

illustrations. We, therefore, appeal to that important class of citizens of the Dominion who represent the manufacturing interest to further an idea which, while aiding this journal to attain one of the ends for which it was established—that is, the elucidation of our varied resources and their manifold modes of development—will also be of the utmost service to themselves individually in placing their special branches of manufacture in an attractive and effective form before the most intelligent portion of the community, as well as the outside world.

### RECENT PROGRESS IN ART.

Not long since we gave a general survey of what had been accomplished in the Dominion in the way of provision for art education. The reports of various institutions for the past year, which have just come under our notice, give pleasing evidence of the continued and, in some instances, remarkable progress achieved by the pupils attending them. The close of the season at the Ottawa Art School was distinguished by the presence of Lord and Lady Stanley and their suite, as well as by several of the most prominent members of the society of the Capital. Among those present were General Sir Frederick and Lady Middleton, Sir James Grant, K.C.M.G., Sir John Ross, Mr. G. W. Wicksteed, Q.C., Major Wicksteed, Mr. Alfred Patrick, C.M.G., Mr. Marcus Smith, Mr. Vernier, Mr. Drummond and Mr. W. C. Barry. Besides a number of sketches in oils and water-colours, charcoal and freehand drawing, decorative and industrial art, there were some exhibits in art needlework, which drew forth expressions of admiration from the ladies present. Sir James Grant, M.D., having read an address of welcome to the viceregal party, His Excellency replied in fit terms, pointing out the danger, in a young community like ours, of giving such preponderance to the claims of material progress that those of our esthetic development would be set aside. He was happy to be able to say that, as far as his observation had extended, the cause of art had its advocates as well as that of industry and commerce. In the exhibits of work done at the school, he was glad to recognize the signs of very real ability. As to the art needlework, Lady Stanley was of opinion that it rivalled some of the best work of the same class on this continent, and did great credit to Miss Barrett. His Excellency mentioned, as proof of the deep and widespread interest which was taken in art education, that inquiries had come from Halifax, on the one hand, and from Vancouver, on the other, as to the working of the association, so as to copy its rules and to imitate its efficiency.

The Owens Art School of St. John, N.B., closed its fourth term, some ten days ago, with an exhibition of oils and water-colours, crayons, and black and white oils from the cast. The instructor, Mr. John Hammond, gave a brief retrospect of the work of the session, in the course of which he pointed out that, while most of the pupils were from St. John, there had also been among them residents in all parts of New Brunswick, in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and the States of Maine and Massachusetts. It is noteworthy that in the list of pictures, while copies are most numerous, studies from life and nature are not wanting. The exhibition numbered altogether 219 pictures—134 oil paintings, 4 water-colours, 7 black and white oils from the cast, and 69 crayons. Among the scenes depicted not a few were Canadian.

The Toronto Art School had its annual meeting last week. The report of the Principal, Mr. Walter Scott, showed that during the first term there were 31 day students and 50 attending the evening classes; second term, day classes, 42, evening classes, 48; third term, day classes, 36, evening classes, 26; total, 122. The subjects taken up were free-hand model drawing, geometry, perspective, shading from the flat, outline from the round, outline of flowers, ornamental designs, machine drawing, advanced perspective, building construction and industrial design. There were 24 students in the primary, 17 in the mechanical course, and 22 in that of advanced arts subjects. The Hon. G. W. Allan, Speaker of the Senate, whose portrait we recently published, was elected honorary president; Dr. E. J. White, president, and the Rev. Dr. Davies, secretary and treasurer. On the motion of Col. G. Denison, seconded by Mr. Hamilton McCarthy, R.C.A., it was recommended that the duties of carrying on the work of the Art School be vested in the Free Library Board. This is, of course, only one phase of art study in Toronto, but it is a most important phase, and it is to be hoped that the suggestions of the Principal for its greater efficiency will be carried out.

Without going farther west or farther east—for the present at least—we will close this brief review by a glance at art teaching in our own city. Here, as at Toronto, we are just now mainly concerned with industrial art. Last week was opened in the old St. Gabriel Presbyterian church an exhibition of work done during the past year by the schools, under the direction of the Council of Art and Manufactures, of which Mr. S. E. Dawson is president and Mr. S. C. Stevenson is secretary. It comprised some excellent drawings, architectural and mechanical, models in woodwork, lithographs, and decorative work of various kinds. Considerable interest was aroused by bringing the several schools under the supervision of the Council into wholesome competition—Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. Jerome, Huntingdon, Farnham and others, of the Montreal district, vying with those of Levis, New Liverpool, Sillery, etc., of the Quebec district. A great variety of industrial art was represented by models and patterns. The Hon. Col. Rhodes, in presenting the prizes, said some timely words. During the last fifteen or twenty years the work of these schools has been of the utmost practical benefit to this province, and too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Stevenson and the other gentlemen who have co-operated with him in bringing them to their present state of efficiency. The prizes were awarded to the pupils of the Art Association classes of this city, on Monday last. The name of the winner of the scholarship has not yet been made public, but the showing of the competition was in the main satisfactory. On the whole, both in the ideal and practical domain, art education in Canada is advancing steadily and showing results which are full of encouragement for its promoters.

The Duc de Durcal has determined to leave his pictures in New York, to be disposed of gradually by private sale. The great "Boar Hunt," by Snyders, is already sold, together with the fine portrait of Christ assigned to Quentin Matsys, and "The Soldiers Gambling on a Drum," by Salvator Rosa. The Murillo, "Virgin of the Carmelites," and the "St. Luke Painting the Virgin and Child," by Rogier van der Weyden, are under negotiation. The chances now are that the Duc de Durcal will not lose anything by his trip to New York; but he certainly will not feel that he has obtained for this part of his patrimony what he had been led to suppose it was worth.



