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PROMINENT MEN OF CANADA.

A COLLECTION OF

Persons Distinguished in Professional and Political Life,

AND

IN THE COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF CANADA.

EDITED BY

G. MERCER ADAM,

Author of "The History of the North-West," "Life of Sir John A. Macdonald," etc.



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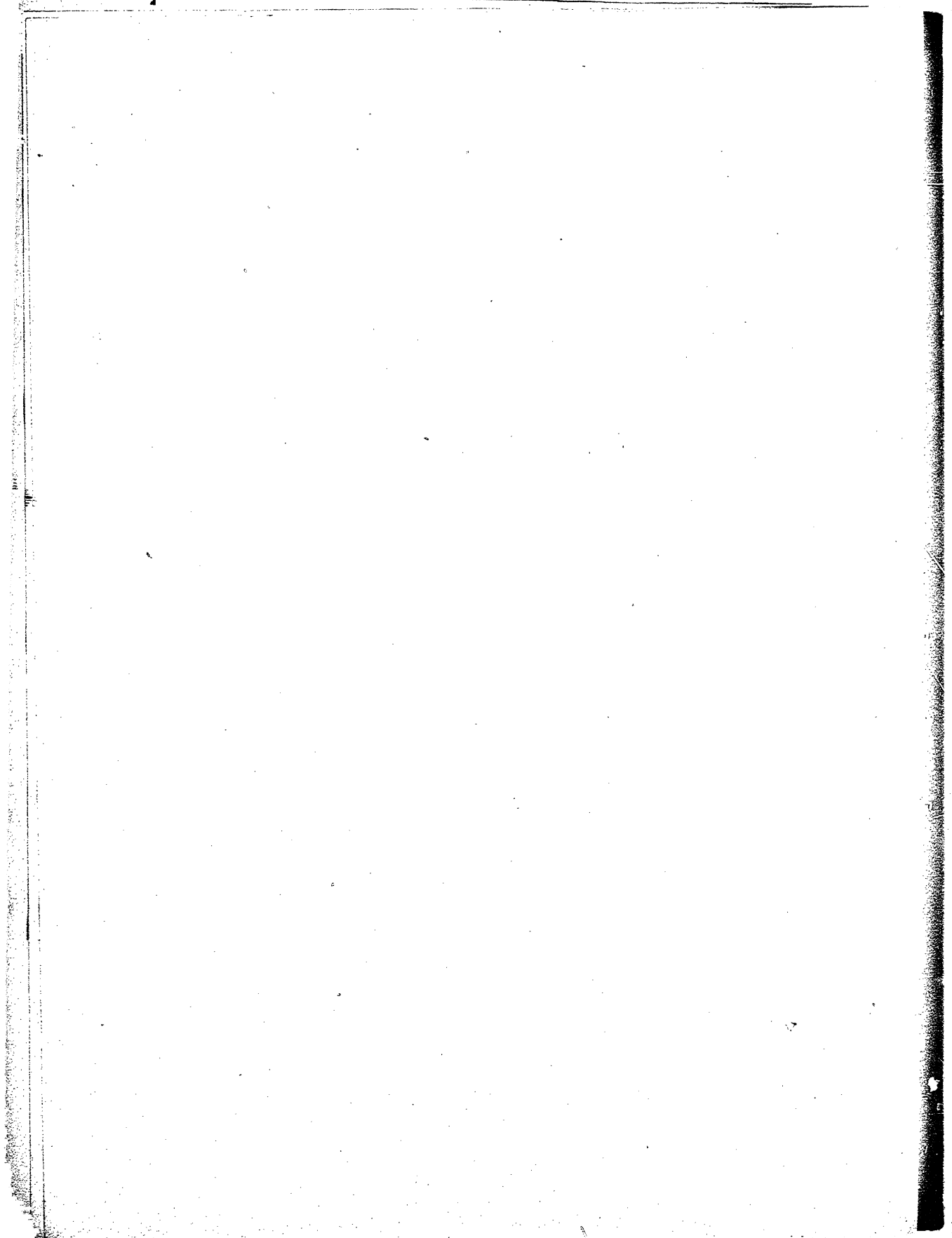
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PREFACE.

IT has too long been customary in Canada to regard as proper subjects for biographical literature only persons who have figured in political life. But, in preparing the present work, we have departed from this custom, and present to our readers a group of men who have, during their life time, contributed in some conspicuous way to the moral, intellectual, industrial and political growth of our country. To those, and to others who have hewn out homes for themselves in the wilderness, and little by little overcome the obstacles of nature, are we indebted now for our wide stretches of cultivated lands, our smiling villages, and our thriving towns and cities.

As men are for ever drifting down the slow stream of time—and a few of those mentioned in this volume have been called to the higher life while it was going through the press—most of their deeds, like themselves, pass into oblivion, it has been our earnest desire, while the opportunity presents itself, to save as much of the record as possible for posterity. As for the literary and artistic portions of the work, no pains have been spared to make these equal to the other parts, and we shall feel pleased if we have succeeded in meeting the views of our numerous readers.

TORONTO, November, 1892.



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LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON, G.C.B., P.C.,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

PROMINENT MEN OF CANADA.

LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON,
G.C.B., P.C.,

Governor-General of Canada.

THE RIGHT HON., FREDERICK ARTHUR, LORD STANLEY, of Preston, Governor-General of the Dominion, is a younger son of the fourteenth Earl of Derby, and brother of the present holder of the title. His mother was Emma, daughter of the first Lord Skelmersdale, of Lancashire, England. His Excellency was born in London in 1841, and received his education at Eton, after which he entered the Grenadier Guards. From this he retired in 1865 with the rank of captain. He then entered political life, representing in the Conservative interest, first Preston, and afterwards North Lancashire. In 1868 he became, for a few months, one of the lords of the Admiralty, and from 1874 to 1877 he acted as financial secretary for war, and afterwards became financial secretary to the treasury. In 1878, having become a colonel in the army, he was appointed secretary of state for war, in succession to the Hon. Mr. Hardy, now Lord Cranbrook, and was sworn of the Privy Council. In the autumn recess of that year he and the late Hon. W. H. Smith, then first lord of the Admiralty, with a numerous suite, visited the island of Cyprus. Early in 1880 he went out of office with his party. In Lord Salisbury's government he was for a time secretary of state for the colonies, and in the cabinet of August, 1886, was appointed president of the Board of Trade, and raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Stanley of Preston. In 1888 he succeeded the Marquis of Lansdowne in the Governor-Generalship of Canada, and in this viceregal office he has made himself popular with all classes of the people. In 1864, His Excellency married Lady Constance, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon. He is heir presumptive to the earldom of Derby.

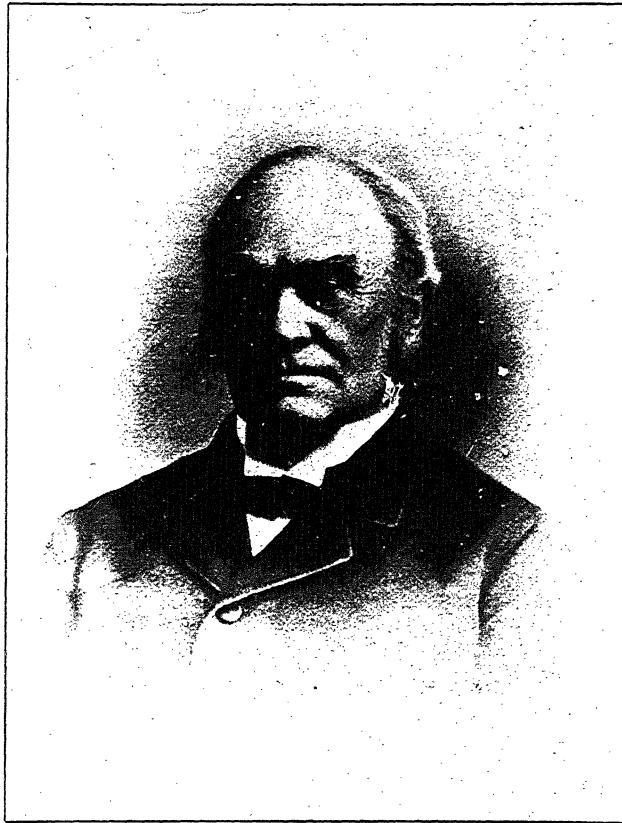
SIR JOHN J. CALDWELL ABBOTT,
K.C.M.G., P.C., D.C.L.,

Montreal, Que.

SIR JOHN JOSEPH CALDWELL ABBOTT, K.C.M.G., formerly leader of the Government in the Senate of Canada, and now Prime Minister and President of the Queen's Privy Council, Ottawa, was born at St. Andrew's, county of Argenteuil, Lower Canada, on the 12th March, 1821. He is a son of the Rev. Joseph Abbott, M.A., first Anglican incumbent of St. Andrew's, who emigrated to this country from England in 1818, as a missionary, and who, during his long residence in Canada, added considerably to the literary activity of the country. The Rev. Mr. Abbott married Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Richard Bradford, first rector of Chatham, Argenteuil county, P.Q. The first fruit of this union was the subject of this sketch, now Premier of the Dominion. John J. C. Abbott was carefully trained at St. Andrew's with a view to a university course, and in due time he was sent to Montreal, entering McGill University. At this institution he greatly distinguished himself for his brilliancy as well as for his soundness and industry. In due time he graduated as a B.C.L., and subsequently was Dean of the Faculty of Law in his *alma mater*. In October, 1847, he was called to the bar of Lower Canada. Upon commercial law he became one of the leading authorities of the country, and he had not been long in practice before he established for himself the reputation of a wise and capable counsellor. In 1859, he first entered political life as representative for Argenteuil in the Canadian Assembly, and this constituency he represented till the Union, when he was returned for the House of Commons. From May, 1862, to May, 1863, he was a member of the Executive Council and Solicitor-General for Lower Canada. From 1874 to 1878 he was out of public life, but since that

time he has taken part in public affairs. The greatest legislative work in the career of Mr. Abbott is his celebrated Insolvent Act of 1864; for although there has been much legislation since affecting the question, the principles laid down in that measure have been the charts by which all since have proceeded. This established the reputation of Mr. Abbott; and he published a manual, with ample notes, describing his Act. Business men flocked to his office to consult him on a measure which they believed no one else could so well elucidate, and, naturally enough, out of this his legal practice grew to very large proportions. Mr. Abbott, the reader need hardly be reminded, was the legal adviser of Sir Hugh Allan in the negotiations anent the Pacific Railway; and it was the confidential clerk of Mr. Abbott who purloined the private correspondence, the publication of which aided in creating such a scandal, and brought about the overthrow of Sir John A. Macdonald's government. For about a year, in 1862-3, Mr. Abbott held the position of solicitor-general in the Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte administration; and prior to his acceptance of that office he was created a Q.C. Mr. Abbott has added to his legal reputation by his Jury Law Consolidation Act for Lower Canada; and another important measure of his was the Bill for Collecting Judicial and Registration Fees by Stamps. He is likewise the author of various other important public measures. Mr. Abbott has been entrusted with many important affairs of a national character. It will be remembered that he went to England, in 1879, with Sir Hector Langevin, on the mission which resulted in the dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor Luc Letellier de St. Just. Mr. Abbott's intimate knowledge of commercial law naturally fitted him, while a member of the Commons, for the chairmanship of the Committee on Banking and Commerce, and this important position he held for a number of years. His high status at the bar also won for him the position of standing counsel of the C. P. R. Co., and he afterwards became a Director of that Company, which office he held until he attained the Premiership of the Dominion. This occurred on the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, on the 6th of June, 1891, when His Excellency the Governor-General entrusted Mr. Abbott with the Premiership and the reconstruction of the Dominion cabinet. When the great chief-tain died, Mr. Abbott was a member of the Government and leader in the Dominion Senate, to which he was nominated in May, 1887, when he was also appointed a member of the Queen's Privy Council. As leader of the Senate, it became Mr. Abbott's duty to make the formal announcement of Sir John Macdonald's death in the Upper House, and this he did

with much good taste and with a deep sense of personal as well as national loss. From his tribute to the deceased statesman's memory we make this brief extract: "Honourable gentlemen know, the whole country knows, that we have lost a statesman of transcendent ability, who devoted his whole energies with singleness of purpose and great success to the building up of this great Dominion, to its consolidation, to its aggrandisement, to the promotion of its material prosperity, and to constituting it a foundation for a great nation to rule over the northern half of this continent. I know, all of us know, that in the performance of that great work, and the great responsibility that fell upon him as head of the country for so many years, he built for himself a reputation not only on this continent, but in England, scarcely second to any statesman who sat in the councils of this empire. * * In all his public life his characteristics were those which we are taught, and I hope which we will never forget, to admire and imitate. That is the statesman we have lost; but we have also lost a friend, who is enshrined in the hearts of the whole people. No man probably ever lived who had so strongly with him the sympathies and affections of the people, a people constituted as ours is, divided by race, divided by religion, divided by habits, divided by politics, yet personally he was the friend of every man in the country, and every man in the country regarded him with affection as well as with friendship." Succeeding such a man in the administration of the public affairs of Canada, it would be difficult for Sir John Caldwell Abbott, or indeed for any man, however gifted, to rival Sir John's astuteness as a party leader, or to eclipse his fame in the executive leadership of the country. But since he took the reins of government he has shown himself not wanting in many of the high qualities of statesmanship; and he has had, it will be admitted, a most arduous and difficult task to perform. That he has succeeded so well is proof, if proof were needed, of his eminent ability and aptitude for public affairs. Sir John Caldwell Abbott is president of the Fraser Institute, or Free Public Library of the City of Montreal; a Governor of the University of McGill College, President of the Royal Victoria Hospital, and a Director of the Bank of Montreal. In the year 1849, he married Mary, daughter of the Very Rev. James G. Bethune, D.D., late Dean of the diocese of Montreal. Though now well advanced in his seventy-second year, Sir John Caldwell Abbott is, physically as well as mentally, robust, and bears with ease the heavy demands and cares of his high and responsible office. In the City of Montreal, where he has resided for many years and is well known, he enjoys the respect of all classes of the community.



SIR JOHN J. CALDWELL ABBOTT, P.C., K.C.M.G.,
MONTREAL, QUE.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON, K.C.M.G., LL.D.,
Q.C., M.P.,

Ottawa, Ont.

SIR JOHN SPARROW DAVID THOMPSON, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada, was born at Halifax, N.S., Nov. 10th, 1844. His father, the late John Sparrow Thompson, was a native of Waterford, Ireland, and came to Nova Scotia when a young man, settling in Halifax. He was a highly educated and cultured gentleman, possessed of many sterling qualities, and only his retiring disposition prevented his reaching high eminence in public affairs. For a time he occupied the position of Queen's Printer, and afterwards he was Superintendent of the Money Order system of Nova Scotia. The subject of our sketch received his early education at the common school at Halifax, afterwards attending the Free Church Academy in the same place. Then, while still a mere youth, he entered upon the study of the law in the office of the late Henry Pryor, and at an age when most young men are juniors in the profession, he had established for himself a high reputation as a practitioner. He was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in July, 1865, and it very soon became manifest that the young advocate was endowed with exceptionally brilliant talents. Added to this, he was a most diligent student—indeed, an indefatigable worker—and ere long his reputation for high ability secured for him a practice which was scarcely limited by the boundaries of his province. Many were the important cases in which he was employed, and notably, in 1877, he was retained as counsel on behalf of the United States Government, acting with the American lawyers before the Fishery Commission sitting at Halifax, under the Washington Treaty. In the same year, he began to come to the front in connection with political affairs. He was not a novice by any means; he had taken an active part in municipal affairs; had served as alderman and chairman of the Board of School Commissioners, and was a member of the senate of the University of Halifax. Added to these varied experiences in public matters, he had, during the time he was studying law, reported the debates at several sessions of the Legislature, and in this way he had acquired a large portion of that knowledge of parliamentary procedure for which he has since been so distinguished, as well as becoming thoroughly acquainted with the political questions of the day. Subsequently he maintained his interest in politics, and by common consent he was soon accorded a leading place in the counsels of the Liberal-Conservative party, to which he belonged. He was first elected to the Legislative As-

sembly, in 1877, to fill the vacant seat for Antigonish county, being returned by a pronounced majority. That the high hopes of his friends were not doomed to disappointment was soon evident, for in the House he at once sprung into prominence. From the commencement of his political career he developed a remarkable aptitude for parliamentary life; he rapidly rose to the front rank as a debater, and it soon became apparent that the young member for Antigonish was destined to play no unimportant part as a legislator. At the general election of 1878 he was re-elected by acclamation, and the Liberal administration being defeated, the Conservative leader was called upon to form a government. Mr. Thompson was given the position of Attorney-General in the new Cabinet, and on returning to his constituents he was again elected by acclamation. He continued to act as Attorney-General until 1882, and during his incumbency he was instrumental in the passage of a large amount of useful legislation, probably the most important measure being the Municipal Corporations Act, which gave local self-government to the counties of the province. Another measure which he framed was an act for the consolidation of all the provincial railways, which would have had an important effect on the railway interests of the province had it been carried to a consummation. On May 25th, 1882, Mr. Holmes retired from public life, and Mr. Thompson succeeded him as Premier, in which capacity he continued to act, holding the Attorney-Generalship at the same time, until July 25th of the same year, when, on an appeal to the people, his government was defeated. A few months later he entered upon a new phase of his career as a judge of the Superior Court of Nova Scotia, his appointment to which position was received with great satisfaction by the bar of the province. No part of Sir John Thompson's record stands out more brightly than that of his conduct on the bench. He had a thorough knowledge of the law; in his new position he displayed the same tireless industry that has ever characterized him; his character for judicial fairness was never impeached, and these qualifications, backed up by his unerring judgment, made him one of the most esteemed judges of the province. Nor did he confine himself at this time to the mere routine of his official position. The Judicature Act, which became law in 1884, and greatly simplified the practice of the courts, was drafted by him; and in the midst of other labours he found time to deliver a course of lectures on "Evidence" before the students of Dalhousie law school. The example which he thus set had a lasting effect, for it led to the Faculty being afterwards able to secure the services of the best law lecturers in the province. Meantime, events



SIR JOHN THOMPSON, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Q.C.

OTTAWA, ONT.

were occurring in another part of the Dominion, which were to have an important bearing on his future, for they ultimately resulted in his return to public life in the broader field of Federal politics, in which he has since won such high distinction. The incidents of the North-West rebellion, in 1885, and its suppression by the volunteer force under General Middleton, are matters of history, but closely allied to them was the course which the Government felt impelled to take in regard to this unfortunate uprising. From the very commencement of the outbreak, the policy of the Government was to stamp out the rebellion at whatever cost, and to teach the inhabitants of the North-West, both halfbreeds and Indians, that the authority of the Dominion was supreme in that country, and must be maintained, and this policy they carried out effectively. But on the capture of the instigator and chief leader, and his subsequent sentence, a cry went up against his receiving the punishment due to his crime; the Liberals in the Dominion Parliament joined the Parti Nationale of Quebec in protesting against the hanging of Louis Riel, which had been decreed by the courts after a fair trial. At this time it was felt that there was no man in the House who was quite the equal in debate of the Reform leader, Mr. Edward Blake, who was the ablest man in his party, and the foremost lawyer in the House. In this emergency, Sir Charles Tupper, and other leading men in the party, recommended the services of Judge Thompson, and Sir John Macdonald, who throughout his career rarely made a mistake in a grave crisis, such as this undoubtedly was, acted upon the suggestion, with the result that Mr. Thompson resigned his judgeship, and on the 25th September, 1885, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada. On the 16th October following, he was elected to the House of Commons for his old constituency, Antigonish, for which he has sat continuously since, having been re-elected at the general elections of 1887 and 1891. The new minister took his seat in the session of 1886, and, as had been foreseen, an opportunity was shortly afforded him for the display of those splendid abilities which have since raised him to the position of the first parliamentarian in the Dominion. Riel had paid the penalty of the law, but the struggle inaugurated after his capture was still maintained over his grave. In the House, Mr. Landry (Montmagny) moved the following resolution:

"That this House feels it is its duty to express its deep regret that the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel, convicted of high treason, was allowed to be carried into execution."

This was virtually a motion of want of confidence in the Administration, and as such it

was treated, and Mr. Blake's arraignment of the Government from his standpoint was a most powerful one. It fell to Mr. Thompson's lot to reply, and the result showed that the task could not have been placed in better hands. In his opening sentences he laid down the proposition that "if a political discussion is to follow the action of the Executive in every case in which clemency is given or refused, one can easily understand what confusion we shall introduce into the administration of criminal justice in this country;" and then, as he proceeded to deal with count after count of the indictment, his wonderful talents as a debater became apparent to all, and probably to none more so than his able opponent on that occasion. He set himself out to show that the trial of Riel had been a fair one, and that justice had been done, and he succeeded. Nor was there any temporizing or apologetic tone as he declared, that "the man who undertakes, in the condition in which the Indians are now, to incite those Indians to rise and to commit war and depredation, either upon the garrisons, or upon the white settlers of the North-West, takes his life in his hand, and when he appeals to me for mercy he shall get justice." With irresistible logic, with an earnestness which proved his faith in his cause, with a keenness of sarcasm which did not detract from his calm and dignified bearing, and with an incontrovertible array of facts, he repelled every attack which had been made upon the government. The effect of his masterly effort was to effectually dispose of the question at issue, and to firmly establish his own reputation as one of the most skilful and accomplished debaters of his time. On another great occasion since that time has Sir John Thompson exhibited his wonderful talents in this line, and that was in 1889, during the debate on the Jesuit Estates Act, when, replying to Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, he successfully defended the Government in a speech which some well informed critics have pronounced the ablest of his life. Since his advent in the arena of Dominion politics his career has been a continued series of successes, and for the services he has rendered in his devotion to public affairs he has earned the gratitude of the whole country. It is worthy of note that the late Sir John Macdonald always reposed the highest confidence in his judgment where matters of policy were involved, and on the death of that lamented statesman in June, 1891, Sir John Thompson was called upon to form a new government. At the time, however, he declined the responsibility, and recommended for the task the Hon. (now Sir) J. J. C. Abbott, in whose administration he continues to act as Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, and is leader of the Government in the House of Commons.

In 1887 he was chosen by the Government to assist the British representatives on the Fishery Commission at Washington, and for his services on that occasion he was created by Her Majesty a K.C.M.G. in the month of August of the following year. In 1890 he visited England, specially charged with the presentation, to the Home authorities, of the Canadian view of the vexed Copyright question; and his letter, written while in London, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is undoubtedly the ablest State paper on the Canadian Copyright question which has been placed on record. While he did not fully succeed in his mission, his representations prevented the impending disallowance of the Canadian Copyright Act of 1889. In February, 1892, he was a member of the delegation of Canadian ministers who visited Washington, and who, in conference with Secretary Blaine, agreed upon a delineation of the boundary between Canada and Alaska, a system for reciprocity in wrecking and towing on the great lakes, an agreement for the marking of the international boundaries in Passamaquoddy Bay, and also for a joint commission in the interests of the Fisheries of the respective countries. In April, 1892, Dalhousie College, Nova Scotia, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in recognition of his services to that institution, his active sympathy with the cause of education, and his high standing in the councils of the State. The degree of LL.D. had previously been conferred upon him by the University of Ottawa. In 1870, Sir John Thompson married Annie E., daughter of Captain Affleck, of Halifax, and has surviving issue, five children, two sons and three daughters.

HON. CHARLES N. SKINNER, Q.C., M.P.,
St. John, N.B.

HON. CHAS. NELSON SKINNER, Q.C., representative in the Dominion Parliament for St. John, N.B., has for years past been intimately associated with judicial and political affairs in his native province. He was born in St. John, March 12th, 1833, his parents being Samuel Skinner, and his wife, Phoebe Sherwood Golding, whose grandfather was captain of a company of loyal dragoons during the Revolutionary war, and who subsequently settled, with his family, in New Brunswick. It was about the same period that the Skinner family left the American colonies and took up their abode in Nova Scotia, so that on both sides Mr. Skinner is descended from U. E. Loyalist stock. Samuel Skinner was a contractor and builder, and at an early age went to reside in St. John, where for many years he carried on a large and successful business. The subject of

our sketch received his education in the common and grammar schools of St. John, afterwards studying law under Charles W. Stockton, in the same city. He was admitted to practice in 1858, and was called to the bar two years later, since which time he has, for the most part, been engaged in the active practice of his profession, in which he has won a high reputation. In 1861, at the age of 28 years, he made his appearance in the political arena as member of the Legislative Assembly for St. John. In this position he remained four years, supporting the government of Mr. (now Sir Leonard) Tilley, which in 1865 was defeated by the Anti-Confederation party, led by Albert G. Smith, Timothy Warren Anglin, and John C. Allen. In the following year, however, the Confederation party was in its turn successful at the polls, and Mr. Skinner was again elected for St. John. In August, 1867, he was appointed Solicitor-General in the A. R. Wetmore administration, and held office till March, 1868, when he retired, having been made a Judge of Probate. In the same year he was created a Q.C. by the Provincial Government, and in 1873 he received a similar honour from the Dominion Government. In 1887 he resigned his judgeship, and as one of the candidates of the Liberal party, was elected to the Dominion Parliament for St. John city and county. During two sessions thereafter Mr. Skinner continued to act with his political friends, but he then became convinced that the policy of the Liberal-Conservative administration was the best for the country, and since that time he has rendered it a loyal support. That his course was generally approved by his constituents was shown by the fact that at the general election in March, 1891, he was re-elected by a large majority, his successful colleagues, also supporters of the Government of Sir John Macdonald, being Messrs. J. D. Hazen and Ezekiel McLeod. Throughout his whole career Mr. Skinner has shown himself to be an energetic and honourable public-spirited citizen, and as such he commands the respect and esteem of his fellow men. In civic affairs he has always taken an active interest, and for some years prior to his entering parliament he rendered valuable service as a member of the St. John City Council. Professionally he is known as an industrious and well read lawyer, an eloquent pleader, and eminently successful in his mode of presenting his case to the jury. As a parliamentarian he has distinguished himself as a ready and fluent speaker, a skilful debater, and one who from his intimate knowledge of the affairs of the country is well fitted to take a leading part in discussing public questions on the floor of the legislature. In 1865, January 12th, Mr. Skinner married Eliza Jane, daughter of Daniel J. McLaughlin, of St. John,

formerly president of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, and had issue eight children, of whom seven are living, five sons and two daughters.

MAJOR GENERAL HERBERT,

Ottawa, Ont.

IVOR JOHN CARADOCK HERBERT,
C.B., Major-General, Officer Commanding
the Canadian Militia:

"It is one of the most admirable documents of the kind that has been contributed to the militia literature of Canada in years, and evinces a knowledge and intelligent appreciation of the state of military affairs here that are surprising, considering the comparatively limited time that the General has had to inform himself of the details of the Canadian service as it exists. It is evident that he is an officer of unusual ability and ambition, and purposes to be more than a mere figurehead in connection with the service, as, unfortunately, some of his predecessors were. The comments in his report are critical and incisive, yet so just and admittedly correct as to commend themselves to all lovers of the service, and his recommendations and plans of reform meet with general approval."

The opinions in the extract quoted above were those of a capable and well informed critic on the appearance, early in 1892, of Major-General Herbert's first annual report on the Canadian Militia, and to the readers of Canadian biography they will serve as a fitting introduction to a brief sketch of the career of the distinguished officer mentioned. Major-General Herbert comes of high and honourable lineage. He was born July 15th, 1851, at Llanarth Court, Monmouthshire, Wales, the family seat, occupied by his family in direct descent since the time of the Norman conquest. His father was John Arthur Herbert, of Llanarth, who was formerly in the Diplomatic Service, and his mother, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert, was a daughter of the first Lord Llanover, better known as Sir Benjamin Hall, under which name he occupied the position of President of the Board of Trade and First Commissioner of Works in Lord Palmerston's administration. It was under his direction that the fine system of public gardens in London was inaugurated. The Herbert family were ever noted for their fidelity to their religion and for their unwavering loyalty to King and country, and history records that they were among those who remained true to Charles I. in all the stormy years of that unfortunate monarch's career, during which period the family seat was besieged and captured by Gen. Fairfax. The subject of our sketch was educated at St. Mary's Roman Catholic College, Oscott, and in 1870, at the age of 19 years, he entered the army as ensign and lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. In 1874, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and captain, passed through the staff college, and in 1882 was appointed brigade-major to the brigade of Guards. In that capacity he served on the staff of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in the

Egyptian campaign of 1882, including the actions at Magfar and Kassassin and the famous battle of Tel-el-Keber, and at the close of the campaign he received his brevet majority. On his return to England he was re-appointed to the staff of the brigade of Guards, and continued in that position till the end of 1883, meantime having received, in May of that year, his promotion to the rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel. In September, 1884, he was selected to command a troop of the camel corps (known as the Guards Camel Regiment), organized by Lord Wolseley for the Soudan campaign, and the adjutant having been severely wounded in January, 1885, Lt.-Col. Herbert was appointed in his place, and performed the duty of adjutant till the return to England in July of the same year. In this short but eventful campaign he took part in a number of engagements, the corps to which he was attached forming part of the contingent under Sir Herbert Stewart, which crossed the Bayuda desert and fought the actions of Abu Klea, Abu Kru and Metemneh. After his return to England he was appointed Commandant of the School of Instruction for Auxiliary Forces, in London, in which service he was brought much into contact with the militia and volunteer officers, and the knowledge and experience thus gained no doubt did much to commend him for the position which he now occupies at the head of the Canadian militia. In 1886, probably owing to the fact that he was well versed in a number of foreign languages, he was appointed military attaché at St. Petersburg, and remained there until his appointment (Nov. 20th, 1890) as Officer Commanding the Canadian militia with the local rank of Major-General. Prior to this, in 1889, he had been promoted to the rank of brevet-colonel, and in August, 1890, was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath. Since coming to Canada, Gen. Herbert has devoted himself energetically to the work of obtaining, by personal inspection and examination, a thorough insight into the condition and requirements of our volunteer force, and in pursuance of this duty he last year travelled upwards of twenty thousand miles, visiting the headquarters of the different battalions. In religion General Herbert is, like all past generations of his family, a staunch Roman Catholic. In 1873 he married Hon. Albertina Denison, youngest daughter of the first Baron Londesborough, and granddaughter of the Marquis of Conyngham. The latter was Lord Chamberlain when Her Majesty Queen Victoria came to the throne, and the manner in which he announced her accession to the young princess forms the material for an interesting page in the memoirs of Hon. Chas. Greville. Gen. Herbert's family consists of two children, a son and a daughter.



MAJOR-GENERAL HERBERT,
OTTAWA, ONT.

COL. WALKER POWELL,

Ottawa, Ont.

COL. WALKER POWELL, Adjutant-General of the Militia of Canada, whose headquarters are at Ottawa, was born in the village of Waterford, Norfolk county, May 20th, 1828. His parents were Israel Wood and Melinda (Boss) Powell, also natives of the same county. Col Powell is of U. E. Loyalist stock, his grandfather having been among the loyal subjects of the Crown who fled to New Brunswick at the close of the Revolutionary war in 1783. About the year 1796 he came to Upper Canada, settling in Norfolk county, where he took up land and went into farming, and where our subject's father was born in 1801. The latter was a well known man in his native county and took a prominent part in public affairs. He was an ardent Reformer in politics, and represented Norfolk in the old parliament of Canada from 1840 to 1847. Strange to say, the general policy he advocated in those days was the same as carried out by the Liberal-Conservative party during recent years. Walker Powell received his early education at the Simcoe public and high schools, after which he attended Victoria College, Cobourg. In 1848 he entered mercantile life in Port Dover, and subsequently became extensively engaged in the shipping trade. He took considerable interest in public affairs, and occupied a prominent position among his fellow-townsmen. He served for some time as chairman on the school board, and for seven consecutive years was reeve of Woodhouse township, the last year being also warden of the county. Like his father, he was a Reformer, and in 1857 he was elected to parliament for Norfolk, which he represented until the close of 1861. At the general election in the following year he was defeated and retired from active political life, though, as it turned out, the country was not to be deprived of his valuable services. From his youth up he had taken a strong interest in military matters, and was connected with the 1st Norfolk regiment, in which he attained the rank of captain and adjutant. In 1862 he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant General of Militia, in which position he continued to serve until 1867. As a result of the war or rebellion in the United States, 1861-64, it became necessary to make an entirely new arrangement in connection with the Canadian militia, and hence came the inauguration of our present system, with which Col. Powell has since been intimately associated. In 1867 he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General for the Dominion with the rank of Lt.-Col. He became a Colonel 27th Aug., 1873, and on April 21st, 1875, was promoted to the position of Adj't-General as successor to Major

General Selby-Smyth, being the first native Canadian to fill this important post. In the performance of the onerous duties devolving on him, Col. Powell has spent the best years of his life, and the efficiency and strength of our volunteer system speak volumes in his praise, for very much that has been accomplished in this direction is due to his praiseworthy and individual effort. Since the withdrawal of the Imperial troops in 1871, the management of our military affairs has fallen entirely on Canada, and the promptitude with which at the time of the North-west Rebellion of 1885 a force of finely equipped soldiers was placed in the field, and the splendid manner in which the campaign was carried out bore ample testimony to the thorough efficiency of the militia organization. Canada has now an active force of 37,600 volunteers, of whom 1,000 are on permanent duty at the various schools of military instruction, and the force is working well all over the Dominion. An important adjunct to the system is the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario, which the Adj't-General was instrumental in establishing, and aided in bringing to its present state of efficiency. The results which have been reached in this institution, since its establishment in 1876, are of very great interest to the Dominion. Many bright and gallant soldiers have graduated there, and not a few have already distinguished themselves in the British army in various parts of the world, whilst others of the graduates are successfully engaged in military and civil employment in this country. In the pursuance of his great work, Col. Powell has travelled over the greater part of the old world, and acquired much information concerning military matters necessary in order to establish the best possible system for Canada. As a result, features of the military systems of England, France and Germany have been effectively copied into that of the Dominion. Since accepting a position under the Government, Col. Powell has never taken part in politics; his career has been one of untiring devotion to the duties of his office, and he has always possessed the entire confidence of successive administrations. In religion, he is a member of the Church of England. Col. Powell has been twice married. His first wife was Catharine Emma, daughter of the late Col. Culver, of Woodhouse township, by whom he had one daughter, the wife of Ex-Mayor McLeod Stewart, of Ottawa. In 1867 he married Mary Ursula, daughter of the late Adam Bowlby, of Townsend, Co. Norfolk, by whom he has issue two sons and two daughters, all living. The eldest son, Charles Berkeley, is a member of the firm of Perley & Pattee, lumber manufacturers and dealers, Ottawa, Ont., besides being manager of the Standard Electric Light



COL. WALKER POWELL,
OTTAWA, ONT.

Company in the same city. He is also paymaster in the Governor-General's Foot Guards. The second son, Dr. Fred Hamilton Powell, a graduate of McGill college, Montreal, and M. R. C. P., London and Dublin, has recently returned from Europe after having spent some time in Berlin and Vienna making a special study of the diseases of the throat and nasal organs. In private life Col. Powell is known as a man of the highest character and of an unsullied reputation. He is hence held in the highest esteem by all classes with whom he comes in contact.

RICHARD QUANCE, JR.,
Binbrook, Ont.

RICHARD QUANCE, JR., millowner and farmer, although still a young man, is one of the prominent residents of Wentworth county, and is widely known for his energy, enterprise and business ability. He was born in Binbrook township, May 11, 1853, his parents being Richard and Alice (Dayman) Quance, the former a native of Devonshire, and the latter of Cornwall, England. His father and mother, it may be related, were passengers to Canada in the same vessel in 1842. In fact it was aboard ship they got acquainted, and the result was their marriage about a year later. Mr. Quance's father was accompanied to this country by his parents, and on arriving here they settled on a farm in Binbrook. Richard, sr., engaged in farming four or five years, when he went into the lumbering and saw-milling business; to this, in 1880, he added grist-milling. In the meantime young Richard, who had attended the public school long enough to acquire a good practical education, was taken into the lumber mill in 1870, and at the age of eighteen was made manager, a position he has held ever since. The strong points in his character are executive ability, a great capacity for business, perseverance and indomitable industry, with a keen sense of the responsibilities devolving upon him. In the fall of 1888, his father retired, giving his son full control of both branches of the business, which he has since carried on quite extensively, and with great success. As a business man, he has displayed much ability, and his reputation stands high for integrity and fair dealing. Among his fellow-men, Mr. Quance is personally popular. In January, 1883, he defeated Dr. Russell, a strong candidate for the reeveship of Binbrook, but at the end of the year he declined re-election. In politics, he has always been a Conservative, and has on all occasions done yeoman service for that party during the various political contests which took place in old Wentworth, and in 1886 was chosen the party candidate for the Ontario Legislature in opposi-

tion to Nicholas Awrey, the sitting member for South Wentworth, but on this occasion he suffered defeat. Since then he has, for business reasons, declined re-nomination. Mr. Quance is a director of the Millers' Mutual, and of the Saltfleet and Binbrook Fire Insurance Company. In society circles, he belongs only to the Masonic order, and is a member of Murton Lodge of Perfection in the Scottish Rite. In religion, he is a Protestant, and an adherent of the Methodist body. On September 24, 1878, he married Sarah Eliza, daughter of William Truesdale, of Saltfleet township, and has issue four children—three daughters and one son. Personally, Mr. Quance is highly respected by all classes of the people.

