

memorials of this well known officer, including an excellent oil portrait of the colonel in uniform and an antique clock, the latter of which was buried during Revolutionary times, are preserved in the family. Sir William Richards was born on the 2nd May, 1815, and had therefore reached his 73rd year, an age attained by few of his contemporaries on the Bench and surpassed only by two, viz., Chief Justice Draper, who died at 76, and Chief Justice Spragge, who died at 78. As a rule, Canadian judges have not been long-lived, a statement receiving painful confirmation when we remember that Sir James Macaulay died at 67, William Hume Blake at 62, Sir Louis Lafontaine at 56, Philip Vankoughnet at 46, and Robert A. Harrison and Thomas Moss at 45. In accordance with one of the last expressed wishes of the deceased his remains were taken to his native place for burial. Although he had not lived there for nearly thirty-six years, Brockville was truly home to him as St. Adele to Morin; St. Raphael to Sandfield Macdonald; Toronto to Moss; or Montreal to Cartier—and like them, to his home, he asked that his body might be taken to rest among his kinsfolk and his old friends and associates. The funeral, it may be added, was one of the most numerous attended ever witnessed in the district. The limits of an article such as this will not permit of any but a passing reference to the ex-Chief Justice in his social relations. On what he was in the domestic circle we have already briefly touched. In private, as in public, he was ever the courteous gentleman—always cheerful, kindly, considerate and natural, thinking more (notwithstanding his infirmities) for the comfort of others than for himself; in friendship sincere and unexacting; in his remembrance of the poor, generous; and in all his business transactions, great or small, exact and scrupulously just. If he had any ambition in this life it would probably have been to leave after him such a reputation as this. On the whole, Sir William Richards' character is well summed up in an eulogium pronounced by his former leader and friend, Robert Baldwin, on another great personality of the Canadian Bench—an eulogium with which we may not inappropriately close this article, applying the words to our subject: "He was a man," said the sage of Spadina, "so clear in his perception of right, so prompt in his assertion of it, and so stern in his condemnation of those arts of low and party intrigue to which little minds resort to conceal their barrenness, that it was a comfort to have such a guide, a glory to have such a leader, and a source of the greatest satisfaction to have such a friend." MUFFI.

U. S. CONSUL TAYLOR, OF WINNIPEG, MAN.—James Wickes Taylor, United States Consul at Winnipeg, Man., is a native of New York, born November 6, 1819, a graduate of Hamilton College, in that State, and admitted to the Bar in 1841. In 1842 he became a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was subsequently connected with the Press of that city. As editor of the Cincinnati *Signal*, he nominated Gen. Zachary Taylor, in 1847, as an independent candidate for President, mainly on the ground that, although a slaveholder, he would still withhold the veto of a Congressional prohibition of slavery in the territories. His language was: "The extension of the Ordinance of 1787 over our Pacific Empire, present and future, is an object too high and permanent to be baffled by Presidential vetoes." In reply, Gen. Taylor, in his well known *Signal* letter, expressed his decided approval of the sentiments and views of this article, and remained for nearly a year in the attitude of a candidate independent of existing parties, and attracted the support of the anti-slavery democracy of New York and elsewhere, though he ultimately became the candidate of the Whig party. During Mr. J. W. Taylor's residence in Ohio, from 1842 to 1856, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849-50, and moved the clause for a commission to simplify and reform judicial procedure, afterwards serving as secretary of the commission. The report of the commission was substantially the Dudley-Field code of New York. Ohio was the first to follow New York. As Librarian of Ohio, Mr. Taylor published a History of the State. Removing to St. Paul, Minn., in 1856, Mr. Taylor was secretary of a railway projected to the international boundary, and since expanded into the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba system and the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1860 he was appointed special agent of the Treasury Department, particularly charged with questions relating to commercial intercourse with Canada, a position in which he was closely associated with Mr. Chase's war administration, he drafted the original Mineral Preemption Land Act, and in frequent reports advocated the policy of liberal reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada. In 1870 Gen. Grant and Secretary of State Fish appointed Mr. Taylor United States Consul at Winnipeg, Man., a position which he still holds.

STATUE OF THE LATE REV. EGERTON RYERSON, D.D., LL.D.—Mr. Hamilton MacCarthy, R.C.A., whose studio in Lombard Street, Toronto, has been attracting many admiring visitors, recently completed a statue of the late Rev. Egerton Ryerson, LL.D., for so many years Superintendent of Education for Ontario. Elsewhere our readers will find an engraving of it, and those who had the honour of knowing the great divine and educationist need not be told how characteristic is Mr. MacCarthy's chiselled portrayal. A student, a worker, a public man, a leader of opinion—all these attributes are exemplified in the expressive figure to which we direct attention. The career of Dr. Ryerson is too familiar to our readers to call for any summarizing here.

