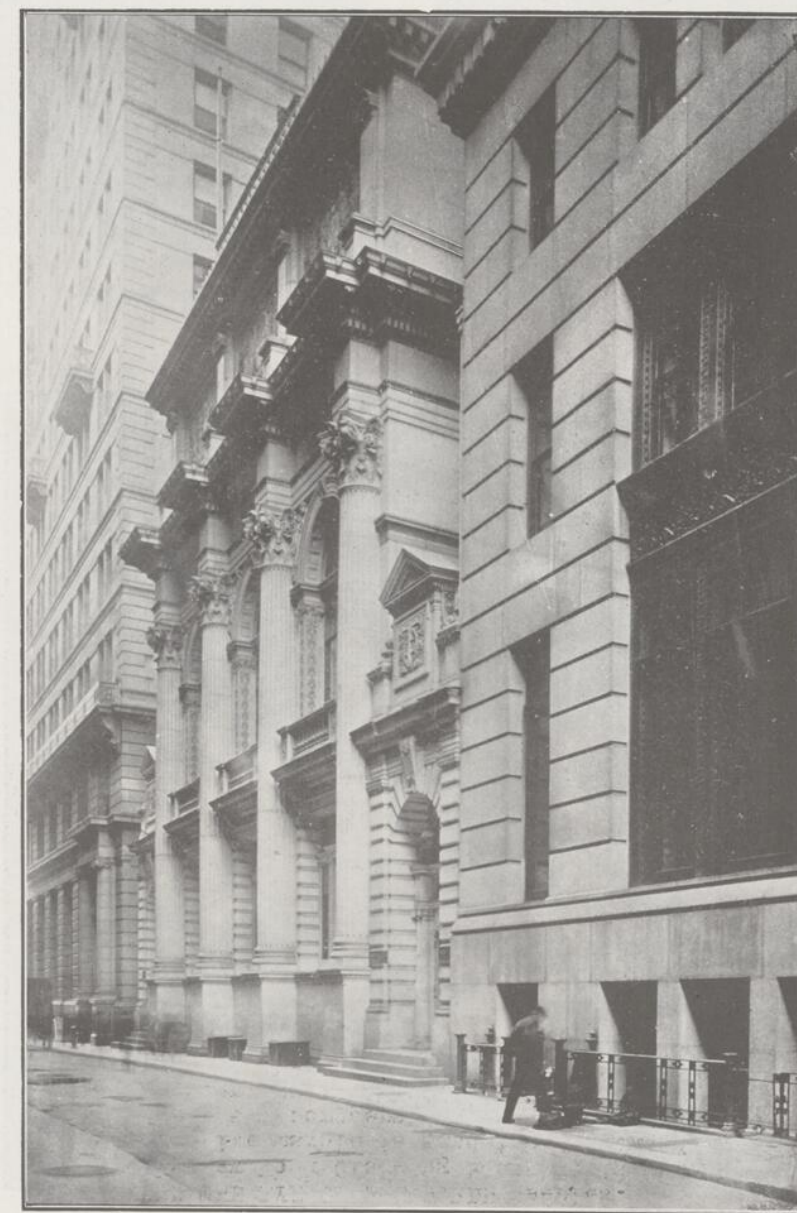
his book or on his piece of paper—so brief and so like hieroglyphics that you'd have a hard time trying to make head or tail of them—and this goes on till all the money is lent.

There's no time for deliberation when the situation is tight enough for Frothingham to give out call loan money, though later all the deliberation you'd look for is carefully observed and acceptable collateral, exceeding the loan



MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET IN WALL STREET—Edmund Clarence Stedman, Banker Post, from a photograph taken at the time of his reverses.

at the ratio of 4 to 3, 75 per cent. being railroad stock to 25 per cent. industrial, has to be surrendered. There has rarely, perhaps never, been a failure on the part of the would-be borrower to produce the required collateral; no broker would think of asking for a loan in such



MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET IN WALL STREET—The New York Clearing House. This Temple of white marble is sandwiched between two great sky-scrapers, and is one of the sights of Gotham.

(Continued on page 3, Supplement.)



# A Few of the Latest Fashion Hints for Lady and Gentleman Readers of The Standard



THE STANDARD'S EXCLUSIVE FASHION SERVICE OF THE LATEST PARISIAN CREATIONS — A Princess gown of point d'esprit trimmed with embroidered Valenciennes lace, with gold ball trimming finishing edge of the sleeve. (Photograph by Henri Manuel, Paris.)

## The Tailor-Made of 1906.

Dressy and Artistic, Yet Practical—Grays in High Favor—Trimming Schemes in the Cut—Coats Shaped to Display the Waistline.

NEW YORK, April 5th.—Although frills and furbelows are to be very much in evidence upon all of our spring frocks, let us not be misled into thinking that this fact disposes of the tailor-made girl too conclusively. While the butterflies of society seem to consider that the extreme short-skirted, mannish gown which they don for their breakfast constitutional should never be seen after 12 noon, yet they demand an equally comfortable gown for the intervening hours before calling and tea, and one that shall be neither too trim nor too dressy for comfort. Of course, it must touch the ground, thus calling for lighter weight materials than are used in the strict walking suit. As it is to be a

street costume, it must be trim-fitting, and in order to conform to the requirements of the present modes, must be artistically trimmed.

### Difficult to Pick Favorite From so Many Shades.

A strictly tailored gown along the usual lines of interpretation is a thing of the past; not that past which frivoled in dolmans, polonized skirts, and voluminously skirted coats, but just the few years within the memory of our present debutante. She, of course, thinks loose-fitting coats with wide, foolishly heavy skirts, together with thick, mannish boots, severe sailor hats and other such ac-

cessories, quite the most fetching garb she can utilize. And so it is for her, but, not for the elder sister who has been "out" some years and whose carriage and style must be carefully studied to prevent the loss of her best points.

Color is the all-important point in the street gown this spring, and so many are the shades of color presented, that it were difficult indeed to pick the favorite. No sooner are we accustomed to one shade, than another, quite opposite in tone, is advanced for our admiration, and we are left to choose for ourselves, bewildered a little it is true, but fancy free in every event. Those wise in advance information predict no cessation of the popularity which grays of all tones now enjoy, although blues, greens,

cleverly inverted plaits at every gore, and stitched flat about the hips. The "biasing" and goring of the fashionable stripes and checks play an important point in the trimming schemes of the tailor-made.

