



RIGHT REV. W. B. BOND, LL.D., ANGLICAN BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—Montrealers will have little difficulty in recognizing the portrait of this esteemed churchman. For some forty years his tall, commanding figure and handsome features have been familiar in the pulpits, the streets and the social circles of this city. During the greater portion of that long period Dr. Bond has been identified with St. George's Church. The career of Bishop Bond presents an example of what is extremely rare in his communion—his Lordship having been, in succession, missionary, curate, rector, rural dean, canon, archdeacon, dean, bishop and metropolitan. In every one of these capacities he has shown a devotion to the work of his ministry which won him confidence and respect and at each stage justified his advancement to higher dignities and responsibilities. In Canada, which has had the benefit of all his labours as a clergyman, there was, when he assumed charge of it, no higher office in his church than that of chief pastor of the diocese of Montreal. If, for some ten years past, the metropolitan dignity has been no longer connected with it, the severance has been simply owing to Bishop Bond's self-abnegation. Deeming that the devolution of the Canadian primacy by the rule of seniority would prove an acceptable *modus vivendi* and tend to the peace of the whole ecclesiastical province, he surrendered the precedence, in so far as his own personality was concerned. Like his two predecessors, in the See of Montreal, Bishops Fulford and Oxenden, Dr. Bond is a native of the south of England. He was born in Truro, Cornwall, an ancient archidiaconal centre, constituted a bishopric some years ago, and in which the present Archbishop of Canterbury served his episcopal apprenticeship. In 1840, when in his twenty-fifth year, William Bennet Bond was admitted to the priesthood by the late Bishop of Quebec, Dr. G. J. Mountain. After acting for two years as travelling missionary, with his central station at Russelltown, P.Q., he was appointed incumbent of Lachine. In those early years he displayed the ability, earnestness and assiduity which have been so marked in his whole career. As assistant minister of St. George's, during the incumbency of the late Rev. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L. (1848-1862), and as rector of that church, after Dr. Leach's retirement (1862-1878), Dr. Bond was unwearied in the discharge of his pastoral duties. As an administrator he had no superior among the clergy of the diocese—a qualification which made him an excellent rural dean. In 1863 he was created a canon by Bishop Fulford. In 1870 he was nominated Archdeacon of Hochelaga by Bishop Oxenden, and on the death of the Very Rev. Dr. Bethune, in 1873, he was made Dean of Montreal. The resignation of Bishop Oxenden, in 1878, making it necessary to elect a successor, the choice of the synod fell upon Dean Bond. Bishop Fulford, who was appointed by the Crown to the See of Montreal in 1850, was ten years later elevated by the same authority to the rank of metropolitan. When for that mode of appointment synodal election was substituted, the concentration in Montreal of the twofold dignity—thus putting a newly consecrated bishop over his brethren of the other sees—gave rise to unwelcome complications. Dr. Bond, therefore, withdrew his claim to the primacy, and the Bishop of Fredericton, as the earliest occupant of the episcopal bench, became *ipso facto* metropolitan. Bishop Bond bears his years well. If it cannot be said of him that his eye is not dim nor his natural force abated, he has, at least, more of the vigour of his prime than most men carry beyond their three score and ten. Some great sorrows, as well as unceasing labour and official cares, have helped to bow that majestic frame. About twenty-five years ago Dr. Bond lost a son to whom he was much attached; some years ago Mrs. Bond was called suddenly away; and the death of his daughter, Mrs. Robertson, was a third blow which demanded the exercise of firmest faith. Col. Frank Bond, for many years lieutenant-colonel of the Prince of Wales Regiment, and Major E. L. Bond, are sons of the Bishop. Mr. Alexander Robertson, Secretary of the Harbour Commissioners, is his son-in-law.

THE HON. MICHAEL JOSEPH POWER, SPEAKER OF THE NOVA SCOTIA HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—This gentleman, whose portrait our readers will find on another page, has long been a prominent figure in the Nova Scotian capital, of which he is a native. Born on the 23rd of February, 1834, of parents who were both from Waterford, Ireland, Mr. Power was educated at the Union Academy, Halifax. As a business man he soon achieved success, and he has been for years the army contractor of the Imperial Government for land transport. His capacity for public life early attracted attention, and he has filled a number of important civic positions—having been an alderman, chairman of the city Board of Works, vice-chairman of the Board of School Commissioners, Commissioner of Public Gardens, and President of the Charitable Irish Society. In his younger days he took an active interest in military affairs, and held a commission in the 63rd Battalion of Rifles, from which he retired with the rank of captain. He is also a J. P. for the county of Halifax. At the general elections of September, 1878, Mr. Power, with the Hon. P. C. Hill (then Premier and Provincial Secretary) and Mr. Donald Archibald, ex-M.P.P., now High Sheriff of the county, were the candi-

