

UNVEILED THE MONUMENT.

Elaborate Ceremony at Quebec in Memory of South African Heroes.

A Fine Oration from the Lips of Earl Grey.

Quebec, Aug. 16.—The soldiers' monument, recently erected by the citizens of Quebec in commemoration of the volunteers who sacrificed their lives on the South African field in defence of the British Empire, was unveiled this afternoon by his Excellency the Governor-General, and it was one of the grandest spectacles ever witnessed in the ancient capital. There were fully fifteen thousand spectators to view the ceremony massed in every available foot of the Esplanade, including the surrounding ramparts. The weather conditions were superb, consequently the grand stand erected in close vicinity to the monument for the accommodation of invited guests contained seven or eight hundred fashionably dressed ladies and gentlemen, including Lieut. Governor Sir Louis and Lady Jette and members of the Vice-regal household. Formed in an oblong square were drawn up the various military corps and a strong detachment from the warships, armed with rifles. His Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg, dressed in immaculate white summer uniform, accompanied by his A. D. C., arrived from the Citadel in advance of Earl and Countess Grey, Lady Evelyn Grey, and Col. Williams Military Secretary. Amidst enthusiasm the Vice-regal party took their places on a special platform erected for them.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED.

Pro-Major George Tanguay, M. P. P., and Major Woods, 8th R. R., presented the Governor-General and his Serene Highness with addresses, one from the city and the other from the Citizens' Committee, in connection with the monument.

His Excellency replied in a lengthy speech to both addresses, and in part said:—"Ladies and gentlemen, this scene is one which none of us will easily forget. The distinction conferred on this ceremony by the presence of Prince Louis of Battenberg, who deservedly enjoys the reputation of being one of the ablest even among the many able men whose privilege it is to serve his Majesty the King, the attendance of the gallant officers and men under his command, who have contributed so welcome an addition to the life and splendor of the scene, the military display, the brilliant and animated assembly, the cause and object of our presence here today, the high and noble sentiments which have found eloquent expression in the addresses which have been read, and the patriotic reflections they suggest, all combine to make this occasion one of the most important and distinguished in the history of even this famous city of Quebec."

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FRIENDSHIP.

His Excellency responded in terms of praise, and extolled the valor of the Canadian volunteers in South Africa, and then proceeded to say:—"In this address emphasis has been rightly laid on the happy fact that the antagonism which at one time separated the peoples of England and of France has now disappeared under the amalgamating influence of a common interest. It is true that the differences which separated the French and English in times past were the result of opposing and antagonistic principles. The struggle associated with the memory and death of Nelson will be celebrated this year in every part of the empire, was not a race conflict. The reason why the distinguished chiefs of the French navy saluted last week the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square the reason why upon the Victory, Nelson's old ship, they played the Marseillaise and flew the tricolor in honor of the French fleet at

Portsmouth, is because it is recognized that the struggle which shook the foundations of continents one hundred years ago was a death struggle, not between French and English, but between the principles of liberty, of freedom and of self-government, as opposed to those of despotism, militarism and centralized tyranny. And it is because French-Canadians recognize that the spirit of freedom is sheltered in the folds of our British flag, which has become to them the symbol of their liberties and the assurance of their rights, that they have on repeated occasions shown their readiness to die for it and to prove themselves, together with the English Canadians, the most loyal and devoted sons of an empire which stands for freedom, justice and equal rights all over the world.

THE SOUTH AFRICA STRUGGLE.

"And, ladies and gentlemen, it would have been surprising if the object for which the British Crown fought in South Africa had not appealed to the enthusiasm of French, not less than that of English Canadians, for the struggle in South Africa was not between Boer and Briton. Again we fought for principles we fought to secure equal rights between the Briton and the Boer. We fought to rescue British South Africa from the insuperable domination of a corrupt oligarchy; for the principles of Papineau as opposed to those of the family compact; we fought in order that our fellow-subjects in South Africa should obtain the same rights that you English and French Canadians enjoy in the Province of Quebec and in every other Province of this vast Dominion."

DUTY AS CITIZENS.

"Just as in the early days of British history, no man was considered to be worthy of the name of Englishman until he had trained himself to be an efficient bowman, so today this monument of the Canadian volunteer will serve to keep alive in our minds the thought that no Canadian, either French or English, has fulfilled his duty to the empire until he has made himself capable of responding effectively to the call of the Crown should the needs of the empire ever have occasion for his service."

"Then let us stand up and uncover, and bow to the dead and the cause they've endeared; May the spirit they left like a circle of flame Guard forever our homes and the standard they reared."

MONUMENT UNVEILED.

His Excellency next pulled a string, which caused the covering to fall from the statue of the Canadian soldier elevated on a granite pedestal in the act of planting the Union Jack on a coin of vantage conquered; holding the flag with extended left hand, and with his right holding his rifle ready to protect it. The work on the statue was done by Mr. Hamilton McCarthy of Ottawa and is a splendid conception of the sculptor's art.

