

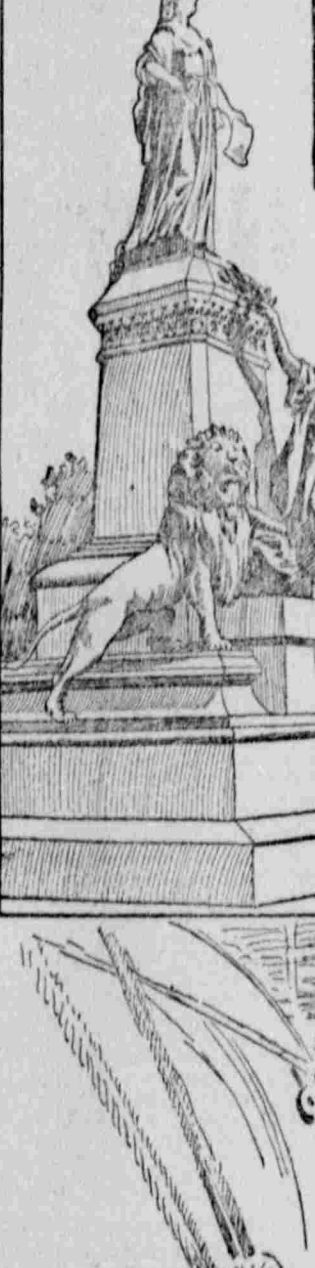
CANADA'S ROYAL RECEPTION OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

It is now six months since the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York sailed from Portsmouth, England, in the Ophir on their journey of inspection of British settlements in various parts of the world. The royal travelers bade farewell to their family and native land in mid March, arrived at Gibraltar on the 20th of that month, at Malta the 25th, at Suez the 30th, Ceylon the 12th of April, Melbourne, Australia, the 15th of May and in New Zealand the third week in June. There they commenced the home voyage, reaching Tasmania the first week in July and Cape Town, Africa, in mid August. A month intervened between the arrival at Cape Town and off Halifax, Nova Scotia, during which calls were made at Ascension and St. Vincent only in this long run from the extreme southern tip of Africa to the northern portion of America.

In this great voyage the duke and duchess have twice crossed the equator and traversed a distance equal to the girth of the globe at its greatest diameter and yet have generally kept to the schedule made out in advance of their sailing, arriving on time at every destination and being received with enthusiasm everywhere they have landed. Their welcome, however, like their schedule, was prepared in advance and was quite to be expected, their visits being, without exception, to British colonies or settlements. They have not exactly followed that historic "drum-beat" which is said to greet the sunrise round the world, but it is safe to say that no ruling house of any other country than theirs could send its representatives on such a voyage, to be greeted everywhere they went, even in regions antipodal, by people owing allegiance to the parent government.

Remembering the royal receptions that have everywhere greeted them—the reviews at Malta, the oriental processions in Ceylon, the opening of a parliament and baptism of a commonwealth in Australia, the cascades of fireworks in New Zealand and South Africa—recollecting all these, it will be difficult for the Dominion of Canada to surpass them. But Canada has resolved to surpass even herself in the grand outburst prepared for the welcome of the heir apparent to the British throne and his spouse. This will be the duke's third visit to Canada. The first was when he and his brother Albert Victor were simple midshipmen many years ago, the second as the guest of Lord Stanley when he was governor general of the Dominion. Now he comes with her who was at one time the affianced of his dead brother to receive a welcome that would have been accorded Albert Victor and this

VICTORIA MEMORIAL STATUE AT OTTAWA



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS ON BOARD THE OPHIR.

is due at Quebec on the 16th, where preparations on a most magnificent scale have been made for the reception. H. M. S. Ophir will be escorted by the St. Lawrence by the entire North American squadron of British warships, and on landing at the King's wharf the royal party will be welcomed to Canada by the chief dignitaries of the Dominion. Upon that historic bat-

tlefield, the plains of Abraham, immortalized by the deaths of Wolfe and Montcalm, 5,000 children will be massed, who will sing that doleful ditty, "God Save the King," and afterward the Canadian national hymn, "O Canada, Mon Pays et Mes Amours," impressing upon the future king of England the dual character of his Canadian subjects. No ball or public dinner can be tendered, owing to the fact that the period of court mourning has not yet elapsed, but a grand reception will be held, probably in the mansion at Montmorency, which was occupied by Edward, duke of Kent, the present duke's great-grandfather, a hundred years ago, when he was commander in chief of the British forces in North America.

Not alone Canadians, but Americans of good standing may attend the royal receptions, but full evening dress will

be worn, no matter what the time of day, and the edict has already gone forth that gentlemen must have at least the left hand gloved, and ladies must ap-

pear in half mourning and décolleté dresses. It is intended that all former receptions to persons of royalty shall shrink to insignificant proportions by comparison with this effort to entertain one so near the throne and who appears with such a distinguished entourage.

