

C002 Collection Canadiana

CONDITIONS D'UTILISATION DES IMAGES TÉLÉCHARGÉES

L'utilisation **non commerciale** de ces images numériques est libre et gratuite. Elles peuvent être reproduites, distribuées et communiquées au public à des fins de recherche exclusivement et selon les modalités suivantes :

- Toute image utilisée dans le cadre d'un projet de recherche doit être citée correctement en suivant le modèle suivant : Auteur, titre du document ou nom d'objet, date, Musée McCord, cote complète;
- Il est défendu de modifier, de transformer ou d'adapter cette image;
- L'utilisation d'une image à des fins commerciales est interdite sans l'autorisation préalable du Musée McCord.

En ce qui concerne les conditions d'utilisation **commerciale** des fichiers d'images, vous pouvez consulter la section « [Services photographiques et droits d'auteur](#) » du site Web du Musée McCord. Pour toutes questions supplémentaires, veuillez communiquer avec nous par courriel à l'adresse photo@mccord-stewart.ca.

Dans le cadre de ses missions de conservation et de diffusion, le Musée procède à la numérisation d'archives de sa collection en vue de les rendre accessibles sur son site Web (<http://www.musee-mccord.qc.ca/fr/>). Ces images ont été mises en ligne dans le respect des législations liées aux domaines du livre et des archives (Loi sur le droit d'auteur, Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels dans le secteur privé et Loi sur les archives). Malgré des recherches exhaustives pour retrouver les titulaires de droits afin d'obtenir leur autorisation préalable, certains d'entre eux demeurent introuvables. Si vous constatez que la diffusion d'un document porte atteinte à vos droits, écrivez-nous à reference@mccord-stewart.ca.

C002 Canadiana Collection

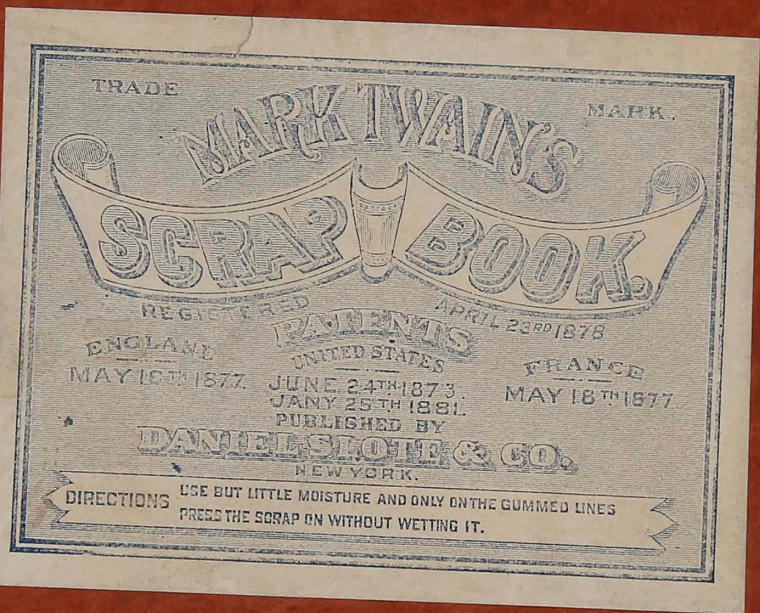
CONDITIONS FOR USING AND DOWNLOADING IMAGES

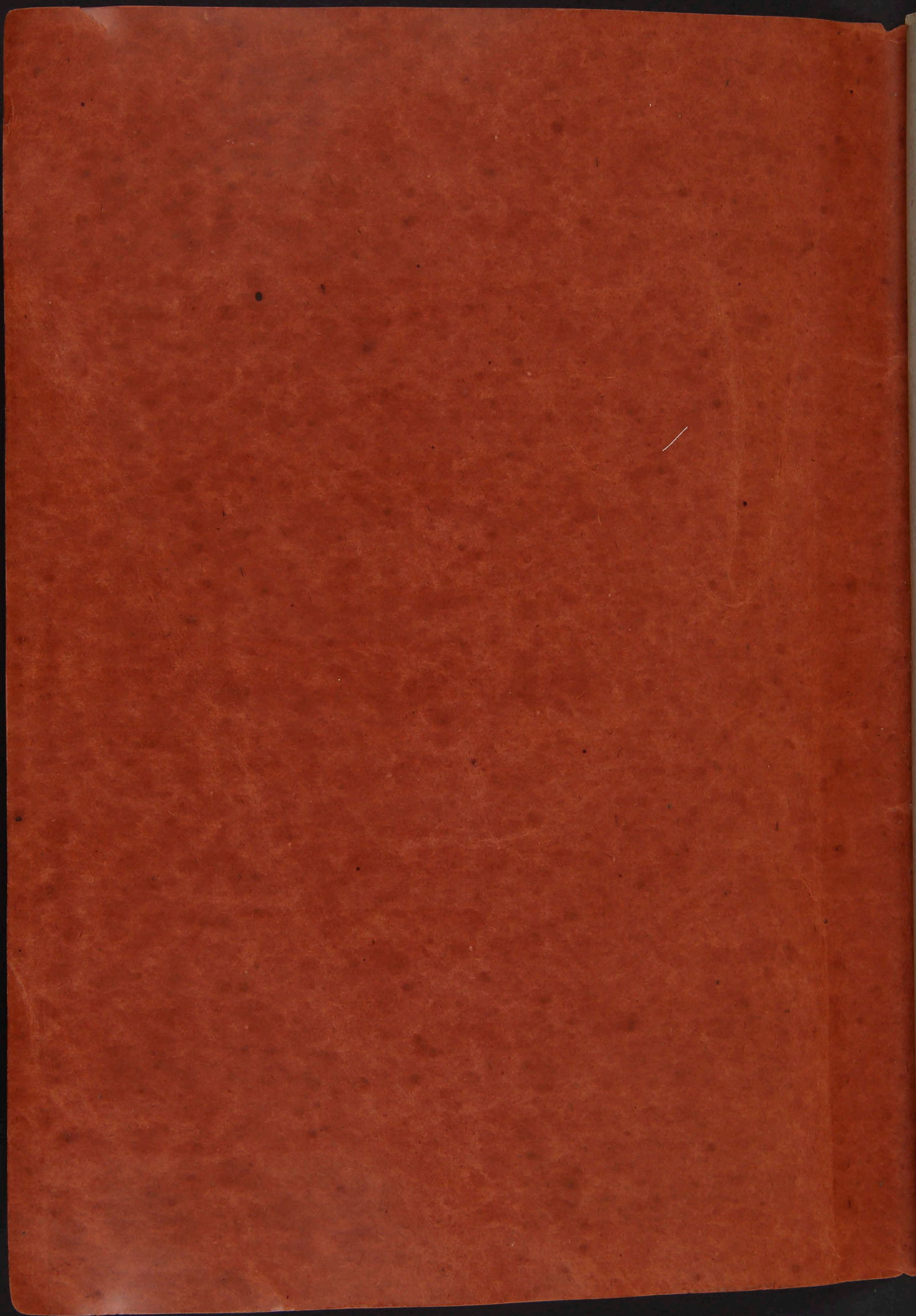
These digital images are free for **non-commercial** use. They may be reproduced, distributed and transmitted to the public for research purposes only, under the following terms and conditions:

- Images used in a research project must be properly cited using the following format: Author, title of document or name of object, date, McCord Museum, complete reference number.
- Images may not be modified, transformed or adapted.
- Images may not be used for commercial purposes without the prior permission of the McCord Museum.

For information on the conditions governing the **commercial** use of digital images, please see the "[Photographic Services and Copyright](#)" section of the McCord Museum's Website. Should you have any questions, please email the Museum at: photo@mccord-stewart.ca.

As part of its mission to preserve and disseminate, the Museum is digitizing the archives in its collection to make them available on its Website (<http://www.musee-mccord.qc.ca/en/>). These images are being uploaded in accordance with the laws governing books and archives (Copyright Act, Act Respecting the Protection of Personal Information in the Private Sector and Archives Act). Although we have conducted extensive research to discover the rights holders to obtain their prior permission, some could not be located. If you discover that the dissemination of a given record violates your copyrights, please contact us at reference@mccord-stewart.ca.





M

ve
ou
ye
of
re
An
Gu

on
do
of
tha
cit
gre
pas
rea
tha
bes
He
Ge
erie
fin
and
wo
to
Bri
to
goi
mie
atta
sur
wo
sho
of
mig
wo
lan
bon

"
M
sco
ent
am
ath
spo
fas
H
Col
dia
I
wer
are

7
cu
If
or
te
m
on
of
in
ch
in
st

MAJOR HIBBARD'S SPEECH.

Makes An Eloquent Reference to the Good Feeling Existing Between Britons and Americans.

(Special to the Star.)

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—At the anniversary banquet of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, in Faneuil Hall, yesterday afternoon, Major F. W. Hibbard, of the 2nd Regiment, Canadian Artillery, responded to the toast "The Honourable Artillery Company of London and our Guests from over the Border."

"I am proud," he said, "to speak to you on behalf of the Artillery Company of London. Speaking in Boston, I feel the truth of the saying that there are other conquests than those of war, for I am in an ancient city, which grasps firmly with one hand the great historic traditions and the strenuous past of our country, and with the other reaches forth with no uncertain touch for that which in the future is to make for the best and the highest development of men. Hence, I can repeat here the saying of General Chaffee to the effect that no American, and no British army would ever find themselves in hostile action against one another, a truth which has gone all over the world. We look forward with confidence to the progress and onward march of the British Empire. But if it should ever come to pass that this Empire is in danger of going down before its enemies and the armies of the hostile world should gather to attack our dear land to the north, we are sure that every man, woman and child would gather to its defence. It would be shown that we are blood of your blood, and of your race, our race and no matter what might come, you would proclaim to the world that no despot should wrest that land from us and no tyrant shall call us bondmen."

"BOSTON RECORD"

Maj. F. W. Hibbard, whose speech scored the hit of the day at the Ancients' banquet, was one of the youngest among the speakers. He is a big, athletic, military-looking chap, and spoke with arms folded in British army fashion.

He recently succeeded Lt. Col. F. M. Cole in command of the 2nd regt., Canadian Artillery.

Lt. Col. Cole and Lt. Col. Mattice, who were also present to represent Canada, are not now commanding regiments.

* * * * *

The esteemed Post yesterday called our own Ancients a "venerable corps." If that refers to the personnel of the organization, I must beg leave to protest. I know at least half a dozen members who are under 70, and it is on record that there is one youngster of 55 in the ranks. This habit of poking fun at the military pride of Massachusetts has been growing at an alarming rate of late years; it should be sternly frowned upon.

Boston Morning Journal

Aroused Enthusiasm.

The speech which aroused the company to the highest pitch of enthusiasm was that of Major F. C. Hibbard of the Canadian Volunteers of Montreal. He said: "There are other conquests than conquests of war, and when you left this city of Boston and went to London, though there had been for one hundred years liberty over the waters that separated the mother land and this, yet there was a cloud of uncertainty and misunderstanding. But from that time the world saw a new light; the clouds went rolling away one by one, until I can say now, here upon this historic soil of Boston, when General Chaffee of your army said: 'No American and no British gun will ever be placed in hostility of encounter,' he proclaimed a truth that has dawned the world hostility of encounter," he proclaimed over. (Applause.) It is not long ago when one whose mourning emblem we wear upon our arms and wear within our hearts, the great mother monarch of the British Empire, went to her eternal rest. This company went with reversed arms and muffled drums to do her memory honor in sacred requiem and solemn prayer. We can never forget that. When you came there you took us captive and your splendid geniality and unbounded hospitality won our hearts."

The speaking was curtailed by the necessity of the drum-head election on the Common. The column was reformed and the march taken up for the parade ground.

Boston Herald

Maj. F. W. Hibbard of the 2d regiment, Canadian artillery, responded to the toast "The Honourable Artillery Company of London and Our Guests." I am proud, he said, to speak to you on behalf of the artillery company of London. Speaking in Boston I feel the truth of the saying that there are other conquests than those of war, for I am in an ancient city which grasps firmly with one hand the great historic traditions and the strenuous past of your country, and with the other reaches forth with no uncertain touch for that which in the future which is to make for the best and the highest development of man. Hence I can repeat here the saying of Gen. Chaffee to the effect that no American and no British army would ever find themselves in hostile action against one another—a truth which has gone all over the world.

We look forward with confidence to the progress and onward march of the British empire. But if it should ever

come to pass that this empire is in danger of going down before its enemies, and the armies of a hostile world should gather to attack our dear land to the north, we are sure that every man, woman and child would gather to its defence.

It would be shown that we are blood of your blood, and of your race our race, and, no matter what might come, you would proclaim to the world that no despot should wrest that land from us and no tyrant should call us bondmen.

Charles J. Follen, G. J. James, that

Boston feared no foe from sunrise to sunset yesterday. The Ancients were in arms.

"Both Post"

Major F. W. Hibbard of the Second Regiment, Canadian Artillery, replied to the toast of "Our Friends from Across the Border" and made the most applauded speech of the afternoon.

The Observant Citizen

It is a quaint custom that the Ancients have on 'lection day of going around in the early morning hours and "drumming up" members of the corps. It is all very well for those who belong to the organization, but rather trying to the citizens who do not care a rap whether or no the Ancients parade and desire to sleep. But after all, it is but once a year.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

The soldier boys looked well on their parade and marched with more than usual precision. One thing on which I wish to commend the Ancients is the type of horses that haul the six-pounders used in saluting. The animals looked in much better condition than for several seasons past. This is a step in the right direction.

The Ancients were specially favored yesterday. It didn't rain on their handsome uniforms.

DAILY HERALD, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1901.

MAJOR HIBBARD'S SPEECH AT BOSTON

The annual field day of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, which has taken place on the Boston Common from time immemorial on the first Monday in June, was this year participated in by several officers of the Canadian Militia from this city, Lt.-Col. G. Mattice, Lt.-Col. F. M. Cole, and Major Hibbard, who went down at the special invitation of the officers of the company, who with their company visited Montreal last October. The usual fine weather prevailed, and the ancient ceremonies, made dear by long custom, were carried out, lasting from early morning to 7 p.m.

At the old South Church after the parade, Rev. J. C. Jaynes preached the sermon on the theme, "The Patriotism we Need."

One or two striking paragraphs were:

"It is not strange that our patriotism in its unrestrained development has grown luxuriantly, and has run out into grotesque and distorted forms. Side by



MAJOR HIBBARD.

side with
can see
ism whi
and wh
citizen,
and goo
"One
ciferous
There a
they are
their ow
ernment
that in
across t
loyalty
fro bef
for war,
defiance
overture
deed is
love my
fireside

At Far

It wa
reached
joined
taken p
down to
no mean
ceremon
was res
Capt. F
Crane o
the Sta
hall wit
brief re
during t
tioning
standing
Commo

To th
Compar
over th
ed. He
sion lik
truly re
wealth
could
than h
present
tillery
Canadi
which

He w
could u
ings of
kind a
had re
guilty
and H
strictly
had, h
and se
many
who h
passed
longer
light v
tory o
that i
soldie
pany.

A s
city o
held
monu
and
no un
best
kind

side with the genuine love of country we can see certain types of spurious patriotism which pose as the higher sentiment, and which, to the shame of every true citizen, are too often accepted as worthy and good.

"One of those forms is a bitter and vociferous prejudice against other nations. There are Americans who imagine that they are showing the highest respect for their own government by abusing the government of another people. They fancy that in their loquacious hostility to lands across the sea they are pledging a larger loyalty to their own. They pace to and fro before their own doorstep, equipped for war, muttering terrible oaths, shouting defiance and interpreting every foreign overture as a menace in disguise. That indeed is spurious patriotism. I need not love my neighbor less because I love my fireside more."

At Faneuil Hall

It was one o'clock when the company reached Faneuil Hall. Here they were joined by other members who had not taken part in the parade, over 700 sitting down to the elaborate dinner which is by no means the least important part of the ceremonies. The table on the platform was reserved for the speakers of the day, Capt. Ferris occupying the chair, Governor Crane on his right. Two ex-Governors of the State were seated in the body of the hall with other guests. Capt. Ferris gave a brief review of the work of the company during the 263rd year of its existence, mentioning the Montreal field day and the standing of the company as soldiers of the Commonwealth.

To the toast "The Honorable Artillery Company of London, and our guests form over the border," Major Hibbard responded. He began by saying that on an occasion like the present, when so many men truly representative of the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts were present, he could wish that some one better fitted than himself was there to adequately represent the feelings of the Honorable Artillery Corps in London, his colleagues and Canadians generally, in answer to the toast which had been so warmly received.

He was sure that no expression that he could use would adequately voice the feelings of their Canadian guests for the most kind and hospitable reception that they had received. He had some time ago been guilty of the impression that the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was not strictly speaking a military body. One had, however, only to look down that hall, and see the faces of those who had known many a stricken field, and remember others who had ceased to answer the roll-call and passed to where the war-drum rolled no longer, and the only banner against the light was that which signalled eternal victory over the arch enemy of man, to know that in the past and present, there were soldiers indeed in the ranks of this company.

A short time since they left their great city of Boston, a city which with one hand held firmly to the historic records and monuments of the nation's strenuous past, and with the other reached forward with no uncertain hand to all that made for the best progress and development of mankind; they had left that Boston great in

its past and present to come to Montreal, which, with all its defects, was dear to the speaker and his colleagues as the mountain crowned metropolis of the north, and taken that city captive by their unbounded kindness and goodwill. And, as if to mark that conquest, the speaker and his colleagues were there on the occasion of the great annual field day of the company, captives under the golden chains of their gorgeous hospitality. He felt far from equal to representing the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company of London, their parent corps, but he could say of the members of that body, without doubt or hesitation, as of every true British heart in the Empire, that their good-will and God-speed were with the company in Boston on the occasion of its great anniversary.

Visit to England

Let him not pass by an event of the deepest international importance. He referred to the visit made by the company to England some five years ago. For over one hundred years before that time there had hovered over the waters which separate the Mother land and this great new country, the clouds of doubt, misunderstanding and even hostility, but then had begun to dawn the light of better conceptions and truer knowledge of each other, and the clouds had rolled by, one by one, until, as General Chaffee had said, the British and American nations would never again be arrayed in enmity against each other. It was indeed, a good thing when representative Americans had met representative Englishmen. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company have made many friends in the British Empire, but in no case had they so much endeared themselves as, when a short time since one whose emblem of mourning they wore on their sleeves and in their hearts, had gone to her rest, this company, with reversed arms and muffled drums had marched to solemn requiem and prayer, in memory of the great mother monarch of the British Empire.

Help From the U. S.

There were those whose sinister wish was father to the thought, who said the sun of Britain was going down. He could confidently say that Britain's sun never went down, and to-day it shone with greater brilliance than ever over her world-spread empire. Everywhere were being knitted fast ties that bound colony to colony, and all to the Mother land, hearts tuned with love and loyalty to the British Empire and its greatness for peace and progress. In this he believed they had the best good will and priceless friendship of the great American Republic, and if in a future which he believed would never be known, the sun of Britain's greatness should go down, it would only be to shine with even greater lustre and brilliance upon the shores of this great new world. Should ever a coalition of Britain's enemies break the strength and spirit of the lion, and ga-

"Herald" June 18th 1901

ther to attack Canada, he could tell them that every man, ay, and every woman and child would stand to the last to the defence of that dear land, but not alone, for he thought he could hear the tramp of hosts throughout this country, and the surging of waters about the leviathans of the deep, as with the flag which had truly earned its title of "Old Glory" at their head, they moved northward with this their cry "These are blood of our blood, and race of our race; no despot shall wrest their land; no tyrant call them bondmen."

On the platform was Consul-General Blunt, representing British interests in Boston.

At 5 o'clock the Assembly again sounded and the company marched to the Common, preceded by the Field Battery, where the retiring officers gave up their halberds to the Governor and the election and appointment of new officers took place, while the Battery fired a salute of 17 guns.

The following extract from the Boston Evening Record, of June 4th, will be of interest to Canadian officers as showing the hearty reception accorded one of their number: "Major F. W. Hibbard, whose speech scored the hit of the day at the Ancients banquet, was one of the youngest among the speakers. He is a big, athletic, military looking chap, and spoke with arms folded in British army fashion. He recently succeeded Lieut.-Col. F. Minden Cole in command of the 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery."

THE ARTILLERY INSPECTION

The inspection of the 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery (Garrison Artillery), was concluded last night, when No. 3 company, under command of Captain Motherwell, passed under the inspecting officer's scrutiny. Lieuts. Ewing, Glass and Purdy were also with the company. The inspection, which has just been finished, was a very searching one, taking up three hours of time for each company, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, respectively. At its conclusion Lt.-Col. Wilson, R.C.A., Inspector of Artillery east,

addressed the officers on the result of the inspection. He stated that it had been a great pleasure to him to inspect the regiment, which had more than maintained its past record for efficiency and discipline. He confessed himself as simply amazed at the manner in which the men had mastered the drill upon the new "5" B. L. Howitzer, one of the most modern and most approved weapons in use. He was by no means prepared to expect such proficiency in the handling of the gun as had been shown, and reported to Col. Cotton, the D.A.G. for artillery, his great surprise at the remarkable proficiency shown. He was not one to do more or less than express his opinion. Anything like flattery was quite contrary to his nature. He would not hesitate to tell them plainly where he found fault, nor would he hesitate to commend them when it was due. The regiment was particularly strong in its non-commissioned officers, who were a fine and efficient body of men. He might instance Sergt.-Major Ward, of No. 3 company in particular, as a thorough and capable artilleryman. He also gave great credit to the Regimental Sergeant Major W. Fellows, for his work of instruction, which had been most thorough. He concluded by expressing his conviction that with the officers and non-commissioned officers and men whom he had met, the regiment would continue to maintain its high standing, and he could congratulate them upon the result of his inspection.

Immediately after the inspection the Hon. Lt.-Col., R. Wilson-Smith, Lt. Col. F. Minden Cole, Lt.-Col. Mattice, the officers and many friends of the regiment gathered in the orderly room to witness the presentation of a sterling silver tea service to Lieut. W. E. Lyman, who is shortly to be married. The inscription on the principal piece read as follows:—"Presented to Lieutenant W. E. Lyman by his brother officers of the 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery, on the occasion of his marriage, June 18th, 1901."

Col. Wilson-Smith made the presentation in a few very happy remarks, and Lieut. Lyman expressed his thanks for the present received, and his thorough appreciation of the good will of his brother

off
Col
tha
at
ceiv
all
T
the
pas
out
ma
app
felt
acco
put
W
that
com
shor

STO

AN

263d

Patric

mo

Exe

Yest
celebr
the ce
tom.
skies
bright
was j
make
fine w
of the

The
for th
ders v
at 7:30
riors
every
spotles
and lin
ed by
up the
ing th
ington

At th
C. Jay
formal
Old S
umn
and B

The
looked
The ch
Tremo
the co
applau
Gov.
was a
fornea
martial
march

officers. At the conclusion, the Hon. Lt.-Col., R. Wilson-Smith, expressed his wish that the regiment would take an outing at Ste Agathe in the near future, and received the hearty thanks and applause of all present.

The inspection just concluded has been the earliest in the season for many years past, and bids fair in its results to turn out the most successful. The thorough manner in which it was conducted was appreciated by both officers and men, who felt they had been called upon to give an account of the hard work that had been put in for some months past.

Word has been received from Ottawa that Major Hibbard, who has been in command during the past season, will shortly be gazetted as Lieut.-Colonel.

BOSTON DAILY ADVE

ANCIENTS' FESTIVITIES

263d ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Patriotism the Keynote of the Sermon and the Toasts--Interesting Exercises Close With an Election.

Yesterday the A. & H. Artillery Co. celebrated its 263d anniversary with all the ceremonies made dear by long custom. It being the Ancients' day the skies were clear and the sun shone brightly, according to regulations. There was just coolness enough in the air to make it enjoyable for marching, and the fine weather brought out the fair friends of the Artillery in good numbers.

The events of the day began early for the officers and members. The orders were to assemble at Faneuil Hall at 7:30, and from that until 9 the warriors foregathered and made sure that every belt was tight and every button spotless. At 9 assembly was sounded and line formed on So. Market st. Headed by its band the company then took up the march to the state house, passing through Commercial, State, Washington, School and Beacon sts.

At the state house Gov. Crane, Rev. J. C. Jaynes, the guests of the day, were formally received and the march to the Old South church was begun, the column passing through Park, Tremont and Boylston sts.

The Ancients were in full ranks and looked and marched exceptionally well. The change of direction at Boylston and Tremont sts. was splendidly done by all the companies, and there was liberal applause.

Gov. Crane, in tall hat and frock coat, was a conspicuous figure among his uniformed companions, but stirred with his martial surroundings and the music, he marched like a veteran.

Members of the Prince of Wales' Fusiliers and the 2d Montreal regiment of Ottawa attracted considerable attention, their white helmets and elaborately ornamented sabre-taches catching the eyes of the spectators. They are Lt.-Col. F. M. Cole, Maj. F. W. Hibbard and Lt.-Col. Mattice.

Along Boylston st. the spectators were numerous and applause was frequent and hearty.

There was the usual elaborate programme at the Old South church.

The music was superb. The ceremony of calling the roll of the dead was solemn.

A large audience was present.

Rev. J. C. Jaynes preached the sermon on the theme, "The Patriotism We Need."

One or two striking paragraphs were:

"It is not strange that our patriotism in its unrestrained development has grown luxuriantly, and has run out into grotesque and distorted forms. Side by side with the genuine love of country we can see certain types of spurious patriotism which pose as the higher sentiment, and which, to the shame of every true citizen, are too often accepted as worthy and good.

