

ford), the *MacLeod Gazette*, and other journals of the Northwest, have testified in terms that reflect credit on the writers as well as on him whom they delighted to honour. In those obituary notices nothing is more touching than the feeling which they reveal that by Mr. White's death every district, every village, every resident, had lost a personal friend. "In no corner of the Northwest," says the *MacLeod Gazette*, "will the death of Mr. White be more sincerely regretted than in the MacLeod district, which he visited in 1886, and where he and his estimable family carried the hearts of all who met them by storm. The same fine qualities which made him beloved throughout the Dominion won for him here many lifelong friends, who feel that his place, so far as they are concerned, can never be filled." And that was the feeling wherever Mr. White was truly known. Those who knew him best loved him best.

The subject of the memorial window which has been placed in St. George's Church, Montreal, by a number of his friends, is peculiarly appropriate as well by reason of the profession to which the hon. gentleman belonged as of the position which he occupied as a public man. He was a public man, and a conscientious one, his every aim and object to benefit and instruct those by whom he was surrounded. The figures are based upon the following text: "And Samuel heard all the words of the people, and rehearsed them in the ears of the land." The prophet is represented, in his flowing oriental robes, listening, with uplifted hands, to the elders who stand round about him. The colouring is rich but chaste, the posing of the figures forceful and suggestive; the drapery graceful. The effect is at once calm and attractive. The upper ornamental parts of the window are filled with designs of angels and passion flowers. At the base is the lettering:

In memory of Hon. Thomas White, P.C., M.P., Minister of the Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Canada, Born August 7th, 1830; died April 21st, 1888. Erected by friends in Montreal.

The window is a more than ordinarily fine specimen of stained glass art, its details being brought out in a wonderfully striking manner. It is after designs by and was executed under the supervision of Mr. Charles Elliott, in London, England, Messrs. Spence & Sons, of Montreal, having been entrusted with the work.

HON. GEORGE W. ROSS, LL.D. (West Middlesex), is of Celtic origin. His family came to Canada from Ross-shire, Scotland, 1832. Born in the county of Middlesex, Ont., 18th September, 1851; educated there and at the Provincial Normal School, Toronto. Married Christina, fourth daughter of Duncan Campbell, Esq., of Middlesex. (She died August, 1872.) Married again in 1875, Miss Boston, of Lobo, Co. Middlesex. Is an LL.D. of Albert University, 1883. Has been editor of the *Strathroy Age* and of the *Seaforth Expositor*, both Reform journals. Was local superintendent of both townships, and in 1871 appointed county inspector of schools at East Lambton. During the time the agitation was going on for the establishment of Normal Schools he took a leading part in the movement set on foot for the creation of the County Model Schools, and after their establishment he prepared the syllabus of lectures. Subsequently he was appointed inspector of the schools. From 1876 to 1880 he was a member of the Central Committee of Examiners. Has been for many years a leader in the temperance and prohibitory movements in Canada, and in 1870 was elected Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Grand Division for North America, and presided over the deliberations of the Sons of Temperance for two years at Washington and at Cincinnati. Was an Honorary Commissioner at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London, England, 1885. First returned to the Commons at general election of 1872; re-elected by acclamation at 1878, and again at general election of 1882; unseated in October, 1883, for bribery by agents; appointed Minister of Education for Ontario, 23rd November, 1883, and was elected to Legislative Assembly for present seat 15th December, 1883. Re-elected at last general elections. A pronounced Reformer.

HON. J. W. LONGLEY was born at Paradise, Annapolis County, in 1849. He graduated from Acadia College in 1869; was admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1875; elected to Provincial Parliament for Annapolis County in 1882; sworn a member of Government in 1884; appointed Attorney-General in 1886, and re-elected the same year. Mr. Longley is one of the most powerful political writers in Canada, an effective platform orator, and is said to be one of the cleverest after-dinner speakers in the Dominion. His name has obtained a wide reputation for his advocacy of the policy of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Mr. Longley was the first man in Canada to propound such a policy as a practical issue, and promulgated it patiently and persistently long before it was adopted by the political party with which he is actively associated.

