



SIR JOSEPH HICKSON affords an instance of a youth starting his career in life having only the advantages of a fair education and natural ability, raising himself by honest, steady industry, to the highest position in connection with his life's work, winning honours, esteem and fame, while still a probable long future of usefulness is before him. He was born in 1830 in the County of Northumberland, Eng., and commenced his railway career when a boy in the offices of the York, Newcastle and Berwick Railway, and subsequently went to the Maryport and Carlisle Railway, and worked his way up to Chief Agent at Carlisle. In 1851 he joined the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway at Manchester, where he became assistant to the General Manager. While thus engaged, he was appointed to the position of Chief Accountant of the Grand Trunk in December, 1861, and afterwards became Secretary and Treasurer. Here he found ample scope for that financial and administrative ability with which he battled against what often appeared insuperable obstacles, but his skill, knowledge and energy were always in the end victorious. In 1874 he was promoted to the responsible position of General Manager, which office he has since filled. The first service which he had to perform in his new capacity was to effect the change of gauge of the road so as to complete its uniformity throughout with that of its American connections, and to enable cars to go through without change of bulk. To carry out the financial negotiations necessary for the accomplishment of so extensive an alteration was no trifling labour, and these he performed in a manner entirely successful. From this period the Grand Trunk was no longer a local Canadian road dependent for its resources upon a sparsely populated country, and fenced in, as it were, with a Customs line, from free intercourse with the trade and people of the United States, as it had been during its earlier history. It was at this time he negotiated the sale to the Government of the Dominion of Canada of the unremunerative line from Quebec to Rivière du Loup, and applied the proceeds of the sale in securing the control of a line to Chicago. Subsequently a line was built making a direct connection to Toledo, and the fusion of the Grand Trunk with the Great Western of Canada secured to the former a terminus over the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee RR. in Milwaukee. We may briefly add that Sir Joseph Hickson, besides being General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway (3,487½ miles), is President of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegan, the Michigan Air Line, and the Montreal & Champlain Railways, and Vice-President of the International Bridge Company at Buffalo, and a director of the Central Vermont Railway. He may, therefore, be said to be the controlling mind over 5,000 miles of railways in Canada and the United States, and in his official capacity probably devotes more hours to work than any railway manager either on this or the other side of the Atlantic. The importance of the Grand Trunk among the Railways of the United States has been established by its being recognized as one of the Five Trunk Lines, and Sir Joseph Hickson as its chief representative unites with the presidents of the New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Erie Companies, in determining the momentous questions which are constantly affecting this vast interest of the commercial wealth of the continent. He is unostentatious in manner, and has a keen sense of truth and justice. His straightforward conduct with the officers of other railways, the public, and the employees of the undertakings of which he is the chief officer on this continent, has won him the honour, respect and confidence of all with whom he has had dealings. He has had little leisure since 1861, and has only been to Europe a few times—the last occasion in 1881, when the directors so highly appreciated his untiring devotion to the interests of the proprietors that they presented him with gold and silver plate of the value of £2,500 sterling. He has declined frequent offers of public recognition by the commercial community of Canada, but the services he has rendered to his adopted country have now found expression in the honours and title conferred by Her Majesty. He was married in 1869 to Catherine, daughter of the late Andrew Dow, and niece of the wealthy brewer, and they have six children living.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, LL.D., C.M.G., HON. SEC. R. S. C., ETC.—Dr. Bourinot, whose services as a constitutional writer have just been recognized by the Queen, is, like not a few of our distinguished men, a native of the Maritime Provinces. He was born at Sydney, N.S., on the 24th of October, in 1867, and is a son of the late Hon. J. Bourinot, Senator of the Dominion. The Senator's family was Norman, but his ancestors had been settled for generations in the Island of Jersey. Dr. Bourinot's maternal grandfather was the late venerable Judge Marshall, whose father, a captain in the British army, was a United Empire Loyalist. Having studied for some years under the supervision of the Rev. W. V. Porter, of Sydney, J. G. Bourinot entered Trinity College, Toronto, where in due time he graduated in arts. He then began the career, which was destined to prove so successful, as a journalist in his native province. He founded and for some years edited