HON. ALEXANDER MACFARLANE,
Q. C.,

Wallace, Nova Scotia.

HON. ALEXANDER MACFARLANE, Q. C., Senator, was born at the place named in June, 1817. He was educated at the place of his birth, mainly by private tutors, and when his studies were concluded began the study of the law, and was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1844. His activity and his strong abilities soon gave him a conspicuous place in the legal profession, and a handsome practice was gradually established. At the same time that he practised his profession, he turned his thoughts to political questions, of which he made a careful and profound study. In 1856, he offered himself as a candidate for the County of Cumberland, and was elected, and represented that constituency in the Nova Scotia legislature till the date of the union. In 1865, he became a member of the executive council of the province, and holds rank and precedence as such by patent from the Queen. In 1867, he was appointed Queen's Counsel, and he is a surrogate of vice-admiralty. He took an active part in the movement for union, when the maritime provinces projected a union of their own; and he was one of the delegates from Nova Scotia to the London conference to complete terms of union in 1866-67. On the 10th of October, 1870, he was called to the Senate, and has since sat in that House. He married, in 1844, Annie, daughter of Amos Seaman, of Minudie, Nova Scotia. Mr. Macfarlane is of Scottish descent, and in politics is a Conservative. He is a gentleman of marked courtesy of manners, and in his utterances in the Senate there is a pervading dignity and moderation; while his speeches have always been marked by much breadth of view. In private life, Senator Macfarlane has hosts of friends by whom he is held in the highest regard.



HON. ALEXANDER MACFARLANE Q.C.,

WALLACE, NOVA SCOTIA.

W. PEMBERTON PAGE,

Toronto, Ont.

THIS gentleman, like many others in this work, may be accounted one of the self-made men of Ontario, having limited opportunities when a young man, raised as he was, upon a farm, to attain that knowledge which has made him so successful a business man. He was born at Fonthill, county of Welland, on the 18th day of September, 1843, his parents being Jonathan R. and Catharine (Wilson) Page, both of whom were native-born Canadians, and lived, and are still living, in the place where he was born, or in that vicinity, his father being now seventy-seven years of age and his mother seventy-three years. Both sides of his family, back to grandparents, were life-long members of the Society of Friends. His great-grandfather, Elijah Page, who died after attaining the ripe age of ninety-nine years, took part in the rebellion of 1812, at the battles of Queenston and Lundy's Lane. He was one of the old U.E.L.'s, of whom few, if any, are now living. His mother's people came from New Jersey, and settled in Canada in the early part of the century. Mr. Page is the second oldest of three children. The eldest, Daniel, now lives on a portion of the old homestead, the younger, Phoebe, is the wife of Prof. D. Beemes, M.A., of Toronto University, who is now superintendent of schools at Spokane Falls, Washington. Mr. Page was educated in a public school, township of Pelham, county of Welland, or at least got his preliminary education there, as he left school at an early age. But with that desire to succeed in the world, so characteristic of him since reaching manhood's estate, he applied himself closely to study in his leisure hours at home. The outcome of this was that he obtained a good English education, and taught school in the winter months, in the locality where he was born, working during the summer months on the farm. At the age of twenty-five, his father retiring from the farm, he was left in the possession of the old homestead—about one hundred acres of land, which he conducted successfully for over ten years. He came to Toronto in 1880, but for several years after coming here he was still owner of the farm, and continued to oversee the same until selling it. As an evidence of intellectual and business progress made, he soon came to occupy leading positions in societies to which he belonged, and took an active interest in municipal affairs generally. Mr. Page, while on his farm, was a leading agriculturist, and while so engaged was editor of *The Canadian Farmer*, which made its first appearance in the town of Welland in 1878. He was also part owner of the paper, and edited the same for several

years, when the entire plant was finally sold out to C. Blackett Robinson, of Toronto. *The Canadian Farmer* was a successful paper, attaining a large circulation, and was widely known and honoured among the agricultural papers of its day. In politics, Mr. Page is a moderate Reformer, and has always been so, following the footsteps of his parents, on both sides of the house. Being a native Canadian, Mr. Page has taken a deep interest in his country's welfare, visiting every section, and everywhere his name is well known. In the United States, his travels have been somewhat extensive, acquainting himself with the history and condition of most of the New England, middle and western states. Mr. Page, when coming to Toronto, devoted his attention to the formation of The Canadian Mutual Life Association, of which he is now the secretary and manager, and, placing the plan before some of our most prominent men, succeeded in organizing a company. The company was incorporated under the Ontario Statutes in 1880, and later on was registered under the Dominion Insurance Act, and has had eleven years of uninterrupted prosperity. Its directorate is composed of men who have made their mark, not only as business men, but as able financiers, and are of undoubted integrity. The company now stands among the strongest and most ably managed institutions of its character in Canada. On the first day of September, 1880, he was married to Annie Bull, daughter of J. P. Bull, Esq., then of Downsview, township of York, but now of this city, who, having retired from active work, is now quietly enjoying the reward of a life well spent. Mr. Bull is a native-born Canadian, although his father was born in Ireland. Mrs. Page's mother was born in England. Mr. Page is the father of five children, three of whom are living, the others having died in their infancy. Those living are Annie Olive, aged ten; Forsey Pemberton, seven, and Hubert Daniel, two. As stated before, his parents belonged to the Society of Friends, and in this faith he was brought up, taking no part in military pursuits, having conscientious scruples against it, but on his removal to Toronto, not finding any church of his particular denomination, he associated himself with the Methodist church. He is now one of the active members, and a trustee of Trinity Methodist church, Bloor-street, and treasurer of the trustee board. A review of the above sketch will prove a great source of benefit to many young men about to start out on the sea of life, as Mr. Page has shown what can be accomplished by perseverance, integrity, and close application to business. His record is one which any man in the country might feel proud of, possessing as he does the confidence and esteem of the entire business community.

HON. PETER WHITE, M.P.,

Pembroke, Ont.

HON. PETER WHITE, Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, was born in Pembroke, Ontario, on the 30th of August, 1838. His father was in the British navy, and in the war of 1812 served for a time on the lakes under Sir James Yeo, and as one of the crew of the "St. Lawrence." Retiring from the service, Mr. White moved up the Ottawa river, beyond the existing line of settlements, and began to carve out his home in the bush at the point where the flourishing town of Pembroke now stands. He was the first settler in that region, but the land proved so fertile and the location so favourable, that he was soon joined by others, and ere long the nucleus of a town was formed. This was in 1828, ten years before the subject of this sketch was born. With the advent of the younger White, the splendid county which he has since long and ably represented, was then a *fore-t-fastness*; practically, indeed, it was in the condition of a wilderness. The lad had but slight educational advantages. The schools of the time were fair, so far as they went. They lacked many of the facilities possessed by the educational institutions of the present day. But the teachers were, in the main, painstaking and conscientious, and this was of prime importance. The youth of Pembroke got a good grounding in the "three R's," if they got no more. At that time the higher branches of learning were deemed requisite only for those intended for professional life. It is true that in young White's case there was taught a smattering of geometry, a study which gave him great benefit, as he apprehended intuitively the principles it embodied, and he made exceedingly rapid progress in this as well as in all his studies. At twelve years of age the lad left school, ready to take part in the battle of life. For the pioneers, this was no light contest. He engaged at first as assistant in a store in the city of Ottawa, then called Bytown, and rapidly worked his way up, so that long before he was of age he had a position of considerable responsibility. At twenty years of age he determined to go into business for himself in the production and export of square timber, at that time the great industry of the Upper Ottawa. He joined his brother, Mr. A. T. White, and under the firm name of A. & P. White they entered upon a business which was destined to become both extensive and successful. Mr. White began his public career, as most of the successful public men of Ontario have done, as a member of the municipal council in the place of his birth. He was elected reeve of the township of Pembroke, in January, 1870, and of the town of Pembroke

in January, 1871, holding the latter position for five years. As head of the municipality, and member of the county council, he proved himself a sagacious manager of public affairs, and was early marked out as one of the coming men of the county. He took a great interest in the proposal to build the Kingston & Pembroke Railway, and was one of the active advocates of a bonus being granted to that road. He was, however, careful at the same time so to guard the county's interest, that on the failure of the railway company to build its line to Pembroke the bonus was never demanded. This was the chief question coming before the council during the period in which Mr. White was member; but in this, as in all other public matters, Mr. White showed himself in favour of such enterprise as was helpful to his native town, and, at the same time, consistent with the public weal. In the Dominion general election of 1872, Mr. White was nominated by the Liberal-Conservatives of North Renfrew as their candidate. Accepting the trust imposed upon him, Mr. White went into the contest with the earnestness and vigour which characterize all his undertakings. Fate, for the time being, however, was against him, for his opponent, Mr. J. Findlay, was elected. The overthrow of the Macdonald administration, and the accession of the late Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and his friends to power, brought on the general election of 1874. Mr. White again became a candidate, and was elected by a good majority. Mr. White opened his parliamentary life in Opposition, an excellent field for one new to the arena of national politics. Early in his career he began to take a prominent part in public affairs, and it was evident it required only time for him to achieve distinction. Vicissitudes at first, however, followed him. He was not left in undisturbed possession of the seat he had gallantly won. His election was contested; he was unseated, and actually defeated in the contest that followed in September, 1874. Nothing daunted, however, he and his friends appealed, and the election being voided, the parties drew themselves up in battle array for the last contest. The polling day was January 22nd, 1876. Both parties fought hard, but the Conservatives, with Mr. White as their candidate, carried the day by a majority of 210. Since that time Mr. White has been, one may say, in peaceful possession, for though his opponents have crossed swords with him in the general elections of 1878, '82, '87, and '91, he has been returned on each occasion at the head of the poll. In the years of the Conservative opposition, up to and including 1878, Mr. White did good service for the cause he espoused. His speeches were usually upon subjects with which he was thoroughly familiar, and were made

with the force which always attends the utterances of a man of ability and firm conviction. The protective policy put forward by the Conservative leader, found a strong and able advocate in the member for North Renfrew, whose acknowledged business success could not but give force and point to the expression of his views upon a subject having a purely commercial bearing. When the Conservatives returned to power in 1878, Mr. White was put in training for a position of importance by having given him the chairmanship of the committee on agriculture and immigration. Under Mr. White's direction, this committee did much to promote a knowledge of the resources of Canada, not only among Canadians, but among those classes in England and elsewhere in Europe who might be possible immigrants. Its investigations into the ravages of insect pests, and other matters affecting agriculture, have been the means of saving thousands and, perhaps, millions of dollars to the farmers of the Dominion, besides promoting improvements in methods whose adoption meant an immense financial and economic gain to the country. In the House, Mr. White continued to devote himself mainly to work affecting the general business of the country. Not only was he one of the ablest defenders of the National Policy, but he also largely assisted in the vast mass of private bill legislation which, considering the varied interests affected, was hardly less important than those directly affecting the general progress and well-being of the country. An instance of the value to the country of a man of Mr. White's practical knowledge, was given in the discussion of the bill respecting cheques, notes, and bills of exchange in the sessions of 1889 and 1890. Prominent among those upon whom the Minister of Justice relied for guidance as to the practical effect of the many clauses of the bill was Mr. White. Though he spoke seldom, and never without having something important to say, few men in the House have had more attention paid them by both friends and opponents alike, for the reason that his speeches were always worth listening to. Nor, although a strong Conservative, has he been reckoned in any sense a violent partizan, as is proved by the terms in which he has always been referred to by the press of both sides. On several occasions he has expressed his dissent from the policy of the Government, and has even voted in the minority against them. On more than one occasion, when changes in the cabinet were impending, Mr. White's name has been freely mentioned as that of a prospective minister. There was undoubtedly good ground for these rumors, for the need of a man, practical, able, fluent, and absolutely trustworthy, to strengthen Ontario's rep-

resentation in the Government was keenly felt. Prior to the assembling of Parliament for the session of 1891, it was looked upon as settled that Mr. White would receive a portfolio. But the unfortunate sectionalism which makes class as well as personal merit a matter to be considered, intervened between the member for North Renfrew and the wishes of his friends. He was, however, selected for the position of Speaker, and it is but reasonable to suppose this deserved honour is but the first step in a promotion which will bring with it the honourable responsibilities of head of a department. From this brief summary of Mr. White's career, it will be seen that he is exceptionally well fitted for the Speakership, a position which requires first, a well-founded reputation for independence and impartiality, and secondly, a long parliamentary experience, or knowledge equivalent to that which experience brings. To quote the words of ally and opponent will, perhaps, best convey a proper impression of the regard and esteem in which Mr. White is held. On the occasion of proposing Mr. White for Speaker, the late Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald said :

"To those hon. members who have sat in previous Parliaments I need not say one single word as to the merits of Mr. White, or as to his fitness to perform the duties of this office, this high and important office, with due dignity, and not only with dignity of manner but with impartiality and ability. Mr. White has been in Parliament for fourteen or fifteen years, and from the time he first entered it he took a very considerable position, even when a very young man; and we all know the assiduity and ability with which he performed his part and his duties as a member of the House of Commons of Canada. He was always in his place, always ready for his work, enjoying and earning at a very early period the respect and esteem, and, I may say, the friendship of his associates in Parliament, whether sitting on the right or left of the speaker; and he vindicated the judgment of his constituents in electing him as their representative, for we all know how well he performed his duties as a member of this House. I do not know on either side of the House any hon. member who would prove, from his demeanour, conduct and ability, more acceptable, without reference to political questions, than my friend the member for the North Riding of Renfrew. Without further remark, I move the resolution, seconded by Sir Hector Langevin."

In accepting the proposal, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition, paid Mr. White this graceful and well-deserved compliment :

"I am disposed to agree with everything that has been said by my right hon. friend in reference to the hon. member for North Renfrew (Mr. White), the nominee for the office of Speaker. From past experience of the hon. gentleman (Mr. White), I am sure that he is endowed with a thorough knowledge of the practice and business of this House, and we know from experience that he is also endowed with a sound judgment, a firm spirit, and, I should say, a great independence of character. My hon. friend will pardon me, I hope, if I remind him that perfection is not of this world. He would not be of



HON. PETER WHITE, M.P.,
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"the human race if he did not allow me to tell with perfect candour that he cannot be altogether free from fault. . . . I am sure that when he ascends to the chair he will leave aside all party proclivities and all political professions, and that in the high station to which he shall be called by the unanimous choice of the House he will stand upright and impartial, holding the scales evenly between contending parties without fear of any one, with favour to none, and with fair play to all."

Mr. White is still a resident of his native Pembroke, and continues one of its most enterprising and valued citizens. The business in which he first engaged has gradually given place to an extensive trade in sawn timber. The mills of his own firm are in Pembroke. He is a member of the Pembroke Lumber Co., which has mills also at Pembroke. Mr. White was married in December, 1877, to Miss Thompson, of Nepean.

HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART.,
G.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L.

High Commissioner for Canada, London, Eng.

THE HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G., etc., late Minister of Finance in the Dominion Government, and at present High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, was born at Amherst, Nova Scotia, on July 2nd, 1821. The family is of Hesse-Cassel origin. After having settled for a time in Guernsey, one of the British channel islands, the forefathers of the future Canadian minister of finance, with the object of improving their condition, left for Virginia, and subsequently, at the termination of the American revolutionary war, removed, with other United Empire loyalists, to Nova Scotia, where they settled. The family was also connected with that of the late Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, the hero of Queenston Heights. His father was the late Rev. Charles Tupper, D.D., of Aylesford, N.S. The present High Commissioner received a classical education at Acadia College, Nova Scotia, and graduated from that institution with the degrees of M.A. and D.C.L. He subsequently went to Edinburgh, where he studied medicine, and took the degree of M.D., and also received the diploma of the College of Surgeons of the Scottish capital, in 1843. On his return he began the practice of his profession, and soon succeeded in building up a lucrative business. A man of Dr. Tupper's ambitious turn was likely, sooner or later, to take that road which leads so many men to high public distinction, and probably when he did so, few men in this country were ever so well equipped for such a venture. He had a good presence, a hearty, genial address; he had read widely, observed keenly, and could discourse captivantly upon any topic that arose. His extensive

professional practice, moreover, made him known to nearly everyone in Cumberland. Dr. Tupper was always a Conservative, and for the Conservative party he invariably expressed his preferences. But he could not be called a Tory. There was nothing retrogressive or narrow about him, and he cared little for custom or tradition if it stood in the way of any movement he considered desirable. In 1855 a general election took place in Nova Scotia, and in response to a call from a number of prominent Conservatives, he offered himself for Cumberland. He was successful, and in that, too, over an opponent no less redoubtable than the then great lion of the Reform party, Joseph Howe. Howe, however, was a most generous opponent. Dr. Tupper, on being returned to represent his native county in the Nova Scotia legislature, at once attracted notice. As a speaker he was astute, ready, sarcastic, and often overwhelming, and for downright strength of style, no one could surpass him. In 1856 he became provincial secretary in the Hon. James W. Johnston's administration; in 1858 he went to England on a mission connected with the Intercolonial railway, and in 1864 he became premier, on the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Johnston to the bench. He moved the resolutions providing for a conference in Prince Edward Island to consider a scheme for a maritime union, but that project was afterwards merged into the larger one, which aimed at a confederation of the whole of the British North America provinces. In the confederation movement, Dr. Tupper took a leading part, attending the Quebec conference, and afterwards going to England when the question was discussed before the members of the Imperial Government. In 1867 he was created a C.B., and in the same year was invited to take a seat in the Privy Council of Canada. This he refused, remaining a private member of the House of Commons till 1870, when he consented to become president of the council. In 1872 he became minister of inland revenue, and in 1873 minister of customs, which office he was soon obliged to surrender, by reason of the defeat of the ministry. During the campaign of 1878 he was like a lion in the fight, and his great battle-cry infused courage into the hearts of thousands who wavered between the two parties. That year the Liberals were defeated, and Dr. Tupper became minister of public works till that department was divided, when he took the portfolio of railways and canals. In 1879 he was created a knight, and in 1886 a Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. His connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway is in everyone's mind. To him, more, perhaps, than to any other statesman in Canada, is due the success of that great enterprise. In 1883 he was



HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L.,
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appointed High Commissioner of Canada to the Court of St. James in London, retaining his position as minister of railways and canals. In this connection, Sir John Macdonald passed an act relieving the honourable gentleman from penalties under the Independence of Parliament Act; but, after the close of the session of 1884, Sir Charles resigned his seat in the cabinet, and retained the High Commissionership. He, however, soon entered active politics again, and was returned by his old constituency, and appointed finance minister on January 27, 1887. Sir Charles Tupper was appointed executive commissioner for Canada at the International Exhibition held at Antwerp in 1885, and executive commissioner at the Colonial and Industrial Exhibition held in London in 1886. At the close of 1887 he was appointed by the Imperial Government to act, in conjunction with the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, in negotiating a treaty with the government of the United States of America in relation to the Canadian fisheries, and the commissioners brought their labours to a close during the month of February, 1888. For his services in connection with the fishery negotiations he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom. While in the Nova Scotian legislature, Sir Charles Tupper introduced and saw carried through many important measures, which are now bearing good fruit. Among the measures he introduced into the House of Commons at Ottawa, and saw pass into law, we may mention the act prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the North-West Territory, the Consolidation Railway Act of 1879, the act granting a charter to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1881, the act of 1884 granting a loan to that company, the Railway Subsidies Acts of 1883 and 1884, and the act of 1884 respecting an agreement between the province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada. Sir Charles was appointed by Act of Parliament, in 1862, governor of Dalhousie College, Halifax; and was president of the Canada Medical Association from its formation in 1867 until 1870, when he declined re-election. Just before the general election of 1887 he re-entered the Dominion Cabinet as finance minister, and was instrumental in placing on the English market a Dominion loan of £4,000,000 at three per cent. interest, the first colonial loan ever issued at that rate. In 1888 he was re-appointed High Commissioner for Canada in London, a position he at present holds. In the general election of 1891, Sir Charles took an active and helpful interest, the last service he was to render the government of his long-time friend and colleague, Sir John Macdonald. In October, 1846, he married Miss Frances Morse, of Amherst. Of this

union it is hardly necessary to say that Sir Charles's second son is the present minister of marine and fisheries in Hon. Mr. Abbott's government.

HON. OLIVER MOWAT, M.P.P., Q.C.,
LL.D.,

Toronto, Ont.

THE HON. OLIVER MOWAT, Q.C., LL.D., Premier and Attorney-General of the province of Ontario, is descended of a stock that has given Canada many of its foremost men in almost every public department in the land, namely, the Scotch-Canadian. His father, John Mowat, was from Canisbay, Caithness-shire, Scotland. He was a soldier who had seen stern service during the Peninsular wars. His wife, Helen Levack, was also a native of Caithness-shire. He came to Canada in 1816, and settled in Kingston, where their son Oliver was born, July 22, 1820. His education was as good as the schools of that city afforded at that era. At about the age of seventeen he entered the law office of Mr. (the late Sir) John A. Macdonald, who, a young man but five years his senior, had just been admitted to the bar, and had begun to practise his profession. At the outset of his student life young Mowat joined a Scotch company of volunteers projected by the loyal Scotchmen of Kingston, and was shortly afterwards appointed an ensign in the Frontenac militia. It may well be supposed that the state of parties and affairs in Canada to which his attention was thus early and practically called must have afforded him food for thought, and had much effect in shaping his after career. It is certainly noteworthy, as indicating both mental independence and moral earnestness of no common order, that, born as he was of Conservative parents, surrounded with Conservative influences, and trained in the study of a profession which is more closely related to politics than any other, in the office and under the direct influence of a man whose brilliant talents and personal magnetism had for many years been the strongest forces on the side of Conservatism in Canada, Oliver Mowat should have chosen that broad-minded, moderate Liberalism, of whose principles he has ever since been so able an exponent, and so steadfast a promoter. He was called to the bar in 1841, and commenced practice in Kingston, but soon afterwards came to Toronto, where he has ever since resided. At a time when the line of demarcation between common law and equity was much more clearly drawn than at present, Mr. Mowat chose the latter branch. He rose quickly to eminence at the Chancery bar. In



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1856 he was made a Queen's Counsel, and in the same year was appointed by the government of which Hon. John A. Macdonald was a member, as commissioner for consolidating the Statutes of Canada and of Upper Canada, respectively, a position which he held until 1857. In 1857 he was elected to parliament as member for South Oxford, and continued to represent that constituency until 1864. Upon the fall of the Macdonald-Cartier government, in 1858, he was selected, though he had been but one year in the house, to fill the office of provincial secretary in the Brown-Dorion administration. He held the portfolio of postmaster-general in the government formed by Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, in 1862, a position which he retained until the defeat of that government in the following year. On the subsequent formation in the same year of the Coalition Government under Sir Etienne Taché, in order to carry the Confederation of the Provinces, Mr. Mowat was one of the three gentlemen who represented the Upper Canada Liberal party in the new cabinet, the Hon. Geo. Brown and the Hon. Wm. McDougall being the other two. He was a member of the memorable Union Conference which met at Quebec in 1864, and framed the confederation scheme; but his acceptance, a few months later, of the vice-chancellorship of Upper Canada deprived the framers of the Confederation Act of his services in the subsequent deliberations. When the Dual Representation Act compelled the retirement of Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie from the leadership of the Ontario legislature, in 1872, he was called on by the Lieutenant-Governor, acting no doubt on the advice of the retiring premier, to form an administration. His descent from the bench and re-entrance into political life gave occasion for a good deal of discussion at the time, on the part of those who thought, or affected to think, that the purity of the judicial ermine must be in some way contaminated by the change. The answer, if any is needed, to those who think that the position of head of the provincial government is one requiring either mental or moral qualifications of a lower order than those of even the chancellor's bench, is to be found in the record of twenty years of able, upright, and progressive government of the affairs of Ontario. Those must be wilfully purblind who cannot now see that the judicial temperament and habit, with all of mental training and capacity, and of moral integrity they imply, furnish the very best of qualifications for the responsible and honourable position of virtual ruler of a great province. Sound discretion, marked ability, and sterling integrity have characterised Hon. Mr. Mowat's career in each division of his professional and official life. As a lawyer, his talents quickly gained recognition, and, re-

inforced by his clear judgment and scrupulous conscientiousness, soon won for him a high place in the confidence of the profession and of the court in which he practised. Though not fluent, he was energetic, forcible, and convincing as a pleader. His patience was admirable, his industry untiring, his fertility in resources great. He was said to be endowed in large measure with the power of "thinking out" a subject, and was believed to be stronger in the faculty of getting to the bottom of it than any of his contemporaries. As a judge, he exhibited qualities of both head and heart which, while they won for him respect and admiration, gained also esteem and friendship in high degree. As the head of the government, his record has long been before the people of Ontario. The mere enumeration of the reforms that have been effected, and the beneficial acts passed during his *régime*, would occupy more space than we have at our disposal. The judicious settlement of the vexed question of the municipal loan fund; the liberal and salutary provisions of the local railway acts; the consolidation of the Provincial Statutes; the local option principle reduced to practice in the liquor acts; the General Incorporation Act, by which so much economy of time has been secured in the Legislative Assembly; the well-considered and systematic aid to public charities; the changes by which the education department has been relieved of irresponsible and bureaucratic character, and put in charge of a responsible minister; the progressive legislation in connection with higher education and the University of Toronto; the introduction of the ballot in political and municipal elections; the liberalising of the franchise up to the verge of manhood suffrage; all these, and many other legislative reforms wrought under this *régime*, will be lasting monuments of his statesmanship. Mr. Mowat's legislation, though uniformly Liberal and progressive, has never been sensational. His opponents have sometimes charged him with timidity. That wise caution that refuses to move blindly under irresponsible pressure, that waits to look on all sides of a question, and goes forward only when the way is made clear, is certainly his. But that cowardly fear of censure which shrinks and hesitates on the brink of what is seen to be right and just, for fear of consequences, cannot be laid to his charge. No really urgent legislation in the interests of Liberalism and progress has been unduly delayed though his fault. The manner in which he has met and vanquished, not only in the local political arena, but in the highest court of the realm, the late Sir John A. Macdonald, with all the power and prestige of his own high reputation and the Dominion premiership at his back, sufficiently attests his courage

in doing what he deems the right. The vindication of provincial rights in the matters of the boundary, the rivers and streams bills, and the license question, are services rendered by Oliver Mowat which will long be remembered by a grateful province. As leader of the Ontario government, in the House and out, Mr. Mowat's address and tactics are admirable. Clear-headed and logical in debate; cautious in committing himself, yet, when occasion demands, prompt in decision and firm in action; uniformly courteous and affable, yet ready and keen in retort, and often turning the tables on an opponent most effectively; keeping himself thoroughly informed on all important questions; exhibiting on all occasions a sound judgment, combined with a ready wit, he inspires his colleagues and followers with confidence, and generally holds at bay or discomfits his most eager assailants. In some of these respects, notably in the extent and fulness of his knowledge of the subjects under debate, and in the soundness and acumen of his opinion on juridical and jurisdictional questions, his record compares most favourably with that of his great antagonist, the late veteran leader of the Dominion government. To say that he may sometimes have made mistakes in judgment and policy, and that he has not uniformly steered clear of the dangerous reefs which abound in the streams of patronage, is but to admit that he is human and consequently fallible. Hon. Mr. Mowat has always taken a deep interest in social and religious questions. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and was for many years president of the Evangelical Alliance. Like most men who have wrought earnestly and conscientiously for the public good in any sphere, his philanthropy and integrity are, no doubt, deep-based upon the firm foundation of religious principle. It has been sneeringly insinuated that he has claimed for himself the high honour of being a "Christian politician;" but it is unnecessary to say that the charge is without foundation. It seems to have originated in a perversion of a hypothetical allusion in one of his early addresses to what might be considered the duty of a Christian politician, in some specified case. To arrogate to himself the distinctive title was farthest from his thought, and the boast would be as repugnant to his good sense and taste as to the modesty for which he is distinguished. The honourable gentleman sits in the Ontario legislature for North Oxford, a constituency he has continuously represented since he became Premier and Attorney-General of the province. Even Mr. Mowat's opponents in the Chamber admit that his administration, for the long period now of twenty years, has been able, economical and patriotic. As an uncompromising Liberal, his

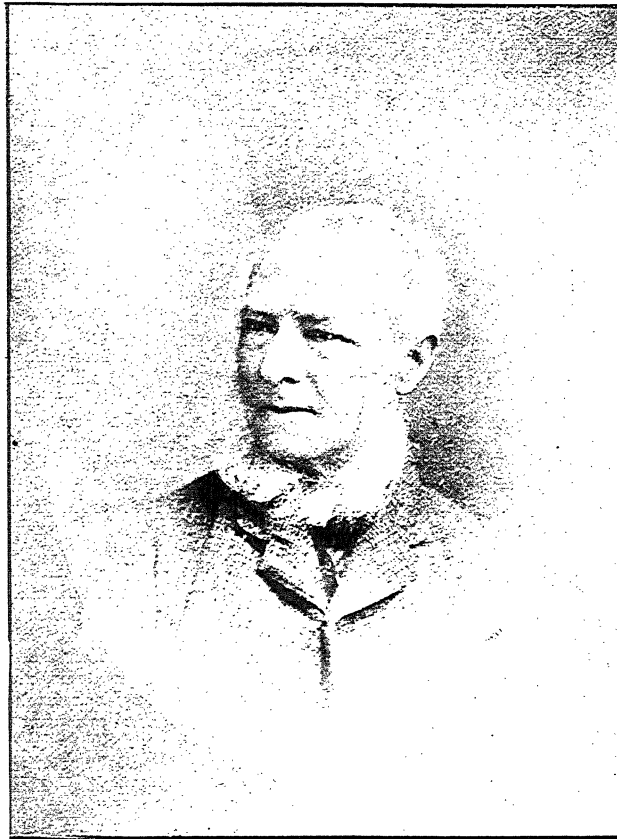
political views are broad, comprehensive and statesman-like. In private life, he is universally and deservedly esteemed.

[On the 24th of May, 1892, Her Majesty the Queen conferred the honour of knighthood on Hon. Mr. Mowat, and henceforth his title will be Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G.]

ALEXANDER H. LEITH,

Ancaster, Ont.

ALEXANDER HENRY LEITH, Barrister and Solicitor, was born at Bowland House, Selkirkshire, Scotland, March 7th, 1852. On both the paternal and the maternal side he is of good family. His father, George Gordon Brown Leith, second son of the late Major-General Sir George Leith, Bart., of the British army, was born at Armagh, in 1812, Sir George being assistant Adjutant-General of the British forces in Ireland at the time. He (the father of the present Mr. Leith) first came to Canada in 1836 and settled in the township of Binbrook, Wentworth county. During the stirring times of the Mackenzie rebellion he served as a captain of the Gore militia under Sir Allan McNab, and in 1842, on the death of Sir George, he returned to Scotland. Subsequently he married Eleanor, daughter of the late John Ferrier, a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, and niece of the celebrated John Wilson, professor of modern philosophy in the Edinburgh University, author of "Noctes Ambrosianae," and best known as the "Christopher North" of "Blackwood's Magazine." In 1854, Mr. Leith returned to Canada, and settled finally at The Hermitage, in Ancaster township, which he had purchased some time before, and which is still the family homestead. As a youth, Alexander H. obtained his education at the late Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie's private grammar school, in Hamilton, after leaving which, in 1865, he proceeded to Halifax to join the Royal Navy. He passed out of the training-ship in December, 1866, and afterwards served successively in H. M. S's "Royal Alfred," "Squirrel," "Sea Lark," "Royal Adelaide," and "Northumberland." In March, 1871, he retired, at his own request, as sub-lieutenant, and returned home. Soon after he entered on the study of the law in the office of Cameron & Applebe, Toronto, and after having passed the usual examinations he was called to the bar and formed a partnership with J. N. Blake, under the name of Blake & Leith. A year later he removed to Bowmanville and went into partnership with R. R. Loscombe, the firm name being Loscombe and Leith. There he remained two years and a-half, when he was appointed by the Dominion



GEORGE GORDON BROWN LEITH,
ANCASTER, ONT.



ALEXANDER H. LEITH,
ANCASTER, ONT.

Government commissioner to the Antwerp and Indian and Colonial Exhibitions. On his return to Canada, he resided in Toronto for several years, and on the death of his father on January 2nd, 1887, he took up his permanent abode at "The Hermitage," where he lives. Mr. Leith holds a captain's commission in the 77th Wentworth battalion, and has a 1st class certificate from the Royal School of Infantry at Toronto. He takes considerable interest in agricultural matters, and is a director of the Ancaster Agricultural Society. He is a Free Mason and a member of Parkdale Rose Croix Chapter, Egyptian Rite. In politics he is an ardent Conservative and always an active worker in the party contests. In religion he is a Protestant, having been born and brought up in the Church of England. On July 6th, 1882, he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Henry W. Eddis, of Albury Lodge, Rosedale, Toronto, by whom he has issue two daughters.

JAMES T. MIDDLETON,

Hamilton, Ont.

JAMES TAYLOR MIDDLETON, for a long time past prominently associated in business affairs of the city of Hamilton, was born at Alloa, Scotland, November 28, 1840. His parents were Arthur and Janet (Stuart Taylor) Middleton. He is one of a family of four children, of whom himself and a sister survive. Arthur Middleton served his time as a draper in Brechin, and afterwards worked for some years in Aberdeen. He was subsequently in the employ of the Caledonia Railway Company in Edinburgh, and in 1851 he came with his family to Canada, first settling in Stamford township, where they remained some years. Thence he removed to Smithville, a village in the township of South Grimsby. At later periods he carried on general store business in the villages of Selkirk and St. Ann's, in the same part of the country. Young James T. Middleton, who had attended a private school in Edinburgh, after coming to this country, continued his studies at the St. Catharines high school, and he was also under the tuition of Mr. S. F. Ross, of Stamford, now Deputy Collector in the Inland Revenue office at Hamilton, and from whom, he avers, he received the best portion of his education. While in Stamford, he worked on the farm of his uncle, the late G. W. Taylor, a leading public man who, in his time, had filled the offices of reeve of Stamford, warden of Welland and mayor of Clifton (now Niagara Falls). In 1856 he went clerking in a general store in Smithville, where he remained three years. He next spent some time in a Montreal dry goods house, after

which he clerked for the firm of Asa & Joseph Durkee, in Otterville, Oxford county. Leaving Otterville, his next move was to enter into partnership in a general dry goods store at Smithville with Joseph Durkee his old employer. After a varied experience here—farming as well as keeping store—during which he bought out Durkee and started on his own account, he removed to Hamilton to take the position of wholesale traveller for the old marble firm of M. E. Rice & Co. In 1876 he joined Mr. McArthur in purchasing the business of Rice & Co., which, for a further period of six years, was conducted under the firm name and title of McArthur & Middleton. Meanwhile the firm also carried on a wholesale hat, cap and fur business under the same name. In 1882 a dissolution took place, Mr. Middleton retaining the marble trade, and Mr. McArthur taking the other branch of the business. Under his careful management, Mr. Middleton's trade expanded wonderfully until at the present time he is the largest marble and granite dealer, as well as the heaviest importer, in the Dominion. The materials principally handled are Scotch and New Brunswick granite, and Italian and American marble, all for cemetery and building purposes. The business extends all over the country, from Quebec on the east to Vancouver on the west. With local public affairs, Mr. Middleton has taken an active interest. He was secretary of the Grimsby Agricultural Society, and also for several years secretary of the Smithville High School Board, and for two years he sat in the Grimsby Township Council. He has always been a strong and conscientious temperance advocate, his record in that connection being of the most creditable kind. In early life he joined the Sons of Temperance, and since removing to Hamilton he has been one of the leading figures in connection with the movement in that city. He has been D.G.W. Patriarch of the Sons, and belongs to the I. O. Good Templars, and to the Royal Templars of Temperance. He was president of the Prohibition Club in Hamilton, during the famous three-cornered election contest in 1887, and for years he has been a member of the Dominion Alliance for the total suppression of the liquor traffic. In politics, he is, like his father before him, a Reformer, though his mother held strong Conservative principles. He was chosen to contest South Wentworth for the Commons at the general election of 1891, and though not elected, the fact that he reduced the former Conservative majority of 176 to a bare 1, is a tribute to his standing among the electorate. In 1865 he married Catharine Olivia, daughter of the late William Eastman, a prominent farmer in Gainsboro' township, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Ward



JAMES T. MIDDLETON,
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Eastman, one of the earliest Presbyterian preachers in Ontario, who came to Canada from New Jersey in 1801, and preached as a missionary all along between the Niagara river and London. Mrs. Middleton's mother is a sister of T. C. Keefer, of Ottawa, one of the most notable of Canadian engineers. In private life, Mr. Middleton is highly esteemed, and he has many warm friends.

