



**MR. L. A. CATELLIER.**—Mr. L. A. Catellier, Under-Secretary of State and Deputy Registrar-General of Canada, who has recently been appointed to the position of Deputy Head of the Department of the Secretary of State in succession to Mr. Grant Powell, was born at St. Vallier, in the County of Bellechasse, Quebec, on the 26th of March, 1835. He was educated at the Quebec Seminary, where he passed with honours through the full course, and subsequently studied law, but abandoned his intention of following the legal profession to enter the Civil Service, to which he was appointed in 1859. Serving in several capacities until July 10th, 1873, he received the appointment of Deputy Registrar-General of Canada, with the rank of a first clerk. On the 1st of December last Mr. Catellier was promoted to the office of Under-Secretary of State and Deputy Head of the Department, his previous position being amalgamated therewith. His elevation to this important post was very popular throughout the service, and called forth the heartiest congratulations from those associated with him in the Department. Mr. Catellier married, in 1861, Mademoiselle Mathilde Eleanor, daughter of Mr. Felix Lavoie, a prominent merchant of Quebec, by whom he has a large family.

**THE HON. AMOS E. BOTSFORD, SENATOR.**—Senator Botsford, whose portrait we present to our readers in the present issue, belongs to a stock that has held a prominent place in the public life of New Brunswick for more than a century. His father was the late Hon. William Botsford, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the Province. The Judge's father was Amos Botsford, Esq., a U. E. Loyalist, who, after the Revolution, came to Canada from Newton, Connecticut, and was Speaker of the first New Brunswick Assembly. Amos Edwin Botsford was born in St. John on the 25th September, 1804. He was educated at Sackville, studied law and was admitted to the Bar. He early devoted attention to agricultural pursuits. He has been president of the Provincial Board of Agriculture and Lieut.-Col. of the 2nd Battalion of Westmoreland Militia. For several years Senator Botsford was president of the Dominion Rifle Association, having been chosen to that position on the organization of the body, and since 1871 he has been vice-president. From 1838 to 1840 he was a member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, resigning in the latter year. He was a candidate for the representation of Westmoreland in the Assembly in 1830, but was not elected; but in 1833 he was made a member of the Legislative Council, which he retained until Confederation, when he was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation. For several years he was Senior Judge of Common Pleas. In 1836 he was, with the Hon. E. B. Chandler, a commissioner for the settlement of the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In 1839 he was a delegate to Washington on the border difficulty between New Brunswick and the United States. During Lord Durham's administration he was a delegate to Quebec for the discussion of the situation of the British North American Provinces. He served with the late Joseph Bouchette, Esq., and Col. Robinson in the arrangement of the boundary question between Canada (Ontario and Quebec) and New Brunswick. In 1852 he went to Washington in connection with the negotiation of the Reciprocity treaty. It was on his resolution that the standing orders of the New Brunswick Legislative Council were modified so as to admit the public. In the same House in 1866 he moved resolutions in favour of a federal union of the colonies. In the last year of the old régime he was asked to form a ministry, but declined. Mr. Botsford was speaker of the Senate from Feb. 16 to April 19, 1880, during the illness of the Hon. (now Sir) D. L. Macpherson. In September, 1864, Senator Botsford married Mary, relict of the late J. F. Allinson, Esq., of Sackville, N.B.

**HON. MARC A. GIRARD, SENATOR, ETC.**—Senator Girard, who is a son of the late Amable Girard, Esq., of Varennes, P.Q., was born at the latter place on the 25th of April, 1822, and was educated at the College of St. Hyacinthe. By profession he is a notary, as well as an advocate, having been admitted to the Bar of Manitoba in 1871. Before going to the North-West, Mr. Girard had taken an interest in public affairs. In 1858 he presented himself as a candidate for the representation of Montarville, L.C., in the Canadian Assembly, and in 1862 offered himself in Hochelaga, but was not successful in either instance. In December, 1870, he was elected by acclamation as member for St. Boniface in the Legislature of Manitoba, and in 1879, with like unanimity, he was chosen to represent Baie St. Paul. On the admission of Manitoba to the Dominion in 1871 he was called to the Senate. From September, 1870, until March, 1872, when he resigned, he was Treasurer of that Province, and from July 8 till December 2, 1874, he was Premier and Provincial Secretary. On the reconstruction of the Norquay Government in November, 1879, Mr. Girard became Provincial Secretary. Subsequently he took the portfolio of Agriculture, and still later became President of the Council. In January, 1883, he retired. In December, 1872, he was appointed a member of the Executive Council of the North-West Territories.