STATUE OF THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAMS, M.P.—Among recent acquisitions in the way of art production and discipline, on which Canada has reason to congratulate her-

self, the arrival and settlement in this country of Mr. Hamilton MacCarthy is especially deserving of mention. In Ontario, Mr. MacCarthy is widely and favourably known as the sculptor of several busts of public men, which have given great satisfaction, both for portraiture and finish. The list comprises busts of the Hon. Alexander MacKenzie, the Hon. J. Beverley Robinson, Sir Daniel Wilson, Prof. Goldwin Smith, and other eminent citizens of the Dominion. Mr. MacCarthy's studio has, for some weeks, been adorned with the model of a splendid statue of the late Col. Williams, an engraving of which we are happy to present to our readers in this number of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. The artist's purpose, which was to represent the deceased soldier as he appeared in the act of leading his men against the foe, is carried out with spirit. The attitude is admirably in keeping with the occasion. The extended right arm, with sword firmly grasped, the head slightly turned to one side, the lips, which have just given the command to charge, closed in firm resolve, the left hand clutching the doffed cap, the energy of the advancing foot—all show with what sympathetic insight the sculptor, by selecting one supreme crisis in his career, has revealed the character of his subject.

Con curritur : hora:  
Memento cita mors venit, aut victoria lata.

Alas! in Col. Williams' case the joy of victory was short-lived. He passed unscathed through the perils of battle only to succumb to fever before he reached his home in Ontario. Not the less, however, did he "like a soldier fall," for, as on the battlefield, he set his comrades the example of bravery and coolness, so in the fatigue of the campaign he insisted on sharing whatever privations they had to bear, regardless of his enfeebled health, which could not stand such continued exposure. Arthur Trefusis Heneage Williams was born at Penrhyn, Port Hope, in 1837, and was the son of the late Commander Williams, R.N., and for some time M.P.P. He entered the Ontario Legislature in 1867 and was re-elected in 1871. In 1878 he entered the House of Commons. He was, for some years before his death, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the 40th East Durham Battalion, with which he served in the Northwest during the Kiel rebellion of 1885, where he gained the title of "hero of Batoche." Catching a chill from sleeping on the damp ground, he was struck down with fever, and, after a brief illness, passed away on the 4th of July, 1885. His wife, a daughter of Senator Seymour, died in 1882. Lieut. Col. Williams had filled several important public positions, and was universally esteemed for his integrity and generosity. Mr. MacCarthy's statue is an excellent likeness. It is to be erected in bronze at Port Hope.

PARIS, ONT.—Within a comparatively small area one may visit in Ontario the namesakes of half a dozen European capitals. Whether in every case there was any special reason for the choice, we cannot say. For Paris there is, if tradition may be trusted, a certain degree of justification. The settlement out of which this thriving and handsome town has grown was, in its pioneer days, known as "The Forks of the Grand River." The leading man of that time, Hiram Capron, originally of Vermont, complained of having to date his business letters from a place so designated. His protest, having taken formal shape at a public meeting, received the sanction of the community. Mr. Capron was a man of wealth and enterprise, and among his possessions in the neighbourhood, which he was most anxious to turn to account, were beds of gypsum. He had already erected a plaster mill, and, if the name of the place were to indicate in some way the nature of the soil and Mr. Capron's business, it would be greatly to that gentleman's satisfaction. Accordingly, he suggested Paris, and as the name was both euphonious and celebrated, it met with general acceptance. In over a half a century Paris has largely shared in the progress of one of the most progressive districts in the Dominion. It is in the County of Brant, on the Grand River, about seven miles from Brantford and about thirty from Hamilton. It is divided into two parts—an upper and a lower town—by Smith's Creek, which, at this point, enters the Grand River. The course of this latter for miles is through some of the finest scenery in Canada, and Paris is one of the most picturesque of Canadian towns. It is the centre of some of the most important industries, of which its knitting factories and gypsum mills are the best known.

WOODSTOCK COLLEGE.—Woodstock College, formerly the Canadian Literary Institute, was founded thirty years ago by the Baptists of Ontario and Quebec, under the leadership of the Rev. R. A. Fyfe, D.D. From the outset the school was residential. Theological and literary work were done, and the literary department was open to both sexes. Under Dr. Fyfe, who was ably assisted for seventeen years by Prof. J. E. Wells, M.A., the school steadily grew in favour, and at the time of his death, in 1878, the college was in affiliation with the University of Toronto and covered the first two years of the University course. Until 1880 the school was supported by the voluntary contributions of its friends. In that year a canvass for an endowment fund was begun, which resulted in the investment of about \$42,000. In 1881 the Theological Department was removed to Toronto, where it has since been known as Toronto Baptist College. Professor Wells (Dr. Fyfe's successor) had meantime resigned. Prof. Torrance had been called away and Prof. Wolverton was appointed to the principalship—a position which he filled with marked ability from 1881 until 1886. Under his successor, Theodore H. Rand, M.A., D.C.L., the college severed its connection with the Provincial University, and became, in November, 1887, a department of the newly chartered Mc-