Aside from a grand review of troops at Quebec, there will be another in Toronto, when about 10,000 soldiers will pass before the duke's party. The decorations in every city visited will be on a most elaborate scale, in which electric lighting and effects will be lavishly used, a committee having visited the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo for the purpose of obtaining suggestions. The grandest display of the sort will take place at Ottawa, where facilities for such a purpose are unsurpassed, and there will also be a unique demonstration of the vast lumber interests of Canada, in which the historic and picturesque will be blended. There will be water races on lumber cribs over the rapids at Britannia and



THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

sion in river boats and birch bark canoes.

The opportunity will be seized for availing of the duke's presence to formally open the federal park on the plains of Abraham, Quebec, and at Ottawa he will be called upon to unveil the beautiful statue of his grandmother, Queen Victoria, recently erected on a splendid site at Parliament hill. This statue was voted for in 1897 and is the creation of Canada's gifted sculptor, Philippe Herbet. It is of bronze and cost \$18,000. The figure of the queen is of heroic size, crowned and in royal robes, holding a scepter. Allegorical figures of Canada and Britain adorn the pedestal, and below them is a large bronze shield bearing the Canadian coat of arms. On the opposite side is the scroll of confederation bearing a Latin legend signifying, "Equal in the law," and a bronze bas-relief with a battleaxe and implements of peace bound together by twigs of the Canadian maple. The statue only awaits the dedicatory ceremonies, presided over by the duke and duchess, after which the inscription will be carved reciting the facts.

The itinerary of the royal party across the Dominion is as follows: Due to arrive at Quebec on Monday, Sept. 16, midday; at Montreal, midday, Sept. 18; Ottawa, midday, Sept. 20; Winnipeg, Sept. 23; Vancouver, Sept. 30; Victoria, Oct. 1; returning, arrive at Toronto Oct. 7, and leaving Toronto on the 12th, due at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Oct. 15; thence to St. John's, Newfoundland, where a great naval review is planned for date just prior to the departure for Portsmouth, England, on Oct. 21.

Every city to be visited will vie with every other in doing honor to the king of England's son and daughter-in-law, and as King Edward has given the duke carte blanche in the bestowal of minor titles it is calculated that every person of importance, particularly the mayor and high functionary of each city, will be made a "C. M. G." at least, so that a shower of honors will trail behind the royal party like the tail to a comet. Judging, however, by the duke's conservatism in this respect hitherto, there will be many heartburnings and blasted hopes, since it seems to be his opinion that there will not be honors enough to go around.

JOHN MORLEY'S DOGS.

John Morley, the eminent English writer, rarely "takes his walks abroad" without one or more of his pet dogs, to which he is devotedly attached. In his old journalistic days his favorite dog always accompanied him to his office, waiting patiently for him until the day's work was over and it was time for the homeward journey.

GENERAL DELAREY'S LATEST PORTRAIT.

The latest portrait of General Jacobus Henric Delarey, presented herewith, bears out the statement that he is one of the most dignified and patriarchal figures conspicuous among the Boers and more particularly in the matter of dress, or rather less negligent, than most of his brothers at arms.



Since the death of his eldest son, who was killed at Modder River, he has been a changed man. Always silent and even taciturn, now he is possessed by one resolve—to expel the British invaders from the soil of his native land or perish in the attempt. He is always accompanied by his little son of 13, who has been with him in every battle.

THE BUST OF BRAHMA, PARIS. In the accompanying illustration is presented what remains of the famous bust of Brahma reproduced from an ancient sculpture in an Indian temple and later on view at the Paris exposition. The demolition of the architectural features of the exposition has



CAMELS ON A MAIL ROUTE.



This illustration shows how camels have been utilized in the barren portions of South Africa for transporting the mails. They were introduced several years ago for a different purpose, but horses becoming scarce, owing to the demand created by the war, and the country through which the route passed being mainly desert, camels were resorted to with complete success. The camel rider uses two animals each trip, one for riding and the other for the mails, alternating as occasion demands. The camels are sturdy and tough, subsisting on the scant grass and scrub along the way. They are allowed fourteen days each month for rest. The particular service on which they are employed costs the government only \$1,000 per annum, as against \$1,500 when horses were used.

A BOY EVANGELIST FOURTEEN YEARS OLD.

Little Claude Hanbury Cooke, better known as "Jack, the boy evangelist," whose portrait appears herewith, is a native of Manchester, England. He is now on a preaching tour of the United



States. Only fourteen years old, he possesses eloquence of no common kind and has created a genuine furore at the revival meetings at which he has spoken, at Ocean Grove, N. J., for instance, addressing audiences of nearly 10,000 persons and setting them wild with enthusiasm.

LARVÆ OF THE MEAT FLY.

