



THE HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT, SENATOR, P.C., ETC.—This engraving is that of a gentleman with whose appearance many of our readers are well acquainted and of whose public services they are all aware. Mr. Abbott is a native of this province, having been born in 1821 at St. Andrews, in the County of Argenteuil, which he so long represented in Parliament. His father was the Rev. Joseph Abbott, M.A., first Anglican incumbent of St. Andrews, who had come to Canada in 1818 as a missionary. He was a man of considerable attainments, and as a writer won a reputation among Canada's literary pioneers. He married Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Richard Bradford, first rector of Chatham, Argenteuil County. Mr. Abbott, the oldest of the family, after a careful training under his father's supervision, entered McGill College, where he graduated as B.C.L., and in 1847 he was called to the Bar of Lower Canada. In 1859 he began his political career as representative of his native county in the Legislature of United Canada, a position which he retained till the inauguration of the federal régime. In 1862 he became Solicitor-General in the Macdonald-Sicotte Government. In 1867 he was returned by Argenteuil as its member in the Dominion House of Commons, in which important body he served until 1874. During the six following years Mr. Abbott was unassociated with public life. He had already won a high position both as a lawyer and legislator. To him was due the Insolvent Act of 1864, the principle of which has been the foundation of all subsequent reforms in the bankruptcy law. His annotated manual of the act was so lucid and satisfactory to inquirers that Mr. Abbott was ever after recognized by the commercial community as a man of clear and logical mind whose opinion on business matters could be implicitly relied upon. The Jury Consolidation Act for Lower Canada and other important measures confirmed this reputation. His practice has always been extremely large. He has been legal adviser to some of the great corporations that have helped to build up Canada, especially the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and has been entrusted with some critical missions affecting the welfare of the country. In 1879 he accompanied Sir H. L. Langevin to Great Britain in relation to the *Letellier coup d'état*, as it was called—an event which, both for its political and constitutional bearings, is among the most memorable in our later history. Ten years later he was appointed a Commissioner to negotiate with Australia as to closer commercial relations with Canada. Meanwhile, Mr. Abbott had been for two years—1887-88 and 1888-89—Mayor of Montreal, having been called to that high position, mainly that the city might have the benefit of his legal lore in the formulation of its new charter. In May, 1887, he was invited by Sir John Macdonald to enter the cabinet, without portfolio, and since then he has been the spokesman of the Government in the Senate—a position for which he is admirably adapted. In 1849 the Hon. Mr. Abbott married Miss May Bethune, daughter of the late Very Rev. John Bethune, for over half a century Rector, and for many years Dean, of Montreal, by whom he has several children.

THE LATE HON. F. X. A. TRUDEL, Q.C., SENATOR, ETC.—The original of this portrait was doubtless not unknown to many of our readers, as for a number of years he had been one of the most noted of the public men of this province. Francois Xavier Anselme Trudel was born on the 29th of April, 1838, at Ste. Anne de la Pêrade, where his family held a position of influence. By birth and marriage he was connected with some of the most noteworthy persons in Quebec. Having been educated at Nicolet College, Mr. Trudel studied law, and in 1861 was called to the Bar. In 1880 he was made a Q.C. It was in connection with journalism, however, that he was destined to acquire what was most enduring in his reputation and influence. Having been for a time associated with *La Minerve* and other journals, he, with certain friends, clerical and lay, established *L'Etendard*. He had already founded, or helped to found, *La Revue Canadienne*, but it was in the pages of *L'Etendard* that he disseminated those views on political, social and religious questions, on which he depended for the regeneration of his fellow-countrymen. Senator Trudel was not singular in being a sincere Catholic and a sincere monarchist. What marked him off from the other leaders of our time was the logical consistency with which he adhered to his standard of faith and rejected all compromises with "the spirit of the age." He was a Conservative of the Conservatives, and though, for some years before his death, he gave his sanction to the National-Liberal Coalition, he remained to the last at variance with his allies on certain important questions. He deprecated the application to his section of Mr. Mercier's supporters of the term "Liberal," as out of harmony with the doctrines of the Church and with allegiance to the best traditions of monarchical government. At the same time he drew a clearly marked line of partition between Conservatism, as he understood it, and that which passes for Conservatism in the party nomenclature of the Dominion. He strove hard to have the designation of "National" universally accepted by both divisions of the coalition, and though the effort had but a partial success—most of the Liberals clinging to their old name—it was not without result in the

