

H. Tetu, J.P. In 1856 he was elected representative of Palace Ward in the Quebec City Council, and subsequently became chairman of the Water Works Committee. In 1857 he became editor of the *Courrier du Canada*, and during the absence of the mayor, Dr. Morrin, in England, acted as chief magistrate of Quebec city. He was chosen in the same year, 1857, as mayor of Quebec, and also as the parliamentary representative for the County of Dorchester. He very naturally was found supporting the administration, one of the leaders of which was the gentleman at whose hands he had received his political as well as his legal training. The Macdonald-Cartier Ministry, however, held life by a very precarious tenure, and as the difficulties thickened about it, numbers yielded up their seats, and it was forced to resign. Then Mr. George Brown was called to office, but had to relinquish it in three days. The old ministry was recalled to power, and a readjustment took place. On the 30th of March, 1864, M. Langevin became a Queen's Counsel, and on the same day entered the Taché-Macdonald administration as Solicitor-General East. In 1866 he became Postmaster-General, which office he retained till the consummation of Confederation. In the confederation movement he took a prominent part. He was a delegate to Charlottetown, was a member of the Quebec Conference, and went to England to aid the Home Office in perfecting the Confederation scheme. During this entire movement the tact, suavity and broad statesmanship which has been shown so prominently in later years came into light. Sir George Cartier was energetic, forceful, patriotic, but he had not the *savoir-faire* of M. Langevin, and he often exasperated where he should have conciliated. In the first Dominion administration M. Langevin was Secretary of State for the Dominion, and the following year he was created a C. B. civil. In 1869 he assumed the portfolio of Public Works. In 1870 he was created a Knight Commander of the Roman Order of Pope Gregory the Great. During Sir George Cartier's absence in England, in 1873, M. Langevin acted as leader of the French Canadian Conservative party, and upon the death of his chief he became the permanent leader. In 1873, on the downfall of Sir John Macdonald's administration he resigned office. At the general elections of 1878 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Rimouski; but Mr. William McDougall, the member for Three Rivers, however, made way for him, and he

was chosen for the vacated constituency by acclamation. In the new Conservative administration he became Postmaster-General, which office he retained till 1879, when he became again Minister of Public Works. Regarding his brilliant parts, and the service he has been to the Dominion and to the French Canadian people, the Queen conferred upon him the knighthood of the order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Hector Langevin, as has already been said, is an astute and wise statesman, and his whole aim is to create a feeling of brotherhood among his own people and their English-speaking compatriots, and to develop a feeling of loyalty throughout the country.

Darling, Andrew, Toronto, was born in the City of Montreal, on the 24th of March, 1852, and is of Scotch descent. Mr. William Darling, the father of the subject of this sketch, accompanied by his wife, emigrated from Edinburgh to Canada in 1838, and shortly after his arrival commenced the hardware business, which he still continues to carry on, and is well known in all business circles as a man of high character and excellent business qualifications. Some years ago he was appointed by the government as arbitrator and valuator in the Lachine Canal matter, and has been president of the Board of Trade, and several other important public bodies. Andrew Darling received part of his education at the Montreal High School, and subsequently spent three years in Geneva and Paris in various schools. Having completed the literary portion of his education, he travelled through all the chief countries in Europe. He likewise visited Egypt, Palestine and Turkey. When in his 23rd year, possessed of a thorough education and a mind refined by travel, he returned to Canada and associated himself with his father in the hardware business. In 1879, he associated with him his brother Thomas, and commenced business in Toronto, the firm being styled A. & T. J. Darling & Co. This firm deals in hardware. Through the sound business qualities of its members, it has pushed its way steadily onward, and is now one of the leading establishments of its kind in the Dominion. Mr. Darling has not yet held any public office, in the meantime preferring to devote all his time and thought to business. In religion, is a Presbyterian; and in politics a Reformer, who has nailed the reform colours to the mast. Mr. Darling is a keen business man, courteous and well-liked by all who come in contact with him.