**R. N. HALL, ESQUIRE, I.L.D., Q.C., M.P.**—This gentleman, who has for years been associated with the moral and material progress of the Eastern Townships, is a descendant of the later Loyalist immigration which settled in the Townships early in the present century. His grandfather came from Connecticut in 1801. His father was the Rev. R. V. Hall, an Anglican clergyman. Mr. Hall was born at Laprairie, P.Q., on the 26th of July, 1836. He was educated at Burlington, Vermont, at the university of which place he graduated B.A., in 1857. He then entered on the study of the law, and in 1861 was called to the Bar of Lower Canada. He has succeeded in acquiring a large practice. From 1877 to 1881 he was *Bâtonnier* for the section of St. Francis, and in 1878 for this province. He has for years been Dean of the Law Faculty of Lennoxville, of which university he is L.L.D. Mr. Hall has done much to promote the industrial, commercial and manufacturing interests of Sherbrooke and the region of which it is the metropolis. He was the first president of the E. T. Agricultural Association, which he had helped to found. In the establishment of railway communication he has always taken an active interest. He is president of the Massawippi line and a director of the Quebec Central, and when the C. P. R. was first projected, his name was on the general board—a significant recognition of his public spirit, especially in connection with railways. When the Hon. Judge Brooks, who had long represented Sherbrooke in the House of Commons, was raised to the Bench, the Conservative party offered Mr. Hall the seat, and the whole constituency showed its confidence by electing him by acclamation. In 1887 he was opposed, but the opposition was simply formal, on principle, as no quarter was the order of the day. Since he has been in Parliament Mr. Hall has shown himself deserving of the trust reposed in him. While giving his usefulness a wider sphere, his position enables him to guard the interests of the Sherbrooke district more effectually than before. Not long since Mr. Hall went to England on an important mission connected with the development of one of our great resources, and there is no reason to doubt his success. In October, 1862, Mr. Hall married Lena, daughter of the late A. W. Kendrick, Esquire, of Compton, P.Q.

**LT.-COL. O'BRIEN, M.P.**—Lieut.-Col. William Edward O'Brien, is a son of Mr. Edward G. O'Brien, who came to Canada from the County Clare, Ireland, and was one of the earliest settlers in the Simcoe district. Mr. W. E. O'Brien was born at Thornhill, Ont., and educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto. Having studied law, he was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1874, but devotes his attention chiefly to farming. He is lieutenant-colonel commanding the 35th Battalion (Simcoe Foresters) of Volunteer militia. At the general elections of 1878 Col. O'Brien was a candidate for his present seat (Muskoka), but was not elected. In 1882 he was returned, and again in 1887. Lieut.-Col. O'Brien is well known as the introducer of the resolution for the disallowance of the Jesuit Estates Act, which gave rise to so much discussion in Parliament, in the press and throughout the country. Twelve members, with himself, voted for disallowance, the bulk of the members, including the leaders on both sides and the majority of their respective followers opposing it on the ground that it was purely a question within the jurisdiction of the Province of Quebec. In 1864 Col. O'Brien married Miss Irving, only daughter of the late Col. Irving, of Toronto.

**FREDERICTON, N.B.**—Of this handsome city, the capital of New Brunswick, we have already placed some views before our readers. In the present issue we continue the series, with engravings of the Government House, Queen street, and other points of interest. We have already given a short sketch of the history of the place, which dates back to the 17th century. Nearly all traces of the early French colonists had disappeared when British domination was inaugurated. The Mangerville settlement took place in 1762, and the Government House is said to cover the site of the homestead of the first British resident. The U. E. Loyalists here as elsewhere in New Brunswick had a chief share in laying the foundations of prosperity and progress. As in nearly all our Canadian cities, the old landmarks of Fredericton have been, to a great extent, removed by that unscrupulous aggressor—fire. The best part of the New Brunswick metropolis is, indeed, of comparatively recent construction. The city is laid out regularly—too much so, as is usual in this continent—but the monotonous effect of mathematical precision, is counteracted by the lovely groups of trees, which give Fredericton a peculiar charm. Government House is a large old-fashioned stone building in the western suburbs. A fine conservatory and beautiful grounds are among its advantages and greatly enhance the beauty of the scene. Queen street is the principal business thoroughfare. It is about a mile long, but is only in part built up—a large portion of the side adjoining the river being occupied by the Common and Barrack grounds. Brunswick, George and Charlotte streets maintain the associations of attachment to the Hanoverian dynasty which gave the province and its capital their names.

**THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.**—To many of our readers this engraving will recall a familiar sight. It is (apart from our churches) the great architectural attraction, not only of Ottawa, but of the Dominion. The site itself is of rare picturesque charm and invites unstinted admiration. From whatever side the city is approached, that rich mass of ornate masonry takes the eye as the predominant feature in a landscape that has few equals on this continent or any where. Its beauty, grandeur and variety—the

waters of the river now white with foam, now deep and dark and swirling into countless vortices, the sombre rocky shores, the upland plateaus, and interspersed through all, or forming a boundary in the distance, relics of the once ubiquitous forest, and as one draws nearer, the manifold evidences of culture and taste—make Ottawa and its surroundings a very land of desire to the lovers of nature. One may regret, indeed, that its gallant and enterprising founder should have been doomed to oblivion by the exalted sanction to which its great central feature owes its existence. By the elder generation his services, his fine hopefulness, his valiant war with obstacles that would have daunted a less noble nature are not forgotten, nor in the record of those who have served their country with all the force of head and heart and hand will his place be an obscure one. For euphony, nevertheless, and its associations with the past, we prefer that our Capital should have a name in which both great sections of our people can take pleasure, a name which is famous in story and in song and is thoroughly and entirely of the soil. To describe fittingly even in comprehensive outline this splendid pile of parliament building would demand an intimate knowledge of the principles of architectural art. Impressions made by the *tout ensemble* on those contemplating it for the first time have been again and again committed to the pages of books or the columns of magazines. The symmetry of the main building cannot escape notice. This harmony of structure is rare among older edifices of kindred purpose. The chief façade—472 feet—with the "crown of towers" that surmounts it is most imposing. The chief tower is 220 feet above the main entrance. The rear is a reverse duplicate of the front. The adjacent buildings are admirably of keeping with the grand central structure. The library, which a view appeared in a recent issue, is one of the loveliest structures of its kind. It is of a style of which the better examples are extremely few—only to be found in some old Italian cities, perhaps. The interior has numberless points that will repay careful study. Corridors, halls, vestibules, windows, are all finished with a taste that does credit both to the conception of the architect and the execution of the workmen. Every detail reveals that conscientiousness which was the glory of the great builders of the past whose monuments are still our models. The apartments best known to the outside world are the Commons and Senate Chambers, which are said to have the same dimensions as those of the Lords and Commons in England. Now is the season when the precincts of this multiple temple of legislative wisdom are most interesting to the stranger. For weeks before Parliament opens, the usually staid Ottawa (*né Bytown*) puts on an air of animation. All sorts of preparations are afoot. The hotels are on the *qui vive*. The streets have become populous and business circles are full of expectation. As the fateful day draws nigh the change becomes more marked. There is a hurrying too and fro, an impatience, a watchfulness on the part of residents. New faces are recognized; greetings at railway stations and hotel fronts multiply, and clubs are more and more frequented. Then comes the opening day, with its traditional ceremonies, the heritage of ages, the assurance of oneness with the grand old Motherland, a pledge of constitutional government and unassailable liberty. And then the usual routine.

**THE LOVER'S WALK, PARLIAMENT GROUNDS, OTTAWA.**—This is a scene which many of our readers will recognise with pleasure. There is no more charming spot amid the many rare attractions of our capital.

**ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.**—Though Newfoundland is not yet a portion of the Dominion, we naturally look upon it as destined to be one of our provinces sooner or later. It is England's oldest possession beyond the sea, and the city of St. John's has a history that gives it a rank among the most ancient of American towns. To the interest of manifold association with an eventful past, it adds the charms of romantic scenery. Twelve months ago we gave some views of the more striking points in the neighbourhood. We now continue the series, giving first a general view of the city. The approach to the harbour of St. John's is bold and striking. The coast is high and iron-bound and grim rocks frown defiance on the Atlantic billows and all other invaders. The scene is one of rare grandeur. The Narrows, leading to the harbour, are about half a mile in length, and the city is hidden from view till two-thirds of the distance has been passed. The harbour is perfectly landlocked. It is about a mile long and nearly half a mile wide. At the narrowest point the entrance is not more than 600 feet; but between Signal Hill and Fort Amherst it is about 1,400. Vessels of the largest tonnage can enter at all tides as the difference seldom exceeds four feet. The site of the city on the north side of the harbour could not well be surpassed. The drainage facilities are excellent. The streets generally run parallel to the harbour and there are several fine buildings. Though, like most Canadian cities, it has been frequently ravaged by fire, the loss is soon repaired and more imposing structures take the place of those that have been burned down. From the harbour the view is especially fine—the churches, Parliament buildings, Government House, Athenæum, Asylum, banks, factories and hotels standing out conspicuously from the fair assemblage of successive streets that cover the gently sloping site.

**PLACENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND.**—Newfoundland is Britain's oldest colony, and many of the place names given by the early explorers are the most ancient in the new world. Placentia has a history that dates back to the 15th century. It is mentioned by Champlain, and, as Plaisance (its French