dates of the Liberal party for the city, in opposition to Messrs. C. J. McDonald, W. D. Harrington and John Pugh. The Conservatives carried the day, but in 1882, Mr. Power, along with the Hon. W. S. Fielding (now Provincial Secretary and Premier) and Mr. J. G. Foster, against Messrs. W. D. Harrington, Jonathan Parsons and John Pugh, was elected. Again, in 1886, Mr. Power, the Hon. Mr. Fielding and Mr. Wm. Roche, jr., defeated Messrs. John Y. Payzant, W. D. Harrington and James N. Lyons by over 1,000 majority. When the Legislature met Mr. Power was elected Speaker of the Assembly. Mr. Power, who is a Roman Catholic, has been married since Nov. 20, 1860, his wife being a daughter of the late P. Kent, Esq., of Halifax.

THE REV. F. X. A. LABELLE, DEPUTY-MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—The name of Curé Labelle is better known to both sections of our population than that of any other clergyman of his Church in this province. His handsome, genial face and vigorous, active frame are not unfamiliar in the streets of our chief cities. Of late Quebec has naturally had a fuller claim to his presence than Montreal, on the streets of which he used to be a familiar figure. Curé Labelle will live in our history by the name which his earnest and energetic patriotism has won for him—that of "Apostle of Colonization." By word, by pen, by act, on the platform, in the pulpit, and in the trackless forest, which he has done so much to open up to culture and civilization, Mr. Labelle has been indefatigable in the cause of which the motto is: "Let us take possession of the soil." Born on November 14, 1834, at the pretty village of Ste. Rose, Laval county, he was, in his tenth year, sent to the Seminary of St. Thérèse. There he made good and sure progress, his favorite studies as his mind progressed being philosophy and history. Deciding to become a priest, he was in 1858 admitted to minor orders, and for three years afterwards remained at the Seminary of Ste. Thérèse as a teacher. In 1855 he removed to the Grand Seminary, Montreal, where, having devoted himself exclusively to the study of theology, he was in due time ordained priest by Mgr. Pinsonneault in his native village. He served for some time as *vicaire* to Father Vinet, now a prelate of the Holy See, in the parish of Sault-au-Recollet. Thence he moved to St. Jacques le Mineur, and in 1859 he was sent to the mixed border parish of St. Antoine Abbé, as first resident curé. The task of organization which there awaited him was no easy one, but he overcame the obstacles in his way and left the newly constituted parish fairly prosperous, when in 1859 Mgr. Bourget appointed him to Lacolle. There new triumphs rewarded his energy, determination and tact, and when he left Lacolle in 1868, not only the Catholic but the Protestant portion of the community had come to recognize his ability and moral worth. On the occasion of the Fenian raid in 1866 his conduct excited general admiration. While not forgetting the peaceful mission of his sacred office, he inspired his people with courage to resist an aggression so unjustifiable. The great crisis in Curé Labelle's career took place when he passed from Lacolle to the more important sphere with which his labours were to be so long associated. St. Jérôme was admirably fitted to be the central point of the great work which for twenty years has so largely employed his faculties. He saw with sorrow that many of his fellow countrymen were turning their backs on the rich areas that were at their disposal to add to the population and strength of an alien nationality. To retain those would-be wanderers on their native soil, and to make them prosperous and contented with their lot in their own land—that was the aim he kept steadily before him. How he set about putting it in execution, and how he succeeded in gaining to his views and efforts the influence of the Government, the higher clergy and of the most influential men in the province—to make that clear would require a volume rather than a sketch. Suffice it to say that Abbé Labelle was not the man to look back once he had put his hand to the plough. Colonization roads, in the first place, railways, as soon as the money to build them could be procured, a generous land-grant policy strenuously prosecuted—these were the agencies by which he assured himself and others of success. His perseverance was indomitable. No discouragement daunted him. If he could not get steel rails for his railway, he would try stout wooden ones and trust to Providence. To his impulse railway extension in this province (and indirectly throughout the rest of the Dominion) is largely due. But the Northern Colonization Railway is his darling achievement. His foresight recognized the folly of leaving our own vast North unoccupied—that mighty expanse of wood-land and agricultural and pastoral land stretching away up to the watershed that parts the Hudson's Bay system from ours, and of which the gate of entrance is right to his beloved St. Jérôme. A trunk line to begin with—and the future of that great North was assured. Again and again Abbé Labelle's friends regretted that his office as a clergyman prevented him accepting positions to which no one was better entitled or better suited than he. It remained for the Hon. Mr. Mercier to overcome those scruples and to convince Abbé Labelle that there were functions which he could fill with more advantage to the country than any one else, without derogating from his dignity or usefulness as a priest. The only surprise which his acceptance of office excited among his former friends was at the circumstances under which it took place—circumstances which seemed to imply a change of political allegiance. But with party, Curé Labelle can reply, a priest has nothing to do: his single aim is the good of his people.

