

Prof. Bryce : a "Voice from the Saskatchewan" hurries us on :

As yon moon disappeareth,
We pass and are past ;
The Pale Face o'er all things
Is potent at last.

Our guide has plenty to say of the Indian and shows us much of his handiwork and manner of living under the new dispensation ; we also see much of prairie farming and find no lack of other culture—*testibus* Mair the Strong and the genial author of "An Epic of the Dawn" ; the Rocky Mountains are familiar to our guide, and we share his raptures ; he shows a picture called "The Germ of Vancouver," and then waves his hand and says proudly "Circumspice" ; at Victoria "Young China" awaits us and we see a "cycle of Cathay" in his calm, old fashioned, childish face. Much more, indeed, does Dr. Withrow show us of the wonders of "Our Own Country."

But he has not shown them all. Excellent as his book is, and admirably as it serves the purpose of indicating the multiplicity of features of interest that every intelligent Canadian may study in the physical characteristics, the scenery, the manifold natural wealth, the social and industrial life, and the eventful history of his native or adopted land, it only gives an example here and there out of thousands equally noteworthy that surround us on every side. Every day, moreover, adds some fresh topic to be illustrated by science and art and letters. It was to keep "Our Own Country," with all its myriad phases of development from day to day before our own people and those of other lands, to impress upon them how richly it has been blessed by nature, to signalize its vast reserve of various wealth, to foster a national pride in its not inglorious past, to confirm that solidarity to which Confederation gave theoretical existence, and to make what concerns each province and city, as far as possible, the interest of the whole Dominion, to emphasize what of conviction and aspiration the two great sections of our people have in common, to promote mutual sympathy, harmony and co-operation—these were the aims for which this journal was founded, these are the aims which it has consistently pursued, and, on behalf of which the publishers have confidently appealed for support to the enlightened Canadian public.

WHAT IS SAID OF US IN ENGLAND.

Extract from a letter of Jabez Hogg, Esq., F.R.C.S., London, Eng., dated Sept. 21st, 1889, to a friend in this city :

"The DOMINION ILLUSTRATED I am glad to receive, not for the first time by any means. We look upon it as a prize and a charming specimen of good printing, in which the illustrations are so faithfully rendered by photography as to cause them to be worth preserving. We get, too, by its aid, for the first time, a true representation of some Canadian town, barely before heard of and certainly not familiar to us, giving us more than a glimpse of Canada."

Eliza Cook, the well known English poetess, died at Wimbledon, England, lately. She was seventy-one years of age. She was the author of "The Old Arm Chair," "The Last Good Bye," and other popular poems which had been set to music.

A. Conan Doyle, the author of the successful historical novel, "Micah Clarke," which deals with the Monmouth rebellion, is an English physician, about thirty years old, and a noted magazine contributor. He is a nephew of Doyle, the famous caricaturist of Punch.

It is probable that two of the most popular books of the coming London publishing season, will be Lady Dufferin's "Our Viceregal Life," being selections from her Indian Journal, and the third and concluding volume of Mr. T. A. Trollope's very interesting reminiscences. Lady Dufferin's work is not merely a few detached extracts, but will occupy a couple of bulky volumes.