**THREE BISHOPS OF MONTREAL.**—In the present number of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED we have the honour of presenting our Catholic readers with the portraits of the three prelates who have administered the See of Montreal since its erection in 1836 into a separate diocese. The ecclesiastical history of Canada, under the old régime was intimately associated with its civil government and social progress. The religious orders, Jesuits, Recollets and Sulpicians, played an important part in the early colonization of New France, and the story of their missionary labours is one of the most thrilling in the annals of evangelization. In 1658 Quebec was constituted an Apostolic Vicariate, and in 1674 it was made a bishopric, François Xavier de Laval-Montmorency being the first occupant of the seat of authority. His rule covered a period of thirty years. His successors were Mgr. J. B. de la Croix-Chevrières de Saint Valier, Mgr. L. F. Duplessis de Mornay, Mgr. Pierre Herman Dosquet, Mgr. F. L. Pourroy de l'Auberivière, Mgr. H. M. Dubreuil de Pontbriand, Mgr. J. O. Briand, Mgr. L. P. Mariaucheaue d'Esglis, Mgr. J. F. Hubert, who had for coadjutor Mgr. C. F. Bailly de Messein, Mgr. Denaut, Mgr. J. O. Plessis, Mgr. B. C. Panet, Mgr. Joseph Signay, Mgr. P. F. Turgeon, Mgr. C. F. Baillargeon and His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau. Even in Mgr. Denaut's time it was felt that the diocese of Quebec was too large for the supervision of a single chief pastor. It was not, however, till 1821, in the memorable episcopate of Mgr. Plessis, that any definite steps were taken towards its division. In that year the Rev. M. Lartigue, P.S.S., was consecrated bishop of Telmessia (*in partibus infidelium*), with special jurisdiction over the district of Montreal. In 1836 that district was erected into a separate diocese by Pope Gregory XVI. and Mgr. Lartigue became its first bishop. His coadjutor, Mgr. Tabeau, had died the preceding year, soon after his appointment, and Mgr. Lartigue consecrated Mgr. Ignace Bourget to take his place. On the death of Mgr. Lartigue, in 1840 Mgr. Bourget became second bishop of Montreal, and, on Mgr. Bourget's retirement in 1876, His Grace the present Archbishop of Montreal was fixed upon to succeed him. In 1844 Quebec was constituted an ecclesiastical province. In 1886 the same distinction was conferred on Montreal. The Apostolic Vicariate of 1658 has grown into six Archbishoprics, twenty-one Episcopal Sees, and one Apostolic Prefecture.

**MGR. LARTIGUE.**—Mgr. Jean Jacques Lartigue, whose portrait will be found on another page of this number, was born at Montreal, on the 20th of June, 1777. His father was a physician, and his mother was a member of the Chénier family. He was ordained to the priesthood in the parish church of St. Denis, on the 21st of September, 1800, by Mgr. Pierre Denaut, bishop of Quebec. He was admitted to the Company of St. Sulpice on the 22nd of February, 1806, and became director of the society in the following year. In 1819, when the privileges of the Seminary were threatened by the civil authorities, M. Lartigue was chosen to plead its cause in England, which he did very successfully. He was accompanied to Europe on that occasion by Bishop J. O. Plessis, who was then undertaking a mission to Rome. When he returned to Montreal it was as bishop-designate, a bull of February 1, 1820, having appointed him bishop of Telmessia, in Lycia (*in part. infid.*) and suffragan to the Bishop of Quebec. He was consecrated in the Parish Church on the 21st of January, 1821. For a time he resided in the Seminary; then removed to the Hotel Dieu, where he remained till the episcopal palace was ready for his reception. In 1834 Mgr. P. A. Tabeau was consecrated bishop of Spiga (*in partibus*) and appointed coadjutor to Bishop Lartigue, but his death in the following year made it necessary to select another assistant. The choice fell upon M. Ignace Bourget, who was consecrated on the 25th of July, 1837. Meanwhile the district had (on the 13th of May, 1836), been erected into a diocese, to the administration of which Mgr. Bourget succeeded on Bishop Lartigue's death on Easter Sunday (April 19) 1840. The remains of the founder Bishop of the See of Montreal were deposited in the vaults of St. James Cathedral, after the burning of which edifice in 1852 they were transferred to the Hotel Dieu. In 1861 they were again transferred to Mont St. Famille.

**HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF MARIANOPOLIS, SECOND BISHOP OF MONTREAL.**—A long interval separates the death of the first from that of the second bishop of Montreal. The youngest of our Montreal readers can probably recall the obsequies of Archbishop Bourget, whereas only a few of them will be able to recollect the troubled year of Mgr. Lartigue's decease. The future bishop and archbishop was born at Pointe Levis, P.Q., on the 30th of October, 1799, and was educated at Nicolet and the Seminary of Quebec, and ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Lartigue, whose secretary he became soon after. In 1836 he was appointed Co-Vicar-General, and in March, 1837, was nominated Co-adjutor Bishop of Montreal, with the title of Bishop of Telmessia. The care of the diocese really devolved on him from his consecration, as for several years before his death. In 1840 Bishop Lartigue had withdrawn from active work. When Mgr. Bourget assumed charge of the see it comprised St. Hyacinthe and Ottawa as well as Montreal. The young bishop undertook its jurisdiction with characteristic