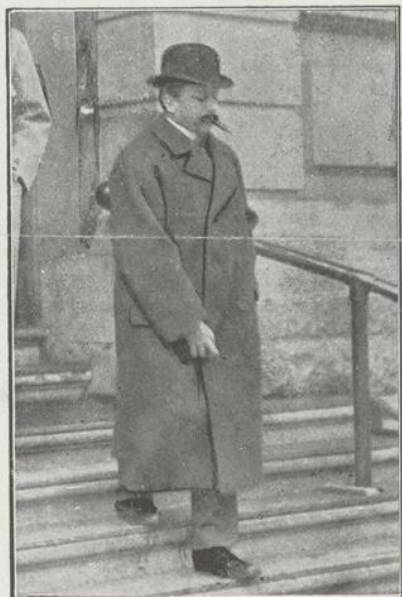
A smart woollens suit seen recently had the skirt cut after the fashion described, the soft tones of the cloth well complemented by the introduction of five small, flat, amethyst-centred, gold-rimmed buttons that apparently fastened the cut folds, applied on the foot of each gore. More of these buttons placed in the centre of tiny loops of gray soutache-finished curved folds upon the coat body and sleeves, harmonizing beautifully with the fold of amethyst moire silk with which the vest and collar were decided.

### Will Show Their Beauty Equally as Well.

A circular-cut skirt will show the beauty of these invisible checked materials equally well, as those circular skirts invariably have a front seam which would naturally be bias.

In a Fifth avenue shop, more severe in tone than the rose wallpapered and soft-lighted abodes of the lingerie gowns, was seen a gown of the new shade of delft blue in invisible plaid, cut with a circular skirt, fitted smoothly about the waist with ray-pointed tucks. Upon the band was the green and white satin ribbon trademark of the famous house of Paquin. Wide box plaits in front and back added to the foot flare of the skirt, which was finished with a narrow velvet binding matching the darkest shade of the cloth. The bolero coat, finished about the edge with dark blue braid, showed the Eton rolled collar and pointed vest, outlined with pale green fancy braid an inch wide. Buttons

### SNAPSHOTS IN DOWN-TOWN DISTRICT.



MONTREAL CLUB-MEN—Mr. Hugh A. Allan leaving the St. James' Club after luncheon.

## GENTLEMEN, REMEMBER!

THAT—The fashion in neckties shows no signs of change, other than that of a return to narrower four-in-hands, and even this is only noticeable in straight-end styles.

THAT—Folded ties continue in vogue, and one of the exclusive haberdashers has recently been exhibiting some bright-colored silks in broad diagonal stripes, in shades of purple and yellow, a peculiar and rather striking combination.

THAT—The limit of extreme length in sack coats has been reached, and, although still long as compared to the styles of two or three years ago, there seems to be some reason for belief that the tendency is settling in the other direction.

THAT—The cutaway is one that many conservative men especially favor. It is being cut a little differently, showing the front a little more open and the lapels broad. In closing the jacket, the lower button should always be left unbuttoned.

raspberry, and tan shades are so exquisitely toned that they will give the grays a hard running for favor.

A gray, however, woven with an invisible self-colored plaid or check makes up to splendid advantage in these new spring suits, especially if the skirt be cut with

with green cat's-eye centres set in old silver rims completed a very subtle color scheme.

The coats of the tailored suits, in order to show well-corseted figures to best advantage, seem to cling closely to the short bolero and Eton types.

Sleeves, however, are given

## Latest Standard Illustrated Fashions for Gentlemen

THE model of the walking coat shown in one of the accompanying illustrations was undoubtedly taken from that of the morning coat, and from the coat of plain grey fabric or Oxford mixture. It was but a step to the suit of mixed pattern and



English Walking Coat.

color material. But such a costume would not do for formal dress, and so many of the finish details of the sack were given it, and it took the place as a suit for informal day and business wear, almost immediately became fash-

ionable, and has now become a standard style. Generally speaking, it differs from the morning coat suit in that the coat, waist-



Waistcoat showing new cut in Lapels.

coat, and trousers are of similar material, whereas the latter is worn with trousers of a different fabric, but it is by the kind of material used and by the finish that its distinctive style is most clearly defined. Although black and dark blue cloths are never used, almost all the worsted, cheviot and tweed mixtures are suitable, and not too striking overlaid, herringbones, and other patterns, in greys and browns, are especially well adapted to it. Like the morning coat, the walking coat has a waist seam; but the cut is a bit fuller, the waist not quite so well defined, and the skirts less decidedly cut away from below the waist seam. The buttons are of bone, not silk covered like those of the morning coat; there are rather large side pockets with flaps, and often a

small change pocket, in addition to the outside breast pocket—a finish quite out of the ordinary for the morning coat—braiding is more used, and last, the appearance of the garment as a whole is less formal in lines and less dressy in effect.

The waistcoat illustrated has nothing especially distinctive about it, except its cut of lapels, and this is by no means a general fashion, but, on the contrary, ra-



Folded Four-in-Hand and New Stock Ascot.

ther an exception, and shown as such.

Of the neckties published herewith, one is a style of Ascot recently seen at a shop of smart reputation, and the other a folded silk four-in-hand. The first would seem to indicate a return to the stock effect band that was more or less in vogue a number of years ago, but it is hardly probable that the idea will become really fashionable. The folded four-in-hand, however, is undoubtedly a fad of the season.

## A LITTLE BIRD WHISPERS

THAT—Foulards are again to the fore in charming guise.

THAT—Crepes de chine—plain, embroidered, or printed—are among the new summer goods.

THAT—Wraps are to be loose and of soft taffeta cloth and moire, but not the stiff moire usually seen. The new material is of silk and wool mixed, finely ribbed, and as soft as crepe de chine.

THAT—Smocking is revived, and nothing is prettier than smocking on such fabrics as mousseline, the soft Liberty materials, crepes de chine, and eoliennes.

THAT—Silk gloves embroidered with tiny sprays of flowers are to be seen.

THAT—Handkerchiefs with colored borders are abundantly displayed.

THAT—Chiffon, with velvet brocade, is one of the season's novelties in evening materials.



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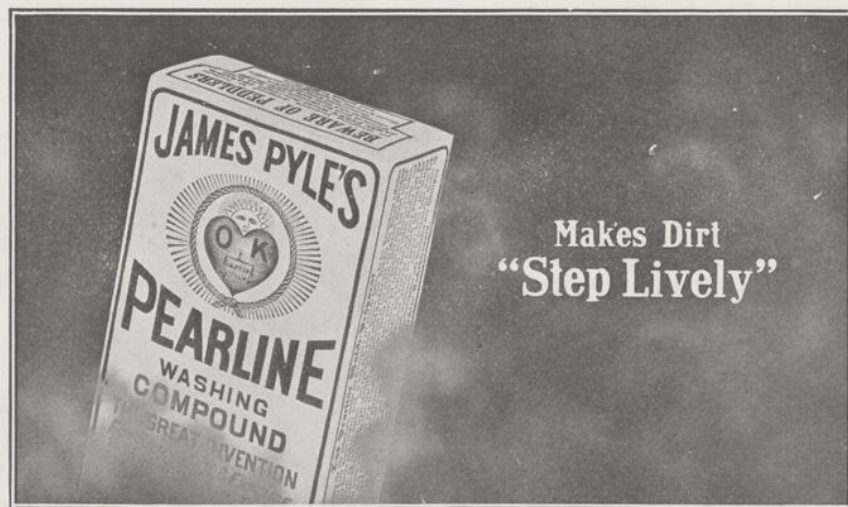
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## Charming Devonshire Landscapes; Old St. Gabriel Church; Snapshots About Town



THE ROMANTIC CHARACTER OF THE QUAY AND SEA-FRONT AT LYNMOUTH, DEVONSHIRE.  
(From a photograph taken from Mar's Hill.)



