



THE HON. C. C. COLBY, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, ETC.—This gentleman, whose elevation to a position in the cabinet gave satisfaction to many friends in this province and elsewhere, was born on the 10th of December, 1827. His father, Dr. F. M. Colby, who was well known in the Eastern Townships as a medical practitioner, was a member of a Cheshire family that came to America before the Revolution and settled in New Hampshire. After some years of practice in Vermont he settled in Stanstead in 1832. In 1834 he was elected to represent the county in the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, and continued to serve his constituents in that capacity until the suspension of the constitution in consequence of the Rebellion. Mr. C. C. Colby, who had not passed the stage of infancy at the time of his parents' migration, was brought up in Canada, and is an excellent type of the enlightened, energetic, enterprising Townships man. After attending school in Stanstead, he entered Dartmouth College, N.H., and graduated at that institution in 1847. In 1855 he was called to the Bar of Lower Canada. In addition to his professional pursuits, he has interested himself in many undertakings connected with the development of the Townships. He has been a director of Massiwiippi Railway, of the Crown Mining Company, and of the Waterloo and Magog Railway. He has also been vice-president of the Quebec Temperance and Prohibitory League. He was first returned to the Parliament of the Dominion at the general elections of 1867. In 1882 he was re-elected by acclamation and again in 1874. He was also returned in 1878, in 1882 and 1887. On the re-adjustment of the cabinet some months ago Sir John Macdonald asked him to accept the position of President of the Council. His election, on assuming office, was contested by the new Equal Rights party, but Mr. Colby was victorious, obtaining a majority of 1,042 in a total vote of about 2,200. In December, 1858, Mr. Colby married Miss Harriet Child, of Waybridge, Vermont. In his county the Hon. Mr. Colby exercises large and deserved influence, and in private life is universally esteemed.

MR. RUFUS POPE, M.P.—This gentleman, to whom, according to the usual course of parliamentary practice, the duty of moving the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was entrusted at the opening of the present session, is a son of the late Hon. John Henry Pope, for many years in the cabinet of the Dominion. Some months ago he succeeded his father as member for Compton in the House of Commons, and he thus begins with excellent auspices a career in which the large share of ability which he is known to inherit promises him success. He was born in the county whose interests he represents, and is in the prime of life and usefulness.

COL. E. PRIOR, A.D.C., M.P.—Col. Edward Gawler Prior, second son of Rev. Hy. Prior, was born at the parsonage at Dallowgill, near Ripon, in Yorkshire, Eng., on the 21st of May, 1853. He was educated at the Leeds Grammar School, and served his articles with J. Tolson White, the eminent mining engineer, of Wakefield, Eng. In 1873 he went to Vancouver's Island as assistant manager for the Vancouver Coal and Land Co. (Ltd.), with whom he stayed five years. He was then appointed Government Inspector of Mines for British Columbia. He held this position till 1880, when he resigned and entered mercantile life. He is now the senior partner of the large and well-known firm of E. G. Prior & Co., of Victoria, B.C., iron merchants. He first entered politics in 1886, when he was returned at the head of the poll to represent the city of Victoria in the Local Legislature. In January, 1888, he was presented with a large petition by his constituents asking him to resign his seat in the Local House and run for the Dominion House of Commons, in which a seat had become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Shakespeare. No opposition coming forward, he was returned by acclamation. He is a life member of the "North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers." He is Lieut.-Colonel commanding the British Columbia Brigade of Garrison Artillery, and is one of His Excellency the Governor-General's A.D.C.'s. He is largely interested in mining and other industries on the Pacific Coast, and is always one of the foremost to enter into any enterprise for the development of the splendid natural resources of the province in which he lives. Col. Prior was the seconder of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in the House of Commons at the opening of the present session of Parliament.

THE HON. LIEUT.-COL. BOULTON, SENATOR, ETC.—Lieut.-Col. Boulton, who moved the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in the Senate, is a descendant of Judge Boulton, who came to Canada nearly a century ago and settled in Toronto, leaving that beautiful residence, "The Grange," as a monument to his memory. It is now worthily occupied by Professor Goldwin Smith. An interesting episode in connection with Judge Boulton's appointment to the young colony is worth recording here. On his way out to New York in the year 1799, the vessel was captured by a French man-of-war, and he, with the rest of the passengers and crew, were all taken to France and there incarcerated. At the end of nine months they