consolidation of French Canada on the basis of racial and religious sentiment. As a writer, Senator Trudel was often lucid and forcible, but he sometimes weakened his articles by digressions and superfluous details. His treatise, "Nos Chambres Hautes," a defence of the principle of Upper Houses of Legislature, is, though otherwise able, marred by excess of illustration, and the introduction of irrelevant parallels. Yet its very diffuseness, though detracting from its value to the student of constitutional practice, makes it a work of rare interest. It bears the impress of a strong individuality and abounds in various information. Much of the fluency wielded by Senator Trudel in the last stage of his career was due to an unusual combination of circumstances. But he would, in any case, have been an important figure in the life and movement of our time. He had taken part in public affairs since 1871, in which year he entered the Quebec Assembly as member for Champlain. In October, 1873, he was called to the Senate, and for twelve years afterwards was a faithful supporter of Sir John Macdonald. But the opinions with which his name is associated he had held and formulated long before his secession from the Conservative party. Senator Trudel's popularity was evinced by his election as president of the "Cercle Littéraire" and the "Union Catholique." In private life he was esteemed even by those who disagreed with him in politics, and had many friends. He married in 1864 Marie Zoe Aimée, daughter of the late Hon. Louis Renaud. After a long and painful illness, borne throughout with Christian fortitude and exemplary patience, he passed away on the 17th ult., in the 52nd year of his age. That he should be thus cut off in the prime of his intellectual power is a source of regret, both to those who agreed with him and to those who differed from him.

THE LATE HON. C. S. RODIER, SENATOR OF THE DOMINION.—We present our readers in another column with a portrait of the late Hon. C. S. Rodier. The deceased gentleman, whose death causes another vacancy in the ranks of our legislators, of late so sadly depleted, was born in this city in the year 1818. He was the grandson of a surgeon of the French army, who came from Paris to this country in the middle of the last century. His father was Mr. J. B. Rodier. After an education which ended in his fifteenth year, he began his career at a salary of \$1 a week, but by business ability and economy he was able to realize a fortune estimated at nearly two million dollars. In 1838 Mr. Rodier was elected alderman for St. Antoine Ward, a position which he held for nine years, having been thrice re-elected by acclamation. He was also president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, churchwarden of Notre Dame, and president of St. Vincent de Paul Society. For half a century Mr. Rodier took a prominent part in public affairs, and held a number of important positions in addition to those already mentioned. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Beauharnois Battalion when it was first formed; he was one of the founders of the Jacques Cartier Bank, of which he was vice-president. He was also connected with several companies. He was a man of known generosity, and never refused aid to any deserving charity that was brought under his notice. Religion and education benefited by his munificence, and he was a devoted friend of the temperance cause. On the 17th of December, 1888, Mr. Rodier was nominated Senator for the division of Mille Îles, but he was not destined to enjoy the honour or discharge the responsibilities of his high position for much more than a year. He had suffered from disease of the kidneys, which, some time ago, took an acute and dangerous form, and, though the deceased Senator was able to be present at the opening of parliament, and was at his office a week ago, he took his bed on the evening of the 25th ult., and on the 26th, shortly after ten o'clock, he passed away. His death is regretted by a large circle of friends. In 1848 the late Senator married Mademoiselle Angélique, daughter of Mr. André Lapierre, of this city, who survives her husband. Eight children were born of the marriage: Dr. A. Rodier, professor in Laval University; Mr. Charles Rodier, a wealthy banker, of Valparaiso, Chili; Messrs. Elwin and Leopold Rodier; Mesdames A. Gelinas, Dr. O'Leary, and A. L. DeMartigny, and Mademoiselle Eva Rodier.

MR. GRANT POWELL.—Mr. Grant Powell, ex-Under Secretary of State, is one of Canada's oldest civil servants, he having recently completed his 50th year of continuous service under the Crown. His father, Dr. Grant Powell, a son of William Dummer Powell (at one time Chief Justice of Upper Canada), came to America in 1804, and at the time of his death in Toronto in 1838, was Clerk of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. The subject of this sketch was born in Toronto on Sept. 2nd, 1819. He was educated at Upper Canada College, and, shortly after his father's death, entered the office of the Civil Secretary for Upper Canada in 1839. In 1846 he married Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Mr. Samuel Proudfoot Hurd, who served as a commissioned officer in the Grenadier Guards at Waterloo, and was subsequently appointed Surveyor-General of the colony of New Brunswick, and afterwards Surveyor General of Upper Canada. After a continuous service of 44 years in the Secretary's office, during which time the office went through various stages of development, Mr. Powell received the appointment of Under Secretary of State in January, 1883. He has recently been placed on the retired list after a faithful service of half a century. Mr. Powell was an official with whom it was always a pleasure to transact business—always courteous, always genial, having a keen sense of honour, many friends and few enemies.

