

W. D. LIGHTHALL, M.A., B.C.L., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, ETC.



MR. William Douw Lighthall, whose name has been honourably associated with the scheme for the erection of historical tablets in this city, was born at Hamilton, Ont., in 1857, but has lived from childhood in Montreal. He was educated at the High School,

where he came out as *Dux* and Davidson medallist in 1875. Entering McGill College, he graduated with honours in Arts in 1879, winning the Shakespeare medal in Literature, and the Dufferin prize for an Historical Essay. In 1881 he proceeded to his M.A., took the degree of B.C.L., and was admitted to the Bar. Like many members of the legal profession, Mr. Lighthall interested himself in public affairs, but he was impelled to the study of politics by his ardent patriotism and pride in his country's story rather than by any leaning towards party strife. Becoming a member of the Young Men's Reform Club, he was chosen secretary to that body, but on the reconstruction of the Liberal party in this province consequent on the Riel agitation, he resigned his position. In recent years Mr Lighthall's leisure (such rare *horre subsocio* as a busy professional man has at his disposal) has been devoted to the cultivation of literature, philosophy and antiquarian research. How fruitfully he has employed his time in these pursuits the readers of this journal are not unaware. As secretary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society (a position that he held for several years), he had opportunities, of which he did not neglect to avail himself, for directing attention to the duty of preserving ancient monuments and of commemorating important events and heroic deeds in our two-fold past. The exhibition of historical portraits—sequel and complement of the Caxton celebration—which celebrated the Society's 25th anniversary, reflected credit on all its members and especially on those who, like Mr. Lighthall, took an active part in its organization. To an institution of kindred aim—the Society for Historical studies—he contributed some able papers, including a valuable account of the Battle of Chateaugay, which has been published with maps and illus-

tration. The Philosophy Club has also numbered Mr. Lighthall amongst its most earnest workers, and two publications—"An Analysis of the Altruistic Act" and "Spiritualized Happiness Theory" (a lecture delivered before the Farmington School of Philosophy) were probably due (in part, at least) to his connection with it.

Mr. Lighthall has laboured enthusiastically for the effacement of racial lines, so far as they are an element of strife and weakness in the Dominion. The formation of the French and English Club was the outcome of a desire to bring our two chief nationalities into harmonious and fruitful collaboration, and, as such, had Mr. Lighthall's good will. In the foundation of the Society of Canadian Literature (in which he led the way) the same patriotic purpose was present, and French Canadian literature has had its full share of attention in the essays and discussion of the society. The Chateaugay Literary and Historical Society and the Haliburton Club have recognized his services to literature and history with honorary membership, and he is a life member of the Scottish Society of Literature and Art. He has served several times as delegate to the Royal Society of Canada, and was the originator of the Montreal meeting of that body in May last.

In 1879 a meeting was held in Montreal to consider the desirability of doing honour to its brave and pious founder, and an influential committee was formed to carry out the scheme. But years passed and no practical steps were taken towards the goal of fulfilment. Not till Mr. Lighthall originated the plan of historical tablets did aspiration begin to take the shape of achievement. In 1887 Mr. Lighthall brought out a small volume of poems entitled "Thoughts, Moods and Ideals," which at once met with a cordial reception from the press. The late John Lesperance welcomed the author to the front rank among our native poets. "The Young Seigneur"—a romance of Canadian life, in which French and British sentiment and character are illustrated by each other—was equally successful. The firm of Walter Scott, of Newcastle and London, was next induced by him to issue an

anthology of Canadian poetry. "Songs of the Great Dominion" appeared accordingly in 1889, and was greeted with loyal sympathy by the friends of Greater Britain at home and over sea. Mr. Lighthall has contributed largely to the *Week* and other periodicals in Canada and the United States. His pen is now, we believe, engaged on a historical romance of the early British period. Mr. Lighthall is married to a grand daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Wilkes, for more than fifty years rector of Zion Church in this city, and has one child, an infant daughter. In the present number we present our readers with a portrait of this representative Canadian *litterateur*.



ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, MONTREAL.

In our last issue several views were given of this, one of the largest and best attended churches in connection with the Church of England in Canada. The history of the parish is nearly half a century old; the present building is the second of the same name, its predecessor, opened in 1844, having been erected on the north side of what is now Notre Dame street (a little west of McGill), then called St. Joseph street. It was a plain, but commodious, building, designed after the style of church architecture prevalent in England in the thirteenth century; its dimensions were 100 feet in length, by 56 feet in breadth, and its seating capacity was for over 1,000 persons. Mr. W. Footner was the architect, and the cost of erection did not exceed £2,700. It possessed a handsome altar-piece, and the fittings were substantial and in good taste. With the rapid growth of the city north and west, the church, after twenty-five years of life, was found to be too far down town for the majority of its adherents, as well as too small. A new edifice was decided on, and a splendid site was secured on what is now Osborne street, running from Windsor to Stanley streets; on this, in 1870, the present building was erected. From the first it has been singularly successful in every department of church life. The congregations have been large in number, hearty in service, and generous in all good works; a large variety of societies exist for all classes of members with the object of aiding religious and charitable objects. Children, young men, young women, adults—all have their share to do in the work of the church; and as the parish is a large one and embraces many poor families, the calls for aid are numerous. Those of the congregation who have been blessed with a fair share of this world's goods, are ready in response to the demands of their less fortunate fellow-members, and a great deal of practical, whole-souled charity is the result. No greater factor in developing the higher qualities of character, and in aiding the civilization of the world exists to-day than in a well organized and ably led Christian church; and of such St. George's is an excellent specimen. The clergy have always been of a high order, and to this much of the church's success has been due. The first incumbent was the Ven. Archdeacon Leach, who was succeeded by the present Lord Bishop of the diocese, Right Reverend William Bond; he held the rectorship until his elevation to the episcopate, when the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, now Bishop of Algoma, was appointed. On his promotion, the present incumbent, the Rev. Dean Carmichael—who had some years previously been the assistant minister—was called to the charge; his zeal and eloquence have greatly aided in the extension and practical power of the work of the church. A portrait and sketch of the reverend gentleman appeared in the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED of 18th May, 1889.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE FUSILIERS.

It would be surprising if Halifax, the only city in the Dominion possessing an Imperial garrison, did not have an excellent militia. The warlike associations of the place, and the opportunities for observing the parades of the troops, should and does result in the maintenance of a volunteer force which, proportionate to population, is the strongest in all Canada. The Halifax Garrison Artillery, 63rd and 66th Battalions constitutes a force not far behind those of Montreal and Toronto, although the population of the Nova Scotian Capital is so much smaller than that of the two cities mentioned. Of the above corps, the 66th "Princess Louise Fusiliers" is the strongest, possessing eight companies; it was recently inspected by the Deputy Adjutant-General and passed a very creditable review. On page 476 we present an engraving of the officers from a recent photograph by Notman. Their ranks and names are as follows:—Lieut. Col. Humphrey, Majors Weston, Menger; Captains Chipman, Brown, Whitman, King, Black, Davidson, Hale, Stevens; Lieutenants Wilmot, Ritchie, Smith, MacKinlay, Worsley, Stimpson, Wallace, Lewis; Second Lieutenants Ternan, Nagle, Mott, Stairs, Harrington, DeWolf, Kirkpatrick; Paymaster Humphrey, Adjutant Kenny, Quarter Master Hart, Surgeon Tobin, Asst. Surgeon Curry.



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