were released by an exchange of prisoners, and in August, 1800, he landed in New York and joined his wife, who, unaware of his capture and imprisonment, had preceded him. Judge Boulton's eldest son married Miss Robinson, a sister of the late Sir John Beverly Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and their son, Lieut.-Col. D'Arcy Boulton, who is now the senior officer on the Active Militia list of Canada, established himself in the practice of the law at Cobourg in 1837, where he still resides. He married in 1838 the daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Heath, a brigadier-general in the East India Company's service, who died on the field in India in the year 1820. Charles Arkall Boulton, their eldest son, was born in Cobourg in the year 1841, and was educated at Upper Canada College. At the age of 16 he obtained a commission in the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, a regiment that was being raised for service in India during the Indian Mutiny. He went abroad with the regiment in 1858 and served in Gibraltar, Malta and other stations, returning with his regiment to Canada in 1866. In 1868 he left the service to remain in Canada instead of going abroad again with his regiment. In August, 1868, he was appointed major of the 46th Battalion under the late gallant Col. Williams. In June, 1869, he joined Col. Dennis' surveying party which went to the North-West for the purpose of laying the foundation of the future surveys of that country. The history of the stirring period that followed during the winter of 1869-70 is graphically told by him in his book entitled "Reminiscences of the North-West Rebellions." His capture and imprisonment, his being put in chains, the sentence of death passed upon him by Riel, his subsequent reprieve at the solicitation of Sir Donald A. Smith, the late Archdeacon McLean, and others, form an interesting episode in the history of the North-West, and identify him in a prominent way with the early development of that country. After thirty days' imprisonment he, with his fellow prisoners, was released upon the intervention of Archbishop Taché, and he shortly after returned to Ontario and engaged in lumbering in the village of Lakefield. For three years he was Reeve of the village of Lakefield, and in 1885 he was invited to contest the West Riding of Peterborough, but financial difficulties arising from the panic of 1873 in the United States, which was so destructive to the lumbering interests of Canada, and from which he did not recover, forced him to decline. After spending a couple of years upon an Ontario farm, he determined once more to start afresh upon the broad prairies of the West, and in 1880, with a yoke of cattle and six months' provisions, he took his family and settled in the Shell River district, 350 miles north-west of Winnipeg, when his nearest neighbour was 30 miles distant. Since that time he has been closely identified with the development of that portion of the Province of Manitoba and its public life. He was the first Warden of the County of Russell, and held that position for three years, and was afterwards chairman of the Judicial Board of the Western Judicial district. In 1885, when the rebellion broke out, he tendered his services to General Middleton to raise a corps of mounted men from his own neighbourhood, which were accepted, and he had the honour of serving through that memorable campaign at the head of a fine body of men. When the campaign was over, he added to his diversified experiences that of author and publisher, giving a personal narrative of the two rebellions, in which he had been an active participant, which will serve as a valuable book of reference in the future history of the country. He has established two villages on the line of the Manitoba & North-Western Railway—Russell and Shellmouth, and is at present engaged in dairying and stock raising at the latter place, which is the junction of the Shell river with the Assiniboine. In 1886 he received the nomination at the Conservative convention in Minnedosa to contest the County of Marquette, a constituency 220 miles long by 100 miles broad, against the sitting member, Mr. Watson, but was defeated by 58 votes, out of 4,500 votes polled. He now fills the vacancy in the Senate consequent upon the appointment of the Hon. Dr. Schultz to the post of Lieutenant-Governor. We append to our sketch an extract from the *Winnipeg Free Press* in commenting upon Lieut.-Col. Boulton's career:—"Both those who know him personally and those who know only his record, will be rejoiced to learn of the deserved appreciation of Major Boulton and his services to his country by the Government, as manifested in conferring upon him the distinction of a seat in Canada's Upper House of Parliament, and they will hope that he may live long to enjoy what is doubtless intended and accepted as a high honour."

THE HON. J. A. LOUGHEED, SENATOR, ETC.—The Hon. James Alex. Lougheed, Q.C., Senator, seconder of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in the Senate, was born Sept. 1st, 1854, in the town of Brampton, County of Peel, and is consequently in his 36th year and the youngest member of the Senate. He removed early in life to Toronto, where he studied law with the firm of Beatty, Hamilton & Cassels. He went to the North-West in January, 1882, and located in Calgary, where he practised law as the senior partner of the firm of Lougheed, McCarthy & Beck. Senator Lougheed married in 1884 a daughter of the late Chief Factor, Wm. Hardisty. He is largely interested in and identified with North-West enterprises. He was appointed Q.C. in December, 1889. He was nominated some time ago to the Senate to succeed the late Mr. Hardisty.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, N.W.T.—In this engraving our readers have a view of a place which a few of them perhaps have visited, but which they have all, doubtless, heard or read about. Long before the organization of the

North-West on its present basis, before the district of Alberta had been created, or the great transcontinental line was constructed, Edmonton was a local habitation and a name. It is one of the ancient fortresses of the old company regime and still bears some traces of its former semi-military aspect. It is situated on the Saskatchewan in a picturesque district in Northeast Alberta, in sight of the Beaver Hills, which are rich in various minerals. It is on the line of the original C.P.R. route, the divergence of which was a temporary disappointment to the inhabitants. But it will soon have ample accommodation in the way of railways, and is destined to be one of the most thriving centres of trade and industry in the North-West. Our engraving gives a striking view of the town.

SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA.—This town, so called from the famous river, on whose banks it is situated, is only a few miles from Edmonton, so that what is said of the surroundings of that place applies equally to its neighbour down the river. Like Edmonton, too, it was originally a Hudson Bay Company's post, and its name occurs frequently in the annals of that famous corporation. It is now a thriving town.

RAPID CITY, MANITOBA.—In this engraving our readers are presented with a thoroughly characteristic prairie province landscape. The locality is noted for its fertility, and was early marked out as the home of a thriving colony. The elevators visible in the foreground tell their own tale of progress, and the surface of the ground reveals the source to which it is due. The interest of the picture is economic rather than artistic, but the undulating character of the country in the background shows that a certain picturesqueness is not wanting.

NEPEAN POINT, OTTAWA.—This is a scene with which some of our readers are no doubt familiar. Our engraving shows it in some of its most striking aspects. The best description of this spot, so well known to the residents of our capital, is that of Mr. F. A. Dixon in "Picturesque Canada":—"Beyond Major's Hill, or rather at its extreme end, is Nepean Point, a rival to the big rocky promontory to the westward, upon which the Parliament Buildings stand. Here is the saluting battery, from which, on certain high 'white stone' days, the curl of smoke and boom of big guns tell of a fresh birthday for the Queen, or for the young Dominion, or of the state visits of England's representative to the Senate, or of the opening or closing of Parliament. From this, of all the many points from which the 'Buildings' can be viewed, they present, perhaps, the most picturesque aspect. Sufficiently near to be taken in as a whole, and yet far enough off to be merged in the grace-giving vest of the atmosphere, their effect in the warm glow of the sun as it sets in the west is simply delightful to the painter's eye. Bit by bit their dainty towers and pinnacles and buttresses fade out in the subdued tones of evening, changing from the 'symphony in red' to a 'harmony in gray,' till moonlight makes them all glorious as a 'nocturne in silver and black.'"

SCENE AT CHAUTAUQUA, NIAGARA ON THE LAKE.—Except to call attention to its beauty, which our readers will promptly recognize, there is nothing of special importance to say of this engraving. It is, however, worthy of note as a specimen of the taste and work of the Toronto Amateur Association, by one of whose members, Mr. E. Havelock Walsh, the view was taken, and to whose courtesy we owe the photograph.

FORT PELLY.—This post, as well as the River Pelly, was so named after Sir H. Pelly, a governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. It was constructed in the year 1842. The story of Mr. Robert Campbell's explorations, in which it is mentioned, was published in a recent issue, in connection with the remarkable survey work of Mr. William Ogilvie.

THE LIFE-BOAT.—This is a most touching picture. The motive of the artist is evident. The sweeping tragedy that has left desolation where once so many happy homes were clustered in prosperous neighbourhood is brought out with even more melancholy distinctness by the gentle humour of the central scene. It is a fair illustration of life where laughter and tears often quickly follow each other, or are drawn from sources that lie not far apart. The locality is in France, where the painter had doubtless witnessed such disasters as he has here depicted.

A STAMPEDE, BY ROSA BONHEUR.—The scene depicted in our engraving is one of the most spirited and truthful representations of an agitated herd that the great lady animal painter has given to the world. Every figure in the picture merits study. Every limb and muscle, the expression of the eyes, the bearing of the head, the peculiar movement due to strain or push in the larger beasts, the crowding of the sheep, the mishap of the lambkin, the energetic efforts of the herdsman—one with uplifted stick in the foreground and his fellows dimly seen in the rear—these and other details indicate the conscientious care with which the artist has studied nature. It is a thoroughly characteristic example of her best style.

TWO BUNCHES OF CHERRIES FROM NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—In a recent issue we gave some account of the progress of the fruit-growing movement in British Columbia. These bunches of cherries furnish satisfactory evidence of the success that has already been attained in the cultivation of some of the smaller varieties. New Westminster is the centre of a district which was long since marked out as likely to excel in fruit culture, and now that the industry has been organized and put on a safe economic footing, its future may be regarded as assured. We have already given