

mation a member of the Quebec legislature for the County of Terrebonne in September, 1867, and entered the administration of that province on 27th February, 1873, as solicitor-general, which position he held till September of the following year. The Ouimet government then resigned, and he with it. On the 27th January, 1876, he entered the De Boucherville government as provincial secretary and registrar. This position he held until the dismissal of the government by Lieutenant-Governor Letellier in 1878. He then became leader of the Conservative opposition, and was ever a terror to the political existence of M. Joly. Some of the most eloquent, fiery and able speeches that have ever been heard in any of our provincial legislatures was delivered by M. Chapleau against the *Rouges*, their principles, and chief of all, against their leader. He was not alone powerful as an orator, but he was consummate in *finesse*, in the art of managing, holding together, and making his way through dangerous and labyrinthine places. M. Joly could not stand against such a man. We are in the habit of looking upon M. Joly and his *Rouge* following as victims of the Conservative bias of the Legislative Council. But notwithstanding that, the action of the Legislative Council was the immediate cause of M. Joly's downfall, the overthrow of the *Rouges*, the man who undermined that party, discredited it before the country, and made its existence impossible, was J. A. Chapleau. During the nineteen months of M. Joly's administration, M. Chapleau never lost a day during and between the sessions of the House, in his vigorous denunciation of M. Letellier's *coup d'état*. He overran the province, attending hundreds of meetings and carrying dismay into the very strongholds of the Liberal party, and during the whole of that period he never lost one of his followers in spite of all the temptations that were unceasingly offered to them. When the *Rouges* fell, Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille, who had succeeded the deposed M. Letellier St. Just, called upon M. Chapleau to form an administration. He remained premier and minister of agriculture and public works until 1882, when his health became so poor that he was obliged to throw the corroding cares of leadership off his shoulders. He resigned, and M. Mousseau succeeded him as premier. He then entered the Privy Council, as secretary of state for Canada, succeeding M. Mousseau, who had succeeded him in the premiership. In July, 1884, he was appointed a commissioner to proceed to

British Columbia for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon Chinese immigration to Canada. M. Chapleau has not devoted his time exclusively to politics, but has been connected with several private enterprises. He was, among other like offices, a director of the Laurentides Railway Company, and of Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada. He is a director of the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway, and the vice-president of Le Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien. He was at one time a professor of criminal jurisprudence, and he now holds the chair of international law in Laval University, Montreal section. He has the degree of doctor of civil law in that institution. Those who predicted a brilliant career for M. Chapleau, on seeing his department at college, and at a law student's desk, have not seen their forecastings unfulfilled. M. Chapleau is probably the ablest French orator in the Dominion of Canada; while there are few men, perhaps there is not one man, in the House of Commons, whom the writer would rather listen to, talking in English than he. M. Chapleau is a born orator. In build, in the pose of his head, the sway of his body, he is an orator. But the greater qualifications lie behind these. He is eloquent, fiery, impassioned, fluent, and he has the knack of throwing a sentimentality through every sentence he utters. Add to this a clear, powerful, musical voice, every tone of which falls upon your ear distinctly as the note of a silver bell. M. Chapleau married in November, 1874, Marie Louise, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel King, brigade major, Sherbrooke.

McDonald, Rev. Alex. Douglas. Seaforth, Province of Ontario, was born on Nov. 9th, 1832, in the citadel, Quebec. His parents were John and Isabella (Douglas) McDonald, and they died before our subject attained his eighth year. His father had been a bandmaster in the 79th Highland regiment, and was present at the battles of Corunna and Waterloo. The regiment was ordered home, and bandmaster McDonald remained in Canada. In 1837 he joined the Queen's Own Rifles, under Col. Kingmill, to aid in the suppression of McKenzie's rebellion. For his service in the army he received a pension of two shillings a day, and a grant of land, consisting of 200 acres, in the township of Clarke, County of Durham. Shortly after the rebellion was over, this worthy man died. Our subject had a brother seven years older than himself, and he died many years ago. After his father's death, A. D. McDonald went into the coun-