Just as soon as the monument was unveiled one hundred men furnished by the R. C. C. A., fired three volleys, the band playing the Dead March, followed by twelve trumpeters sounding the "Last Post." The band next played "Onward, Christian Soldiers," while Lady Grey deposited a wreath from the Daughters of the Empire on the monument.

A garden party given by the members of the Quebec Garrison Club followed, and last night a display of fireworks was held on the Dufferin terrace and glacis under the citadel, which attracted fully 20,000 spectators.

FIERCE SAVAGES VISIT ENGLAND.

Band of Somal Warriors Call on the Queen.

London, Aug. 17.—Fierce dusky warriors armed with ferocious looking spears and daggers and clad in long white cloaks cheered outside Buckingham Palace yesterday, and the Queen and the little Princes came to the window and acknowledged their salutation.

They were the Somalis, at present encamped at the Crystal Palace, who, with their wives and families, were being shown the sights of London. Their arrival at Ludgate Hill Station in the morning created quite a panic among the ladies in the crowd, which had gathered to see them, for their appearance was warlike in the extreme. Even their little children carried arms.

They were persuaded to mount two commodious brakes, and, with yells of triumph, they rolled to Fleet Street, en route for the Coliseum, followed by a great crowd of people.

Passing the law courts, Hersa, their leader, a chocolate colored warrior, who had been one of the Mul-lah's generals, spied a man on the roof of that venerable pile. "Ochoo-oo lago boo," he cried, which, being interpreted, means, "There's a marvel."

When the dusky natives entered the Coliseum, espying one of the waiters

selling sweets, Hersa boldly and loudly offered her three thousand sheep to become his wife, but the maid blushed and ran away—but not with Hersa.

The party were provided with opera glasses, and so entertained was one tiny fuzzy-wuzzy watching the performance through his glasses that he nearly fell over backwards.

After leaving the Coliseum, the party, having expressed a wish to see the great king's house, were driven to Buckingham Palace. Here they set up a chorus of yells, the Somali equivalent to cheering.

In response, Queen Alexandra appeared at a window with the two little princes. Then the delight of the Somalis knew no bounds, and their cries were redoubled. The royal party acknowledged the salutations by waving their hands.

After this, bubbling over with excitement at having seen the great Queen, the Somalis were driven to Victoria, en route to Crystal Palace.

Lifebuoy soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against inter-tro's diseases.

GALLANT FRENCH WIN LONDONERS.

Week Devoted to Hearty Welcome at Cowes and the Capital of Old Time Foes.

London, Aug. 15.—"L'entente cordiale" has been having a great innings in London last week. In fact, it has been "L'entente cordiale" and nothing else.

It is doubtful whether the warmth of welcome accorded to the French naval officers and sailors has ever been exceeded in London, for, indeed, when Londoners enthuse over anything they know no limit.

What a transformation has been wrought on London by this "long tong cordial" as some call it, or, according to others, "lentent cordial," some even making "cordially" of it, but it is impossible to spell phonetically the weird pronunciation which the average Londoner has been giving to "L'entente cordiale."

Hitherto the only foreign flag which has been seen flying alongside the British Union Jack over hotels and some clubs has been the Stars and Stripes of the United States, but this week three flags—Old Glory, the Union Jack and the tri-color of France—have formed a sort of triple alliance in London, the tricolor of course predominating.

France has held sway everywhere for the fitting welcome of the French officers and sailors.

All the banners which floated on the ropes that look to the metropolis bore mottoes of greeting in French. Most of the London newspapers, pioneered by the Daily Mail, have vied with one another in catering for the French visitors to England, who this week have been innumerable, by printing some columns of descriptions in French of the "recontre des flottes," "les visites officielles," and so forth. One evening paper went the length of printing its contents bills in French.

At the leading hotels the familiar sound of the American tongue has been almost non-existent, the language of the sister republic having taken its place, while the Carlton Hotel provided programmes of the week's doings on beautifully hand painted cards in French as a souvenir of the memorable week. Nor were the French officers one whit behind hand in extending courtesy for courtesy. One of the prettiest incidents of the visit took place in Trafalgar square and quite won the hearts of the crowds who had gathered to cheer the French guests.

Around the Nelson column the crowd was at its thickest, and as the carriages conveying the French

passed, Admiral Caillard and his officers looked up at the colossal statue of England's naval hero of a century ago with interest; then as if actuated by one common impulse they raised their hands to the statue. It was an action full of tactful gallantry of a brave, polished nation, so simple, so unostentatious, yet so graceful, that it went to the hearts of the populace, who cheered as if their throats were of brass.

One old gray haired officer went further than his brothers. He rose from his seat, and took off his hat. It was the deed of a gallant man, and the crowd, with the innate respect of crowds for a touch of real nobility, longed to know the brave veteran's name.

Then, again, at the Guildhall the statues of Nelson and Wellington, with inscriptions praising them for defeating the French, stood prominently close by where Admiral Caillard sat alongside the Lord Mayor. But the inscriptions had been carefully covered over with red drapery, and Trafalgar was forgotten.

Admiral Caillard quite won the hearts of the English women present. The formal toast list was not completed, but Admiral Caillard was not satisfied. The great gathering was about to disperse, when the gallant Admiral was on his feet again to pay one of those graceful compliments with courtly charm characteristic of a French gentleman.