THE PRETTY PANORAMA THAT RIVETS THE TOURIST'S EYES AS HE NEARS LYNMOUTH, DEVONSHIRE.  
(From a recent photograph.)

### PRINCE ARTHUR WAS BADLY HOAXED

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, who is now touring Canada, according to a popular superstition, went to Japan at an unfortunate time, this, under the old calendar being "The Year of The Kicking Horse," when disasters innumerable are to overtake the land. Already there have been several great fires. Recently there have been several earthquakes, several buildings collaps-

### SNAPSHOTS IN DOWN-TOWN DISTRICT.



MONTREAL SNAPSHOTS—Mr. Rene Bauset, Assistant City Clerk, as he appeared on a recent occasion while passing the Court House.

### SNAPSHOTS IN DOWN-TOWN DISTRICT.



MONTREAL SNAPSHOTS—Mr. David McNicoll, First Vice-President of the C. P. R., leaving the St. James's Club for the general offices of the C. P. R.

ing, but only a few people were wounded. The quick succession of shocks, however, set the entire city on its nerves. For some time past the professors in the University have been prophesying that sooner or later Tokio would be largely destroyed by an earthquake or tidal wave, and they pointed out that it was now Japan's turn in the cycle of events. These statements have not been forgotten, and consequently the minds of two million

of residents were ready to receive almost any rumor.

### Told to Look out For Earthquake.

During the visit of Prince Arthur, the entire population of the city, including the Emperor and Prince Arthur, were made the victims of an elaborate hoax. Some people representing themselves as the Central Observatory, telephoned in all directions that between two and three in the afternoon or the same hours next morning, terrible shocks involving the demolition of Tokio would occur, adding: "Be ready."

Within a few minutes the whole telephone system of the city was going, the newspaper offices were besieged by inquirers, people warned their friends and relatives, the observatory was invaded by an anxious throng asking exactly what time they might expect the crash of doom. The report soon reached His Majesty, who was also somewhat alarmed until he had sent a special messenger to ascertain the facts.

Meanwhile, Prince Arthur and his suite, with a brilliant assemblage of the Diplomatic Corps, were attending a concert at Ueno Park, where Japanese performers were carrying out a programme of Western music. A trio was being rendered, when the Master of the Ceremonies of the Imperial Household received a mysterious and ominous message. He communicated it to the British Ambassador, who proceeded to the platform, and whispered to Professor Yunker, the director, to hurry through, as a terrible disaster was about to happen. In order to avoid a panic, it was decided to conclude the first part of the concert as soon

as possible, and some Russian and Bohemian choruses were given. In the meantime, only Sir Claude MacDonald and Professor Yunker knew of the impending fate hanging over the city.

### Programme had To be cut Short.

Then Prince Arthur quietly left, the remainder of the company fol-

### SNAPSHOTS IN DOWN-TOWN DISTRICT.



MONTREAL SNAPSHOTS—Sir William Macdonald, the well-known philanthropist, benefactor of McGill University, and founder of the Technical Training College at Ste. Anne's, Que., now in course of erection.

lowing, and the second part of the programme was left unrendered. The whole affair was splendidly managed, and only a few people were aware of the reason.

While this was proceeding, however, in other quarters the city was terrified. The awful prognostication was announced by the Speaker to the House of Commons which was sitting at the time. Immediately all fires were extinguished.

### IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



FATHER GAPON—The only authentic photograph of the great Russian revolutionist. It was taken in London recently. (Copyright "Illustrations Bureau," London and New York.)

### SNAPSHOTS IN DOWN-TOWN DISTRICT.



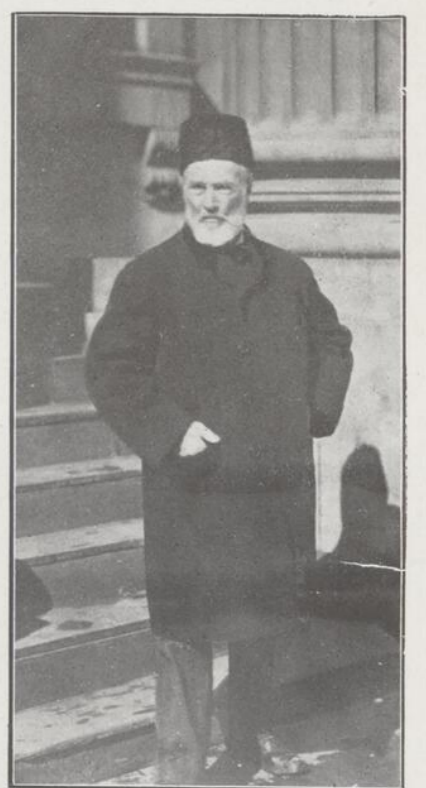
MONTREAL SNAPSHOTS—Mr. Clarence I. de Sola, one of the enthusiastic supporters of the Zionist movement among the Jews.

would have been even more difficult to plunder on a large scale. Since his arrival in Canada on Tuesday, March 27th, the Prince has had a merry time. At Victoria, B.C., on the 28th, the first Canadian photograph of His Royal Highness was taken at Carey Castle. Later in the day he played golf on the links of the Victoria Golf Club at Oak Bay, where a pretty incident occurred at the close of the play. As His Royal

Highness was entering his coach to drive back to the city, four or five little girls, who had been gathering wild flowers, ran forward and presented him with an armful of wild lilies. The Prince greatly enjoyed the incident.

After leaving Victoria, Prince Arthur enjoyed a couple of days' fishing in the Cowichan River, subsequently passing through the Rockies and spending a few days at Banff. Then the long journey across the wheat belt of the North-West was commenced. The Prince will reach Montreal on May 8th.