"One of those forms is a bitter and vociferous prejudice against other nations. There are Americans who imagine that they are showing the highest respect for their own government by abusing the government of another people. They fancy that in their loquacious hostility to lands across the sea they are pledging a larger loyalty to their own. They pace to and fro before their own doorstep, equipped for war, muttering terrible oaths, shouting defiance and interpreting every foreign overture as a menace in disguise.

"That indeed is spurious patriotism. I need not love my neighbor less because I love my fireside more.

"Our worst enemies are not foreign, but domestic; not in the old world, but in our own household. Our most vital problems are not in Cuba, not in the Pacific isles, but here at home, in New York and Boston and Chicago and Philadelphia, in the halls of congress, in the manipulation of the suffrage of the people, in the promotion of that public sentiment which stands back of all legislation and determines both law and its enforcement."

The death roll included these names:—

Capt. W. H. Whitmore, Capt. W. H. Russ, Lieut. A. H. Caton, Capt. J. A. Fox, Capt. T. L. Churchill, Col. A. N. Proctor, Col. A. C. Titus, Sergt. W. F. Bacon, Sergt. Peter Morrison, Sergt. C. C. Dame, Sergt. E. T. Chapman, Hon. W. H. West, Messrs. W. A. Mason, O. N. Draper, W. J. Hugill, S. D. Dicks, S. B. Clapp, Hon. W. T. Van Nostrand.

They were 700 strong and a rare sight they made. The proceedings began with an invocation by the chaplain, which was followed closely by the "pop! pop!" of champagne corks.

Captain Ferris gave a brief review of the year, mentioning the Montreal field day and the high standing of the company as soldiers of the commonwealth.

In responding to "The President of the United States," Gen. Curtis Guild, Jr., closed his remarks with this sentiment:—

"Gentlemen, I give you the president of the United States, the political incarnation of ourselves, the embodiment of the power, of the conscience of this nation.

In all matters outside of our borders we and he must be one. His enemies are ours. Those who defy him defy us and in the face of shotted cannon directed against the authority which he wields let us not be found skulking in the rear, baiting our general at every move and by our captious criticism in the face of danger distracting his mind from problems which God knows are in themselves hard enough to solve. Advice? Yes—constructive not destructive. Warnings? Yes, the more the better, but whispered and in a friendly, helpful spirit. Support? When lack of it comforts his enemies—always.

"Gentlemen, the president, standing!"

The second toast was to Edward VII., king of England, and the band responded with "God Save the King."

Three cheers for Edward were heartily given on proposal of Capt. Ferris.

Next came the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Gov. Crane responded. He expressed his pleasure at being present, and congratulated the "Ancients" on their 263d anniversary, wishing them many happy returns of the day.

"Boston" was the next toast. A letter was read from Mayor Hart, and three cheers were given while the band played "Home, Sweet Home."

Harvard came next, and Prof. Barrett Wendell responded with some Harvard history, and an eloquent declaration that Harvard was inseparable from the history of the country.

To the toast "The Army and Navy," Commander J. G. Eaton responded. He touched on the China campaign, regretting that the "merciful missionary" was dissatisfied because we had not slain enough.

Concluding, he spoke of the army of liberty and civilization in the Philippines. The Constitution sailed from Boston. So did Perry. So did the Olympia. The history of this Commonwealth was inseparably connected with that of the country.

The only times sunset had seen an unharmed United States fleet, and completely defeated opponents were on Lake Erie, at Manila, and at Santiago.

The toast to the American soldier was responded to by Hon. S. L. Powers, who said the American soldier was engaged in fulfilling the highest duty of American citizenship.

We could put in the field 8,000,000 men if they were needed, and back of them would be a sum of money too vast to compute.

The world knew the American soldier would always do his duty.

To the toast "The Honorable Artillery Co. of London and the Guests from Over the Border," Maj. F. W. Hibbard of the Ind. Canadian Artillery of Montreal responded.

His was an eloquent speech and he wished a hearty godspeed to all the great missions of the United States. He prophesied that British guns and American guns would never be pointed against each other in hostilities.

There should never be any strife but industrial, and that would be for the betterment of both races and the advancement of man.

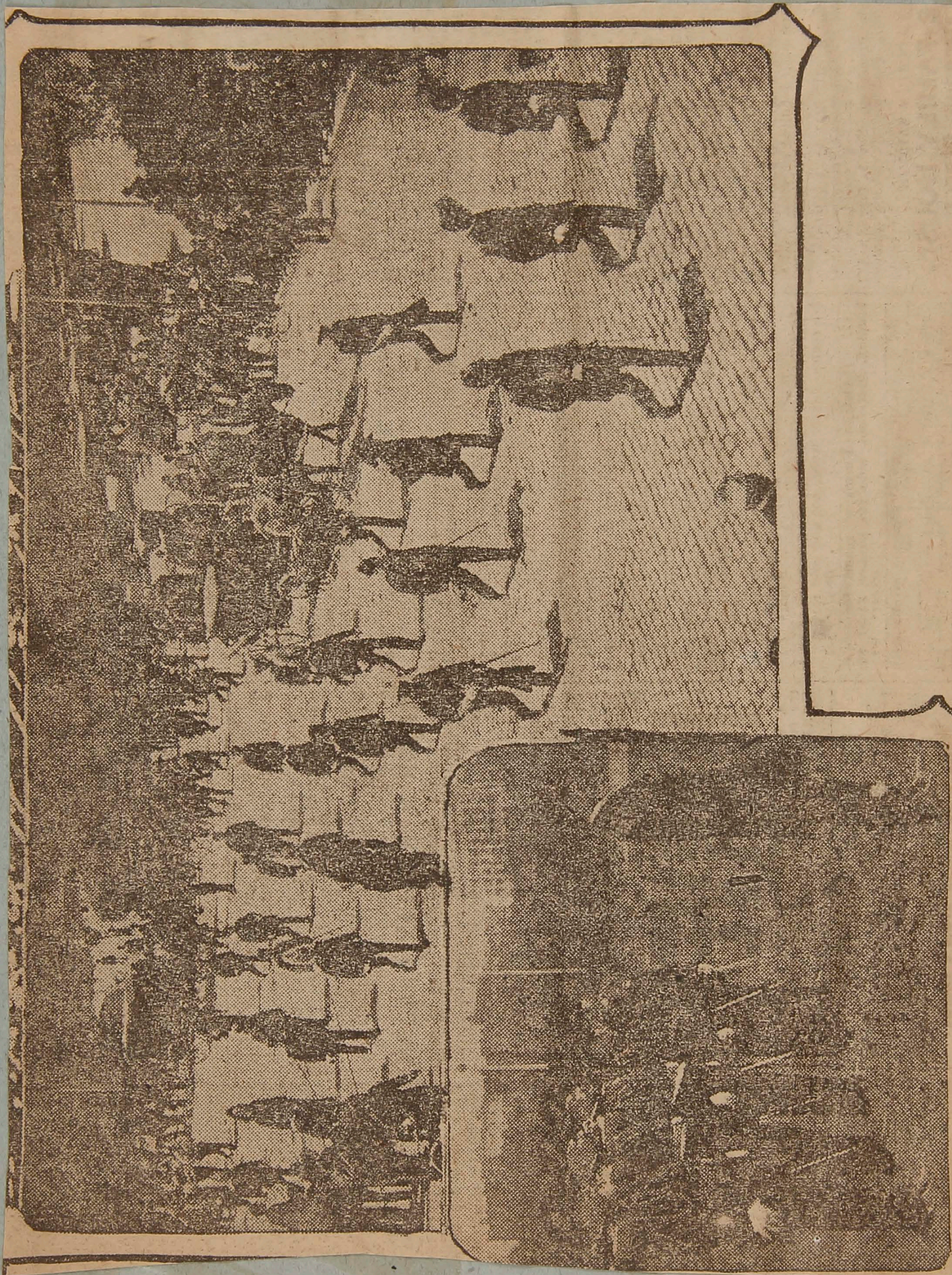
If Britain's sun ever went down in America, another not unlike it would rise.

Rev. Dr. J. C. Jaynes responded eloquently to the toast to the clergy.

Then the gathering adjourned to the Common where, at a drum-head election, these officers were chosen and commis-

sioned by the governor in the presence of a large gathering.

Capt., Lt. Frank Huckins, Dorchester; First Lt., Lt. J. C. Potter, of Roxbury; Second Lt., Sergt. F. P. Stone, Roxbury; Adj., Capt. T. J. Tute, Boston; First Sergt. of Inf., J. D. Nichols, E. Somerville; Second Sergt. of Inf., Capt. A. N. Webb, Salem; Third Sergt. of Inf., F. D. Hicks, Waltham; Fourth Sergt. of Inf., H. P. Wilmarth, Attleboro; Fifth Sergt. of Inf., Maj. G. F. Quinby, Dorchester; Sixth Sergt. of Inf., F. C. Hyde, Newton; First Sergt. of Art., C. S. Ashley, New Bedford; Second Sergt. of Art., E. O. Bartels, Dorchester; Third Sergt. of Art., W. H. Thomas, Dorchester; Fourth Sergt. of Art., E. G. Foster, Dorchester; Fifth Sergt. of Art., G. A. Shackford, Reading; Sixth Sergt. of Art., J. Edgar, Brockton; Treas. and Paymaster, Lt. Emery Grover, Needham; Clerk and Asst. Paymaster, Lt. G. H. Allen, Boston; Quartermaster and Armorer, Sergt. J. H. Peak, Dorchester; Commissary, Capt. G. E. Hall, Dorchester.

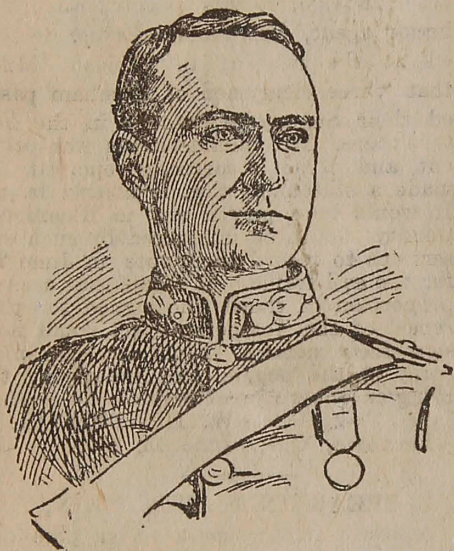


THE ANCIENTS MARCHING ALONG BOYLSTON ST, AND GOV CRANE REVIEWING THEM ON THE COMMON.

LIEUT.-COL. HIBBARD

HIS RAPID PROMOTION AND INTERESTING MILITARY CAREER.

The 'Official Gazette,' as reported elsewhere, contains the announcement of the appointment of Major F. W. Hibbard, of the 2nd R. C. A., to be lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, vice Lieut.-Col. F. M. Cole, whose term of office recently expired. Lieut.-Col. Hibbard's advancement has been probably more rapid



LIEUT.-COLONEL HIBBARD,
Commanding 2nd Regt. Canadian Artillery.

than that of any other officer of any city corps. He entered the regiment in April, 1894, as a junior officer, under the very able man whom he now succeeds. He modestly attributes his quick rise to 'pure luck' rather than to special ability, popularity and other personal qualities. Some of the colonel's friends, however, recognize more than luck in the choice, and consider that the promotion is thoroughly well deserved.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. Hibbard is a son of Lieut.-Col. Ashley Hibbard, of this city, who was the first colonel of the 6th Fusiliers, now amalgamated with the former 1st Prince of Wales Rifles and known as the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers. Thus, while he has earned the honors of the military profession he may be said to have inherited the military instinct. When Lieut.-Col. Hibbard joined the 2nd Regiment, Canadian Artillery, in 1894, it was called the Montreal Garrison Artillery. During his first year of soldiering he took a special course of instruction at the Royal School of Artillery at Quebec, graduating with a first-class certificate. He was gazetted, almost immediately as a captain, and was adjutant of his corps during 1895 and 1896. He was gazetted a major in February 1897, and in the same year was selected as one of the artillery officers on the second Canadian contingent forming the colonial corps at Her Majesty's jubilee. Arriving in England, he was de-

tailed to take command of a company one hundred strong, composed of imperial troops of artillery, and engineers, assembled from all parts of the British Empire, except the great colonial possession. This command comprised Maltese soldiers, West Indian troops, warriors from Sierra Leone, the East Indies, Hongkong and other places; and formed, perhaps, the most remarkable company ever trooped under one command. Although speaking many different languages, they all understood the words of command given in English. At the ceremonies at St. Paul's they were stationed on the right of the infantry line forming the guard of honor, and the major's position was immediately opposite the cathedral. He was one of the honored recipients of the Jubilee medal, presented by Her Majesty at the hand of the then Prince of Wales in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. He was also presented to the Queen at Windsor on this occasion, and was one of five Canadian officers who received autograph photographs from Her Majesty. A number of letters descriptive of the Jubilee, written by the major to Lieut.-Col. Cole, were published in this city and widely copied in the press of the Dominion.

In 1898 the artillery corps was reorganized, and the major was appointed second in command, which position he has held ever since. He has always been an active member of the Dominion Artillery Association, and was president of the Montreal Military Institute in 1900. The newly-appointed colonel considers himself particularly fortunate in succeeding to the command of the regiment at

a time when it has just been equipped with a 5-inch B. L. howitzer, one of the most recent and efficient guns in the artillery service.

In civil life Lieut.-Col. Hibbard is a lawyer. He graduated from McGill University, obtaining the degree of B.A., in 1886, M.A. in 1892, and B.C.L. in 1891. He was called to the bar in 1893, and was for some time in partnership with the present Recorder Weir. Shortly after the latter's elevation to the bench the partnership which now exists between Mr. Hibbard and Mr. L. G. Glass was formed.

NEWS AND VIEWS OF MILITARY MEN



LT.-COL. F. W. HIBBARD

The C.O. of the 2nd R.C.A., which is an important part of the Montreal militia, comes of soldier stock. He is the son of Lt.-Col. Ashley Hibbard, who was the first C.O. of the 6th Fusiliers of this city. Lt.-Col. F. W. Hibbard joined the 2nd R.C.A. in 1894, and became adjutant in 1895. He was gazetted Major 1897, and in the same year was selected as one of the artillery officers in the Jubilee contingent. There he was in command of a company of 100 Colonials, made up of soldiers from West India, Sierra Leone, East Indies, Hong Kong, etc. He has taken an active part in the Dominion Artillery Association, and was president of the Montreal Military Institute in 1900. He was gazetted to the command of the 2nd R.C.A. on the retirement of Lt.-Col. Cole in June last.

A FINE FIELD DAY

The 2nd Canadian Artillery at Ste. Agathe

DETAILS OF THE SHAM FIGHT—A SUCCESSFUL REGATTA.

The field day of the 2nd Regiment, Canadian Artillery, which took place on Saturday last at Ste. Agathe, in connection with the annual regatta at that popular summer resort, added to the attractions of what proved to all who were present a most enjoyable day.

The weather was threatening in the early morning, and a few light showers fell between nine and ten o'clock, but the clouds passed away and a brilliant sunshine, tempered with a fresh breeze, took the place of the previous overcast sky.

The officers, non-coms., and men of the regiment were the guests of their honorary colonel, ex-Mayor Wilson-Smith, at his summer residence at Ste. Agathe. Falling in at the Drill Hall shortly after



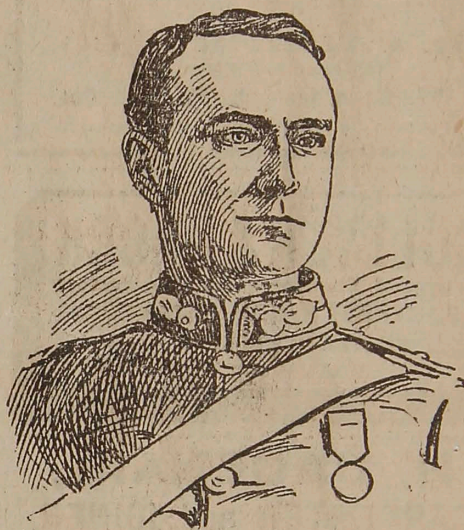
LIEUT.-COL. R. WILSON-SMITH,

Who entertained the battalion of which he is honorary commanding officer.

seven o'clock on Saturday morning, the corps marched thence to the Place Viger station, where they entrained in a special, which left punctually at the appointed time—7.55. The transportation arrangements were in the hands of Captain Wynne, who has had considerable experience in this kind of work in South Africa, and under whose direction every man of the regiment was on board the train within two minutes of the time they entered the station.

The regiment, which included three companies of some thirty files each, was in number about 225 of all ranks, together with officers and staff. Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Hibbard was in com-

mand, with Major Barton second in command, Captains E. C. Cole (acting adjutant), Wynne, Motherwell and Renouf (who joined at Ste. Agathe), Lieuts. Davidson, Ewing, Wilson-Smith, Glass and Purdy; Major England, paymaster; Capt. McGuinness, quartermaster, and Surgeon-Lieut. Church. Accompanying the regiment were Lieut.-Col. Cole, R. O.; Major Ostell, 65th; Capt. Stuart, 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, and Lieut. Davidson, 3rd Victoria Rifles. Despite the steep grades and the curves of this section of the C. P. R., Ste. Agathe was made in very fair time. Mayor Prefon-



LIEUT.-COL. F. W. HIBBARD.

Who was in command of the 2nd R.C.A.

taine and Hon. Col. R. Wilson-Smith were on the platform, with a number of other prominent Montrealers, and gave the regiment a cordial welcome. One company of the regiment, with the band and staff, detrained, the remainder being taken on to Ivry, from which point, under the command of Captain Motherwell, they were to march upon the house of Col. Wilson-Smith by the lakeside, which was the point of attack. The defence of the house was entrusted to Capt. Renouf, who had with him one company of the regiment and three siege guns—24-pounders—which were well served during the fight. Having marched over from the railway station to the house, Capt. Renouf lost no time in making his dispositions for defence, sending most of his men over the brow of the hill at the rear of Col. Wilson-Smith's house, leaving a few men in the vicinity of the house, and thrown out to his left flank. Hardly had the defence firing line taken up its position on the hill top than the attackers could be seen coming over the hill opposite, and in a very few minutes the sound of rifle firing showed that the two forces had commenced work. The attack marched down there at first in somewhat close formation, but extended in a firing line, taking cover in a dense wood at the base of the hill, which extended up to the top of the one occupied by the defence. The defenders felt for them with volleys fired into the wood, which, it may be remarked, would a few minutes earlier have utterly destroyed the attackers, when they were in closer formation. The attack, pushing its way through the wood, soon replied, and the fight at this point became very warm. The guns, which were posted in a field

second in com-
ole (acting ad-
well and Ren-
agathe), Lieuts.
n-Smith, Glass
nd, paymaster;
ermaster, and
Accompanying
-Col. Cole, R.
apt. Stuart, 1st
rs. and Lieut.
lifes. Despite
curves of this
te. Agathe was
Mayor Prefon-



HIBBARD.
the 2nd R.C.A.

Wilson-Smith
th a number of
alers, and gave
welcome. One
with the band
remainder be-
m which point,
aptain Mother-
upon the house
the lakeside,
attack. The
s entrusted to
with him one
nt and three
-which were
fight. Having
railway station
of lost no time
as for defence,
over the brow
f Col. Wilson-
ew men in the
thrown out to
ad the defence
osition on the
s could be seen
osite, and in a
d of rifle firing
nces had com-
tack marched
ewhat close for-
a firing line.
wood at the
extended up to
ed by the de-
elt for them
wood, which,
would a few
erly destroyed
were in closer
ushing its way
plied, and the
e very warm.
sted in a field

close to the house, opened a heavy fire over the heads of the defenders, which, had there been real shells, would have made things most unpleasant for the attack, who pushed on in spite of the resistance they met with. While this fight was in progress another detachment of the attack had been sent round and suddenly appeared on the extreme left of the defence, which was very weak, and which was rolled up at once. The gun escort and guard at the house fired a few volleys into them, and the guns were shied round to meet this new onslaught, but all to no purpose. The attack on the left was only too successful, and the remainder of the defence, occupying the hill, had to be withdrawn, fighting hard, but hotly pressed by the attack, who swarmed over the hill, driving the defence back on to their position, already captured by the rolling up of the defence's left. The umpires awarded the victory to Capt. Motherwell's force, at the same time expressing the opinion that the scouts on the left of the defence had been withdrawn too soon at the time of the frontal attack upon the hill. Lieut.-Col. F. Minden Cole was umpire-in-chief, assisted by Major Ostell, Capt. Stuart and Lieut. Davidson (of the Vics). The fight was over, but not quite without casualties, for Capt. Renouf was struck by a wad that entered his leg, and Gunner Hand had his face scorched by a blank cartridge fired too close to his face.

Headed by the band, the regiment marched to the bowling alley, where the men were entertained at dinner by Col. Wilson-Smith, the officers having lunch served to them in a marquee close by. The health of Lieut.-Col. Wilson-Smith was drunk with much enthusiasm, and brief speeches were made by Mayor Prefontaine, Judge Robidoux, Lieut.-Cols. Hibbard and Cole, and other of the guests present.

During the afternoon and evening both officers and men viewed the regatta events from the piazza and steps of the Castel des Monts Hotel, some excellent selections of music being played by the regimental band, under the direction of Bandmaster Arless. Supper was served at about six o'clock, and from 7.30 up to 9.30 the lakeside, summer residences and yachts were prettily illuminated, while a display of fireworks added to the beauty of the scene. At 9.30 the regiment paraded again and marched to the station, where the special was waiting for them. The entraining was quickly done, and as the train left loud cheers were given by the men of the regiment for their honorary colonel, whose hospitality they highly appreciated.

Place Viger station was reached at 1.07 a.m., and the regiment marched to its armory. Before dismissing the men Lieut.-Col. Hibbard expressed his own and Col. Wilson-Smith's appreciation of the good order and sense of discipline they had shown throughout the day.

THE STE. AGATHE REGATTA.

The regatta proved most successful, the various events being well contested. Large crowds watched the proceedings, the ladies, in the most charming of summer costumes, being much in evidence.

The prizes were distributed at the hotel in the evening by Mayor Prefontaine and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Wilson-Smith, both of whom congratulated the committee on the success of its labors. The following are the results:

1. Yacht race, open handicaps—1, Robert Rolland; 2, J. B. Sparrow; 3, Foster Brown; 4, Arthur Dick.
2. Single scull, boys under 16—1, Russell Popham; 2, A. Prefontaine; 3, E. Forget.
3. Double scull, lady and gentleman—1, Miss Beauchamp and H. Lajoie; 2, Miss Margaret Swift and H. Walker.
4. Single scull, girls, under 15—1, Theresa Predergast; 2, Lily Eaton.
5. Single scull, gentlemen—1, W. Walker; 2, G. Sparrow; 3, H. Lajoie.
6. Single scull, gentlemen, open—1, F. Hadwin; 2, A. Dawson.
7. Double scull, ladies—1, Miss Von Rappard and Miss Corwin; 2, Miss Hughes and Miss MacLaren.
8. Double scull, gentlemen—1, Jos. Hurtubise and Jos. Contant; 2, Robt. Rolland and H. Lajoie; 3, A. Dawson and F. Hadwin.
9. Single canoe—1, A. E. Disney; 2, Thos. Sanderson.
- Tandem canoe, gentlemen—1, Thomas Sanderson and Fred. Miller; 2, O. J. Miller and A. Disney.
11. Four in canoe, gentlemen—1, Rolland, Sanderson, Gnaedinger and Robb; 2, Jarard, Smail, Gehue and McGillivray.
12. Tandem canoe, lady and gentleman—1, Miss Walker and Mr. Walker; 2, Miss Von Rappard and Mr. Robb.
13. Dangle race—1, George Sparrow, nominated by Miss Birdie Wilson-Smith; 2, W. Stuart.
14. Swimming race, 150 yards — 1, A. Budge; 2, G. Coates; 3, J. W. Wilson.
15. Military events, single scull, officers—1, Surgeon-Lieut. Church; 2, Surgeon-Lt. Brown.
16. Single scull, non-coms.—1, Sergt.-Major Wilson; 2, Band Sergt. Meloon.
17. Single scull, privates—1, C. Carey; 2, H. Thom.
18. Double scull, gunners—1, C. Carey and T. Fryer; 2, Ironmonger and Dubord.

Articles July 97

CITIZENS DISAPPOINTED

—
THAT THE JUBILEE CONTINGENT
DID NOT MARCH THROUGH
THE STREETS.
—

The citizens of Montreal were keenly disappointed over the return of the Jubilee contingent yesterday afternoon by reason that they did not see the men save in solitary units or couples here and there around the city. When the fact of the arrival of the contingent became known, people congregated in the streets in a haphazard way in the hope that there might be a parade through at least a portion of the city. 'Where was the welcome that Montreal was to have given the contingent?' every one was asking—where, indeed? But time passed and there was no appearance of the contingent and at last the hope that Canada's representatives to the Jubilee might be seen in their strength was given up. One member of the Mounted Police, an immense young man of youthful appearance, clad in a brown serge patrol-jacket and slouch hat, but wearing the regulation boots and blue riding-trousers, with yellow stripe, was a focus of many eyes and was almost mobbed by a crowd of the curious to whom the sight of the uniform was a strange one.

'A want of right ideas,' 'bungling,' 'stupidity' and other similar remarks were made in connection with the very flat manner in which things were conducted. And this cannot be wondered at for, on the arrival at Quebec, there was a grand welcome to the men from that city and there have been arranged similar demonstrations at Toronto and other cities when the representatives from each arrive at their homes. As there was no official welcome the home-comers had to put up with a private one from their numerous friends who thronged the sheds and this was none the less warm although there was no band in attendance.

