

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF THE NEW CABINET

Premier and President of the Council

Hon. Robert Laird Borden, the new Premier, was born at Grand Pré, June 26, 1854. His great-grandfather came to Nova Scotia from Connecticut, previous to the American Revolution. He was educated at Acadia Villa Academy, Horton, N. S., and was for a time professor in Glenwood Institute, N. J. Returning to Nova Scotia, he studied law and was called to the Bar in 1878. Mr. Borden served as head of the legal firm of Borden, Ritchie, Parker & Chisholm, Halifax; has been a partner at various times with the late Sir John Thompson, Mr. Justice Graham and Sir G. H. Tupper; was president of the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society; was created Q.C. in 1890, and has appeared with distinction before the Privy Council. He entered the House of Commons in 1895 and soon distinguished himself as a man of unusual power. On the retirement of Sir Charles Tupper from the leadership of the Opposition in 1900, Mr. Borden was elected to that honorable position.

Minister of Agriculture

Mr. Martin Burrell (Yale-Cariboo), is an Englishman who came to Canada in 1883 to go into fruit farming in the Niagara peninsula. He remained there until 1889, and then went out to British Columbia, and took up the same occupation, and incidentally drifted into politics at Grand Forks, where he made his home. Like many other public men he took the initial step by becoming mayor of the town in 1903. The following year he was chosen as the Conservative candidate to contest Yale-Cariboo in the general election, but, like many others, did not succeed in the first campaign. He came back stronger at the general election of 1908, and was this time sent to Ottawa. He was born in England in 1858, received his education there, and was married before coming to this country. He is connected with an orchard company at Grand Forks, and is also interested in the company which publishes the Gazette Newspaper.

Minister of Customs

John Dowsley Reid, M.D., M.P. (Greenville), has been a member of the House of Commons for twenty years, having been first elected at the general election of 1891, and returned at all the subsequent general elections since then in the Conservative interest. He is a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, and Toronto University, and is a practitioner at Prescott.

Minister of Finance

W. T. White, of Toronto, was born near Oakville, in Halton county, in 1866, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and spent his boyhood days on the farm, receiving his education in the public schools and the high schools of Oakville and Brampton. He is an honor graduate in classics of Toronto University. During his university course he engaged in journalistic work and became attached to the staff of the Toronto Evening Telegram. For a number of years he was a trusted clerk in the assessment department of the City Hall, Toronto. He moved from this position and became articled to Thomas Caswell, city solicitor, in the study of law, and won two first-class scholarships and a gold medal at Osgoode Hall. Mr. White was called to the Bar in 1899, and shortly after he was appointed to the office of general manager of the National Trust Company, Toronto, a position he has held ever since. He is one of the board of governors of the Toronto University, and chairman of the finance committee of that institution.

Minister of Inland Revenue

Hon. Wilfrid Bruno Nantel, K.C., M.P. (Terremonne), was first elected to the House of Commons at the general election of 1908, but had been a candidate in the preceding general election of 1904, meeting defeat at the hands of Dr. Samuel Despardins, Liberal. Terrebonne has sent several notable men to the House, including Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Sir J. A. Chapleau, Hon. G. A. Nantel, and Hon. L. F. R. Masson, all of whom were Cabinet Ministers, the present Minister's father in the Provincial Parliament, and the others in the Dominion Government. The new Minister was born at St. Jerome in 1857. He has been mayor of the town of St. Jerome for several years, and previously served as alderman. He was granted the degree of LL.D. by Laval University.

Minister of the Interior

Hon. Robert Rogers, a recruit from the Manitoba Government, commenced his political career as an unsuccessful Conservative candidate for the Manitoba House in 1886 and 1892, and for the House of Commons in Lesau at the general election of 1896. He afterwards devoted his attention principally to provincial politics, and was elected to the Manitoba Legislature for Manitou at the general election of 1899. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council, without portfolio, the following year. In December, 1900, he accepted the portfolio of Minister of Public Works, a position he has continued to fill up to the present time. During the late election campaign he took an outstanding part in the fight against Reciprocity, and assisted the Opposition forces in their work of organization in the West. He was born in the County of Armenteuil, Que., in 1864, and spent fifteen years of his early life as a general merchant at Charlevoix. He was also interested in the

grain and mining business. During the illness of Premier Roblin, while the Manitoba House was last in session, he led the Government, and was regarded as the logical successor to the premiership.

