

eyes. The jury returned in ten minutes with a verdict of "not guilty," and the lawyers who had said, "he who pleads his own case has a fool for a client" were in a way dumbfounded. From this day forward Mr. Howe was a noted man. In 1836 he was elected to parliament for the County of Halifax; and two years later he travelled through Europe, in company with Judge Haliburton, better known as "Sam Slick." Howe returned in 1838 and plunged into public work again. Sir Colin Campbell, the iron-headed autocrat, who was then governor, could not understand what the "common" people meant by talking about their "rights," and with him, Mr. Howe, it need not be said, was at issue. On petition of the province, Governor Campbell was recalled, and was succeeded by Lord Falkland, a son of William IV., by Mrs. Jordan. After a time Falkland became a cat's-paw in the hands of the Tories, and provoked fierce hostilities from the Liberals, at the head of whom was Joseph Howe. In 1848 the day of triumph came for the Liberals. Mr. N. Mackie was called upon to form a government, and Mr. Howe became provincial secretary. In 1851 he retired from the representation of Halifax; and in 1863 he became premier, in the place of Mr. Young, who was elevated to the bench. Since the entry into public life of Dr. Tupper, in 1855, there had been a steady, often a furious, hostility between himself and Mr. Howe. The strife was greatest between them on the question of union, to which Mr. Howe was opposed. But Dr. Tupper prevailed, not that he was a greater man than Mr. Howe; but because luck was on his side—there being a general movement in the direction of union, and the Imperial government desired the measure. When confederation was accomplished the now almost broken-down veteran was made to see, by Sir J. A. Macdonald, that he could be loyal to his province, by accepting the inevitable and making the best of the new order of things. Hence he entered the Dominion Cabinet in 1869 as president of the council. Ten months later he became secretary of state for the provinces and superintendent general of Indian affairs. His health was now all the while growing feebler, and his mental retrogression seemed to keep pace with his physical. In 1873 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia; but he died a few weeks afterwards. As an orator, Joseph Howe was the greatest man that the provinces which comprise Canada have ever produced.

L

Kumpf, Christian, Waterloo, the worthy gentleman chosen as the subject of this brief memoir, was born at Beerfelden, Hesse, Darmstadt, Germany, on the 22nd August, 1838. At an early age—when in his eighth year—he emigrated to Canada, settling at Galt, Ontario. Here he attended the common schools till he had secured an education sufficient for all his future and important business purposes. In 1862 the government appointed him the postmaster of Waterloo, the duties of which position he discharges in the most satisfactory manner. From 1866 to 1877 he was treasurer of the town of Waterloo, and in 1878 was elected mayor. This position he also held during 1879. The following year he was appointed town treasurer, and this important office he holds, to the satisfaction of his townsfolk, at the present date. He married in 1862.

Moodie, Robert Baldwin, Toronto, was born at Belleville, Ontario, on the 8th of July, 1843. His parents were Lieutenant J. W. Dunbar Moodie, late sheriff of Hastings, and Susanna Moodie, nee Strickland, author of "Roughing it in the Bush" and other popular works (*vide* sketch of Mrs. Moodie, p. 17). Robert was educated at the Grammar School and Albert College, Belleville, St. Mary's College, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec. After completing his education, in 1859, he entered his father's office in Belleville, and acted as deputy sheriff until the death of his father, Sheriff Moodie, and from 1863 to 1865 as chief clerk in the same office, under Sheriff Taylor, who succeeded his father in the shrievalty of Hastings. In 1865 he resigned his position, and engaged in a manufacturing business in Trenton; but in consequence of some inducements held out to him when started not being fulfilled, he abandoned the business, and shortly afterwards decided to remove to the United States. He, therefore, left Canada in the spring of 1865, and proceeded south, with the view of bettering his position; but after travelling six months in the States of Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, he returned to Canada, having in the meantime discovered that, in consequence of the very unsettled state of the United States at that time, there was very little chance of his procuring a permanent position. Soon after his return, he was offered, and accepted, the position of manager in the large art house of C. H. Williamson, Brooklyn, New York, and in this establishment he remained

P