A number of men belonging to the contingent were entertained last evening by the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Scots and the Victoria Rifles at their respective headquarters. The short time the contingent spent in England was one of excitement tempered with hard work. No sooner was one parade over than another had to be prepared for which necessitated much accoutrement-cleaning. The day of Jubilee

was no picnic for the colonial troops. They had to parade early and to be on their legs some nine hours before they received any refreshment; this is what soldiers have to endure upon such occasions, but the contingent stood it well. The naval review at Spithead was much enjoyed and every man who saw it will long remember the magnificent sight afforded by the spectacle of so vast an array of ironclads. Aldershot was quite another affair. The Canadians, in common with the rest of the colonial troops, were initiated into the meaning of Aldershot dust, which is a dust of its own peculiar kind. They had in addition to march and drill, instead of looking on, as at the naval review. They learned what a uniform spoiling place Aldershot is and probably ever will be, and yet by the next morning all ranks had to be spick and span for the inspection at Windsor by Her Majesty.

In short, it was a good time, but they could have put up with an extension of the trip, so as to have a little more holiday without quite so many parades as were necessary during their stay in London. But what will be, will be, and all ranks have returned, benefited by their trip, and with their loyal feelings to their Queen and empire, if possible, stronger than ever.

Major F. W. Hibbard, of the Queen's Own Regiment of Canadian Artillery, who accompanied the contingent as a member of the staff of the premier, was asked this morning regarding the reception of the Canadians in England. He said, 'There is no mistake in saying that the Canadians were the favorite colonials. Our reception was exceedingly enthusiastic, and our treatment everything that could be desired.'

Major Hibbard knew nothing regarding the rumored mismanagement by the authorities in housing the troops during the early part of their stay. 'There may have been a little confusion at first,' he remarked, 'as the number of detached officers accompanying the contingent was not known until our arrival. Some of us also, perhaps supposed, they should dwell in marble halls during their stay, but the accommodation was all and more than all that a soldier could desire, in fact, far better than many of us expected.'

The arrival of Her Majesty in front of St. Paul's was, according to Major Hibbard, the most striking and impressive feature of the whole celebration. The idea of power inspired by the splendidly mounted and caparisoned troops that headed the royal procession, the presence of the vast multitude of spectators, and the volume of sound, as led by the choir of two thousand voices, all joined in the Old Hundredth, and the National Anthem.

Mr. Laurier's personality, his dignified, yet modest demeanor, his eloquence and his statesmanship, have, Major Hibbard said, made him very popular with the English people. The Major had not had time to follow up the conferences between the colonial secretary and the premiers, and could not hazard a guess at their results, but judging from the wealth of affection shown by the people of England to the colonies during the celebrations, he says that every one can rest assured that any changes that the future may bring to the empire will be towards bringing its component parts closer together.

The members of the contingent living west of Montreal, left by the western trains last night and this morning.

JUBILEE ECHOES.

DOMINION DAY DINNERS WERE A FLATTERING SUCCESS.

MUSICAL TALENT IN LONDON FURNISHED THE PROGRAMME AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE BANQUET.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, July 2.—The present week has been a particularly busy week for those attending the various functions given in connection with the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee—and no one has had more reason to feel this than Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

On Tuesday evening Sir Donald Smith (for so he was called on the card) presided at the dinner held annually in celebration of Dominion Day. About four hundred guests were present in the large banquet hall of the Hotel Cecil—the company including, in addition to the many Canadians now in London, a large number of other well-known and distinguished personages.

THOSE PRESENT.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier occupied the seat to the right of the chairman, and next to him were the Earl of Derby, the Right Rev. the Lord Archbishop of Rupert's Land, the Earl of Lichfield, the Right Hon. G. H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales; Lord Mount-Stephen, Lord Herschell (the ex-Lord Chancellor), Sir Gordon Sprigg, Premier of the Cape of Good Hope; Lord Archibald Campbell, Sir S. Samuel, Lieut.-General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., the Hon. Edward Blake, Sir John Evans, Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, the Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P., and General Sir Henry Norman.

On Sir Donald's left were Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Secretary of State for Scotland; the Marquis of Lorne, the Earl of Selborne, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Right Rev. J. T. Lewis, Lord Archbishop of Ontario; Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Kelvin, the Right Hon. Harry Escombe, Premier of Natal; Lord Amptill, Lord Monck, Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., the Right Hon. Leonard Courtney, M.P., General Sir William Butler, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Columbia, Sir Frederick Abel, Col. Sir Nigel Kingscote, Sir John Bramston and Sir William Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland.

Amongst the Canadians present were Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P., Mr. Nicol Kirgsmill, Q.C., Mr. D. B. MacTavish, Q.C., Dr. Sterling Ryerson, M.P.P., Lt.-Col. S. Hughes, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Aylmer, Lieut.-Col. Domville, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Tucker, M.P., Major Maclean, Mr. H. O'Hara, Lieut.-Col. Tyrwhitt, M.P., Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, Mr. A. Rutter, Lt.-Col. J. M. Gibson, M.P.P., Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison, Capt. H. A. Bate, Mr. Frank Arnoldi, Q.C., Mr. G. Cunningham, Dr. A. E. Malloch, Major A. P. Perry, Surgeon-Major C. W. Wilson, Capt. J. C. Macdougall, Mr. Frank Nugent, Major H. A. Pellatt, Capt. R. M. Courtney, Major F. W. Hibbard and Lieut. Borden.

THE SPEECHES.

The after-dinner speeches were excellent, and Sir Wilfrid was particularly happy and apt in his eloquent response to the toast of 'The Dominion of Canada.' In the course of his remarks the Premier alluded to the friction there had sometimes been between the United States and Great Britain and in this connection he said that what had done more to permanently soften the feelings of the United States towards England than anything else was the message sent by the Queen to Mrs. Lincoln after the assassination of the martyred President.

The Earl of Derby spoke on behalf of 'Our Governors-General,' the toast being proposed by Mr. Dalton McCarthy.

The president of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, proposed 'The Houses of Parliament,' which was answered by Lord Herschell and Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., while one of the best and the wittiest speech was that of the Hon. Edward Blake, who proposed 'Our Guests.' Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Earl of Selborne, the Rt. Hon. G. H. Reid and Sir Gordon Sprigg replied.

Many of those present at the dinner subsequently went to the reception given in honor of the colonial premiers and the Indian imperial forces by the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne at their magnificent town residence, Lansdowne House.

RECEPTION TO THE PREMIER.

Last night Sir Donald and Lady Smith gave a reception in honor of Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington. The guests probably numbered over twelve hundred. An excellent concert was given in the great hall, all those taking part being Canadians. Madame Albani, whose voice is better now than at any time for some years past, sang several songs, and of course received an enthusiastic reception. The great chanteuse, by the way, is an old friend of Lady Laurier's, with whom she went to school. The others who figured on the programme were Miss Beatrice La Palme, Miss Norah Clench, whose playing is well known throughout Canada; Miss Ponsall, Miss Florence Archer, Mr. David Ross and Mr. H. Cowper. An orchestral concert was afterwards given in the brilliantly illuminated gardens by the famous Strauss orchestra, Edward Strauss conducting.

The Baroness Macdonald of Earncliffe

was amongst the guests, and met Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the first time since his arrival in England.

The premier had done a good deal in the course of the day before Sir Donald's reception. At Aldershot in the afternoon, he did not get to town until nine o'clock, and consequently did not get to the Lord Mayor's dinner, as one paper puts it, 'until after the turtle soup'—the delicacy which one always connects with the name of the Mansion House.

ALDERSHOT PAGEANT.

The review at Aldershot was in its way quite as impressive, and was, of course, far more gorgeous a pageant than the naval review at Spithead. Laffan's Plain is an admirable place for such a purpose, and the march past of the troops to military airs was an inspiring scene. The colonial troops received a good share of the applause. As the Queen was present, the good weather with which she is always favored for public ceremonies was not lacking.

MANSION HOUSE BANQUET.

At the banquet at the Mansion House, to which, it is said, 'a high place must be assigned in the record of the jubilee festivities,' Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Rt. Hon. G. H. Reid responded to the toast of the evening. The premier of Canada made a brief speech, expressive of the value to be attached to a connection with the British empire. Editorially, the 'Standard' of this morning says:

'Our Colonial brethren are loyal because they are absolutely and irrevocably free.

Such was the doctrine on which Lord Salisbury dwelt, with felicitous emphasis, when he thanked the Lord Mayor for having 'brought about' the auspicious meeting. Nor, indeed, would it have been easy to escape from it, as the conclusion to which the graceful eloquence of those who spoke in the name of the Colonies pointed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—whose departure will de-

prive us of a master of pleasing and persuasive speech—refused to accept 'English pride of race' as a quite adequate description of a feeling to which, no doubt, much of our strength—and, perhaps, a little of our weakness—is due. If we adopt it we have to resort to a somewhat liberal interpretation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is himself a striking example of that enthusiastic devotion, that unswerving confidence in the power of the British Empire to sustain itself, and to go from strength to strength, which is commonly understood to be implied in the phrase. Yet he is of French descent, and is proud of his ancestry. That alone would commend him to us, for we believe in loyalty to birth. He is all the more a British citizen for his staunch fidelity to his origin. But just for this reason we value his assurance that British rule is appreciated where the supremacy of our rivals would, perhaps, be borne impatiently or shaken off. 'Colonial liberty for all' is the maxim which, as Lord Salisbury said, lies at the root of our prosperity. It admits of that elasticity which fosters growth.

Boston Journal Jan 1910

TWO SPEAKERS WHO APPEARED AT THE CANADIAN CLUB BANQUET LAST NIGHT



Robert Emmitt Finn.

Lieut. Col. F. W. Hibbard.

BETTER RELATIONS WITH CANADA ARE PREDICTED

At the annual banquet of the Canadian Club of Boston at the Parker House last night the topics eloquently discussed were the relations of the British empire, Canada and the United States, especially as to conditions existing between the latter two countries. The conclusion arrived at by most of the speakers was that while probably these two neighboring nations would never be one, their ties of natural love must become closer and closer, with no hint of suspicion one toward the other, and that far better trade relations must come through reciprocity was taken for granted.

As to the relation of Canada to the rest of the British Empire, the motto throughout the evening ran, "England's cause is Canada's." It was asserted of Canada's naval policy that she had come to realize she no longer wished to hear the shame of the accusation that she depended for defense on England's navy and American enforcement of the Munroe doctrine.

Moderate Naval Policy.

It was equally asserted, however, that in undertaking to build a navy of her own, Canada will not imitate the mad competition in armament thought necessary in Europe, but contenting herself with a moderate naval policy, will point out as an example to Europe her confidence in her neighbor to the South, where the boundary is unfortified, but tranquillity remains.

As a final climax it was decided that as the natural trade lines of the two countries run north and south with one another, and as the population of the two are beginning to interchange, ties must become dearer and nearer, with great possibility of an ultimate defensive alliance which in the golden future will mean peace throughout the world affirmed and maintained by the Anglo-Saxon race.

James J. Storrow, who was a speaker last night, received an ovation as a "man who would have made a mayor of which any city would be proud, one who would have been elected, had Can-

adians in Boston who lacked the franchise been able to vote.

Americans and Canada.

The great extent to which American brains and capital are taking part in the upbuilding of Canada formed a considerable portion of the speech of Lieut. Col. F. W. Hibbard of Montreal, King's counsel and crown prosecutor. He said a matter of rejoicing was the unrestricted reciprocity in the exchange of good citizens between the United States and the Dominion. "Canada," he continued, "in her turn is the recipient in her great fertile Western wheat fields of some 80,000 to 90,000 souls from across her southern border and of the very choicest immigration the world can supply.

"Not only that, but throughout the country and very much in the province from which I come are to be found American brains, labor and capital taking part in the great industrial development of Canada."

War at An End.

Speaking of the commercial relations between the United States and Canada, Mr. Hibbard said: "The time has passed when Canada was considered a mere selvedge on the northern frontier of its great neighbor and dependent upon it for its commerce. If tariffs must prevail then trade between the two countries would be so much the less, but the development of Canada in industry and commerce would go on, and is going on apace, nevertheless. Commercial ideas in Boston seem to incline to a more neighborly state of affairs than exists at present, and if this becomes the opinion of the American people, Canada would be ready on her part to have more trade and less tariff."

In his opening remarks, the president, Lieut. Col. Alexander P. Graham, said: "I honestly believe we will never see the English speaking states at war again. With the United States and the British Empire fused together for the world's peace, what could any power expect to accomplish against such forces?"

Robert Emmett Finn, LL.B., M.P.P., Halifax, Can., was also a speaker.

CANADIANS AS GUESTS.

Lieut Col F. W. Hibbard, KC, and Robert Emmett Finn to Speak at Banquet Here Jan 21.

Arrangements have been made by the Canadian club of Boston to entertain two distinguished Canadians, Lieut Col F. W. Hibbard, KC, of Montreal, and Robert Emmett Finn of Halifax, attorney, orator and representative of the city and county of Halifax in the legislature of Nova Scotia, at the club dinner Jan 21 at the Parker house. Both gentlemen are young and very much in the public eye at the present time in the dominion.

Lieut Col Hibbard is a native of Ireland. He was born in Dublin 44 years ago. On his mother's side he is a Fitzmaurice and connected with the family of the marquis of Lansdowne. He is a member of the New York bar, holds the title of king's council, and is crown prosecutor, an office corresponding to that of district attorney.

Col Hibbard has been connected with many important trials in the last 10 years. He was retained by the dominion government to prosecute the former president of St John's bank, and after a noted trial lasting more than three weeks a conviction was secured. In politics he is a liberal and a warm supporter of Sir Wilfred Laurier. He is a keen political debater, an entertaining after-dinner speaker, and his services as speaker are in great demand.

Col Hibbard's topics will be "Canadian Conditions as Affecting the Relations Between the United States and Canada," the "Attitude of French Canada" and the "Canadian Navy."

The other guest, Robert Emmett Finn, was born in Nova Scotia June 10, 1878, was educated in the public schools of Dartmouth, La Salle academy at Halifax, and Dalhousie university, from which he was graduated in 1898. Mr Finn was admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia in July, 1898. He is vice president of the Charitable Irish society of Halifax and a member of the Canadian club of that city. At the time of the Boer war he accompanied the second contingent Canadian mounted rifles as war correspondent and remained throughout the campaign. In 1906 he was elected to represent Halifax in the Nova Scotia legislature, an office which he still holds. He will speak on "The United States and the British Empire for Close Relations for Future Protection."

Boston Globe Jan 13

UESTS.

rd, KC, and
to Speak at

made by the
to entertain
ns, Lieut Col
Montreal, and
Halifax, at-
ntative of the
x in the legis-
the club din-
house. Both
d very much
resent time in

native of Ire-
ublin 44 years
he is a Fitz.
th the family
wne. He is a
rk bar, holds
and is crown
responding to

nnected with
n the last 10
y the domin-
te the former
k, and after a
e than three
secured. In
a warm sup-
rier. He is a
entertaining
his services
emand.

be "Canadian
the Relations
es and Can-
nch Canada"

Emmett Finn,
June 10, 1878.
ic schools of
emy at Halli-
ersity, from
in 1898. Mr
bar of Nova
vice president
ciety of Hali-
Canadian club
of the Boer
second con-
rifies as war
d throughout
was elected
Nova Scotia
ich he still
"The United
pire for Close
ection."

IN SOCIETY.

Through the kindness of Lieut. Col. Alexander P. Graham of this city, president of the Canadian club of Boston, several local gentlemen enjoyed the meeting and banquet of the club at Parker's last Friday evening, and listened to the expressions of brotherly love and goodwill as uttered by the distinguished Canadians and Americans who participated in the post prandial exercises.

Col. Graham presided, and there was present as guests of honor Mr. Robert Finn, M. P., of Halifax, and Lieut. Col. F. W. Hibbard, K. C., of Montreal, Crown prosecutor and one of Canada's foremost attorneys. Other guests included Senator J. H. Crosby of Boston, who spoke for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Mr. James J. Storrow, of Boston; Mr. Frederick P. Leay, British consul at Boston; Rev. James S. Williamson of this city, who invoked the Divine Blessing; ex-Rep. Walter A. Webster, who made a stirring appeal for a union of Canada and the United States, and who took the place on the program assigned to Hon. Guy Ham of Boston; Mr. Robert Pirie, president of the Scots Charitable Society of Boston, organized in 1657; Mr. John Dore, Esq., president of the Irish Charitable society, organized in 1737; President John F. Masters of the British Charitable society, organized in 1816; Mr. Horace Caswell-Clapp of the Boston Herald; Supt. Frank T. Ball of the Haverhill Electric Co. and the publisher of THE RECORD.

Toasts drunk to the President of the United States and King Edward opened the post prandials, the principal address of the evening being given by Mr. Finn, ex-Rep. Webster, Mr. Storrow, Mr. Pirie, Senator Crosby and Col Hibbard. All of the speakers echoed the sentiments expressed by President Graham (printed in a RECORD editorial today) and expressed hope in a closer union and reciprocal trade relations between this country and Canada. Lieut. Col Hibbard's address was by far the best effort of the evening, and his fine presence and sane words made for him a friend in every man present.

Boston Globe Jan 1910



LT COL F. W. HIBBARD, KC.

The Canadian club's dinner at the Parker-house last evening had many significant features, not the least important of which was the tribute paid to James J. Storrow, one of the principal guests, who, after bowing several times in acknowledgement of the cheering of members, declared with a broad smile that he felt like the boy who had turned every pocket inside out and had discovered nothing but the bare seams.

Throughout the program of after-dinner speaking was unusually attractive as the club succeeded in securing a good list of orators, including Lieut Col F. W. Hibbard, KC, of Montreal, Robert E. Finn, LLB, MPP, of Halifax, Senator J. Howell Crosby, Mr Storrow, Robert Pirie, president Scots' charitable society, and Walter A. Webster.

There was extended reference to the question of trade relations between this country and Canada, the general opinion being, and at that expressed in the friendliest spirit, that it is up to the United States to make the first move to bring this about since Canada had certainly come half way.

The presiding officer was Lieut Col Alexander P. Graham, president of the club. Other invited guests in addition to those already named were Frederick P. Leay, British consul in Boston; Rev James S. Williamson of Haverhill, Col W. Tobin of Halifax, N S, John B. Dore, president Charitable Irish society; John F. Masters, president British charitable society; Horace Caswell-Clapp and Louis R. Hovey of Haverhill.

Field of Canadian Clubs.

In his opening address Lieut Col Graham said: "We can achieve real distinction by bringing together the leading public men of both these countries. The dominions across the seas are but commencing long courses of wealth and power.

"Sir Wilfred Laurier said a few lays ago in his great speech before the

house of commons, that when Great Britain was at war Canada was at war. I honestly believe that we will never see the English-speaking states again at war.

"With the United States and the British empire fused together for the world's peace, what could any power expect to accomplish against such forces? It would be one of the greatest achievements of this age to have this come about. The Canadian clubs have a field that may well occupy their best energies.

"May the thousands of Canadian clubs of the United States and Canada all strive to the end that these two great nations under whose intertwined flags its members so often meet be united always for the preservation of the world's peace."

At this point, and very appropriately, toasts were pledged to President Taft and then to King Edward VII.

Regretting that through some error no representative of the city had been invited, the toastmaster called upon a representative of the state in the person of Senator Crosby.

"Storrow," "We'll Get Him Yet!"

Mr Crosby condemned the man who shows no interest in civic government and said that the real citizen is he who thinks the commonwealth a power akin to the Almighty, which overlooks and safeguards the interests of all.

"We've had an election in Boston lately," continued Mr Crosby, "and I'd like to ask where the sons of Canadian parents who are citizens of Boston stood?"

Cries of "Storrow, Storrow," answered him up and down the tables.

"Where did those who had never been naturalized stand?"

"In the mud," yelled a joker.

"When Mr Storrow came before the committee at the state house last year," went on the senator, "and said he believed that the charter revision should be left to a referendum of the people, I said he was playing politics. Now I have changed my mind. I believe he is an honest, sincere and deserving citizen of Boston."

Shouts of "We'll get him yet," came from many diners.

Mr Crosby concluded by telling of the relations between Canada and the United States and said: "There may never be a political union, but there will be a natural union. These nations cannot be kept apart, and therefore that the people shout with loud acclaim, 'Whom God has joined together let no man put asunder.'"

"O, Canada, Beloved Country," the Canadian hymn, was then sung with W. Edgar Riley as soloist. Mr Riley has a splendid tenor voice and made a big hit.

At this point Mr Storrow was introduced by Lieut Col Graham, who said: "The next speaker came within an ace of being mayor of this great city. I believe it is the feeling of this club that if the Canadians of this state had the franchise to vote in Boston, or if all Canadians, as Mr Crosby said, who have chosen this as their home, possessed the franchise, we would now have the pleasure of greeting Mr Storrow as the mayor-elect.

"I think that is the feeling of every man at these tables, as all believe that Mr Storrow represented the tax-paying, the commercial and the thinking public."

Storrow's Many Speeches.

As Mr Storrow stood the diners jumped to their feet and cheered him.

"I want to thank you," said the late candidate. "Mr Crosby asked you a question I shouldn't have dared to ask, but I heard the answer and it gladdened me."

"I am not much of a speaker at best and I may say now that I feel somewhat in the position of the boy who turned all his pockets inside out and then discovered nothing but the seams.

"I will say that I think it most unfortunate that in conducting a municipal campaign a candidate is compelled to stand on 37 tables or soap boxes on the night before election and make 37 speeches between 7 in the evening and 1 the next morning, thereby limiting the choice and putting to a disadvantage the man or type of man who might be most useful to the city."

Mr Storrow told of paternal ancestor many generations back who was in the English army, taken prisoner in the revolutionary war, imprisoned at Portland, Me, and then married the daughter of Gov Wentworth of Maine.

These people settled on an island called Cambello, in the Canadian possessions. During the absence of the father the mother and son were driven off the island by a representative of the government and came to Boston. "And that's why I'm not a member of the Canadian club," added Mr Storrow. "I certainly feel," he continued, "as every decent man feels an affection for our neighbors on the north."

He recounted a visit with Sir Wilfred Laurier and praised the latter's high qualities and statesmanship.

There was more enthusiastic applause as Mr Storrow sat down.

Union of Two Countries.

Mr Pirie was most felicitous in his remarks. He told some ancient history

of the Scots' charitable society that had a humorous side and made everybody laugh. He declared that Scotchmen everywhere stand for good government and the higher type of citizenship.

Mr Webster made a strong plea for better trade relations between the United States and Canada and said that it is incumbent upon New England to extend a more welcome hand than it has in the past to Canadian trade.

The speaker's assertion that there is bound to come a union between Canada and this country was received with divided opinion. He pointed out where geographically such a union is inevitable and also declared it sure to come when studied from an economic viewpoint.

Mr Finn declared that after all barriers had been removed the people of the two countries stood for one common principle—the love of each other.

"Is it any wonder," said Mr Finn, "after all Canada has done to bring about better trade relations with this country, and I say it in a most friendly spirit, that she should decide to look elsewhere, with the result that trade relations are taken up with France instead of United States?"

"It would be better to have these relations between people of the same blood and same race. If you believe that send men to Washington that will show it to be the will of the people."

"I say that it is my humble opinion that the union of Canada and the United States, that the speaker before me has referred to, will never come about. Canada is an integral part of the British empire and to think that she will not always stand for the Union Jack is a delusion."

Col Hibbard on Navies.

Lieut Col Hibbard was the last speaker and he said:

Lieut Col Hibbard in his address referred to the unrestricted reciprocity in regard to good citizens between Canada and the United States.

"Indeed," continued Col Hibbard, "some fidgety persons are already worrying themselves over what they

call the 'Americanization of Canada.' For my part, if the quality which we are getting is to result in Americanization, then the price might be cheerfully paid. When I consider the return Canada is receiving for the many thousands she so regretfully saw go forth from her borders and what it is doing for the country, I feel that the future can well be left to solve its own problems, racial, social and political, if ever they arise at all.

"I am a little concerned as to the particular form or title of the ultimate national destiny of my country. At the present time Canada is in a strict constitutional sense a colony of the British empire, in an actual sense an important part of the great and consolidating aggregation of states that take pride in that name.

"Whatever the past may have been and whatever the possibilities of the future, commercial and otherwise, the general feeling in Canada—and the tie of feeling is not to be lightly weighed in matters of national and imperial concern—is one of increasing satisfaction and confidence in our destiny within the comprehensive possibilities of the British empire, and this feeling of loyalty and trust is as much shared in by Canadians of French origin as those of any other.

"True, that type of the imperialist which would supply the mother country with unlimited Dreadnaughts, with all the reckless abandon of the spendthrift, finds no example in the French-Canadian. He has, however, tested the justice, the wisdom and the dignity of British constitutional practice; partly the fruit of experience and partly of character, they have preserved to him his language, his religion and his laws.

"In this matter of the British connection you will permit me a word upon Canada's responsibility and duty in that regard. We have felt, and properly felt, for some time past that our dignity and self-respect as a prospering and increasing people could not tolerate that in the vital matter of self-defence we should either remain ensconced under the cover of British-paid guns or with mean complacency depend upon the Monroe doctrine and the ability of American arms to uphold it.

"A beginning was made when Canada relieved the British exchequer of the maintenance of the naval and military stations of Halifax and Esquimalt, at an annual cost to us approximating two million dollars, but in the face of possible war more than that is imperatively demanded.

