

and to this important office he was elected. He gave such satisfaction as the chief magistrate of the town, that he was re-elected in 1887 and again in 1888, retiring at the end of that year because of the pressure of private business. In the provincial general election of June, 1890, Mr. Macdonell was an unsuccessful candidate for West Algoma. When the Dominion general election came on in 1891, he was again a candidate, this time with a more favourable result. The constituency of Algoma is a whole province in itself, and the work of carrying on a campaign in it is no light undertaking. Though held as part of the general contest, the election did not actually come off until May 18th, though the other elections were held on the 5th March. The contest was thus prolonged, and Mr. Macdonell had a most arduous task to perform in leading the party forces. He worked incessantly for weeks, speaking in every important place in the district, and travelling thousands of miles. The result was a sweeping victory for the Conservatives and their able and popular candidate, the returns showing no less than 438 of a majority. Considering that in the previous general election Mr. D. F. Burke, who was Mr. Macdonell's opponent, had been defeated by only a dozen votes, the result was certainly a remarkable testimony to Mr. Macdonell's ability and popularity. In the House of Commons, Mr. Macdonell has already taken a place of some prominence, and has manifested qualities which promise well for the future. As a speaker he is fluent, clear and logical, and on the few occasions on which he has addressed the Commons, has caught and held the attention of the House, no small achievement for a new member. He introduced at his first session, and piloted through its various stages, a bill to incorporate the Attikokan Iron Range Railway Company, a work which, when completed, is expected to do much for the development of one of the richest mineral-bearing regions of Algoma. In politics, Mr. Macdonell is an ardent Conservative. He favours a vigorous immigration policy, with a view to peopling the immense tracts of rich territory in the Dominion and the North-West Territories still unoccupied. He supports the principle of Protection as a means of national self-defence, and he believes that a fair measure of reciprocity in trade with the United States would be of mutual advantage. In 1876 Mr. Macdonell married Eliza, daughter of the late David McCracken, of Cornwall, Ont. In religion, Mr. Macdonell is an adherent of the Church of England. In feelings and disposition he is generous and warm-hearted, in manners, courteous, affable and agreeable. He enjoys the highest respect and esteem of his fellow citizens as well as a host of personal friends.

GEORGE MACLEAN ROSE,

Toronto, Ont.

THE career of George Maclean Rose, the well known Toronto Printer and Publisher, furnishes a notable example of what can be achieved in "this Canada of ours," by those qualities so universally characteristic of the Scot - sturdy independence and sterling integrity, supplemented by plodding industry and those personal traits which make a man dear to his fellow-man. To rise in the world by one's unaided effort, and in the face of much to daunt one and make the ascent toilsome, and often wearisome, is an honest and a laudable ambition. Much more is it honest and laudable to accomplish this not by ways that are dubious, but by those that command the esteem and admiration of men. The paths by which Mr. G. M. Rose has climbed to success have been paths along which he has not only advanced himself, but, with a large and generous humanity, he has advanced many a brother man. This is the key note at once to his character and to the repute he bears in the wide circle of his warm, admiring and attached friends. A well-known and discriminating writer, author of *The Scot in British North America*, thus sketches the chief incidents in Mr. Rose's interesting career:—"Mr. George Maclean Rose has been so long and prominently associated with the development of Canadian literature that his name may well be introduced in this connection. He was born in Wick, Caithness-shire, Scotland, on the 14th of March, 1829, and learned the printing trade in the office of the *John O'Groat Journal*. A year after he had attained his majority the family settled in Canada. He entered the employ of Mr. John C. Becket, of Montreal, who was then engaged in the publication of the *Montreal Witness* and other journals. After the death of his father, which took place in 1853, the care of the family devolved upon him. The means at his command were but scanty, but in partnership with his elder brother, Henry, he started a small job printing office. By strict industry and economy, they obtained a fair measure of success. In 1856 they dissolved partnership, George having become convinced that Western Canada offered more scope for his energies than Montreal. In connection with Mr. John Muir he established the *Chronicle*, in the village of Merrickville, but he did not remain there any length of time. Among his other engagements about this period was that of city editor of the *London Prototype*. In 1858 he came to Toronto as manager of the printing office of Mr. Samuel Thompson, for whom he published the *Toronto Atlas*, started in opposition to the *Colonist*, which had taken ground adverse to the government of the day. Mr. Thompson having obtained the contract for