Minister of Justice

Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty, D.C.L., LL.D., K.C., M.P. (St. Ann's, Montreal), first entered the House of Commons as the representative of St. Ann's Division, in 1908, reclaiming the seat for his party from the Liberal column, and was re-elected by a very largely increased majority at the recent election. In November, 1906, he retired from the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, to which he was appointed in October, 1891. He was a distinguished law graduate of McGill, being the Elizabeth Torrance gold medalist, and was admitted to the Bar in 1877. He was appointed Professor of Civil Law in McGill University in 1890, and later the chair of international law was added to his duties. After his retirement from the bench he interested himself in financial affairs, and took high office in several corporations which have since become prominent. He was for several years president of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League, and a member of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the workings of the Catholic and Protestant school boards of Montreal.

Minister of Labor

Thomas William Crothers, B.A., K.C., M.P. (Elgin West), has only been a member of the House of Commons since 1908, but in that period he has made a reputation for himself by his successful grasp of public questions. When a comparatively young man he was a candidate for the Ontario Legislature in West Elgin in 1879, but he missed being elected by a scant seven votes. He was born in Prince Edward County, Ontario, in 1860, and was head master of Wardsville High School for a few years, during which he was preparing himself for the law course he had in view. He studied in the offices of some distinguished lawyers, and began practice in 1880 in St. Thomas. He was chairman of the Text Book Commission appointed by the Ontario Government some years ago to inquire into the price of public and high school text books and rather startled many people by declining to accept any remuneration from the Government for his services. He was appointed a Governor of Toronto University in 1908.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries

Hon. John Douglas Hazen, B.A., B.C.I., M.L.A., was elected a member of the House of Commons in 1891 for St. John City and Coun-

ty, but was unsuccessful at the succeeding general election in 1896. Previous to that he had been an alderman of Fredericton for three years and mayor for two years, moving to St. John in 1890, where he resumed the practice of his profession. He was called to the Bar in 1883. He was elected to the New Brunswick Legislature for Sunbury at the general election of 1899, following which he was chosen leader of the Opposition. At the general election of 1908, the Opposition party, under his leadership, administered a crushing defeat to the Robinson Government, and upon the resignation of the Government he was called upon to form an administration, which he did, assuming the premiership and the portfolio of Attorney-General. He was born in Sunbury County in 1860, and is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick. He is a member of the Senate of the University of New Brunswick, and served as registrar and treasurer of the university from 1882 to 1890.

Minister of Militia

Col. Hon. Samuel Hughes, M.P. (Victoria and Haliburton), has been an enthusiast in matters appertaining to soldiering since he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the militia. He declined the position of Deputy Minister of Militia in 1891 and Adjutant-General for Canada in 1895. He has served as president of the Dominion Rifle Association, president of the Standing Small Arms Committee for Canada, and Railway Intelligence Officer for the headquarters staff. He served during the Fenian Raid, 1870, for which he received a medal, and in the South African war, 1899-1900, in various important capacities, and was mentioned several times in despatches; He has been a member of the House of Commons since 1892, having been defeated the previous year. He was born in 1853.

Postmaster-General

Hon. L. P. Pelletier, K.C., M.P. (Quebec County), who won that seat for the Conservatives from the Liberals at the late election, dates his political experience from 1886, when he was defeated in Temiscouata in the general election for the Legislative Assembly, and was again defeated the following year in Three Rivers. He was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1888, but resigned and was elected to the Assembly the same year for Dorchester. He continued to represent that seat up to the general election of 1904, when he declined nomination. In 1908 he was again a candidate, but was defeated. He took a prominent place in the House at Quebec, and was appointed Provincial Secretary by the Hon. M. de Boucherville, and continued to fill that portfolio through the Taillon Administration. In the

Administration of Hon. Mr. Flynn he was Attorney-General. He is one of the leading lawyers of Quebec City, and was for a number of years interested in L'Evenement newspaper. His father, the Hon. T. P. Pelletier, has been a member of the Legislative Council since 1892. Hon. L. P. Pelletier was born in 1858 and was admitted to practice law in 1880.

