

Bowell contested the north riding of the County of Hastings for parliamentary honours, as the nominee of the Conservative convention, but refusing to join in the cries against the incorporation of Roman Catholic institutions and what was then termed French domination, which were made test questions at the time, he was defeated. In 1867, Mr. Bowell again presented himself to the electors of North Hastings, stated his views with that calm reasonableness which has always characterized his utterances, and he was elected. He entered parliament therefore at Confederation, but took no very prominent part in the debates of the House for the first two or three years. His first success in parliament was in his criticism of a measure introduced by the late Sir George E. Cartier, then minister of Militia, for the purpose of reorganizing the militia force of Canada. Upon this occasion his practical experience and knowledge of the requirements of the volunteer force had its effect upon the House, he having succeeded in defeating the government upon the details of the bill three times during one sitting of the House. Being an independent thinker, he was not always in accord with the leaders of his party, having voted against them upon many important measures, notably, the Nova Scotia better terms resolutions, and upon the motion for the ratification of the Washington treaty. He was re-elected in 1872, and consequently in parliament, when the Macdonald government fell, and Mr. Mackenzie succeeded to power. It was in opposition that Mr. Bowell took a leading part, not only in the business of the House, but upon the most important committees. He inaugurated and conducted the proceedings in the House of Commons which resulted in his moving the motion for the expulsion of Louis David Riel, member elect for Provencher, Manitoba, for the part he, Riel, had taken in ordering the shooting of Scott, a prisoner of his during the revolt in Manitoba in 1879. He also took an active part in bringing before the House the question of the violation of the provisions of the Independence of Parliament Act, by its Speaker, and by a number of its members. The motion which he made upon this question, though defeated, led subsequently to the resignation of Mr. Speaker Anglin, one member of the cabinet, and four members of the House. He did not make many speeches, but whenever he arose the House always listened, for Mr. Bowell had gained the reputation of being a man who had,

first, something to say, and second, a reasonable and a satisfactory way of saying it. He has been successful at every election since. On the 19th of October, 1878, upon the resumption of power of the Conservative party, Mr. Bowell was called to the Privy Council, and sworn in minister of Customs. Sir John Macdonald had learned to appreciate the level-headedness, and practical qualities, and the sound judgment of the member for North Hastings. It is pleasing to one to sit in the galleries and watch Mr. Bowell answer questions or reply to objections. Under no circumstances, nor by any pressure or irritation, can he be moved to haste or ill-temper; but he sits there, disregarding feeling, and doing what he considers to be his duty as a minister of the crown. Mr. Bowell married in 1847, Harriet Louisa Moore, eldest daughter of Jacob G. Moore, Belleville, by whom he has nine children, five of whom are living.

Jeffery, Joseph, London, Ontario, was born on the 28th September, 1829, at Ipswich, Suffolk, England. He was a son of Joseph Jeffery, by his wife Mary Ann, whose maiden name was Godbold. Joseph Jeffery, junior, received a careful educational training at private schools in his native Ipswich, and when he had attained his sixteenth year (1845), emigrated to Canada, taking up his abode a few years afterwards in London. Here he engaged in business pursuits, and his undertakings were rewarded with a very fair measure of success. In 1865 he opened an exchange office, dealing principally in American money, bonds, etc., but retired after a successful business of a few years. In the fall of 1870, Mr. Jeffery was offered by F. Wolferstan Thomas, general manager of the Molsons Bank, the position of manager of the branch to be opened in London. This offer he accepted, and still holds the position. On October 13, 1870, Mr. Jeffery, with Edward Harris and some other gentlemen, established the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, and Mr. Jeffery was made president. In 1874, Edward Harris and Mr. Jeffery established the London Life Insurance Company, and Mr. Jeffery was also made president of this company. Mr. Jeffery married, on the 28th December, 1853, Augusta Ann, daughter of James Haley. In religion Mr. Jeffery is an adherent of the Baptist church. In business and financial circles his judgment is considered to be very superior, and in times of rush and excitement he is a very safe man, possessing the quality of being able to remain cool.