WILLIAM OGILVIE, D.L.S.—Mr. William Ogilvie, whose portrait we give in to-day's issue, was born in Ottawa city (then Bytown), April 7th, 1856, on the bank of the Ottawa river, not far from the Queen's wharf and within a stone's throw of Earnscliffe, the present residence of Sir John Macdonald. His primary education was received in the village of New Edinburgh. In 1865 his parents removed to the township of Gloucester, where there were not many educational facilities at that time, and he had to make the best of such opportunities as presented themselves, the best of them very poor—working on a farm in the summer months and attending country schools during the winter months. In 1866 he commenced the study of surveying, and in July, 1869, he passed his final examination as a surveyor, and practised his profession in a private capacity in the country around Ottawa until 1875, when he was employed by the Dominion Government in making surveys in the North-West Territories. Since then he has been almost continuously employed in that capacity, notably in 1822-3, connecting the Peace River Valley with the Dominion Lands Survey system, and making surveys of lands for future settlement on that river. In 1884 he made an instrumental exploratory survey of the Athabasca and Peace rivers from the Athabasca Landing on the former river, down it to Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca, thence up the Peace River to Fort Dunvegan, comprising about 1,100 miles of work. In 1885 and 1886 he was employed in British Columbia making surveys in the railway belt and in the astronomic determination of longitudes of points along the railway. In 1887 he was sent by the Dominion Government to make an instrumental exploratory survey of the Lewes River, or as it will be perhaps better known as that part of the Yukon river which is above the Pelly river, and continue the survey down the Pelly or Yukon river to the international boundary, or boundary between Canada and Alaska. Here he was to remain all winter and take astronomical observations throughout the time he remained, to make a closely approximate determination of the position of the boundary where it crosses the Pelly or Yukon river. To arrive at this point he had first to get his outfit of surveying and astronomical instruments, and provisions, camps, canoes, and other necessities, in all about 11,000 pounds, from the coast at the head of Chilkoot Inlet on the Pacific coast, across the Coast Range of Mountains to the head of the Lewes river, in a small lake called Lake Lyndeman. The distance between those places is nearly 24 miles, and the summit of the pass through which the mountains are crossed rises about 3,400 feet above the sea. In this latitude the snow lies on the mountains more than three fourths of the year; on the summit of the pass it is said to lie from October till August. In June, 1887, when Mr. Ogilvie passed over with his outfit, there was about seven miles of the distance covered with from one or two feet to upwards of fifty feet in places. Owing to bad weather and trouble with the Indians in the locality, the party was detained here nearly three weeks getting their stuff over. The glare of the sun on the snow was very hard on the eyes. It brings on an inflammation called "snow blindness," which is exceedingly painful. If one fancies their eyes full of red-hot sand all the time they will have an idea what it is like. After getting all the outfit down to navigable water on the head of the Lewes or Yukon river, a boat was built capable of carrying about six tons. This took all the stuff down the river, while the survey was made with two Peterborough canoes, made specially for the work. The survey was started on the 12th of July, and the boundary was reached on September 14th. Here winter-quarters were built and observatories erected to take all the visible lunar culminations and occultations of stars by the moon at the place. The observatory was in latitude 64° 41' and longitude 140° 54'. A complete set of meteorological and magnetical observations were also taken. In February the latitude and longitude resulting from all the observations taken was determined, and the position of the boundary on the Yukon and Forty-Mile rivers marked. On the 3rd of March, 1888, preparations were made to leave for the Mackenzie river and a start made. The party was then reduced to four men, exclusive of Mr. Ogilvie, the rest having taken sick shortly before the start and remained behind to go down the river in the spring and home from the coast on the Alaska Fur Company's steamer *via* San Francisco. This they succeeded in doing. Meanwhile the rest of the party, with their outfit and provisions for six months, and all the instruments for the survey, all in duplicate, and the two canoes, in all about 3,000 pounds, proceeded down the Yukon about 40 miles to a small affluent called the Tatonduc, or in English the Broken Stone river. This was ascended to the head. On its assistance was procured from the Indians, who furnished nine teams of dogs, in all 36 dogs. They went to the head of the river, but nothing would induce them to go any further, as they are superstitious. A tribe of Indians, or rather ogres, they believe, inhabit the mountain ranges on the water-shed between the Yukon and Mackenzie. Their descriptions of some who had been seen by some of their people many years ago were very fanciful. After the Indians turned back, the party kept on over the summit of a water-shed, about 3,800 feet above sea level, to the head of Porcupine river. This was descended about 20 miles, the river going down in that distance about 1,500 feet; from that down the river fell about 50 feet to the mile. This was considered safe for canoes, and a halt was made here to await the opening of this river, which took place on the 28th of May. The ice was followed as it broke up and run down. On this river a descent of over 1,300 feet was made in about 80 miles.