ALLAN GILMOUR, SR.,

Ottawa, Ont.

ALLAN GILMOUR, SR., was born on the 23rd of August, 1816, in the parish of Shotts, Lanarkshire, Scotland. His father was a farmer, and the family consisted of five children, Allan being an only son. Of the sisters one is dead, and the others still live near the place where they were born. The father died at the ripe age of ninety-three, and the mother in her sixty-fifth year. Allan received a common country school education, taking one year at Glasgow, with which to conclude his course. Allan Gilmour had an uncle named Allan Gilmour, after whom our subject was named, and it is meet that we should have something to say about his career. This uncle was brought up to the trade of a house carpenter, but the occupation did not fit itself to his taste or his ambition, and he formed a partnership with two young men of his neighbourhood, John and Arthur Pollok, by name. These possessed some capital, and together they commenced business as lumber merchants, in Glasgow, under the firm name of Pollok, Gilmour & Co. They soon added to their lumber operations the shipping business connected with that trade, establishing branches of their house in Quebec, Montreal, Miramichi and other points. They built many ships at Quebec, and gradually added to their fleet till they became one of the largest sailing-ship owners in the world. The Miramichi business was commenced about 1820, under the conjoint management of James Gilmour (an uncle also of our subject, and a brother to Mr. Gilmour of the Glasgow house), and Alexander Rankin, the firm being known as Gilmour, Rankin & Co. Both of these gentlemen have been long since dead. The Quebec business was commenced in 1828, and was known as that of Allan Gilmour & Co., under the management of Allan Gilmour, nephew of Mr. Gilmour of the Glasgow firm, and cousin of the subject of this sketch. In 1830, the manager was joined by his two brothers, John and David, as assistants; and these two gentlemen afterwards, in 1840, became partners in the business when their elder brother, Allan, left to take the place of his and our subject's uncle in the Glasgow firm. This uncle retired

in order to become a landed proprietor in Renfrewshire. He died not long afterwards, leaving his estate of Eaglesham to a nephew of the same name, he having elected, like the subject of this sketch, to live a bachelor's life. The Montreal firm, we may say, was established at the same time as that of Quebec, under the management of Wm. Ritchie, a nephew of Mr. Gilmour of the Glasgow firm. This house was known as Wm. Ritchie & Co., and it carried on for many years a wholesale dry goods and grocery business, besides supplying parties engaged in the manufacture of square timber on the Ottawa river and its tributaries. To this firm was Allan Gilmour, the subject of this memoir, sent out with his cousin James, in 1832, the first year of the dread cholera period. The two young men entered the house as clerks, and remained in such capacity with it till 1840, when Mr. Ritchie retired from the business, and they assumed the management, the firm changing its name to that of Gilmour & Co. An agency was then established at Bytown (the present city of Ottawa), that place being the centre of lumber operations in the Ottawa region, the object being to procure timber and sawn lumber from that region for the Quebec market. The particular duty of Allan Gilmour was to personally superintend the operations, and to this end he paid occasional visits from Montreal to Bytown, and to the forests where the business was being carried on. In 1853 he took up a permanent residence in Bytown, the Montreal business having subsequently been reduced to the position of an agency, upon the retirement of James Gilmour, and so continued for a number of years, when it was closed. Besides the square-timber business carried on by the firm at Ottawa, there were the large saw mill establishments of the Gatineau water-mills, and the Trenton steam mills; and both of these are still operated by the sons of the late John Gilmour of the Quebec firm. The firm of Gilmour & Co., under the management of Allan Gilmour, also established and worked for a number of years saw mills on the North Nation and Blanche rivers, tributaries of the Ottawa, retiring altogether from the business at the close of 1873. For a long period, it may be stated, that the lumber trade of Canada was so troublesome, fluctuating and unprofitable, and made such constant demands upon the attention of the subject of our memoir, that for a long period of years he was not permitted to be absent upon personal recreation, save for the briefest time. But the tide turned at last, and with more prosperous times he had more leisure to devote to his tastes, and, finding much enjoyment in shooting, fishing, and steam-yachting, he has indulged himself in these recreations for a number of years. He has visited the

prairies of the western States and our Canadian lakes and marshes for the sport that they afford. Mr. Gilmour has also been for many years a member of the widely-known Long Point Shooting Company, but for the past two or three years he has had his shooting in the companionship of this most enjoyable association done for him by willing proxies. Although hale and active, he is not so devoted now as in other years to quick tramping and the rough-and-tumble that fall to the lot of the professional sportsman. He has spent no fewer than twenty-one seasons salmon-fishing on the river Godbout, north shore of the St. Lawrence, near Point des Monts, head of the Gulf, missing only one year in the consecutive series. But Mr. Gilmour has not confined his travels to Canada and the United States. He has been all over Scotland, through parts of England, and in 1874-75 visited France, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, and parts of Germany and Austria. He has also travelled in Egypt as far up as the island of Philoe at the head of the first cataract, over which he ran in a row boat of about 16x5 feet. None of his own party would join him in the dangerous experiment, so, accompanied by five Nubians, he dared the rapids and had a splendid run over them. He describes them as somewhat resembling the St. Lawrence rapids at Lachine and Long Sault. The old tombs, temples and pyramids, most of which he visited, he found the most interesting of all the remains of an ancient civilization that he had ever looked upon; and "Wilkinson's Ancient Egypt" he says will be found to contain the best accounts and illustrations of these wonderful and most interesting structures. Nothing, he declares, but a personal examination will convey an adequate idea of these monuments of the thought and civilization of that wonderful land. After spending about six weeks in Egypt, he started away with six of his companions of the Nile trip for Palestine, visiting the greater part of that hallowed land on horseback. The route of travel commenced at Beirut and lay along the Mediterranean shore to what remains of the cities of Sidon, Tyre, Acre, with Mount Carmel; from this point he proceeded to Jaffa, thence to Solomon's Pools, Hebron, Bethlehem, along the Dead Sea, the Jordan, to Jericho and the Fountains of Elisha. In Jerusalem and its neighbourhood the party spent a week and thence returned to Jaffa, taking ship at that port for Naples, the point from which they had started. The weather was propitious, and the passage was marked by no mishap. Mr. Gilmour holds the rank of Major in the militia, though one frequently hears him named "Colonel Gilmour." He obtained his rank while drill and organization were proceeding to repel

the threatened Fenian invasion. Mr. Gilmour was born and brought up in the Presbyterian faith, Church of Scotland, but for a long time he has been very much broad church, thinking well of all denominations and creeds who exercise an influence for good over the lives of their membership. Mr. Gilmour has always been a lover of everything beautiful and grand in nature, and to this fact we trace his admiration for art. For years he has purchased pictures that attracted his taste, and he now has in his residence, overlooking the Ottawa river, at the Capital, one of the best private collections of pictorial art in Canada. Many of the pictures are the products of first-class artists; and all classes of subjects are represented, from the bare, majestic walls of Scandinavian fjords, with chill, clear water rippling at their feet, to the soft, sensuous blue of Italian skies. Our own scenery, that alternates so swiftly from gorgeousness to gloom, is not neglected either; and there is hardly a picture in the collection that will not delight whomsoever has the true instinct and the gift to appreciate. In his handsome residence, so beautiful with art, Mr. Gilmour spends his most enjoyable hours, devoting himself to reading and the recreations of a cultured retirement. Those who have the pleasure of enjoying the personal friendship of the subject of this sketch could not say enough to you of the generosity of his heart, and of his fine and manly character.

D. H. MACDOWALL, M.P.,

Prince Albert, N.W.T.

DAY HORT MACDOWALL, M.P. for Saskatchewan, N. W. T., is of the well-known family of MacDowall of Garthland, whose seat is in Renfrewshire, Scotland. The family has one of the most ancient land charters in the border counties, and its record both in the field of arms and in the halls of legislation is a most honourable one. The present holder of the family estates is Henry MacDowall, eldest brother of the subject of this sketch. Day-Hort MacDowall is the second son of the late Henry MacDowall, of Garthland, and was born in Corruth, parish of Kilmalcolm, Renfrewshire, on the 6th March, 1850. He received his education at Windlesham, Surrey, England, and at Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, Scotland. For some time he lived a life of leisure and travel. He visited most of the continental countries, and made a short trip also to the West Indies. He was captain in the Renfrewshire rifle volunteers from 1872 until 1879, when his taking up his residence in Canada made it necessary for him to resign his commission. Coming to Canada in the spring of

1878, he visited every province, making himself well acquainted with the resources and possibilities of all the districts which offered favourable fields for investment. In the North-West Territories he found a country of such splendid capabilities and manifest future greatness, that he decided to make some investments in the hope of generous returns. At that time the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway had hardly begun, and the direction and extent of settlement was still largely a matter of conjecture. Mr. MacDowall began lumbering operations at Prince Albert and Edmonton. He had no intention of residing in the country at the time, but he found that personal attention as well as a capital was necessary to the success of his venture, and he consequently decided to remain. He settled, therefore, in Prince Albert. He is one of the proprietors of a limited liability company, trading under the name of Moore & MacDowall, his partner being Captain Moore, who led the volunteers in the fight at Duck Lake, which marked the outbreak of the rebellion of 1885. Mr. MacDowall was a member of the North-West council from June, 1883, to October, 1885, representing the district of Lorne. As a member of the council, he advocated progressive measures, having in view the rapid development of the country. On the outbreak of the rebellion, in March, 1885, Mr. MacDowall at once volunteered his services, and when the forces arrived under General Middleton, he was attached to the General's staff, and served throughout the campaign. His knowledge of the country and people was of great service in carrying out the work in hand, of putting down the rebels and restoring peace. His services were utilized mainly for courier work, a service requiring just such knowledge as he possessed, and involving no little danger, as one can well understand who considers the excitement which prevailed among the Indians as well as among the Métis. After Duck Lake, when a party was despatched by the general from Humboldt to Prince Albert (which for three weeks had been in a state of siege), Mr. MacDowall with the late Lieutenant-Colonel Bedson, was given command. He and the colonel were the first to enter the town with the joyful news that the uprising had been subdued, and that the complete restoration of peace was but a question of time. When the North-West was given representation in the Dominion Parliament, beginning with the general election of 1887, Mr. MacDowall was chosen as the ministerial candidate, his opponent being Hon. David Laird, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West. The contest was a warm one, but Mr. MacDowall's friends had the satisfaction of seeing their candidate elected by a majority of 265 votes. In the general

election of 1891, Mr. MacDowall was opposed by Mr. Hugh J. Montgomery, son of Senator Montgomery, whom he defeated by 285 votes. In politics, Mr. MacDowall seeks mainly three things, the development of the country in everything that goes to make up modern progress, the promotion of a sentiment of nationality among the people of the Dominion, and closer union, as the years go on, between Canada and the mother country. He believes that he finds a greater devotion to these three objects in the Conservative party than among their opponents, and he has, therefore, identified himself with the Conservatives. In his speeches in the House (which have been comparatively few), he has always maintained this attitude. On the platform he has always deprecated appeals to local interest and local prejudice, and has fearlessly declared that he seeks rather the promotion of the common weal than the advancement of any particular section or class. In the matter of assisting the development of the country, he has done good service as a member of Parliament in promoting measures of various kinds relating to business corporations. In 1884, Mr. MacDowall married Alice Maude, daughter of Charles Blanchard, Esq., of Truro, N.S. In religion, Mr. MacDowall is identified with the Church of England.

W. F. WALKER, Q.C.

Hamilton, Ont.

WILLIAM FREDERICK WALKER, M.A., LL.B., Q.C., of the well-known legal firm of Walker, Scott & Lees, is one of the leading members of his profession in the city of Hamilton, where he has resided during the past twenty-four years. He was born in the township of Clinton, Lincoln county, Ont., December 28th, 1845, his parents being John S. and Margaret (Durham) Walker, both natives of the same part of the country. On the paternal side he is descended from good old U. E. Loyalist stock. As early as the middle of the last century his ancestors resided in Virginia, and at the breaking out of the revolutionary war they came to Canada, choosing a home in the wilderness rather than take up arms against the king. The Walkers were among the earliest white settlers in the old Niagara district, and it is a notable fact that the land originally taken up by them is still occupied by a member of the family, Mr. Walker's brother James, having been handed down from one generation to another for over a century. The subject of our sketch received his primary education at the common school, afterwards attending the Beamsville grammar school, and at the age of eighteen he matriculated at Toronto University. Pursuing



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his studies at this famous institution, he graduated as B.A. in 1867, immediately after which he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Burton & Bruce, the senior partner of the firm being the present Mr. Justice Burton. Continuing with concurrent courses at Osgoode Hall and the University, he received the degree of M.A. in 1869, and that of LL.B. and only medallist in 1874. In 1871 he was called to the bar, and immediately afterwards was admitted to partnership in the firm of Burton & Bruce, the title of which was changed to Burton, Bruce & Walker. This connection he maintained through various changes until the beginning of 1883, when the partnership was dissolved, and he established the firm of Walker, Scott & Lees, which now ranks as one of the most successful in the city. It has a large and lucrative practice, including the legal business of the Bank of Hamilton, the Hamilton Cotton Mills Co., the Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and of many of the city wholesale houses. Mr. Walker was deputy judge of the county of Wentworth in 1874 and '75, but resigned the position, owing to the increased duties which it entailed upon him. He was made a Q.C. by Sir John Macdonald in 1889. In 1884 he was appointed by the senate of Toronto university, examiner in law at that institution, and performed the duties of that office so satisfactorily that he was reappointed for the three succeeding years, that being the longest term allowed by law for the same person to hold the office. In public affairs Mr. Walker takes considerable interest, though he has never been an aspirant for public office of any kind. Politically, he is a Liberal-Conservative, and has always been an active worker for the party in election contests. He was secretary of the L. C. Association of Hamilton during the stirring times of the great national policy campaign of 1877-78, but subsequently resigned the position when it became a paid office, declining to receive any remuneration for his services. As a young man, Mr. Walker took some interest in military matters, and in 1866 he was a member of the University Co. of the Queen's Own Rifles. At the time of the Fenian invasion, in June of that year, he was attending the military school at Toronto, but he, as well as the other cadets, was refused permission to go to Ridgeway, being attached to the 47th regiment for garrison duty instead. His course at the military school was very successful, as he took a 1st class certificate in the remarkably short time of eight weeks. In society organizations he belongs only to the Masonic order, and to the Wentworth Pioneer and Historical society. In religion, he is an Episcopalian, and a member of the congregation of the church of Ascension. In 1877 Mr. Walker married Amanda, eldest daughter of Josiah Holmes, a lead-

ing citizen of St. Catharines, and has issue one daughter, HESSIE BEATRICE. His father died May 4th, 1890, at the advanced age of ninety years. In his professional capacity, Mr. Walker's acknowledged ability as a commercial lawyer, and his scrupulous honour, have secured for him the confidence and respect of the community. In private life he is much esteemed and universally respected.

HON. WILFRID LAURIER, M.P., B.C.L.,
Q.C.,

Arthabaskaville, Que.

THE HON. WILFRID LAURIER, Q.C.
B.C.L., M.P. for Quebec East, leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons at Ottawa, was born at St. Lin, L'Assomption, P.Q., on November 20, 1841. He is descended from a distinguished French family, who were among the first to settle in Canada. His father was the late Carolus Laurier, who in his lifetime was a provincial land surveyor. The future leader of the Liberal party was educated at the college of L'Assomption, and having finished his literary course there, he was entered for the study of the law in the office of the Hon. R. Laflamme, Q.C. Here he devoted himself diligently to the study of his chosen calling, and in due time was called to the bar of Lower Canada. This was in the year 1865; but in the year previous he had taken, at McGill University, the degree of B.C.L. In October, 1880, he was appointed a Queen's counsel. Hon. Mr. Laurier always, from a very early age, took a deep interest in public questions, and was resolved, when the first opportunity offered, to seek a seat in the legislature. With this object in view, he gave his attention to literature and journalism, and for a period edited *Le Defricheur* newspaper. At the general election of 1871 his ambition to get into public life was realized, he being that year elected to the Legislative Assembly of the province of Quebec for Drummond and Arthabaska. He remained in the legislature till January, 1874, when he resigned in order to contest the same seat for the House of Commons. In the provincial parliament his record had been excellent. He was known to be a sincere, upright, able and well-informed public man, and had proven himself a genuine Liberal in the truest and best sense of the word; so when he came to ask his constituents to send him to the wider sphere of usefulness they did not refuse him. On taking his seat in the House of Commons, his brilliant abilities and his high character were at once acknowledged. When the late Sir John A. Macdonald, by his connection with the Pacific Railway scandal, had been relegated



HON. WILFRID LAURIER, M.P. B.C.L., Q.C.,

ARTHABASKVILLE, QUE.

to the opposition benches, and the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie had been called upon to form an administration, Mr. Laurier was invited by the new premier to enter his cabinet. He was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council, September, 1877, and given the portfolio of Inland Revenue. This office he held until the following year, when the Mackenzie government resigned. On seeking re-election in his old constituency, at the general election which followed, he was rejected; but the Hon. I. Thibadeau having resigned his seat in Quebec East, Hon. Mr. Laurier was elected as his successor, and he has represented that constituency ever since. On the retirement of the Hon. Edward Blake in 1887, in consequence of ill health, from the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, Hon. Mr. Laurier was unanimously chosen as his successor. Since then he has continued to lead the party with rare tact and conspicuous ability. He has a keen sense of honour, and his political and private life is above reproach. He is calm and reasonable in the House, and invariably receives respect and attention when he rises, and has always, on such occasions, something to say. He speaks with a very pure French accent, and in English he is also an eloquent and effective speaker. His gifts as an orator are great, and he is personally held in high esteem by both sides of the house. A close student of history, Mr. Laurier, sympathizes with every movement intended to extend the liberties of the people. His outspoken radicalism has aroused keen opposition to him in his own Province, where the people are apt to take alarm at any movement which seems to them inimical to existing institutions. But, while the Liberal leader has never allowed this opposition to sway him in the direction of concealing his views, still more is his strength of character and his fixedness of purpose shown in the fact that he has refused to follow the example of some of the greatest Quebec Liberals in times past by denouncing the institutions, the love of which causes many people to regard him as an enemy. Sir George E. Cartier used to declare himself "an Englishman speaking French." Mr. Laurier has always defined his position as that of an English Liberal desirous of improving the condition of the people by steady advancement, rather than by revolution. He is an admirer of Cobden, Gladstone, and all the host of great English Liberal statesmen, and approves their methods, rather than those of the more brilliant, but less practical French school. He has declared his belief that the true destiny of Canada is to grow into independence, just as the boy grows to manhood, leaving at length the care of the mother country and taking a place among the nations of the world. Hon. Mr. Laurier now

lives in Arthabaskaville, Que., where he practises his profession. He is a director of the Royal Mutual Life Insurance Company. In religion, he is a Roman Catholic. He was married on May 13, 1868, to Miss Lafontaine.

ORONHYATEKHA, M.D.,

Toronto, Ont.

ORONHYATEKHA, M.D., Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, was born at the Indian reservation, near Brantford, Ontario, on the 10th August, 1841. His English education was begun in the Industrial School near Brantford, established for the training of young Indians. Here, in addition to acquiring the rudiments of an English education, he was taught the shoemaker's trade. His desire for knowledge took him away from home, and for a time he studied at the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass. Being without means he had at the outset of his career an opportunity of developing those qualities of self-reliance, perseverance, and resolution, that have been such essential factors in the success that has since attended his efforts. In these days of distinction and plenty he finds it pleasant to indulge in reminiscences of those early days, when the severest effort only sufficed for bread without butter or confections. We are told how on one occasion he found himself in funds by sawing a cord of wood for a Methodist minister, two cuts into each stick. This brought him forty cents, but notwithstanding the fact that he had to work after school hours for his support, he stood at the head of his class, and during his last year at Wilbraham he took the maximum number of marks in the various subjects of study. For a year he taught school near his early home, among his own people. His collegiate education was begun at Kenyon College, Ohio, where he studied for three years. He also spent a short time at Toronto University. When the Prince of Wales visited Canada in 1861, Oronhyatekha, then in his twentieth year, was selected by the Chiefs of the Six Nations to present their address to the son of their "great mother." The impression made upon the young Prince and his party was so favorable that Oronhyatekha was invited to continue his studies in Oxford under the care of the Prince's physician. There for a time he enjoyed the tuition and friendship of the eminent Prof. Sir Henry Acland, the Prince's physician, and Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford University. As a physician, Dr. Oronhyatekha had before him a career that gave every promise of distinction and emolument. He commenced practice at Frankford, Ontario, and was elected first secretary of the Hastings County Medical



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Supreme Chief Ranger, Toronto, Ont.

Association. On leaving Frankford for Stratford, his friends evinced their esteem by presenting him with an address and a gold watch. He removed to London in 1875, where he built up an extensive medical practice. His devotion to Forestry, with the ever-increasing demands on his time, made by the rapid growth of the Order, necessitated the neglect and final abandonment of the active duties of the profession. The rapid growth of the Independent Order of Foresters suggested the desirability of having the executive offices in Toronto, to which city they were removed in 1889, and since then the Doctor's official residence has been the Ontario capital. Oronhyatekha is above all things a family man. To his home near Deseronto, where he has an extensive farm, he repairs as often as his responsible duties will permit. His wife was Ellen Hill, of the Mohawk tribe, a great grand-daughter of the celebrated Mohawk Chief, Capt. Joseph Brant. They have a son and a daughter. The son is named Acland, after his father's old friend and teacher, Prof. Sir Henry Acland, of Oxford, and has just graduated in medicine at Trinity University of Toronto. In the midst of his many duties, the doctor has kept his connection with his tribe and people intact, and of all the honors he has received there is none he prizes more highly than that of "President of the Grand Council of Chiefs," to which he was elected some years ago by the chiefs of the various tribes in Ontario. His address on Indian education at the great gathering of teachers and educationists, held in Toronto last summer, was one of the cleverest of the convention. He is proud of his race and language, and in his charming home at Deseronto the language of his native tribe is always used. He is a Conservative in politics, but has taken little part in active politics for some years, wisely concluding that the chief executive officer of a great organization, that numbers among its membership thousands of both political parties, should keep aloof from partizan strife. The Supreme Chief Ranger has had some military experience. He was a member of the Queen's Own Rifles during his University course in Toronto, and during the Fenian raid of 1866 did some active duty. Some nine prizes that he won as a member of the first Wimbledon team attest the accuracy of his aim as a marksman. The doctor has attained prominence in other orders besides the Foresters. He is a well-known Orangeman, having been a Canadian delegate to the triennial council that met in Glasgow some time ago. At present he is medical referee for the Orange Mutual Benefit Association. As a Mason, he is away up, has long since passed the third degree, the mirth-destroying stage, that once reached, according

to a Toronto divine, destroys the desire and capacity to smile. But those who know Oronhyatekha, have seen his genial smile, and heard his hearty laughter, must be convinced that keeping so many profound secrets has not destroyed his peace or frozen his geniality. He is now the Most Worshipful Grand Master-General for the Dominion, of Royal and Oriental Free Masonry. Last July, in Edinburgh, at the world's gathering of Good Templars, in Right Worthy Grand Lodge, he received by an overwhelming majority the highest office in the gift of that well known and world-wide body. As Right Worthy Grand Templar, he wears worthily the mantle of his predecessor, Mr. Turnbull, of Glasgow, who succeeded the late Hon. John. B. Finch. The work done by Dr. Oronhyatekha for Independent Forestry need not be detailed here. To do so would be to write the history of the Order, and that is not the purpose of this sketch. That from the inception of the Order up to the present he has been not only its friend but also its most successful promoter, ablest administrator, and most valiant defender, are facts patent to every member of the Order. As a public man dealing with many men, he has not wholly escaped the penalty that almost every one is called upon to pay who attains to eminence, and who in the discharge of the duties imposed by the trust of office must inevitably wound the vanity of some, disappoint the ambition of others, and checkmate the unworthy designs of a few. A wise policy of conciliation and forbearance has enabled him to escape with less of carping criticism and personal abuse than usually fall to the lot of men called upon to deal with men of diverse views and interests. Few men have been as fortunate in their colleagues as he. Men of ability and standing, they enhance the confidence with which the public regard the Independent Order of Foresters, and the doctor may be pardoned the boast that they are not only his trusted co-workers, but also his esteemed personal friends. As a character study, the subject of this sketch presents more than ordinary attractions. Of another race, without the adventitious aids of birth or fortune, he has pushed his way by dint of merit and ability to the front, and stands to-day, by common consent, the first in fraternal societies in America. The elements that have contributed to this success are not far to seek. The brief sketch given shows how many-sided is his character, and how versatile his gifts. He has studied books, but he has studied men more, and has kept abreast of the times, and in touch with the spirit of the age. He wields the pen of a ready writer, and in controversy more than holds his own. In debate, he is clear and forcible, and his presentation of the claims of the cause he advocates is invar-

ably so persuasive as to gain adherents. An English writer wrote of him as follows: "Calm, courteous, imperturbable, clear and decisive, he is a master in debate. His weapon is as smooth and decisive as a Damascus scimitar; his dexterity in wielding it, and his quickness in watching the fence of an opponent are extraordinary and admirable." As a presiding officer, he is admirable, maintaining and expediting business without apparent effort, keeping discussion within legitimate bounds, and extricating it out of tangles by his tact and intimate knowledge of the law and rules of debate. Endowed with a great capacity for work, he is not only able to accomplish a great deal himself but as a wise administrator of men as well as affairs, he directs, so as to secure the best results, the energies of those associated with him. Conciliatory to a degree, he would rather win than crush an opponent, and with a wise forbearance he never thinks it beneath his dignity to remove, as far as possible, grievances real or imaginary.

RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN ALEXANDER
MACDONALD, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D.

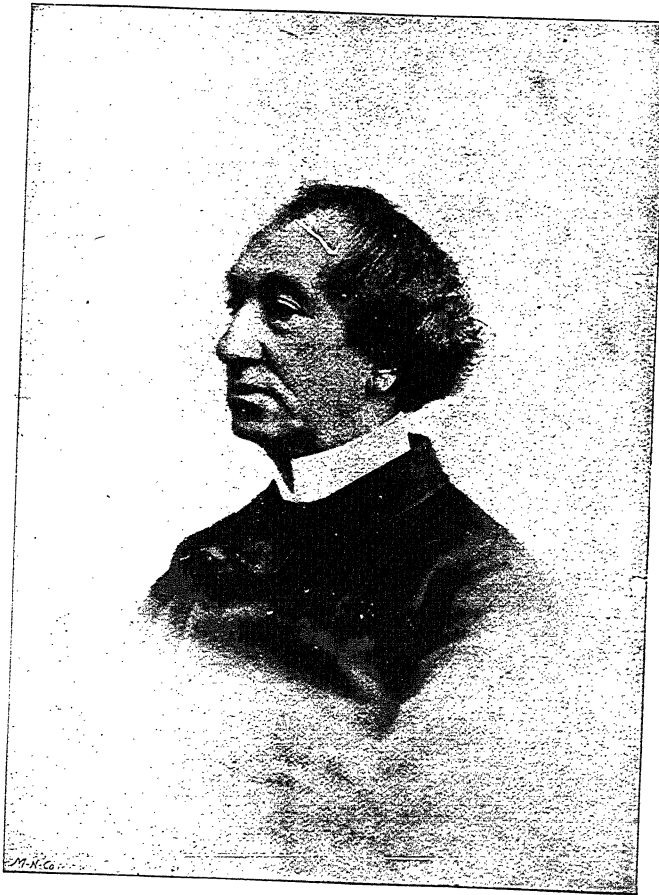
Ottawa, Ont.

RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN ALEXANDER
MACDONALD, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D., second son of Hugh Macdonald, originally of Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, and Helen Shaw, was born at Glasgow, January 11th, 1815, and died at Earncliffe, Ottawa, June 6th, 1891. For some generations prior to the time of his grandfather, his paternal ancestors had been small farmers in the parish of Dornoch, but they claimed descent from the chiefs of the clan Macdonald, known in Scottish history as Lord of the Isles. Sir John's grandfather was enabled, by means of a sum of money bequeathed him, to begin business as a tradesman in his native parish. He was possessed of considerable shrewdness and business capacity, and as he was the only merchant in the place, he accumulated in time quite a handsome little fortune. His prosperity was so great, in fact, that he was able to send his sons to college at Glasgow, and subsequently to materially assist them in starting in life. Hugh Macdonald was the second son, and when he had completed his collegiate course, he entered on a commercial career as a cotton broker in Glasgow. Here he married Helen Shaw, a daughter of Colonel Shaw, of Inverness-shire, by whom he had five children. John Alexander was the second son, and the only one of the three boys who attained to manhood. In consequence of reverses in business in the old country, Mr. Macdonald decided to emigrate to Canada. The family landed at

Quebec in the summer of 1820 and proceeded direct to Kingston, then the largest and best fortified town in Upper Canada. Here Mr. Macdonald opened a store and continued to reside for four years. At the expiration of this time he removed to Adolphustown, on Quinté Bay, where he engaged in the milling industry. His son, John Alexander, the subject of this sketch, was left in Kingston, however, to receive his schooling. He was then nine years of age, and was a bright lad, of good faculties and excellent disposition. He was placed in attendance at the Royal Grammar School, then under the management of Dr. Wilson, a fellow of Oxford University, and here he received careful training in the various branches of instruction then regarded as the necessary foundation for the professional career which his father had destined him to pursue. After six years of tuition in this school, he was articled in the law office of Mr. George Mackenzie, then a barrister with a large practice in Kingston, and five years subsequently, at the age of twenty-one, he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office for the practice of his profession in his adopted city. As a student, he had been a hard worker, and when he began practice for himself he paid close attention to business. His reputation, too, as a clever student stood him in good stead at the beginning of his professional career. He was not long in acquiring a lucrative business, and he rapidly earned a name as a shrewd and skilful lawyer. The politics of the country were at this time in a very unsettled condition. The rebellion under Wm. Lyon Mackenzie had just been suppressed, and the seditious movement in Canada had been smothered. But there were continual threats of armed invasion from across the United States' border. A secret organization of the Fenian type with a very large membership had established what were termed Hunters' Lodges along the dividing line. The object of this organization was the destruction of British institutions in Canada, and the establishment of a republican form of government. At its lodges the members met for drill, and from here it was that incursions were made into Canadian territory. The organization was composed of a disorganized rabble of cut-throats with here and there a misinformed zealot, whose antagonism to monarchical institutions he had allowed to becloud his judgment. Among other raids which were made by the Hunters during 1838 was one under a Polish refugee, named Von Shultz. He landed with two hundred men near Prescott, and took up a position at Windmill Point in a circular stone building of immense strength. The invaders had imagined that they would be joined here by

large numbers of disaffected Canadians. Instead of rallying to their assistance, however, the Canadians flocked to repel the invaders. The retreat of Von Shoultz and his companions was cut off, and after three days of fighting, and the slaughter of half their numbers, they surrendered, and were court-martialed at Kingston. Mr. John Macdonald was one of the volunteers who marched from Kingston to assist the militia in the fight at Windmill Point, and although he arrived after the enemy had yielded, this was a proof of his willingness to fight, if need be, for his country. Von Shoultz and several of the leaders were executed for their share in this raid and the rest of the contingent were allowed to go. Mr. Macdonald acted as counsel for the unfortunate Pole, and drew up his last will, but the commonly received statement that he made a brilliant speech in defence of his client, is without any foundation whatsoever. It was not till 1843 that the future statesman turned his attention seriously to politics. In that year, however, he decided to enter public life, and as an introductory step he joined the Loyal Orange Brotherhood and had himself elected a member of the municipal council of Kingston, which had but lately been incorporated as a city. In the year following he entered the Canadian Legislative Assembly, having been elected for Kingston in the Tory interest. It has been said that politicians, like poets, are born not made, and certainly a consideration of the career of Sir John Macdonald would lend weight to the apothegm. The day he entered Parliament he found his proper sphere. His success was rapid. During the first two years, indeed, he did not bring himself conspicuously before the House, but he did not permit them to forget that there was a representative for Kingston, and one, too, who kept a close and interested watch on all that took place. When he rose to speak he commanded an attention and respect that showed the value the House put upon his opinions. His Tory leanings were marked, but then, as afterwards, he did not permit them to stand in the way of personal or party success. In 1847 he accepted the Receiver-Generalship in the Cabinet of Hon. W. H. Draper, and shortly afterwards was removed to the much more important post of Chief of the Crown Lands Department. The general elections, which took place at the close of this year, gave a Reform majority, and when the Assembly met in February, 1848, the Baldwin-Lafontaine ministry was formed. In the session of 1849 the Government introduced a measure entitled the "Rebellion Losses Bill," to indemnify those habitants of Lower Canada who had been sufferers by the rebellion of 1837, and who had not been provided for in Mr. Draper's bill of 1846. This measure was strongly opposed by Mr. Macdon-

ald and the members of the Opposition, and met with fierce disfavor at the hands of the Protestant population throughout the country. The strongest influence was brought to bear on the Governor-General to induce him to disallow the bill, but these efforts failed. When the assent of His Excellency had been given to the measure, the celebrated riots, which resulted in the destruction of the parliament buildings in Montreal, together with the valuable library and public records, took place. About this time Mr. George Brown, one of the greatest political forces of Canada, the uncompromising foe of Toryism, and the most powerful, fearless and aggressive of Sir John Macdonald's political enemies, appeared in the political arena. In 1851, Mr. Baldwin retired from the Cabinet, and Mr. Francis Hincks became Premier. Mr. Hincks' Government passed a large number of good measures, and was an excellent one for the country at large, but it was kept in continual danger of defeat from the threatened defection of the extreme wing of the party, headed by Mr. Brown. An adverse vote in the session of 1854 was the signal for a dissolution, and when the House re-assembled, the Government was defeated by the combined strength of the Conservatives and Clear Grits. Sir Allan MacNab succeeded in forming a coalition Cabinet, and in this ministry Mr. John A. Macdonald accepted the post of Attorney-General West. From this time till his death, John A. Macdonald was the real leader of the Conservative party in Canada, and the history of his political career and the history of the country are so intimately connected that one cannot be told properly without the other. During that long period of rule there was no time when he was not the dominating spirit of his party—the absolute dictator of the policy it pursued. Not a great while after the formation of the MacNab-Morin ministry, a movement was set on foot within the Conservative party for the removal of Sir Allan. The Premier had become a drag instead of an assistance to the Government, and it was clearly apparent, especially to the younger spirits, who desired to see Mr. Macdonald the nominal, as he was the real, head of the party, that a more active as well as a more able man than Sir Allan must assume the helm if the Government was to hold together. The Attorney-General was quite of the same mind with his colleagues, and declared himself willing to abide by what they might decide upon. It was a difficult matter, however, to persuade Sir Allan that his usefulness as a leader was past, and that in the interests of his party he should make way for another. He regarded the movement against his leadership as a conspiracy, organized by Mr. Macdonald from motives of personal ambition, and he expressed his disapproval in clear and forcible



RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D.,
OTTAWA, ONT.

ble terms in which a strong personal animus towards his chief lieutenant could without difficulty be detected. At length, in the session of 1856, after the Government had sustained an adverse vote in the House, Sir Allan succumbed to pressure, and resigned the Premiership, which, however, was not assumed by Mr. Macdonald, but by Mr. E. P. Taché. It was by this Government that the measure making the Legislative Council an elective body was passed. For this the Reform party had for years been ineffectually struggling, and now it remained for the "hope of the Conservatives" to grant this boon to the country. Towards the close of 1857 Mr. Taché resigned the Premiership, which was assumed by Mr. Macdonald, whose Government was sustained at the general election which followed very shortly afterwards. The Government majority, however, was drawn from the Lower Canadian representatives, the Reform party having carried a majority of the constituencies in Upper Canada. In consequence of this, the question of representation by population, of which Mr. George Brown was the champion, became a burning question in the politics of the day. During the first session it was introduced by Mr. Brown, and its passage strongly urged, in justice to the growing importance of Upper Canada. After a long and heated debate, it was defeated on a division of 64 to 52. At the opening of this session the decision of Her Majesty, to whom had been submitted the question of where the permanent capital of the province should be placed, was made known. Her decision was in favor of Ottawa, which had many advantages to recommend it. The selection, however, occasioned discontent in several of the cities which had aspired to the honor, and the Opposition, taking advantage of this feeling, succeeded in carrying a resolution of regret at Her Majesty's choice. The ministry of Mr. Macdonald thereupon promptly resigned, and Mr. George Brown was invited to form a Cabinet. He undertook the task and succeeded, but his Government lasted only two days, and was succeeded by the Cartier-Macdonald administration which conducted the business of the country till 1861, when dissolution occurred. During those two years a large number of important measures were carried, and among other matters which came before the House was a copy of some correspondence with the home authorities regarding a project for uniting the British North American Provinces. Although, on the re-assembling of the House after the general elections, the Government found itself sustained by a majority of seventeen, it suffered defeat during the first session, on the Militia Bill, which proposed the establishment of a comprehensive system of fortifications throughout Canada. The Macdonald-Sicotte