Minister of Public Works

Mr. Frederick Debartzch Monk, D.C.L., K.C., M.P. (Jacques Cartier), has represented that constituency in the House of Commons since 1896, when he succeeded the late Mr. Justice Girouard in the representation. He is a son of the late Hon. Samuel Cornwallis Monk, a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Quebec, his mother being of French descent. He is a law graduate of McGill University, and was called to the Bar in 1878. He has served as Professor of Constitutional and International Law in the Montreal branch of Laval University. In the House he took a leading part on the Opposition side, and was in 1901 recognized as the chief lieutenant of Mr. Borden in the Province of Quebec, but some time ago relinquished that post and latterly took an independent attitude on the question of a Canadian navy, which he opposed. He took the ground that the policy of both parties endangered Canada's political autonomy, and that the naval question had not been submitted to or discussed by the people.

Minister of Railways and Canals

Hon. Francis Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines in the Ontario Government, only entered political life in 1905, and has had a meteoric career. He had never been in Parliament previous to his selection as a provincial Cabinet Minister, and he was elected in Nipissing East by acclamation in May, 1905, and re-elected at the general election of 1908 for the newly-created constituency of Sudbury, where, up to the time of his appointment, he was engaged in the hardware business. Since entering upon his duties he has become known as a hard worker and a careful administrator, paying more than the ordinary amount of personal attention to his department. He was largely responsible for the "water-power policy" of the Government, which did away with the giving away or selling of water powers in the province, instituting instead the policy of leasing, contingent on their development within a given time, and other restrictions. He is a native of the Province of Quebec, having been born at Clarenceville in 1852. He was chief Conservative organizer in Ontario in the late election, and has been given credit for a great deal of the success of the Conservatives in that province.

Secretary of State

James William Roche, M.D., M.P. (Marquette), was an unsuccessful candidate for the Manitoba Legislature in 1892, but was successful in his candidature for the House of Commons in the Conservative interest in 1896, and has been re-elected at each succeeding general election since that time. He took a prominent part in the debates in the House and in the party organization, and in 1901 was elected Conservative whip for the West. He is of Irish parentage, and was born in Clarendon, Ont., in 1859. He attended Trinity Medical College, Toronto, for three years, and took his final year in medicine at the Western University, London, Ont., being the first graduate in medicine of that university, and taking first-class honors in his final examination in 1883. Later the same year he moved to Minnedosa, Man., where he commenced the practice of his profession and has continued since. He was territorial representative for the Manitoba Medical Council from 1885 to 1901, and held office as Grand Master of the I. O. O. F., Province of Manitoba, and was grand representative to several meetings of the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

Minister of Trade and Commerce

Hon. George Eulas Foster, B.A., D.C.L., M.P. (North Toronto), was first elected to the House of Commons in 1882 for Kings County, N. B., as an Independent Conservative. The election was afterwards declared null on a petition, but he was re-elected by a larger majority. He entered the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1885 as Minister of Marine and Fisheries. He continued to represent Kings until the election of 1896, when he was returned for York County, N. B. In 1900 he contested St. John City unsuccessfully and a by-election in North Ontario in 1903. In 1904 he returned to the House as the member for North Toronto, which seat he has continued to represent since that time. He succeeded Sir Charles Tupper as Minister of Finance in 1888, and continued as such throughout the Abbott, Thompson, Bowell and Tupper administrations until the defeat of the Conservative party in 1896. He was leader of the House during the sessions of 1895 and 1896 until the re-entry of Sir Charles Tupper as Premier. He was born in 1847, and was at one time professor in the University of New Brunswick.