"If, however, we are not content with present dependence, neither do we propose to imitate the armed and arming madness of Europe today. In many matters doubtless the old world has a lesson for us, but as an object lesson I would like the armed powers of Europe to consider our thousands of miles of open frontier, absolutely undefended on either side by land or water, and yet two peoples nightly lie down under separate flags and daily rise each morning without thinking of each other in that respect at least, except as good neighbors should.

"True, of late the United States has taken to navy building on a rather large scale, but no reasonable person in Canada has ever worried about that, any more than the Canadian navy bill was likely to cause trepidation in Boston or New York.

"Ships are well in their way, men upon them are well, but a well peopled country, prosperous and progressive, is the best contribution Canada can make to imperial strength and continuity."

Mr Hibbard then considered briefly what had already been outlined in the naval bill just introduced in the Canadian

dian parliament, and remarked that even in the face of what he had already said it could not be considered Canada's full share. In these matters, however, the strong tendency was to an increase and the future would doubtless result in Canada's full proportion of naval defence being fairly assumed.

The form of the contribution next came in for consideration, and the speaker said: "There is a somewhat divided opinion as to whether Canada should supply money, dreadnaughts or a navy of her own. The two first do not differ in principle, and that principle is the employment of a mercenary force so far as Canada's own interests are concerned, and as I read history, shame and disaster have never failed to overtake nations which employed mercenary forces.

"A Canadian navy, manned and maintained as such, but in case of war not an allied, nor even an auxiliary force, but a unit of an imperial navy, is my idea of Canada's naval defence."

Revere Scholars Third Dinner.

The third dinner of the class of '07, Revere high school, was held at the Quincy house last night and 25 members were present. Pres Joseph W. Hayes presided and the following were present: Edward Homer, Robert H. Hitchborn, Harold Spavin, Isaac Reed, Charles V. Butler, Albert Proctor, Mabel Dennis, Esther Dalrymple, Margaret Morrison, Ruby Cook, Margaret Taylor, Harold Heath, Harry Chase, John Teevins, Annie Hayes, Marion Bartlett, Effie Martin, Helen McDougall, Elsie Piper, Lena Woolard, Margaret Better, Clara Brown, Marie de Rocke and Bernice Crosby.

BOSTON HERALD, SATU

PROPOSE SAXON UNION FOR PEACE

Speakers at the Canadian Club A
Banquet Dwell on the Drawing
Together of the Branches of
the Race.

GUESTS FROM MONTREAL AND HALIFAX ARE HEARD

Hands across the border line was the keynote sentiment of the banquet of the Canadian Club at the Parker House last evening, when the club entertained, with other guests, Col. F. W. Hibbard of Montreal, a K. C., and crown prosecutor for that district, and Robert E. Finn of Halifax, a prominent young member of the Nova Scotian bar and member of the provincial Parliament.

The club had as its other guests of the evening J. Howell Crosby of Boston, Frederick P. Leay, British consul-general, James J. Storrow, the Rev. James S. Williamson of Haverhill, Col. W. Tobin of Halifax, Robert Pirie, representing the Scots' Charitable Society; John B. Dore, president of the Charitable Irish Society; John F. Masters, president of the British Charitable Society; Dr.



(Photo by Notman.)
R. E. Finn, Halifax.

Neil Macphatter, president of the Canadian Club of New York; Louis R. Hovey of Haverhill, and others.

Dominion and Provincial Arms.

The dining room was decorated with the arms of the various Canadian provinces, while behind the speakers' table, above the intertwined Union Jack and Stars and Stripes were the arms of the Dominion of Canada. The tables were prettily decorated with roses, carnations and ferns.

Col. Alexander P. Graham, president of the club, was the evening's toastmaster.

Senator Crosby, on behalf of the state of Massachusetts, said a great drawing together was going on between the two countries.

Mr. Storrow, introduced with the statement that if the Canadian citizens of Boston had had in their hands the deciding vote in the recent election he would be mayor, made a few



(Photo by Notman.)
F. W. Hibbard, Montreal.

remarks emphasizing the importance of better trade relations and telling how, in past family history, he came "very near to being a Canadian."

Ex-Representative Walter J. Webster prophesied political union of the Dominion and the United States.

Robert Pirie, president of the Scots Charitable Society, spoke for the British societies of Boston.

Mr. Finn traced the growth of the relations between Great Britain and the United States, and regretted that this country had not seen fit to be more neighborly with the Dominion. Despite the treatment that Canada had received, he said, the whole empire was friendly to the United States and ready to be more so.

Col. Hibbard told the Canadians that if their lot was permanently cast in this land of their adoption they owed it to themselves and to the country to equip themselves "with citizenship and with the ballot to maintain the right and defeat the wrong."

The speaker, alluding to Canada's future, said that he had no particular views to offer, because he had no particular care about it. "In the future," he declared, "she is going to dominate and deliberately choose for herself."

Boston Post 1910



LIEUT.-COL. F. W. HIBBARD, V. C.

Within the fraternal circle of the Canadian Club of Boston the principle of a broad and intelligent Canadian reciprocity and of an understanding which should link the two hemispheres in a firm Anglo-Saxon alliance, offensive and defensive, was advanced by Canadian and Massachusetts lawmakers last night.

In the audience were representatives of Boston's oldest charitable societies, the Scots Charitable Society, founded in 1657, the Charitable Irish Society, organized in 1737, and the British Charitable Society, organized in 1816. There was besides a wide representation of prominent Scotch, Canadian and British business men and the following list of those to take part:

Robert E. Finn, LL. B., etc., Halifax; Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Hibbard, K. C., Montreal; the Hon. J. Howell Crosby, Frederick P. Leay, British consul-general at this port; James J. Storrow, the Rev. James S. Williamson of Haverhill, Colonel W. Tobin, Halifax; Robert Pirie, president Scots Charitable Society; John B. Dore, president Charitable Irish Society; John F. Masters, president British Charitable Society; Dr. Neil MacPhatter, president Canadian Club of New York; Louis R. Hovey, Haverhill, Walter A. Webster. The president of the club, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander P. Graham, occupied the chair.

In every case, with the exception of Mr. Storrow, the speakers talked only of the industrial and political expansion at work in the northern country. Mr. Storrow made this his theme with the rest, after he had been cheered again and again by the standing diners, but he took time to speak on some phases of the past election, and delivered a few shots at "the present methods of municipal campaigning which force a man to speak on soap boxes or anything else 37 times in one day."

In opening the speaking, Colonel Graham said: "With the United States and the British empire fused together for



ROBERT EMMET FINN.

the world's peace what could any power accomplish against law and order?"

Senator Crosby said in part: "I love to think of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as an idealized and personified mother of us all, that stands overlooking the forces of the Commonwealth, her cities, her children, which she has incorporated."

He stated that in his opinion the time was coming when there would be "a union—a natural, not a political union," of this country and Canada.

Walter A. Webster stated his belief that the time was coming when Canada and the United States would form into one country. This was taken exception to by Robert E. Finn. Mr. Finn said in part:

"When you look back, down the vista of the past, and see the difficulties that have stood in the way of friendly and better relations between this great country and more especially Canada, and we find today that there is only one disturbing question in which we are not agreed, we can say in our heart of hearts, that the Anglo-Saxon race although they may have different flags, their hearts beat true for one principle, that is, the love of each to the other. Is it not time that the men of this country should consider the importance of this great question, of our immense industrial interests?"

Colonel Hibbard said in part: "In spite of the fact that we have in the past made the advances, looking toward the establishment of a reciprocal trade understanding, only to have the attempt frustrated at Washington, the reciprocal feeling with us, let me tell you, is as strong as ever. I think I would not be unduly prophetic in closing with a reference to a time when possibly there would be a closely-cemented, firm and lasting union of the two countries."

"Some people try to read apprehension into the words, 'the Americanization of Canada.' We are willing cheerfully to pay the price."

to a Democrat.

THE SENTIMENT at the annual banquet of the Canadian Club of Boston was all in favor of closer ties between the Dominion and the United States. Not necessarily a joining of the two countries, although one of the speakers prophesied political union, but better and more extensive trade relations. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Hibbard of Montreal said that commercial ideas in Boston seem to incline to a more neighborly state of affairs than exists at present, and if this becomes the opinion of the American people, Canada would be ready on her part to have more trade and less tariff.

Colonel Hibbard made an excellent point when he told the Canadians that if their lot was permanently cast in this land, they owed it to themselves and to the country to equip themselves, with citizenship and with the ballot, to maintain the right and to defeat the wrong. It is generally known that American brains and capital are taking an important part in the upbuilding of Canada. Thousands of our people are going to Canada and are warmly welcomed. Not every one appreciates, however, how large is Canadian emigration to the United States. Officials are quoted as saying it amounted to 50,000 last year. New England has an immense Canadian population. It is estimated that there are more than a million persons of Canadian birth in the United States.

Some will return across the border, but those who make their homes here should vote here. Their interests are here, and they should make their influence felt in the use of the ballot in favor of good men and good measures.

Our Relations With Canada

ur
tions
Canada

an people,
less tariff.
the Cana-
ey owed it
citizenship
wrong. It
taking an
our people
every one
he United
0,000 last
on. It is
Canadian

ake their
and they
favor of

LIMITED
COMPANY

\$32.50

65.00

50

\$49.00

\$285.00

KODAK

Catalogue at your dealer
or by mail from

CANADIAN KODAK

Lt.-Col. Hibbard and Active Service

To the Editor of The Gazette:
Sir.—I see by your issue of this morning, reporting the proceedings of the St. James Literary Society, that some reflection has been made upon Lt.-Col. F. W. Hibbard's willingness to serve. I have no desire whatever to engage in any controversy, but I consider it only fair to state that Lt.-Col. Hibbard was one of the first to apply for service abroad. He has since renewed this offer and consented to serve in a rank much junior to that which he holds. That his services have not been availed of for duty abroad is certainly not his fault; but, so far as I am aware, his offer is still open.

E. W. WILSON,
Brigadier-General,
G.O.C., 4th Division.
Montreal, October 15, 1915.

CLUB'S GUESTS.

ashed Canadians, Lieut.-Hibbard, K. C., of Mon-
Robert Emmett Finn of
ney, orator and repre-
the city and county of
the Legislature of Nova
e entertained by the Ca-
of Boston at a dinner to
e Parker House, Jan. 21.

our full books of Legal
\$2.50 in merchandise or
at Wolf's, "My Clothier,"
ver and Portland streets.

IVING WARD'S

THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL, FRIDAY.

Record

Lt.-Col. Hibbard and Active Service

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Sir,—I see by your issue of this morning, reporting the proceedings of the St. James Literary Society, that some reflection has been made upon Lt.-Col. F. W. Hibbard's willingness to serve. I have no desire whatever to engage in any controversy, but I consider it only fair to state that Lt.-Col. Hibbard was one of the first to apply for service abroad. He has since renewed this offer and consented to serve in a rank much junior to that which he holds. That his services have not been availed of for duty abroad is certainly not his fault; but, so far as I am aware, his offer is still open.

E. W. WILSON,

Brigadier-General,
G.O.C., 4th Division.

Montreal, October 15, 1915.

CANADIAN CLUB'S GUESTS.

Two distinguished Canadians, Lieut.-Col. F. W. Hibbard, K. C., of Montreal, and Robert Emmett Finn of Halifax, attorney, orator and representative of the city and county of Halifax in the Legislature of Nova Scotia, will be entertained by the Canadian Club of Boston at a dinner to be held at the Parker House, Jan. 21.

Redeem your full books of Legal Stamps for \$2.50 in merchandise or \$2.00 in cash at Wolf's, "My Clothier," corner Hanover and Portland streets.

ENGRAVING WARD'S

of every description. Society, Business and Home Use. Correct styles, 1895 prices. 57 Franklin St.

Boston Record,

abroad.

In the course of the discussion raised over the St. James Literary Society's programme of lectures, reference was made to Lieut.-Col. Hibbard as one who had not gone to the front with the military force. The officer commanding the district is authority for the statement that Lieut.-Colonel Hibbard offered his services and was even willing to accept a lower rank than he held in the militia, if his offer was accepted. There is, therefore, no room for reproach in his case because he is doing civil duty at home instead of military duty abroad.

MONTREAL FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1913.

THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL, FRIDAY,

WE HAVE FAILED IN EMPIRE DUTY

Said Col. Hibbard at Dinner of
St. James Literary
Society

OUR SEPARATE DESTINY

Canada as Self-Reliant Nation
Within Empire—Legislative
Union Will Bring Disin-
tegration

A note of strong imperialism was struck by Col. F. W. Hibbard, K.C., in proposing the toast of Empire at the annual dinner of the St. James Literary Society last night. "Our duty to the Empire," he said, "involves sacrifice and self-denial. Some of us are ashamed when we think of what the Empire has done for Canada and what Canada has done for the Empire. The reproach rests upon us that we have not yielded that free-will offering of our strength and resources that our opportunity and the privileges we enjoy demand. Even in the matter of our own defence as a nation, we have scarcely a ship afloat or a gun to fire in our own defence. Is this to continue?"

"There are three courses of which we must deliberately choose one. Are we prepared to haul down the Union Jack and mount the Stars and Stripes, to send our delegates to Washington, and to purchase our peace at the price of a great North American federation? I say, no!"

Again, are we prepared to launch our own barque, to establish our own army and navy, to take upon ourselves the responsibilities of a separate nation? I say it is impossible for the time being.

"Again, can we not continue with our own strength in being a part, a member of that great and splendid federation of nations, the British Empire, and being co-partners in an imperial association?"

THREE PATHS OPEN.

"Either of these paths is open to us—association with the United States, independence, or imperial federation.

"It is a deplorable thing that today there dominates in the world the power of might, of armed force; but we have got to realize it. If the British Empire is growing in unity and solidarity, it is because the Empire stands today for the greatest individual freedom of every people, every nation, and every state within its folds.

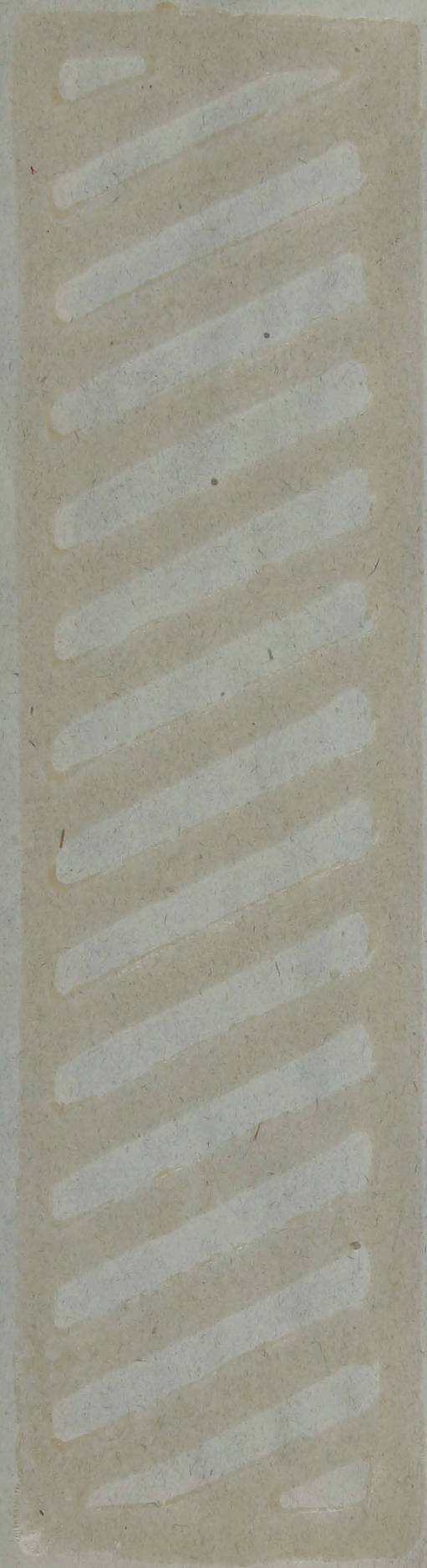
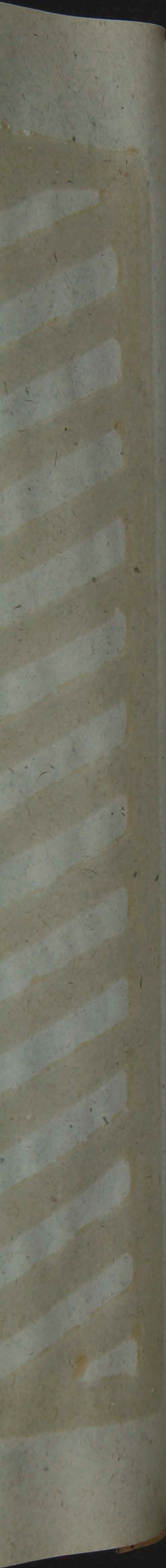
"Directly, in my opinion, you bring about any legislative union within the Empire, you will begin to sow the seeds of disintegration and decay. Canada's duty to the Empire demands that she be equipped fully as a self-contained and self-reliant nation within the Empire. And the Empire's future will depend not upon a confederacy, a legislative or administrative union, but upon the federacy of heart and mind binding together the nations of the Empire into a growing and indissoluble whole."

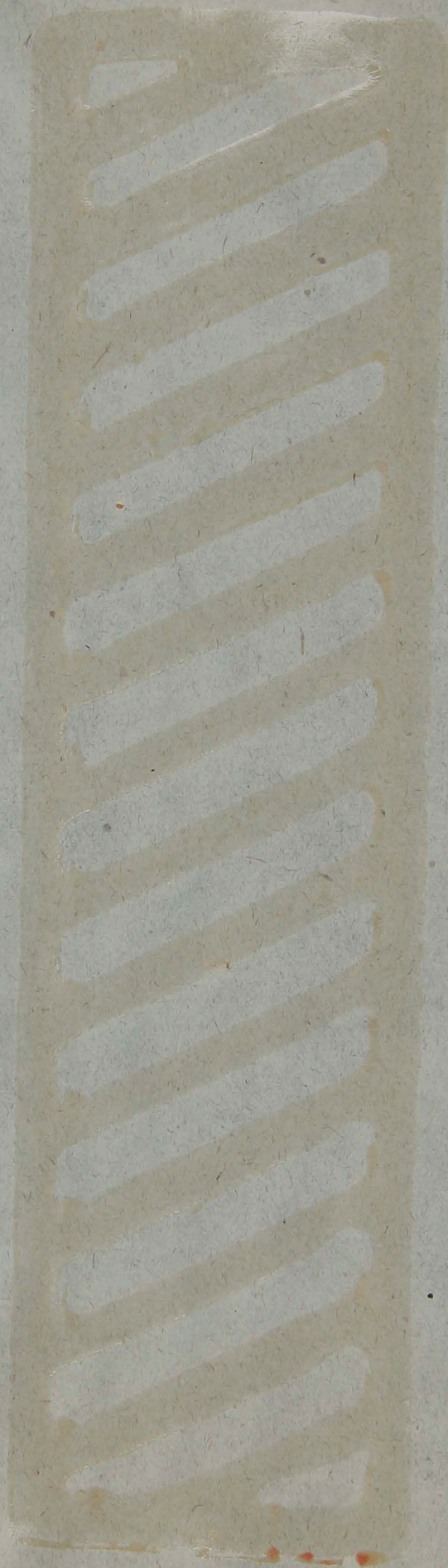
The Rev. G. J. McShane referred to his recent visit to Britain, and said that Canada was now getting the best brawn and sinew of the Old Country in her immigrants, 74 per cent of whom spoke the same language as we did. But he thought the time had come to make our immigration laws more severe, as well as to educate public opinion towards making the railroads have a little more conscience and employment agencies a little more sense in the inducements offered to newcomers.

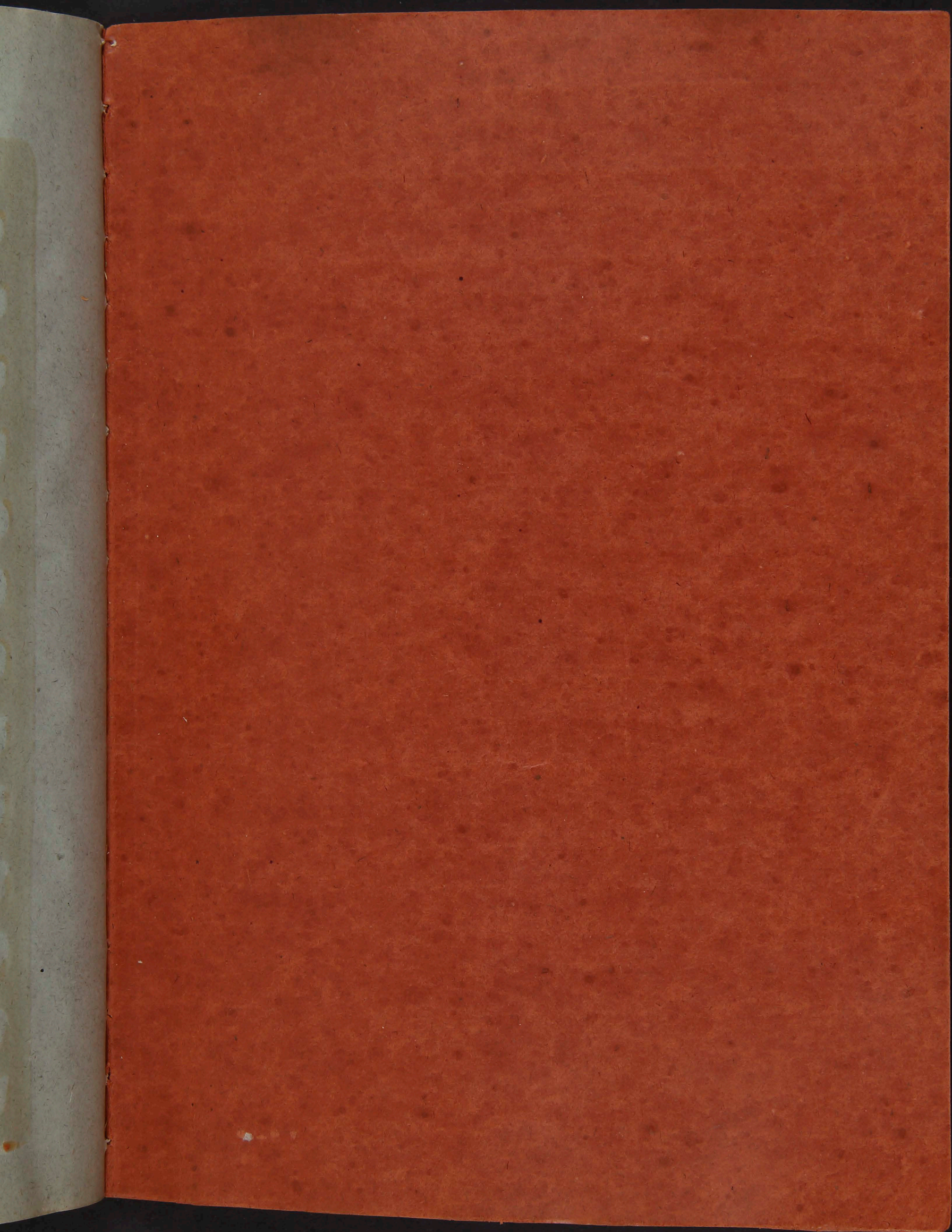
Replying to the toast of "Literature," proposed by Mr. J. Armitage Ewing, K.C., the Rev. Dr. Rose said Canadian authors did not delve deep enough into their country's history. The history of any denomination in Canada would provide rich material for romance.

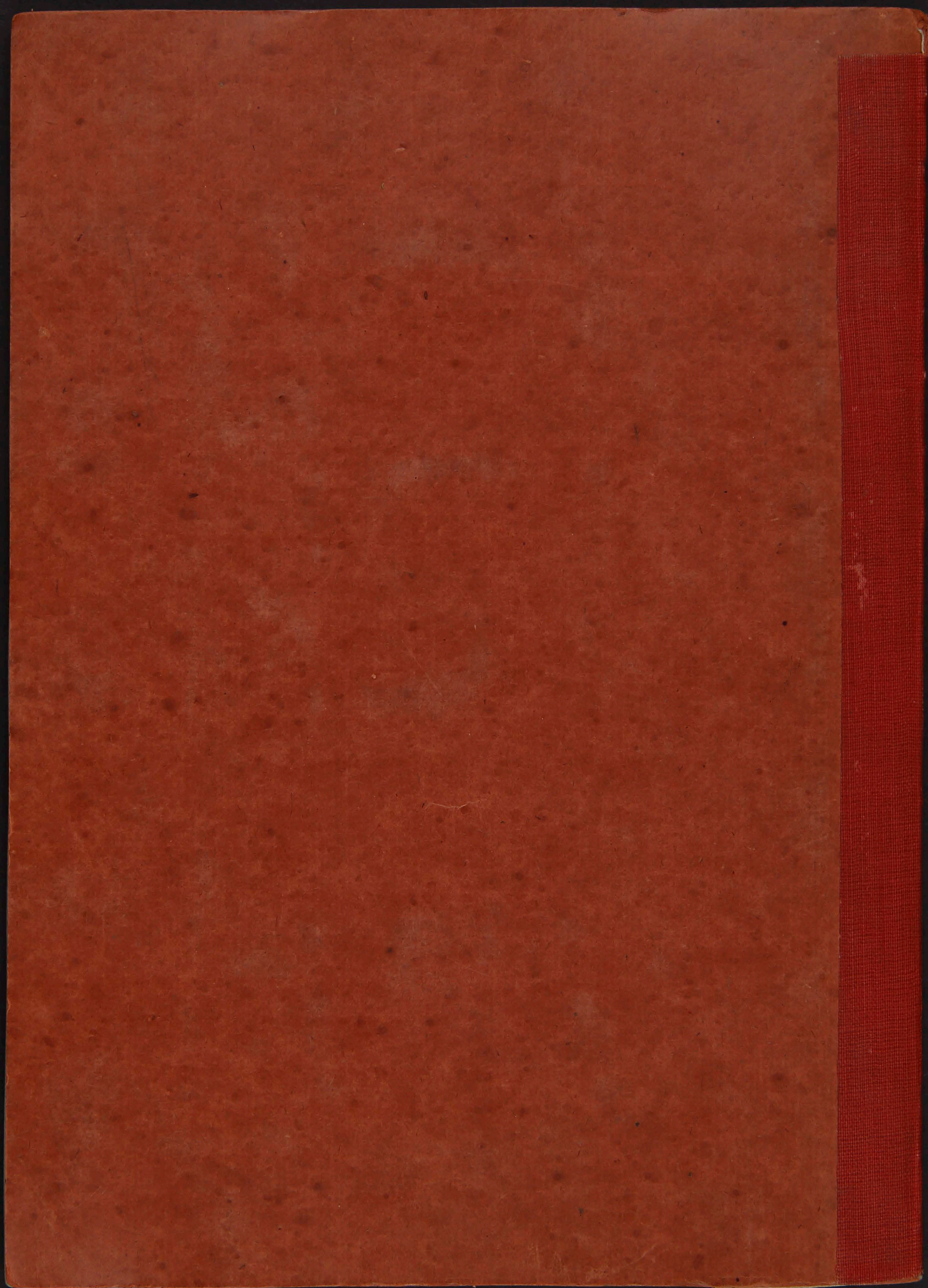
The dinner, which was held in the quarters of the Canada Club at the Board of Trade building, was well attended, and an excellent entertainment programme was provided.














