

lent character, he takes his place at times among the men of action in Kingston; and has delivered some public addresses that have commanded reverent attention, and the applause of good men of all sections. He does not, however, conceal his sentiments on the great Irish question that agitates England and Englishmen, the whole world over, with so much ferment. At a meeting held in the city hall of Kingston last autumn (1885), he stated Ireland's claim to self-government in a clear, candid and argumentative speech that excited the wrath of all anti-home rulers, and provoked the ire of the Orangemen of Kingston to such a degree that they held a counter-meeting to protest against it. The chief occupation of Right Rev. Dr. Cleary is, however, with the spiritual interests of his diocese. He is ever in motion through his missionary districts, conferring with his clergy and with committees of the laity, on the needs of their churches and congregations and schools, rectifying abuses and ordering things anew for the advancement of religion and morality. He has established several new missions since his advent to the diocese, and has multiplied the clergy for the service of out-lying districts. He has founded convents and schools, and erected many new churches, some of which are models of architectural beauty. Priests are now resident among the people where a priest never resided before, and handsome and commodious presbyteries have been built for them by grateful parishioners. He is engaged at present in completing his noble cathedral exteriorly and adorning it interiorly. All the windows of his cathedral have been filled by him with stained glass of exquisite beauty of colour and design, exhibiting about one hundred tableaux of mysteries and miracles and parables in a regular series, which might well be designated an illustrated Bible. Dr. Cleary speaks and writes many languages. He is conversant with Latin, Greek and Hebrew, the chief Biblical languages; and, besides English, he is familiar with three other modern languages,—the Italian, Spanish, and French.

MacArthur, Donald Alexander, Alexandria, Ont., was born on the 28th of October, 1836, in Charlotteburg, County of Glengarry, Ontario. His father, Alexander MacArthur, was a son of Charles MacArthur, a native of Lochaber, Inverness-shire, Scotland, who came to Canada in 1786, and settled in Glengarry. Donald MacArthur, his great-grandfather, served under Came-

ron, of Lochiel, and took part at the battle of Culloden, when Prince Charles Stuart's forces were defeated by the Duke of Cumberland; and his grandfather, Charles MacArthur, served at a later date in suppressing the Irish rebellion. On coming to Canada, his grandfather took up land, which he cleared, and on which he erected a homestead, and on this is the residence of the subject of this sketch. Charles MacArthur died when his son, Alexander, was very young, and the latter was brought up by his brother John, who was an extensive lumber merchant at Kingston. After attaining manhood Alexander settled on the homestead, marrying Mary, a daughter of John Macdonald, one of the United Empire loyalists. The issue of this marriage was nine sons and two daughters, of which family Donald Alexander is the third eldest. Like other loyalists, Alexander MacArthur, at the time of the rebellion of 1837-8, took up arms in defence of the government. He was gifted with a splendid constitution, and at this writing is still hale and in good health, though well advanced in life. Donald Alexander MacArthur received his early education in Cornwall, and took his classical course at the Alexandria Grammar school. At the age of nineteen he left school, and thereafter for a time—till he was twenty-two—pursued the avocation of teacher in his native county. He then entered mercantile pursuits under the late A. S. Macdonald, of Alexandria, with whom he remained seven and a half years. He then formed a partnership with George Harrison, of Alexandria, the firm being known as Harrison & McArthur. This business was successfully carried on for five or six years, when Mr. McArthur disposed of his interest therein. In 1874 he commenced business for himself, and two years afterwards erected the handsome premises which he now occupies. In 1881 Mr. McArthur was one of the sub-committee of five, appointed by the board of directors for the building of the Canada Atlantic Railway, his confreres being John Rankin of Montreal; E. McGillivray, and C. H. Mackintosh of Ottawa; Saxon Casselman of Casselman, and Mr. Helmer of Russell. This committee made a contract with with D. C. Lindsay of Vermont, and it was ratified by the board, and has since been carried to its completion. In the fall of 1882 Mr. McArthur was nominated by the Conservative party for the representation of Glengarry in the local house, his opponent being James Rayside, the present member,