Speaking in English this time, for he had replied to the toast of the French navy in his native tongue, he said his comrades would never forgive him if to the toast of the Lord Mayor he did not add the names both of the Lady Mayoress and the other ladies whose presence had adorned their feast; and, glass in hand, the gallant Frenchmen all rose and bowed to the ladies.

One of the interesting side lights of "L'entente" is that it had the effect of leaving the British treasury poorer by what under ordinary circumstances, would have been a ten dollars' fine.

A Frenchman was summoned to the Kingston Police Court for driving his automobile at an excessive speed, but the chairman said that, having regard for the fact that many of the defendant's countrymen were now on a visit to England, and that the defendant did not know the laws of the country, the summons would be dismissed.

TROUBLE IN SPAIN.

Jails Crowded with People who Surrender Themselves.

Serville, Spain, Aug. 17.—Commissions of landed proprietors and farmers have laid before the authorities the conditions prevailing in and about Osuna, in Andalusia. They estimate that there are 5,000 workmen, armed with rifles, roaming the country. The municipal authorities disclaim responsibility for this condition of things. The jails are crowded with persons who have committed no offence, but who have given themselves up to the police on the pretence of having committed a crime in order to procure shelter and food. The charitable societies have exhausted their resources, and government action is anxiously awaited.

STRAINED BACK AND SIDE.

"While working in a sawmill," writes C. E. Kenney, from Ottawa, "I strained my back and side so severely that I had to go to bed. Every movement caused me torture. I tried different oils and liniments, but wasn't helped until I used Nerviline. Even the first application gave considerable relief. In three days I was at work again. Other men in the mill used Nerviline with tremendous benefit, too." An honest record of nearly fifty years has established the value of Polson's Nerviline.

MT. ALLISON LADIES' COLLEGE.

The new vocal teacher recently engaged for the Ladies' College is Miss Elsie Foster, of Sunderland, England, associate of the Royal College of Music (R. C. M.) London, and pupil of Miss Annie Williams, one of the leading teachers for the voice in London.

Miss Foster was one of twelve out of a class of thirty-six who passed the examination for the R. C. M. in April, 1904, and received the following flattering testimonial from Sir C. Hubert Parry, director of the college:

"I have the honor to state that Miss Foster as a pupil, has proved gifted with musical ability, has passed the examination for association of the R. C. M. in April, 1904 for solo singing and gives every indication that she would make an excellent, spirited and intelligent teacher."

Miss Foster has had experience both as an instructor of voice culture and as a concert singer. The Newcastle Chronicle, England, of March, 1905, gives this appreciative notice:

"Miss Foster has a beautifully trained voice of good quality. In

the solo 'Oh, Love why tarriest thou?' she was exceedingly firm and her rendering of the soprano solos in Schubert's 'Song of Miriam,' was also of a high order. This work is notable for the high attitude of the soprano part, but Miss Foster surmounted the difficulty in a graceful manner."

PURGATIVES ARE DANGEROUS.

They grip, cause burning pains and make the constipated condition even worse. Physicians say that the ideal laxative is Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut; they are exceedingly mild, composed only of health giving vegetable extracts. Dr. Hamilton's Pills restore regular movement of the bowels, strengthen the stomach and purify the blood. For constipation, sick headaches, biliousness and disordered digestion no medicine on earth makes such remarkable cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Try a 25c. box yourself.

"Pearls are not found in oysters alone. Sometimes," said a lapidary, "they are found in coconuts. I once cut a coconut pearl. It was the size of a pea, and its quality was good. It resembled an oyster pearl, only it was a little duller. Coconut pearls are found in the heart of the nut. It is thought that they are formed by the hardening of the nut's flesh. They are, so to speak, a kind of crystallized tumor or wart. These pearls are rare. They are rarer than oyster pearls. They are also cheaper than oyster pearls, being less hard and less transparent."

The Bells of Davos.

The first thing that strikes the stranger in Davos, Switzerland, and strikes him unpleasantly is the bells. Not only does every cow, goat and sheep wear its bell, but when they are all shut up for the winter and we hope for a little rest then comes the infernal, eternal din from every cart, carriage, sleigh, omnibus and all other kinds of vehicle which ply for hire or otherwise. No doubt they become a necessity on the silent highways as winter progresses, but that does not render them one bit more palatable.

Irrigation Is Ancient.

The practice of irrigation is very ancient, water having been stored and distributed in this way in Egypt as early as 2000 B. C. Persia, India, Ceylon, China, as well as Peru and Mexico, also had irrigation works ages ago. Even in Arizona remains of ancient irrigation works can be found, which suggest that that section of the desert may have been compelled by men to "blossom as the rose" many hundreds of years ago.

May Change Her Mind.

Little Ethel (laying down a book)—Do princes always dress in silk and velvet and wear a cap with a white feather and ride a sweet little white pony? Mother—Not now, my pet. They dress just like other boys. Little Ethel (sadly)—Then I don't think I'll ever marry.



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