

Boston. In February, 1865, Mr. Woodworth married Lizzie, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Ezra Churchill, senator. On completing his education, Mr. Woodworth commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Jonathan McCully, who afterwards was made a judge, and was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1865. As an advocate Mr. Woodworth is a man of much power, and he has a wide acquaintance with the law. In 1884 his legal status was acknowledged by the executive, who appointed him Queen's counsel. In 1871 Mr. Woodworth began his political career, being in that year elected to the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia. In politics he always has been a Liberal-Conservative, and in the Legislative Assembly he identifies himself with that party. He sat in the local legislature till September, 1878, when he resigned, and became a candidate for the House of Commons. In the election that followed he was defeated, but he was not disheartened. At the last general election he was returned to the House of Commons for the first time, for the County of Kings. In Dominion politics Mr. Woodworth supports the administration of Sir John A. Macdonald. Mr. Woodworth was the *de facto* leader of his party in the Nova Scotia Legislature, from the time he was elected in 1871 until the end of the session of 1878, and it was universally admitted on all sides that he was far the ablest and most effective debater in the house. Since then, according to the *Toronto Mail*, the *Montreal Gazette*, and other leading Canadian papers, he has maintained his reputation as a parliamentarian and speaker in the Dominion parliament. He is a man of deep-seated feeling, but he is known to be generous, and is for these reasons extremely popular. His family consists of his wife and two boys, the eldest one, Percy, although but eighteen years of age, the Dominion government placed in charge of the Observatory post, Digge's Island, Hudson Bay, in the summer of 1885.

**Mack, William, J. P.**, Cornwall, was born on February 29, 1828, in Lennoxshire, Scotland. His parents were Robert and Margaret (Pollock) Mack, who emigrated to Canada in 1828, from Lanarkshire, Scotland, and settled in Huntingdon county, Province of Quebec, where they resided until their death. William Mack received a fair English education in the common school at Huntingdon county. He afterwards learned the milling trade in the same county, and moved to Cornwall in 1849—starting in that year,

the first grist mill built in Cornwall, this mill being owned by the late John Harvey. He built the Express grist and flouring mills in Cornwall, in 1860, and has owned and operated them continuously to the present day, and has rebuilt and enlarged them several times. He took an active part in procuring the establishment in Cornwall of the extensive woollen, cotton and paper mills now there. Mr. Mack was a member of the municipal council of the town of Cornwall, from 1865 to 1868, inclusive of both years; was deputy reeve of the town during 1869-70; was reeve in 1871, deputy reeve in 1875, and reeve again in 1876. He was elected on all these occasions by acclamation. He was also warden of the united Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, for the year 1878. Mr. Mack has always been a Liberal in politics,—that also having been the political faith of his father—and has taken a deep interest in public questions, and an active part in practical politics. He represented the Electoral riding of Cornwall in the Ontario Legislature, from 1879 to 1883; was a candidate for the same position at the general election in the latter year, but was defeated by a majority of forty-one votes. He is a Presbyterian, and for the past ten years has been an elder in Knox Church, Cornwall. Mr. Mack married on May 10, 1855, Agnes, daughter of the late William Henderson, a native of Scotland. By this marriage there is a family of three children, two daughters and one son.

**Cole, Wilmot Howard**, Lieutenant-Colonel, Brockville, Ontario, was born at Brockville, February 16th, 1834. The patronymic Cole is of very ancient Saxon origin: it appears in the "Doomsday Book." The public records show that in the year 1640, Sir John Cole, of Shenley, in Hertfordshire, England, was a landed proprietor. His son, Adam, married and had issue a son, Cornelius. This Cornelius Cole emigrated to America in the year 1708; in 1711 he became a justice of Albany county, comprised within the limits of what was called "Livingston Manor." His land was next to that of W. T. Livingston, and extended from the Manor House road to Jansen's Kill, or creek, and was one of the finest farms in the manor. He had three sons, named Nicholas, John and Adam. On the breaking out of the rebellion, Cornelius Cole and his sons, John and Adam, espoused the cause of England, and the sons joined the Royalist forces. As the war proceeded, the feeling ran so high against the "Tories," as the