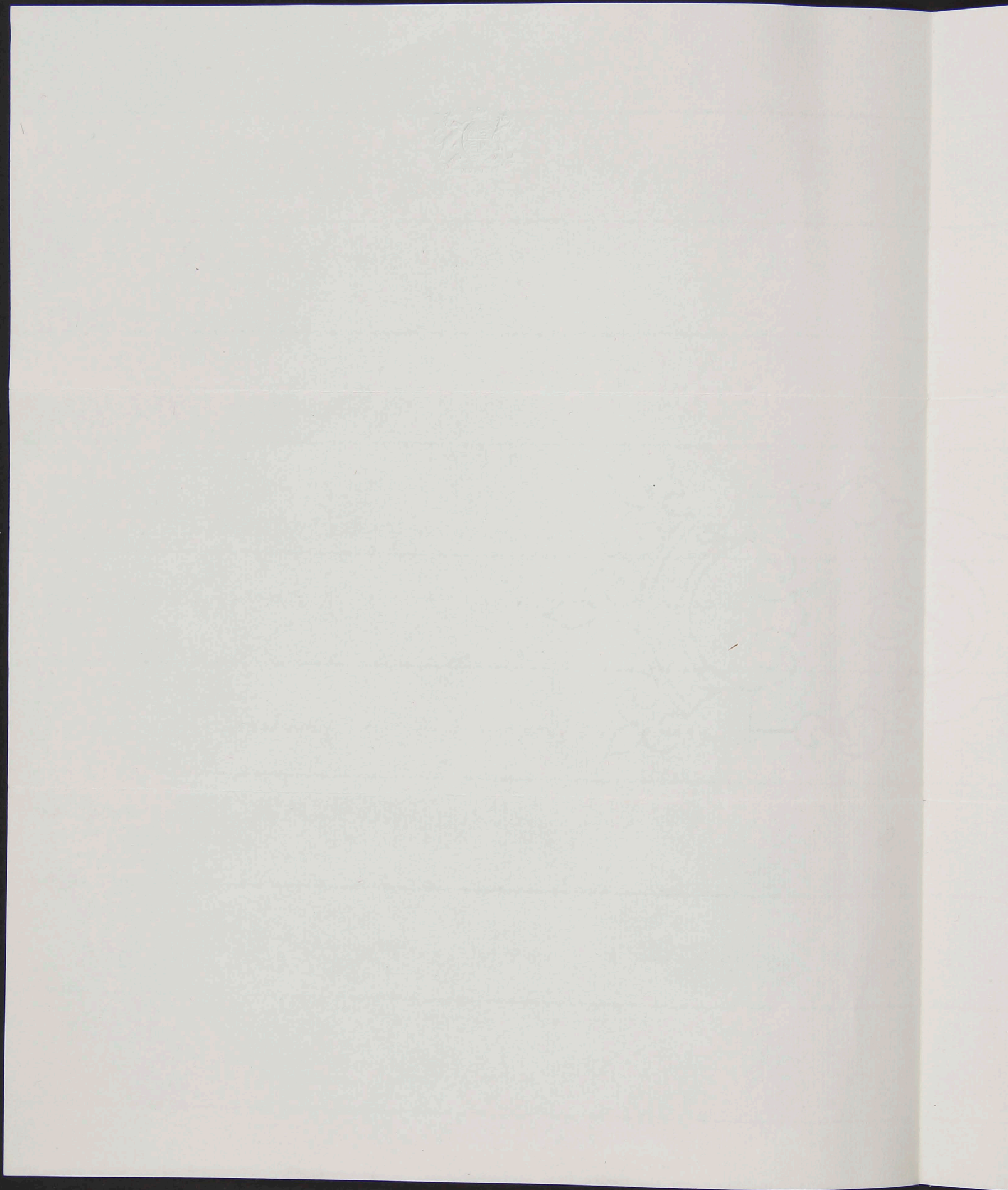
Government House, Ottawa

March 19. 1898.

Dear Major Hibbard,

I desire to inform you that I have received from The Queen a packet containing a portrait of Her Majesty, with instructions that it be forwarded to yourself.

I have handed the packet (with one or two others received at the same time) to the Adjutant General, with the request that it may be transmitted.



I desire to congratulate you upon
receiving from Her Majesty this gracious token,
which I am sure will form a much valued
souvenir of your experiences on the occasion
of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee.

I remain,

Yours very faithfully,

Alfred

Major F. W. Hibbard

2nd Montreal Regiment

Garrison Artillery.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed purchase of the land for the proposed road. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,
J. M. Smith

Enclosed for the Board of Directors of the proposed road is a copy of the report of the committee on the subject of the proposed purchase of the land for the proposed road.

WEIR & HIBBARD,
Advocates.

Tel. 1453.

R. Stanley Weir, D.C.L.
F. W. Hibbard, M.A; B.C.L.

Canada Life Bldg.

MONTREAL, March 30th, 1898.

F. E. G. PONSONBY Esq.

Grenadier Guards.

Equerry to the Queen.

Windsor Castle.

Windsor England.

Dear Sir :-

I have received through His Excellency the Governor General the Portrait of Her Majesty, which She was graciously pleased to have sent to me. I beg to express through you my most earnest thanks and gratitude to Her Majesty for a souvenir of such surpassing interest and distinction.

Yours sincerely.

COMMISSION



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, *by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominion beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*

TO

TO Frederick William Hubbard, one of Our
learned counsel in law, of the City of Montre-
al.

GREETING :

KNOW Y *e* that, reposing trust and confidence in *your* loyalty, integrity and ability

Recorded the 3rd of March, 1920.
Libro 47, folio 135.

The Sep. School Reg

We, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute and appoint *you* the said

Frederick William Hibbard a member and
president of the Duchess public services Com-
mission.

TO HAVE, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of

with all and every the powers, authority, privileges, emoluments and advantages to the said office of right and by law appertaining during Our Royal pleasure.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Quebec to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well Beloved the *Count*

Honorable

Honorable Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint-Michael and Saint-George

By Command, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of Quebec

Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province of Quebec.

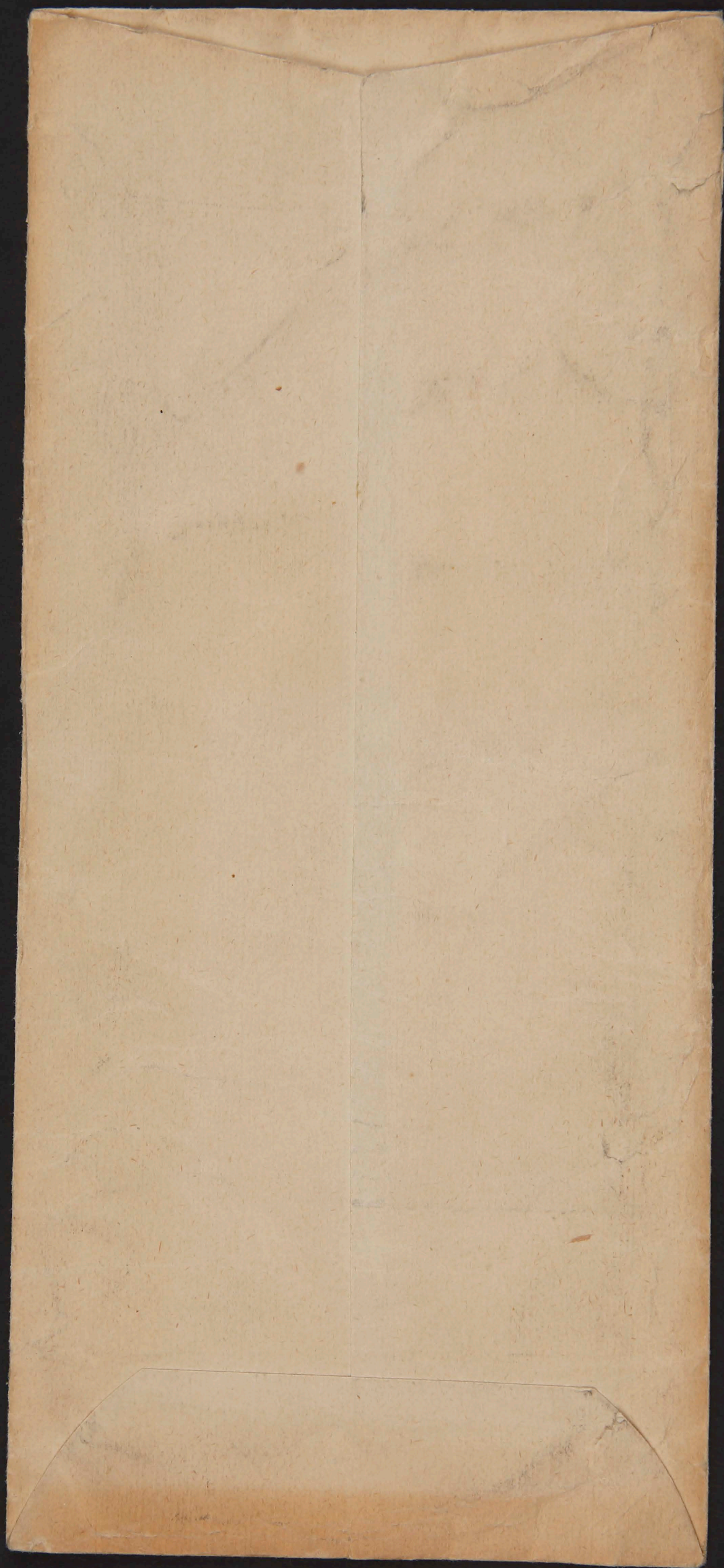
At Our Government House, in Our City of Quebec, in Our said Province, this second
day of March in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and
twenty and in the tenth year of Our Reign.

Assistant Secretary.

Correspondence

no.

Queen's Portrait



Folkestone.

1916

Leave of absence with permission to proceed to Canada

sailing on S/S "Missanabie" From Liverpool date 7-7-16.

is hereby granted to:-

Rank Lieut. Name D.S. Forbes Unit. P.P.C.L.I.

From 5th July 1916 To 5th Oct. 1916.

Authority C.O.C. Canadians.

Officers proceeding to Canada on leave will not leave the ship without first reporting to the Officer i/c Discharge Depot at port of disembarkation and will immediately forward one copy of this certificate to the Adjutant General, Ottawa and one copy to the Officer Commanding the District or Division from which they originally came. They will also notify Ottawa, the O.C. Division or District in which they are residing and Headquarters Canadian Training Division of any changes of address whilst on leave and will return to England by a steamer arriving in time for them to report personally to the D. A. A. & C. M. G. Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe not later than the day on which their term of leave expires.

Officers will make themselves thoroughly acquainted with paragraphs in King's Regulations and Orders relating to leave of absence and will also give effect to the instructions laid down by the War Office respecting their leave.

The attention of officers proceeding on leave is directed to Routine Order No. 774, dated February 16th 1916, which reads as follows:-

"With reference to Divisional Order No. 415 Officers proceeding on duty with men will wear uniform. In other cases they must wear plain clothes. The question of obtaining Passports for Officers proceeding on leave must be arranged by the Officer concerned"

(Author. War Office Letter 120/Gen No./7927, A.G.4a, 22-1-16)

Port, of Disembarkation Quebec

Name of ship. Missanabie

Date of arrival in Canada

[Signature]
Lieut. for

Officer i/c Embarkation.
for Director of Recruiting & Organization
Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Canadian Address 102, Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Cable Address do.

[Signature] Lieut.
(Signature)

must have been

119204

POST OFFICE



TELEGRAPHS.

Office Stamp.



Handed in at:

Office of Origin and Service Instructions

Words

Charges to pay

20

OHMS BUCKINGHAM PALACE

51

THIS FORM MUST ACCOMPANY ANY ENQUIRY RESPECTING THIS TELEGRAM.

Received here at

TO

*Captain Stuart Forbes
B/O Bank of Montreal
Waterloo Place Dist*

M.

YOUR ATTENDANCE IS REQUIRED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE ON 8.42.P

WEDNESDAY NEXT THE TWELFTH INST AT TEN THIRTY OCLOCK

AM SERVICE DRESS REGRET THAT NO ONE EXCEPT THOSE TO

BE INVESTED CAN BE ADMITTED TO THE PALACE KINDLY

TELEGRAPH ACKNOWLEDGMENT

LORD CHAMBERLAIN LON

ARMY

School
SUGAR



PERMIT.

G. N. 240058

22 AUG. 1918

This Permit authorizes sugar to be bought by or on behalf of

(Name and Rank) *Major Forbes* *ORDERLY ROOM*
.....members of *14* Officers' Mess

Fill in
one
line
only.

in one amount at a rate not exceeding *1* oz. per head per day for a period of
Fourteen days ending *Sept. 4th 1918*

I certify that no rations of sugar are being drawn by the above-mentioned during the above period.

(Signature) (Date) *22-8-18*

Signature of above-mentioned or person purchasing on behalf of mess.

Forbes *Captain*

Amount of
sugar bought.

A.F.W. 3690.

App M201/
33

NOTICE.

M16991

After 30th December, 1917, no retailer may sell sugar except to a duly authorized customer; and these Permits are issued under arrangements made by the Army Council with the Food Controller to enable serving officers or men to purchase sugar during leave or when billeted or otherwise unable to draw Army rations of sugar, and to enable sugar to be bought for Officers' Messes in respect of members who elect not to draw rations in kind.

Permits must only be issued to serving officers or men who are in receipt of pay from Army Funds.

The Permit must be given up to the retailer when the purchase is made, and is only valid within the period to which it applies. It is a Permit to buy sugar, and does not carry with it any guarantee that the sugar will be supplied by any particular retailer to whom it may be presented.

In the case of officers or men on leave the period inserted will be the period of leave. In other cases the period must not exceed 14 days.

(76015) 20,000M. 12-17 E2304 W B & L

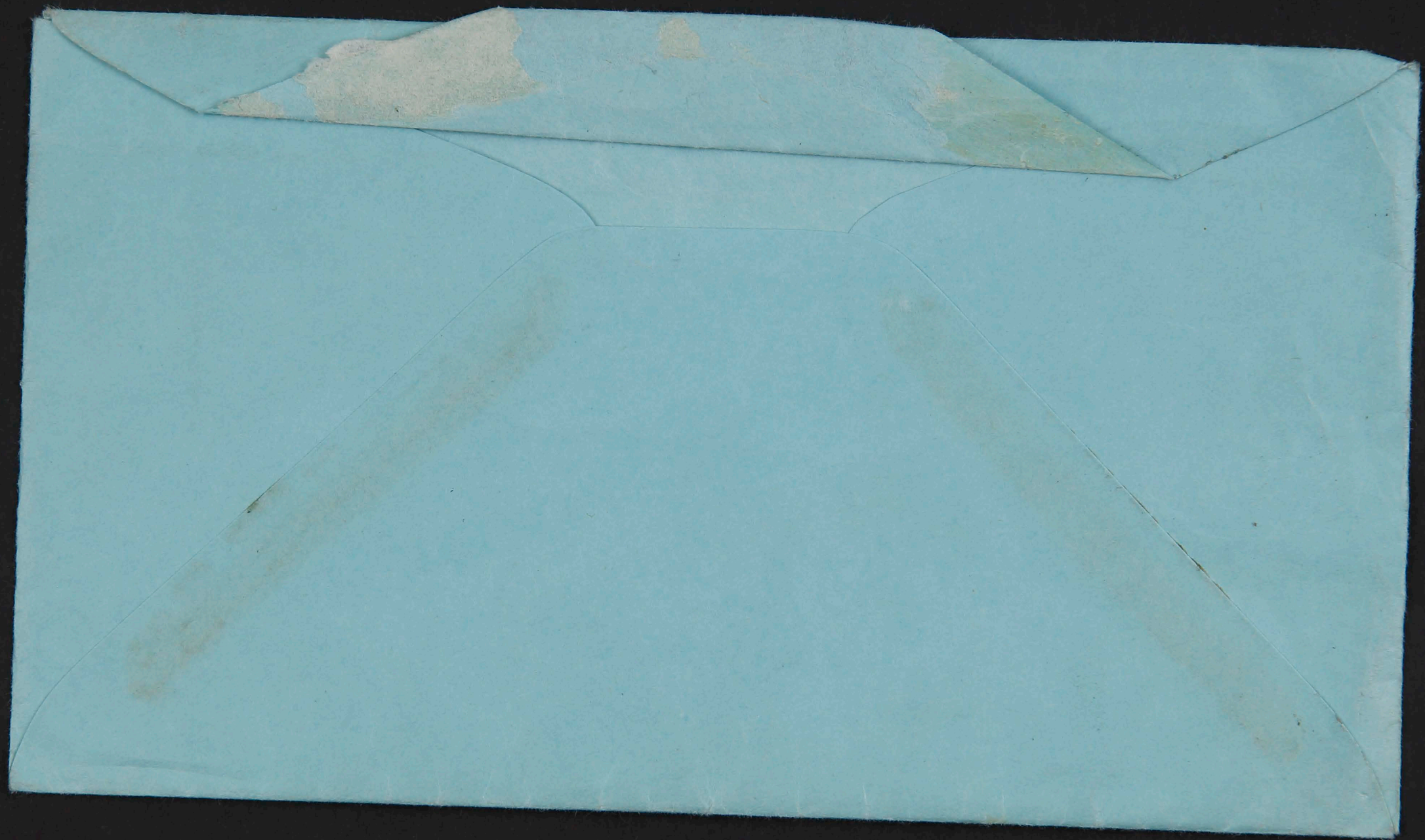
Inter-department Correspondence
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

App M247

33

~~18006.~~

Letter written in German, on
27th. March, 1917. Found by Major D. S.
Forbes, in his kit, during the Great War.



24)

Münster 28. 11
/ 3Herrn
274.

Lieber Max!

Empfangen deines
lieben Briefes vom 21. ten
geworden sowie ferner an
dies abgepasst worden.

Wir danken dir sehr herzlich daß du
uns jetzt immer so fleißig mit
Post versorgt hast, daß die

Lage deines Koffers von uns
wenigstens noch das Linsenbest
zugeworben, du schickst bis

deinem Vater und Briefe schreiben
müssen, wieviel hast du und

erhalten als eben dein Brief
erst war. Gefundlich bist

unsern wieder zuant.

Du schreibst doch Ihs in
1. Linie ganz richtig
Du bist wohl jetzt gerufen
nach in 2. ? Ach, und wir
stest ab mit dem Gebirgsriff?
Gesamtlich wohlten wir schon
wegen unsern neuen Brief
von dir, wenn du zuhause
gekommen bist, so, wie du mich
schreibst, ist denn die Arbeit
schon demnach unsern neuen
nicht nach in der Sache
als vorher. Wir sind
ab wohl noch mit Russland
verwand? und wir mit
Deutschland?

Wir in
der Form
zuwärt?
zu schon
Du schon
Lied?
nach
D. D.
das du
bleiben
Malisa
sich bei
ganzig
Lust.
ist das
Lied

Man kann wohl schon
die vorzüglichen Tugenden
zu weit geschätzt, wenn sie werden
zu schon wissen können.

Ich schreibe dir über
dein Leben und die
Lebensweise, und somit bringe
ich dir den Nutzen
daß du einige Tage in Ruhe
bleiben kannst, fast die
Menge der Zeit? Lerne
jetzt bei der 5ten 200 Mark
gekauft, jetzt ist sie nicht
Lust. Am 24ten ist d. M.
ist dein Brief gekommen und
Lernend zu sein

und wegen d 29ten nicht
na; seinen Wunsch gemäß
in der ringen'sicht, so soll
noch recht gut leben leben.

Alles das ist für die
und läßt die ganze, so
ist zum 2ten mal in der
ganz jungen Drogen und
bildet jetzt mit der.

Gott sei bei dir.

Die herzlichsten Grüße

von der Frau

Alten u. Geschied

Translation of M18006.

Dear Mary

Many thanks for your dear letter of
21st ^{Nov} - just when I had sent a letter off to
you - We thank you heartily for packages
which ~~you~~ ^{you} send us. Many days
we are unable to give you any news
owing to being transported. - I hope that
you are again back home. Since you write
that you have again left Lima
you are certainly now — 2?

I hope that we will receive tomorrow
morning another letter from you, that
is when you have returned as you
state in your letter - In the other
hand can only write to you that
we have much more amusements
than amusements.

I wonder what will happen with
 Russia & also with Germany.
 As you know on the French front
 there is a general retreat - You
 write that I should give you a
 description of the war -

Lina has received the last
 five days 200 marks for some
 kind of work but now I do
 not think she wants to do it any
 more - On the 24th the school
 commandant died & tomorrow on
 the 25th he will be buried according
 to his wishes - ~~the~~ Alfred Dorfer is
 also with us & sends you his best
 regards - He has been out for the 2nd
 time to — but now he is better -
 but he will go - Am sending you

W/ry heartest good wishes.
~~Love and yours~~

~~W/ry~~
your parent said you their

Permit Book N^o 343434

M17100



DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

PERMIT BOOK.

 **THIS BOOK MAY BE USED ONLY BY A BRITISH SUBJECT.**

Anyone finding this book and unable to restore it to the person whose name and address are entered on page 1, must deliver it to an Officer of Police without delay.

This book should contain sixteen numbered pages in this cover, none of which must be removed.

[CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED.]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING A PERMIT BOOK.

NOTE.—A first Permit Book is issued free. For each further Book issued, or for the restoration by the Police of a lost book, a charge of One Shilling is made.

1. Fill in the application form opposite, and repeat these particulars on page 1.

2. Affix your photograph in the spaces provided on the application form *and on page 1*, and hand the book to the Police Officer to stamp the photographs.

3. The Police will remove and retain this application form and will return you the book to take away.

4. The purposes for which Permits are required under the Defence of the Realm Regulations are notified from time to time in the public press and by local notices, together with the regulations and conditions governing the issue of such Permits.

Use should be made of the Application Forms in this Book for all ordinary purposes under the following Regulations, of which copies can be seen at any Police Station:—

D.R.R. No.	Particulars of Application.
13	To be out of doors during hours prohibited under this regulation.
19	To photograph, sketch, &c., in an area prohibited under this regulation.
28, 29, 29B	To enter a specified place or area to which access has been prohibited or restricted under one or other of these regulations.

5. Before applying for a Permit for a particular purpose such as to enter a Special Military Area, or to sketch or photograph within an area prohibited for this purpose, you should complete the declaration of your identity on pages 2, 3, and 4, obtain the signatures of two male British-born householders, and read the further instructions at end.

(13148.) Wt. 30022—G 91. 100,000 Bks. 9/17. D & S. E 1486.

Page One. Perm

Issued at

Date

Issued to:—Style

SURNAME }
[in capitals] }

Christian Names

Postal Address

Signature of
Holder

PERSONAL DETAILS

Height

Sex

Build

Hair, colour

Eyes, colour

Distinctive Mark

Entered by

PERMIT BOOK.

For each further
ice of a lost book, a

and repeat these

ided on the applica-
o the Police Officer

pplication form and

required under the
rom time to time in
with the regulations
mits.

ms in this Book for
gulations, of which

ation.
s prohibited under

an area prohibited

ea to which access
l under one or other

lar purpose such as
photograph within
ould complete the
, obtain the signa-
d read the further

S. E 1486.

M18000

Page One. Permit Book No 343434

Issued at 9 me Street

Date 20 4/18 Also holds Books Nos. } ✓

Issued to:—Style or Title Ant

SURNAME } FORBES

Christian Names } Marion

Postal Address 22 Regent Street

St James's London

Signature of } X Marion Forbes
Holder

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.

Height 5 ft. 3 1/2 ins.

Sex Female

Build Slim

Hair, colour Black

Eyes, colour Blue

Distinctive Marks none

Entered by W. B. S. J. C.

PHOTOGRAPH



Page Two.