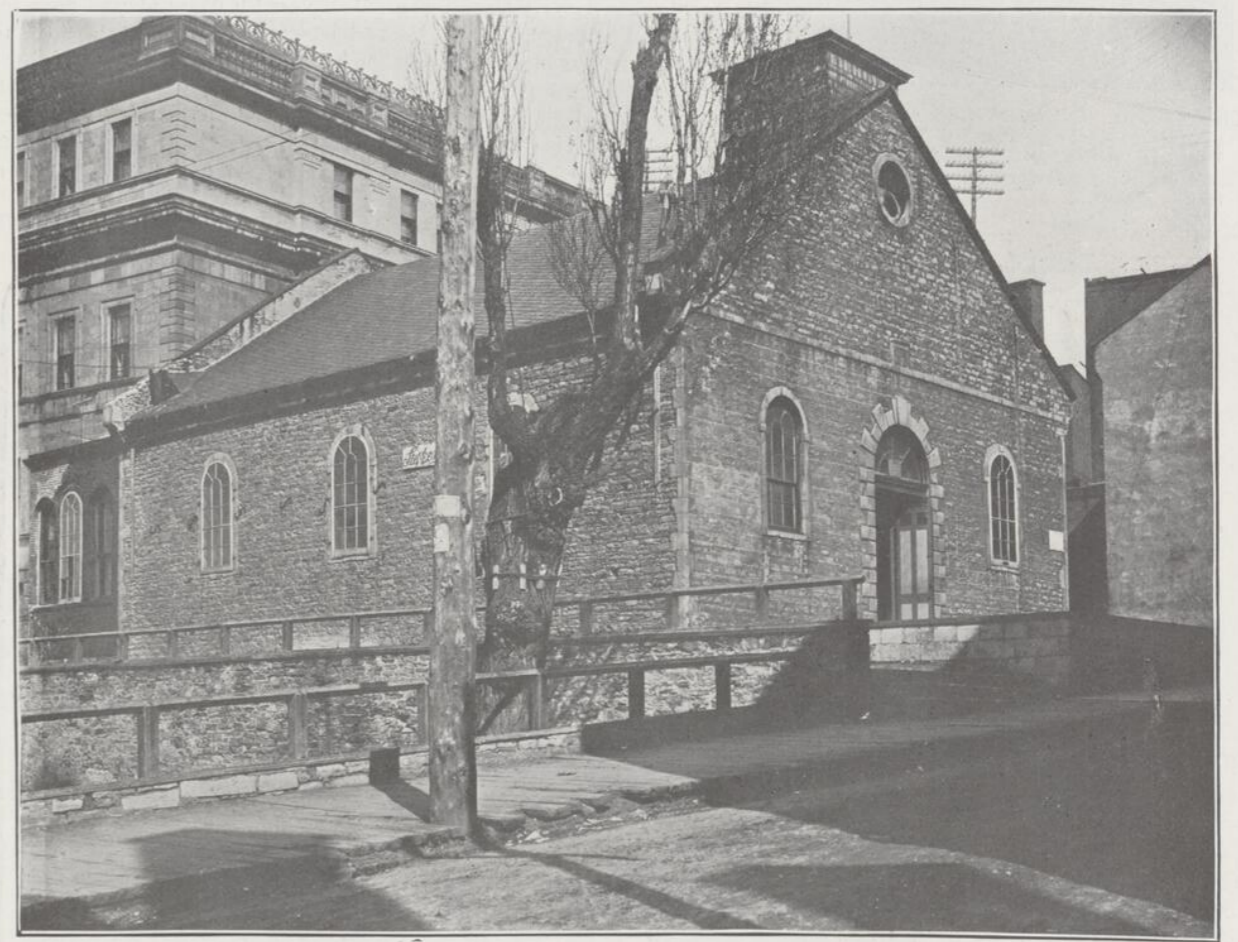
### SNAPSHOTS IN DOWN-TOWN DISTRICT.



MONTREAL SNAPSHOTS—Mr. R. G. Starke leaving the Bank of Montreal.



RUINED CHAPEL AT MONKLANDS, QUE.—This building was part of the Mother-House of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, which was destroyed by fire a few years ago. Near by is located the house in which Lord Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, at one time lived. (Photograph by M. M. Mitchell, Westmount.)



THE OLD ST. GABRIEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MONTREAL—It stood near the Court House, and was over a hundred years old when it was demolished two years ago. On its site now stands an imposing addition to the Court House. (Photograph by M. M. Mitchell, Westmount.)

# Progress of Music in Dominion of Canada: Lord Aberdeen as a Ranchman in the West

**STRANGE WAYS OF MAKING MELODY.**—An old corned-beef tin does not sound, altogether promising as a basis for a musical instrument. Yet an enterprising musician was recently seen in the streets of a large Midland town performing upon a fiddle which he had fashioned from the aforementioned article with the aid of a piece of rough wood and four catgut strings. This novel violin was played with a stick in the place of a bow. The man was evidently proud of his ingenious invention, and had made no attempt to disguise the materials used in its construction, for the edge of the tin was jagged, as when first opened, and the label even had not been removed. He was wise in his generation, for the cleverness of the making of the instrument would be far more likely to bring him in coppers than the "music" he might produce from it.

Another instance of an article in everyday use being turned into account for the manufacture of a musical instrument is a banjo made from an ordinary cigar-box, with parchment stretched across, and a wooden handle. This was very ingeniously fashioned, the bridge and screws being in their proper places, and the correct number of strings used.

### Music From a Human Skull.

An explorer tells the tale of a weird musical instrument which he saw among the natives of the West Indian Islands some little time ago. It was composed of a human skull cut in half, the skin of an animal being tightly stretched across the upper part; to this was fastened a human thigh-bone, from the top of which a single string of gut was drawn to the far side of the skull. The method of playing this gruesome instrument was to beat the drum part with a stick, and at the same time twang the solitary string, thus giving some crude resemblance to a banjo and a drum. As an accompaniment to this, another native kept time by banging two large pieces of wood together. As can be easily imagined, this produces rather a doleful dirge. The fact that the explorer witnessed this upon several festive occasions shows that it was considered by the natives as perfectly serious music.

A few years ago, in a side show of a country fair, a man was playing "tunes" by hitting himself on the head with a small wooden mallet, and altering the sounds by the position of his tongue and cheeks, although this would be rather painful for the ordinary person to do. Some idea of this way of producing different notes can be obtained by opening the mouth and hitting oneself sharply on the cheek with a pencil, when, as the tongue, lips, and cheeks are moved, different notes will be heard distinctly.

### Hands may be Attuned to Music.

The head is not the only part of the human frame that can be used for note-producing, for by making a hollow of the two hands, and blowing into it, a clear note is heard, which can be easily altered by extending or closing the hollow; and a much larger range of notes is possible by this method than that of hitting the cheeks, and, by practice, anyone can play simple tunes in this way quite easily. High notes are produced when the palms are close together, and get deeper as they are extended. Also, by raising the fingers one by one, a scale can be played.

Another impromptu musical instrument that is within everyone's reach to try is that of filling a number of tumblers or wineglasses with water at different heights, and then tap the glasses with a pencil, or with the fingers, when different notes will be heard, according to the height the water reaches.

A clever way of playing tunes was thought of by a man who cut some smooth reeds of different lengths and stuck them firmly in the ground; then, with a pair of gloves which had been resined, he drew his fingers rapidly down the reeds, which gave out a separate note for each height from the ground.

So skilfully did he do this, and play many well-known airs—which, if a little harsh, were unmistakable—that he reaped a goodly harvest of coppers for his novel music.