Minister Without Portfolio

Mr. George Halsey Perley, B.A., M.P. (Argenteuil), has been a member of the House of Commons since 1904, but had previously been unsuccessful at two elections, first at the general elections of 1900 in Russell, and in 1902 at a by-election in Argenteuil. He is a wealthy lumberman of Ottawa, but has of late taken a keen interest in politics, and was Mr. Borden's right hand man in the recent contest, having been selected as chief Conservative whip about a year ago in succession to Mr. George Taylor, M.P. He has proved himself a great political campaigner. Mr. Perley, like several distinguished Canadians, is an American by birth, but a Canadian by training. He was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, but educated at the Ottawa Grammar School. Later he went to Harvard University, where he took his degree. He has for many years taken a prominent part in public affairs in Ottawa, his home city, having handled the relief funds for a couple of the big fires that had in that section in 1897 and 1900. He was vice-president and director of the old Canada Atlantic Railway before the Grand Trunk absorbed it, and is at present a director at the Bank of Ottawa.

Minister Without Portfolio

Mr. A. E. Kemp, M.P. (Toronto East), was first elected to the House of Commons for the old constituency of Toronto East, redistributed under the Act of 1903, in 1900, and was re-elected in 1904, but in 1908 his defeat by Joseph Russell, a comparatively unknown political quantity, was a great surprise to Mr. Kemp and his friends. Mr. Kemp is classed as one of the millionaire manufacturers of Toronto, and has in his time occupied several prominent positions in connection with the commercial organizations of that city. He has been president of the Toronto Board of Trade, as well as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and still takes an interest in their welfare. He was born at Clarenceville, Que., in 1858, and spent several years of his youth in this province attending school at Clarenceville and the not far distant Lacolle Academy.

Minister Without Portfolio

Hon. James A. Lougheed, K.C., Senator (Calgary), has been for some years past the leader of the Conservative party in the Senate, succeeding the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell upon his retirement in 1906. He was born at Brampton, Ont., in 1854, and was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1877. He commenced the practice of his profession in Toronto in 1881, but in the following year removed to the Northwest Territories, establishing his law business in Calgary, being the head of a prominent legal firm. He was created a Q.C. by the Earl of Derby in 1889, and was called to the Senate in the same year. In 1890 he seconded the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. He was elected a member of the advisory council of the Liberal-Conservative party of Canada in 1897.

Historical Tattershall Castle

Tattershall Castle, in Lincolnshire, England, has been purchased for demolition and re-erection in America. A good deal of mystery surrounds the transaction and the identity of the buyer has not been disclosed. Canon Rawnsley telegraphed to the London Times:

"The National Trust has heard with profound regret that the Capital and Counties Bank have, as mortgagees, in the interests of their clients, sold Tattershall Castle for deportation to America. All that could be done was done in the short time allowed us to rouse public opinion to the need of saving the Castle and mantelpieces.

"It was partly because so little response was made to their appeal that the National Trust did not feel justified in accepting Sir Francis Trippel's generous offer of a loan for the purchase.

The Times Boston (Lincolnshire) correspondent telegraphed:

"The fireplaces were loaded into locomotive wagons for removal by road to London. They are to be shipped to America direct from the wagons at Tibbury Docks. The reason alleged for the transport by road was that the stonework would receive less handling than if sent by rail, but it is difficult to imagine that it could receive more damage than it has already. The chimneypieces resembled chunks of sandstone hewn from a quarry. The removal was watched by a number of indignant spectators, who freely expressed their disapproval.

Sir Francis Trippel stated that the "American" who has purchased the Castle is known to him, and that the price agreed is £2,250, of which sum a deposit of 10 per cent. has been paid. He finds that the buyer has no sentimental interest whatever in the matter and the Castle is being hawked about. He himself, acting on behalf of a public-spirited man, made a firm offer of £2,500, cash down, but was informed that the price was £10,000. Later he increased his offer to £2,750, and then found that the price had gone down to £7,500 during the night.

Statement by the Vendor

Mr. Albert Ball, formerly Mayor of Nottingham, who was the owner of Tattershall Castle until three months ago, and who hitherto has taken no part in the controversy, gave some particulars of the sale, stating that his reason for doing so was that the true facts of the negotiations had been misrepresented to the public.

