



THE D. R. A. MATCHES.—As we present our readers this week portraits of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association executive officers, in connection with the matches held at Ottawa on the 3rd September and following days, a few words about the association will prove of interest. Founded in 1868 by some enthusiastic rifle shots, the association at once started on its career—holding annual matches, offering medals to affiliating societies, and modelling itself on the greatest of all associations—the National Rifle Association of England—doing all to help and foster the bringing out of rifle shots. We see in the early years of the association that everything did not always run smoothly; in fact, in 1872 and 1877 no matches were held, presumably from lack of funds. But since 1878 success has crowned the efforts of the workers in the association, and their annual matches have been the goal of every young shot throughout our fair Dominion, the attendance showing a gradual increase, until we see in these last years 284 competitors in 1884, 302 in 1885, 332 in 1886, 363 in 1887, and this year again a slight increase, despite a great falling off in the attendance from Montreal, where the lack of a range has prevented all rifle practice this year. The number of affiliating societies has also steadily increased, forty-six local and eight provincial associations now contributing their quota. One sore spot with the executive is, that of the large number of officers and others interested in rifle shooting, 140 only have paid the membership fee of \$2, and we cannot but think so worthy a society should meet with more encouragement. In peace prepare for war; and, in sooth, of what good is the soldier who cannot shoot? We give the portraits of the three most successful competitors in our Canadian Wimbledon, Capt. Hartt, Sergt. Ralston and Staff-Sergt. Mitchell. Sergt. Rolston, 20th Lorne Rifles, Milton, Ont., won the Dominion of Canada match with the exceptionally good score of 96 out of 105 possible points, this being the highest score ever made in any prize meeting of the association. Sergt. Rolston is an old and tried shot, having been on the Wimbledon team in 1885. Staff-Sergt. Tom Mitchell, of the 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, foremost among the great shooting family of Mitchells, winner this year in the Grand Aggregate and third place in the Governor-General's match, is probably as good a shot as can be found anywhere. He is rather small, but well built, and his keen blue-grey eye gives promise of the extraordinary nerve which he possesses. He has been on the Wimbledon twenty in 1874, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, and won the Dominion Grand Aggregate in 1880. The lucky man, however, who won the blue ribbon of the meeting, the Governor-General's prize reserved for competition among the sixty top scorers of the meeting, was Capt. Hartt, of the St. John Rifles. He tied the renowned McVittie, winner of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon, and oftentimes in the Queen's 100 for first place, and, shooting off the tie, beat him on his last shot, thus winning the badge, \$250 prize; McVittie second, badge and \$150; Mitchell third, \$100. Capt. Hartt is no novice at the science of rifle shooting, his name figuring prominently on prize lists for many years back and on the Wimbledon twenty in 1878, 1883 and 1887 (as adjutant). He had the honour of winning the Dominion Grand Aggregate in 1882 and third place in the Governor-General's match in 1886. The Cups—London Merchants—Presented by the merchants of London, England, in 1872; value, \$1,000. Won this year by Ontario, Quebec second. This cup is competed for annually by a team of eight men from each province. This year every province in the Dominion was represented. Gzowski Challenge Cup—Presented by Col. Gzowski, A.D.C. to the Queen; value, \$400. First shot for in 1881 as an individual prize, but since awarded to teams in the so-called military or skirmishing matches. Won by 1st Brigade F. G., Guelph, in 1882; 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, G. G. Foot Guards, Ottawa, ties, 1883; G. G. Foot Guards, 1884; 12th Battalion York Rangers, 1885; P. L. D. G., Ottawa, 1886; 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec, 1887; 5th Royal Scots, Montreal, 1888. British Challenge Shield—Presented by the Auxiliary Forces of Great Britain; value, \$700. Competed for the first time in 1883 by teams from different corps or rifle associations in skirmishing matches. Won by 6th Fusiliers, 1883; G. G. Foot Guards, 1884; 13th Battalion, Hamilton, 1885; 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec, 1886; G. G. F. G., Ottawa, 1887; G. G. F. G., 1888. Minister of Militia's Challenge Cup—Presented by Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G., M.P., Minister of Militia; value, \$200. Presented in 1884 for competition by teams from corps or rifle associations. Won by 2nd Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, 1884; Bowmanville Rifle Association, 1885; Guelph Rifle Association, 1886, 43rd Battalion Rifle Association, Ottawa, 1887; 43rd Battalion Rifle Association, Ottawa, 1888. The Lansdowne Challenge Cup, of which we gave an engraving in a previous number, was won by the New Brunswick Provincial Association. The view given of the Rideau rifle ranges, Ottawa, is from an instantaneous photograph taken expressly for us by W. J. Topley, and represents the firing party at the 600 yards stage of the Governor-General's match. The tall figure in the foreground is that of Major Thomas, of the 54th Battalion, a well-known veteran shot.