PROGRESS OF CHORUS SINGING IN MONTREAL—Directors and Members of the Harmony Glee Club, one of the best of the smaller vocal societies of Montreal.

### TENNYSON ONCE LOST HIS TEMPER

**D**URING the early months of the friendship between Coventry Patmore and Tennyson, the latter often sank into a sort of gloomy reverie, which would fall upon him, in Keats's phrase:

"Sudden from heaven, like a weeping cloud," and put a stop to all conversation. While they walked the streets at night in endless perambulation, or

man feeding his soul on long silences and deep musings—almost, like his own Arthur, given to visions—with few friends, and those immensely dear—but always following "the gleam." But, then, with marriage and prosperity the picture changes. Will Waterproof, the rough Bohemian of London taverns, changes to the successful man of the world, flattered, caressed, even hunted. He is still a "Bohemian," but also an aristocrat—an aristocrat to the Bohemians, perhaps, and a Bohemian to the aristocrats. A man who loved the simple and yet hated the multitude—who des-

### IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



MR. A. P. LOW—Who has been appointed Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

### WHAT DICKENS WAS REALLY LIKE

**A**S we are getting gradually further away from Charles Dickens, his "presentment" begins to fade out, like one of his old photographs. Only those who have known him and been much with him can really convey an idea of what he exactly was, and how he looked. His wonderful face was so malleable, changeable, and Protean—like Elias Munden—that there is no fixity or certainty in the matter.

knew in his last days. Truly remarkable, with a touch of sadness presently changing to brightness, the mouth fashioned into a humorous expression of enjoyment, the cheeks crumpled up by the same sense of pleasure. The Boz that appeared on the platform to read was not the Boz of private life.—"The Life of Charles Dickens," by Percy Fitzgerald, M.A.

### FORTUNES FROM SEAWEED.

The debts of Norwegian farmers whose holdings lie along the seashore have been paid in recent years by the

Farmers collect the apparently worthless growth, burn it, and sell the ashes to agents of British manufacturers. The ashes contain valuable chemical properties, including iodine, but the use to which they are put is not known in Norway.

Old debts have been paid, and small farms that were isolated and surrounded by unproductive land have had their boundaries extended by the drainage of marshes and clearing of rocky wastes that since the stone age

Twenty years ago there was not a mowing machine in a certain district, while now there are mowers, hay rakes, harrows, and other modern machinery on nearly every farm. Modern dwellings and barns for grain and stock have replaced the ancient hut.



LORD ABERDEEN AS A RANCHMAN—A view of the new Viceroy of Ireland's ranch in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, one of the most fertile districts of Western Canada.



YIELDED AN INCOME OF \$110—From this cherry-tree, which flourishes in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia, fruit of the value of \$110 was sold last year.



THE LATE WM. KISSOCK—Whose funeral took place in Montreal this week.



LIEUT.-COL. E. W. WILSON—Commanding Officer of the 3rd Regiment Victoria Rifles, who has been appointed Commandant of this year's Bisley Team.

while they sat together over a single meal in a suburban tavern, Tennyson's dark eyes would suddenly be set as those of a man who was in a vision, and no further sound would pass his lips perhaps for an hour.

It is a singular picture that we gain from such memories—the picture of a

plished conventions, and yet cherished dignity—with doors always open to his friends, but apt to show the lion's teeth to intruders.

There are many stories about those leonine moods. "Mr. — lives near us," said a Surrey host, mentioning a famous critic. "I hope to bring him over

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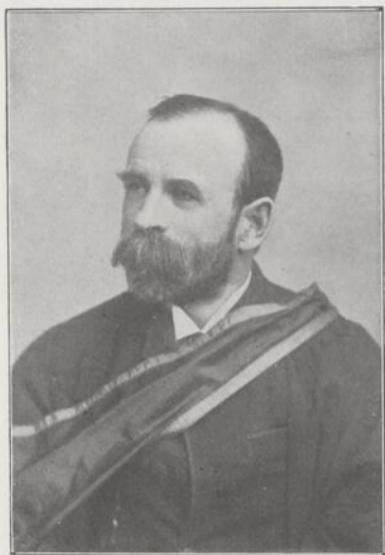
\$2.50 per box of 100



FRIENDS AND DIRECTORS OF THE BOYS' HOME—This institution recently commemorated the goodness of the late Mr. Charles Alexander, by placing a memorial tablet in his honor on the walls of the Home on Mountain st.

£100,000, while a further £2,000 was spent on flowers.

The decoration of the church cost Mr. Morgan £3,000; the bride's gown, a creation of marvellous beauty, was valued at £1,000; the bridal trousseau,



THE LATE PROF. NICHOLSON—OF Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

which included several gowns trimmed with cloth of gold, precious stones, and rare antique laces, accounted for £10,000 more; and the officiating clergyman was made happy with an honorarium of \$1,000. The bride-cake, which was described as an "old-fashioned one," turned the scale at a quarter of a ton, and contained two costly rings, one for a maid who was to marry, the other for a bachelor for whom a similar happy fate was in store; as well as a gold thimble and a gold bachelor's button,

respectively for the maid and man who were doomed to a life of single unblestness.

Her father's presents were bonds worth \$1,000,000, a palatial home on the Hudson, and a tiara of diamonds, a diamond collar, and a corsage ornament of pearl-shaped brilliants such as might have filled a Queen with envy; while among the almost countless other presents were chests of gold and silver plate, priceless paintings and tapestries, and objects of art and vertu for which Europe had been ransacked.

Equally beautiful and costly were the

presents lavished on Miss Darcy when she became Mr. Nutting's wife a few years ago. Here are a few of the articles of personal adornment. A rope of 400 large pearls, of exquisite color and graduated sizes; a gorgeous necklace of pearls and diamonds, set dice fashion, from which depended a single enormous stone of superb lustre; a necklace and earrings of diamonds and turquoises, a diamond sun, "a dazzling blaze of light," with long rays; several diamond bangles, and a set of diamond and blue enamel buttons in a rose-leather case.

**STANDARD'S Half-Tone Illustrations.**

Applications will be received and quotations given for any selections to parties wishing to purchase the Beautiful Half-Tone Cuts, that appear weekly in **THE STANDARD**. Address, Manager, Standard Office.

**FABULOUS SUMS SPENT ON WEDDINGS**

Wedding gifts on a scale of regal magnificence can add anything to a bride's happiness, surely the daughter of the American President, and bride of Representative Longworth, must count herself one of the most fortunate and happy brides in the world to-day, says an English paper, as she reviews the thousands of costly presents which have been showered on her from almost every part of the earth, and which are said to be worth something like £200,000.

