

world's coal fields have only begun to be worked. Not to speak of the vast deposits that await the advent of capital and enterprise in the Old World, our own continent contains coal of every variety, from anthracite to lignite, and even peat in quantities practically exhaustless. In Canada, the proportion of coal used for fuel and industries since Father Hennepin first announced its existence, is but a small fraction of the vast treasury that nature's workshop has made ready for the millions that will one day cover all our waste places. While agreeing with Mr. Williams, therefore, that it is not the material so much as the moral wealth of a country that gives it a commanding place in the world, the gifts of soil and rock, of river and forest are not to be despised. Fresh inventions are constantly modifying old notions as to the importance of substances used in arts and manufactures, and coal as a fuel, a light-giver and a motive power has felt the approach of some formidable rivals. There is no reason for anxiety, as to a future for whose advantage and comfort so many of the brains are making provision.

SONGS OF THE GREAT DOMINION.

A recent issue of the London *Canadian Gazette* makes the following remarks as to the reception of Mr. Lighthall's anthology:

Canadian poets are much in favour in London literary circles just now, thanks largely to the "Songs of the Great Dominion," which Mr. Wm. D. Lighthall has collected and published. Sir Edwin Arnold has chosen out some of the choicer gems and given them light in the *Daily Telegraph*, setting them in a delightful framework of his own weaving; and now the *Athenæum* follows close behind with seven and a half columns of well-merited eulogy. In the selection given in the latter criticism there is illustrated for us the progress which poetry has made—from the "wild woods" passions of early times, to the exulting national hopes of the singers of to-day. This growth in the high spirits of Canadian poetry Mr. Lighthall attributes to the influence of Confederation, but not so the *Athenæum*. "Splendid as that great event was," the change is, it thinks, due rather to "the exhilaration that comes in a brilliant climate to men who are day by day possessing themselves of Nature's secrets and her wealth." Very true, no doubt, but why should not the cause of the change be sought in both? With Canada, material growth and increasing national aspirations have gone hand in hand, and what more natural than that they should together have strengthened and elevated Canadian song? Meanwhile Mr. Lighthall's collection may well have a practical purpose. Says the *Athenæum*:—"How many a home-bound Englishman reading in this volume must yearn for the opportunity now offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway of seeing the great virgin forests and prairies before settlement has fairly begun—of seeing them as they existed before even the foot of the red man trod them—of seeing them without that physical toil which only a few hardy explorers can undergo! It is hard to think that he who has not seen the vast unsettled tracts of the British Empire knows nature only under the same aspect as she has been known by all the poets from Homer to our own day."

Of the "exquisite popular poetry" of the French-Canadians the *Athenæum* is to speak another day.

Some of the stories in Mr. F. Blake Crofton's amusing book, "Hairbreadth Escapes of Major Mendax," which was reviewed in our pages some weeks ago, appeared originally in the *Union Jack*, a boys' magazine, started by Messrs. Sampson, Son & Co., London, and in his previous popular book, "The Major's Big-Talk Stories." Some of them have, we believe, been reproduced and gone the round of the press without his name. Those who may happen to have seen any of them before will now know to whom to credit them.



THE GRECIAN BRIDE.—This engraving needs little remark. The fair one who has been made happy is of those "Isles of Greece" which have been celebrated in song for nearly three thousand years. She is of the modern Hellenic race, which has undergone considerable modification through Slavonic and other admixtures. It has still, however, preserved a large share of that beauty which is even to-day a standard for the painter's brush and the sculptor's chisel, and the subject of our engraving may be taken as a good type of female loveliness, both on the continent and in the islands. Old customs and costumes have, in a great measure, survived, and some of the groups met with by tourists might be used as they are for the illustration of the classical period.