the Halifax Reporter, and took charge of the *Hansard* of the Nova Scotia Assembly. In 1868 he was appointed one of the official shorthand writers of the Dominion Senate. In April, 1873, he became second clerk-assistant, in 1879 first clerk assistant, and in December, 1880, chief clerk to the House of Commons. While his ability and assiduity in the Civil Service were thus winning deserved recognition, Mr. Bourinot's pen was not idle. He had made a name for himself as a vigorous writer on public questions before coming to Ottawa. Settled there, he devoted what rare leisure his official duties allowed him to magazine-writing. The range of subjects which occupied his attention was a wide one—comprising history, statistics, criticism, economic problems and constitutional development and practice. He contributed, not only to our own leading papers and magazines, but to American and British periodicals, and his articles, always carefully thought out and abounding in valuable information, were well received. The *Toronto Mail*, the *New York World*, the *Chicago Current*, the *Canadian Monthly*, the *New Dominion Monthly*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, the *Westminster Review*, the *Scottish Review*, the *London Quarterly*, and other leading organs of mature opinion, were glad to receive the fruits of his research and reflection. Most of his articles to the British magazines and reviews had to do with the history, resources, progress and aspirations of the Dominion, and were welcomed in the Mother Country as valuable additions to the fund of knowledge concerning British North America. The worth set on these papers of his was quickly recognized by the Statistical Society, of which Mr. Bourinot was made a member, and by the Royal Colonial Institute, to the Transactions of which he contributed. When the Marquis of Lorne thought of forming the Royal Society of Canada, he sought Mr. Bourinot's co-operation, and the wisdom of the choice is proved by the fact that for eight years he has held the position of hon. secretary to that institution—which is certainly no sinecure. A little book, originally published in the *Canadian Monthly*, and entitled the "The Intellectual Development of Canada," was happily prophetic, as the forecast with which Mr. Bourinot supplemented his retrospect has been amply fulfilled in recent years. Nor has he been the least noteworthy among those who have furthered the movement. "Parliamentary Practice and Procedure in Canada" was the first in a series of constitutional studies which showed to what good account Mr. Bourinot had turned the advantages of his position. It at once became a standard authority on all points connected with Canadian parliamentary usage. "Local Government in Canada" was still more noteworthy, as it dealt with a class of subjects that had never before received adequate attention. It was originally presented before the Royal Society of Canada, in whose Transactions it was first printed. Its importance was recognized by the authorities of Johns Hopkins University, who re-produced it as one of their excellent series of "Studies in Historical and Political Science." The same distinction was conferred on Dr. Bourinot's later study on "Federal Government in Canada"—originally a course of lectures delivered in his *Alma Mater* (Trinity University, Toronto). Dr. Bourinot has also lectured before Johns Hopkins, Harvard and other American colleges on Canadian institutions. Though, of late, he has concentrated his attention on this branch of historical research, Dr. Bourinot has also written largely on the early romantic history of his native province and on other topics equally interesting. His services to the cause of historical study and literary culture have not passed unrecognized in Canada. He is an LL.D., of Queen's, and a D.C.L. of Trinity College, Toronto. His admission to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which comprises in its ranks many colonists of distinction all over the Empire, will be welcomed by his fellow-countrymen as a fitting reward for patriotic service. Dr. Bourinot has been twice married. Socially he is widely esteemed and has many friends.

THE HON. P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, Q.C., LL.D., F.R.S.C., ETC., SHERIFF OF MONTREAL.—Mr. W. D. Lighthall chose four names to represent French-Canadian poetry in his "Songs of the Great Dominion"; one of those names was the Honorable P. J. O. Chauveau. When in 1874 the sons of the valiant race by which Canada was conquered from barbarism gathered from all parts of the continent to do homage to their beloved cis-atlantic motherland, the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau was the orator who reminded them of the glories of their past and pointed to the grand destiny that awaited them in the future. Already, at the grave of the most characteristic and patriotic historian of the struggles and triumphs of the French race in the New World, Mr. Chauveau had uttered "winged words" of impassioned eloquence which posterity long hence will read with admiration. And when the time came for the issue of a fourth revised edition of Garneau's great work, it was Mr. Chauveau that prepared the memorial volume. When, in connection with the Caxton celebration of 1877, it was deemed well to illustrate the growth of printing and publishing in Canada, it was Mr. Chauveau who again represented his compatriots' share in that progress. Surely, one might well say, the veteran in whose career these are well-known incidents is a man of letters, pure and simple, who has devoted all his life to the cultivation of the Muses, if not on "a little oatmeal" (*tenui . . . avena*), at least, on such slender recompense as the professional *littérateur* can secure in a new country like ours. But most of our readers need not be told that his literary work is but one phase of the Hon. Mr. Chauveau's public services. They know that to him our educational system is largely indebted