THE WATER WORKS PUMPING STATION, LONDON, Ont., is remarkable for its lovely situation, as any one will admit who looks at our engraving. Londoners claim that their water works take the lead in the Dominion. They are about four miles from the city, the reservoir being on the highest point in the Township of Westminster. The cost of the works amounted to about \$500,000. The entrance and surroundings to the works are strikingly attractive, and in the summer season very beautiful. The water is supplied from springs, known as Coombs, and is remarkable for its purity. The trout ponds in connection are twenty feet deep, and still the bottom is clearly discernible.

LAKE ST. JOSEPH, formerly called Tillson's Pond, is a beautiful sheet of water, about five miles in length, with very charming scenery. It is a much frequented and lovely resort in the summer time, as it affords splendid fishing, while in the vicinity the huntsman can find all the sport he desires. About three miles up there are most attractive picnic grounds, which are much frequented during the boating season, hereabouts being a favourite camping spot for excursionists. Its proximity to Tilsonburg materially adds to the attractions of that thriving town. Lake St. Joseph derives its name from the late esteemed and venerable Joseph Van Norman, who, on his ninetieth birthday, accompanied by a party of friends, undertook a trip up the Otter River for a distance of two miles and a half, their point of destination being "christened" "Lake St. Joseph" with all due ceremony. As our illustration indicates, duck shooting is one of the great attractions of the Lake, and capital bags are frequently taken. Stoney Creek is a small stream running into the Otter River, and, like many of the other tributaries of the Otter, supplies excellent trout. Tilsonburg, as has been indicated, is about two and a half miles from Lake St. Joseph and has a population of about three thousand souls. It has splendid railway and shipping facilities, which have rendered it an important business point; while, its water privileges having been well utilized, its mill products have gained a name and a reputation throughout the Dominion and in many of the Eastern States. It is a well known and important produce market, and with its delightful site, its splendidly laid out streets, its substantial and elegant church, school and commercial buildings, Tilsonburg is scarcely surpassed by any town of its age in the Dominion.

THE ST. LOUIS LACROSSE CLUB TUG-OF-WAR TEAM, whose photo we publish to-day, is the one which defeated the Thistle Lacrosse Club team in the famous contest which took place in the Quebec Skating Rink on the 14th December last. The St. Louis is a young club formed since May last and already has a membership of over 100. In October a tug-of-war team was trained and succeeded in defeating the well known Thistle team, who also compose the Quebec Snowshoe Club team, and the team of No. 4 Company, 8th R.R. The average weight of the men is 168½ lbs. These brawny youths are a good sample of the development produced in our bracing climate by well directed athletic exercises. We are glad to see that our fellow-countrymen of French origin do no intend to let our Celtic and Saxon athletes have the field all to themselves. A friendly rivalry in manly sports will promote good fellowship, and tend to form a powerful and united Canada.

THE PEACEMAKER.—Though one of the youngest of Royal Academicians, his election dating only two years back, Mr. Marcus Stone has done work to which even the most famous of his colleagues might not disdain to set their signatures. The engraving with which we present our readers to-day is an excellent example of his best thought and style. The scene interprets itself. We see the old English pleasure-ground in its summer beauty, the lakelet with the swans, the sloping sheep-field beyond, the accustomed trysting-place of lovers long enough in love to have, at least, the first of lovers' quarrels. What caused it, we know not; but those who are familiar with the writings of Miss Austen and other popular novelists of the beginning of this century will be at no loss for precedents. As for parallels, they may be found in all ages and climes, for the story is as old as humanity. The painter has, however, fixed the period by his choice of costumes. The cern depicted on the face and in the expectant attitude of the lover, the evident relenting of his mistress at the soft yet forceful pleading of her younger sister, whose lovely face is in harmony with her reconciling mission, and the suggestions of intimacy and confidence in the rendezvous which is soon to witness a renewal of fondest pledges, all indicate the feeling, taste and tact of the artist. It is, in fine, a charming picture.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.—Among the various public buildings of St. John, Nfld., Government House and the Parliament House are the most important. Government House is situated on a plateau stretching inland and presents a grand appearance. It is in style rather old fashioned, having in fact no architectural pretensions; nevertheless, it is plain, substantial and spacious. Moreover, like almost all buildings of a recently passed period, every provision was made in it for accommodation and comfort, which cannot by any means be always said of the structures which are the fashion to-day, almost everything being sacrificed in them to appearances. Government House was erected in 1828, at a cost to the Imperial Government of £20,000 sterling. Its grounds are artistically laid out, the walks and drives around being sufficiently romantic. Our sketch was taken in winter and presents a scene that will be familiar to many persons in all parts of the Dominion. In subsequent issues we shall have more to say about the Island of Newfoundland, which, though not a part of the Canadian Dominion, is bound to it by business and other ties that are almost as strong as those of political union.