Government, of which Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald was the head, was then formed. It succeeded in struggling through the session, but receiving a defeat at the close of the session of 1863, an appeal was made to the country, and the ministry, which in the interval had undergone some remodelling, was sustained, though by an exceedingly slim majority. In the Cabinet, as it was now constituted, Mr. A. A. Dorion had taken the place of Mr. Sicotte. The Government struggled through the session in safety, but resigned when parliament opened in 1864. The Taché-Macdonald ministry followed, but only lasted for a month. It now became plain to all, that with the parties so evenly balanced, it would be an impossibility for any Government constituted on recognized lines, to exist and carry on the business of the country. It was at this juncture that Mr. George Brown made the overtures to Mr. Macdonald which resulted in the coalition Government, formed for the purpose of bringing about a confederation of the Provinces. The question of Confederation, which had for some years been presented to the various Provinces as a possibility, was regarded favorably by the people, especially of Canada, and by the authorities in the old land. A number of conferences of delegates from the Maritime Provinces and from Canada were held, at which the conditions of union were discussed, and at length final arrangements were made at the meeting in Quebec. The resolutions adopted at this latter conference were submitted to the Canadian Legislative Assembly in February, 1865, by the Hon. John A. Macdonald. A motion favoring the union was carried, and a committee was appointed to draft an address to the Queen in the matter. The result was the confederation of the two Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, under the terms of the British North America Act. Mr. Macdonald, who had been one of the most zealous workers for Confederation, was the first Premier under the new order of things, and his services were rewarded by the distinction of knighthood. He was chiefly instrumental, after the union had been established, in obtaining from the Imperial Government that vast tract of territory now known as the North-West, and then called Rupert's Land, over which the Hudson's Bay Company held certain rights by charter, and a portion of this he subsequently erected into the Province of Manitoba. In 1871 he arranged the terms on which British Columbia entered the Dominion, and in 1873, while he was still at the helm of state, Prince Edward Island became a Province of the Confederation. In the general election of 1872 his Government was sustained by a good majority. When parliament opened, however, charges of corrupt collusion with Sir Hugh

Allan were preferred against him. It was alleged that he had sold the charter for the Canadian Pacific Railway to Sir Hugh for money with which to carry the elections. A committee of the House was appointed to investigate the charges, and subsequently a Royal Commission, composed of eminent members of the judiciary. During this painful and trying period, Sir John displayed his great qualities as a debater to immense advantage. Notwithstanding all his courage and skill, however, the odds were against him, and on November 5th, 1873, he announced the resignation of his ministry. Notwithstanding this disastrous defeat, Sir John did not yield to the despair which would have overwhelmed any public man in Canada save himself. He opened a law office in Toronto, and watched the course pursued by the Reform ministry with an ever-confidence that he would very soon be recalled to office. The new Premier, Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, demanded a fresh appeal to the people, and the election of 1874 gave his Government an immense majority. During this administration, a wave of commercial depression of unusual severity struck the country and affected every interest in the Dominion. The crops failed, and the manufacturing industries languished and died from the blighting competition of American products. When this unfortunate condition of things was at its worst, the general elections took place, and Sir John was returned to power on his protective trade policy. He found British Columbia in a state of revolt, and threatening to secede from the Union, on the ground that the Dominion Government had failed to keep its pledges regarding the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir John took this matter promptly in hand, and silenced the murmurings of the Pacific Province by pushing the immense work forward with unremitting energy. No sooner had Sir John taken the reins of power than the commercial condition of the country began to improve. The excellent harvests which rewarded the labour of the farmers created a confidence in the Macdonald administration, which the wisest and most beneficent legislation would have been powerless to effect. The policy which carried him to power has from that time been the policy of the party, and the people have since that time thrice endorsed it at the polls. For a period of thirteen years, from the election of 1878 till his death, Sir John Macdonald shaped and moulded Canadian affairs, and he has indelibly stamped his own personality on the history of the Dominion. In the sight of the people he so overshadowed his ministers that it might almost be said that they became known as members of the Government only after his

death. During his long period of uninterrupted rule, the Dominion made vast strides in wealth and importance, and to his wise and liberal legislation it is owing in no small measure that Canada has become so widely known and respected in the eyes of the world. Since his return to power, the great trans-continental line of railway, which he justly regarded as the best monument of his administration, has been completed. The commerce of the Dominion has increased year by year in the most gratifying manner; the North-West Territories, the future home of millions of people, have been opened up for settlement, and a generous immigration policy is rapidly making those fertile lands populous. After a career as a public man of nearly fifty years, during which time he had received most exceptional marks of the people's confidence, Sir John Macdonald passed away on the 6th of June, 1891, in the 77th year of his age. His death was an occasion of national mourning in which all parties united. Tributes were paid to his great worth by the people of the old as well as the new world, and the representatives of the Canadian people followed his remains to the tomb with every sign of grief and affection. He lies buried in the picturesque cemetery of Catarqui, near Kingston. In private life, Sir John was a most genial and warm-hearted gentleman, and probably possessed a larger number of personal friends than any man in the Dominion. He was twice married. His first wife was his cousin, Miss Isabella Clark, who died of consumption in 1857. Hugh John Macdonald, M.P. for Winnipeg, was the issue of this union. His second wife, Susan Agnes Bernard, survives him, and after her husband's death was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baroness Macdonald. This lady has exercised a wonderful influence in the social world of Canada. Sir John Macdonald was always held in high regard in the mother country, and in 1879 was sworn in a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council. In 1865, he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University. He was also honoured with the degree of LL.D. by Queen's University, Kingston, and with the degree of D.C.L. by the University of Trinity College, Toronto. The following were some of the measures of legislation accomplished by the right hon. gentleman during the period of his public life: The secularization of the clergy reserves; the extension of the municipal system; reorganization of the militia; the reorganization of the civil service; the ratification of the Washington treaty; confederation of B.N.A.; the construction of the Intercolonial Railway; the extension and consolidation of the Dominion; the National Policy; and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

LIEUT.-COL. HON. JOSEPH ALDRIC
OUIMET, LL.B., Q.C., P.C., M.P.

Montreal, Que.

LIEUT.-COL. HON. JOSEPH ALDRIC OUIMET, LL.B., Q.C., P.C., M.P., Minister of Public Works for the Dominion of Canada, is a member of one of the oldest and best-known families of the district of Montreal. His father was Michel Ouimet, a Justice of the Peace, and a man well known in the Montreal district. Joseph Aldric Ouimet was born in St. Rose, Laval county, Quebec, on the 20th of May, 1848. He began his education in the Seminary of St. Therese de Blainville, but took his degree of LL.B. in Victoria College, Cobourg, Ont., in 1869. Like many others of the ambitious and able young men of his Province who have the desire to enter public life, Mr. Ouimet devoted himself to the profession of the law. He studied in the office of Edmund Barnard, one of the ablest practitioners of his time, and was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1870. Starting with the advantages of wealth and social position, his natural talents were given an early opportunity to display themselves. A bright future was predicted for him by his many friends, and, though still a young man, he has accomplished more than enough to justify the most sanguine of their forecasts. He won a prominent place in his profession, and after only ten years of practice, on the 11th of October, 1880, he was given the honourable rank of Queen's Counsel. In 1874, he was appointed to a place on the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners for Montreal. Though called upon since to fill many places which brought him far more prominently before the public, he has never lost interest in the great cause of education. He served the people with fidelity and ability, and won completely the confidence of all. Another phase of public affairs to which he gave attention was the military. At an early age he joined the 65th battalion, Mount Royal Rifles, composed mainly of French Canadians, like himself. He was promoted to a captaincy and subsequently worked his way to the first place in the corps, being appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. When the rebellion in the North-West broke out and with it broke out murmurings in English-speaking Canada, that the French Canadians sympathized with the rebels, Lieut.-Col. Ouimet did more than a thousand impassioned speeches could have done to set public feeling at rest, by offering the services of himself and his men for duty at the front. The offer was accepted, and the 65th was one of the battalions to make the fearful tour of the North Shore, and to brave the perils and trials of the whole campaign. Their presence in the Edmonton district, and the active exertions of

their Lieutenant-Colonel, had much to do with keeping the half-breeds of that district loyal to the Government, and thus of preventing the calamity of a general Indian outbreak. In many ways Lieut.-Col. Ouimet has done much to improve the condition of the volunteer service. He has always been an ardent supporter of the movement to raise the standard of rifle-shooting among the troops. He is a prominent member of the Dominion Rifle Association, and has been chairman of the council of that organization for some years. Mr. Ouimet entered Parliament in 1873. He had the advantage of having a county ready to receive him as its representative, instead of being obliged to fight his way to the front, as a man of less influential family connexion would have had to do. The people of Laval county were proud of the brilliant young lawyer who had grown up in their midst, and when Hon. Joseph Hyacinthe Bellerose, who had been the representative of the county for some years, left the Commons to take a seat in the Senate, Mr. Ouimet was called to take the vacant place in the Commons. He has remained the representative of Laval ever since, and has steadily advanced in the opinion of his fellow members and of the people, and has achieved places of greater and greater distinction. He was re-elected by acclamation in 1874, 1878, and 1882, and by large majorities in 1887 and 1891. When first nominated he announced himself squarely as a Liberal-Conservative, and an independent supporter of Sir John Macdonald. He maintained that attitude until the lamented death of his great leader in June, 1891. He was cordially in favour of his party's policy on fiscal questions, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on other subjects as a rule. He was a declared supporter of provincial autonomy, however, and nothing could move him to act against what he conceived to be the rights of his native province. On the subject of Canada's right to make her own commercial treaties also, which was brought forward by the Liberal Opposition in 1882, he voted squarely against the Government and against the majority of his fellow-Conservatives. After the fiercely fought election of 1887, in which the bitterness of partizanship had been intensified by the rancors arising out of the Riel affair, Mr. Ouimet was nominated for Speaker of the House of Commons. The leader of the Opposition, Hon. Edward Blake, in his speech on the subject, though making a reference to the sympathy with the people of the North-West, shown by Mr. Ouimet, acknowledged that gentleman's qualifications for the eminent position to which his friends proposed to raise him. The choice of Speaker was unanimously made. Hon. Mr. Ouimet was conspicuously successful in presiding over the debates of Her Majesty's faithful Commons. His unflinching good temper,



LIEUT.-COL. HON. JOSEPH A. OUIMET, LL.B., Q.C., P.C., M.P.,
MONTREAL, QUE.

his manifest desire to hold the scales of justice even, not forgetting his fine social qualities, won for him the approval of both sides of the House. When the shameful story of the boodling in connection with the Public Works Department was brought to light, in 1891, and the Conservative representatives, though acquitting Sir Hector Langevin, the head of that department and the leader of their French contingent, of personal wrongdoing, felt compelled to retire him for his lack of vigilance in guarding the interests placed in his charge, it became necessary to select another to take the place of the leader who had fallen. The choice of the Premier, Sir John Caldwell Abbott, fell upon Hon. Mr. Ouimet, and that gentleman consequently met the House of Commons in the session of 1892, as Minister of Public Works. He had no small contract to fulfil, for the Opposition seemed determined to hold the new minister personally to account even for those acts of his predecessor, which they, as well as he, had supported in previous years. One of the warmest debates of the session was upon the votes for public buildings, asked for by Mr. Ouimet, as head of the department. To his infinite credit, however, the new minister carried out admirably a policy of conciliation and good nature wherever possible, but manifested all the strength of his combative nature, when he felt that he was being imposed upon. Mr. Ouimet has won public confidence in his new position, and has made a host of friends. Even a brief account of Mr. Ouimet's career would be incomplete without the mention of his connection with prominent business corporations. He is a director of the Montreal District Savings Bank, and of the Credit Foncier Franco Canadian. Mr. Ouimet was married on 30th July, 1874, to Theresa, daughter of Alfred La Rocque, of Montreal.

HON. SIR DAVID L. MACPHERSON,
K.C.M.G., P.C.,
Toronto, Ont.

HON. SIR DAVID LEWIS MACPHERSON, K.C.M.G., P.C., is a native of Scotland, and is a fair representative of the noble race from which he sprung. He was born on the 12th of September, 1818. After receiving a sound education in the Inverness Royal Academy, the future privy councillor came to Canada at the age of seventeen. He was blessed with a magnificent physique, and when he attained the full stature of manhood was remarkable in any company for his height, and for the breadth of his shoulders. He was possessed not only of a giant's frame, but also of the strength of will and strength of moral and intellectual fibre which mark a youth out for a great career. Soon after his arrival in Canada, he became em-

ployed in connection with the public works of the country, several of the most important of which were then in progress. While still a young man, he became associated with Mr. (now Sir) Casimir Gzowski, as a member of the contracting firm of Gzowski & Co. This firm was one of the most prominent in connection with the building of the Grand Trunk Railway and other important works. Thus, even had he never been heard of in the advancement of any other cause, the name of Sir David L. Macpherson would be indissolubly connected with the history of Canada in one of its most notable phases—the joining together of the scattered groups of colonists, and the development of the splendid resources of the country. But, even though the success of his firm brought him a fortune at a comparatively early age, his honourable ambition to achieve distinction in the country he had made his own, prevented him from settling back in mere inglorious ease. He devoted a great deal of attention to public affairs, and did good service, especially in the discussion of financial questions, upon which he spoke with authority, and commanded general attention. In 1864 he offered himself as a candidate for the Legislative Council of the old Province of Canada, contesting the division of Saugeen. That was in the days when the Upper Chamber of the Legislature, like the Assembly, was made up of members chosen by the people. Mr. Macpherson was successful in the campaign. From that time until the present he has been continuously in public life, and has occupied some of the most prominent and important positions in the gift of the Crown in the Dominion. At Confederation, in 1867, Hon. Mr. Macpherson was called to the Senate. He took a prominent place in that body, and when he spoke was always listened to with respect. When the first Government of Sir John Macdonald sought the assistance of the leading capitalists of the country to construct the Canadian Pacific Railway, and thus carry out the terms upon which British Columbia entered the union, two bids were put in. One of these was from the Inter-Oceanic Railway Company. This organization was formed mainly through the influence of Hon. Mr. Macpherson, who became its president. Though the tender of the company was not accepted (the contract being given to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, composed of Sir Hugh Allan and associates) there is no doubt that had they been called upon to undertake the work, the men of the Inter-Oceanic Company had not only the capital but also the skill and enterprise to carry the undertaking to a successful issue. In 1868, Mr. Macpherson was one of a board of arbitrators, appointed under the terms of the British North America Act, to adjust the details of the financial terms under



HON. SIR DAVID LEWIS MACPHERSON, K.C.M.G., P.C.,

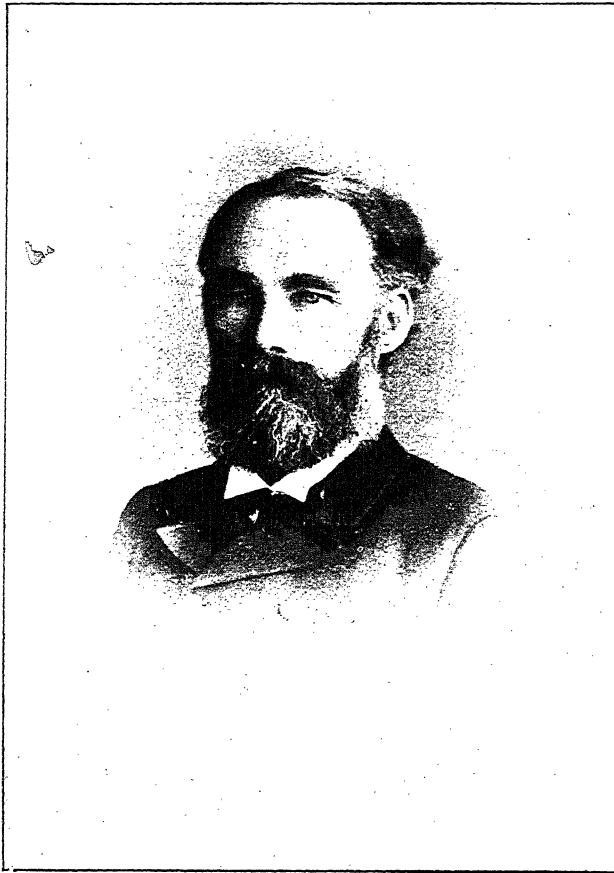
TORONTO, ONT.

which Upper and Lower Canada entered confederation. This was a task of no small difficulty. Hon. Mr. Macpherson represented Ontario in this matter, and the manner in which he discharged his duties was satisfactory to the Government and the people of the Province. Hon. Mr. Macpherson was a staunch supporter of the Conservative policy, and during the régime of the Mackenzie administration he did much, both in Parliament and outside, to weaken their hold upon public confidence, and bring about the defeat they suffered in September, 1878. Not only did he, by public enquiry through the Senate, expose the nature of the policy they were pursuing, but he prepared a pamphlet criticising that policy in its different phases, and exposing its weakness, especially from the financial and fiscal points of view. This pamphlet was one of the leading documents circulated by the Conservatives during the campaign, and the many efforts made by Liberal writers and speakers to answer the arguments set forth in it, were sufficient proof of the part it played in the election. This was in some respects the most notable of a series of works by the same author, dealing with financial, fiscal, and banking questions. In 1880, Hon. Mr. Macpherson was appointed Speaker of the Senate. This is a position which, by tradition, calls for not only political but social gifts of a high order, for Mr. Speaker's chambers are a centre of Society during the session of Parliament. It is safe to say that never has there been an occupant of the chair who more ably discharged his duties in presiding over the deliberations of the Senate, and never has there been a more hospitable or more courtly performance of the social duties of the position. On the 17th October, 1883, Hon. Mr. Macpherson resigned the Speakership, and was appointed Minister of the Interior. A year later he received the crowning honour of his life, that of knighthood, being created a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The duties of public life, however, were too great for Sir David to bear for long. He was compelled, by ill-health, to resign his position as member of the Cabinet, which he did in 1885. Sir David Macpherson has not confined his attention to politics alone, but has given much assistance to public bodies of various kinds. He was for a time president of the Toronto St. Andrew's Society, an organization which includes in its membership some of the ablest and best-known men in Canada. He has also been identified with some of the most prominent business corporations in the Dominion, having been a director of Molsons Bank, the Western Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, and the Guarantee Company of North America. Sir David Macpherson has a fine residence in Toronto, known as Chestnut Park, where, when at

home, he dispenses a kindly, generous hospitality. He is compelled, however, by the state of his health to be much abroad. In his family relations, Mr. Macpherson has been particularly happy. In 1844 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Sarah, eldest daughter of William Molson, the well-known financier of Montreal, and granddaughter of Hon. John Molson, president of the Bank of Montreal, and for many years member of the Executive Council of Lower Canada. One of the daughters of this union is the wife of Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

HON. GEORGE W. ROSS, LL.D., M.P.P.,
Toronto, Ont.

HONOURABLE GEORGE WILLIAM ROSS, LL.D., M.P.P., and Minister of Education for Ontario, was born near Nairn, township of William, county of Middlesex, Ont., September 18th, 1841. His parents, James and Ellen (McKinnon) Ross, were both natives of Ross-shire, Scotland, and of Celtic origin. The subject of this sketch began his distinguished career as an educationist in 1857, and continued actively engaged in the teaching profession until 1867. In 1869 he attended the Normal School, Toronto, under Dr. J. H. Sangster, Principal, and Dr. H. W. Davies, first assistant. In 1871 he was appointed Inspector of Public Schools for the county of Lambton, and subsequently acted in a similar capacity for the towns of Petrolia and Strathroy. When the establishment of additional Normal Schools was agitated in Ontario, Mr. Ross took a leading part in the creation of the county model school system. After their establishment he prepared a syllabus of lectures for their direction, and for a time filled the position of Inspector. The excellent results are a demonstration of the wisdom of his counsels. From 1876 to 1880 he was a member of the central committee of examiners. He steadily contended for the uniformity of text books, and favoured the limiting of Normal Schools to professional work. Mr. Ross matriculated in law at Albert University in 1879, and graduated LL.B. in 1883. He also received the degree of LL.D., in 1886, from St. Andrew's University, Scotland, a compliment to the high position he has attained as an educator and as demonstrator of the school system of the province. Positions of public trust and responsibility always demand men of good character and superior ability; hence it is not surprising that Mr. Ross was elected, in 1872, representative of West Middlesex, in the House of Commons. So thoroughly satisfied were his constituents that he was re-elected by acclamation in



HON. GEORGE W. ROSS, LL.D., M.P.,
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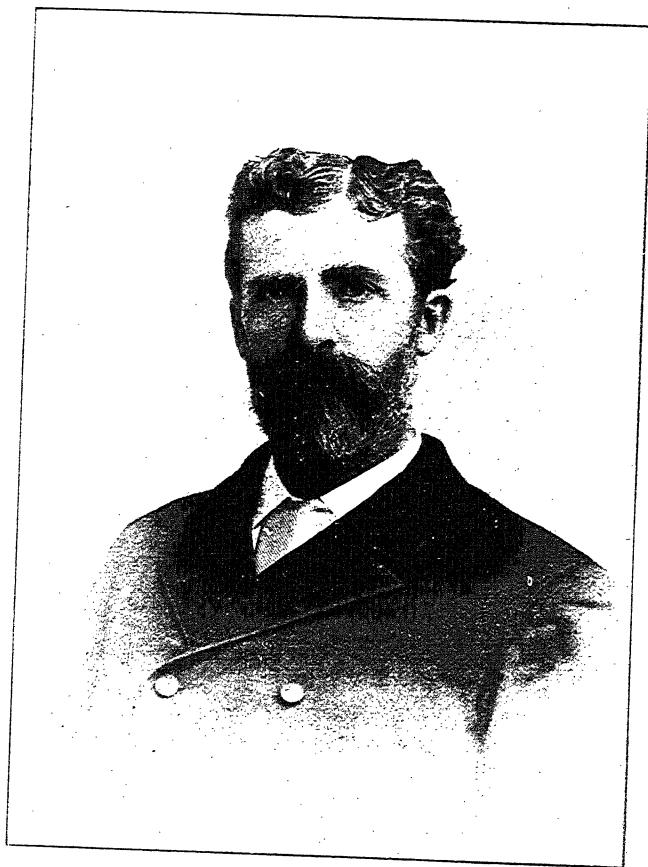
1874; and again elected in 1878 after a hard fight, when so many candidates for parliamentary honours went down before the onset of the "National Policy." He was elected for the last time to the House of Commons in 1882, and appointed Minister of Education for Ontario, as successor to the Hon. Adam Crooks, Q.C., in November, 1883. On the 15th of December, 1883, Mr. Ross was elected to the Legislative Assembly for West Middlesex, and was re-elected in 1886, and also in 1890. The public-spirited policy and statesmanlike qualities of this gentleman are evinced by the character of the bills he has at various times introduced both in the House of Commons and the Provincial Legislature. It was he who, in 1882, first brought forward a resolution in the Dominion Parliament, asking for the opening of negotiations looking to the establishment of reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States. It was the introduction of this resolution, indeed, that subsequently gave rise to the agitation in favour of reciprocity. In 1885 he introduced a bill for the consolidation of the Public Schools Acts, the High Schools Act, the Separate Schools Act, and the Act Respecting Mechanics' Institutes. In 1887, Mr. Ross introduced a bill authorizing the federation of the University of Toronto and the affiliation of the denominational colleges with that national institution. He was also instrumental in placing on the statute book, in 1891, a bill respecting truancy and compulsory attendance at school. For some years Mr. Ross was engaged in educational and journalistic work. At one time he was editor of the *Strathroy Age*; later on, he was part proprietor of the *Huron Expositor*. In educational journalism he was eminently successful, having conducted, with Mr. McColi, of Strathroy, the *Ontario Teacher*, a publication which was strongly edited and proved of great service to the profession. His practical work as a journalist recalls the fact of his being chairman of the joint committee on printing of the Senate and the House of Commons. He was also an Honorary Commissioner at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, held in London, England, in 1886. Politically, Mr. Ross is a pronounced Reformer. He has also been for many years thoroughly identified with the temperance movement in Canada. In 1879 he was elected Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, and presided over their deliberations for two years. As relates to his religious views, it may be said that Mr. Ross is a Presbyterian, holding the honourable position of elder in St. Andrew's Church, in this city, and is known as a devoted, earnest christian. He is also connected with two civic societies, the Masons and Odd Fellows. In 1862 Mr. Ross was united

in marriage to Christina Campbell, daughter of Duncan Campbell, Esq., of the township of East Williams, county of Middlesex, Ont., who died in 1872. He was married again, in 1875, to Catharine Boston, of Melrose, county of Middlesex, Ont., daughter of William Boston, Esq. In all the relations of life Mr. Ross has maintained an enviable reputation. He impresses those who come in contact with him, as a thoroughly energetic, self-reliant and capable man. He is exceedingly genial and pleasant, entirely lacking in self-consciousness and not at all puffed up with a sense of his ability, scholarly attainments or exalted station; but modestly ascribes his success in life to faithfulness, perseverance and hard work, combined with a trust in God that can know little of fear or failure. Difficulties have only aroused him to nobler resolve and higher endeavour. To his important office, as Minister of Education, Mr. Ross brings the equipment of a strong character, a well-stored and cultivated mind, and a large experience; together with a genuine enthusiasm in educational matters and great gifts as a public speaker and debater; all of which are essential and invaluable qualities in a public officer and departmental administrator. It is to be hoped that many years of active service are yet before the honourable and worthy gentleman.

PETER C. BLAICHER,

Hamilton, Ont.

ENDOWED with natural abilities of a high order, possessed of a good education, with an honourable reputation in commercial and business circles, the gentleman whose name appears above has for a number of years been a recognized leader in connection with the affairs of the city of Hamilton. Peter Campbell Blaicher was born in the township of Saltfleet, Wentworth county, August 1, 1835, his parents being George David Blaicher and his wife Sarah Ann, whose maiden name was Campbell. They were natives of New Brunswick, and came to Upper Canada a few weeks before the subject of our sketch was born. The family consisted of eight children, of whom three sons and two daughters are still living. On reaching Saltfleet, the family settled at what was known as "Sandy Campbell's Corners," called so after Mrs. Blaicher's father, who had come there to reside some years before. After remaining at the "Corners" until the year 1846, Mr. Blaicher removed with his family to the township of Binbrook, settling in the vicinity of Hall's Corners, and there he remained until 1863, working at his trade of carpenter and builder. In the latter year the father and mother removed to Windsor with one of their sons, who



PETER C. BLAICHER,
HAMILTON, ONT.

was a conductor on the Great Western railway. The old gentleman died in 1878, while Mrs. Blaicher is still living at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. The latter comes of a good old Scottish family, three brothers of whom came out from Argyleshire, Scotland, in the early settlement of New Brunswick, to engage in lumbering, and of one of these she is a descendant. Young Peter Blaicher was educated at the public school, and in 1854 he commenced teaching in Seneca township, Haldimand, having obtained a first-class Co. Board certificate. This he subsequently replaced with a second-class Provincial, and finally with a first-class grade A, at the Normal school, Toronto, the last qualifying him for the position of public school inspector. Mr. Blaicher spent, in all, thirteen years teaching, and in each place in which he taught he won the highest encomiums for the ability he displayed in his profession. In 1865 he abandoned teaching in favour of commerce, and entered the drug business. This he has followed ever since, the whole period, with the exception of about two years, being spent in Hamilton. His business career has been uniformly successful, and he occupies a high place in social and commercial circles. Mr. Blaicher's active connection with public affairs in the city dates back to 1879, when he was elected member of the Board of Education, in which position he did good service for several years, the work being one for which his long experience as a teacher rendered him eminently fit. In 1880 he was elected alderman for No. 2 ward. He continued on the board until the end of 1887. During five years of this period he was chairman of the Hospital Committee, and it is to his credit that under his management the present city hospital with its excellent service was established. In 1888 he was a candidate for the mayoralty, but was defeated by thirty-two votes in a triangular contest. Again, in 1890 he was elected alderman for his old ward, and once more (by acclamation) in 1891, serving during the two years as chairman of finance, a most important position in a city like Hamilton. In 1892, the present year, he was elected mayor of the city. He has been a member of the Masonic body (blue) over thirty years, and has gone through most of the chairs. He also belongs to the A.O.U.W., being a charter member of Dixon Lodge. Naturally he has taken an active part in the Hamilton Pharmaceutical Society, of which he has filled the office of president for a number of years. In politics, he has always been a staunch supporter of the Liberal-Conservative party, and one of its hardest workers, and it was only by the narrow minority of one vote that he failed to receive the party nomination for the Dominion Parliament in 1891. In religion,

Mr. Blaicher is a member of the Church of England, though without a particle of bigotry towards other denominations. In 1861 he married Jenima, daughter of the late James Biggar, of Trafalgar, the union having been a most happy one. His only daughter, Clara, a highly accomplished lady, was married in 1883 to Mr. S. N. Sterling, formerly a well-known Hamilton merchant, and now member of the firm of Sterling Bros., London, Ont. He has also two sons, who are at present pursuing their studies at Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines. In private life, Mr. Blaicher is known as a man of generous nature and the strictest integrity of character, and as such he is highly esteemed by all classes.

HON. C. E. CASGRAIN, M.D.,

Windsor, Ont.

HON. CHARLES EUSEBE CASGRAIN, C.M., M.D., member of the Dominion Senate, was born in the city of Quebec, August 5th, 1825, and both on his father's and his mother's side is descended from old and distinguished French ancestry. His paternal ancestors belonged to an ancient family at Ervault, in Poutou, while through his mother he can claim connection with Jacques Babie de Ranville, an officer of the regiment of Carignan-Salieres, who landed in Quebec in 1665, and whose descendants of that name have occupied high and responsible positions in the country. His father was the late Hon. Chas. Eusebe Casgrain, a lawyer in Quebec, who represented Cornwallis in the Lower Canada Assembly from 1830 to 1834, was a member of the Special Council of Lower Canada from 1838 to 1840, and at the time of his death held the office of assistant-commissioner of public works. His mother was Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hon. James Baby, at one time Speaker of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. The subject of our sketch received a classical education at the College of St. Anne's, Quebec, afterwards taking a complete medical course at McGill University, Montreal, where he graduated in 1851 as Master of Surgery and Doctor of Medicine. In the course of the same year he began the practice of his profession in Detroit, where he remained until 1856, when, at the request of the people of Windsor, he removed to the latter place and took up his permanent residence. Shortly afterwards he was appointed coroner and jail surgeon for the county of Essex, which positions he still holds. During all these years Mr. Casgrain has lived an energetic and useful life, and in every way has proved himself a model citizen. On the formation of the Essex battalion in 1860, he was gazetted captain of the Sandwich com-



HON. CHARLES E. CASGRAIN M.D.,
WINDSOR, ONT.

pany, and subsequently was surgeon to the troops stationed at Windsor, during the Fenian raids of 1861-64. He served for three years as member of the municipal council, and for the long period of eighteen years he was a member of the Board of Education. He was elected first president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Essex in 1864, and has always taken an active interest in its welfare and success. In 1883 he held the office of general president of all the French-Canadian societies in the county, and as such presided at the great convention held under their auspices in Windsor during that year. Politically, Mr. Casgrain is a Conservative, and for many years has taken an active share in political contests, but though often urged to place himself in the field as a candidate for political honours, he was obliged to decline, owing to the pressure of his professional duties. On January 12th, 1887, he was called to the Senate, being the first French-Canadian senator from the Province of Ontario, when he resigned his extensive practice to his son, Dr. H. R. Casgrain, of Windsor. In religion, Hon. Mr. Casgrain is a devoted Roman Catholic, and in 1884, in recognition of services rendered to the Church, he was created by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., a Knight of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre. He has been twice married, first, in 1851, to Charlotte Mary Chase, daughter of Thos. Chase, of Detroit, Mich., formerly of Quebec. She died March 16th, 1886. His second wife is Mary Ann Dougall, eldest daughter of R. P. Street, formerly of Hamilton, Ont., now residing at Highland Park, Ill. He is the father of Hon. Thos. Chase Casgrain, Attorney-General of Quebec, and of C. W. Casgrain, ex-city attorney of Detroit, Mich., and is a brother of the Abbé H. R. Casgrain, and of P. B. Casgrain, ex-M.P. for Lislet, Quebec.

HON. JOHN ROBSON, M.P.P.,

Victoria, B. C.

THE subject of the present sketch is pre-eminently a self-made man. A native of Perth, Ontario, Mr. Robson arrived in British Columbia early in 1859, attracted by the fame of the gold mines. Like many others unsuccessful in the mines, he accepted readily such employment as came to his hand, heedful only that it should be honest. It was at this time that he earned the reputation (of which he is specially proud), of being the "axe" axeman of British Columbia. But his natural talents and indomitable energy and industry very soon took him from the ranks of the "hewers of wood," and gave him his fitting place among leaders of men and moulders of public opinion. In 1861,

he undertook the publication of the "British Columbian" newspaper, which, under his able management, soon became an acknowledged power in the land. In 1866, he was elected mayor of New Westminster, and the same year he was elected to represent the district of that name in the Legislative Council, and, two years later, re-elected for the same. Removing to Victoria upon the union of the colonies and transfer of the seat of Government, he took editorial charge of the "British Colonist," and represented the district (including the city), of Nanaimo in the Legislature until 1875, when he received an important federal appointment. Returning to active political life in 1882, he was elected at the head of the poll to represent his old constituency (New Westminster) in the Legislature, and, upon the meeting of the new House and overthrow of the Beaven administration, he accepted a seat in the cabinet formed by the Hon. Wm. Smithe. Continuing in the Government subsequently formed by the Hon. A. E. B. Davie, he was, upon the death of that gentleman, called upon to form the cabinet of which he is now the able and popular leader. At the general election in 1890 he was returned at the head of the poll in his old district, and at the same time elected for the district of Cariboo, for personal reasons electing to sit for the latter. While British Columbia was a Crown Colony he took a prominent part in the struggle for popular rights and people's government, and for union with Canada, and the founding of what he claimed would become the "Greater Britain of America." A ready and forcible speaker and writer, he is a bold and uncompromising advocate of temperance and moral reform. He has been for years president of the Y. M. C. A., and takes an active part in the various reform and philanthropic schemes and organizations with which he is identified. In religion, he is a Presbyterian and has been an elder in the church for the last twenty-five years. In politics, he believes in closer trade relations with the mother country, which he holds to be the true basis of Imperial Federation; in fact, holds that in all fiscal matters the Dominion of Canada should be one with the parent empire, having free commercial intercourse, and the parent building up the "Greater Britain of America," by a careful process of transplanting her redundant population and investing her surplus capital, thereby developing the boundless resources of Canada.

[OBT.—Since the above was written, the news has reached us that the Hon. Mr. Robson died in London, England, on the 29th June, 1892. He was in poor health when he left Victoria for London on business connected with



HON. JOHN ROBSON, M.P.,
VICTORIA, B.C.

the crofter colonization scheme. He thought the trip would be beneficial, but it proved otherwise. He was taken ill in London a couple of days before he died, and his weakness, aggravated by a slight accident to a finger, hastened dissolution. General regret was felt all over the Dominion at Mr. Robson's untimely death. The body was brought to Victoria for interment.]

LOUIS G. DE BERTRAM,

New York City.

THE subject of this biographical notice, a gentleman who is well known in connection with railway enterprises in Canada, is descended from an old and distinguished French family, originally from Alsace, and was born in Paris a short time prior to the Revolution of 1830. Dr. de Bertram inherits a title from both the paternal and maternal side, but he has hitherto preferred to be known in the plain way than by the title which is unquestionably his. Concerning his early life, little may be said further than that he received an excellent education at the leading scholastic institutions in his native country, finally graduating with high honours both in law and medicine. Subsequently he practised the latter profession for a short period in Paris, afterwards distinguishing himself in connection with an important mission, for which he was selected by the French Government. He came to America about twenty years ago and settled in New York, where, for a time, he practised medicine, but this he abandoned to embark in railway and mining speculation, in which he was successful. Some five years since, after having formed a syndicate of leading capitalists in New York and Philadelphia, he came to Canada and engaged in railway enterprise in the Maritime Province. Since that time he has constructed a considerable mileage under contract, besides acquiring two independent roads, of which he is President. In addition to these, he is the owner of valuable interests in railways in the States, and he purposes largely increasing his mileage connection in this country. Personally, Mr. de Bertram is a gentleman of most courteous and affable manner and genial disposition, and these qualities, combined with the highest sense of honour and integrity of character, command for him the admiration and esteem of all those with whom he comes in contact. Madame de Bertram, to whom he was united in marriage some thirty years ago, is a highly connected French lady, and is a charming figure in the social circle in which she moves. The family residence is in New York.