THE KOLAPORE CUP.—In connection with the trophies of the Dominion Rifle Association, we give a sketch of the Kolapore Cup, the yearly prize of the Rajah of the name, for the past five years, from 1883. The interest attaching to this cup is that it came to Canada in 1884, and while in all the other years it fell to the Mother Country, Canada always went second and ahead of the other colonies, as was the case even this year, when our team took second place and the prize of £80 awarded to the highest colonial team. The Kolapore score, from the first to our day, is as follows: 1883, Mother Country, 698; 1884, Canada, 665; 1885, Mother Country, 659; 1886, Mother Country, 666; 1887, Mother Country, 710; 1888, Mother Country, 687.

DOMINION RIFLE EXECUTIVE.—The president of this association is Lieut.-Col. GEORGE AVEY KIRKPATRICK, well known as a parliamentarian and a militiaman. He was born in Kingston, 13th September, 1841, and educated there, as also at St. Johns, on the Richelieu, and Trinity College, Dublin, graduating at the latter institution as moderator and silver medallist, in 1861, and receiving the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. He achieved his LL.D. in 1883. He was called to the Upper Canada Bar in 1861, attaining the silk in 1880. Col. Kirkpatrick is connected with several corporations and commander of the 47th Frontenac Battalion. In 1876 he commanded the Wimbledon team, and was an hon. commissioner at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, in 1886. He entered Parliament, in 1870, as the successor of his father, and has sat for Frontenac ever since, through half a dozen elections. He held the high office of Speaker of the House of Commons from 1883 to 1886.

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM WHITE, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the D. R. A., was born in London, England, on the 6th January, 1830. He entered the Imperial Civil Service, in the P. O. Department, London, in 1846, and served till 1854, when he was appointed chief clerk in the money order branch of the P. O. Department of Canada, on its establishment. He was made Secretary of the department in 1861, and a Civil Service Commissioner in 1880. Col. White is a lettered man and a writer, while in his long and distinguished militia service he has risen to the command of the 43rd Battalion.

LIEUT.-COL. BACON, the Secretary of the D. R. A., was born and educated at Cambridge, England; was articled to his uncle, the late celebrated civil engineer; was engaged on the South Eastern Railway during the heavy blasting operations at the Abbotsciffe and other tunnels of that railway; he was also employed on the Atmospheric Railway between Croydon and Epsom, and when the Great Northern Railway was commenced was appointed resident engineer on it. He was next a contractor's engineer, under Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts, on various works, and in 1854 came to this country and was employed by the same firm on the Grand Trunk Railway until its completion. He joined the Victoria Rifles in 1861, and in 1862 was made Adjutant and then Captain of No. 1 company, serving twice during the Fenian raid of 1866, at Cornwall and at St. Johns, Que. He was again on active service in 1870, and in 1867 was appointed Brigade-Major, First Brigade Division Military District No. 5. In 1878 the Montreal Brigade went to Quebec, on call, under command of Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, D.A.G. Col. Fletcher being recalled to Montreal, the command of the Montreal force devolved upon Col. Bacon, who, on the 15th of June, in front of all the troops on duty, received an address of thanks from the Mayor and Corporation of Quebec to the Montreal force for their alacrity in answering to the request of Quebec for assistance. In 1881, Lieut.-Col. Bacon was transferred from Montreal to Ottawa and performed the duties of Brigade-Major there until December, 1883, when he was transferred to the store branch of the Militia Department. In May, 1885, he was elected Secretary of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, and has acted in that capacity ever since.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN MACPHERSON is Treasurer of the D. R. A. He was born in Glangarry, Ont., 8th January, 1830, and spent his early days in business at Montreal. In 1849, he was commissioned in the 3rd Battalion Montreal Militia, and in 1856 organized as Captain the first Highland company in Quebec. He was then made Major, Brigade Major to the Active Force of Montreal, in 1861, and Brigade Major of District No. 11, in 1862. In 1865, he became Lieut.-Colonel, and served on Gen. Lindsay's staff during the Fenian raid of 1866. In the same year he was appointed D. A. Adjutant-General of Militia, commanding of the Military Districts in Lower Canada. In 1860, he acted as Deputy Adjutant-General, commanding No. 3 in Ontario. In 1870, he was appointed Acting Superintendent of Military Schools in the Dominion, and served again under Gen. Lindsay during the Fenian raid of that year. He was with Prince Arthur on the scenes of action, in Missisquoi and Huntingdon. He then joined the staff at headquarters, and acted as Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence. In 1880, he was promoted to his present office, Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.