Mr. Ball said that he bought the property about the middle of last year from Mr. T. F. Hooley, the son of Mr. E. T. Hooley, as an "interesting speculation," and at one time thought

of making the Castle habitable, but several friends interested in archaeology urged him to allow it to become national property. He agreed, and Mr. Nigel Bond, the secretary of the National Trust, was informed that he was willing to sell the property to the Trust for £2,000, and to give a subscription of £1,500 in wards the amount, at the same time allowing a period of six months from the signing of the contract for the raising of subscriptions. Mr. Bond replied that the price was too high. In answer to this, on November 7, Mr. Ball wrote that he could not put the property on offer at less than £2,000, and said in the course of his letter:

"I have had a very considerable sum offered for the mantelpiece and I am sure I should get more for them if I break them up, which is my intention unless I dispose of it (the Castle)."

On November 22 Mr. Ball received a letter from Mr. Bond asking whether he would be prepared to give the executive committee of the Trust an option to purchase at £1,500, in which case the committee would do their best to raise the sum required for the purpose. Mr. Ball declined to entertain any offer under £2,000 (less the £100 which he had himself promised to subscribe). No further correspondence took place, and three months ago Mr. Ball disposed of the property. He says: "I greatly regret that this interesting building should be lost to the nation, but the fault is entirely that of the National Trust. While the negotiations were going on between the Trust and myself I was offered £2,000 for the fireplaces alone from a London firm of dealers. So anxious was I that the Trust should obtain the Castle that I would have accepted an offer of £500 down, but my complaint is that I could not get them to make me any offer whatever, although the land, with the custodian's house and the bricks of the Castle, was worth £2,000 to any ordinary speculator, quite apart from any question of historic value."

American Associations

The Times Boston correspondent writes: The fact seems to have been overlooked that, apart altogether from its English historical associations, Tattershall Castle possesses a peculiar interest for Americans. The Castle, one of the country seats of Theophilus Clinton, fourth Earl of Lincoln, was a centre of meeting for the promoters of the Puritan movement which culminated in the exodus of 1630 and the following years and the founding of the Massachusetts settlements. To Tattershall Castle or to Sempringham Manor House, Lord Lincoln's other seat, came for conference John Winthrop from Groton, in Suffolk, Roger Williams, and John Cotton, the Puritan vicar

of the Lincolnshire Boston, after which the American Boston was named. To Tattershall also Cotton used to retire as Lord Lincoln's guest when broken down in health under the heavy strain of his ministerial line in Boston Church. Though Lord Lincoln himself did not go out to North America, two of his sisters did—Susan, who was married to John Humphrey, and Arabella, the wife of Isaac Johnson, who came into Lincolnshire from the neighboring county of Rutland. Thomas Dudley, Lord Lincoln's steward and confidential adviser, and Simon Bradstreet, who succeeded him in that office—both, like Winthrop, future Governors of Massachusetts—were associated with this movement, as were also Richard Bellingham, the Recorder of Boston (afterwards the Governor Bellingham drawn by Hawthorne in "The Scarlet Letter"), William Codrington, of Alford, and of Rhode Island, James Thomas Leverett, an alderman of Boston, and Atherton Hough, mayor of the town in 1628, who resigned office at the same time as their vicar and emigrated to America.

Rubbing It In

Squire Lawson never asked for or accepted any advice. One day he drove fifteen miles to the nearest town, and there left his horse and buggy in a side street in charge of a strange young man. Then he went off in search of an old friend of his, a Quaker.

"Thee didn't leave a valuable horse and carriage to a stranger's care, Thomas?" remonstrated his friend. "Thee's better go get it and drive to the livery-stable. This town is not like the little place thee lives in."

"I looked the young man over," said Squire Lawson, testily, "and in my judgment it was perfectly safe to leave him in charge. Let us say no more about it."

"Very well," said his friend, but when, at the end of two hours, Squire Lawson took his leave, the Quaker shut his office and accompanied the squire to the place where he had left his equipage.

It had vanished, and no enquiries brought any information as to where it or the young man had gone.

"Well, Amos," said the Quaker, after an hour's hot, unavailing search, "thee has lost a horse and carriage, to be sure, but thee still has plenty of judgment left, I've no doubt."

The prodigal had returned.

"Father," he said, "are you going to kill the fatted calf?"

"No," responded the old man, looking the youth over carefully. "No, I'll let you live. But I'll put you to work and train some of that fat off you."—Toledo Blade.