HON. JAMES DAVIES LEWIN,

St. John, N.B.

HON. JAMES DAVIES LEWIN, Senator, President of the Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, N.B., was born at Womaston, Radnorshire, Wales. The Lewins were country gentlemen who had held the property, where our present subject was born, for generations. See Sir B. Burke's "Colonial Gentry." They were a Whig family, and the elder Lewin, in early life, was an enthusiastic politician, and a strong supporter of Charles James Fox, the greatest of the Whigs; but with advancing years he retired to his estates, and to the private life of a country gentleman. The mother of our subject was of Huguenot family, her people having fled from France during the persecutions of their time. James Davies Lewin was born on the 1st of April, 1812. He was educated at the grammar school at Kington, Herefordshire, where he spent ten years. On leaving school at the age of eighteen, in 1830, he received an appointment in the Imperial Civil Service. His engagement was with the old customs department, which is now no longer in existence, having been swept away as a result of the great political change which made England a free trade country. It will be remembered that in the days when "Protection to British Interests" was sought through methods of restriction, a part of the policy was to give British producers an advantage in the colonies over the products of other countries. It was the business of the officers of the customs department to see that the discriminating duties upon foreign products were collected. They were expected to see to it also that the British navigation laws, which also possessed features in favour of the interests of the ship-owners of the mother country, were duly observed. Mr. Lewin first held a subordinate position in the customs office at Miramichi, N.B. In the discharge of his duties he was faithful, painstaking, accurate, and in every way business-like. Subsequently he was rewarded by promotion to the office of surveyor at the more important port of St. John. He remained in St. John for eight years; at the end of the time named he was promoted to the surveyorship at St. Andrews, which, by reason of its nearness to the border, was a very important place from a customs point of view. The free trade principle had triumphed in England by this time, but the navigation laws still applied to the colonies, and still had to be enforced. While Mr. Lewin was at St. Andrews the navigation laws were done away with, so far as New Brunswick was concerned, but they were still in force in Newfoundland, and to that colony Mr. Lewin was transferred, being appointed surveyor at St. Johns. In 1850, the



LOUIS G. DE BERTRAM,
NEW YORK CITY.

customs department was done away with, the extinction of the Protection principle in the administration having removed the reason for its continuance. Mr. Lewin was thus released from his office after twenty years of faithful service. Mr. Lewin at once returned to St. John, where he had many friends, and where also he had acquired some property. He had been for several years one of the directors of the Bank of New Brunswick, now, as in those days, known as one of the strongest and most reliable financial institutions in British North America. The bank is the second oldest in the Dominion. It was founded in 1820 by some of the best known capitalists of the New Brunswick of that day. Soon after Mr. Lewin settled in St. John, a vacancy occurred in the presidency of the bank, and the position was offered to and accepted by him. Since that time the history of the bank of New Brunswick has been, in the main, the history of its president, for Mr. Lewin gave his whole time and attention to the bank's affairs. Viewed from that standpoint, Mr. Lewin's life has been not only a long but a most useful and most creditable one. During the thirty-six years and over in which the bank has been under his management, its record as a safe, conservative and successful institution, has never once been in any doubt, while to-day, and for years past, that infallible indicator, the stock market, has shown its business to be more profitable to its proprietors than that of any other similar institution in the country. The bank has never been carried for one instant into the field of speculation, but has followed conscientiously the lines of its charter, and has done a pure banking business. Branches have never been established, the business judgment of those in control, justified, as they believe, by the experience of others, being that these are rather money-losing than money-making ventures. The result of this, which is plain to be read of all men, is that the Bank of New Brunswick has been marvellously free from losses. Even in the great fire of 1877, which wiped out the business part of the city of St. John, and for a time paralyzed its trade, the greatest loss to the bank was in the burning of its own establishment, the risk upon which the institution was carrying itself, as a matter of business. But there are other results which, though not so apparent, are yet even more important. The effect upon the trade of the province, and of the whole country, of one strong, sound institution, attending in business-like fashion to its own work, and making money at it, must have been of immense value. The work has been the means of helping regular business houses to carry on their own business, and in that way, and to that extent at least, it has discouraged the feverish speculation which, at the very least, only enriches a few while it

often impoverishes many, and always demoralizes trade. Conservative in his management of the bank, Mr. Lewin was conservative also about entering upon other business ventures. He invested a portion of his money, however, in other enterprises of various kinds, in the management of which he took a more or less active part. Among these were the company which built and owned the suspension bridge over the St. John river. Mr. Lewin was a director of this useful and remunerative work for several years, and was subsequently elected president, holding that office up to the time when the bridge was bought and taken over by the government. He was also a director of the company operating the Joggins coal mines in Nova Scotia. Mr. Lewin's training was such as to keep him out of politics, and, whatever had been his training, his devotion to the interests of the bank would have kept him from mixing with public affairs. He was always a close student of political events, however, and formed a shrewd independent judgment of policies and men. When the question of confederation came up for decision in New Brunswick, Mr. Lewin departed from his rule and earnestly opposed that measure. His idea was that there should have been a union of the Maritime Provinces, with reciprocity with the United States established on a firm basis. Then if, in the course of events, a union of the British North American Provinces was deemed advisable, it could be brought about in a more natural way and upon lines involving less danger of increased taxation and the forcing of trade into channels in which it would not run without forcing. The arguments of the anti-confederates did, not prevail, however, and confederation became a fact. Mr. Lewin took no further active interest in politics until the great Pacific scandal exposure aroused indignation against the government of that day. With many others Mr. Lewin worked hard for the defeat of the administration, and had the satisfaction this time of seeing his efforts successful in the accession to office of the Mackenzie government with a strong majority at its back. The object of those who formed the senate was to enlist in the service of the country the wisdom and experience of a select body of men whose advice would be valuable, yet who would not be willing to face the turmoil of what is ordinarily comprehended under the term of "political life." In this view no more desirable appointment was ever made than that of Mr. Lewin, who was called to the senate by the Mackenzie government, on the 10th of November, 1876. The general confidence in him and respect for him, his long experience and his proven soundness of judgment in practical affairs, make him a most valuable addition to the country's legislators. In the senate, Mr. Lewin



Yours faithfully
J. S. Adams

does not often speak, but when he expresses an opinion it is in order to accomplish some definite good, and in no case are the utterances of any honourable member listened to with greater respect than in his. Mr. Lewin is a good example of the opinion which is now so often expressed, that an active life is not necessarily one to break a man down and shorten his life. No mere idler or pleasure-seeker could attain the very eve of four score years, yet keep such complete possession of all his faculties, as does this hard-working man of business and public affairs. In politics Mr. Lewin, though no mere partizan, may be described generally as a Liberal. He favours freedom as against restriction as a trade policy, and is strongly convinced of the necessity for the establishment of the widest reciprocity with the United States. He believes that under natural conditions those industries that are natural to the country will flourish, and that the national prosperity is to be attained rather through the prosperity of the individuals making up the nation, than through attempts by means of statutes to force trade to grow under unfavourable conditions. While in the employment of the British Government at Miramichi, in December, 1832, Mr. Lewin was married to Sarah Ann, daughter of Sheriff Clarke, of New Brunswick, one of the original loyalists, who came from New Haven, Conn., in 1783, and settled in New Brunswick while that province was little better than a wilderness. In the year of her golden wedding, in 1882, Mrs. Lewin died, sincerely regretted by a wide circle of friends. The family consists of four sons and one daughter.

HON. JOHN MACDONALD,

Toronto, Ont.

THE late Hon. John Macdonald, of Toronto, Senator of the Dominion, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in December, 1824. His father was a soldier, a member of the gallant 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, and it was in the regimental school of that corps that the boy received his early scholastic training. John Macdonald was but a lad when he came to America. He lived first in Halifax, N.S., where his father's regiment was quartered, and while there he attended the old Dalhousie College. Subsequently he removed to Toronto, and the last school he attended was the Bay-street Academy of that city, an establishment which is now little more than a memory, the generation of its scholars having almost passed away. The head of the academy was Mr. Boyd, father of the present Chancellor of Ontario, and a man of ripe scholarship and marked ability. John Macdonald profited well by the instruction he

received in the several schools he attended, and in after life he made good use of his scholarship. He began the battle of life as a clerk in the employ of Messrs. C. & J. Macdonald, of Gananoque, then, as now, one of the busiest towns on the Canadian side of the Upper St. Lawrence. He showed marked capacity for mercantile affairs, and won the commendation of his employers. After two years he returned to Toronto and entered the employ of Mr. Walter Macfarlane, a leading Canadian merchant of that time. In this large establishment—large as compared with others of that day in Canada—Mr. Macdonald greatly improved his knowledge of the business to which he had decided to devote himself. The duties of the clerk in the general store in those days were most arduous. There was no thought then of early closing movements or of shorter hours for labor. The vast majority of the people of the country were engaged in agriculture and were their own employers. They worked early and late, and they expected those engaged in mercantile affairs to follow their example. It is hardly to be wondered at that the close confinement and the constant strain upon nervous and muscular energy at length told upon the constitution of the young devotee of business. He became so reduced in physical vigor that, after six years' service, he was obliged to resign his place and go abroad in the hope of restoring his health. The West Indies at that time seemed to offer the opportunities he required for recruiting his strength, and accordingly he set sail for Jamaica. The complete change acted as a tonic, and in a short time he was able to go to work again. In order to get the benefit of the climate for as long a time as possible, he decided to remain and earn his living on the island. He entered the employ of Messrs. Nethersoll & Co., the most extensive general dealers in Jamaica. He remained for less than a year in this establishment, but in that time he gained not only health but also a most valuable experience. He returned to Toronto, of which place he remained a citizen up to the time of his death, and where he achieved the highest distinction as a leader in commercial enterprises and in movements of a religious, philanthropic, and political character. His enterprise and native shrewdness in understanding the wants of the people are well illustrated by the first move he made on returning to Canada. Determined to begin business on his own account, he left the beaten path followed by the merchants of that day, and, instead of establishing a general store, he stocked his place with dry goods only, and devoted himself to the cultivation of that line of business. His store was a small structure on Yonge-street near Richmond. The move was made at an opportune time, as proved by the rapidity with



HON. JOHN MACDONALD,
TORONTO, ONT.

which the business grew. In nine years the demands of his trade were such that he removed his stock to larger premises on Wellington-street, and devoted his attention to the wholesale trade. From that time until the day of his death there was a steady advance in his business. The number of failures in this line of trade shows what care and ability are required of those who achieve success in it. The firm of John Macdonald not only grew in success but its name became known throughout the length and breadth of the country for its conservative yet enterprising methods. New premises were taken, and these were added to by new buildings, until at length the firm found itself in its present fine establishment, with a frontage of a hundred feet on Front-street, and the same on Wellington-street, and six stories high. There was no man in the Province of Ontario more deserving of the name of "merchant prince" than the head of this firm when it had attained its great success. It is not by his success in business, however, that John Macdonald is best remembered, for his career in relation to various public movements is his most lasting monument. Mr. Macdonald was a man of strong religious feeling. He was converted under the preaching of a Methodist, and that church became his religious home. In early life he intended devoting himself to the ministry, and had actually entered upon his studies, but the break-down of his health compelled him to abandon his plans. He became one of the foremost local preachers of his denomination, however, and in his time addressed hundreds of meetings of all kinds. His Christianity was of the practical kind, and led him to take an interest in philanthropic work in the church, and outside of it as well. He took a leading and active part in the Temperance movement, and the Young Men's Christian Association. At the united conventions of these associations for Ontario and Quebec, he was twice elected president. He was one of the visitors of Victoria College, Cobourg; a Senator of Toronto University, and was one of the leaders of the movement to federate these institutions. He was for years a member of the Executive Committee of the General Conference, and treasurer of the Missionary Society. The account of the labors he performed for religious education and philanthropic work, would of itself fill a volume, while his contributions to the same objects were greater and more numerous than his fellow citizens will ever know. A touching incident led to one of the most important of his gifts. His daughter, Amy, suffered much from a painful illness, which at length cut short her life. While on her death-bed she asked her father to give to some hospital for the cure of pain and sickness the money which he had intended for her. A gift of \$40,000 to the

Park Hospital was the result. Mr. Macdonald carried his character and his opinions into political life, in which also he became a conspicuous figure. He had always been a strong supporter of the Liberal party, and when that party called upon him to lead them in the campaign in West Toronto, for the Legislative Assembly of old Canada, he consented. He defeated his opponent, Hon. John Beverly Robinson, by over four hundred votes. Confederation was accomplished before the next general election. Mr. Macdonald then offered himself for the House of Commons of the new Dominion, but was unsuccessful. In 1875, on a vacancy occurring in the new constituency of Centre Toronto, Mr. Macdonald was nominated and was returned by acclamation. He had declared himself as an independent supporter of the Mackenzie Government, and his election was a tribute to his high character as a man, and an evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. In the House he was the advocate of every measure tending to the religious and moral elevation of the country. It was through his instrumentality that the rule was made of opening the proceedings of the House with prayer, a custom which still prevails. At the general elections, held in the year 1878, however, he was one of the many Liberals who went down before the demand of the people for a protective tariff. He did not reappear in the House of Commons, but in 1887 he was called to the Senate, this appointment being one of the most popular ever made by the Government of Sir John Macdonald. No member of the Upper House was more conscientious in the discharge of his duties, or brought to the consideration of public questions a more candid mind. During his late years, Senator Macdonald travelled much for the benefit of his health, which showed much impairment. He was a keen observer, and he used the knowledge he gained for the benefit of the public, writing voluminously for the press upon what he saw. His letters were of great interest and attracted wide attention. Mr. Macdonald died on the 4th day of February, 1890, at "Oaklands," the beautiful home in which he had spent his prosperous years. He left a family of five sons and five daughters. Among the public bequests in his will were the following: To Victoria University in the Queen's Park, \$25,000; Home for Incurables, \$1,000; Macdonald Scholarship, Toronto University, (capitalization of a yearly grant) \$2,000; Toronto General Hospital, Amy Macdonald's sick relief fund, \$4,000; Wycliffe College, \$1,000; Martinique and Gauduloupe Mission, \$2,000; Park Hospital (including grant previously made), \$100,000.

HENRY M. AMI, M.A., D. Sc., F.G.S.

Ottawa, Ont.

AMONG the well-known officials of late years in connection with the Geological Survey Department at Ottawa is Henry M. Ami, M.A., D. Sc., F.G.S., whose efforts and achievements in the way of scientific research since he joined the staff in 1882, have won for him no mean distinction. Mr. Ami is a Canadian by birth, having been born in the village of Belle Rivière, county of Two Mountains, Que., Nov. 23rd, 1858. His father, Rev. Marc J. A. Ami, was a native of Geneva, Switzerland; born of Protestant parents, and after studying in his own country and eastern France, with Mr. Henri Jaquet, the leading missionary spirit of his time, he came to Canada in 1853, as a missionary in the Lower Province. On his way out he was in the wreck of the ill-fated vessel, the *Annie Jane*, which was wrecked off the west coast of Scotland, and he and a few others were the only survivors, out of over three hundred passengers. Since coming to this country, Rev. Mr. Ami has been constantly engaged in missionary and ministerial work, chiefly in Ontario and Quebec. He was for some years pastor of the French Presbyterian church in Ottawa, and at present is stationed in the New England States. For many years he had a noble assistant in the person of his wife, a most estimable woman, who courageously shared all the trials which, in those days, were inseparable from the work of French evangelization. Madame Ami, whose maiden name was Giramaire, was a native of France, having been born in Glay (Daubs), in the arrondissement of Montbeliard, the home of the Carriers, and the cradle of Protestantism in France. From the date of her coming to Canada in 1854, till her death in July, 1886, she devoted herself unceasingly to works of benevolence and charity in connection with her husband's evangelistic work. In this connection it may be noted that Rev. Mr. Ami and his wife were among the first Protestant missionaries who came to Canada to evangelize the French, and though they endured much trouble and persecution for a time, their labors were eventually crowned with success. The subject of our sketch received his primary education in the way of private tuition, subsequently attending the public school and collegiate institution in Ottawa, and in 1877 he entered McGill College, Montreal. Here, having developed a decided taste for the study of natural science, he received the training and education best suited to his inclinations, and under the able and distinguished Sir William Logan, he made rapid progress during his course at McGill. He followed the honor curriculum in natural sciences,

botany, geology and paleontology occupying most of his attention, and he was successful in obtaining various scholarships and prizes. He also attended lectures for a year in the law faculty, and in 1882 he received the degree of B.A. Previous to his graduating, he had been appointed to a position on the palaeontological staff of the Geological Survey of Canada, shortly after the removal of the museum from Montreal to Ottawa, and on leaving McGill he at once entered upon his new duties. Since that time he has been one of the most diligent and enthusiastic workers in the department, and he has made many valuable contributions to the literature of scientific research. These include upwards of twenty-five papers and reports on scientific subjects, embracing the palaeontology of the different provinces of the Dominion, especially in palaeozoic rocks. Special mention may be made of his paper on "The Geology of Quebec and Environs," (published in 1891), which was read before the Geological Society at Washington in December, 1890, and which attracted a great amount of attention both in America and among European geologists, as tending to solve the Quebec group in geology, which, for upwards of thirty years had been a disputed point. This was a continuation of the work which had been prosecuted in this direction by Sir William Logan. In 1885, Mr. Ami visited Europe specially to carry on palaeontological investigations in England, France and Switzerland. In the following year he was intrusted with the charge of the separation of the geological formations in Central Ontario, and in 1887 he made an examination of the fossil remains of the Arisaig shores in Nova Scotia. In 1889, he again went to Europe, visiting the glacial formations of Switzerland, and making investigations which have since greatly facilitated his work at home. In 1891, his work in British Columbia, in connection with the mineral formations in that Province, proved a great success. His special work, however, during the past ten years, has been the determination and classification of the palaeozoic fossils of Eastern Canada, with special reference to the disturbed regions of the Province of Quebec, and in this he has been highly successful, as the records of the department will show. In addition to this he has, during the same period, given considerable attention to the natural history resources of Ottawa and vicinity, in connection with the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club. His first paper on geology was read before that organization at Ottawa in the fall of 1881, while, the winter immediately following saw his first work on "The Utica Formation of Canada," which was read before the Natural History Society of Montreal, and also before the O. F. N. C. at Ottawa. Then followed notes on *Friarthrus*

Spinosus, Billings, and various reports on the stratigraphy and palaeontology of Ottawa and vicinity, including a catalogue of fossils from the district about Ottawa. He has also published a number of papers on local flora, having devoted considerable time to botany. In 1885, he wrote a thesis for the senate of McGill University, for which he received the degree of M. A. The subject dealt with was "The Utica Formation in Canada," bringing the subject up to date. In April, 1892, he passed the necessary examinations and received the degree of Doctor of Science at Queen's University, Kingston, an honor which is shared by very few other Canadians. Mr. Ami is also a Fellow of the Geological Society of London (Eng.), and Switzerland; a member of the British and Helvetic Associations for the advancement of science; a corresponding member of the Torrey Botanical Club of New York, and is on the councils of a number of other scientific institutions. Though taking no active part in public affairs, outside his official position, Mr. Ami is known as a gentleman of high character and a good citizen. He was for some time a member of A company Governor-General's Foot Guards, but of late years he has given his whole attention to scientific pursuits.

MAJOR JOHN STEWART,

Ottawa, Ont.

JOHN STEWART, Contractor, and Major of the Ottawa Field Battery, was born at Dungiven, county of Londonderry, Ireland, on the 11th January, 1835. His parents, Walter Stewart and Martha McFarlane, were natives of the county named, and continued to reside there until their death. Mr. Stewart remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, during which time he not only received an excellent education, but also learned the general building trade, attaining great proficiency in it in all its branches. In 1857, he left Ireland and came to Ottawa, reaching there in June of the same year. He was for a short time employed at general carpentering work, but finding that there was a wider and more profitable field open to him, he gave up his situation and commenced contracting for himself. In this venture his executive ability and thorough knowledge of the details of the business enabled him to secure and carry on to successful completion some important government works, and many large and costly structures in Ottawa and other parts of the Dominion, with satisfaction to his principals, and no little material benefit to himself. In addition to extensive alterations and extensions to the Rideau canal, he built, among other structures, the extension to the

Western Block, including the Mackenzie tower, the Supreme Court building, Montreal Bank (all in the City of Ottawa); the Experimental Farm buildings located at Brandon, Manitoba, and the riding school for the use of the North-West Mounted Police at Regina, N.W.T., and a system of waterworks for the protection of the barracks and other government property there. Mr. Stewart was for seventeen years a director of the First and Second Mutual Building Society of Ottawa, and for nine years was vice-president of the same; and for four years had a seat at the city council board. In both positions, his sound judgment, and the conscientious performance of the onerous duties appertaining to each, fully justified the confidence reposed in him by those directly interested. In no phase of Mr. Stewart's life were the strong points of his character more manifestly apparent than in connection with his military career. This, while in accordance with his natural tastes, was never regarded in the light of a pastime, but rather as a duty that he owed to his Queen and country, which he has faithfully performed during thirty-four years of continuous service. In the year 1857, shortly after his arrival in Ottawa, he joined the Field Battery as a gunner, and gradually rose step by step, until 1873, when he received the command of the battery, being gazetted major on the 1st June of that year. Owing to the apprehension that existed in 1866, the battery was twice ordered out for active service; and the cheerful and prompt response, and the efficiency displayed and discipline maintained, reflected the greatest credit on the officers in charge. On both occasions Capt. Stewart commanded the detachment on duty at Prescott, and in 1870 when called on they nobly responded, the captain again having charge of the half battery stationed at Prescott. The major's military history is largely that of the Ottawa field battery, and the reputation it has always enjoyed abundantly proves that the efforts of the major and those of his brother officers have been rewarded with the success which their untiring zeal and great self-sacrifices so richly deserved. The major belongs to the Orange Order, and was master of Lodge No. 126. In 1867 he became a Mason, connecting himself with Builders' Lodge, No. 177, afterwards transferring his membership to Prince of Wales Lodge. He is a Royal Arch Mason, being a member of Carleton Chapter, all of the city of Ottawa. In politics, he has always been a consistent and enthusiastic Conservative, ever to be found in the fighting line, but wholly without ambition for the political prizes so eagerly coveted by many. He is a staunch and devoted member of the Anglican communion, and has always taken a deep and active



MAJOR JOHN STEWART,
OTTAWA, ONT.

interest in the spiritual and temporal welfare of St. John's Church, of which he was churchwarden, and is now lay delegate to the Provincial Synod. He has also given his ready and energetic assistance to any movement that had for its object the moral and religious improvement of the community. In 1863, he married Mary Heney, daughter of John and Mary Jane Heney, of Ottawa, who died in 1879, leaving four children, two boys and two girls. In 1884, he married Janet Taylor, daughter of J. M. and Mary Jane Taylor, by whom he has three children, two boys and one girl. The eldest son, William James, who inherited his father's military instincts, after attending the public schools at home, entered the Royal Military College, Kingston, where he completed a most successful course, graduating in 1885 with the highest honours ever conferred on a pupil at that institution. Immediately afterwards, he made preliminary surveys from Jones' Falls to Kingston in connection with proposed improvements in the Rideau canal, preparing, under the direction of Mr. Vise, plans for the same. On the completion of this undertaking, he was associated with Commander Boulton in making a survey of the lakes, and is at present engaged on the Pacific coast making a survey of the harbour of Vancouver and other works at the instance of the Imperial Government.

HECTOR CAMERON, M.A., Q.C.,

Toronto, Ont.

HECTOR CAMERON, M.A., Q.C., Toronto, born at Montreal, June 3rd, 1832, is descended from a historic Scottish family, the Glen Dessery branch of the Clan Cameron of Inverness-shire, a clan famous even in chivalric times for its loyalty, courage, and devotion to principle. The reputation which Mr. Cameron has thus directly inherited from a long line of distinguished ancestors he has preserved unimpaired and, in this new country, he has made his name respected, not only by his brilliant abilities as an advocate and the rare virtue he has displayed throughout his public career, but also by the genuine, though unobtrusive, benevolence of his private life. He is the only surviving son of the late Assistant-Commissary-General, Kenneth Cameron, and is a nephew of the late John Cameron, who sat as the representative for Victoria in the Canadian Legislative Assembly from 1857 to 1861. As a youth, Mr. Cameron displayed marked talent at his studies, and his father, being a man of means, determined to bestow upon his son all the advantages of a sound classical education. Accordingly he placed him in the charge of the best tutors available, and after being satisfied that

a solid foundation of learning had been laid in the boy's mind, he sent him to the old country and entered him at King's College, London. Here he remained for four years, receiving the thorough mental discipline so necessary to future progress in life. As a pupil, he distinguished himself by his proficiency, especially in the classics, for which branch of learning he early showed a great aptitude and regard. Upon completing his course at King's College, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, as an arts student, and while here he applied himself with a zeal which clearly indicated his desire of taking the fullest advantage of the unequalled facilities offered to the scholar at such an institution. He graduated with honours in 1851, and immediately after taking his degree he returned to Canada and was articled as a law student in the office of Mr. John Hillyard Cameron, of Toronto. Three years subsequently he was called to the bar of Upper Canada, and at once opened an office in Toronto. In this city he has since continued to practise and has built up one of the largest and most lucrative legal businesses in Canada. A careful and constant student in his youth, he has never ceased to take a deep interest in literature, and neither the close application necessary to a successful professional career nor the distractions incident to public life have prevented him from keeping himself in touch with the learning of the day. Indeed it may with truth be said that there is no man in Canada whose literary sympathies are wider or more keen. Like all young men of strong individuality and ardent temperament, Mr. Cameron had no sooner begun to mix with the active world than he became interested in the political questions of the day. This naturally led to a desire to enter public life. He felt that he was fitted in an eminent degree by reason of natural ability and education to assist in shaping the country's destiny. He accordingly determined that no opportunity should be lost of bringing himself before the people. In the general elections of 1867, the year of Confederation, he offered himself as a candidate, in the Conservative interest, for the representation of South Victoria. After a hard struggle, in which he displayed all the vigour and tact of an old campaigner, he was defeated. The reverse, however, instead of damping his ambition, only whetted his desire, and he returned to his private business with a determination to make another attempt at the earliest opportunity. In the general elections of 1874 he stood for North Victoria, his opponent being Mr. Maclellan. Mr. Maclellan was returned at the head of the polls, but a petition filed against him for bribery by agents, was successful, and another contest was ordered by the courts. Again Mr. Maclellan carried the constituency, but once



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more he was unseated by the courts and Mr. Cameron was placed in his seat. Mr. Cameron continued to represent North Victoria till 1887. As a member of the House of Commons, Mr. Cameron's solid abilities and wide knowledge of men and books were of immense benefit to his party, and he was regarded as one who might at any time be taken into the cabinet. He was a ready and forcible speaker, and his opinions, especially on international questions or points respecting the constitution, were received as from an authority. In 1887, Mr. Cameron was defeated by Mr. Barron, the present representative of North Simcoe. He has since that time continued to practise his profession, although deeming rightly enough that he has earned the right to take life easy, he has not taken upon himself many difficult tasks of a legal character. Mr. Cameron has conducted some of the most important cases that have ever come before the Canadian courts, and has usually been successful. The Dominion Government evinced its appreciation of his gifts as a constitutional lawyer by soliciting him to argue the question of the boundary of Ontario before the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council. In 1860 Mr. Cameron married Clara, eldest daughter of William Boswell, barrister-at-law, of Co-bourg, and granddaughter of Captain the Hon. W. Boswell, R.N.

HON. THOMAS CHASE CASGRAIN,
Q.C., LL.D., M.P.P.,

Quebec, Que.

HON. THOMAS CHASE CASGRAIN, Q.C., LL.D., M.P.P., Attorney-General for the Province of Quebec, is a member of the well-known western family of that name, which is one of the oldest representatives of the French-Canadian population. The founder of the Canadian family was Jean Baptiste Casgrain, an officer in the French army, who came to fight the battles of his king in New France, in 1750. On his mother's side, Mr. Casgrain is descended from the Baby family, whose people include in their number some of the most prominent in Canadian military and political history. The late Hon. Charles Eusébe Casgrain was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He sat for Cornwallis division in the Lower Canadian Assembly from 1830 to 1834, was a member of the special council of Lower Canada from the quelling of the rebellion, in 1838, to the union of the provinces, in 1841, and at his death held the office of assistant commissioner of public works for the united Province of Canada. His sons include Abbé H. R. Casgrain, an eminent French-Canadian writer, and P. B. Casgrain, for many years a member of the House of Commons for

L'Islet, and Hon. Charles Eugene Casgrain, C.M., M.D., Senator of the Dominion, and father of our present sketch. Hon. Dr. Casgrain was educated in Quebec and Montreal, and began the practice of his profession in Detroit in 1851, but removed to Sandwich in 1856, later to Windsor, where he now resides. His wife is Charlotte Mary Chase, daughter of the late Thomas Chase, of Detroit, and Catherine Caroline Adelaide Bailli de Messeire, of Quebec. Thomas Chase Casgrain is the eldest son of this union. He was born on the 28th July, 1852. He was educated in the Quebec seminary, Quebec city, where he proved himself an ambitious and brilliant scholar, holding the highest place in his class for five years, and graduating at last with high honours, in 1872. He attended Laval University, where he continued his successful career. In June, 1877, he graduated a master in law (*licencié en droit*), carrying off the Dufferin medal for that year. In August of the same year he was called to the bar of the Province of Quebec, and began practice in that city in partnership with Lieut.-Colonel Guillaume Amyot, M.P. This partnership continued until 1881, when Mr. Casgrain retired to join the extensive and well-known firm of Langlois, Larue & Augers, his name appearing also as junior member. Mr. Langlois died not long after, and Mr. Larue was appointed a judge of the Superior Court. In the meantime Mr. Casgrain had made such a splendid record at the bar that when the firm was reorganized he became the senior partner, the firm name being Casgrain, Augers & Hamel, which controlled one of the largest practices in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Casgrain was appointed a member of the Faculty of Law in his *alma mater*, Laval University, in October, 1878, and in the same year was made the secretary of the university. In October, 1883, the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred upon him, and he was appointed Professor of Criminal Law in the institution. He represented the Crown in Quebec at two terms of the Court of Queen's Bench, criminal side, in 1882, and was deprived of the office by Attorney-General Loranger, because his views did not agree with those of the Government on the sale of the North Shore Railway to Mr. Senecal. He was chosen by the Dominion Government as junior counsel for the Crown at the trial of Louis Riel, and other rebel leaders in Regina, July and August, 1885. This *cause célèbre*, the greatest probably ever known in Canada, did much to establish finally Mr. Casgrain's commanding position at the bar of the Province of Quebec. His position as Crown prosecutor in this case, however, was used by his political opponents to injure him when, a short time later, he appealed to the people. Always a strong Conservative, Mr. Casgrain advanced in favour among his political friends as rapidly



HON. THOMAS CHASE CASGRAIN, Q.C., LL.D., M.P.,
QUEBEC, QUE.

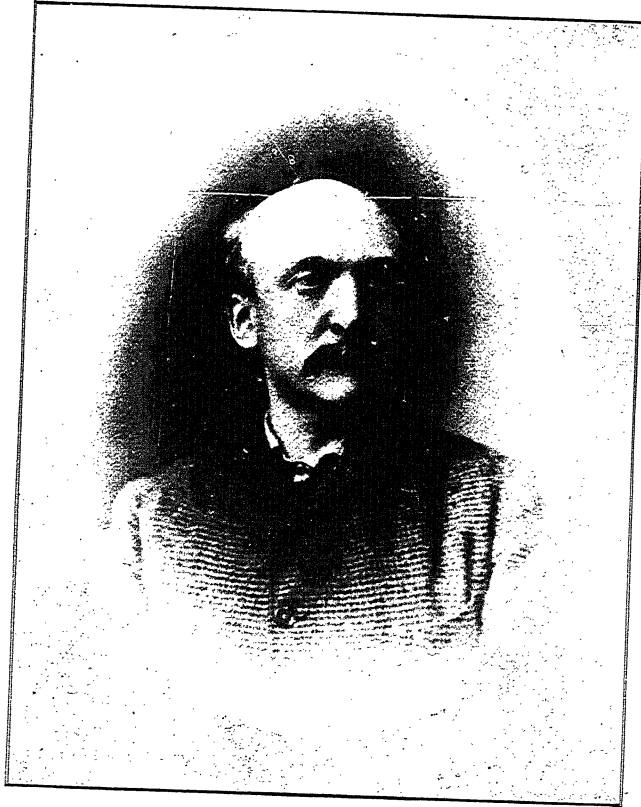
as in his profession. He was chairman, in 1879 and 1880, of the Club Cartier, a Conservative organization, which did yeoman service in re-establishing the rule of that party in the province, interrupted by the short Liberal régime under Mr. Joly. In 1886, while the Riel affair was still fresh in the people's minds, Mr. Casgrain was nominated for the Legislative Assembly, and though his opponents sought in every way to bring him into discredit as one of those who had participated in the execution of the death sentence upon Riel, he fought the issue manfully, and was successful, being returned by 196 of a majority. This victory was all the more remarkable, seeing that his opponent was Hon. Pierre Garneau, leader of *le Parti National*. Mr. Casgrain has been continuously in the Legislature since that time. On the defeat of the Mercier Government in 1892, Mr. Casgrain was offered and accepted the position of Attorney-General of the province, in the second De Boucherville administration, whose régime then began. Since that time he has filled the office acceptably to the people and to his colleagues in the administration and in the House. Mr. Casgrain was married on the 15th May, 1878, to Marie Louise, eldest daughter of the late Alexandre LeMoine.

NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN, M.P.,

Regina, N.W.T.

NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN, M.P. of Western Assiniboia, N.W.T., is one of the foremost figures in Canadian literary and political life. He is descended from a well-known Irish family, for many generations prominent in Tipperary. He was born in Kilfinnan on the 13th July, 1843; and there he received his early education under private tutors. Later he attended a college affiliated with London University, and finished his scholastic course in Queen's College, Cork. Ambitious from his earliest years of a name and place in public life, he sought the great metropolis of London, ready to conquer all difficulties that hard work and a native ability could overcome. In Hilary Term, 1865, he entered the middle temple and engaged in the study of law. He found himself in congenial company, and his fine fancy and brilliant qualities of thought and expression found fitting soil in which to thrive. While still carrying on his studies, he wrote for the newspapers and magazines, and so good was the work he did that he was elected to the Savage Club, that centre of all that is brightest and greatest in the literary and artistic Bohemia of London. He was called to the bar in 1868, but in the meantime he had made so strong a place for himself in journalism, and

had such fine opportunities opened to him that he devoted but little attention to the practice of the law. At the same time he was more fortunate than are most young barristers, for business was offered him from the very day he was authorized to appear before the court. He was a reporter in the English House of Commons, first for the *Star* and then for the *Pall Mall Gazette*, morning edition. He had had no preliminary training as a reporter, but, having taught himself shorthand, he made the attempt of reporting and succeeded from the first, a most unusual, if not unique case, for the majority of occupants of seats in the reporters' gallery are carefully trained for their work in the mill of local and outside reporting. His care in the gallery was interrupted by the Franco-German War. With that great event came the demand from all the newspapers of Europe for the services of that most striking and wonderful character in journalism, the war correspondent. Nicholas Flood Davin's brilliant descriptive and critical articles had marked him out as one of those to be chosen for the field, and he was given the commission of the *Irish Times* and *London Standard*. He followed the fortunes of the army of the Loire, was present at some of the most famous battles of the swift and terrible campaign—Spichern, Gravelotte and Sedan, was wounded at Montmedy, twice arrested as a German spy, and was in Paris until the very day before the city was invested, and the "iron circle" of the unconquerable Prussians made complete. Though having in his veins all the excitement which one even less mercurial than a typical Irishman would feel at witnessing the progress of this titanic struggle, he yet was able to write for the *Westminster Review* of January, 1871, the article, "France and Germany," which summed up the results most completely and graphically, explained the chain of historical events which had led to France's downfall, and gave a forecast of the future which time has since proven to be wonderfully accurate. The article attracted wide attention, and elicited the commendation of the present Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley. After braving all the perils of the war, Mr. Davin was so unfortunate at its close as to be thrown from his horse, the result being a shattering of the left leg which led to a long and most painful experience in bed. The leg had suffered a compound comminuted fracture which extended into the knee. This was made all the more dangerous and painful by the dislocation of the knee. The surgeons expected that this would result in the loss of the knee joint, but thanks to a most rare, almost unheard-of, combination of skill and good fortune, the limb was restored to almost its original usefulness. The young journalist was too anx-



NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN, M.P.
REGINA, N.W.T

ious about the journalistic and business connection which he had built up at the expense of such hard and wearing work, and he returned to his desk too soon. The result was a breakdown in health, which made it impossible at that time for him to continue his work in London. Seeing that America offered him many opportunities, he crossed the ocean, and landed in Canada in July, 1872. He was at once offered a position on the editorial staff of the *Toronto Globe*, under the late Hon. George Brown, which position he accepted. He was engaged to write upon European and general topics, and found in this a congenial field. After three years on the great Liberal organ, Mr. Davin decided upon a change. Mr. Brown urged him very strongly to remain, offering to get him into Parliament—Hon. William MacDougall and Mr. A. H. Dymond were examples of *Globe* editorial writers finding seats in the House—and assured him that, once a representative of the people, there was no position in Canada to which he might not aspire, not even excepting the Premiership. These arguments did not prevail, however, and Mr. Davin resigned. For a time he did not join the staff of any newspaper, but spent a considerable portion of his time in lecturing in various parts of Canada. His lectures, "The English House of Commons as I Saw it," and others have been heard with delight by scores of Canadian audiences. Mr. Davin's literary instinct and skill, his rare humour, his apt descriptions and his wide reading, gave him a power on the lecture platform which would assure him success and distinction apart altogether from his record and his name in politics. When the Canada First movement was started and *The National* was established, Mr. Davin became one of its most noted contributors. His sympathies, however, were with, what seemed to him, the more practical nationalism of the Conservative party, and so he joined the United Empire Club at the request of Sir John A. Macdonald, and in 1876 accepted a position on the staff of the *Mail*. In some legal cases which subsequently were tried in the courts, Mr. T. C. Patteson, chief editor of the *Mail*, stated under oath that he paid Mr. Davin more than he had ever paid any writer, because that gentleman's writing had a special value from its literary merit and its original and convincing style. Mr. Davin's letters from the Centennial Exhibition to the *Mail* are still well remembered. The commissioners had been inclined to give Ontario only a secondary place, but the ridicule heaped upon them by Mr. Davin as the *Mail's* special correspondent, compelled a re-arrangement. The summers of 1877 and 1878 will long be memorable in Canadian annals for the "pic-nic campaign" that was carried on by the Conserva-

tives in their great and successful effort to overthrow the Mackenzie Government. Among the orators of that time none earned greater fame or did better work than Mr. Davin; his rich humour and brilliant periods making him a favorite of all classes. When the elections came on in September, 1878, Mr. Davin was nominated for Haldimand. It was recognised that the fight was a hopeless one, for the county had been Liberal from the days of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, who was one of its earliest representatives, but the leaders of the party were willing to see the young politician win his spurs. So well did he commend himself to the people that he reduced the old time Reform majority from about 800 to 186, and proved that the riding could be won with a strong agitation followed by a determined election campaign. The following year he was sent to Washington to examine the system of Indian schools, and in pursuing this investigation he travelled over a considerable part of the American North-West. The report he furnished to the Government was a valuable one, and many of the suggestions made are still acted upon by the management of industrial schools for the children of the aborigines. Soon after this, Mr. Davin began the practice of law in Toronto, and was given charge of one of the most notable criminal cases in Canadian annals. Hon. George Brown had been shot by an employé named Bennett, and the wound proved fatal. Bennett was charged with murder and was tried before Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron. Mr. Davin was retained for the defence and had the satisfaction of hearing the eminent and learned judge say that he had never seen a criminal case better conducted, that the resources of advocacy had been exhausted in defence of the unfortunate prisoner. The evidence, however, was overwhelmingly clear, and the man was practically condemned before the case was given to the jury. In 1882, the enormous stream of humanity moving towards the North-West carried Mr. Davin with it. He went first to Winnipeg, but believing that there was more for him beyond that point he went to Regina, and there, in March, 1883, he founded the *Leader*, with which his name has ever since then been associated. Through this journal, Mr. Davin has vigorously and successfully advocated the interests and rights of the North-West and its people. The paper has been a success from the first; it now has a circulation extending throughout the whole North-West. In 1883-4, Mr. Davin was in Ottawa, one of a delegation appointed to urge upon the Government changes in the law which would improve the land system and broaden the liberties of the people. Considerable success attended the efforts of this delegation, as the statute

book of that year will show. In the following year we find Mr. Davin secretary of the Chinese Commission which investigated the whole question of Mongolian immigration. The report was Mr. Davin's handiwork. It has been very generally commended for its fulness and the accuracy with which it sums up the evidence given before the Commission. He took a leading part in the agitation which led to the North-West Territories being given representation in the House of Commons, and when the election came on in 1887 he was given the nomination for his present constituency of Western Assiniboia. He was returned by a large majority then and also in the election of 1891. In Parliament he is recognized as the orator *par excellence* of the Conservative side of the House. He has not yet been promoted to a cabinet position and thus does not speak with the authority which office gives, but no great debate is regarded as complete until Mr. Davin's speech has been heard, and that speech is sure to be logical, argumentative and strong, yet brimful of wit, and brilliant with the evidences of the consummate literary tactician's skill. He has been an untiring pleader for the interests of the North-West, and has succeeded not only in having important changes made in the laws, but also in improving the administration and in having works carried out which assist greatly in developing the resources of the country. No sketch of Mr. Davin's life would be complete which omitted mention of the more ambitious literary ventures which have assisted so much to make his name known in Canada and familiar to all Canadians. In 1877, he published "The Irishman in Canada," a volume whose design was to make the Irishmen in this country more familiar with each other's name and life work, and to make them feel kindly towards one another. This was a noble if somewhat Quixotic dream, and it cannot be denied that the volume did much toward the accomplishment of the purpose which the author had in view. The *Mail* said this was the most considerable historical work which had been done up to that time in Canada. and Mr. Goldwin Smith, the chief of *litterateurs* in the Dominion, said subsequently that the work "received praise and deserved praise." He is also the author of a collection of verse published under the title, "Eros, and other Poems." These poems reveal the man—scholarly, bright, with fine touches, yet at times sacrificing true art, or rather nature, to the requirements of classical rule. Mr. Davin's too great in other departments of effort to be wholly successful as a poet, for the muse to which Wordsworth, Tennyson, and the rest of the great poets devoted a life, not only of genius but of tireless labor, is not to be completely won by him who holds dalli-

ance with other fair objects of ambition. Mr. Davin is a voluminous writer for other periodicals than the *Leader*. To the readers of the *Week* he is particularly well known, and his graceful and witty writing is one of the strongest commendations of that journal to the public

GEORGE B. BAKER, M.A., Q.C., M.P.,
Sweetsburg, Que.

GEORGE BARNARD BAKER, M.A., Q.C., M.P. for Mississquoi, was born in Dunham, Que., Jan. 26th, 1834. He comes of United Empire Loyalist stock, and during upwards of half a century past the family has exercised an important influence in connection with public affairs in the eastern townships. His uncle, the late Stevens Baker, represented Mississquoi in the Assembly of Lower Canada from 1830 to 1834, and his father, the late William Baker, occupied the same seat from 1834 until the suspension of the constitution of the province, consequent upon the rebellion of 1837-38. The subject of our sketch received his early education at Dunham academy, and subsequently he attended Bishops' College, Lennoxville, graduating in 1855. Immediately afterwards, he entered upon the study of the law, and five years later he was called to the bar of his native province. He began the practice of his profession in partnership with James O'Halloran, Q.C., which connection he maintained for about five years. He afterwards joined Mr. G. V. C. Buchanan, and on that gentleman's elevation to the bench, he continued for a time to practise alone. Then, in 1887, he formed a partnership with Mr. John E. Martin, since which time he has continued to practise as the head of the firm of Baker & Martin. Mr. Baker was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1876. In his profession, Mr. Baker has always been a diligent student, an industrious worker, and this, added to natural abilities of a high order, has made his career at the bar an unusually successful one. He is especially well-known as a pleader in criminal cases, and in this respect he has a record which shows his great skill, as well in prosecuting as defending, for as a matter of fact, on whichever side he has been retained, he has invariably succeeded in securing a verdict for his client. But though he has always enjoyed a large practice, Mr. Baker has taken a prominent interest in political affairs ever since the time of Confederation. Being strongly attached to the principles of the Conservative party, he was one of the staunchest supporters of Lieut.-Col. Brown Chamberlin, in 1867, when that gentleman was the successful candidate for the representation of Mississquoi in the House of Commons. Indeed, it was

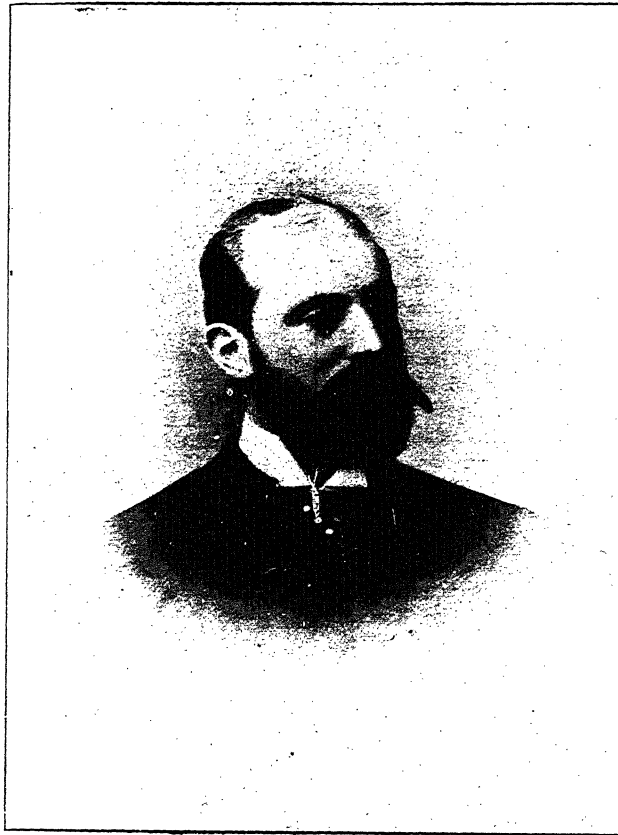
largely owing to the personal efforts of Mr. Baker that Col. Chamberlin was elected, and the marked ability which he displayed in discussing public questions during the campaign secured him a foremost place in the councils of his party. On the retirement of Col. Chamberlin in 1870, to accept the office of Queen's Printer, the Conservatives chose Mr. Baker as their candidate for the vacancy thus created, and in spite of the fierce opposition of the Liberal party of the riding, he was elected. He was again returned in 1872, but at the general election in 1874 he declined re-nomination. In the following year he was elected to the Quebec Legislature by acclamation, and on the 27th January, 1876, he was sworn in as Solicitor-General in the administration of the Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville, and was re-elected by acclamation. The duties of this important office he continued to discharge until the dismissal of the De Boucherville ministry by Lieut.-Governor Letellier early in 1878. This action on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor gave a decided advantage to the Liberals, and at the general election which followed (May, 1878,) Mr. Baker was defeated by a majority of sixteen votes. He was not to remain long out of public life, however, for he was nominated for the Commons in the memorable general election of the same year for the Federal Parliament, and was returned as one of the large following at the head of which the late Sir John Macdonald returned to power after five years in opposition. In 1882, he was again successful, but at the general election in 1887 he was defeated by the late Mr. Clozes. On the death of the latter gentleman in 1888, Mr. Baker again contested the constituency unsuccessfully, but at the general election of 1891 he was once more returned, defeating Mr. Meigs, his successful opponent on the preceding occasion, by a substantial majority. Since his advent in the arena of politics, Mr. Baker has been the acknowledged leader of his party in Mississquoi, a position for which his superior ability, and his high reputation as a man, peculiarly fitted him. It can never be said of him that he was a self-seeker, for he has not sought preferment, but he has consistently battled for the success of the party whose policy he considered the best for the country. He is known, not only in his own county, but throughout the province, as an eloquent, entertaining, and convincing speaker, and he possesses in a marked degree the faculty of inspiring with confidence the rank and file of his party, whenever and wherever he addresses them. In this connection, mention may be made of his voice, in which he possesses a unique gift, for though not heavy in tone, it has wonderful penetration, and he can address audiences of thousands in the open air with as much fa-

cility as the great majority of speakers in the average town hall. In the House, he is not noted for his much speaking, but he has a full knowledge of public affairs, and when he feels called upon to discuss any public question, he does it with an earnestness and force that command attention and carry conviction. In religion, Mr. Baker is a member of the Church of England, and he is a trustee of his alma mater, the university of Bishops' College. In 1860, he married Jane Percival, eldest daughter of Peter Cowan, Esq., of Cowansville, Que., sheriff of the district of Bedford. Both professionally and in parliament, Mr. Baker's reputation for honour and integrity is of the highest, and he is held in universal esteem.

THOMAS H. STINSON,

Hamilton, Ont.

THOMAS HENRY STINSON was born in the city of Hamilton, on the 16th December, 1860, his ancestors having settled there many years before. He is the only son of the late John Stinson, his mother being Emma Caroline, daughter of the late C. O. Counsell. His grandfather, the late Thomas Stinson, was a native of the County Monaghan, Ireland, from which country he came to Canada in 1823, and six years later settled in Hamilton. In 1847 he founded Stinson's Bank, now one of the oldest private financial institutions in Western Canada. The subject of our sketch was educated at the Galt Collegiate Institute, under the late Dr. Tassie, and at the age of sixteen he entered the law office of Messrs. Bruce, Walker & Burton, Hamilton. He continued his studies until 1882, when he passed his final examination and was called to the Bar, immediately after which he entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city. Of late years, however, he has not given much attention to the law, as his large property interests in Chicago and St. Paul, as well as in Hamilton, demand a large share of his attention. Although still a young man, he has already made his mark in public affairs. In 1889 he was a candidate for aldermanic honours in Ward No. 5, probably the most important in the city, and he was elected by a larger vote than had ever been given previously to any candidate for a similar position in Hamilton. At the end of his term he declined re-election, much to the regret of his constituents and of the citizens generally. In politics Mr. Stinson is a Liberal-Conservative, and in 1890 he was chosen as the party candidate for the Ontario Legislature in opposition to the Hon. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary in the cabinet of Hon. Oliver Mowat. The contest was



THOMAS H. STINSON,
HAMILTON, ONT.

one of the most stubborn ever known in the city, and it resulted in Mr. Stinson's return by a majority of 84, the vote standing—Stinson, 4,124, and Gibson, 4,040. This result was a great triumph for Mr. Stinson's friends and a crushing blow to his opponents, who had never counted on the possibility of Mr. Gibson's defeat. His election was set aside by the courts, however, and in the contest which followed, in February 1891, he was in his turn defeated by the Hon. Mr. Gibson. In religion he is a Protestant and a member of the Church of England, to whose institutions he is a liberal contributor. On the 4th October, 1882, he married Agnes, only daughter of the late Charles James Hope, brother of Senator Hope, and for many years a member of the well-known hardware firm of Adam Hope & Co. Personally Mr. Stinson is a most amiable and kind-hearted gentleman, possessed of a generous and sympathetic disposition, and his popularity in the Ambitious City is unbounded.

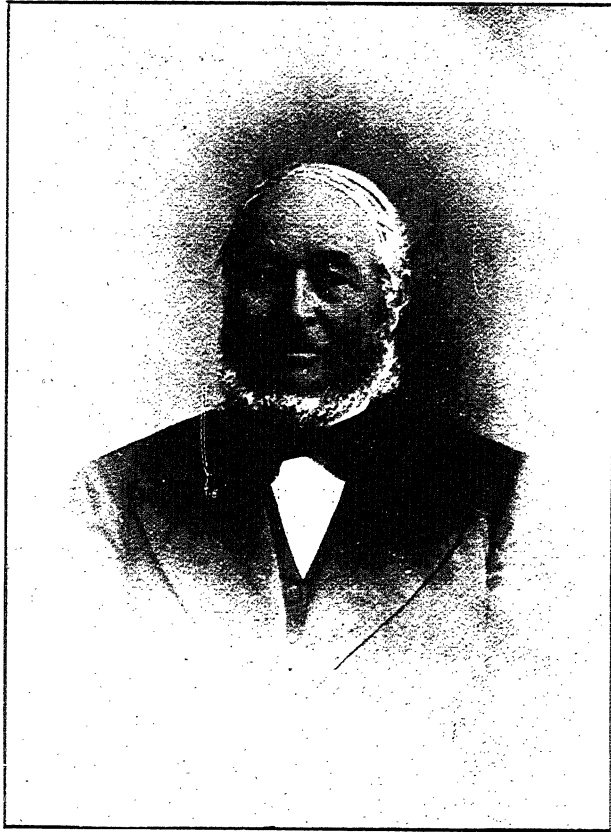
[OBT.—On the morning of Wednesday, the 29th day of June, 1892, the whole city of Hamilton was shocked with the news that Thomas H. Stinson was dead. The sad event was entirely unexpected, although Mr. Stinson had not been in the best of health for some time previous, and his sudden taking-off cast a gloom over the entire community. While living, as already recorded, Mr. Stinson was highly popular and esteemed by all classes; at his death, all who knew him realized that they and his country had lost a noble-hearted man and a good citizen. His demise is mourned by a widow and three children, besides thousands of devoted friends in various parts of the country.]

ALEXANDER MUIR,

Port Dalhousie, Ont.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MUIR, of Port Dalhousie, Ont., belongs to an old Scottish family. He was born on the "Hill Head" farm, about a mile and a-half from the town of Stevenston, Ayrshire, April 26th, 1819, his parents being John and Agnes Muir. His paternal grandfather was the Laird o' Hayocks, an estate which has been in the family for several hundred years, and which comes to the son of Mr. Muir's eldest brother on the death of the present occupant. On his mother's side, he is descended from another old Scottish family. As far back as 1205, it is recorded one of his maternal ancestors was a witness to a contract in which the Burgh of Irvine was a party. This

family always manifested strong religious principles, and at the time of the Reformation in Scotland, its members took an active part on the side of the Covenanters, one of them, in an affray in 1685, receiving a wound which left him lame for the remainder of his life. In his youth Alexander Muir attended school, and assisted his father on the farm, until he was about thirteen years old. Even at that early age the boy had seen enough of the condition of things in the country to judge for himself. He considered that the farmers were oppressed by the landlords, and he roundly told his father that he "did not intend to be a slave," adding that if he were not allowed, as he wished to take to a seafaring life, he would leave home and shift for himself. In consequence of this determination he was apprenticed for four years aboard a sailing vessel, the *Jean of Greenock*, and in October, 1832, he left the farm to go "before the mast." During his apprenticeship, which, by the way, he is proud of telling, was served on a teetotal ship, he made three voyages to India and China, and his recollections of his experiences in those foreign lands, afford food for many an interesting piece of word painting, in which the old gentleman is wont cleverly to indulge. On obtaining his discharge he left London, in May, 1836, to visit his relatives in Scotland, but on reaching his former home, he found that his parents and their other ten children had emigrated to Canada two years before. Aleck's father had visited America in 1819, and after that, although heir to Hayocks, he was filled with a desire to take up his abode in the new world. His large family and the hard times in Scotland finally determined him to emigrate, for he saw much greater advantages for his children on this side the ocean than at home. So, in 1834, he accepted a sum of money from his brothers, and, cutting himself adrift from the old land, he removed with his family to Canada. On his arrival he purchased land on the Chateauguay River, about thirty miles south of Montreal. Aleck, on discovering where the family had gone, determined to follow them, and in June, 1836, he shipped at Greenock for Quebec on the brig *Corsair*, and six weeks later he arrived at the latter port. Here he deserted the *Corsair*, and made his way by a Canadian vessel to Montreal, where, through the assistance of some friends, he found out where the family were located, and lost no time in joining them. With them he spent the winter, and in speaking of what he observed during that period, Mr. Muir gives a very graphic description of the way in which the settlers then lived. They wove and fulled their own cloth, made their own clothes, tanned their own leather, and made their own foot wear; manufactured their own sleighs and carts, roofed their houses with



ALEXANDER MUIR,

PORT DALHOUSIE, ONT.

thatch, and made wooden hinges for their doors. They were forced to dispense with the use of iron, but they managed to get along without it, and being hardy and thrifty, and contented withal, they managed to get along very well. In the spring of 1837 Aleck left the farm, and started for the upper lakes. After meeting with considerable hardship, he shipped as a sailor on board the schooner *Sir Francis Bond Head*, at Prescott, under Captain Taylor, who is still alive. After making several trips between Prescott and Hamilton, he went to Lewiston, N.Y., Buffalo, Cleveland, Cobourg, Port Hope, and other ports, finally obtaining a situation on the schooner *St. Lawrence*, owned by Mr. Ives, of Kingston, in which he remained until the fall of the year. During the latter part of this season and the spring of 1838 - "Rebellion times," - he served at Kingston with the Queen's Royal Marine Artillery, a corps composed of 200 sailors. In April, 1838, he shipped with Captain William Donaldson, and after that season, continued sailing on the lakes for Cook & Calvin, of Kingston, for sixteen years. In the third year he became mate, and soon after captain, in which capacity he sailed until he settled in Port Dalhousie, in 1850. Previous to this, however, he had been at the port and acquired an interest there. In 1839 he purchased a lot in the little settlement, and built a house on it, and he laid down the first sidewalk in the village in 1844. Captain Muir's object in settling at Port Dalhousie was to construct a dry dock, for which he thought there was a good opening. He accordingly built a floating dry-dock, but after it was completed he was obliged to go to Quebec and fight for the privilege of using it, which, after two years, he obtained, through the assistance of the late Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merritt. In due time he established the ship-yard, and in 1855 commenced building vessels. Since that time up to the year 1875 he turned out fifteen as finely-built schooners and barges as ever sailed the lakes, the average cost being about \$23,000. Among them were the well-known vessels, the *Ayr*, *Alexander*, *Niagara*, and *Ark*. Two years after starting the business, the captain took his brother William into partnership with him, and subsequently three other brothers. In addition to the ship yard, the firm carried on for some time an extensive timber business in Michigan and Ohio. Since 1875 the work at Port Dalhousie has consisted principally of rebuilding and repairing vessels. For some time past the firm has been composed of Alexander and William Muir. Of the other three who were formerly connected with it, Bryce is living on a farm in Grantham, David is in Chicago, and Archibald is in Port Huron. Captain Muir, though in his 73rd year, is still a hearty and vigorous man, a fact which he attributes

largely to the steady habits of his life. There were only fourteen families in Port Dalhousie when he went to live there, and the heads of these have all passed away. The leading feature of his character is an inveterate hostility to the liquor traffic, which he opposes with all his might. In religion, he is a Protestant, and a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1845, he married Jane Lang, a native of the North of Ireland, but who left that country in 1845, and was a resident of Kingston, Ont. In his business dealings, as well as in private life, he bears the highest reputation for integrity and trustworthiness, and there are none who know him who do not speak in the kindest and most respectful way of Captain Alexander Muir.

CAPTAIN JOHN GASKIN,

Kingston, Ont.

CAPTAIN JOHN GASKIN, Kingston, is of Irish descent, his parents having come from County Tyrone to Canada, landing here in 1835. Robert Gaskin, the father, was a typical North of Ireland man, hard-working and thrifty, and devotedly loyal to British institutions. He came to Canada in time to see the culmination of "Mackenzie's Rebellion," in 1837, and he was among those who turned out in defence of the law of the land, and for the maintenance of peace. His family consisted of four boys and four girls. The subject of this sketch, John Gaskin, was born in Kingston, on the 3rd of April, 1840. He was educated principally at a private school conducted by Rev. Mr. Borthwick, but left school at an early age to engage on his own account in the struggle of life. He was engaged first by ex-mayor John Flanigan, but, after a short term in this gentleman's employ, he turned to the lake shipping interest for a livelihood, and to this interest he has been devoted ever since. He began his life on the lakes under Captain F. Patterson, on the steamer *Scotland*. After that he held positions of responsibility successively on the steamers *Huron*, *George Moffatt*, *Brantford*, and *Ranger*, all owned by the late firm of Henderson & Holcomb, forwarders. He was but twenty-four years of age when he became captain of the *Ranger*. In the second year of his captaincy he had some lively and memorable experiences in connection with the Fenian raid. The whole St. Lawrence shore was in a state of great excitement over expected attacks of the Fenians, who collected at points on the American side, and it was considered unsafe for trading vessels, unattended by gunboats, to venture down the river. Captain Gaskin was bound down, and was anxious to reach Cornwall, to which point the Kingston volunteers, with others, had



CAPTAIN JOHN GASKIN
KINGSTON, ONT.

been ordered, and while he was passing Prescott the authorities there ordered a shot to be sent across his bows to warn him to proceed no further. Captain Gaskin was a member of No. 1 company of the Kingston battalion, and, being anxious to join his comrades, he decided to push on. He arrived at Cornwall about the same time as his corps, and was gladly welcomed, not alone because he was popular with his comrades, but because he was carrying a cargo of provisions which it was thought would be found useful. The officer in command questioned Captain Gaskin as to the cargo, and being answered, "Pork, peas, and whiskey," the officer replied that this was exactly what was wanted, for the pork would feed the men, the peas could be used for shot if they ran short of ammunition, and the whiskey would put life into the boys. The provisions at the disposal of the volunteers were not altogether satisfactory, and Captain Gaskin invited his comrades of No. 1 company down to the *Ranger*, and treated them to the best that the vessel afforded. His boat was released after two days, and proceeded, with others, under convoy of a gun-boat. The gun-boat twice ran aground, and the *Ranger* had to help her off. The last time the accident occurred, Captain Gaskin remarked, jocularly, that the pilot must be a Fenian to get the boat into such trouble. The worthy captain was surprised to hear, two days later, while his vessel was loading at Montreal, that the pilot had actually been arrested, and was being tried by court martial as a Fenian. He went up promptly to St. Lawrence Hall, and assured the authorities that he had no reason for believing that the man was a Fenian, and that what he had said was only a joke. Toward the close of the same season the *Ranger* was lost on Lake Erie, but all hands were saved. Next year Captain Gaskin took a place on the steamer *Georgian*, belonging to the same line. Three years later he became connected with the Montreal Transportation Company, of Montreal, and was appointed captain of the *Bruno*, of which he was part owner. At the end of two years the *Bruno* was sold, and Captain Gaskin was made outside manager of the company in Kingston. This is the largest transportation company in Canada, and the interest it represents is, perhaps, the most important, centring in the Limestone City. They not only own but repair and even build vessels, this work being carried on in Kingston, which is thus one of the great shipbuilding centres of the Dominion. Captain Gaskin's popularity, and his great ability as a business man, led to his being nominated for alderman of the city, and for several years he held a place at the council board. In 1882 his friends prevailed upon him to accept the nomination for the mayoralty. His run in the

election that followed was phenomenally successful; he defeated his opponent by 512 votes in the largest poll ever known in Kingston up to that time. Captain Gaskin has always been a prominent figure among the Orangemen. Even as a youth, when, at only eighteen years of age, he joined the Order, he was regarded as one of the strong leading spirits of the organization. He has held many offices in the Orange Order, and was for years County Master of Frontenac. Up to the time of Orange incorporation, the Order was not allowed to hold property in its own name, and was obliged to find, in the different localities where halls had been erected and other property acquired, men who were thoroughly to be trusted to hold the property of the body. In Kingston, where there was a great deal of property of the Order, Captain Gaskin was the man to whom his brethren looked to perform this service, and he had thus for years many thousands of dollars of their property in his hands. He has also been president of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, and was one of the founders and first president of the Protestant Protective Society. In politics, Captain Gaskin has always been a pronounced Conservative, and the success of his party in the Central Eastern District is in no small measure due to his never-ending work and his great popularity. He is a member of the English Church. He was married on the 14th April, 1867, to Mary McAlister, of Kingston, who died in 1875, leaving two boys and two girls.

ROBERT SEDGEWICK, Q.C.,

Ottawa, Ont.

EVER since the time of Confederation the Province of Nova Scotia has furnished her full quota of the men of high standing and ability required to fill important official positions in connection with the government of the Dominion, and among these may fairly be reckoned the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article, and who for several years past has filled the responsible office of Deputy-Minister of Justice at Ottawa. Robert Sedgewick was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, May 10th, 1848, his parents being the Rev. Robert Sedgewick, D.D., and Anne Middleton, both natives of the same country. Rev. Dr. Sedgewick was a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, and for a number of years was pastor of the Belmont-street U. P. Church in Aberdeen. He was a man of distinction both as a thinker and a writer, and was the author of numerous important contributions to the literature of his time. Among these may be mentioned, "The Proper Sphere and Influence of Women in Christian Society," and "Amusements for

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Youth," all of which attracted considerable attention at the time of their publication. In 1849, Mr. Sedgewick came with his family to Nova Scotia, and was inducted as minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Musquodoboit, where he died in 1885. The subject of our sketch received the benefit of a good education, and in 1863, at the age of fifteen, he entered as an undergraduate at Dalhousie College, Halifax. Four years later (May, 1867), he obtained the degree of B.A., and in 1868 he entered upon the study of the law in the office of the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald (then Premier of Ontario), at Cornwall. In November, 1872, he was called to the bar of Ontario, and in May of the following year he was admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia, settling in Halifax for the practice of his profession. Here in a short time the young advocate succeeded in building up an extensive practice, and he soon attained a high place in the ranks of the legal fraternity. In 1880 he was made a Q.C. by the Dominion Government, and in 1885 he was appointed Recorder of Halifax, which office he continued to hold until his removal from that city in 1888. In 1886 he was vice-president of the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society and subsequently a member of its council. He was also for a time lecturer on Equity Jurisprudence, in connection with the Dalhousie Law School. But it was not alone in connection with his profession that Mr. Sedgewick was well known in Halifax, for he was also prominently identified with public affairs. He served as alderman four years in the Halifax city council, and for five years he was a School Commissioner in the same city. In 1874 he contested Halifax county in the Conservative interest for the Provincial Legislature, but was defeated. He was for several years president of the Alumni Association of Dalhousie College and was one of the governors of that university. He was also an active member of the North British Society, acting as secretary for a number of years and eventually filling the office of president. In February, 1888, on the appointment of Mr. Burbridge as Judge of the Exchequer Court, Mr. Sedgewick was chosen to succeed him as Deputy-Minister of Justice at Ottawa, a position for which he has since shown himself to be eminently qualified. The various duties devolving upon him he has always discharged with tact and ability, and to the entire satisfaction of his chief. Among the more important matters which have claimed his attention may be mentioned the case between the Dominion and British Columbia, as to the ownership of the precious metals in the railway belt through the Province, which he argued for the Central Government, before the Privy Council in 1888. He also went on a special mission to Washington in 1891, in con-

nection with Behring Sea matters. In the codification of the laws on the subject of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, which code is to be found in the Dominion Statutes of 1890, he took a special interest, rendering valuable service in connection with this important work. During the years 1890 and 1891 he gave a great deal of attention to the drafting of the Criminal Code of Canada, which was passed into law at the session of 1892, and which is the largest piece of legislative work ever carried through the Canadian Parliament. In religion, Mr. Sedgewick is a Protestant and an adherent of the Presbyterian Church. In 1873 he married Mary Sutherland, eldest daughter of the late William Mackay, of Halifax, N.S.

HON. SIR J. P. R. A. CARON, K.C.M.G.,
B.C.L., Q.C., M.P.,

Ottawa, Ont.

HON. SIR JOSEPH PHILIPPE RENÉ ADOLPHE CARON, K.C.M.G., B.C.L., Q.C., M.P., Postmaster-General of Canada, is a native of the city of Quebec, where he was born in 1843. He is the representative of a family, many of whose members have won high places in the public service, or gained great reputation in other walks of life. His father, the late Hon. René Edouard Caron, was, at one time, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. The present Postmaster-General began his education at the Seminary of Quebec, and graduated thence to old Laval University, finishing his course in McGill. He carried on his studies in his chosen profession of the law at the same time, studying first under L. G. Baillargé, Q.C., an eminent member of the bar, and afterwards with Hon. Mr. Rose, since distinguished as Sir John Rose, Bart. In 1865, he graduated from McGill, with the degree of B.C.L., and in the same year was called to the bar of Lower Canada. He entered at once upon the practice of his profession in the city of Quebec, as a member of the firm of Andrews, Caron & Andrews, of which firm he alone remains in practice, the senior Andrews having died, and the son having since been created a judge. The firm is now reorganized, and is known as Caron, Pentland & Stuart. Besides his attention to law, he has formed prominent connections in other directions. He has been a director of the Stadacona Bank, and was Vice-President of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, in 1867. But, above all other interests, he found himself attracted to public life. He first sought parliamentary honours in 1872, when he accepted the Liberal-Conservative nomination for Bellechasse. The Opposition vote was too strong for him, however; like many an older politician, he had to

acknowledge defeat. In the general election of March, 1873, he was nominated for Quebec county and was returned with a fair majority. He has ever since been a member of the House of Commons, and has advanced steadily to the position he now occupies as the holder of one of the principal portfolios in the administration of the day. He has always shown himself to be an industrious and practical member of the House, and those who in the early days of his parliamentary career observed him closely, had no difficulty in predicting that sooner or later he must obtain substantial recognition of his abilities. The late Sir John A. Macdonald always kept a sharp watch upon his followers, and had unerring judgment in choosing men of talent to assist him in the duties of administration. He perceived that the member for Quebec County would make, not only a good minister, but a popular one, and when the failure of the Hon. M. Masson's health compelled his retirement, in 1890, M. Caron was called upon to take the vacant place. He was sworn in on the 9th of November. He brought to the performance of his duties a well-trained mind, a strong ambition to succeed, and unusual force of character. It has been the fashion in some quarters to scoff at Sir Adolphe Caron, because of the attention he pays to dress, in fact it is assumed that because he follows closely the fashion in external matters, he must, therefore, have the brain of the typical dude. The people who jump at such a conclusion are to be excused only on the ground of most lamentable ignorance even of contemporary history. All the world knows how astonished the members of the British Commons were when the Manchester Radical, Joseph Chamberlain, first addressed them, and they found him, instead of rough and uncouth, the most stylish-looking man among them. Beaconsfield, than whom no stronger or more forceful man ever made a place in British politics, was as much concerned about the cut of his coat or the set of his *boutonniere* as about the result of an election. Skobeloff, the great fighting general of the Russians, was as particular about his dress before going into battle as the belle of the season is about her toilet when preparing to wait upon royalty. Sir Adolphe Caron himself is a striking example of the same peculiar make-up. In 1885, like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, came Riel's second rebellion in the North-West. There were misgivings in English-speaking Canada, because the same French blood that flowed in the veins of the rebel leader marked the nationality of the Minister of Militia to whom must fall the task of suppressing the revolt. There was not a moment's hesitation, however, on the part of the minister, and before forty-eight hours had passed all Canada

felt that a man who in decision and force of character was fit to lead the forces in the field had charge of the work in hand. The outbreak took place in winter, the theatre of revolt was far away, it could not be reached by railway, and almost interminable stretches of wilderness lay before whomsoever should go there to reassert the majesty of the law. A weak or incapable minister would have been at his wit's end in the face of a problem grave as this thrust upon him for immediate solution. But there was no dismay, no vacillation. The troops were called upon promptly, and every possible arrangement made to insure their comfort during the campaign. Many appointments had to be hurriedly made, many contracts to be hurriedly entered into, ten thousand details to be thought of and provided for. These things were done, and well done. It is doubtful if there is to be found in the history of ordinary wars a record showing more promptness of decision and action than was displayed by the Militia Department of Canada in putting down this rebellion. Certainly the strong, common sense policy pursued at headquarters received high commendation from military authorities abroad. His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne, who is a gentleman of very superior judgment, recognized the efficiency of the minister in this time of peril, and had no hesitation in recommending that the head of the Department should have recognition from the Crown. That recognition came in the form of knighthood, a distinction which the minister eminently deserved. On the death of Sir John Macdonald, when Hon. J. J. C. Abbott was called upon by His Excellency Lord Stanley of Preston, Governor-General, to form an administration, Sir Adolphe Caron was asked to continue in office as Minister of Militia, pending the reconstruction of the cabinet, which could not well be arranged at once. This he agreed to do. When the time for reconstruction came, the new Premier endorsed the choice of his illustrious predecessor, and asked Sir Adolphe Caron to take the more laborious, in some sense more important, office of Postmaster-General. He was sworn in on the 25th of January, 1892. Sir Adolphe is member for Rimouski, in the present Parliament, having been elected, despite the fiercest opposition, by a good majority. He ran also in Quebec county, but, owing to local jealousies, was defeated. It goes without saying that Sir Adolphe is a stalwart Liberal-Conservative. He is the leader of his party in the Quebec district, and has done much to prevent weakness, which under a less skillful leader would have attended the reconstruction of the cabinet. Sir Adolphe was married in 1867, to Alice, only daughter of the late Hon. François Baby, who represented Stadacona division in the Legislative Council of Canada for many years.