DECLARATION OF IDENTITY

1. (a) SURNAME Forbes
(In capitals)
- (b) Surname at birth M^cDonald
(If different)
2. Christian Names Marion
3. Present nationality Canadian
4. Date of birth June 4th 1887
5. Born at (town, &c.) Montreal
in (country) Canada
6. Profession or Occupation _____
7. Particulars of Service in any Army, Navy or Police Force.
(If the applicant has not undergone any such service,
say "None") _____
- In the _____ *Army, Navy or Police.

(Regiment, Corps, &c.)
- from _____ to _____
- Attained the rank of _____
- * Say of what nation.

Page Three. Pe

8. Other Govern

9. Applicant's na

If British nati
acquired

By†

at

10. (a) Name of

(b) Father's

(c) Mother's

(d) Wife's
Husband's

† e.g., by natu

NTITY

es
onald.

ian
87
eal
ada.

y or Police Force.
any such service.

Navy or Police.
ment, Corps, &c.)

Page Three. Permit Book No 343434

8. Other Government Service* _____

9. Applicant's nationality at birth Canadian

If British nationality not acquired at birth state how
acquired

By† _____ on _____ (date)

at _____ (place)

10. (a) Name of Father John McDonald

(b) Father's nationality at birth Scotch.

(c) Mother's nationality at birth Canadian

(d) ~~Wife's~~
Husband's } nationality at birth Canadian

* Say of what nation.

† e.g., by naturalization or, in the case of a woman marriage.

Page Four.

11. State whether you have or have had any male relatives (father, husband, daughter's husband, sons or brothers *only*) in arms for ~~or against~~ His Majesty and Allies during the present war?

(Say "Yes" or "No.")

Yes -

If "Yes" give particulars. viz. :-

Names	Relationship	For or against
D. Stuart Forbes	Husband	
Geo. C. McDonald	Brother	

12. I declare the foregoing particulars to be true.

(Signature of holder) { (i) Marian Forbes
(ii) _____

Page Five. Permit

13. I,* being a natural holder, certify that by Marian Forbes in my presence and belief the foregoing

(i)*Signature Marian Forbes

Permanent Address 2

Profession or Occupation

Date 20/7/18

(ii)*Signature Marian Forbes

Permanent Address C

Profession or Occupation

Date 20/7/18

*The signatures of two persons present together the holder

have had any male relatives
father's husband, sons or
for ~~or against~~ His Majesty
ent war?

Yes.

viz.:-

Relationship For ~~or~~
against

Husband
Brother

iculars to be true.

Mar. Forbes

Page Five.

Permit Book

No 343434

13. I,* being a natural-born male British subject and house-
holder, certify that the declaration on page 4 was signed
by Marion Forbes
in my presence and that to the best of my knowledge and
belief the foregoing particulars are true.

(i)*Signature

G. L. Mesonier Capt ES

Permanent Address

246 Regent Street
London W.1.

Profession or Occupation

Captain General Staff

Date

20/7/18

(ii)*Signature

Ind. W. Ainslie Major

Permanent Address

Canadian Headquarters Staff
Argyll House, London.

Profession or Occupation

D. A. A. G.

Date

20/7/18

*The signatures of two persons are required to this certificate. If not both
present together the holder must sign clause 12 on two occasions

Page Six.

SPECIAL ENDORSEMENTS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
CANADIANS.
20 JUL. 1918
GENERAL STAFF,
Argyll House, Regent Street, W.

Page Seven.

Book

PERMIT No.

84
6575

To all whom it may concern

By virtue of the powers vested in me
by the Regulations I hereby

M^{rs} M. Forke

of London

to enter & remain

for the purpose of Visit

within the NORTH OF

SPECIAL MIL

Until 5th August

unless withdrawn or otherwise do

Reason

Date 22-7-18 North of Scotland

Competent

[For Special Conditions,

SEMENTS.

TERS,

F,
est, W.

age Seven.

Book

Nº 343434

PERMIT No. ⁸⁹6575

To all whom it may concern.

By virtue of the powers vested in me under the Defence of the
Realm Regulations I hereby permission to

M ^{GRANT.} *Mr. Forbes*

of *London*

to *Guthrie & Co. Ltd.*

for the purpose of *Visiting*

within the **NORTH OF SCOTLAND**

SPECIAL MILITARY AREA

Until *5th August 1918.*

unless withdrawn or otherwise determined

R. A. Douglas *Capt.*

D/Commandant,

Date *22-7-18* **North of Scotland Special Military Area**

Competent

Authority

[For Special Conditions, if any, see overleaf.]

Page Eight.

ENDORSEMENTS AND SPECIAL
CONDITIONS.

Application Form 2. Permit Book No. 34343

To the Competent Authority at _____

I apply for permission to _____

for the purpose of _____

within the area of _____

Desired duration of permit _____

Name and Address of a Reference (British Subject)

within the above Area _____

Please return this Permit Book to me at (address) _____

I certify that I am a British Subject and the author
bearer of this Permit Book.

Signature _____

Date _____

Application Form 2. Permit Book **Nº 343434**

To the Competent Authority at _____

I apply for permission to _____

for the purpose of _____

within the area of _____

Desired duration of permit _____

*Name and Address of a Reference (British Subject) living
within the above Area* _____

Please return this Permit Book to me at (address) _____

I certify that I am a British Subject and the authorized
bearer of this Permit Book.

Signature _____

Date _____

For Official use only.

[illegible]

Book

Book No 343434

PERMIT No.

To all whom it may concern.

By virtue of the powers vested in me under the Defence of the Realm Regulations I hereby

of

to _____

for the purpose of _____

within the _____

Until _____

unless withdrawn or otherwise determined.

Date _____

Competent

Authority.

[For Special Conditions, if any, see overleaf.]

Page Nine.

Book N^o 343434

PERMIT No.

To all whom it may concern.

By virtue of the powers vested in me under the Defence of the
Realm Regulations I hereby permission to

Remarks.

M _____

of _____

to _____

for the purpose of _____

within the _____

Until _____

unless withdrawn or otherwise determined.

Date

Competent

Authority.

[For Special Conditions, if any, see overleaf.]

Page Ten.

ENDORSEMENTS AND SPECIAL
CONDITIONS.

Application Form 3 Permit Book No 3

To the Competent Authority at _____

I apply for permission to _____

for the purpose of _____

within the area of _____

Desired duration of permit _____

Name and Address of a Reference (British Subject)
within the above Area _____

Please return this Permit Book to me at (address) _____

I certify that I am a British Subject and the
bearer of this Permit Book.

Signature _____

Date _____

Application Form 3 Permit Book **Nº 343434**

To the Competent Authority at _____

I apply for permission to _____

for the purpose of _____

within the area of _____

Desired duration of permit _____

*Name and Address of a Reference (British Subject) living
within the above Area* _____

Please return this Permit Book to me at (address) _____

I certify that I am a British Subject and the authorized
bearer of this Permit Book.

Signature _____

Date _____

This application will be detached and retained by the
Competent Naval or Military Authority.

Surname _____

Style or Title and }
Christian Names } _____

Permanent {
Postal {
Address { _____

Permit Book issued at _____

Date.	Permit No.	Under D.R.E. No.	Availability and Remarks.

Book

Nº 343

PERMIT NO.

To all whom it may concern.

By virtue of the powers vested in me under the
 Realm Regulations I hereby

01 _____

to _____

for the purpose of _____

within the _____

Until _____

unless withdrawn or otherwise determined.

Date _____

Competent

[For Special Conditions, if any, see over]

Page Eleven.

Book

Nº 343434

PERMIT No.

To all whom it may concern.

By virtue of the powers vested in me under the Defence of the
Realm Regulations I hereby permission to

M _____

of _____

to _____

for the purpose of _____

within the _____

Until _____

unless withdrawn or otherwise determined.

Date

Competent

Authority

[For Special Conditions, if any, see overleaf.]

Page Twelve.

ENDORSEMENTS AND SPECIAL
CONDITIONS.

Application Form 4. Permit Book **Nº**

To the Competent Authority at _____

I apply for permission to _____

for the purpose of _____

within the area of _____

Desired duration of permit _____

Name and Address of a Reference (British Subject)

within the above Area _____

Please return this Permit Book to me at (address) _____

I certify that I am a British Subject and the
bearer of this Permit Book.

Signature _____

Date _____

ECIAL

Application Form 4. Permit Book N^o 343434

To the Competent Authority at _____

I apply for permission to _____

for the purpose of _____

within the area of _____

Desired duration of permit _____

*Name and Address of a Reference (British Subject) living
within the above Area* _____

Please return this Permit Book to me at (address) _____

I certify that I am a British Subject and the authorized
bearer of this Permit Book.

Signature _____

Date _____

This application will be detached and retained by the
Competent Naval or Military Authority.

For Official use only. Surname _____

Style or Title and } _____
Christian Names }

Permanent { _____
Postal { _____
Address { _____

Permit Book issued at _____

Date.	Permit No.	Under D.R.E. No.	Availability and Remarks.

Page Thirteen.

PERMIT No.

By virtue of the powers vested in me under the
Realm Regulations I hereby

for the purpose of _____

within the

Unit _____

unless withdrawn or otherwise determined.

Date _____

Competent

[For Special Conditions, if any, see over.]

Page Thirteen.

Book **Nº 343434**

PERMIT No.

To all whom it may concern.

By virtue of the powers vested in me under the Defence of the
Realm Regulations I hereby permission to

M _____

of _____

to _____

for the purpose of _____

within the _____

Until _____

unless withdrawn or otherwise determined.

Date

Competent

Authority.

[For Special Conditions, if any, see overleaf.]

Page Fourteen.

ENDORSEMENTS AND SPECIAL
CONDITIONS.

Application Form 5. Permit Book

N

To the Competent Authority at _____

I apply for permission to _____

for the purpose of _____

within the area of _____

Desired duration of permit, _____

Name and Address of a Reference (British

within the above Area _____

Please return this Permit Book to me at _____

I certify that I am a British Subject and
bearer of this Permit Book.

Signature _____

Date _____

SPECIAL

Application Form 5. Permit Book

No 343434

To the Competent Authority at _____

I apply for permission to _____

for the purpose of _____

within the area of _____

Desired duration of permit _____

*Name and Address of a Reference (British Subject) living
within the above Area.* _____

Please return this Permit Book to me at (*address*)

I certify that I am a British Subject and the authorized
bearer of this Permit Book.

Signature _____

Date _____

This application will be detached and retained by the
Competent Naval or Military Authority.

For Official use only. Surname _____

Style or Title and } _____
Christian Names }

Permanent { _____
Postal { _____
Address { _____

Permit Book issued at _____

Style or Title and }
Christian Names }

Permanent
Postal
Address

Permit Book issued at

[illegible]

Page Fifteen.

Book N^o 34343

PERMIT No.

To all whom it may concern.

By virtue of the powers vested in me under the De
Realm Regulations I hereby

to _____

for the purpose of _____

within the _____

Until _____

unless withdrawn or otherwise determined.

Date _____

Competent

[For Special Conditions, if any, see overleaf.]

Page Fifteen.

Book N^o 343434

PERMIT No.

To all whom it may concern.

By virtue of the powers vested in me under the Defence of the
Realm Regulations I hereby permission to

M _____

of _____

to _____

for the purpose of _____

within the _____

Until _____

unless withdrawn or otherwise determined.

Date

Competent

Authority.

[For Special Conditions, if any, see overleaf.]

Page Sixteen.

ENDORSEMENTS AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING

1. In order to obtain a permit for a particular part of the Area, the Applicant must fill in and sign the Permit Book and forward this Permit Book to the Competent Naval or Military Authority for the Area in question.

2. The Competent Naval or Military Authority will only issue a permit to any person whose identity, bona-fides, and antecedents are established to his satisfaction.

3. Applicants are informed that under no circumstances will the Competent Naval or Military Authority undertake to enter into correspondence concerning the grant or refusal of a permit.

4. The application form must not be detached from the Permit Book by the Applicant, but will be detached and retained by the Competent Naval or Military Authority whether or not permission is granted. The Permit Book will be returned to the Applicant endorsed with the grant or refusal on page 7, or a later page.

5. If a permit is desired to enter a Special Military Area, the Applicant must state whether he is a permanent resident of the Area, or of a visitor. In the case of a permanent resident, the word "Residence" should be entered in the Reference. In all other cases the word "for the purpose of," should be entered after the word "Residence" and the duration of the visit must be stated. In the case of a visitor, no reference to a British subject living with him should be entered and the word "Resident" may be entered in the Reference. In the case of a person desiring to make a special visit, the word "Periodical" should be entered after the word "Residence" and the word "of permit" should be entered after the word "Residence". In cases of special urgency permission may be applied for by telegram (reply paid) or by post. The application must disclose the following:—

- (a) The nature and special urgency of the proposed visit.
- (b) The name of a person to whom reference may be made in the Area.
- (c) The number of the Permit Book, if any, and the Police Station at which it was issued.
- (d) The name of the Railway Station at which it is desired to arrive.
- (e) The date at which it is desired to arrive.
- (f) Full name and address of Applicant.

If permission to enter is granted provisionally by the Competent Naval or Military Authority, and the Applicant is already in possession of a Permit Book, it will be returned to him as soon after his arrival in the Area as possible. If he is not already in possession of a Permit Book, he will be instructed, otherwise specially instructed, to present himself to the Commandant of the Area.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING A PERMIT.

1. In order to obtain a permit for a particular purpose 'under' the Defence of the Realm Regulations fill in and sign the application form and forward this Permit Book to the Competent Naval or Military Authority for the Area in question.

2. The Competent Naval or Military Authority may refuse a permit to any person whose identity, bona-fides, and adequacy of purpose are not established to his satisfaction.

3. Applicants are informed that under no circumstances can the Competent Naval or Military Authority undertake to give reasons for, or enter into correspondence concerning the grant or refusal of a permit.

4. The application form must not be detached from the Permit Book by the Applicant, but will be detached and retained by the Competent Naval or Military Authority whether or not permission is granted. The Book will be returned to the Applicant endorsed with permission or refusal on page 7, or a later page.

5. If a permit is desired to enter a Special Military Area :—In the case of a resident absent from the Area, or of a visitor intending to become a permanent resident, the word "Residence" should be entered after the words "for the purpose of." In all other cases the purpose and desired duration of the visit must be stated. In the case of a person already resident no reference to a British subject living within the Area is required, and the word "Resident" may be entered in the space provided for this Reference. In the case of a person desiring to make frequent visits, the word "Periodical" should be entered after the words "desired duration of permit." In cases of special urgency permission to enter by rail only may be applied for by telegram (reply paid) or by letter provided the application discloses the following :—

- (a) The nature and special urgency of the purpose of the visit.
- (b) The name of a person to whom reference can be made within the Area.
- (c) The number of the Permit Book, if any, held by the Applicant, and the Police Station at which it was issued.
- (d) The name of the Railway Station at which it is desired to arrive
- (e) The date at which it is desired to arrive.
- (f) Full name and address of Applicant.

If permission to enter is granted provisionally but the Applicant is not already in possession of a Permit Book, it will be necessary for him to obtain one as soon after his arrival in the Area as possible, and, unless otherwise specially instructed, to present himself in person at the Office of the Commandant.

App M207 / 33

MIT 100

**EXTRACTS FROM THE DEFENCE OF THE
REALM REGULATIONS RELATING TO PERMITS.**

MIT 100

Regulation No. 45. If any person—

- (a) forges, alters, or tampers with any naval, military, police, or official permit, or without lawful authority uses or has in his possession any such forged, altered, or irregular permit; or
- (b) personates, or falsely represents himself to be or not to be, a person to whom such a permit has been duly issued, or with intent to obtain any such permit, whether for himself or for any other person, knowingly makes any false statement; or
- (c) destroys, makes away with, or by wilful neglect loses any such permit, or retains it when he has no right to retain it, or when it is contrary to his duty to retain it, or fails to comply with any directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the return thereof; or
- (cc) allows any other person to have possession of any such permit issued for his use alone, or without lawful authority has in his possession any such permit issued for the use of some person other than himself, or on obtaining possession of any such permit, by finding or otherwise, neglects or fails to restore it to the person or authority by whom or for whose use it was issued or to a police constable; he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Regulation No. 61.—Any person claiming to act under any permit or permission granted under or for the purposes of these regulations shall, if at any time he is required to do so by the competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him, or by any naval or military officer, or by any sailor or soldier engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by any officer of customs and excise, officer of police or aliens' officer, produce the permit or permission for inspection, and if he refuses to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Any permit or permission granted under or for the purposes of any provision of these regulations may at any time be revoked.

NOTE.—The penalty upon conviction by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction may be £100 and/or six months' imprisonment.



Kingston, Ont.
June 15th
1972

all join me in
wishing you both
a very happy
anniversary!
I hope if or
you are in
many thanks
Macdonell

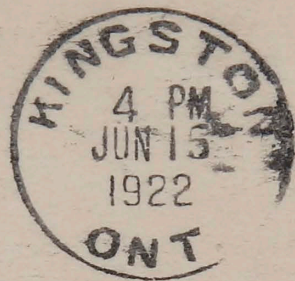
Your letter makes my mouth
water & I immediately talked it over
with the judge wife, but she is strongly
opposed to our purchasing outright
any place, I have tried to convince
her that time would enhance its value
but she is so tired out house keeping
that I can see she is determined
once we leave here, not to do so
if she can help it, our financial
ventures have never been very successful
& just now is a dark time,

I appreciate so much all the
trouble you have taken & if, as we
use to say as children, "my ship
came in" I would certainly go to
Niagara & look the place over &
the others you mention.
The grass has grown well & you can't

imagine what an improvement it
& the flower beds make, your cars
& mansion's must have been hard
of late as visitors are coming now
practically with every train & demand
at once to see the Currier Hall
what is better all are delighted.

I took an old friend of mine
who was at school with me in
the room yesterday he couldn't
take his eyes off the lamp again,
how do you spell it anyway?
finally he said it is a most
wonderful & effective piece of
work & the drunkenest lion
I ever saw "!!!!"

The visiting Board were good
enough to say they saw improvement
all along the line over last year.
They also were loud in their praise,
I think Red George will come to the
ball after all we hope so to the
board & Perry is to present prizes
& take the subscription.

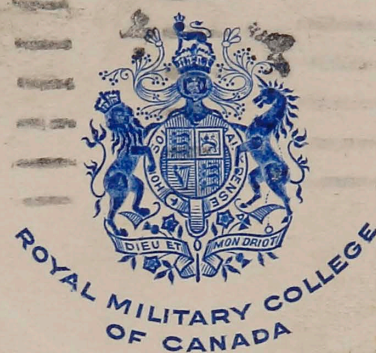


Major R. Stuart Forbes
M.C

R.C.M.G. Bde

Niagara Camp

Cent



AppM242/33

M16832

Calgary 11th Dec 1926

May I write
 Archie Macdonnell
 *ear Stuart

for some time I have
 been going to inflict a letter
 on you to ask this question,
 of a 7th Bde memorial,
 centre piece for a mess table
 were ^{to be} designed, what would
 you suggest? I have always
 hoped my ship would
 come in" & if it did, I
 would then immediately
 present each of our
 four splendid Bns
 with a 7th Bde 9th Bde
 memorial for their
 mess tables as a centre
 piece,

I have thought of a Cairn
 with the battle honours
 cut on a collar of stone
 running around the top
 and a tablet of
 stone or brass with
 inscription & casuities
 cairn of silver



battle
 honours
 quora
 casuities
 by Bns.

standing on a Silver Tray
with an officer of each
Regt in Service sitting
at each corner of the tray
and around the caisson
dividing it into 4 sectors
a Baronet man for one
a Lewis gun " another
a Bomber " " "
a Lewis gunman " "

or instead of a caisson
perhaps a column, a replica
of Queenston Heights British
monument, might look
better, unfortunately I cannot
buy them now I much doubt
if I ever will be able to, but I
think it will be most interesting
to throw out a plan & perhaps
the boys themselves might
be willing to go in for such
a memorial commemorating
the Old 13de.
Lady M - has 'feck ill for some
weeks but is getting better now,
a breakdown due to tiredness
all join me in love to
you both, I am well again
after those beastly painful shingles.
A. C. Macdonnell

Camp.

June 8th 1889.

1485

H. M. Stanley Esq

"Commandy Min Pasha Relief Expedⁿ."

Sir-:

I have the honor to present you with an account of an attempt made by me to reach the snow capped peaks of Ruangori.

On the morning of the 6th June accompanied by some 40 Gajibaris, we made a start from the Expedition's camp at the foot hills of the Range, crossed the stream close to camp & commenced the ascent of the hills-:

With me I had two aneroids which together we had previously noted & compared with a standard aneroid remaining in camp under your immediate observation; also a Fahrenheit thermometer-:

For the first 900 feet above camp the climbing was fairly good, & our progress was aided by a native track leading up to some huts; These we found to be of the ordinary round type so common on the plains, but with the difference that bamboo was largely used in their interior construction. Here we found the food of the natives to be bananas, maize, & collocasia roots. On moving away from these huts we soon left behind us the long bank pass & entered a tangled patch of low scrubby bush intermixed with bracken.

making the journey more difficult. (11)

At 8.30 A.M. we came upon some more huts of the same type as before, & from which the natives had decamped some days before. Here the Barometers read 23.68 & 22.85, the Therm^{ts} 75.5 F. On all sides of us were Dracaenas, & here & there an occasional Tree Fern & Muvale Palm, & tangled in all shapes on either side of the track were masses of Bracken. The natives now appeared at different points, blowing horns, & shouting at us loudly, we however kept on our way up the slope & in a short time they disappeared & gave us no further trouble.

The forest plains stretching away far below us we could see nothing owing to the thick haze obscuring everything.

At 10.30 A.M. we reached the last cultivations of the natives which consisted of small plots of beans & colocasias, but no bananas. Baromet^r 22.36. Therm^{ts} 84°. Now we entered the forest by means of a rough native track used by the natives when hunting game on the upper slopes, and we now found it necessary in places to crawl on our hands & knees to get up at all.

At 11. A.M. we came upon a forest of Bamboos the Barometer being 21.96. We now found the air splendidly pure & refreshing & all went cheerily along at a fast rate, even though the Zangibaris must have been thinking all the time how useless it was to climb these steep hill slopes just to get up ^{among} the cold fogs & rains, & how much more pleasant it would be in camp below.

At 12.40 P.M. Baromet^r 21.10 & 27.95. Therm^{ts} 70 F. We stopped for a short time to regain our breaths & eat some lunch we had brought with us. Here I collected a number of different plants for Miss Packen. On starting again after lunch we had very steep climbing, rising over 1200 feet in one very steep slope. It was on this slope that we first reached the Heaths, some bushes being quite 15 feet high, & had to cut our way foot by foot upwards, making very fatiguing work for those ahead.

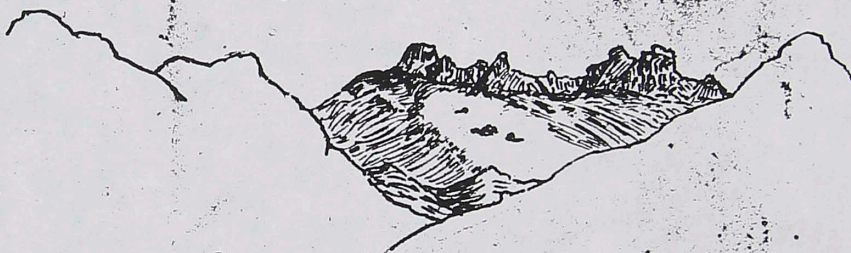
at 3.15 P.M. we stopped for a short rest among the heaths; Here ^{1st}
and there we patches of inferior bamboos, & under foot was
a thick carpet of damp moss among which we found blue
violets in numbers - The stems of the heaths were covered with
"Old Mans Beard" & lichens & a generally disagreeable feeling
of dampness prevailed - This dampness no doubt is caused
by the almost continual submersion of the vegetation by dense
dense masses of clouds heavily charged with moisture -
The clouds lifting suddenly for a moment gave us a glimpse
of the plains below, but so thick was the haze that we could
get no idea of the general features of the country to the W or
N.W. which we wanted so much -
Shortly after 4 P.M. we halted among the heaths & made camp,
breaking down the largest bushes we made rough shelters
for ourselves & in other ways prepared for the night -
Firewood was very scarce owing to everything so charged with
moisture, & in consequence the lightly clad Gausibaris suffered
from the cold far more than I should have thought -
Our camp was only about 8500 feet above the sea (subject
to corrections) but it was the damp cold which the men felt
so much - On turning in, the thermometer registered 60° F.
I now began to be afraid we should not be able to reach
the snow - Ahead of us, lying in our path are three enormous
ravines with slopes in places of 45°. to add to this we shall
have to cut our way through the scrub for some distance &
this will take us so long that we could not reach the
snow under 1 1/2 days, which is altogether out of the question
unprovided with sufficient food for say 4 or 5 men for
this period -
After passing a bitterling cold night, on the morning of the
7th I sent most of the men down the mountain & with
8 of the best we went on until stopped by a ravine

which would have taken quite 3 hours to pass - On the ^{IV} opposite side of this ravine & at the same altitude as we stood, vegetation ceased ⁽²⁾ practically, & only here & there could be seen small patches of short grass; Bare rock & boulders of granite covered the slopes. The slope opposite to us culminated in a clearly defined point which we know as the S.P. of the "Twin Cones." The highest altitude reached by us, after being worked out with corrections applied, came to 10,610 feet above the sea. The snow mountain would probably be 5000 to 6000 feet above the highest point attained by us; This would make it say 16,000 feet high -

We were able to get two glimpses of one of the snow capped peaks at a distance of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, & with a field glass make out perfectly the form of its summit -

The extreme top of the Peak is crowned with an irregular mass of jagged & precipitous rock & has a distinct crater like form, as one could see through a gap in the nearest edge a corresponding rim on the farther side, of approximately the same altitude & of the same formation -

(1)



$$\begin{array}{r}
 46 \quad 16 \quad 1488 \\
 \quad \quad 4 \\
 \hline
 185 \quad 4 \\
 35 \quad 20 \\
 \hline
 220 \quad 24
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 475 \\
 \hline
 118
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 160 = 75 \\
 160 = 75
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 46 \quad 16 \quad 4 \\
 \hline
 185 \quad 4 \\
 35 \quad 20 \\
 \hline
 220 \quad 24
 \end{array}$$

Sept 10th 1889

Mrs. Nivinkue.