The larvae of the meat fly increase in weight about 200 per cent the first day after they are hatched.

TWO CLAIMANTS FOR AN ABSURD "OFFICE."

The two gentlemen whose portraits are presented in the illustration herewith are causing a great deal of trouble in England on account of their rival claims for precedence at the forthcoming coronation of their sovereign, King Edward VII. In fact, all England is sorely distressed over the momentous question of whether the Earl of Ancaster or the Marquis of Cholmondeley shall be lord great-chamberlain on that auspicious occasion. Both gentlemen come of very ancient and honorable families, the Earl of Ancaster, who is the elder,



EARL OF ANCASTER.

MARQUIS OF CHOLMONDELEY.

now seventy-one years old, tracing his descent from Baron Willoughby de Eresby in the fourteenth century. The other claimant, George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley (pronounced Chumly, if you please), fourth marquis, does not go back quite so far, and his claim to be considered joint hereditary lord great-chamberlain of England descended to him through the marriage of an ancestor. The dignity for which they are contending is of great antiquity, but when reduced to its real meaning consists in being a sort of valet in chief of the king, in waiting upon him in his bedchamber and in receiving as requisites the night before his coronation his wearing apparel, his bedclothes and other choice mementos of the occasion.

THIS IS A TOPOPHONE.

The instrument shown in the illustration is called a topophone and is used to detect the direction from which a sound proceeds, as that from a siren or fog horn in thick weather at sea.

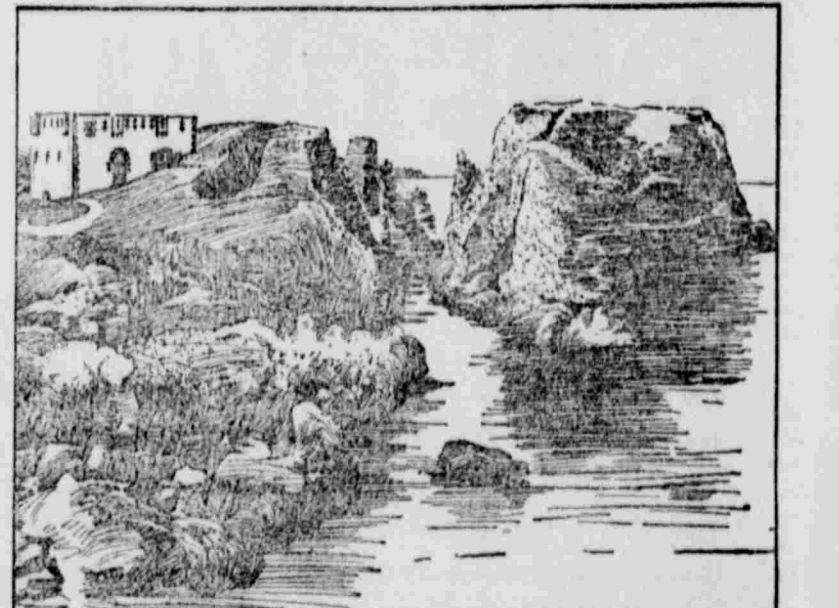


The topophone is not exactly a new invention, but this one presents a new application of the idea. It is well known that sounds at sea are very erratic in foggy weather, and a sound that may be heard in one direction is sometimes inaudible in another. This invention, however, locates the sound with exactness. It consists of two acoustic receivers mounted on a vertical shaft and two rubber tubes connected with earpieces. An earpiece is placed in each ear and the shaft is held vertically. If the observer hears a sound louder in one ear than in the other, it is evident from which direction it proceeds.

HOW ELEPHANTS ARE FED.

