

moulded and directed by him. In addition, two very important questions which for some time agitated the public mind and threatened the gravest complications—the Manitoba amnesty and the New Brunswick school questions—were satisfactorily adjusted during Mr. M's administration. A Liberal; and “has always held those political principles—which by some in England may be considered peculiar—of the universal brotherhood of man, no matter in what rank of life he may have taken his origin. Has believed, and now believes, in the extinction of all class legislation, and of all legislation that tends to promote any body of men, or class of men, for the mere fact of their belonging to a body or class, to a higher position politically than any other class in the country. In our great colonies, while no fault is found with the political organization of the Mother Country, or of any other country, we take our stand simply and completely on the ground that every man is equal in the eye of the law, and has the same opportunity, by exercising the talents with which God has blessed him, of rising in the world, in confidence of his fellow citizens—one man quite as much as another. Believes thoroughly in party government, and that it is utterly impossible to conduct the government of a new country without it. While an earnest advocate and upholder of the present connection with the Mother Country, he will always endeavour to maintain Canadian rights and to bring Canada into prominence in the eyes of the world.”—*Toronto, Ont.; Rideau Club; Toronto Club.*

MACKINTOSH, CHARLES HERBERT. (*City of Ottawa.*)

S. of Capt. William Mackintosh, of Wicklow, Irel., who came to Canada as an attaché of the ordnance branch of the British army, and afterwards Co. Engineer of Middlesex, Ont.; related to Sir James Mackintosh, the essayist and historian. B. in London, Ont., 1843. Ed. at Galt Grammar School and Caradoc Academy. M., 7 April 1868, Gertrude, dau. of T. Cooke, Esq., J.P., of Strathroy. Wrote “*Welcome to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales*,” (1860) which was presented at the time of his visit to Canada. Wrote (1862) “*Hurry-Graphs*” under the nom de plume of *Fat Contributor*, for the *London Free Press*, and became City Editor of that journal, giving up the study of law. Became City Editor *Hamilton Times* 1864, and in 1865 published *Strathroy Dispatch* until 1874, when he sold out. Wrote and published (1871) *The Chicago Fire*; wrote (1873) “*The Financial Panic in U.S., and its Causes.*” Was managing editor *Chicago Journal of Commerce*, 1873, having taken that position in order to study the Pro-