I promise to pay your
Agent Mr. P. Benson in Langbar
the sum of \$12.50 (Twelve
+ one half dollars) for value
received. as follows. Five parcels
at \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ each.

W. Mairs
Vient M.

Langbar 17 Dec. 1889
received while summed H. R. S. C.

Wey. Benson
J. M.

$$Rs\ 475 \overset{100}{=} 46.75 - \frac{16}{4} = 46.75 - 4 = 42.75$$

1489

$$\begin{array}{r} 87.00 \\ 35.00 \\ \hline 222.0 \\ 1 \\ \hline 223.20 \end{array}$$

Rs 17.4

$$\begin{array}{r} 187.00 \\ 35.00 \\ \hline 222.00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 = \\ 46.75 \\ 46.4 \\ \hline 187.00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 190 \\ 250 \\ \hline 475 - Rs - \end{array}$$

Rs 17.4

"QUERERE CAPUT NILI"

Captain William Stairs, of the Royal Welsh Regiment, born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, who as a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, Member of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition under Henry M. Stanley, and the first Officer to be appointed on its Staff, finally determined the source of the Nile in the streams flowing out of Mount Ruwenzori - the Rain Creator, or Cloud King, on the Equator, 18,000 to 19,000 feet above the sea - and who alone of the Party (illness, physical weakness or dread of the acclivities above them, preventing his companions) ascended the mountain June 6th. and 7th., 1889, to a height of 10,677 feet, and, at this elevation, made the first drawing of "The Twin Cones" which crown the mountain and which drawing is in this National Museum, together with part of the original of his Report to Stanley of the ascent. These were presented by his brother, Henry Bertram Stairs, of Halifax.

Thus was definitely settled by a British Officer of Canadian birth, the question which, from the dawn of knowledge, had baffled solution.

When the Expedition found itself at the base of the mountain, Stanley fully realized the supreme importance of the spot. His words were "Accordingly I sounded the note to prepare to win immortal renown by scaling the heights of the famous "Mountains of the Moon". He himself, recovering from illness, was thankful to be able to walk even two hundred yards.

Stairs glanced at the "grim unconquered heights", and characteristically said "I'll go like a shot" and the immortal renown is his, and, through him, is reflected upon his native Land.

The Royal Engineer bridged the ages.. His act united the classic lands to Canada in a way that can never be repeated. This accomplished Officer was then only twenty-six.

In addition, Stairs' measurement of the Nile, as the Semliki to the west of the great mountain where he found it forty-two yards wide and ten feet deep, was the furthest southern exploration of the great River.

It has been said, and with truth, of the distinguished northern explorers that, once they began to battle with the ice, the call of the Arctic was in their blood. The call of Africa was now in Stairs' blood.

The Emin Pasha Expedition established his reputation, and two years later, when the Katanga Expedition under an international syndicate was proposed, Stairs, who had meanwhile exchanged into the Royal Welsh Regiment, with the rank of Captain, was offered the command. He accepted and brought the Expedition to a successful issue.

Here he displayed not only the courage and resourcefulness demanded under the circumstances, but a diplomatic skill in dealing with native races - having regard for their tribal institutions, and their history, based upon justice and equity, strongly in contrast with the methods of some other European nations in their so-called colonization

enterprises.

These principles, which have been the guide of British Officers, have tended, more than perhaps any other factor, to render England the great and respected power she is, in every part of the globe.

On the return journey, Stairs' health failed. He died at the mouth of the Zambesi river where he lies buried, before he had ended his twenty-ninth year - but the discovery by him of the source of the Nile will live forever.

I cannot conceive the drawing of any site in the world to be of greater interest than this of Stairs.

L. M. S. Bellerophon.

Halifax.

21st Sept? 1889.

Dear Sir,

I have just heard of
the terrible disaster
that has happened in
Quebec, and as I know
that the part which has
been destroyed is inhabited
by poor families I
conclude that there will
be much distress and

need of money &
meet it. I have therefore
taken the liberty of
sending you a cheque
for ten dollars ^{and} ~~which~~, if
you will hand ^{it} over to
those who start a relief
fund I shall feel very
much obliged to you.

I think that the old
connection my family
has had with your

historical city gives me
an ample right to
assist in such a
moment, to say nothing
of the pleasant recollection
I have of my late visit
there. I was very sorry
not to meet you again
before I left, and to
miss you when I called
at your home. I
trust that if we come

next year I shall be
more fortunate.

Believe me

Dear Sir

Yours truly

J. Wolfe Murray Esq.

D^r Stewart.

Editor of the Morning Chronicle

S. J. Lake Esq. of Saint. Saviour Sir James Wolfe Murray.
K.C.B. of Cringliffe. Bealleshire

This letter passed into the hands of J. B. Stewart.
then to W. D. Lighthall. K.C. - who gave it to
me. this 31 Oct 1917. with a considerable number
of letters from these sources.

Snowball,

Memorandum of Governor's Uniform

.....

Blue Super Full State Coat, Lined, Silk, Gold Embroidery

Buttons for Ditto

White Kerseyinere Breeches

Cocked Hat, Gold Trimmings and Ostrich Feathers

Gilt Sword

Gold Bullion Sword Knot

Sword Bag

Sword Belt with White Frog

Court Shoes

Gilt Shoe and Knee Buckles

Two pair White Silk Stockings

Blue Super Undress Uniform, Silk Linings, Gold Embroidery

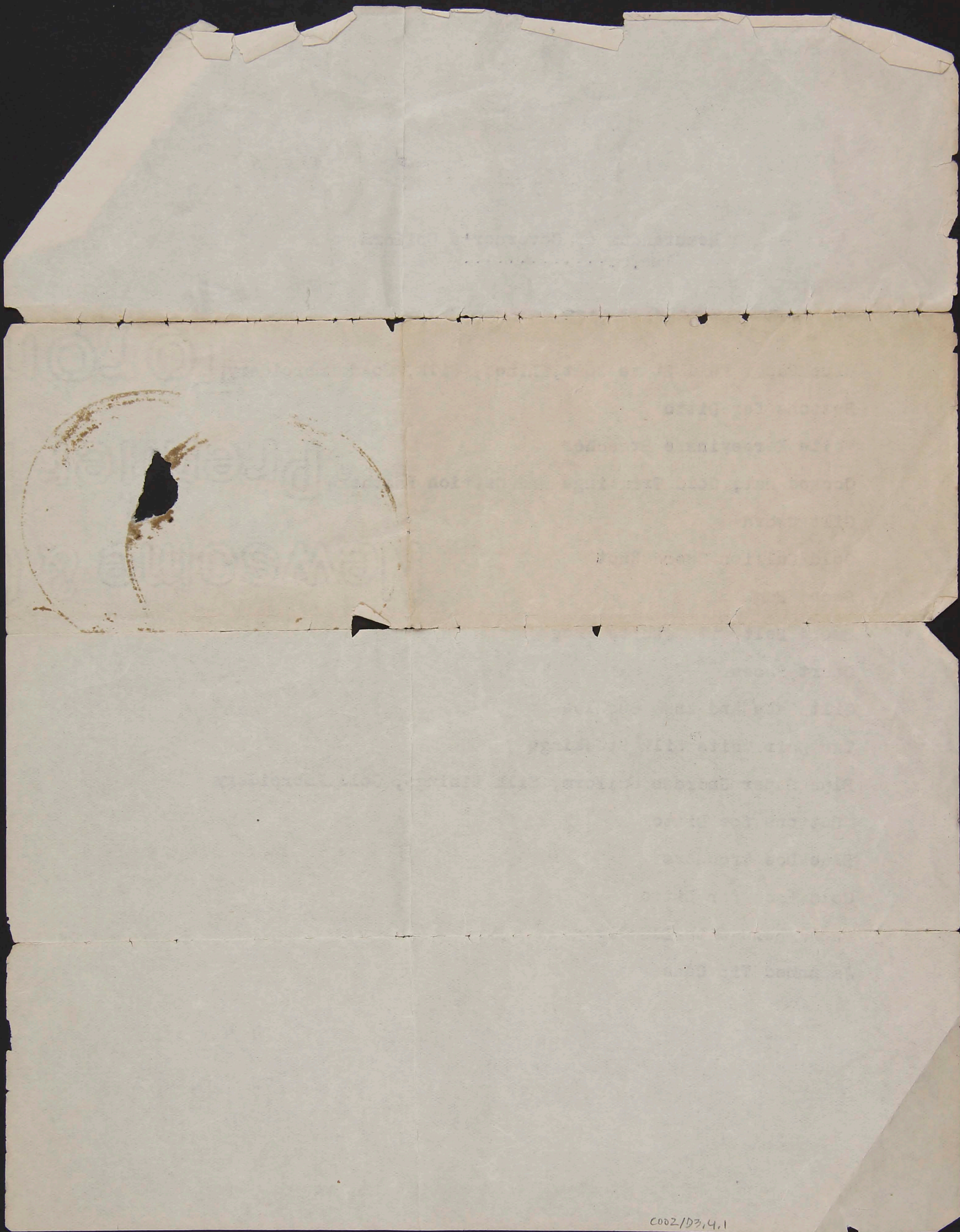
Buttons for Ditto

Blue Doe Trousers

Gold Lace for Ditto

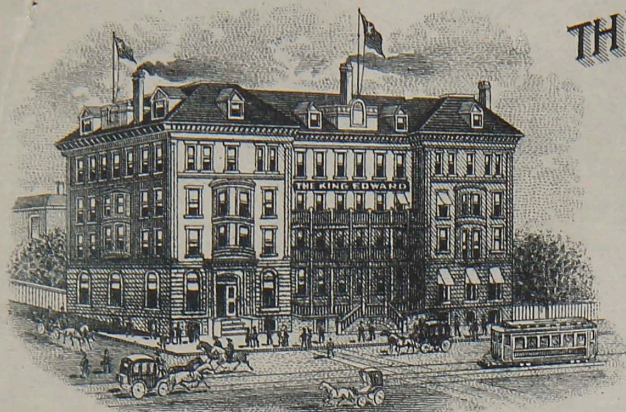
Sword Belt with Blue Frog

Japanned Tin Case



0002/03,4,1

M17655



THE KING EDWARD
HOTEL

W. WILSON PROP.

HALIFAX, N. S.

will send per Express
in 4 or 5 days from
St. John.

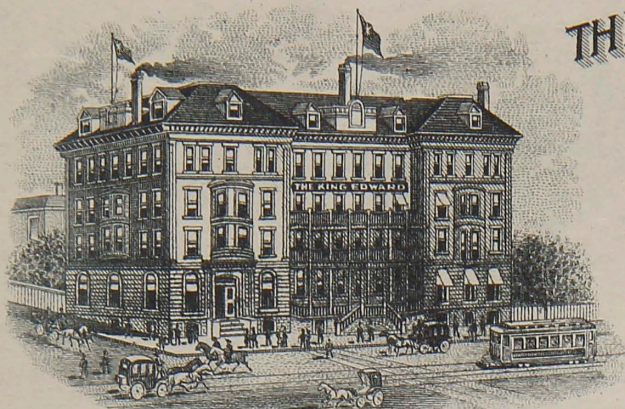
Mch 20th 1918

My dear Harry

I am leaving
here early in the morning and
my address is at the "Old
Stand" - 4 Wellington Row
St John N.B., so if you would
like to drop me a little
"billy doo", you may do so.

Well: I am going to send you
some mementoes of the Disaster
that I picked up today and
I'll tell you here what they consist
of, and also give you an enclosure
that will prove in the years to
come (when you are thoroughly bald
headed) that some persons of

M17655



CONSOLIDATED LITHO & PRINTING CO. LTD. MONTREAL

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL

W. WILSON PROP.
HALIFAX, N. S.

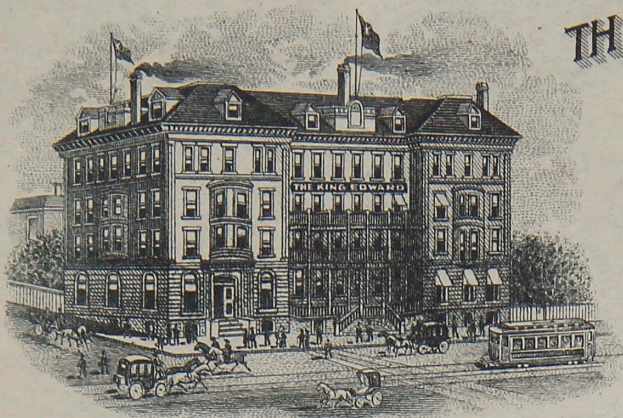
2

19

undoubtedly 'sent you
the same articles. (Only for this
I wouldn't have written you, so
sweetheart & accept the excuse)

Well! Harry! I've never seen
anything like the scenes I have
"Scene". It passes belief! The
photos & pictures I had previously
looked at in the newspapers etc
gave me no idea. I walked thro
the devastated area yesterday
and saw women & kids digging in
the ruins of their old houses for
chairs and other furniture and
carting away to the place they are
now living in. Houses simply
crushed flat and pianos, stoves
beds and all kinds of stuff, lying

M17655



CONSOLIDATED LITHO. & PRINTING CO. LTD. MONTREAL.

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL



W. WILSON PROP.

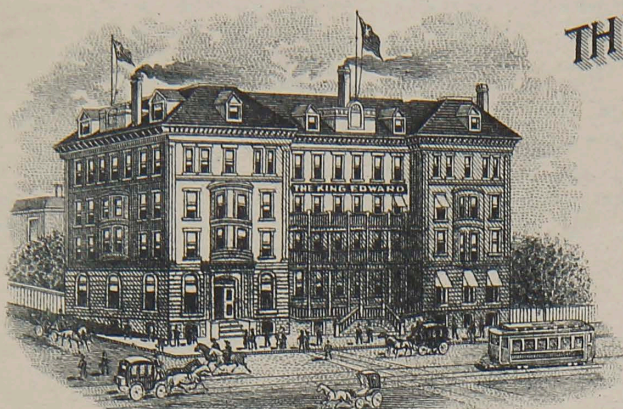
HALIFAX, N. S.

3

19

in the ruins and outside, half covered with ice & snow. The warm weather of late has partially uncovered things. Gangs of men clearing and searching for valuables salvaging furniture etc and worse than all: being careful as they drove in the picks as bar, that they didn't hit some body. Gee: it's cruel - whole streets gone like a house of cards. A whole place bigger than our city of Verdun wiped out flat. You couldn't possibly imagine it.

I send you a pass for the devastated area which might also find a place in your collection.



CONSOLIDATED LITHO & PRINTING CO. LTD. MONTREAL

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL

W. WILSON PROP.

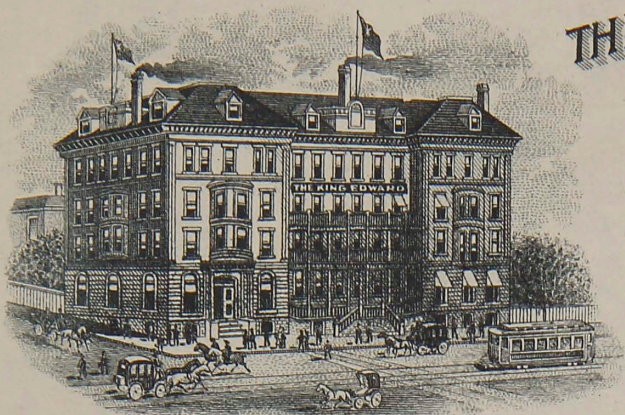
HALIFAX, N. S.

419

Well: Today I went on board the Steamer "Pictou" which was unloading 300 yards from the "Mont Blanc" when she blew up & talk about a wreck.

She is a big Cardiff tramp of 8,500 tons and her upper works were awful. The funnel, half of it left standing and squashed almost flat. The bridge deck rails bent & smashed. Hatch covers made of solid iron 3 or 4 inches thick bent and twisted.

The officers rooms (& engineers) on deck, consisting of steel walls & 2 inch wooden sheathing, smashed in also the roof or deck head &



CONSOLIDATED LITHO & PRINTING CO. LTD. MONTREAL.

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL

W. WILSON PROP.

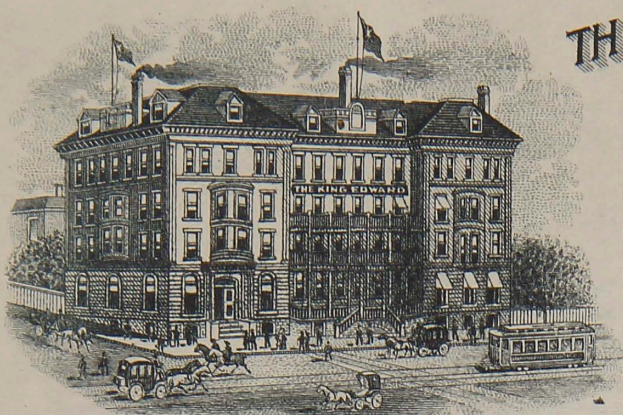
HALIFAX, N. S.

5-

19

The whole exterior of the ship bent & holed by flying fragments. Half of the funnel is lying on the forward deck crushed & holed, every which broken & in pieces. Even a wooden boom, round shaped & 2 feet thro the middle smashed like a stick. The after steel mast broken in half and her 6 inch gun blown $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away into the woods. To crown all: a boulder weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons was cast up from the bottom of the harbour & landed on top of the ships gallery & lays there with the gallery all stove in &

M 17655



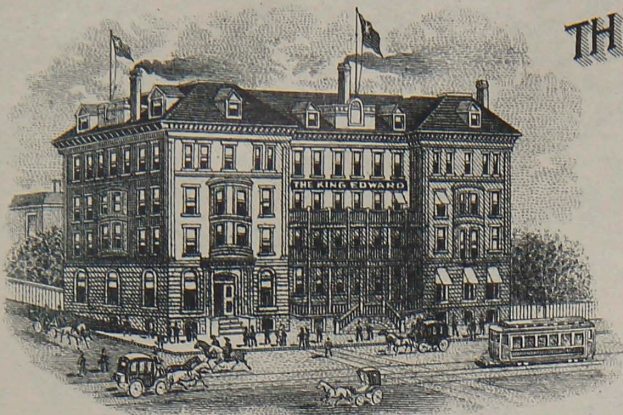
THE KING EDWARD
HOTEL
W. WILSON PROP.
HALIFAX, N. S.

6

19

Crushed. The Captain and
16 of the crew were killed outright
& only 2 of the rest are walking
about now & they have scars
to show. Its terrible to see
the blind and maimed folk
here, thro flying glass &
I understand the Hospitals
(temporary ones also) are still
full. I have seen a Ships
lifeboat blown over a mile &
a half. Well! Old Man! I'm
full of it but I'm stopping right
here. With regards to the M^{rs} &
yourself
Yours
J. Cooper.

M17655



CONSOLIDATED LITHO. & PRINTING CO. LTD. MONTREAL.

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL

W. WILSON PROP.

HALIFAX, N. S.

March 20th 1918

Dear Harry

I am sending you by express some pieces of iron picked up by me on the deck of the S.S. Pictou which was 300 yards away from the "Mont Blanc" when she blew up. These are pieces of The "Mont Blanc" which was instantly blown into little pieces by the explosion of the 3000 tons of TNT.

I also send you a book containing chess problems (cut from papers and pasted into the same) which I picked up in the ruins of the Wireless Operator's cabin aboard the "Pictou" who was instantly killed by the concussion.

The poor chap's name was R Pitcher. The S.S. Pictou is in a

M17655



CONSOLIDATED LITHO & PRINTING CO. LTD. MONTREAL.

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL



W. WILSON PROP.

HALIFAX, N. S.

2

19

terrible shape and a new crew has arrived from England but it is expected that it will take 6 July next to make even the necessary temporary repairs to take her to England for dry-docking. Of the "Mont Blanc" nothing can be found, only such pieces (all over the place) as I send you. Some are larger of course. You can see that part of her must have been "molten iron" caused by the fire preceding the explosion. Will tell you more when I see you.

Yours Sincerely,

Jack Cooper.

For Martha McKenna

THE CHARACTERS IN THE STORY "MY EXPERIENCES"

The Writer Daughter of Colonel Henry James Day of the 99th Regiment, sister of my Grandmother, therefore my Great Aunt and your Great Great Aunt. ^{Fanny} She became Mrs. Newnham and her husband was Chaplain at St. Mary's Hospital, London (page 15), at the time they met. (This was where I did my Physiotherapy training!). *Fanny prob Frances*
Their children were:-

Arthur who married Gertrude (whose maiden name I cannot remember); they had two children, Hugh and Eve. Hugh was in the Tank Regiment, but I do not know whether he survived the Second World War nor whether he married and had children. If still alive now he would be about 70. Eve, the younger, married and went out to India. Queenie and Ernest met her out there. Before this, in 1936, I stayed with Cousin Gertrude and Eve at their home at Alum Bay on the Isle of Wight, near The Needles. (You may have seen them from the mainland when you were in Hampshire in 1948). Arthur Newnham had died some time before this, I think that he may have been killed in the First World War but do not know for certain.

Lilias who married Bell Lloyd. They lived at Tonbridge, Kent. At the time that my parents moved to Bidborough Ridge (between Southborough and Tonbridge) in 1933, Lilias had died and Bell's sister lived with him. Kathleen Hamilton used to stay with them each summer. They had no children.

Edith married Dr. Arthur Lambert of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, (just north-west of London). He was much loved and respected as a doctor there. They had no children. Cousin Edith was badly afflicted with rheumatoid arthritis. She had been told by a fortune teller when she was a girl that from the time she was thirty she would never know what it was to be free from pain. This, unfortunately, came all too true. I got to know her in

the 1930s as she used to come and stay with her brother-in-law, Bell Lloyd, at Tonbridge. Mother and I used to take her for drives and picnics in the car, which we all much enjoyed. She was a most interesting and delightful person. She died about 1941, her husband having died some years before.

Herbert

died in infancy (page 22).

"Grandpapa" and "Grannie". I was puzzled by this and by the "Aunts" and "Uncles" until I realised that the writer was speaking to her own children of their Grandparents and Aunts and Uncles. This fits the facts as I know them, i.e. that Cousin Edith Newnham (Mrs. Lambert) was my Mother's first cousin and that Captain Terry was my Great Great Grandfather. I remember Mother telling me that he was said to be the handsomest man in the British Army! His wife's name before her marriage was Taylor and she was Irish. Her sister was Pamela Ford's (now Mrs. Mead) Great Great Grandmother. Pamela is the "Cornish Cousin" that I was telling you about. So that:-

"Grandpapa" was Colonel Henry James Day of the 99th Regiment, my Great Grandfather and your Great Great Grandfather.

"Grannie" Mrs. Day, your Great Great Grandmother.

"Aunt Eliza" Catherine Eliza Day (Mrs. Joseph Dinham Molson) your Great Grandmother.

"Uncle Dinham" Joseph Dinham Molson, your Great Grandfather.

"Their first child" (top of page 9) and "Mary" (bottom of page 9) was Mary Anne Eliza Molson (Mrs. Hildred Carlyle) your Great Aunt Mary.

"Katie Molson" (middle of page 10) Catherine Elizabeth Molson (your Great Aunt Kate) wife of Henry Hamilton and Mother of Kathleen.

E. T. Bead
Tonbridge Wells
August 1978
(over)

MY EXPERIENCES..

I think my children would like to know something of my early life and experiences. My father, Henry James Day, was the son of an officer in the 54th. regiment. I attach here and an account of his death. His mother was a Herriot. My father entered the 99th. regiment at the age of 17. My mother's father was Capt. Terry in the same regiment, and this is how they met and eventually married. The regiment was stationed in the Mauritius. Aunt Mary and Uncle Henry were born there. I forgot to mention that Grannie's ancestors were of the Ormond family, who are Irish, and whose papers I also attach here. Two years later the regiment was ordered to Ireland where Aunt Eliza was born, and two years later to London where Aunt Ellen was born, and she had the honour of being christened in the Chapel Royal. My Father was recruiting officer in London at that time. Then the regiment was ordered to Australia in 1842. Aunt Henny and I were born near Sydney, we being the only two of the nine children born in the same house and place. A little baby boy was born in Paramatter, he lived only a few hours. Later on Grandpapa's Company was ordered to the Blue Mountains. In those days the

only way of travelling was driving which we did in a carriage and pair, which took over three days, stopping at an Inn at night.. How we all got into the carriage I do not know, we were five children, Grannie and Betsey, an Irish girl who went out with Grannie from home. I seem to remember the last part of this journey. We had to drive very fast and were not allowed to stop the carriage to take a drink of water from a bottle. When we arrived at our destination Grannie had to be lifted out and placed on a mattrass, and dear little Uncle Georgie was born. Baby clothes being borrowed from one of the soldier's wives, and we children were taken in at various houses. Grandpapa being on the march with his men did not arrive till the next day. Uncle Henry was left at school at Sydney. When I was between six and seven Grandpapa was ordered with his Company to go with a Govenor and his Staff to form a Settlement in North Australia. The vessel in which we went stranded on a sandbank on Facing Island, the Captain mistaking it for the mainland. Everybody was landed except Grandpapa and a few of the sailors, he thought it his duty to stay on board. Grannie has told me she never expected to see the ship the next day except as an entire wreck, which it became in a few days after everything had been

landed. We had no means of communicating with Sydney, or letting anyone know where we were. We lived in tents with very little shade for seven months. Provisions ran short. I remember so well one day going with Aunt Ellen to one of our soldiers to break a biscuit that was very hard and full of weavils which we sorted out and then ate the biscuit. The great danger was the Aborigines who were on the other side of the swamp, and were kept from us at night by our big fires. One of the men went out of bounds one day and was speared. Fortunately not with a poisoned spear. After we had been there some time another vessel arrived with more of the regiment - they not finding us on the mainland had searched for us on the small islands, they brought provisions and were horrified at the state we were in. The vessel returned to Sydney with the news of our condition, and the Government sent a vessel to take us all back there. A year later Grandpapa was ordered to Norfolk Island, where convicts were transported from England. It was about a week's voyage.. Travelling was very different to what it is now. We had to provide everything for the Cabins which were absolutely empty, even the swinging candles for a light.. Norfolk Island is 21 miles in circumference and 3 miles across, and very beautiful.