THE LATE THOMAS WORKMAN, ESQ., EX-M.P., ETC.—This engraving presents our readers with the features, familiar to many of them, of a gentleman who for nearly half a century held a prominent position among the merchants of this city, took an enlightened interest in its many-sided progress, was for a considerable time one of its representatives in Parliament, and enjoyed the esteem of the entire community. Since the foundation of this journal, an unusually large number of eminent Canadians have passed away. The death of Mr. Workman, which we record with sincere regret, adds another to the list. Mr. Workman closed a long and successful life on the afternoon of the 9th inst. He had attained the ripe age of 76 years, having been born near Lisburn, County Antrim, Ireland, on the 17th of June, 1813. He came to Canada in 1827, after a perilous voyage in which his ship narrowly escaped disaster. On the completion of his education (begun in Ireland) at the old Union school in this city, he entered the store of the late John White, transferring his services in 1834, to the firm of Frothingham & Co., where he took the post of junior clerk. Being admitted a partner in 1843 he soon assumed a chief place in the management. In 1859, on the retirement of Mr. J. Frothingham and his brother, the late Mr. William Workman, he became senior partner, the house continuing to progress in influence, wealth and the honorable estimation of the mercantile world. For fifty-five years it has occupied the same premises on St. Paul street, which have been for much of that time a recognized headquarters of the hardware trade of Canada. Besides attending to the interests of this large business, Mr. Workman has also been prominent in the management of many financial institutions in which he had invested his surplus capital. He was for twenty years a director and for many years president of the Molsons Bank, president of the Sun Insurance Company, and a director of the City and District Savings Bank, and of the Canada Shipping Company. He also took an active interest in philanthropic work. He was twice president of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, a life governor of the General Hospital and a life governor of the Fraser Institute, to which he liberally contributed. He was one of the founders of the Church of the Messiah, of which he was a member. He also gave freely to the cause of education as represented by our chief seat of learning, McGill College. The Montreal Chess Club numbered him among its active members. The troublous times of '37-'38 saw Mr. Workman well to the front on the loyal side. He was a well known member of the famous Doric Club, an organization which attracted many of the younger men of the English-speaking population. He took part as a volunteer in the fight at St. Eustache, the movement on St. Benoit and other operations of the campaign, being promoted to a lieutenancy as a reward for his zeal and ability. In politics Mr. Workman was a Liberal, though of late years, like many others, he was less pronounced in his views than formerly. He was twice elected to the House of Commons, in 1867, for Montreal Centre, by acclamation, and again in 1875 for Montreal West, when he defeated Hon. Thomas White in one of the closest contests the constituency ever saw. He travelled much both in the old and new worlds, and on the continent of Europe there were few countries, except Russia, he did not visit at various times. His views were broad and his sentiments liberal. His industry was untiring. When necessity called for it, he would work sixteen hours a day and for weeks at a time. To this, his energy, and his determination to maintain the honorable reputation of his house, he owed the success of a career which is in its way a striking example and encouragement to the younger generation of business men. His death takes away from Montreal's mercantile life a clear-headed, strong willed, honorable-minded man, whom it will not soon forget. The deceased gentleman came of a stock which made its mark in the great turning-point of English history. The father of the first of the Irish branch of it, the Rev. William Workman, is mentioned in Neale's History of the Puritans. He was for some time minister of St. Stephen's Church, Gloucester, and has come down to posterity not only as a man of piety, wisdom and moderation, but also as one who suffered his share of persecution in the years when religious fervour was too often associated with partisan zeal. One of his many sons, also a William, held a commission in the army of the Commonwealth, fought at Naseby, and received a grant of land in Ireland for his services. Those who settled in Canada showed themselves worthy of their descent from these freedom-loving ancestors. In business and professional circles their name is held in honour. William and Thomas in Montreal, Joseph and Benjamin in Toronto, Alexander in Ottawa, all won success in their respective callings ; all reached advanced age. Dr. Joseph Workman, distinguished on this continent as an alienist, is in his 83rd year, and the brother in Ottawa is still older. Mr. Thomas Workman has left no family. His wife, Annabella, daughter of the late Mr. John Eadie, whom he married in 1845, died on the 7th of March last. The funeral, which took place on Friday, the 12th inst., was attended by a large concourse of citizens of Montreal and friends from other places.

GRAND LODGE I.O.O.F.—The thirty-fourth annual session of this body was held at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on the 14th

and 15th August. About one hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance. Brother Thomas Cook succeeded in taking a very fine photograph of the representatives from the south side of the Law Courts building, and it is from this photograph that our engraving is taken.

UNION DEGREE TEAM, I.O.O.F., CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—This team, which ranks first in the Lower Provinces, if not in Canada, was organized by Brother Past Grand Master Bremner about one year ago. The members are all enthusiastic and take an honest pride in their work. At the exemplification of the secret work before the session of the Grand Lodge, at Charlottetown, on the evening of the 14th of August, the highest encomiums were passed by many of the visitors on the creditable manner in which each officer acquitted himself. As there was not room for the names of the gentlemen whose portraits are given in this engraving, we give them here in the order in which they appear, from left to right, taking the three rows consecutively, beginning with the rear rank :—J. F. Whear, Wm Small, Geo. M. Moore, P.G., George Walker, P.G., F. H. Sellar, Chas. E. Morris, J. S. Nelson, P.G., A. J. Houle, R. Maynard, P.G., W. R. Boreham, P.G., R. D. Coffin, P.G., F. W. Harper, P.G., Theo. L. Chappelle, D.G.M., Benj. Bremner, P.G.M., (Degree Master) ; A. D. White, P.G., W. G. Gillespie, P.G., J. D. Taylor, N.G., Pope Clark, P.G., J. A. Hale, W. A. Hawley, Organist ; J. E. Bell, J. T. Hardy.

ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL, TORONTO.—This fine view of one of the most imposing ecclesiastical structures in Canada differs from that published in No. 13 of THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, September 29, 1888, in being more broad-side, and giving a good idea of the city in the immediate neighborhood. For a description of the edifice we refer our readers to the number just mentioned. The photograph from which our engraving is copied is by Mr. R. C. Mathewson, an amateur artist of ability.

THE HALIFAX DRY DOCK.—The first suggestion of a dry dock for Halifax dates back as far as the year 1875, but it was not till 1882 that the enterprise began to take practical shape. In the latter year the city council sent the city engineer, Mr. Keating, to inspect and report on the principal dry docks on this continent. In conformity with his instructions, he visited Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, Virginia, examining altogether twelve of the most important structures of this nature in the United States. Three of them were built of stone, the others were of wood. In January, 1883, the engineer made an elaborate report on the result of his inquiries, in which, besides the docks in the cities just mentioned, he described three in course of construction—one in California and two in Canada. Of the latter, that at Esquimaux, B.C., is a splendid fabric of solid stone, 400 feet long, with iron gates ; the other, that of Quebec, is of stone, 533 feet in bottom, and 534½ in top length, 72 feet in bottom, and 100 feet in top breadth. Its cost is \$600,000. Of the American dry docks, one at Mare Island, California, cost \$2,500,000 ; that of the Brooklyn navy yard, over \$2,000,000. They varied in length from 45 to 600 feet at the top. Some of the citizens thought a wooden dock would satisfy all requirements, but the British Admiralty insisted on the material being stone. The subsidies were obtained according to this apportionment : Halifax city, \$10,000 a year, for 20 years ; Dominion Government, \$10,000 a year, for 20 years ; Imperial Government, \$10,000 a year, for 20 years. A company was formed in England, known as the Halifax Graving Dock Company, of which Admiral Commerell (a former commander of Her Majesty's fleet in these waters) was chairman, with a capital of \$1,000,000. Mr. Jones, on the company's behalf, entered into a contract with the city. The agreement was for a stone dock of the following dimensions : Length, 580 feet ; width at top, 102 feet ; width at bottom, 72 feet ; depth of water over sill, 30 feet. When the contract was entered into the proposed dock would take in the largest ship then in the world, but since then larger steamships have been constructed, and to accommodate them the dock has been lengthened 21 feet, so that now a ship having a keel of 568 feet can easily be docked. The City of Rome is the longest ship at present afloat and she is but 560 feet. The 568 feet is the length of the bottom of the dock and there is a flare of 20 feet between the bottom and top at head of the dock ; this twenty feet can be excavated at any time to that extent, thus giving a total length of 580 feet at the bottom or 601 feet on the coping level, if a ship requiring such space is ever built, but many years are likely to elapse before then. Therefore, the Halifax Graving Dock can be looked upon as ample to accommodate any vessel that will ever be built. The English company made a contract for the building of the vast work with S. Pearson & Son, of Westminster, London—large railway and dock contractors—who associated with them Mr. S. M. Brookfield, of Halifax, whose name is synonymous with push and enterprise. The first sod was turned in May, 1886, by the then Mayor Mackintosh, and from that time till now, without interruption, day and night (by the electric light), these gentlemen have pushed the work, employing on an average 350 men. The situation of the dock is at the north end of the harbour, between the location of the Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery and the admiralty dockyard. It was, for several reasons, a most difficult one to construct a dock upon. The excavations were all in solid rock, having to be drilled and blasted ; the rock was used to form the large quay on the water side of the dock, giving an area of 90,000 feet, which will be useful for storing cargo and for a coal depot. It is connected by sidings with the Intercolonial Railway, so that in case a disabled steamship comes into