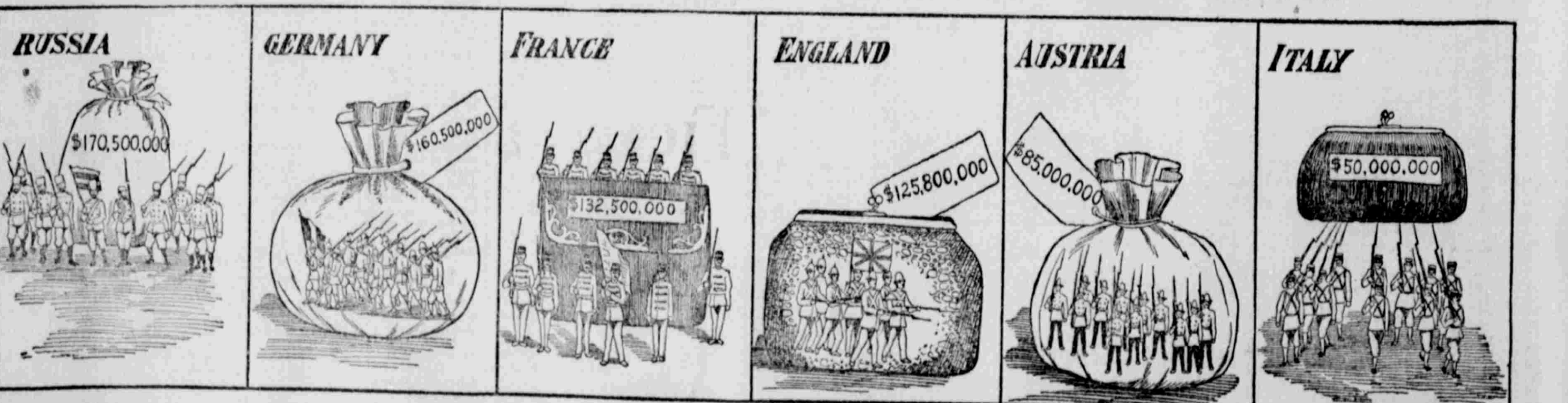
Elephants in the Indian army are fed twice a day. When mealtime arrives, they are drawn up before piles of food. Each animal's breakfast includes ten pounds of raw rice done up in five two pound packages. The rice is wrapped in leaves and then tied with grass. At the command "Attention!" each elephant raises its trunk, and a package is thrown into its capacious mouth. By this method of feeding not a single grain of rice is wasted.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S SUMMER HOME IN BRITTANY.



The summer house of Sarah Bernhardt is situated on the coast of Brittany, almost out at sea, where great waves beat incessantly upon rugged rocks and no other noises are heard except the cries of the sea birds. The house itself, shown in the accompanying illustration, was at one time a fort. It dates from the year 1750 and was bought by Sarah for the small sum of \$400. The famous actress added some unpretentious outbuildings, imported a troop of domestics, hoisted a flag above the fort as a signal that she was at home, and her she entertains such friends as she desires to have visit her.

COMPARATIVE COST AND STRENGTH OF EUROPE'S GREAT ARMIES.



In the accompanying illustrations are shown at a glance the comparative strength and cost of the principal armies of Europe. It will be seen that Europe is indeed an armed camp, possessing from 17,000,000 to 20,000,000 men in service and ready for action at the trumpet call to arms. A fact that is causing a great deal of comment and worry in England is that while Great Britain has the smallest army—only 750,000, or at the very most not to exceed a million—she has an annual outlay of \$170,000,000, but she has an army of 2,000,000 men at a cost of \$55,000,000, while diminutive Italy supports its army of 1,135,000 at a total cost of \$50,000,000. These figures are given as to numbers, without regard to the quality of material. Great Britain is the only great power besides the United States in which conscription does not prevail and service in the army is voluntary.

INTERESTING CONDENSATIONS.

The University of Michigan is to teach shipbuilding. Amsterdam, Holland, is about to put in commission 140 electric cars. There are 40,000,000 fewer sheep in Europe than ten years ago. Germany still imports 75 per cent of her steel pens from England. Paris supplies free of cost sulphurous

baths to all persons engaged in hand-digging lead. Nearly half the Chinese seeking admission to this country at San Francisco are refused. The height of the snow line on the equator is 12,260 feet. It is about 5,000 feet in the latitude of London. It is said that only two women in the

United States may use the mails without paying for the privilege. These women are widows of former presidents. They are Mrs. Julia D. Grant and Mrs. Lucetta A. Garfield. The British government refuses to use electricity in its battleship turrets. It is a curious fact that while Americans have been able to produce wooden matches in the cheapest possible manner they have never been particularly

successful in the manufacture of high grade wax matches. For diamonds a good test is that of hardness. A genuine diamond cannot be scratched by a file or quartz, and a ruby should stand a similar test. But emerald is not much harder than quartz and cracks easily. It is a striking fact that the tassel as an instrument for raising the nap on cloth has never been superseded or im-

proved upon, though various attempts have been made in this direction, notably with an apparatus of fine wire. In New Jersey there are two match factories, with a capacity together of 20,000,000 matches a day. The largest factory in the country, at Barborton, O., can turn out 100,000,000 matches a day, probably one-seventh of the entire consumption. The largest cut diamond belongs to

the rajah of Matian, Borneo, its weight being 275 carats and its value about \$25,000,000. The second largest cut diamond is the Star of the South, found by a poor negress in Brazil. It weighs 234 carats and was once known as the Dudley diamond. Mr. Andrew Carnegie is a great admirer of puzzles, having partly taken a fancy to the flower in consequence of the beautiful varieties that are grown

by some friends in Scotland. The famous millionaire is also a connoisseur in exotics. About 10,000 letters of local origin for local delivery are sent to the dead letter office from the Chicago postoffice every month. Coins at the mint are struck, not milled. Molded coins shrink in cooling, and the variations in size help to the identification of base coinage.