THE HON. FRANK SMITH, SENATOR, P.C.—We present our readers in this issue of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED

with the portrait of a gentleman whose name is, doubtless, familiar to many of them. The Hon. Frank Smith, though in the decline of life, having been born at Richfield, County Armagh, Ireland, in 1821, is still full of vigour and enterprise. The greater part of his career has been passed in Ontario, where he has long been known as a business man of energy and resource. In 1866 he was elected mayor of the city of London. In 1871 he was nominated to the Senate under the first Dominion ministry of Sir John Macdonald. In 1882, after the general election, he was called to the Privy Council and accepted a position in the Cabinet, without, however, taking charge of a portfolio. The Hon. Senator Smith resides in Toronto. He is president of the London and Ontario Investment Company, of the Home Savings and Loan Company, of the Toronto City Passenger Railway and of the Northern Railway Company. By religious profession Mr. Smith is a Roman Catholic.

THE HON. JOHN COSTIGAN, M.P., MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE.—Mr. Costigan, whose portrait will be found on another page of this issue, is a native of this province, having been born at St. Nicholas, P.Q., on the 1st of February, 1835. He was educated at the College of St. Anne, where he gave evidence of those intellectual powers which he has since turned to account. Having determined to settle in New Brunswick, and completed his course in law, he soon manifested an interest in public affairs, and, in 1861, was asked to stand as a candidate for the representation of Victoria in the Legislature of that province. He was elected and occupied his seat until 1866. After the passage of the British North America Act made New Brunswick one of the provinces of the Dominion, he was returned to the House of Commons for the same county, which he has represented uninterruptedly ever since. In May, 1882, he became Minister of Inland Revenue, a position which he still holds. As a member of the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Costigan has been regarded as the defender in Parliament of the interests of his co-religionists in New Brunswick. In that capacity he made a strenuous effort to have the New Brunswick School Act, which did away with the separate school system, disallowed, but the opinion that the question was of provincial jurisdiction prevailed. As a Canadian of Irish descent, Mr. Costigan has ever been alive to the welfare of his compatriots of Irish origin. It was as representing their sentiments that, in 1882, he moved the resolution for a petition to Her Majesty that Home Rule be granted to Ireland. That Mr. Costigan's services have not been unappreciated by those in whose behalf he has so consistently laboured was evinced by the splendid gift to him of a residence in Ottawa from a number of his admirers. Mr. Costigan has been married since 1855, his wife being a daughter of Mr. John Ryan, of Grand Falls, N. B.

H.B. CO.'S POST, LONG LAKE.—This is another post of the Lake Superior district, of which we have given some glimpses in previous numbers. The lake at the head of which it is situated is more than fifty miles long, but extremely narrow, seldom attaining a breadth of more than four miles, and sometimes not exceeding half a mile. The northern end of Long Lake lies close to the water-shed that parts the Hudson Bay from the Lake Superior systems. The post may now be reached from Schreiber, a station of the C.P.R., almost directly south of it. The geological character of the stretch of country from Sudbury to Port Arthur, which includes Long Lake and its surroundings, has been thus described: "For about seventy miles it passes over Huronian rocks. Thence to about fifteen miles from the Nepigon river the Laurentian is the most widely spread formation, though intersected by beds of Huronian, with extensive granitic and dioritic intrusive masses." It is rich in minerals and has attracted much attention of late, especially the tract between Long Lake and Lake Nepigon and the shore of Lake Superior. Port Arthur, the capital of the district, is already a place of importance and is destined in time to become a great city. The scene depicted in our engraving gives evidence of advancing civilization. The defensive aspect—stockades, etc.—which were deemed to justify the name of fort being absent, and the buildings resembling the home of a well-to-do pioneer rather than the local centre of a great quasi-military organization. To the sportsman, the explorer and the huntsman, these strongholds of the great company, with their courteous and hospitable officers, are ever welcome lodges in the wilderness.

OLD WELLAND CANAL, REAR OF ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES.—The old Welland Canal is associated with the first great industrial awakening of Upper Canada and with a public man—the late Hon. W. H. Merritt—who no one has deserved better of our country. The idea of the undertaking first occurred to him while he was serving as a militia officer in the war of 1812. The first sod was not turned, however, until November 30, 1824. In the "Life" of Mr. Merritt, by his son, the reader will find many interesting particulars regarding the inception and progress of the work. The picture which we present to our readers to-day is an admirable example of the combination, in Canada, of what is attractive in scenery, with the many-sided vigour and enterprise of a progressive industrial life. "In these peaceful and prosperous days," writes one of the contributors to *Picturesque Canada*, "the Niagara district is covered with pleasant homesteads, thriving villages, and busy market towns, but it can boast of only one city. That is St. Catharines, built on the line of the Welland Canal, manufacturing and trading emporium of the peninsula." The name does honour to not only the wife of the Hon. W. H.