HON. SIR J. P. R. A. CARON, K.C.M.G., B.C.L., Q.C., M.P.,

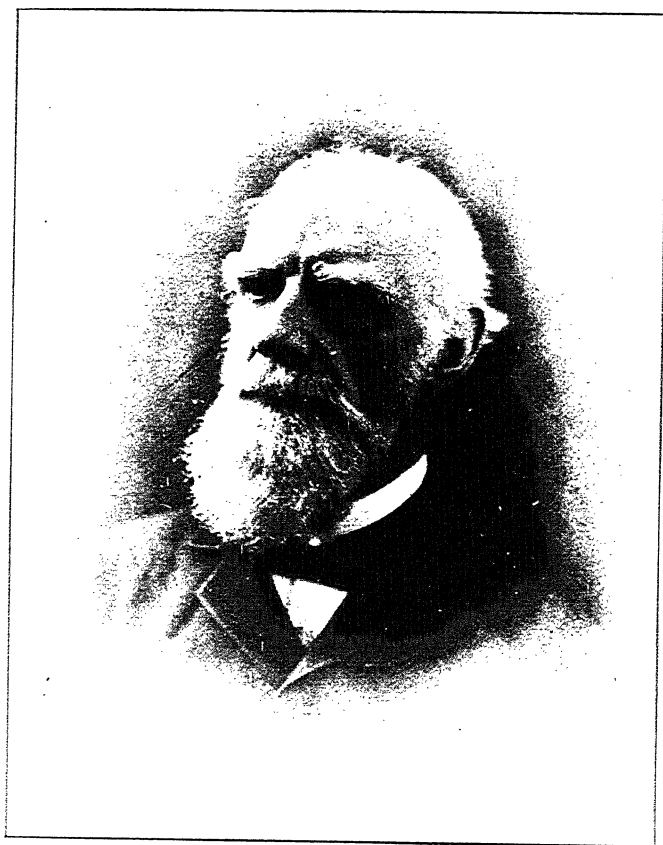
OTTAWA, ONT.

HON. SIR D. A. SMITH, LL.D., K.C.M.G.,
M.P.,

Montreal, Que.

HON. SIR DONALD ALEXANDER SMITH, LL.D. (*Cantab.*), K.C.M.G., M.P., President of the Bank of Montreal, President and Chancellor of McGill University, etc., Montreal, was born in Morayshire, Scotland, in the year 1821—a year noteworthy in the history of the company with which he was destined to be so long and so intimately connected. It was, indeed, in that year that the union of the Hudson's Bay and North-West Companies was accomplished, the new organization being known by the name of the more ancient establishment. It was in the same year that a young Scotchman, whose ability had already been recognized by his colleagues in the London office, was elected to fill the important position of Governor, a post which he occupied with credit for nearly forty years. That young man was Sir George Simpson, who lived long enough to welcome the eldest son of his sovereign to his residence at Lachine, the company's eastern headquarters, but not long enough to witness the accomplishment of changes in his North-Western domain, which he had vainly deprecated and resisted. At the date of his death, his successor of later years and altered conditions was in the prime of manhood, and as yet separated by ten years from that season of trial which was to prove the beginning of a new era for the Red River country, and of a new career for himself. The life of Mr. Smith, during and after the rule of Sir George Simpson until the transfer of the Territories which bore the company's name to the Dominion of Canada, was the life of an intelligent, upright, trusted servant of the important body of which for nearly a quarter century he has been the chief representative in the new world. The history of the Dominion, of which the present year is the 25th anniversary, would be deprived of some of its most striking features and incidents, if the story of Western Canada were left untold. For more than two centuries the successors of the enterprising and hardy adventurers, to whom the restored King Charles was so generous, had been reaping the peltury harvest of a yearly expanding domain, the value of which, for colonization and culture, had been kept a profound secret. Sir George Simpson had, it is true, in the record of his travels, sometimes allowed his enthusiasm to get the better of his prudence, and had made disclosures which he subsequently found it difficult to explain away. The movement westward had then begun, and the federal project was nearing its birth throes. A strange kind of cherub stood with drawn sword at the entrance of the Eden for which Canada was

yearning, and not without bloodshed was the conquest achieved. With the events of that troublous time, in which the prairie province had its nativity, Mr. D. A. Smith was closely and fortunately associated. He had been identified with the settlement in the years of its isolation; he had played a leading part in resisting the wild revolt of a mistaken people, under a fanatic who, in the sequel, having twice defied authority, paid the penalty of his offences. Mr. Smith had reluctantly tolerated a reign of terror, due to surprise and treachery, and the distance of the settlement from the centres of power and means of aid. He had, under the circumstances, acquitted himself with characteristic good sense, courage and consideration for others, and, after the revolt had been quelled, he was made a special commissioner to enquire into the causes, nature and extent of the insurrection. With what conscientious thoroughness, impartiality and discretion he discharged the task, no student of the history of the times is unfamiliar. He received the special thanks of the Governor-General-in-Council. After the admission of the North-West into the Dominion, and the organization of Manitoba as a province, Mr. Smith was elected to the Assembly, where he represented Winnipeg and St. John from 1871 till 1874, when he resigned to give his entire attention to his duties as a member of the Federal Parliament. He had borne a two-fold mandate during the period just mentioned, sitting in both the House of Commons at Ottawa and the Assembly at Winnipeg. In 1874, and again in 1878, he was re-elected. In 1887, Sir Donald Smith, who had in the previous year been created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, was asked to stand for Montreal West, which had for some years been represented by the late Mr. M. H. Gault, and he was returned by a large majority over his opponent, and in 1891 he was re-elected to the Commons. Although in his political career he has supported the policy of Protection, and sided with the party in whose programme it was the salient feature, his course has been marked by characteristic independence, and no influence can make him swerve to left or right from the straight line of what he deems to be his duty. Although, as the last resident Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, of which he is still the Canadian head, Sir Donald Smith's name will always be connected with the closing years of that remarkable institution, his present commanding position is due to his relations with other corporations and enterprises. He was made a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a member of its executive committee at a critical stage in the company's career and work, and had the honour of driving the final spike which made our great inter-oceanic line a *fait ac-*



HON. SIR D. A. SMITH, LL.D., K.C.M.G., M.P.
MONTREAL, QUE.

compli at Craigellachie, on the 7th of November, 1885. On the preceding day, the late Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, had received from Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General, a letter announcing the receipt of Her Majesty's congratulations on the completion of the road, and a copy of this letter had been telegraphed to the Hon. D. A. Smith, then on his way across the continent by the first through train. The following reply was sent to the Secretary of State, the Hon. Mr. Chapleau:—"NORTH BEND, via Donald, B.C., 7th Nov.—The announcement in your message just received is most gratifying to my colleagues of the Canadian Pacific Railway and myself, and our satisfaction is great in having this morning been able to lay the last rail, and pass over it with our through train from Montreal to Port Moody, where we expect to arrive at ten to-morrow (Sunday) morning. — DONALD A. SMITH." On the occasion of Sir Donald's visit to London in July of the succeeding year (1886), the Canadian residents of that great metropolis, some 250 in number, presented him with an address, in which they gave expression to the extreme satisfaction with which they had witnessed the Queen's recognition of his eminent services. The address, which was splendidly illuminated, made mention of Sir D. A. Smith's share in that great undertaking, the Canadian Pacific Railway, to his indomitable courage and enterprise in opening up and developing the North-West, to his magnificent endowments on behalf of female education, to his generous contributions to deserving schemes of benevolence and philanthropy. The address was presented at a largely attended meeting, presided over by that eminent promoter of learning in Canada, Mr. Peter Redpath, in the Conference Hall of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. From the date of his appointment as a member of the Executive Council of the North-West to the present, Sir Donald Smith has filled many offices of importance. It was in the course of things that the demands on his time and influence would increase after he had taken up his permanent residence in Montreal. Before he had made that beautiful structure a centre of art culture in Canada's commercial metropolis, he had been connected in high official capacities with the Mitchell Steamship Company; with the Bank of Manitoba; with the Railway Equipment and Railway Stock Company. He is now president of the Bank of Montreal, which may be deemed the highest financial position in the Dominion, and necessarily implies a leading place in many of the chief movements and business enterprises throughout the country. Before leaving Winnipeg (where he has erected on Silver Heights one of the finest dwelling-places in Western Canada), Sir Donald had in-

terested himself in educational progress, and had been on the governing board of the Manitoba Presbyterian College. He is now president and chancellor of McGill University, a place to which his munificent contributions to the cause of superior education, and especially the higher training of women, clearly entitled him. "It was in the fall of 1884," writes Miss Helen R. Y. Reid, B.A., in the *Dominion Illustrated Magazine*, "that Sir William Dawson, principal, reported to the corporation of McGill University of Montreal the fact that eight young women, who had passed as associates in arts, were desirous of continuing their quest of knowledge and of entering college. That was made possible by the munificent gift of Sir Donald A. Smith, who placed \$50,000 at the disposal of the university for the endowment of a college and classes for women. . . . This resulted in 1884 in the establishment of separate classes for women in the Faculty of Arts for at least two years, and when our honored benefactor, Sir Donald Smith, increased his endowment to \$120,000, separate provision was made for the ordinary work throughout the whole college course." The direct results of this endowment are already remarkable; as for its indirect results in the stimulation of effort and generosity, they are augmenting yearly, and future generations will look back with gratitude on the timely initiative and supplemental donations of Sir Donald Smith. But, if in the domain of knowledge, his contemporaries have to thank his opportune aid, a still larger debt of thankfulness is due to him for what he has done in the province of philanthropy. Of all the loyal acts of recognition that greeted the jubilee of our gracious Queen, there was none that gave Her Majesty more pleasure than the endowment by Sir Donald Smith and Lord Mountstephen of the Victoria Hospital of Montreal, with the rarely predated offering of £250,000 sterling. The grand edifice—a very temple of Esculapius, nay rather of the sweetest and strongest and most enduring of the Christian graces—has just been completed, and is now in beneficent operation. It is situated on Pine-avenue, just at the base of Mount Royal, not far from Ravenscrag, the residence formerly of the late Sir Hugh Allan, and now of his son, Hugh Montagu Allan, Esquire, and is one of the grandest architectural ornaments of the city. Sir Donald Smith's æsthetic tastes are in unison with his generous promotion of learning and his munificent aid to the relief of suffering humanity. Not without reason, indeed, an earlier generation gave the name of "humanities" to what was then deemed the most important branch of academic culture, for it is as true to-day as ever that the love of letters "softens men's

manners and mitigates their ferocity." Those who would sever the love of art or learning from the love of mankind err in their estimate of facts as well as in principle. At any rate the elements are kindly mixed in Sir Donald, and his devotion to art and all wholesome knowledge has not lessened his desire to relieve the sufferings of his fellow-men. May he live long to see the harvest of the seed that he has sown! Among the pictures in his gallery are works by the great masters of the Dutch school, and some of the most admired creations of the modern French school, as represented by Bastien Le Page, and other artists. But while enriching Canada with the artistic treasures of other lands and ages, Sir Donald does not pass by works of desert by native artists, who have ever found in him a judicious as well as liberal patron. Sir Donald Smith chose his consort in the circle of the Hudson Bay Company's officials, Lady Smith being a daughter of the late Mr. R. Hardisty, who in early life had served in the army, but who had given his riper years to the advancement of the company's interests. Their daughter is the wife of Dr. R. J. B. Howard, son of the late Dr. Robert Palmer Howard, for many years the able and esteemed Dean of the Medical Faculty in McGill University.

JAMES TRAILL SHEARER,

Montreal, Que.

JAMES TRAILL SHEARER, contractor, Montreal, is a specimen of what well-directed energy and perseverance can accomplish. Born at Rosegill, parish of Dunnet, not many miles from far-famed John O'Groat's, Caithness-shire, Scotland, on the 31st of July, 1822, he received his education in the parish school of Dunnet, and at Castletown, in the same county. Leaving school before he had scarcely entered his teens, he was obliged like many a lad in the far north of Scotland, to begin work early, and was accordingly apprenticed to a carpenter and millwright in the village of Castletown, and with him he faithfully served the allotted term. To perfect himself in his trade, he removed to Wick, and worked for about a year under D. Miller, a builder, who was erecting a church in Putneytown. When he reached his twenty-first year he resolved to try his fortune in Canada, and taking passage in a sailing vessel, on 30th May, 1848, reached Montreal, where he has since resided. Shortly after his arrival he entered the employ of Edward Maxwell, an extensive carpenter and builder, as a general house-joiner and stair-builder, branches of the business at which he was very proficient. After terminating a three years engagement with Mr. Maxwell, he went to Quebec city to take charge

of the joiner and carpenter work on a new bomb-proof hospital then being built by the British Government on Cape Diamond. Finishing the job to the entire satisfaction of the British officers in charge, he returned to Montreal, and began the study of steamboat architecture, especially cabin work, and soon became an adept at the business. Work flowed in upon him, and he found many customers, among others the late John Moison and David Torrance, for whom he fitted up many steamboats for the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, and he still carries on very extensively this branch of business, along with the manufacture of other kinds of wood-work for house-building purposes. Mr. Shearer is the inventor of what is known as the hollow roof, for houses and large public buildings, which is considered the best suited for the climate of Montreal. This roof is of a concave design, and carries the water down the inside of the building, instead of the outside, thereby avoiding the freezing up of pipes. It was used on the Windsor hotel, Montreal, and has since been adopted generally throughout America. He has also been the chief promoter of what is known as the "Shearer scheme," the object of which is to improve the harbor of Montreal and prevent the flooding of the city, but owing to the strong opposition urged against it by the Grand Trunk authorities, he has had to abandon it for the present. However, it will have to be considered at no distant day. If once adopted it will greatly improve the harbor of Montreal, and prove a source of wealth to the inhabitants. The plans are now in the possession of the Dominion government, and although he has twice applied for an act of incorporation for the "St. Lawrence Bridge and Manufacturing Company," who are prepared to carry it to completion, he has not yet succeeded in getting this company incorporated. Mr. Shearer a few years ago designed and built for himself a house on Mount Royal, and it is perhaps the best finished house in that city of fine dwellings, all the internal work being of purely Canadian wood. The view from it is most charming, and cannot be surpassed in the Dominion. A visitor can take in at a glance the Chambly hills, Belle Isle, Mount Johnston, the River St. Lawrence for many miles, the Victoria bridge and Lachine rapids, and the full extent of the beautiful city of Montreal. In politics, Mr. Shearer is a Liberal, and in religion one of those who does his own thinking, and has no objection to others doing the same. He was married in Montreal, on the 23rd of June, 1848, to Eliza Graham, and the fruit of the union has been eight children. Personally, Mr. Shearer is endowed with those qualities which have gained for him the esteem of a large circle of friends.

EDWARD GASTON DEVILLE,

Ottawa, Ont.

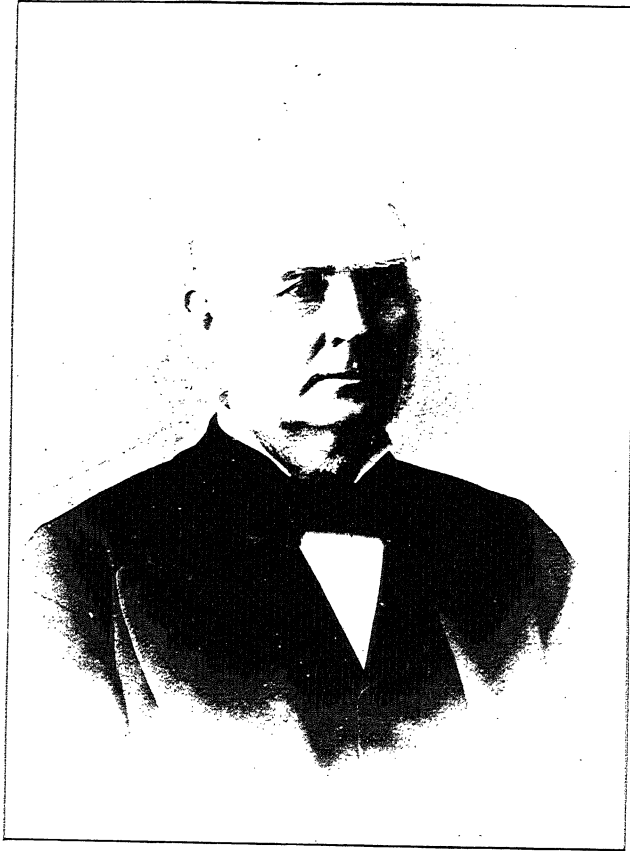
EDWARD GASTON DEVILLE, Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, was born in 1849 at La Charité Sur Loire Nievre, France. He is a retired officer of the French navy; and was educated at the Naval School, Brest. He had charge of extensive hydrographic surveys in the South Sea Islands, Peru and other countries. In 1874 he retired from the navy and came to Canada. Shortly after his arrival, he entered the employ of the Quebec Government, where he remained from 1874 to 1879, as Inspector of Surveys and Scientific Explorer. In 1877 he was commissioned as provincial land surveyor; and in 1878 he was appointed examiner of masters and mates for the port of Quebec. In 1878, he was commissioned as Dominion land and topographical surveyor; and he was appointed a member of the board of examiners for Dominion land surveyors the same year. He became inspector of Dominion land surveys in 1881, and in 1885, he was appointed Surveyor-General of Canada. He is a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the Royal Society of Canada, and is in the section of mathematical, physical and chemical sciences. He is the author of "Astronomic and Geodetic Calculations," and of several able scientific papers. He married, in 1881, Josephine, daughter of Hon. G. Ouimet, late Premier of Quebec.

HON. FRANK SMITH, P.C.,

Toronto, Ont.

THE name of the Hon. Frank Smith, Senator and member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is one of the best known in commercial and political circles throughout the Dominion. His career affords an excellent example of what may be accomplished in this country by a man who is possessed of energy and intelligence, combined with business integrity and uprightness of character, and a laudable ambition to rise in the world. Mr. Smith is of Irish birth, having been born in the county of Armagh, March 13th, 1822. His parents were Patrick Smith, a well to do farmer, and his wife Elizabeth, whose maiden name was Hughes. He was one of a family of four children, three of whom were boys. In 1832 the father emigrated with his children to Canada—Mrs. Smith having died previously—and came direct to Toronto, then called Little York. Soon afterwards the head of the family purchased a plot of land on the lake shore between the city and Port Credit, and resumed his old occupation of farming. But unhappily in the short space of three years, the only members of the family

left were the subject of our sketch and one sister, death having removed all the others. Young Frank thus found himself, at the age of thirteen, almost alone in the world. However, he did not despair, but at once made up his mind that he would fight his way through life, though he had nothing to depend upon but his own exertions. In the spring of 1835 he went to work with the late Francis Logan, of Logansville (now Dixie), in the county of Peel, who carried on a steam grist mill, distillery and general store. In this position he remained about three years, taking an active interest in each line of the business, and at the same time improving his education, which, owing to obvious circumstances, was during his early years of a limited character. In 1838 Mr. Logan started a branch store in Toronto and selected Mr. Smith to take charge of it. For three years the young man conducted the business successfully, when Mr. Logan sold out, and his erstwhile manager proceeded to take charge of a store at Merritton for Messrs. Thompson, Burford & Haggart (the latter father of the present Postmaster-General), contractors on the Welland Canal. After remaining in this business for some time, he removed to Hamilton and entered into partnership with his old employer Mr. Logan. A year or two afterwards Mr. Smith retired from his partnership with the intention of going to California, but this determination he did not carry into effect, but presently removed to London, Ont., where he started for himself in the grocery business. In London we find Mr. Smith during the next seventeen years doing a very large and successful retail and jobbing trade. In the spring of 1867 he removed to Toronto, where he opened out in wholesale groceries and liquors, establishing what ultimately proved to be the largest business of the kind ever done in Canada. He started in the Queen City on a large scale and in a decidedly unique style. His first move was to advertise a mammoth auction sale—a genuine sale, without reserve bids or anything of that kind,—and the result was that he disposed of \$154,000 worth of goods in one day. As an advertisement the scheme worked well, for never afterwards in his business career did Mr. Smith find it necessary to advertise any line of goods. From the commencement, success crowned his efforts, and few men in this or any other country can point to a brighter record, or a more successful experience in a business way. In his case the boy was distinctively the father of the man: From the plodding general utility boy at a salary of \$5 per month he grew to be the leading wholesale dealer in his line in the Dominion, handling a trade that aggregated hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. So successful has been Mr. Smith's career, now that



HON. FRANK SMITH, P.C.,

TORONTO, ONT.

he has given up active business, he can say with pardonable pride that he never in his life required to have a note renewed, nor did he need an endorser. Three years after coming to Toronto, he built the well-known premises in which he subsequently carried on business on Front-st., and which were noted as being in design and adaptation to the purposes for which they were erected among the best in America. On the 12th of April, 1891, Mr. Smith sold out his entire wholesale business, with the premises and grocery stock, to Messrs. Eby, Blain & Co., and the liquors to Messrs. Adams & Burns, and retired after a long and happy experience with business men all over Canada. But it is not alone in trade circles that Mr. Smith has made his mark as a progressive citizen of the country. This, his prominent association with numerous and important financial enterprises amply testifies. In connection with these enterprises, his shrewd foresight and great executive ability have placed him in the front rank. Since 1873 he has been on the directorate of the Dominion Bank, of which he is now Vice-President, and he holds a similar position in the Dominion Telegraph Co'y. He is also President of the Home Savings and Loan Co'y of Toronto, and of the London & Ontario Investment Co'y, as well as a director of the North American Life Insurance Company, also director of Consumers' Gas Company and Toronto General Trusts Company. For nine years he was President of the Northern Railway Company, and on the absorption of that line by the Grand Trunk he was chosen one of the Canadian Directors of the latter corporation, a position which he still holds. In connection with railway enterprise, one scheme which he carried out is worthy of special mention, namely, the building of the Muskoka branch of the Northern R. R. This work Mr. Smith took hold of when there was not a dollar to back it; he formed a company, of which he was unanimously chosen president, financed the scheme, built the road and finally sold it to the Northern on such terms that every stockholder was paid in full with ten per cent interest on his investment, together with 12½ per cent bonus. Another important work with which his name has been prominently associated is the Toronto Street Railway. In 1881 he purchased a controlling interest in the road, which had been in operation for twenty-one years, but was not in a prosperous condition. He was, however, willing to pay \$250,000 cash and to endeavor to make the institution a well-managed and efficient one; and, in this design, he succeeded in accomplishing in a very great measure all that he undertook. The entire system was vastly improved and a more efficient service supplied. In proof of this it may be pointed out that whereas only 180 horses were

utilized on the line in 1881, last year (1890) there were no less than 1,372. Mr. Smith has always taken a strong interest in public affairs, and though not himself coveting office, his influence has had a marked effect on all questions to which he gave his attention. In London he was elected to the aldermanic board seven times in succession, and during his last year (1867) of office in the council he was chosen mayor of the city. In politics he was originally a Reformer and a staunch supporter of the late Sir Francis Hincks. He was, however, one of those Liberals such as Sir Francis Hincks, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir A. T. Galt, Wm. McDougall C.B., and others, who at the time of Confederation, joined the Conservative leaders in the formation of the Liberal-conservative party, and to which he has been warmly attached ever since. Sir John Macdonald, with his usual astuteness, was not slow to recognize Mr. Smith's ability and influence in a political sense, and he was called to the Senate in 1871. In 1878 he was made a member of the Dominion Cabinet—without a portfolio, however, his extensive business interests precluding the possibility of his undertaking the management of a department. This position he still retains. In 1882, July 29th, he was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. Though not a very prominent figure in military circles, Mr. Smith's record is a good one in this respect. He received a commission as captain in the Middlesex militia under Sir Edmund Head's administration, which he still holds; he also served on the loyalist side during the Mackenzie rebellion of 1837, and in 1866 he, with other loyal Canadians at London, offered his services to assist in repelling the Fenian raid. In religion the hon. gentleman is a Roman Catholic, having been born and brought up in that faith, and is a liberal supporter of his church, though at the same time noted for his tolerant views respecting other denominations. In 1852, Sept. 7th, he married Mary Theresa, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and daughter of the late John O'Higgins, J.P. of Stratford, by whom he had issue seven children, and of whom two sons and three daughters are living. His eldest daughter is married to Mr. John Foy, manager of the Niagara Navigation Co'y, and the second to Mr. Bruce McDonald, an employé of the Ontario Government. His sons are at present serving in the North-West mounted police. In private life Senator Smith is known as a generous and warm-hearted man, ever ready to assist in promoting good works from whatever source they may emanate, and these qualities, with his genial manner, kindly disposition and other virtues of head and heart, have secured for him the high estimation of the best elements of the community in which he lives.

HON. J. M. GIBSON.

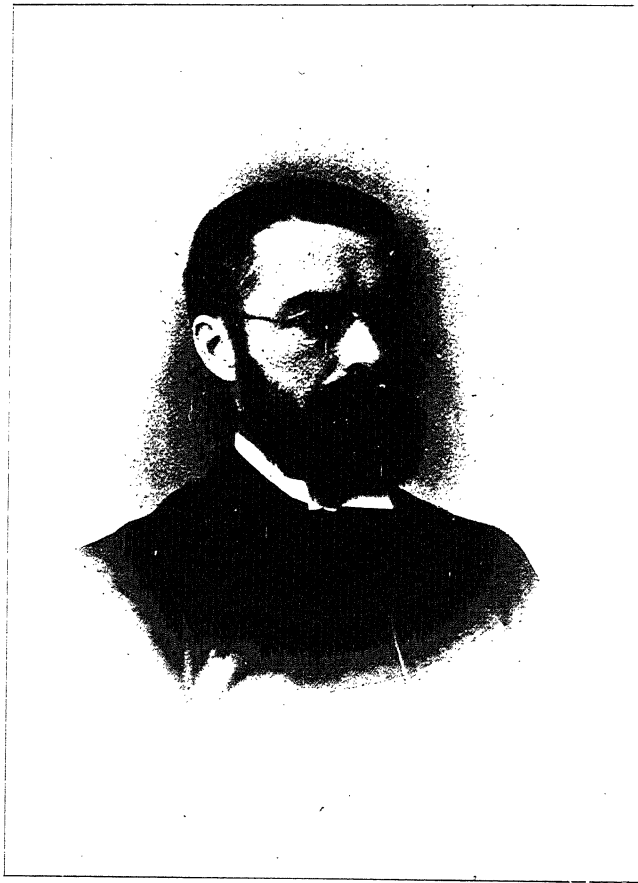
Hamilton, Ont.

LT.-COL. THE HON. JOHN MORISON GIBSON, LL.B., Q.C., M.P.P., and Provincial Secretary for Ontario, was born in Toronto township, county of Peel, Jan. 1, 1842, and through his parents is of Scottish descent. William Gibson, his father, was a native of Glamis, Forfarshire, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1827, shortly after which he married Mary Sinclair, whose family resided in Nelson township, Halton county. Mr. Gibson, senior, was engaged in farming, an occupation he followed until his death, at which time the subject of our sketch was but three years of age. The Hon. the Provincial Secretary received his early education at the Central School, in the city of Hamilton, and under the tuition of that well-known educator, Dr. J. H. Sangster, he made such rapid progress that he soon became the leading student in the Hamilton schools. Subsequently he attended the Toronto University, where his career was one of unusual brilliancy. He passed his matriculation examination in 1859, and during the succeeding four years distinguished himself by winning a number of scholarships, with high honours. In 1863 he graduated as B.A., and was winner of the Prince of Wales' prize as the most distinguished graduate of the year. During his college course he devoted himself mainly to the study of languages, and with such success that he was awarded silver medals in the departments of Classic and Modern Languages, and also won the prize in Oriental Languages. He received the degree of M.A. in 1864. After leaving College he entered upon the study of law in the office of Messrs. Burton, Sadler & Bruce, and during the term of his articles he took the law course at Toronto University, receiving in 1869 the degree of LL.B., and the gold medal of the faculty. In Michaelmas term, 1867, he was called to the Bar, and a year later entered into partnership with Mr. F. MacKelcan, Q. C., with whom he has ever since been associated. During the intervening years, the firm has been known as one of the highest repute and it has always had a large and lucrative practice. At various periods the personnel of the firm has been changed, though not with respect to the original members; at present its firm title is Messrs. MacKelcan, Gibson, Gansby & Martin. From an early age Mr. Gibson took an active interest in politics as a warm supporter of the Liberal party. For many years he held the office of Secretary of the Reform Association of Hamilton, and in every campaign since Confederation he has been one of the most indefatigable workers for his party. In 1879, on the retirement of the late J. M. Williams from

public life, he was chosen as the Reform candidate for the Legislature, and after one of the hardest fought campaigns ever known in the city he defeated Mr. Hugh Murray, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 62 votes. At the general elections in 1883 and 1886 he was re-elected, though during all this time the city was strongly Conservative on Dominion issues. At the general election of 1890 he suffered his first reverse, being defeated by Mr. T. H. Stinson. The set-back was only a temporary one, however, for the seat having been voided and a new election ordered, he defeated his former successful opponent by the large majority of 706 votes. Mr. Gibson's ability was early recognized in the Legislature, and it soon became evident that he was one of the coming men for political preferment in connection with the government of the province. On the retirement of the late Hon. Adam Crooks from the Ministry of Education, it was the general expectation that he would be that gentleman's successor; but instead of allowing his claims for promotion to be pressed he favoured the appointment of Hon. G. W. Ross, the present Minister, who was then out of parliament, but who succeeded in redeeming the constituency of West Middlesex, and took his seat in the Local Legislature. In 1884 he was elected chairman of the Private Bills Committee, a position requiring the exercise of much tact and judgment, and the duties of which he has since discharged with marked ability. In January, 1889, the hon. gentleman was chosen to succeed the late Mr. Pardee in the cabinet of which he is still a member, holding the important portfolio of Provincial Secretary. On appealing to his constituents, after his accession to the ministry, he was elected by acclamation. That Mr. Gibson is singularly qualified for political life cannot be denied. He is not a seductive or entrancing public speaker, but he has the rare gift of uttering on public platforms speeches which, reported verbatim, become more attractive when read than when listened to. Among our public men, all told, not more than half-a-score can afford to be reported literally, but among that number Mr. Gibson is conspicuous. Long before his transference into the ministry he had acquired a prominent position in the House; and to-day it may be said that Mr. Mowat has no colleague upon whose judgment he can more safely rely. He is an able administrator and is gifted in a high degree with those qualities of head, heart and temper which render his administration of departmental matters acceptable to those who are personally affected by its results. It was a matter of common remark in the House, after the decease of Mr. Pardee, that the member for Hamilton was, above all others, best fitted to

fill the vacancy in the cabinet, and that opinion has since been fully justified. Probably there is no minister or private member of the Assembly who has a larger share of the esteem and respect of both parties in the House and in the country than he. In some respects he may be regarded as a Conservative Liberal, to whom sudden changes or "leaps in the dark" are uncongenial. He is level-headed to a degree, creates no enmity even among his opponents, and as years go by his strength in the cabinet will increase—assuredly it will not diminish. He is a gentleman with whom no Liberal administration in Ontario can afford to dispense, and whose usefulness to the province can be best secured through the machinery of his official life as a cabinet minister. The constituency of Hamilton is politically Conservative, yet Mr. Gibson has been four times elected M.P.P. for that city, a distinction which could probably not be assigned as possible to any other candidate of the Liberal party in the riding. It may be assumed that the Hon. the Provincial Secretary will occupy a place on the floor of the Assembly while he lives, and that while his party are in power he will continue to be a prominent figure in the cabinet of the day. Mr. Gibson has also for a lengthened period occupied a leading position in connection with military affairs, in which he has taken an active part ever since he was about eighteen years of age. At the time when the Trent affair (in 1861) threatened the peaceful relations subsisting between the Empire and the United States, he was one of the first to enroll in the University Rifle Company attached to his alma mater, along with other men of his year, and with a number of the professors. On leaving the University he joined the 13th Battalion, of Hamilton, as a private in the ranks, and has since steadily risen from one position to another until in 1886 he succeeded Lt.-Col. Skinner as commander of the regiment, a position which he still holds and for which he is eminently qualified both by education and experience. In 1865 he attended the military school at Hamilton, taking a first class certificate, and about the same time he received a commission as ensign. He was with the battalion at Ridgeway, in 1866, and was lieutenant of the leading company, in supporting the Queen's Own of Toronto, in the skirmish with the Fenians. As a marksman he has, by his splendid performances on numerous occasions, gained the reputation of being one of the best shots in the Dominion. He was a member of the Wimbledon teams in 1874, '75 and '79, taking a foremost position on each occasion. In the last named year he succeeded in carrying off the Prince of Wales' prize of £100 and badge, a feat second in importance only to the winning of the Queen's prize. On

this occasion he also tied the winner in the Olympic, or Snider championship, match. He commanded the Canadian team at Wimbledon in 1881, when it defeated the British team in the match for the Kolapore cup. In 1876 he was also a member of the Canadian team in the great international match at Creedmore, and in 1882 he commanded the team which for the first time defeated the Americans in long range rifle-shooting. He has been for a long period a member of the council of the Dominion Rifle Association, was for three years president of the Ontario Rifle Association, held the same position for many years in the famous Victoria Rifle Club of Hamilton, and is now president of the Canadian Military Rifle League. Mr. Gibson is also well known for the deep interest he has always taken in educational affairs in Hamilton. For a long period he was a member of the Board of Education, during two years of which period he was chairman. He was one of the first members elected to the Senate of Toronto University under the Act of 1873 re-constituting the Senate, and still remains a member, having been re-elected in all subsequent elections. He was examiner in the Faculty of Law in 1872 and 1873. The Hamilton Art School, now well known as one of the most efficient of such schools in the country, is indebted for its original establishment to Mr. Gibson, he having devoted a great deal of personal energy and effort to place it on a strong and permanent basis. He was president of this school for five years. In connection with secret societies he is prominently known as a Freemason, having joined the Order as far back as 1867. He is a Past Master of Strict Observance and Temple lodges, a Past First Principal of St. John's Chapter, R.A.M., Past Grand Superintendent of the Hamilton district of the Grand Chapter of Canada, and Past District Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada. In 1890 he was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge and was re-elected in 1891, and next year it is expected that he will be promoted to the position of Grand Master. He has, also, for many years, been a prominent member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, which may be said to have its headquarters for the Dominion in Hamilton. He has held the position of presiding officer of the Rose Croix Chapter and Moore Sovereign Consistory, of Hamilton, and, having received the 33rd degree, is a member of the Supreme Council for the Dominion. For the past two years he has been president of St. Andrew's Society, Hamilton, and is a member of the boards of many of the benevolent institutions of that city. Mr. Gibson has been married three times. His first wife was Emily Annie, daughter of the late Ralph



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HAMILTON, ONT.

Birrell, of London, Ont., whom he married Oct. 26, 1869, and who died June 3, 1874. His second wife, whom he married September 23, 1876, was Caroline, second daughter of the late Hon. Adam Hope, Senator. She died Oct. 9, 1877. In 1881, May 18th, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Judge Malloch, of Brockville, and by whom he has five children. In all the relations of social and private life Mr. Gibson's record is above reproach. He is courteous in manner, genial and kind to all with whom he comes in contact, and his character is marked by those attributes which ever distinguish the high-minded and honourable among men.

HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY, C.E., P.C.,

Ottawa, Ont.

