managing partner in a private banking company from 1881 till 1885, and is now manager of the Bank of London. He attended the Toronto Military school, and obtained a certificate in November, 1867. He was a member of the Dresden council for the years 1878 and 1879, and mayor for 1884 and 1885. Mr. Sharpe was initiated in Freemasonry at Sydneham lodge, Dresden, in March, 1873: he became secretary in 1873; junior warden in 1874; and worthy master in 1875-76, and in 1876-77. He is also a member of MacNab chapter, Royal Arch, being 3rd principal in 1883, and 2nd principal in 1884 and 1885, and 1st principal in 1886. Our subject has always been an Episcopalian, and served as warden of the church for eight years. He married in April, 1873, Frances Ranaldson, second daughter of Charles R. Dickson, of Toronto. It is generally admitted that Mr. Sharpe is an acute and level-headed man of business, having enough of caution to keep him within safe bounds, and enough of enterprise to take him out of the ruts in which some men remain all their lives.

Chauveau, Pierre Joseph Olivier, was born at Quebec, on the 30th May, 1820. The father of our subject was Pierre Charles Chauveau, and his mother, Marie Louise Roy. The ancester, who came from France, (diocese of Bordeaux), Pierre Chauveau, settled at Charlesbourg. Young Chauveau was educated at the Seminary of Quebec; and he was a schoolmate of Archbishop Taschereau, Hon. David A. Ross, and Hon. Letellier de Saint Just. He studied law first under his uncles, MM. Hamel and Roy, next under Okill Stuart, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He practised mitted to the bar in 1841. He practised first as junior partner with Mr. Roy-Mr. Hamel had been called to the bench in the mean time-and after Mr. Roy's appointment to the bench, he practised as senior partner with P. B. Casgrain, now member of parliament. He was returned for the County of Quebec in 1844, against the Hon. John Neilson by a very large majority. He sat on the opposition benches under M.M. LaFontaine and Baldwin, and shortly after their coming to power was considered as an independent supporter of their government, voting occasionally with Mr. Papineau, who had then returned from Europe and obtained a seat in parliament. In 1849 he called attention to the emigration of French Canadians to the United States, and obtained the appointment of a committee, the report of which was prepared by him and by Charles Taché, and f

contained many suggestions which have been since carried out. In 1851 when the Hincks-Morin administration was formed he accepted office as solicitor-general, and in 1853, on the retirement of Mr. Caron, he accepted the situation of provincial secretary, which Mr. Morin had resigned to accept another portfolio. The Hincks-Morin gov. ernment having been defeated, Mr. Chauveau remained for some time in the MacNab. Morin government, but when in January. 1855, Mr. Morin accepted a judgeship, he was left out of the new combination, called the MacNab-Taché government, and declined several offices which were offered to him. until in July of the same year he accepted that of superintendent of Public Instruction for Lower Canada, which was vacated by the appointment of Dr. Meilleur to the office of postmaster of the City of Montreal. He framed new educational laws which were carried in parliament by M. Cartier, and established normal schools, founded two journals of education, an English and a French one, contributing largely himself to At the time of the Trent both of them. difficulty, M. Chauveau, then superintendent of Public Instruction, formed a company of the Chasseurs Canadiens, of which he was captain, and which was composed chiefly of the officers of the department of Public Instruction, and of the pupils of the Jacques Cartier Normal school. During the first Fenian invasion three battalions of home guards were formed in Montreal, corresponding to the three electoral divisions. Hon. James Ferrier, Hon. Henry Starnes and Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau were appointed lieutenant-colonels of the three battalions. The Normal School Company of the Chasseurs became the nucleus of the Eastern division battalion. When the Fenian troubles were over, the battalions were thanked for their services, and the lieutenant-colonels were allowed to retain their rank in the mili-In November, 1866, M. Chauveau was sent on a mission to visit the educational institutions of Europe. He started with Messrs. Cartier and Macdonald, who were going to London to obtain the passing of the British North America Act. He visited Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Belgium, Germany and Italy. He returned to Canada in June, 1867, and a few weeks after his return, M. Cauchon, having failed to form the first administration of the Province of Quebec, M. Chauveau was sent for and succeeded. He was returned by acclamation for his old County of Quebec, both for the Local and he Federal parliaments. He remained

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