The magnificent Norfolk Island pines grew to a great height and would bend almost to the ground without breaking. Guavas and Cape Gooseberries grew wild. The very worst convicts were sent out, but we were not afraid of them as we were living in Barracks. A Government vessel brought letters and provisions every three months, and there was great excitement when a man-of-war put in for water. The ladies of the Settlement got up dances and picnics for the officers. There was quite a pleasant social life with the Governor, Military and Civil Servants, and all the houses were well built. No one seemed to be dull or lonely. Dear little Uncle Arthur was born here. I remember three of us were sent to friends for this event. I well remember the doctor came up and told us the Angels had brought a little brother in a boat from one of the uninhabited islands near, this we all quite believed.

The Norfolk Island landing was very difficult as there was no harbour of any sort, and when leaving a ship people were hoisted up to the yard-arm in large baskets and let down into a boat. If very rough the difficulty was very great - when near the landing one had to wait for a big wave to carry the boat on to the shore. We were here for four years. Your pretty Annt

Mary, whose portrait you have seen, became engaged to an officer in the regiment. He left for Hobart, Tasmania, and his letters were very few, this we could not understand, and later on when we were ordered to the same place he took no notice of her. My father could never find out the cause of his behaviour. This broke her heart and brought on consumption from which she died some time after. While there we, seven in all, lived in Barracks in four rooms. Our lavatory consisted of a bucket hidden behind a rose bush at the back of our quarters.

We went from Norfolk Island to Tasmania with three hundred of the worst convicts. My father was in command of the soldiers of whom there were only sixty. Every day half of the convicts were brought up for fresh air on the forecastle. One night they threatened to mutiny. Grandpapa went down with his revolver to the entrance of their sleeping place and said he would shoot the first man that sat up in his bunk. Not one of them stirred. Grandpapa never had his clothes off the whole of that week's voyage, and got but little sleep, and he and every other man on board had to be armed. Uncle Henry was with us; as he ran across the slippery deck for a cutlass he slipped and dislocated his shoulder, this

added greatly to poor Grannie's troubles. He was brought into our cabin and the doctor set it. Mrs. Horn, another officer's wife, and Grannie had settled that should the convicts rise and overcome the troops they would throw their children overboard and then follow themselves. Next day I quite remember seeing five of the ring-leaders chained to the deck. It was found later that the convicts had tools, and were trying to bore holes in the bottom of the ship. How thankful we all were when we arrived safely at Port Arthur and landed the convicts. On looking back it seems extraordinary that women and children should have been subject to such dangers, and that Government should not have sent a special boat for women and children. There were many soldiers wives and children on board as well.

A very severe epidemic of Scarlet fever broke out. there was scarcely a house from which one or more had not been taken. We all had it together, excepting Grandpapa. Our beds were moved into the sittingroom and he waited upon us, as our servant Betsey (who had married our soldier servant) and her children were down with it, one of her children died. Dear little Uncle Georgie died from it, and I still can see Grandpapa driving away alone to the Cemetery with the little coffin, and I have never

forgotten the sound of the nails being driven into a coffin for Mrs. Isdell, such a sweet pretty young wife who died from the fever. She and her husband lived just on the other side of the passage, and we could hear every sound. None of you reading this in these days of trained nurses and Isolation Hospitals would believe all this was possible..

Now to continue - After a year's stay in Hobart, Grandpapa was ordered back to Norfolk Island as Govenor. We lived in a beautiful house built of stone, and a lovely garden. There was always a sentry on duty and the Union Jack flying in front of the house. We had one soldier servant and his wife for indoors, but the cook and all out-door servants were good-conduct convicts,, they had to sleep in Gaol. Our boots and shoes were made by them. We had good horses and a carriage. Sir George Grey and the renowned Bishop Selwyn visited the Island and had lunch with us, this was a great event. Once there was great excitement in the Island when it was discovered that two prisoners had escaped from Gaol. They were called bushrangers. You can imagine how terrified everyone was to walk after dark. The island was searched for many days. At last they were found in a cave having cut down a tree, scooped it out to make a boat to escape

in. Evidently someone had provided them with food. I think everyone was very sorry when they were discovered as perhaps they would have regained their freedom and have become reformed characters..

Aunt Eliza was married to Uncle Dimham here. He was in Grandpapa's regiment. They were married in our drawing-room. When we were all in the passage ready for the ceremony, the Bride was standing dressed in the school-room. Uncle Dimham begged to be allowed to go to her, he went in and knelt before her and kissed her hand - this I saw myself as I was standing near the door. As they were driving away passing the barracks several men of the regiment came out and stopped the carriage, took the horses out, and drew it some distance. The Bride and Bridegroom were on their way to the Cascades on the other side of the Island. Rather an amusing thing happened that evening. There was a dinner given to the men, and our soldier servant of course went down. Grandpapa felt he could not go, but changed his mind. When he arrived he heard Terance our servant returning thanks for the toast of the Bride and Bridegroom, evidently thinking he was the representative of the family. What happened when he saw Grandpapa come in you must imagine for yourselves..

After two years Grandpapa was ordered back to his Regiment in Tasmania where we remained about eighteen months. Uncle Dimham was ordered there too, and it was here that their first child was born - they also were in the Barracks. Uncle Henry got his Commission at this time in his father's regiment. We came to England about 1856. A four months voyage. Coming round Cape Horn we saw three large icebergs. A purse had been subscribed for the first sailor who saw them, this put them all very much on the alert. Here it got dark between two and three o'clock - oh, how dreary those dark days were! Can you imagine poor Grannie supplying clothes for seven all told for such a long time. We got many things from friends, especially underclothing. When passing Brazil we came through a field, as it were, of thick seaweed, and saw a sight which very few have seen which was a white squall. We were all on deck, quite a clam day, when we heard the Captain give orders to the sailors and saw them all going up to take in sail. Before we could get down to the Cuddy, or Saloon as you would say in these days, the vessel was almost on her side level with the water. Grannie took Mary in her arms and tried to go down the stairs from the deck - had not someone gone to the rescue they would have been thrown down. On

arriving in England we had a short stay in London, and were then ordered to Cork. One great scene took place there in the Barracks - a man was drummed out of the Regiment. All out blinds were ordered down, but I am afraid we children peeped and saw everything. The whole Regiment was on the Parade Ground. The poor wretch stood in front - the fife and drum bands played the Rogue's March to the Barrack gate and he passed out and the gate was shut after him. This is only done for some very great offence. In 1857 Katie Molson was born in the top quarters of the house where we all were living. While there I went to Blarney Castle and kissed the Stone, which is not the real one, which is almost impossible to reach. Grandpapa was ordered to India in 1858 (Sept.). We were allowed to stay on in Cork in our quarters of four rooms which all opened on to one passage, and no more than the kitchen downstairs where our soldier servant and wife and child lived.

In January of the next year Grannie nursed Aunt Hennie through Typhus fever, she nearly died. Just think for the moment what we went through living in rooms next to where she was lying. No disenfectants that I can remember. No one could come near us on account of infection. She made a wonderful recovery. During her

illness Aunt Ellen was married. Only Grannie and I went to the wedding as Aunt Hennie was so very ill. In March my beautiful sister Mary died of consumption. Soldiers were allowed to carry her to the Cemetery. Not long before she and I were sitting in the Cemetery, and she pointed out where she would like to be buried. As I have said before, her death was caused by a broken heart. Poor little Uncle Arthur, only just eight, went to the funeral, he did not want to go, and came back sobbing - he ought never to have been sent. Our kind doctor took care of him.

The next August Grannie, Aunt Hennie and I sailed for India, a three months voyage in one of Green's beautiful large sailing ships. All the passengers were like one big family, and had a very good time. There were several Cadets going out to India. When we arrived in Calcutta we had both given our hearts away. I to Dick Hamilton in the 27th. Regiment, so good looking, and Aunt Hennie to Herbert Shoubridge. We expected Grandpapa to meet us, but only Uncle Henry came on board. Looking very serious he asked us to go down to the Cabin and there told us our father had been carried on board very ill to go home while we were on the way out. No cables or Marconigrams in those days! That is a day never to be forgotten. Poor Grannie walked up and down our bedroom all night. We

shared half a house with another officer's wife just opposite the Cathedral. Calcutta well deserves the name of the City of Palaces. Grandpapa returned in January. That month our Regiment gave a dance in Fort William. I was supposed to have come out, but not Aunt Hennie, she being only fifteen. We could not leave her at home alone, so our dear old Colonel sent her an invitation. How indignant we both were if one of us had to dance with a black coat while the other was dancing with a red. We so enjoyed the life in Calcutta as it then was, but it is now a thing of the past..

In February the Regiment was ordered to China. We were not allowed to go. Grannie, Aunt Hennie and I drove in our carriage at the head of the regiment when we went to see them off. In April a large ball was given at the Government House to Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde, one of the Indian Heroes. During the evening while he was speaking to Grannie, he asked her who that pretty girl was. She said "My daughter" (Aunt Hennie) who was standing up to dance with a young officer. Sir Colin Campbell asked her for a dance - She not knowing any better said, "No, thank you, I am engaged" - remember she was only fifteen.

Later on we heard from Grandpapa after the taking of

Pekin that our regiment and two other regiments had the honour of having their colours for three days on the walls of Pekin. It was there he got such beautiful things from the Summer Palace. Finding we were not allowed to go to China we left Calcutta in August 1860 with invalid troops after a very gay and happy ten months. We three were the only ladies with three officers. Three days after we sailed we noticed great anxiety among the officers and the Captain of the ship. It had been discovered that the ship had sprung a leak. They discussed whether they should tell us or not. Finally they decided to do so. We took it most calmly. The invalid soldiers pumped by day and the sailors at night every two hours. The strain of the pumping and damp of the vessel caused fourteen deaths among the invalids. It has always been a puzzle why the Captain did not return to Calcutta instead of going on to Mauritius which took two months. When the ship was examined there it was discovered that part of the bottom was not thicker than a sixpence. Having fine weather was our salvation, as otherwise we should have gone to the bottom. On our arrival at the Mauritius our names were put in the paper. Two old friends of Grannie's recognized her name and wondered if she were the friend of ^{their} ~~her~~ old days.

Sir David Barclay, a brother officer of Grnadpapa's, and a Captain Brownrigg came to see us. You can imagine theirs and Grannie's pleasure at meeting again. Captain Brownrigg took us at once from the hotel to his beautiful house. Later on we went to the Barclay's, and never had we such a grand time before nor since. We were feted to the day we left. The well known Sir Henry Kepple was there with his flagship. We went to a dance on board. Now to go back - Aunt Hennie - only fifteen - was almost engaged to Captain Fitzgerald before we got to the Mauritius. Soon after our arrival she had her sixteenth birthday when she received her first present from him of an inlaid mother of pearl workbox, now in my possession. We were there a month and you can imagine how we dreaded going on board that old tub again. We were four months going to England, with the two months getting from Calcutta making six in all, when we ought to have done it in half the time. The worry of not hearing from Grandpapa, or he from us, was dreadful. We had to live mostly on salt meat. When we arrived at Gravesend, what do you think our first meal was - beautiful tea and milk, fresh bread and butter and shrimps. Later on the result of all that bad food was a whitlow on the first joint of my wedding finger, which had to be taken out by Dr. Broadbent one night at eleven o'clock.

From Gravesend we went straight to London to Aunt Ellen's house, and there I met your father, who was Chaplain at St. Mary's Hospital. He was a widower, with one little boy, Willie, about six years old. We were married on October the 31st. of the same year, 1862, on the same day as Aunt Hennie and Uncle Lewis at St. James' Church, Paddington, it was Aunt Hennie's eighteenth birthday. Dr. Broadbent was your father's best man. Uncle Henry and Aunt Louie were married six weeks later. Your father performed the ceremony. Aunt Louie's father was Colonel Hadforth in the old "die hards", the 57th. regiment, he was killed in the Crimean War. We had a very quiet wedding, only a few old friends. February was the beginning of the great partings. We went to Natal, the Fitzgeralds to the Mauritius in March. Uncle Henry and Aunt Louie to China, I think, the following month. You can imagine the loneliness of your Grandparents having only Aunt Ellen and Uncle Arthur left, to say nothing of the sorrow to Aunt Hennie and myself going away so far and leaving our old home. Before our marriage Grandpapa decided to leave the Service, as he had never got over a severe illness in China. It almost broke his heart to do this after thirty-seven years service in the same regiment.

Bishop Calloway asked your father to go to him and the Mission Station, Springvale, in Natal, and your father asked Nanny, who was Sister at St. Mary's Hospital to go with us. She was a young widow with a little girl of 8, called Sallie, whom we took. We were two months on our voyage to Natal in a brig. We landed in Surf boats, being battened down. The whole way from the point to Durban, a mile, was heavy sand through which we had to walk most of the way. After a few days we got two waggons to take us with our luggage and goods to Springvale where we remained six years. Little Willie died about two years after we reached Springvale of dysentery. While there I became the proud possessor of a son, Arthur, and a daughter Lillias. I was very ill after her birth, and Nanny and the two children and I went to Maritzburg for change for three months. On the way we had to cross the Umkumaas river. The waggon wheel struck a huge boulder - It was intensely cold - we were nearly turned over - the driver had just power to cut the oxen away and so prevented an accident. As it was the oxen had turned round to the side of the waggon, if they had pulled harder they must have gone over. The driver lost the proper drift - the Englishman at the drift sent a boat to take us across, and helped in getting

the waggon clear of the boulder. I was so terrified I should have jumped into the river to get to the shore had it not been for Nannie.

The scenery round Springvale was very beautiful. In 1868 your father was asked to go to Ladysmith as their Clergyman and Master of the English Boys School. Sallie remained behind, Doctor Calloway adopting her. Our dear old friend, Mrs. Walton, Miss Glynn as she was then, came to teach in the Girls School, there she met Mr. Walton. When they were married Lillias, two and a half years old, acted as bridesmaid. The following year I proudly added a third to my family in the shape of little Edith. I was very ill two days after her birth. No doctor, and an inferior nurse who put me into damp sheets. Your father did what he could. As I was getting into a raging fever he gave me a Dover's powder and sat by my bedside holding my hand for hours. Then the fever began to go down. I always feel it was his strong vitality passing into me.

Edith was never well for three months, crying night and day; no food would digest. The only thing that would save her the doctor said was a wet nurse. He knew of one at the German Mission, a black woman, so we sent for her. Such a nice clean woman called Kaatie. She came down with her little son Edith's age, the latter was literally skin and bone. At the end of a month she was getting

quite plump. The little black foster brother Marni got a very fair share from his mother.

When Edith was about six months old neither Arthur nor I were well, and your father sent us home for a year. While at home Grannie, Aunt Ellen, Aunt Hennie and I went to Aldershot for the presentation of new Colours to our old Regiment, the 99th, by the Duke of Edinburgh, and were guests at the luncheon. The Duke spoke with a strong German accent. We had a very happy time till we heard of the death of Uncle Lewes in Ceylon, and later on dear Aunt Hennie came home quite heart broken.

On our return to Natal, not long before we arrived at Cape Town it was discovered that we were short of coal and provisions. The hawser and the bridge were cut up for fuel. The cabin doors were to have been taken next, when we sighted land off Saldana Bay on the West Coast of Africa. When we anchored there was only one sheep left of fresh meat. This place was twelve hours steam from Cape Town. One of the passengers borrowed a horse from a Dutchman and rode across country to Cape Town, and told the authorities of our condition. They sent a tug with coal and provisions. While waiting there we spent the days on shore returning to the boat at night. It was very hot, there being no shade. We

were a week late arriving at Natal. Your father had arranged to leave Ladysmith and go to Hilton to form the first large boys boarding school in Natal. We were three days journey by waggon going there. On the way there Arthur had a miraculous escape, he was sitting on the waggon-box and suddenly was jolted off, but hung with both hands to the side. I was nearest to him and clung to him as well as I could, but when you remember the huge waggon wheel rubbing against him I cannot imagine how I kept him from falling to the ground when the wheel would have gone over him. Nanny was far back in the waggon with Edith in her arms and could not help us. It seemed a very long time before the oxen were stopped. Not long after this Dean Green's little son was jolted off the waggon-box and killed on the spot. On our journey to Hilton we stopped at Brynbella with Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd, and there Bell and Lillias met for the time. He was about 8 and she about 6, the first time being about four years before.

To go back to Hilton - We expected to open Hilton College with about fifteen or twenty boys at most, but had applications for about twenty more. It would not have been wise to refuse them. The difficulties in getting the dormitories ready were very great. We had to make all the mattress coverings and fill them with dry

grass. We only had a month to settle all in - We having arrived as we did into an empty house with all our belongings as you very well know in our waggons. Then we had to look out for Masters - Messrs Mallen, Mcquire and your father. Later on getting Mr. Macpherson, ~~and~~ Mr. Mason and Mr. May. By then there were larger buildings put up for the school. One time we had as many as seventy-five boarders, and I catered for the whole establishment. Very soon we formed the first mounted Cadet Corps. As far as I know the only School that ever had one. They all had their own horses. Many having ridden from the Transvaal and O.R. Colony. Their uniform was simply blue serge, black caps with white bands round with H.C.G. (Hilton College Guards) on them, which I worked. They were reviewed two or three times with the regulars in Maritzburg on the Queen's birthday. They being the only cavalry headed the troops. I think they were the proudest days in my life. I rode in for the occasion. My horse was so restless I had to dismount, and stood up in a friend's pony carriage. While there I heard someone saying "Good morning, Mrs. Newnham" - it was Sir Garnet Wolsey, afterwards Lord Wolsey. He had paid the College a visit not long before, and the boys formed a guard of honour meeting him at the top of the hill. I danced with him at a ball at the Government

House at this time. The reason of this honour was to persuade your father to become a Member of the M.L.C. which he did. Sir Garnet said he would endeavour to do anything I might ever ask him - years after I wrote and asked him to help in getting Arthur Day a Commission - his reply was: "You need not be afraid, your nephew will get on well", and Arthur did get his Commission in a shorter time than usual. These six years were very happy ones. I knew all the boys individually, and how sorry I was for the boys kept in bounds on a Saturday as I could see them from our house, and when I was making cakes would take them some. The boys were allowed to get up about four in the morning and spend the day down in the Krantey, but had to be back at six p.m.. Dear old Nanny prepared their food for them to take the night before. She indeed was a good mother to them and nursed them when they were ill, and how they loved her. The elder boys were allowed to ride into P.M.B., your father putting them on their honour not ever to bring disgrace on the name of Hilton College. Harold Asutt told me one day that your father had done one thing they did not like. When I asked what it was, he said: "Putting us on our honour, which we could never break when we longed for some mischief". We often ended the term with a dance, friends coming from P.M.B. and other parts. I

was so proud of all my boys. The noys came to us from all parts of the Colony. We formed a debating society - it was well worth hearing the boys debate - your father and the masters taking part. In July 1872 your little brother Herbert was born, but only to live for the short span of three months. He was a beautiful child. He was carried in his tiny coffin by two of our Kaffirs to P.M.B. while your father and I rode beside them. Four of the H.C.G. met us there in their uniforms, and bore the little coffin from the Deanery to the Cemetery.

I very often rode to P.M.B. paying visits. The last visit before leaving for England in 1877 was with the Andersons. I went from there to spend the day with a friend two miles out of town. In the evening my host was to ride back with me. I rode on his wife's horse. I was rather alarmed when I found he could not mount me, but eventually he did. It was pitch dark, and I begged him to let a Kaffir come with a lantern, but he replied, "Those who have been in South Africa well understand what it is to be out on the veldt in a thick mist". Very soon I asked him if he knew where we were as I felt sure we were off the track, he answered, "No, I'm afraid I do not". Not long after I heard him and his horse fall down in a deep cutting, and to my horror my horse's feet caught in something, I knew not what at the time. Mercifully he

got his feet clear, but the poor beast was so terrified that I thought he was going to bolt. Fortunately I remembered his name by which I called him and patted him, this calmed him. Presently I heard my escort and his horse scrambling up from where they had fallen. I knew afterwards the ditch was round the racecourse, and it was wire in which my horse had caught his feet. I dismounted, as I felt safer walking, and gave the rein into his hands, he dropped them and the horse bolted. Then he **stupidly** let his own horse go - he said to me: "What will people think of us being here alone perhaps for the night." He wanted me to take his arm, but I, as you can imagine, kept at a safe distance from him. After walking some time we saw a light, but when we got up to it, it was a glow worm in the grass. A little further on we did see a light in a house. People came into the verandah and received us. It was then that I quite broke down. They were the Albert Buttons. My host going back to his home, I know not how long he was getting there as I never saw him again. The Andersons had asked people to meet me that evening, and were very anxious at my not turning up, but which I did at seven o'clock next morning.

Our last year at Hilton we had only about twenty boys on account of your father finding the big school

was too great a strain with his work on the Legislative Council, so we decided to leave and come home. Immediately before leaving Natal, Lillias, Edith and I stayed with the Andersons. Arthur with the Harry Campbells. Your father at Government House with Sir Harry Bulwer. One afternoon we all went to the Park to hear the band. When there Sir Harry's A'D'C' came up and asked the two children to lunch next day. He had instructions to ask what they would like for lunch. I think one said "Plum Pudding", but I cannot remember what the other said. They did enjoy themselves with one exception, for when Lillias was looking up at a cat from the roof of a shed which slipped and slid down her face and scratched it badly. Poor Sir Henry was in great distress, and everything that could be done was. Before leaving he gave them each a book. When we were starting in the Post cart to go to Durban Mr. Seymour Hayden was sent by Sir Henry with a huge basket of most delicious fruit.

÷ ÷ ÷ ÷ ÷ ÷ ÷ ÷ ÷ ÷

I must not forget to give you all an account of the railway accident.

Elenor Kingchurch and I had to remain some hours in Beira on our way to Salisbury. We left there about 8 oclock. Elenor had fixed herself up for the night, but I had not. I went to another part of the train, after

which I began to settle for the night. The train was then going very fast, this I remarked at the time. When suddenly we felt the most terrific shock, everything from the train rack came down upon us. I tried at once to open the door which was jammed - fortunately the lights did not go out. After a long time the Conductor opened the door. Our carriage was partly turned over. But the sight we saw as we walked along the corridor I shall never forget. The second and third class carriages were all turned on their side. And the engine had run up a steep bank. In a second class carriage one woman had to be lifted out through the window and laid on the top of the train, she was made as comfortable as possible. A woman in another carriage had her twin babies with her, and one was thrown to the other side of the carriage, and the mother had such a shock she could do nothing for them. However, Elinor and I managed to warm some milk for them, and after some time they went to sleep. The Bride was thrown out of one of the windows. The only part of the train that was wrecked badly was the part I had been in before settling for the night - what a miraculous escape I had. A German was standing on the platform of the First class carriage, he was thrown and killed. After all the passengers had recovered from the shock, a man made a large fire and boiled water and made

us some tea in a large water bucket, and it was served out in cigarette tins and any other available tin we could get. About 1 o'clock we had all retired to rest as comfortable as we could. Early next morning the breakfast I shall never forget. There were all sorts and conditions and nationalities. A passenger was taking a quantity of stores up country, and more or less of the cases were broken open, and we were all supplied with very good food. Early next day a train came from Umtali with milk and bread and a gang of men to dig out the wheels of the overturned carriages. We were all able to send off telegrams, but Arthur did not hear news of me till late in the day. I was told my name was among those killed but he had not heard this. A relief train arrived from Salisbury about twelve o'clock at night, but the weariness of that long day without shade was so trying to us all. We arrived safely next morning in ~~Sx~~ Salisbury about six o'clock. When Arthur and Leonard Kingchurch met us I am sure the former looked far worse than I did from anxiety. On my return to Beira I asked the Conductor to be sure and tell me when we were passing the scene of the accident. The only remains I saw were a few empty tins and the bank that was broken down by the engine. When I got to Umtali I asked for the Station Master's wife, the mother of the twins. She was most

delighted to see me and gave me a delicious cup of coffee, and when I said good-bye to her she kissed and hugged me, and said she would never forget me for all I had done for her that night. The twins were by this time six months older, they were both looking well and happy.

I forgot to say that the train at the time of the accident was going full speed round a curve. For some unknown reason the enquiry was not made public, and as little as possible was published.