Master University. In 1888 the Arts department and the Ladies' College were removed to Toronto, the latter being now known as Moulton Ladies' College, and Woodstock College was re-organized as a Christian school of learning for young men. About \$180,000 of Senator McMaster's munificent bequest were set apart as an endowment for it in perpetuity, \$26,000 voted for buildings and apparatus, and measures taken to open a manual training department in September, 1889. The college will then comprise: (a) a preparatory department for completing and reviewing public school work; (b) a Collegiate department, with English scientific, modern language, classical and matriculation courses; (c) a Manual Training department, the chief aim of which will be to complement the work of the class rooms and by means of the training of hand and eye make possible the highest mental development. The college is pleasantly situated; the grounds comprise thirty-five acres, and its five buildings afford commodious and elegant accommodation. The Faculty is constituted as follows: J. H. Farmer, B.A., Principal, classics; Rev. N. Wolverton, B.A., mathematics; J. I. Bates, B.A., Ph.D., classics; N. S. McKechnie, Esq., English; D. K. Clarke, B.A., modern language; T. P. Hall, M.A., Ph.D., science; Rev. S. Sheldon, graduate Toronto Baptist College, Preparatory department.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, KINGSTON.—This institution, situated on the western limits of the city of Kingston, upon the shore of Lake Ontario, was built in 1840, and is the largest establishment of the kind in the Dominion. The prison proper is surrounded by a solid stone wall, 25 feet high, with round towers at each corner. The walls enclose about 20 acres of buildings, while about 200 acres more are devoted to farm and garden use, as well as to quarries, lime-kilns, piggeries, etc. There is within the walls accommodation for 800 convicts, the average number being 600. For these employment is found in the various shops upon Government stores, in shoemaking, harness-making and tailoring, whilst others are engaged in bracking stone, cutting stone, working the farm and in the quarries. Many daring attempts have, in times past, been made to break prison. The last, that at all successful, was made by the noted Blinkey Morgan (*alias* Andrews), who, with his pal, burrowed through a pile of coal just inside the stone wall, dug down ten feet, then cut a passage under the wall, and a shaft, about 20 inches in diameter, up to the sod. He then awaited a favourable opportunity, which arrived on a rainy evening, late in the fall of the year. Morgan was not heard of until the disclosures consequent on the Ravenna murder once more unearthed him. As our readers may recall, "Blinkey" paid the penalty of his crime a few months ago. The system of management is now so complete that chances of escape are practically non-existent, the prison being connected by telephone and telegraph with all parts of the country, and the Bertillon system of identification, making disguise virtually useless. Much encouragement is given to those convicts who show signs of reformation, while those who prove refractory are dealt with according to their deserts. The prison garb of the convicts consists of a suit and jockey cap, one half of which is a deep, rich brown and the other half a deep yellow. The officials, of whom there are about 80, are uniformed in blue-black, with brass buttons, and bell-crowned caps. They are armed with repeating rifles and army revolvers, and undergo target practice occasionally. The whole is under the able management of Warden Lavell, assisted by his deputy, Mr. Wm. Sullivan, who loses no opportunity of improving the efficiency of the prison and making it a model institution of its kind.

WEIGHING FISH.—The work of selecting and classifying fish, even after it has been properly cured and dried, is by no means an easy one, inasmuch as the colour and (if we may use the term in this connection) the texture are important considerations, the aim being to make the different quintals as uniform as possible in all particulars. This much accomplished, the matter of weighing is by no means the easy and unskilful operation that "the tyro" might suppose. Any particular bundle might attract the attention either of the official inspector or of the purchaser, and one unfortunate package might cause trouble in the disposal of a consignment. Our illustration represents the men waiting with their hand barrows while a cargo is being weighed. Each barrow contains two quintals, which, as it is made up, is taken to the vessel's side and thrown into the hold, where it is disposed in the manner deemed most convenient. St. John's and Harbour Grace are the great headquarters of the fishermen of Newfoundland, and their catches find a ready market in most parts of the world. But for its hardy fishermen, who brave almost untold dangers in pursuit of their hazardous avocation, and the sealers, whose life is of the most hazardous and uncertain, Newfoundland's prosperity would have been as nothing, since its almost inexhaustible mineral resources have scarcely been touched. Our sketch is almost sufficiently realistic to describe itself as the presentation of a most important operation in the business of the hardy "toilers of the sea."

AUTUMN FLOWERS (ANGUS COLLECTION).—Alexis Harlamoff, born in the wooden-built town of Saratoff, on the banks of the river Volga, is one of the most prominent of contemporary Russian artists. Having received his early art education at the St. Petersburg School of Fine Arts, in which institution the teaching is similar to that of the Paris studios, we find Harlamoff about the year 1875 in the Atelier Bonnat, where he appears to have remained for a short period. By 1878 Harlamoff was a fully formed painter and received a second class medal at the Exposition