But in the United States, which prides itself on beating all records, weddings are conducted on a scale which puts our own modest efforts into complete eclipse, for it is no uncommon thing to lavish as much money on the ceremony alone as would keep any

at £22,500; while it was attended by 2,500 guests, whose aggregate fortune was said to be "a billion dollars" at least, approximately £200,000,000, or ten times their weight in gold. For the re-

ception which followed, the house of the great financier in Madison Square had been transformed into a veritable Aladdin's palace, the tapestries with which the walls were decorated alone costing

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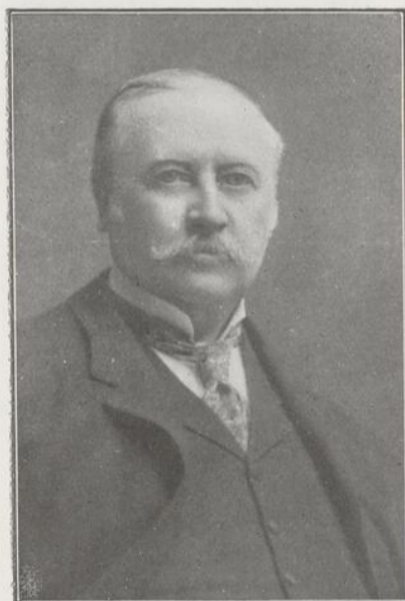
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MR. JAMES SIMPSON—Past President of the Montreal Caledonia Curling Club.

reasonable couple in luxury for the rest of their days. A typical American wedding was that of Miss Louisa Pierpont Morgan, daughter of the multimillionaire banker, to Mr. Satterlee. The ceremony lasted just a quarter of an hour, but every minute of the fifteen represented an expenditure of £1,500, a year's income of a successful lawyer or doctor, the total cost being put down



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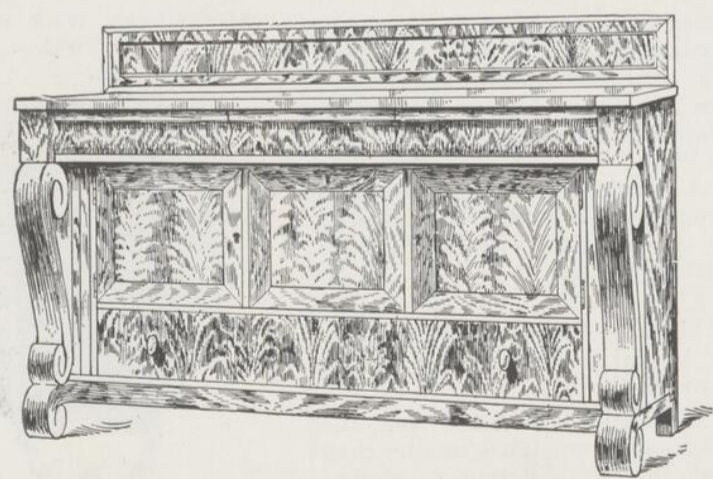
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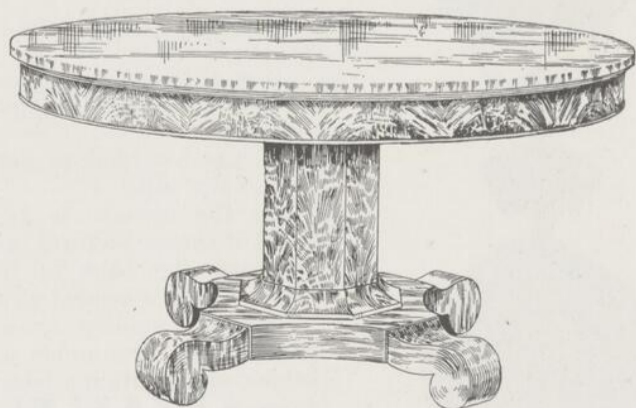
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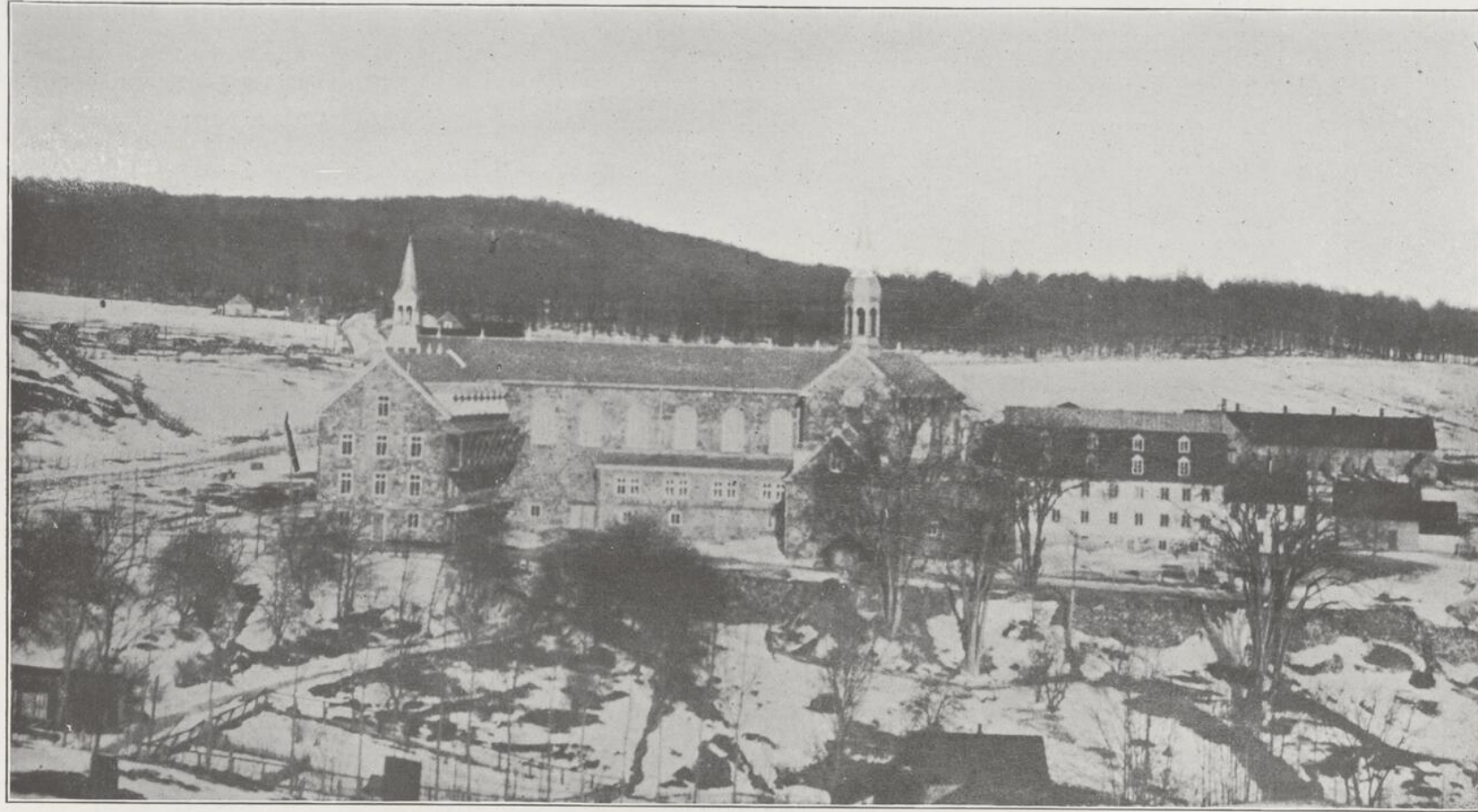
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# Home of the Trappist Monks at Oka; World's Biggest Lift Lock; Prominent Canadians