THE FISHERIES are among the great, indeed, they are the chief industries of Newfoundland. The illustration which is given in this issue represents two sealing vessels off Harbour Grace, the second town on the island, whose harbour is exceptionally fine and important. It is one of the great business centres and is a port much frequented by both fishermen and sealers. It is situated in Conception Bay, a most important seat of population, while the vessel in the foreground is the well-known sealer "Vanguard," whose exploits and successes in the sealing fleet are the theme of annual report.

RED AND BLUE PENCIL.

Mr. Bliss Carman thanks us for saying pleasant things about his work. Why, what else could we say? We are only too glad to have gifted Canadians in sympathy with our own work, and of Mr. Bliss Carman's genius there can be no doubt. We base our judgment not on his acceptance by American editors—though we know the value of the approval of men like the conductors of the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *Century*—but on the clear signs of inspiration given by such a lyric as "The Wraith of the Red Swan," which we have now the pleasure of presenting (with "The Legend" itself to the readers of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED.

A gifted spirit like Herr Heinrich Bohrer cannot be forgotten. The clergyman and friend—himself a musician—who writes his "In Memoriam" is not alone in his regrets. The companionship of such a man leaves thoughts too deep for tears and hopes that do not die.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a delightful letter from Mr. Charles Mair, of Prince Albert, N.W.T., as to the contents of which we shall have more to say in our next number. Meanwhile, we fully appreciate its kindness and confidence, and are grateful for its good wishes to the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. It is a feather in D. I.'s cap to be praised by the author of "Dreamland," "Tecumseh" and "The Last Bison."

We have to thank a lady correspondent for some timely information regarding a family—or rather, two families—with which Montreal has ties of interest and gratitude. It seems that a recent telegram from Ottawa, in announcing the death of Mr. A. McGill Desrivieres, gave it to be understood that that gentleman was a grandson of "the late Peter McGill, founder of McGill College, Montreal." As no notice has been taken of it, I venture," says our correspondent, "to send you this communication for the purpose of drawing attention to the misstatement." She then adds the following interesting particulars:—

"The founder of McGill College was the Hon. James McGill (not Peter), who died in 1811. He had no children, but was connected with the Desrivieres family by his wife, who was, I believe, an aunt of Mr. François Trottier Desrivieres, and of his cousin James McGill Desrivieres, who was called after the Hon. James McGill. The Hon. Peter McGill was not related to the Hon. James McGill. His name had originally been McCutcheon, which he changed to McGill at the request of an uncle who left him a large fortune. He was a well known merchant and was for many years President of the Bank of Montreal. He died in 1860."

In that storehouse of multifarious knowledge regarding old Montreal and its leading men, the Rev. Dr. Campbell's "History of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, St. Gabriel street, Montreal," biographical sketches are given both of the earlier and the later McGill, but the sketch of the former happens to lack just the details which our correspondent has so kindly sent us.

The series of "Poems of Places," edited by Longfellow, comprises many volumes, in which Canada is not unrepresented. A neat little anthology might, indeed, be compiled out of Canada's own contributions to that class of poetry. Nevertheless, not many poems deal expressly with the origins of our geographical names—a subject on which something has been, but much remains to be, written. Here is a dainty piece from an enchanter (one of the real ones, though she chooses to masquerade), on the origin of

PICTON.

When Waterloo's thunders affrighted the earth,
When Waterloo flashed its dread fires on the sky,
A thousand bright heroes in carnage had birth,
A thousand bright heroes were born but to die.

There Picton stood forth like a rock in the storm;
He moved not, he failed not, though legions oppressed,
Though death in each missile assailed his proud form,
Though death at each moment some hero had blessed.

And so for such valour (a tale like to those
Metamorphoses told in Ovidian story)
Great Picton is now, as all the world knows,
A beautiful town. Isn't that enough glory?

—Merlin.