

Govt., 1890, and was recommended to the Earl of Aberdeen for a similar distinction by the Tupper Admn., 1896. He was employed by the Ont. Govt. to define the N.-W. boundary of the Province, 1872, and his professional services were retained in conducting the argument on this subject before the Imp. Privy Council, 1884. He was also retained by the Ont. Govt. in the Ct. of Appeal and in the Supreme Ct. in the question of the Indian Titles, and also in the case as to the appt. of Queen's Counsel. The author of several brochures on political subjects, Mr. M. has likewise written extensively on public questions for the mags. and newspapers, and he was for 5 yrs. subsequent to 1882, ed.-in-chief of the *London Advertiser*. Many beautiful poetical pieces have also emanated from his pen. He was elected a mem. of the Council of Public Inst. of Ont. (representing the Sch. Insprs. in that body), 1875, and on a new faculty of law being established in the Univ. of Toronto, 1888, was chosen to fill the chair of Constitutional and Internl. Law therein, a position he still retains. In 1897 he was also chosen an Examr. in Constitutional Law in the same Univ. He was elected Presdt. of the Star Loan Co., 1890, and Presdt. of the Northern Life Assur. Co., 1896. During the existence of the MacKenzie Govt., he held the office of Mr. of the Interior in it, from Oct., 1876 till the resignation of the Cabinet, Oct., 1878. He was called to the Senate, by Lord Aberdeen, Nov., 1896, and, on Nov. 12, 1897, entered the Laurier Cabinet as Mr. of Justice, succeeding Sir O. Mowat in that office. Politically, he is an advanced Lib. As a private mem. he moved, in Mch., 1895, for the reconstruction of the Senate. His political views were summed up in a review of his career, which appeared in the *Toronto Globe*, Dec. 27, 1894. From this we make the following extract: "He has always been an opponent of a nominated Senate. He is, how-

ever, still a second Chamber man, and wants to mend rather than end our Upper House. Holding the high political ideals which he does, and believing that the worst crime against the commonwealth is a wrong against the ind. of the electorate, it need scarcely be said that the partizan redistribution of constituencies and the partizan preparation of voters' lists find in him one of their most powerful denouncers. In economic questions he is an uncompromising opponent of the protective system. He believes Can. ought to make her own commercial treaties, and a few months ago the breadth of his mind on the Imp. relationship was shown in a magazine article, in which he argued that, while the Motherland gives the protection of her navy to the commerce of the colonies in the seas of the world, it is conducive neither to their self-respect or self-reliance that they should make no substantial return for that service, but that they should, on the contrary, seek to shut Brit. trade out of their markets. He is opposed to handing over the work of legislation to the Ministry, as is now so largely done at Ottawa. Some of his most valuable contributions to our political literature have been upon this and kindred subjects, whose importance is scarcely appreciated by minds which do not go to the root of diseases in the body politic. His study of the foundation principles of representative govt. pointed out to him yrs. ago the effect, now apparent, upon the whole community of Parlt. abdication of its duty of effective supervision over national expenditures and control of the national Executive. If the advice with which he has sought on every available occasion to inculcate sound political principles had been accepted by Parlt., of whose dignity he is a jealous upholder, it would not have become, as it unfortunately is, a mere recording machine for legalizing the actions of its Executive. To sum up his politics, they are, that care and