for its efficiency and smooth working; that he was at the head of the Department of Public Instruction for many years; that during that period he edited its journal; that he crossed the Atlantic in order to perfect our educational machinery, and that he has given us the most comprehensive and lucid synopsis of the school system of the Dominion—a work which is a recognized authority on the continent of Europe. Nor has Mr. Chauveau been a theorist or even an administrator only. He has for years been a professor in the great university that supplies the higher needs of the Catholic population in this province. He is, moreover, a distinguished member of the Bar, a Queen's Counsel and Sheriff of Montreal—a position which he has now filled for twelve years. But he has discharged still other and even more trying tasks. The political life of the generation preceding and following the passage of the British North America Act cannot be written or studied without taking account of Mr. Chauveau's share in it. He has been associated with the formation and establishment of our federal system, and held important office both in the Dominion and this province in the early years of the new régime. He has the distinction of having been the first Premier of Quebec and the second Speaker of the Dominion Senate after Confederation. It is, nevertheless, as the *doyen* of our French-Canadian literature, that the Hon. Mr. Chauveau is best known at the present time. He is so enthusiastic a lover of the best works of the world's great writers—those of his own tongue naturally taking precedence in his affection—such a master of style and so fastidious yet genial a critic that, in literary circles, it is not surprising if his public services be looked upon as the digression and the product of his pen as the *magnum opus*. It is in his oratory that we find the link that brings these two phases of his career into harmony. As Superintendent of Education also, he was constantly brought into contact with those, on the one hand, whose chief interest lay in politics, and those, on the other hand, whose business was to promote intellectual development and literary culture. Mr. Chauveau is, indeed, an excellent example of Mr. Davin's theory that the highest and most generous exercise of the mental powers is by no means alien to that practical efficiency which commands success. No person has illustrated this principle more clearly than Mr. Chauveau himself, both by his career and by his published writings. In one of his addresses as president of the Royal Society, he has enforced the need of higher culture in language of characteristic vigour and beauty. This is not the place, however, for literary biography. We hope to take another occasion for a survey of Mr. Chauveau's writings, contenting ourselves for the present with an outline of his life. Born in Quebec on the 30th of May, 1820, Pierre Joseph Olivier Chauveau, is the son of the late Pierre Charles Chauveau, and his wife, Marie Louise Roy. His paternal ancestors came from the Diocese of Bordeaux, in France, and settled at Charlesbourg. Educated at the Seminary of Quebec, the future statesman, poet and orator, had for class mates His Eminence Cardinal Tachereau, the Hon. D. A. Ross, and the late Hon. Letellier de Saint-Just. He studied law under his uncles, Messrs. Hamel and Roy, and subsequently under Mr. Okill Stuart, and was admitted to the Bar in 1841. After some years' practice, he entered the Legislature of the Union as member for Quebec County, his opponent being the late Hon. John Neilson, whom he defeated by a large majority. During the Lafontaine-Baldwin administration he was in Opposition. In 1853 he accepted office as Solicitor-General in the Hincks-Morin Government, and was also for some time in the McNab-Morin Ministry. In July, 1855, he succeeded the late Dr. Meilleur as Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the discharge of the functions of which position he rendered most important services to the province. He formed a company of *Chasseurs Canadiens* of the staff of the Department, and was one of the lieutenant-colonels of the Home Guards formed at Montreal during the Fenian Invasion—the other two being the Hon. Henry Starnes and the late Hon. James Ferrier. In 1866 he undertook his educational mission to Europe, returning to Canada in June, 1867, just in time to assume the Premiership of Quebec. He was returned by acclamation in his old county (Quebec) for both the House of Commons and the Quebec Legislature, and in January, 1873, became Speaker of the Senate. In September, 1877, he received his present appointment as Sheriff of Montreal. In 1878 he was made Professor of Roman Law in the Montreal branch of Laval University, of which he is Doctor of Laws and Letters, as well as D.C.L. of Lennoxville, and LL.D. of McGill—well deserved distinctions. Mr. Chauveau is also Officier d'Instruction Publique of France, a titular member of the Muses Santones and corresponding member of the Athénée Louisianais. He was one of the gentlemen summoned by the Marquis of Lorne to assist him in forming the Royal Society of Canada, of which His Excellency appointed him first vice-president, Dr. (now Sir J. W.) Dawson being president—to which position Mr. Chauveau succeeded in 1883. He has been president and honorary president of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society; of the Institut Canadien of Quebec; of the Institut Canadien-Français of Montreal; of the Sociétés St. Jean Baptiste, Quebec and Montreal; and of the Montreal Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. Mr. Chauveau also holds the honoured positions of Knight of the Order of St. Gregory and Commander of the Order of Pius IX. On Mr. Chauveau's literary work we can now only touch slightly. Were it his sole claim to distinction, he would still be in the foremost rank of contemporary Canadians. His earliest effort takes us back to the year 1852 when he