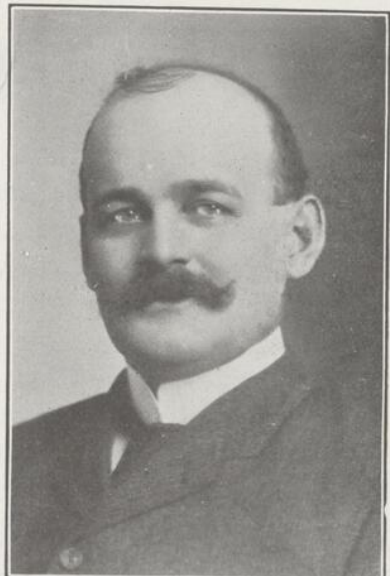


THE NEW MONASTERY OF THE TRAPPIST MONKS AT OKA—The former home of this Order was burned to the ground three years ago. The present monastery is built on the site of its predecessor, and is a large and well-ordered building. The illustration shows the guest-house, the chapel, and the monastery proper. (Photograph by C. Power Cleghorn, Montreal.)

## SOMETHING ABOUT BRITISH WAR MEDALS

HERODOTUS mentions the interesting fact that certain tribes of Scythians had the pleasing habit of taking their enemies' scalps. This connecting link of our own aborigines with Asia also marks what was probably the first instance on record of what are known as "war medals"; the medal in this case being the section of the scalp which was taken off in a circular form, the hair forming what is now the ribbon. Although undoubtedly of great honor upon their recipients, or rather upon those who helped themselves. Of no great intrinsic value, they often cost considerable to get, and indicated martial enterprise of a high order, and the wearer of one of them was in a position to substantiate his claim. Of quite different nature are the latest medals granted by the British Government. By bestowing the

### CANADIAN MAYORS.



AIME GUERTIN, Mayor of St. Hubert and St. Bruno.

South African medal upon all the troops who got as far as the Mediterranean, the value of this medal to those who really earned it is sadly discounted. It is true that the word "Mediterranean" replaces "South Africa," but in every other respect it is the same.

### CANADIAN MAYORS.



W. McLROY, Mayor of Peterboro, Ont.

### First War Medals Were Roman.

The first medals for valor in war appear to have been issued by the Romans. The Chinese come next, about the year 10 A.D. As far as England is concerned, although individual medals had been granted previously, the first general distribution of these trophies took place in honor of the defeat of the Armada in 1588. Queen Elizabeth also gave handsome jewels, some of which are still in existence. The unfortunate Charles I. introduced the systematic giving of medals for war services.

A medal was given to everyone engaged at Waterloo, both officers and men, up to that time, and afterwards till 1848 they were granted

to officers only. In 1848, tardy recognition was made of the old heroes by issuing one called the "General Service Medal," dating back for naval services to 1790, and for the army to 1793, covering the Indian, Peninsular, 1812, the Nile, Trafalgar, and other wars



AN OPEN-AIR MARKET AT QUEBEC—The Ancient Capital affords the tourist many opportunities of witnessing scenes and sights widely removed in interest from those ordinarily seen in North American cities, but few of these appeal to him as strongly as the quaintness and primitiveness of out-door market life. The costumes of the habitants, their vivacity, the manner in which their wares are offered for sale, the "fragrant" pipes of the women, who sit and chat and smoke "tabac" between sales, and the general air of contentedness which pervades the scene, strike the tourist as something different from what he has seen before.

and actions. Since then, all ranks have been recognized alike. The earliest Canadian medal was struck by order of Louis XIV., to commemorate the defeat of Sir Wm. Phipps before Quebec, Oct. 16th, 1690.

### Medals for the War of 1812.

The next issue by the Canadian Government was granted, curious-

ly enough, to our brave Indian allies during the War of the Revolution. They also received medals in 1812, as did our own militia, with the clasps, "Chateauguay," "Chrysler's Farm," or "Detroit." In 1812 the "Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada" was

formed at York, "to reward merit, excite emulation, and commemorate glorious exploits, by bestowing medals for extraordinary instances of heroism."

On June 12th, 1813, £1,000 sterling was appropriated for the purpose of striking 200 medals. The first lot were rejected for not being up to specifications, and remained for many years in the possession of the late Alex. Wood, of Toronto, but were at length defaced by a blacksmith named Paul

Bishop, and the gold sold to a watchmaker of Toronto, named J. G. Joseph, while the silver passed into the hands of another jeweller by the name of T. MacMurray.

In 1866 the County of Welland struck a medal to commemorate the defeat of the Fenians, but only two were finished, as the authorities objected to the issue. On the obverse of this medal appeared a cannon and the inscription, "Fort Erie, June 2nd, 1866." The reverse has, in a circle, "Presented by the County of Welland."

### CANADIAN MAYORS.



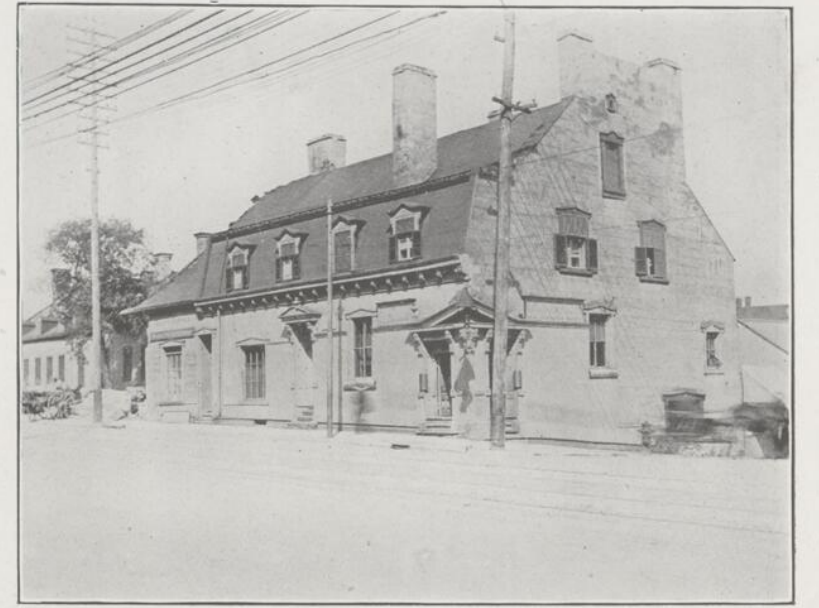
MICHAEL MUIR, Mayor of Westville, N.S.

ian Raid and the one for the Riel Rebellion of 1885 complete the list of Canadian decorations.