GOVERNOR BULKELEY AND COL. CONE, CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.—Of the military events of the last season there were none, perhaps, that gave more satisfaction to those concerned, as well by sympathy as by participation, than the visit to Montreal of the Connecticut Regiment. We hope that we shall never have an invasion of a less friendly character, and that the sentiment that prompted the visit and the reception will be deepened and widened till the United States and Canada are neighbours, not merely by proximity, but also (in the scriptural sense) by mutual good will and kindly service. The Connecticut Regiment, which embraces a signal and an ambulance corps and a Gatling gun department, arrived in Montreal on the 4th of October, and the manner in which it was welcomed lacked nothing but sunshine to make it agreeable. As the "proud invaders," with their fine band, led by Mr. J. Oscar Casey, marched through our streets to the Windsor Hotel, the enthusiasm that greeted them and the admiration expressed for their smart, soldierly appearance could not but be gratifying to the officers and men. The staff of the visiting regiment was composed of Colonel Wm. E. Cone, Major Thos. M. Smith, Adjutant C. H. Ingalls, Surgeon H. G. Home, Assistant Surgeon S. B. Childs, Inspector Target Practice James B. Houston, Chaplain Rev. Jas. Stoddard, Paymaster Alfred W. Green, Quartermaster T. C. Swan. Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut, followed with the following staff:—Quartermaster General Rudd, Sergeant General Hungerford, Paymaster General Fenn, Cols. Chappell and Fairman, A.D.C. They wore blue uniforms with gold and soft felt hats with gold cords and tassels. After them came the distinguished guests as follows:—U. S. Senator Major-General Howley, Major John G. Root, Hartford; L. B. Plymton, advocate; Major Burdette, Major Allen, ex-Quartermaster General Goodridge, Paymaster McCray, Quartermaster Cheney, Major Westfall, Major Kathbone, and a number of well known newspaper men from the States. The regiment itself came in the rear. The men look well and the uniforms have a most pleasant effect, heightened by the red blankets on the knapsacks. The officers in command of the different companies are as follows:—Company A—Capt. Edward Schultz, 1st Lieut. Henry F. Smith, 2nd Lieut. James C. Bailey. Company B—Capt. P. H. Smith, 1st Lieut. John T. Lawler, 2nd Lieut. Richard J. Kingsley. Company D—Capt. Augustus M. Bennett, 1st Lieut. William E. Allen, 2nd Lieut. John McBiarity. Company E—Capt. Alfred L. Thompson, 1st Lieut. Jno. J. Smith, 2nd Lieut. B. A. Upson. Company F—Capt. George B. Newton, 1st Lieut. Louis B. Hubbard, 2nd Lieut. Chas. W. Newton. Company G—Capt. John Hickey, 1st Lieut. Charles L. Lissett, 2nd Lieut. Chas. Cheney. Company H—Capt. Wm. H. McLennan, 1st Lieut. Henry E. Chapman, 2nd Lieut. Chas. H. Patterson. Company K—Capt. De Witt P. Preston, 1st Lieut. Chas. H. Slocum, 2nd Lieut. L. H. Saunders. Machine gun platoon, Lieutenant Henry Avery. Signal Corps, Lieutenant Morris Penrose. The non-commissioned officers were: Sergt.-Major H. S. Redfield; hospital steward, Chas. E. Gooderich; acting quartermaster, Alfred W. Dodd; commission department, Clarence P. H. Wickham; drum-major, Wm. C. Steel; band leader, J. O. Casey. Among those who, in various ways, contributed to the honouring and entertaining of the distinguished guests were the members of the City Council, ex-Mayor Beaugrand, Lieut.-Col. Maitice, Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, Brigade Major Roy, Lieut.-Col. Turnbull (M.G.A.), Lieut.-Col. Kennedy (Montreal Engineers), Lieut.-Col. Massey (Sixth Fusiliers), Captain and Adjutant Lydon (Fifth Royal Scots), Captain McArthur, Major Atkinson and Lieut. Kemp, and a number of others.

THE LATE HON. SIDNEY SMITH.—We present our readers in the present number of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED with a portrait of the late Hon. Sidney Smith, a gentleman who, in his day, took a leading part in Canadian politics. Like not a few of the prominent men of Ontario, Mr. Smith was the scion of a U. E. L. family, his grandfather, after the close of the revolutionary war, settling in the County of Durham and practically founding the town of Port Hope. He was born at Port Hope on the 16th October, 1823. His father, John David Smith, and his two brothers, James and John Shuter Smith, all held seats in the Legislative Assembly of old Canada. He was educated at Cobourg and Port Hope, and studying law was admitted to the Bar in 1844. He soon established a large business, and was for some time solicitor for the Commercial Bank,