THE GREAT GLACIER.—We are here in the heart of the Selkirk Mountains. Passing a long snow shed, a sharp curve brings the train in front of the Great Glacier, a vast plateau of gleaming ice, extending as far as the eye can reach—as large, it is said, as all those of Switzerland combined. Within thirty minutes' walk you have the railway station and a fine hotel, called the Glacier House. The hotel is a handsome structure, resembling a Swiss chalet, which serves not only as a dining station for passing trains, but affords a most delightful stopping place for tourists who wish to hunt or explore the surrounding mountains and

glaciers. The Great Glacier is in sight, and its forefoot is only a few hundred feet above the level of the hotel. A good path has been made to it, and its exploration is not only practicable, but easy. A glacial stream has been caught and made to furnish fountains about the hotel. Game is very abundant throughout these lofty ranges. Their summits are the home of the bighorn sheep and the mountain goat, the latter almost unknown southward of Canada. Bears can always be obtained.

IGNORANCE. From the painting by Paton Commerre.—This portrait of idleness and ignorance, although difficult to imagine, is but too true. How hard it is to gaze on a pretty young face that we call "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," and to think its owner possibly void of everything that makes life worth living. One would almost wish that the prize awarded to this painter by the Paris Salon on the first appearance of "Ignorance" last year had been on condition that he bestowed on it a happier title. But, alas! no; there she is, indolence itself, frittering away her time, and in graceful reclamation thoughtless even of—what next? Very beautiful, very sad. Of Paton Commerre we know little or nothing beyond his being one of the rising artists in France. We are indebted to him for a painting which points the moral, not the immoral, and would wish that more of his countrymen would follow his example.

PRINCE AMADEO AND PRINCESS LAETITIA.—This alliance has been the subject of general surprise and comment in Europe, through two or three special causes. In the first place, the bridegroom and bride are uncle and niece, the mother of the latter being the sister of the former—and a very special dispensation was required by the Pope because of this near kinship of blood. In the next place, the bride belongs to the Bonapartes, by her father, Prince Jerome, the one nephew who is almost a perfect picture of the great Napoleon, and her husband is a son of Victor Emmanuel, between whom and Napoleon III. there was no love lost. Prince Amadeo was for three years King of Spain, when he voluntarily resigned, because he could not get along, and Princess Letitia, daughter of Princess Clotilda, sister of Humbert I., King of Italy, and Prince Amadeo, is so called after her grandmother, Letizia Buonaparte, the mother of the great Emperor.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB, station at Toronto, was established in 1854 and incorporated in 1868, receiving ten years later, in 1878, its Admiralty warrant—an act of great value to yacht clubs, as it allows of the carrying of the Royal blue or red ensign aboard of vessels owned by members. Its use is also great to them in foreign parts, as the authorities show greater civility, and in many cases allow free harbour dues. The office-bearers for the R. C. Y. C. for 1888 are as follows: Patrons, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada. Commodore, Geo. Gooderham, Esq.; vice-commodore, G. Boyd, Esq. The club is devoted to the interests of yachting of all descriptions, and its annual races are ever looked eagerly forward to. Its large fleet of well appointed yachts, from Mr. Gooderham's schooner Oriole down to Mr. P. A. Bath's little sloop, the Flirt, are known all over our lakes.

VIEW FROM THE TOWERS OF NOTRE DAME.—This is one of the well known coins of vantage in Montreal. From the top of the western tower we have a view of Place d'Armes, with the Corinthian colonnade of the Bank of Montreal—the finest sample of a Greek temple in Canada—while the Post Office building, St. Patrick's Church, and the broad brown shoulder of Mount Royal are spread before us.

IN FUTURO.

FROM THÉOPHILE GAUTIER.

E'en now, from mountain or from plain,
In France, America or Spain,
A tree is soaring—oak or pine—
Of which some portion shall be mine.

E'en now, within her chamber lone
Some wrinkled and decrepit crone
Weaves fair white linen, like a Fate,
To clothe my body, soon or late.

E'en now, for me, with sunless toil,
Like some blind mole beneath the soil,
A swarthy miner doth explore
Earth's teeming veins for iron ore.

There is some corner of the earth,
Where nought but loveliness hath birth,
Where sunbeams drink the tears of morn—
There, I shall sleep in days unborn.

That tree, which with its foliage now
Doth screen a nest on every bough,
The planks hereafter shall supply
Wherein my coffin bones shall lie.

That linen, which the wrinkled crone
Is weaving in her chamber lone,
Shall form a winding sheet to hold
My lifeless body in its fold.

That iron, burrowed from the soil,
By the swart miner's sunless toil,
Transformed to nails, shall tightly close
The chest wherein my limbs repose;

And in that charming spot of earth,
Where none but loveliness hath birth,
A grave shall yawn, beneath whose sod
My heart shall mingle with the clod.

Montreal.

GEO. MURRAY.