### Precedence of the Various Medals.

The distinguishing feature in connection with war medals is that they are always worn upon the left breast. Certain other decorations carefully specified are also worn on the left breast, but the number is limited. In the first and most honored place is the "Victoria Cross."

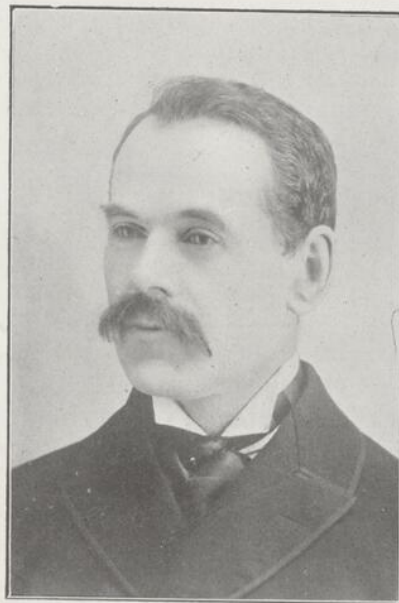
- The list of decorations and the order in which they must be worn is as follows: 1. Victoria Cross; 2. Order of the Garter; 3. Order of the Thistle; 4. Order of St. Patrick; 5. Order of the Bath; 6. Order of Merit; 7. Order of the Star of India; 8. Order of St. Michael and St.



TOWN RESIDENCE OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY'S FOUNDER—It stood at the south-east corner of Jacques Cartier Square and Notre Dame street, and was recently razed to make room for extensions to the Bonsecours Market. To the left of the picture may be seen the Chateau de Ramazay, the oldest gubernatorial residence on the American Continent.

- George; 9. Order of the Indian Empire; 10. Royal Victorian Order (1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class); 11. Distinguished Service Order;

### IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



MR. J. E. MERCIER—President of the Road Committee of the Levis, Que., Council.

- 12. Royal Victorian Order (5th class); 13. Badge of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England; 14. Conspicuous Service Cross

### CANADIAN MAYORS.



SAMUEL C. HOOD, Mayor of Yarmouth, N.S.

many long service medal; 32. volunteer long service medal.

### Canadians Have Good Collections.

There are several good collections of war medals in the Dominion, one of the most complete of which is in the possession of Major Hendrie, of the 48th Regiment. Another splendid collection belongs to Capt. H. R. Wyatt, of the Queen's Own Rifles, who has amongst others, a fine specimen of the Armada medal. One of the largest collections of Canadian medals is owned by Mr. C. E. Belanger, of Montreal, who also has a fine collection of British and foreign war medals and decorations.



LIFT-LOCK AT PETERBORO—This is the largest lock of its kind in the world, and forms a link in the Trent Valley Canal project. Some time ago serious defects, demanding a Government inspection, were discovered in its construction.

## The Standard's Illustrated Series of Army and Navy Medals of the British Empire

### INDIAN MUTINY MEDAL, 1857-1858.



Obverse.

### INDIAN MUTINY MEDAL, 1857-8.

THE Indian Mutiny commenced at Meerut on Sunday, 10th May, 1857, and rapidly spread through many of our Indian provinces, until Delhi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, and many other impor-

tant stations were in the hands of the mutineers.

Various causes have been assigned for this outbreak, but it is now generally believed that for several years previous to the mutiny there had been uneasiness and discontent amongst various sections of the native army, arising from circumstances over which the military had no control. During the mutiny, the Sikhs remained loyal, Afghanistan was neutral, while several of the powerful States, although taking no part in the revolt, made no effort to assist in quelling the insurrection.

The most stubborn fighting took place at the Siege of Delhi, the Defence and Relief of Lucknow, and in Central India.

A medal was granted for the Indian Mutiny, and was conferred on all who had borne arms in any of the operations, or were engaged in any of the battles against the mutineers in India in 1857-8, and also upon civilians who acted as volunteers in quelling the revolt.

The medal has on the obverse the diademed head of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, surmounted by Victoria Regina.

On the reverse, a figure of Britannia is standing, holding a wreath in her outstretched right hand; and on her left arm is an oval shield, with the crosses of the Union on it; behind her stands the British lion; the word India is above, and the date, 1857-1858, in the exergue.

The ribbon is scarlet and white,



### INDIAN MUTINY MEDAL, 1857-1858.



Reverse.

in alternate stripes. Clasps were given as follows:—

The Siege of "Delhi," 30th May-14th September, 1857.

"Defence of Lucknow," 29th June-25th September, 1857.

"Relief of Lucknow," 17th November, 1857.

Siege of "Lucknow," 2nd-21st March, 1857.

"Central India," January-June, 1858.

### ABYSSINIAN WAR MEDAL, 1867-8.

THE Abyssinian War, 4th October, 1867, to 19th April, 1868, was caused by the imprisonment of Mr. J. Cameron, the British Consul at Massowa, and others.

King Theodore alleged that Mr. Cameron interfered with the internal affairs of his kingdom, and caused discontent among other Europeans who were resident in Abyssinia.

The release of Mr. Cameron and

### War Medals Awarded by the British Government for the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, and Abyssinian Campaign, 1867-8.

### ABYSSINIAN WAR MEDAL, 1867-1868.



Obverse.

other British subjects having been demanded, and refused, an army was sent there under Lieut.-General Sir Robert Napier (late Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala) in 1867.

A brief and almost bloodless campaign followed, which resulted in a complete victory for the British troops.

King Theodore, in the moment of his utter defeat, resolving never to be taken alive, shot himself through the head.

The medal awarded for the Abyssinian Campaign is smaller than and entirely different in design to those usually issued. It is said to have been designed by H. R. H. Princess Louise.

Another special feature about it is, that instead of the name and regiment of the recipient being engraved or stamped on the edge, they are stamped, in relief, in the centre of the medal.

It is altogether an unusual type of medal, and the design is very fine.

It was awarded to both Army and Navy alike.

On the obverse is a crowned head of Queen Victoria, with a veil covering the back of head and neck, within a beaded circle.

It is surrounded by a star of nine points, the inner angles of which each contain a letter, as follows: A. B. Y. S. S. I. N. I. A.

On the reverse is a laurel wreath, within which are the recipient's name and regiment, or ship, stamped in raised letters,

### ABYSSINIAN WAR MEDAL, 1867-1868.



Reverse.

within a beaded circle; an imperial crown and a large silver ring for suspension surmount the medal. The ribbon is broad, crimson, with broad white edges.

No bars were issued with this medal.

M. A. J. and C. E. B.