the Bank of Montreal, the Midland Railway, and the town of Cobourg. In 1862 he was made a Queen's Counsel. His entry into public life was made in 1853 as a councillor for the town of Cobourg; the same year he was elected warden of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, and in 1854 was returned to Parliament for the West Kiding of Northumberland. In the House of Assembly he exhibited considerable independence of political parties, going into opposition to the Government of Sir Allan MacNab. The Chattel Mortgage Act, still practically in force, was put on the statute book chiefly through his influence. The Jury Act of Ontario is also his work. On the 2nd of February, 1858, he was taken into the Cabinet as Postmaster-General, later holding the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture. In the former capacity it was his duty to inaugurate, after much difficulty, and in the face of strong opposition, the Canadian mail steamship service. To do this he had to make two trips to Europe, where he secured the co-operation of the English, Dutch, Prussian and French Governments. The postal revenue from the first Canadian ocean mail was just fourteen shillings. It rapidly increased, however, and soon, instead of the forty bags with which the service started, the Canadian steamers carried a hundred. Mr. Smith put the same energy into other branches of the work, reduced expenses, extended the facilities of the department, and in a few years abolished the annual deficit of \$200,000. He retired with the deserved reputation of being one of the ablest postmasters-general the country ever had. In the elections of 1861 he was defeated in the contest for the Assembly, but was immediately thereafter elected to the Legislative Council for the Trent district, from which he retired in 1863, to resume his law practice in Peterboro, where, from 1860 to 1864, the late Hon. Thomas White was a student in his office. In November, 1866, Mr. Smith was appointed inspector of registry offices for Upper Canada, and did much to improve this important branch of the provincial service. Mr. Smith, though a Conservative in politics, was a man of truly liberal views. He supported the secularization of the clergy reserves, and advocated manhood suffrage and the representation of minorities. In 1859 he was presented with a piece of plate "in commemoration of his fearless behaviour and effective services, the admiration of all on board, in saving the steamer Ploughboy from wreck on 'the dangerous shores of Lake Huron, on the tempestuous night of Saturday, July 2, 1859.'" Mr. Smith's services on this occasion contributed largely to secure the safety of all on board a crowded excursion boat, among them being the present Premier of Canada, when the machinery had broken down. In 1860, when the Prince of Wales was in Canada, Mr. Smith entertained him during his stay in Cobourg at the family residence on the shores of Lake Ontario. His death, at the age of 66 years, closes a career full of useful work, the good effects of which will live long after him; and of all the older generations of Canadian statesmen few deserve to be held in more honourable remembrance. Mr. Smith married, in 1844, Miss Bennett, of Cobourg, and leaves three sons, Mr. H. H. Smith, Commissioner of Dominion Lands; Mr. Sidney Smith, of the Post Office Department, Ottawa; and Mr. Fred. H. Smith, Inspector of Postal Service, with headquarters at Port Arthur.

THE LATE HON. JUDGE OLIVIER.—The portrait of Judge Olivier on another page will give a melancholy pleasure to many friends of the deceased gentleman, so suddenly cut off in the prime of his years and usefulness. He was one of those who took a prominent part in the ceremony to which we devote a share of our space in this number of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. Being president of the Alumni Association of Ottawa University, no small part of the duties connected with the unveiling of the statue of Father Tabaret devolved upon him. In discharging those duties he displayed his habitual zeal, and was unwearied in his efforts to have every preparation satisfactorily made and the whole proceedings carried out in a manner worthy of such an occasion. It is supposed that he caught the cold which so rapidly proved fatal whilst standing with head uncovered and exposed to the chilly wind. In the evening he attended the banquet and chatted pleasantly with his friends. About 10.30 he complained of feeling unwell, and leaving the table was shown into Father Gendreau's room. He then asked where Mrs. Olivier was, and said he would like to see her. She was in the Ladies' Gallery, and was immediately sent for. The judge complained to her of feeling very cold and brandy was sent for, but Mrs. Olivier, thinking that her husband was suffering from one of his usual attacks of indigestion, advised his not taking any and it was set aside. A few minutes after a violent attack of sickness showed that he was suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs. Dr. Valade was immediately sent for, but his efforts were unavailing, the sufferer gradually sinking. Father Gendreau administered the last rites of the church, and the Archbishop, who had left for the palace, returned and remained with the dying man till death ended his sufferings at 11.20 p.m. Louis Adolphe Olivier was the son of Joseph Eli Olivier, of Berthier, and was born in St. Joseph on March 10, 1850. The funeral took place from his brother's residence, 95 St. Andrew street, Ottawa, on Monday morning, the 14th inst., to the Basilica, and thence to Notre Dame Cemetery. A touching incident in connection with Judge Olivier's death is that he knew he was dying and repeatedly attempted to make his will. The Archbishop begged him not to continue his efforts, saying that he would carry out his instructions. The judge accepted this earnest assurance and made the simple declaration, "I leave