FEW names have been more intimately associated with the affairs of the great North-West Territories during the past twenty-five years than that of Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Minister of the Interior, and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and any sketch of his career, however brief, must of necessity form an important part of the history of that portion of Canada's domain. He was born in 1835, in Devonshire, England, where he received his education, and in 1859, while still a young man, he came to British Columbia, then a Crown colony, with a view to practising his profession of civil engineer. His business prospered rapidly, but not without many uphill struggles at first, during which he experienced many of the hardships and adventures incident to pioneer life. He devoted a great deal of his time to the exploration of those portions of the province which were at that time comparatively little known, and there is probably no white man today who is better acquainted with every part of that vast section of the country. Almost from the time of his arrival, he took an active interest in the public affairs of the province; the energy and zeal which he displayed soon won for him the position of a leader among the people, and in 1869, without his knowledge or solicitation, he was elected to a seat in the Legislative Assembly, as representative of the Kootenay district. This unexpected honour induced him to devote a great deal of his time and attention to the politics of the country, an interest which he has maintained ever since. Shortly after Confederation, he was appointed to a position on the Canadian Pacific Railway survey, under Mr. Sandford Fleming, and while engaged in that work, he was elected (in 1872) to represent Yale and Kootenay in the Dominion Parliament. On this occasion he did not canvass a single voter—in fact, he was unable to visit the district at all during the contest. At the general election

of 1874 he was re-elected for the same constituency by a large majority, his opponent receiving only nine votes, and at the general election of 1878 he was returned by acclamation. In 1879, at a time when our North-West Indians were in a most unsettled state, owing to their being suddenly deprived of the means of subsistence through the almost total disappearance of the buffalo from the plains, Sir John Macdonald offered Mr. Dewdney the position of Indian Commissioner. This was after the office had been offered to several other gentlemen, who had for years been intimately acquainted with the Indians, but who, owing to the disturbed condition of things, were unwilling to assume the responsibility which the duties entailed. This responsibility Mr. Dewdney accepted, and the success of the policy of the Government, as administered by him, speaks for itself. At the time of his appointment, none of the Indian bands, with but one or two exceptions, had settled upon their reservations, but were in a most unhappy state of uncertainty, fearing destitution, and not knowing what the future might have in store for them. By the exercise of good judgment and kindly treatment, he succeeded, before leaving the North-West (to occupy a still higher position), in placing all the Indian bands on reserves, where they are now living contentedly, and endeavoring, as far as their capabilities will allow, to make a living for themselves. The high executive ability which Mr. Dewdney had displayed in his dealings with Indian affairs led to his appointment, Dec. 3rd, 1881, to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West, which post he held for nearly seven years, in conjunction with that of Indian Commissioner, during which period he discharged the duties devolving upon him with marked zeal and discretion. On the 3rd December, 1888, he was offered a portfolio in the Dominion Cabinet, and in August of the same year he was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of the Interior, and *ex-officio* Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, which position, as already indicated, he still occupies. On his accession to the ministry, he was once more elected by acclamation for Assiniboia East, which was rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Perley, the sitting member, to the Senate, and at the last general election he was returned for the same constituency by an overwhelming majority. Of Mr. Dewdney, personally, it may be said that he is a gentleman of commanding presence, endowed by nature with the kindest disposition, with fine qualities of head and heart, and he enjoys the warm esteem of a large circle of friends. In 1864, March 28, Mr. Dewdney married Jane Shaw, eldest daughter of Stratton Moir, Esq., of Colombo, Ceylon. Mrs. Dewdney's career, like that of her husband, has been marked by



HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY, O.E., P.O.,
OTTAWA, ONT.

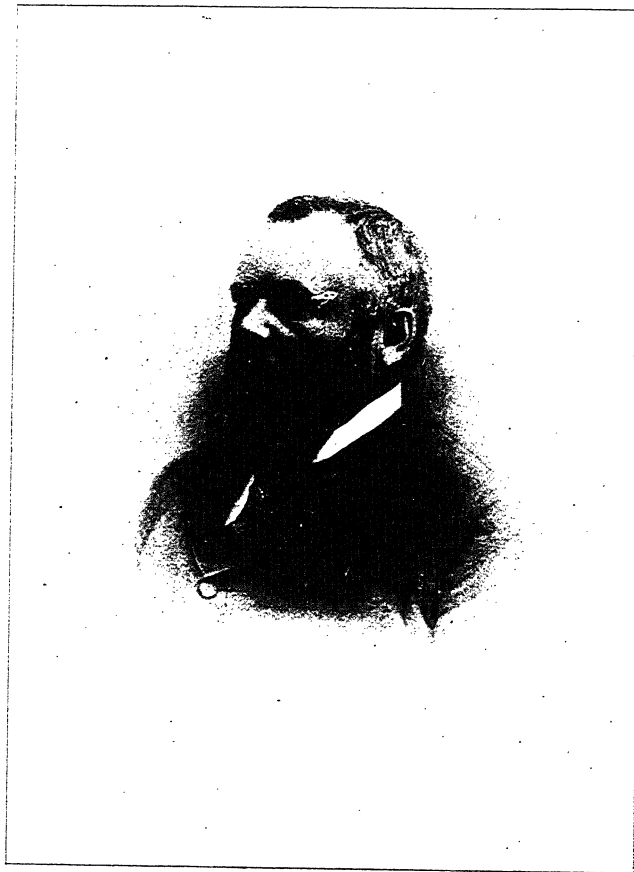
many interesting features. Her father was a coffee planter, and naturally she saw all that phase of East Indian life. From Ceylon, the young girl was, like most other children of Eastern colonists, sent home to England to be educated, and there she passed several years of the regulation boarding-school life. Subsequently she came to British Columbia, where, as already recorded, she was married to Mr. Dewdney. Since that time she has faithfully followed her husband's fortunes. She was with him during the exciting period of the great North-West rebellion (he being then Lieutenant-Governor), and the painful anxiety and actual trouble that she underwent at that trying time have left an abiding impression on her mind. In society circles at the Capital, where she now resides, Mrs. Dewdney holds her place as a most estimable, refined and highly cultured lady.

JOHN C. ROGER,

Ottawa, Ont.

JOHN CHARLES ROGER, who has been a well-known citizen of Ottawa for upwards of a quarter of a century, was born in the ancient city of Quebec, December 11, 1841. His father, Dr. Charles Roger, was a native of Dundee, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1837, settling in the city of Quebec. His mother was also born in Scotland. Her maiden name was Dorothy McRobie, and she is a sister of the Rev. John McRobie, a prominent Presbyterian divine, now of Petrolia, Ont. Dr. Charles Roger studied medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and also prepared himself for the ministry. He gave up both, however, to enter the British army, in which he served a number of years; and it was during the Mackenzie-Papineau rebellion he came to Canada. In 1842, he obtained his discharge from the army, and afterwards devoted his attention to journalism, a vocation for which his superior literary attainments eminently fitted him. For many years he was known as one of the ablest journalists in the city of Quebec, filling at one time or another the position of editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, *Mercury*, *Colonist*, *Gazette*, and finally of the *Observer*. He was also connected with the *Ottawa Times* and *Evening Mail*, subsequent to which he was for about ten years in the service of the Dominion Government. Dr. Roger also distinguished himself as an author. The following are some of his works: "The Rise of Canada from Barbarism to Wealth and Civilization;" "Quebec, as it was and as it is;" "Responsible Government a Sham; Elective Government a Necessity;" "Ottawa, Past and Present," and "Glimpses of London and Atlantic Experiences." He died at Ottawa, July 29, 1889, at the residence of his son, with whom he

had spent the closing years of his life. John Charles Roger, the subject of our sketch, attended the public and high schools in Quebec, where he received a good practical education. After completing his studies he went to sea on board one of Hugh & Andrew Allan's sailing vessels, and spent two and a-half years "before the mast." Then abandoning a seafaring life, he served his apprenticeship as a printer in the office of the *Quebec Gazette*, of which his father was at that time editor. About the year 1862, he established a weekly paper, the *Colonist*, in Millbrook, Durham county, Ont., which he conducted for two years, when he sold it and returned to Quebec. In the following year (1865) he removed to Ottawa, where he obtained a position on the *Daily Times*. He "set up" the first article written for that paper, and remained in connection with it as an employé until 1873, when he joined Alexander MacLean in purchasing the business, and then was formed the firm of MacLean, Roger & Co. Shortly after this, they sold the *Times*, on receiving the contract for the Dominion government printing. In connection with this work Mr. Roger was constantly engaged until the contract was taken over, on the organization of the Official Printing Bureau, in 1887. Since that time his attention, so far as business is concerned, has been occupied in connection with the Canada Granite Company, of which he is a member, and the Ottawa Granolithic & Paving Company, of which he has been president since its organization in 1888. Mr. Roger took a leading part in the formation of both these companies, and his shrewd business ability is recognized as a valuable factor in the companies' operations, which have been very successful. He was also for some time a director of the Ottawa & Vaudreuil Railway Company, and he holds a similar position in the Metropolitan Athletic Grounds Association. The only societies in which he takes a special interest are the St. Andrew's and Sons of Scotland, of both of which he is a member. In politics, he is a Liberal-Conservative, and in religion, a Presbyterian. In 1887, he was elected alderman for Rideau ward, which position he held till the close of 1891, serving the while as chairman of the Water Works committee. In 1867, Mr. Roger married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Nicholas McIntyre, merchant, of Quebec, and has had issue ten children, of whom three sons and six daughters are living. Charles J., the eldest son, is manager of the Canada Granite Company, and the second, William H., is in the drug business, having passed a successful examination in the Ontario College of Pharmacy in the early part of 1891. Both in business circles and in private life, Mr. Roger has the reputation of being an honourable man and a good citizen.



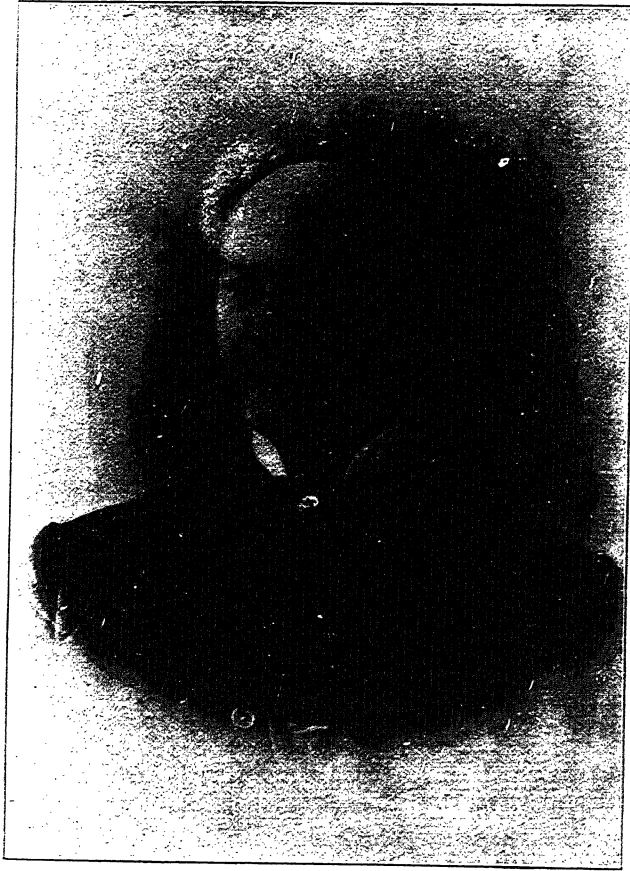
J. C. ROGERS,
OTTAWA, ONT.

WILLIAM HENDRIE,

Hamilton, Ont.

AMONG the representative men of Canada that the "Ambitious City" of Hamilton can claim as her own, is the well-known gentleman whose name is at the head of this article. William Hendrie is by birth a Scotchman, having been born in the city of Glasgow, in the year 1831. He is a descendant, on the paternal side, of a family which left France during the religious persecutions of the seventeenth century and settled in Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Strathearn) Hendrie, had a family of nine children, of whom seven are still living, namely:—Mrs. W. K. Muir and George Hendrie, of Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. James Smith, of Ayr, Scotland; Mrs. M. Leggatt, Mrs. Alex. Gartshore, John Hendrie and William Hendrie, the subject of this sketch, the last named being the eldest and a twin brother to Mrs. Muir. Mr. Hendrie received his education at the Glasgow high school, after leaving which he spent a couple of years in a law office in the same city. He was of too active a temperament, however, for this avocation, and in 1848 he commenced his eventful career as a railway man on the Glasgow and South-Western railway. This he left in 1851 to accept an appointment in the head office of the North-Eastern Railway at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he remained in the freight department for several years. During this time Mr. Hendrie, by his natural ability and persevering industry, laid the foundation of that knowledge the application of which has since made him so distinguished in railway circles in America. In 1855 he received an appointment on the Great Western Railway of Canada, and came to Hamilton, which he made his permanent residence. Since that time his operations in connection with railways have been of greater magnitude, probably, than those of any other man in the Dominion. His first connection with important contracts outside of his cartage business (which will be referred to later on), was the laying the pipes of the Hamilton Water Works over thirty years ago, and the extension of the switches and station grounds of the Great Western Railway west of London, one of the most extensive operations carried out on that line. About the year 1870, he was asked by a number of influential men in Hamilton to undertake the construction of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway from Fergus north. This Mr. Hendrie handled successfully, completing the system to Southampton and Kincardine, with the exception of the piece of road between Palmerston and Listowel, the contract for which was let to another person. Among other construction works which Mr. Hendrie carried out

at this period, were the building of the Harrisburg and Brantford branch, G. W. R., the Canfield and Welland division, and the Allanburg and Clifton branch joining the Air Line to the main line of the same road at Suspension Bridge. The last bit of work was done in an unprecedentedly short time, only some six weeks being occupied in the contract. At that time there was no charter in existence for this line, and as it was necessary to connect the two systems without delay, the work, under Mr. Hendrie's guidance, was pushed through with extraordinary rapidity. In conjunction with Messrs. Dawson, Symmes & Mitchell, and his sons, John S. Hendrie and James W. Hendrie, he built the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway from Gravenhurst to the junction of the Canadian Pacific at Lake Nipissing. In the State of Michigan he constructed the Detroit, Marquette and Mackinaw road, and the northern division of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw, besides doing a great deal of reconstruction on the Detroit and Milwaukee. He was also interested in the building of the Ontario and Quebec road, his sons, John S. and James W., having contracts on that system. But one of the most important business enterprises with which Mr. Hendrie is connected is the cartage business; he was, in fact, the organizer of the present railway cartage system of Canada. Up to the year 1855, the collection and delivery of freight in the cities was managed in a very loose and imperfect manner, and it devolved upon Mr. Hendrie to revolutionize that part of the work. Towards the end of the year named, he proposed to Mr. C. J. Brydges, then Managing Director of the Great Western R. R., the inauguration of a cartage system for that road, which met with the latter gentleman's approval. Mr. Hendrie then associated himself with Mr. John Shedden, and they entered into a contract with the company for a term of years as cartage agents at Hamilton and London under the firm name of Hendrie & Shedden, Toronto at that time not being connected by rail with Hamilton. In 1856, the Toronto branch was opened, and Mr. Shedden moved from London to that city, where the firm began operations with three horses at the old Queen's Wharf station. Shortly after this the Grand Trunk division between the Queen's Wharf and Sarnia was constructed, as also was the line to the Don from Montreal; but the Esplanade was not then completed, and the cartage of freight between the Don and Queen's Wharf was given to Messrs. Hendrie & Shedden. Upon the completion of the through line from Montreal to Sarnia, the facilities offered Toronto improved and business increased, for at that time Hamilton was competing very actively and successfully for the wholesale trade of



WILLIAM HENDRIE,
HAMILTON, ONT.

Ontario. In 1858 the firm of Hendrie & Shedden was dissolved, the latter taking Toronto and all points east, while Mr. Hendrie took Hamilton and all points west, both the Great Western and Grand Trunk business. At that time Mr. Hendrie associated himself with his brother George and formed the partnership of Hendrie & Co., and opened a cartage business in Detroit, Mich., where Mr. Geo. Hendrie went to reside, and still lives. In 1862, when Mr. Swinyard was appointed to succeed Mr. Brydges as manager of the Great Western, he made a change in the cartage arrangements, appointing the firm of Hendrie & Co. sole agents for that road, and Mr. Brydges appointed John Shedden & Co. for the Grand Trunk exclusively. On this basis the two companies continued to serve the railways until the Great Western was absorbed by the Grand Trunk, when a division of territory took place, Hendrie & Co. choosing certain cities and towns, while Shedden & Co. took the remainder. Messrs. Hendrie & Co. always took special pride in the horses used in their business, and it was from their stock that the special Remount Commission (elsewhere referred to as having been sent out by the British Government) selected the horses, the standard of which they embodied in their report as being the best type of the Canadian heavy draught horse, and the staff that made the humble commencement with three horses in 1856, now requires three hundred to accomplish the work. Naturally a man of Mr. Hendrie's genius and executive ability has always been accorded a high place in the councils of the various organizations with which he has been associated. He was at one time President of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, a Director in the Hamilton and North-Western, a member of the Executive Committee of the Northern and North-Western, and a Director of the Ontario and Quebec R. R. At present he occupies the position of President of the Ontario Cotton Co'y, of the Hamilton Bridge Co'y, and the Ontario and Q'Appelle Land Co'y, besides being Director of the Canada Life Assurance Co'y, Toronto Ferry Co'y, Hamilton Gas Co'y, Victoria Rolling Stock Co'y, and of some other organizations which are of a less public character. In Detroit the subject of this sketch is connected with the Detroit City Railway Co'y, and with the Grand River Street Railway Co'y, which organizations employ over 2,000 horses. He is also connected with several other large enterprises in which he occupies either the presidency or the position of director. In agricultural affairs Mr. Hendrie has always taken a hearty interest, and for over thirty years he has been a director, and a number of times president, of the Hamilton Great Central Fair Association, the organization of which was mainly due to his efforts and those of Mr. Geo.

Roach and the late Mr. Peter Grant. Always paying special attention to stock-breeding, he has accomplished wonders for the farming community of Ontario by importing first-class animals. Years ago he bred Leicester and Cotswold sheep such as were not surpassed on this continent, but more recently he has given his principal care to the breeding of heavy draught, trotting and thoroughbred horses, and at the principal fairs throughout Canada and the United States he has always been a large exhibitor of other classes of thoroughbred stock in addition to the equine, and always with a large measure of success. So large has been Mr. Hendrie's success, that he has taken since the year 1885 to 1890 on horses alone, ten silver medals, 106 first prizes and fifteen diplomas. In this last department his exhibits have comprised all classes—thoroughbred stallions, shire and trotting brood mares, hunters (heavy and light weights), carriage and saddle horses, etc. At his beautiful Valley stock farm and training establishment, covering an area of 500 acres in the township of East Flamboro', about four miles from Hamilton, Mr. Hendrie has always from thirty to forty first-class animals in the stud. Many years ago he imported some of the best shire stallions and mares ever brought from Great Britain to Canada. His first investment in stallions, back in 1863, was the purchase of "Kentucky Whip," who did good service on the old Brant farm at Wellington Square (now Burlington). Since that time he has imported or owned some of the finest stock on the continent. Among the trotting stallions were Jackson, Jupiter Abdallah, Orphan Boy, and in later years the celebrated Confederate Chief. In thoroughbred stallions the list includes Stockwood (purchased at Woodstock), Big Sandy, which he bought from the well-known racing man, Col. M. Daniels, of New York State, and still more recently the famous Strathspey, a winner of thirty-eight races, who was also purchased in New York State. At Valley farm there is at present a fine lot of stock, including the celebrated brood mares, Bonnie Bird (well known in racing circles), Peewee (winner of the Iroquois stake at Saratoga in 1888), Beautiful Star, Cannobie Lee (dam of Banjo), Minnie Palmer, Banjo and others. In heavy draughts Mr. Hendrie, in conjunction with his brother John, imported that grand shire stallion Norseman, also Darnley, Duke of Lancaster, Drayman, Old Sort and several others which have done much to improve the stock throughout Ontario. All Mr. Hendrie's sons are, like himself, enthusiasts in their admiration of good stock, and in this connection, as well as in the other branches of business in which they are interested, they are worthy descendants of the worthy head of the

family. In the spring of 1886, two officers of Her Majesty's Imperial Government were sent from England to Canada to purchase remounts for the British army, and to look into the prospect of this country being able to supply the yearly demand required by the Imperial Government. On their arrival in Ottawa the Minister of Agriculture gave them a letter of introduction to Mr. Hendrie, knowing that he could be of great service to them. These gentlemen—Col. (now General) Ravenhill and Col. Phillips—saw Mr. Hendrie, who gave them some valuable information in connection with their mission, but being unable himself to accompany them through the country, he delegated his duty to his brother John, who escorted the deputation all over Ontario. Subsequently, Mr. John Hendrie accompanied Col. Goldie on two similar trips through the province in 1887 and 1888. It is gratifying to know that in the summer of 1890, when Mr. Hendrie was at a review at Woolwich, England, H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the forces, publicly thanked Mr. Hendrie for the assistance he had rendered the gentlemen mentioned while in Canada, at the same time remarking that the Canadian horses were very much appreciated in the service. Shortly after the organizing of the Ontario Jockey Club, of which Mr. Hendrie was one of the original shareholders, he was elected to the presidency, a position which he still holds. The enterprise, under Mr. Hendrie's fostering care and liberality, has contributed largely to legitimate turf sport in Ontario. Mr. Hendrie has been twice married. His first wife was Margaret Walker, a native of Arbroath, Forfarshire, Scotland, by whom he had issue eight children—four sons and four daughters—all of whom are living. Of these, his sons John S. and James W. are in the railway contracting business, William, jr., is managing director of the Canadian cartage business, while George M. holds the same position in the Detroit business. Mr. Hendrie's first wife died July 14, 1873, and in September, 1875, he married Mary, daughter of Alexander Murray, of Hamilton, by whom he has three children, two daughters and a son. Politically, Mr. Hendrie has always been in the van of Liberal-Conservative ranks in Canada, and he numbers among his friends the leaders of that party, from the late veteran premier, Sir John Macdonald, down. Though not seeking political honours nor taking a conspicuous place in party contests, he is known as one of the substantial supporters of the policy which he considers best for the country. In religion he is a Presbyterian. For the past thirty-five years he has been a member of the Central Presbyterian church, was chairman of the board of managers for ten years, and is now chairman

of the board of trustees of that church. Mr. Hendrie deservedly enjoys a high reputation. From a business point of view his character is irreproachable; in private life he is courteous and affable; by nature he is large-hearted and generous. To the possession of these and other characteristic qualities he owes the sincere regard and admiration of a large circle of friends. Mr. Hendrie is in the full vigour of manhood, and apparently has still many years of usefulness before him.

DAVID MATHESON,

Ottawa, Ont.

THE subject of this short sketch is a Scotchman by birth, he having been born in the parish of Canisbay, near John O'Groats, Caithness-shire, on the 25th October, 1840, and emigrated to Canada in 1861. Mr. Matheson joined the civil service in 1863, and was appointed private secretary to the postmaster-general. In 1868 he, with another officer, was appointed to organize the Post Office Savings Bank, and specially designed the plan of accounts which has made the Canadian system of savings banks a credit to our own country, and a model that other countries have been pleased to adopt. Mr. Matheson, in recognition of his services, was appointed, in 1881, assistant superintendent of the Savings Bank Branch of the Post Office department, and in February, 1888, he was made superintendent.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Ottawa, Ont.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM WHITE, the Deputy Postmaster-General of Canada, was born in London, England, on the 6th of January, 1830. His father, whose christian name was the same as his own (as was also that of his grandfather), died when our subject was barely ten years old. His mother came to Canada in 1861, and died in 1882, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. His father's family have for many generations been settled in Devonshire, where the even tenor of their lives seems to have been but rarely disturbed. Mr. White was educated at a private school near London, England, and shortly after leaving school he was appointed (19th February, 1846), to the English Civil Service as a clerk in the General Post Office, St. Martin's le Grand. This appointment he resigned in April, 1854, in which year he came to Canada. He remained at Goderich, in Western Ontario, during the summer of 1854, and in November of that year, entered the Civil Service of Canada as chief

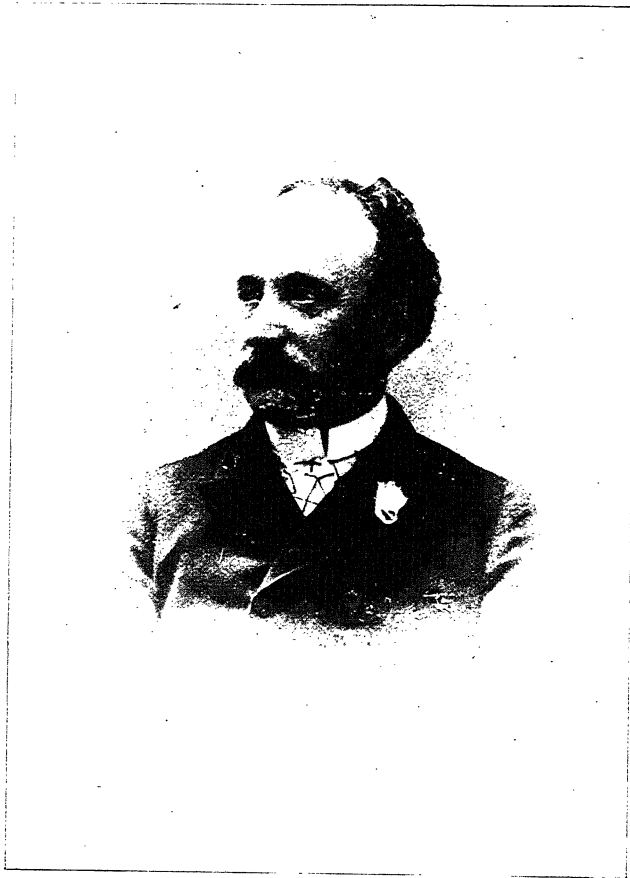
clerk in the money order branch of the Post Office department. This position he retained until January, 1861, when he was promoted to the secretaryship of the department, and since that date he has been appointed Deputy Postmaster-General. He was gazetted a lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion of Toronto militia on 31st March, 1859, and transferred to the unattached list on the 18th May, 1860. At the time of the *Trent* affair in 1861, he joined the Civil Service Rifle Company, and served as a non-commissioned officer in that company, until the formation of the Civil Service Rifle Regiment. He commanded a company in that regiment (commission as captain, dated 21st September, 1866), until it was disbanded in December, 1868. He was appointed to the command of an independent rifle company on the 23rd July, 1869, and promoted to the rank of brevet major, 25th January, 1872. On the organization of the Governor-General's Foot Guards in 1872, his company became No. 1 company of the Guards, in which regiment he was appointed senior major on the 20th September, 1872. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, by brevet, 25th January, 1877, and was transferred from the Foot Guards to the 43rd Battalion as lieutenant-colonel, on the re-organization of the 43rd Ottawa and Carleton rifles, on the 5th August, 1881. He commanded the Canadian team at Wimbledon, in 1884. Colonel White was appointed in June, 1880, a member of the Royal Commission to enquire into the Civil Service of Canada. He has never taken an active part in politics, and cannot be said to belong to either of the two great political parties. He married at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, on 1st October, 1853, Elizabeth, daughter of George Keen, of Lambeth.

HON. W. E. SANFORD,

Hamilton, Ont.

AS one of Canada's merchant princes, and occupying the distinguished position of Dominion Senator, the Honourable William Eli Sanford deservedly fills a high place in the public annals of the Dominion. Mr. Sanford was born in New York, Sept. 16th, 1838, being the youngest of a family of four children, of whom three were girls. His parents were Eli Sanford and his wife Emmeline, whose maiden surname was Argall. Mr. Sanford, senior, was a native of Connecticut; his wife was an English gentlewoman. The American branch of the family originally settled at Reading, Connecticut, and one of its members built Fort Saybrook in that State in 1626. On the death of Senator Sanford's father, in 1845—his mother having died some years previously—Mr. San-

ford, then a lad of seven, came to Hamilton with his uncle, the late Edward Jackson. The latter was an upright and highly esteemed citizen, widely known for his liberality towards religious and philanthropic enterprises, and who for many years was identified with the business interests of the city. His name is commemorated in one of Hamilton's beautiful thoroughfares, Jackson Street. As young Sanford grew up he received a liberal education, attending the Hamilton Central School and afterwards one of the best educational institutions in the State of Connecticut. His first experience in business was at the age of sixteen, when he obtained a position as clerk with a prominent book and publishing firm in New York, with which he remained until he reached the age of twenty-one. He was then offered a partnership in the concern, but this, owing to personal considerations, he felt compelled to decline. Subsequently he was offered a position with a rival firm at a salary of \$3,000 a year, but this he also declined, stating at the same time, "I'll never again accept a position as clerk, but in future will paddle my own canoe." And well has he kept his word, for by the exercise of his splendid natural ability, intelligence and skill, he has triumphed over all difficulties and succeeded in building up the largest industry of the kind in Canada. In commercial circles throughout the Dominion, few names are more widely known or more generally respected than his. Leaving New York, Mr. Sanford came back to Hamilton, where he married Emmeline, only daughter of the late Edward Jackson, and shortly afterwards removed to London and engaged in the foundry business. At the expiration of eighteen months, however, partly owing to the death of his wife (in 1860), he gave up business there and returned to Hamilton. Here, in the spring of 1862, he took hold of the Canadian wool clip, and his transactions in this line were so large and profitable that he was soon known far and wide as "the Wool King of Canada." He continued in this branch of trade about two years, after which he went into the clothing business with Alexander McInnes, under the well known firm name of Sanford, McInnes & Co. The firm started with a joint capital of \$20,000, and won the reputation of combining elegance and taste with the most durable material, a standard which has since been fully maintained, and had the effect of raising in no small degree the status of the Canadian clothing trade. After a period of ten years, Mr. McInnes retired from the firm, and Mr. Sanford gave a small interest to two of his employees, who remained in connection with the establishment until 1884, when they retired, and the business was continued under the firm name of



HON. W. E. SANFORD,
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W. E. Sanford & Co. In 1887, owing to pressure of political and other matters, claiming a large share of his attention, Mr. Sanford made a further change in the personnel of the firm, giving an interest to a number of the members of his staff, and since that time the business has been carried on by the W. E. Sanford Man'fg Co'y (Limited). To afford an idea of the volume of trade done by this firm it may be stated that it utilizes a capital of close upon a million dollars, and gives employment to about two thousand people, representatives of the house visiting every section of the Dominion half-yearly. In Winnipeg, where there is a branch of the business, supplies for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, are issued from one of the most magnificent wholesale warehouses in the Dominion; and the Sanford block, on the corner of King and John Sts., Hamilton, is an establishment which well repays the visitor and speaks for itself in regard to the magnitude of the business. In addition to the Winnipeg house there are branches in Toronto and Victoria, B. C., these being centres from which travellers radiate, and are feeders for the main establishment in Hamilton. In politics, Mr. Sanford was for many years allied with the Reform party and was some time president of the Reform Association in Hamilton. But during the régime of the Mackenzie administration he was one of those who unsuccessfully urged upon the government the importance of making a change in the tariff, even on a revenue basis, to assist the manufacturers of the country, who were labouring under great depression. The answer to this request was that no change of tariff could be considered for a moment. After Sir John Macdonald came into power, in 1878, Mr. Sanford considered that the policy which the right honourable gentleman introduced was the best one for the country, and when he found that Sir John and his government were in earnest in the matter of carrying out their pledges, he allied himself with them. At this period he made his influence felt more strongly than ever, and in 1886, in the face of the strongest and bitterest opposition from his old-time political friends, he organized the Manufacturers' Association, and was chiefly instrumental in carrying the election in Hamilton that year for the Liberal-Conservative party. Mr. Sanford was elected first president of the Manufacturers' Association, a position which he still retains. In March, 1887, he was called to the Senate, where his wide experience and practical knowledge of business affairs have rendered his services exceedingly valuable to the country. In various other enterprises outside of his wholesale business, Mr. Sanford is also well known. He has at various times held the positions of president of the Board of Trade, vice-president of the Ham-

ilton Provident and Loan Company, a director of the old Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company, and is now, and for some years has been, president of the Hamilton Ladies' College, and one of the regents of Victoria University. In religion, he is a zealous and worthy member of the Methodist denomination. He is a trustee and steward of the Centenary Church, and has been a lay delegate to every general conference since the union of the Methodist bodies, and for many years has been a member of the committees of the principal connexional societies of the church. Senator Sanford is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. Socially, he is one of the most affable, courteous and gentlemanly of men, and is the life of any company in which he may be found. His residence, "Wesanford," Hamilton, is one of the handsomest and best appointed in the country, and his seven conservatories form one of its most attractive features. His collections of orchids and azaleas are particularly worthy of mention, as they are the finest and most extensive in the Dominion. Senator Sanford is one of the most hospitable of men: when occasion demands it, distinguished visitors to the city of Hamilton are right royally entertained by the Senator and his charming wife. His summer house at "Sans Souci," Lake Rosseau, Muskoka, is also a delightful retreat, where, with his family, he loves to spend his vacation. His steam yacht *Naiad*, which he placed upon the waters of Muskoka in the summer of 1890, is a perfect model of a pleasure boat. In 1866 Mr. Sanford was united in marriage to Harriet Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Vaux, Esq., a gentleman who for forty years held a high and responsible position in the civil service at Ottawa, and the union has been a happy one. Mrs. Sanford is a lady of the highest culture and refinement, gifted with most exquisite taste for the beautiful, both in nature and art, and her genial manner and kindly spirit combine to make her home a delight both to her family and her friends. She is also one of the most generous-hearted of women, and has long been a prominent figure in connection with the charities of the city in which she lives. In the interest which she takes in the various benevolent institutions, she is cordially seconded by Mr. Sanford; their contributions to these establishments are most liberal. "Elsinore," the beautiful structure erected by them on Burlington Beach as a summer sanatorium for the sick and delicate children of the poor of Hamilton, stands a monument of their thoughtful and open-handed liberality. In private life Senator and Mrs. Sanford have thousands of friends, by whom they are held in the highest regard, and by the whole community they are also universally respected and esteemed.

MAJOR A. H. MOORE,

Hamilton, Ont.

ONE of the favourably known men in connection with financial, civic and military affairs in Hamilton, during a number of years past, is Major Alexander Huggins Moore, of the 13th Batt., ex-alderman and manager of Stinson's Bank. He was born at Rathdrum, Wicklow county, Ireland, Aug. 15, 1843, and in 1848 came with his parents to Hamilton, where the family settled. His father, John Moore, was a son of the Rev. Alexander Moore, a descendant of an English family who settled in the county Louth in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, his ancestors, however, having originally come from Spain. His mother, Isabella (Huggins) Moore, was a daughter of the late John Huggins, of Armagh, Ireland. As a boy, young Alex. attended the Hamilton schools, and passed through the ordinary English, classical and mathematical courses. In 1862 he was appointed to a clerkship in the Water Works Office, where he remained about eighteen months, leaving it to accept a position in Stinson's Bank, then owned and carried on by the late Thomas Stinson. Major Moore's connection with this institution has been a long and honourable one. With the exception of two or three years, during which he was teller in the Exchange Bank of Canada, he has remained in the service of Stinson's Bank, of which he was appointed manager in January, 1884, by the present proprietor, Mr. James Stinson, of Chicago. This position he still fills with great acceptance. In connection with military affairs, the Major's record in the volunteer force is not without distinction. He enlisted in the 13th Battalion in 1865, and ever since he has been one of the most active members of that corps. He is known as an energetic officer and a model soldier, having the reputation of being well versed in military law and interior economy. Major Moore attended the Hamilton military school, under H. M. 16th Regt., Col. Peacocke, in the year he joined the regiment, taking first and second class certificates, and in June of the following year, while the 13th was at Port Colborne at the time of the Fenian raid, he received his commission as ensign. Step by step he rose until he reached the rank which he now holds. In Dec., 1866, he became lieutenant; in 1870, captain; in 1875, brevet-major, and in 1883 regimental major. In February, 1874, he was appointed acting adjutant, and performed the duties of the adjutancy until appointed adjutant in January, 1882. In July, 1873, he was appointed drill instructor, and has been at all the brigade camps and on service on other important occasions, since he joined. For several months in 1876 he was attached to A Battery, Kingston school of

gunnery, taking a first class certificate in gunnery and artillery. On several occasions he discharged the duties of brigade major of the 3rd division, No. 2 military district, during the absence of that officer, and in 1879 he was associated with the late Col. Durie, D. A. G., and Col. R. B. Denison, the late D. A. G., on the first commission appointed to inquire into the affairs of the old 10th Royals regiment. In 1876 he was offered an inspectorship in the N. W. Mounted Police, but for business and family reasons he declined. The first public office held by Major Moore was that of separate school trustee, to which he was elected in 1879. In this capacity he served three successive years, when he retired. In 1883 he was elected alderman, and this position he held eight years in succession, the first seven years as a representative of No. 6 Ward, and the last year as a representative of No. 5. At the close of 1890, he declined re-election. During the time he was in the Hamilton Council, Major Moore's services were very valuable to the city, especially in matters coming under the control of the Hospital and House of Refuge committee, of which he was chairman for several years. Under his régime the administration of the city hospital was entirely remodelled and very greatly improved. In 1888 and 1889 he was chairman of the Finance and Railway Committee, the duties of which he discharged with great ability. He was also for several years chairman of the Court of Revision. In politics he is a pronounced Conservative, has held the position of vice-president in the local association, and is a supporter of the doctrine of protection. In religion Major Moore is a Roman Catholic, having become a convert to that faith in 1874, after two years' instruction under his Lordship the late Bishop Farrell, and the Very Rev. E. J. Heenan, V. G., now of Dundas. Although an adherent of the Roman Catholic Church, he is neither bigoted in his views nor intolerant towards those of other denominations. On Jan. 20, 1879, he married Anne Marie Stinson, daughter of the late Ebenezer Stinson, one of Hamilton's earliest settlers. Mr. Stinson has left his mark in Hamilton in the existence of the beautiful avenues, which he planned and laid out in the south-eastern portion of the city. He was a commissioner before Hamilton was even a town. One of his liberal acts was the donation of the land for the building of St. Thomas' church, in the east end. Mrs. Moore became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church about four years before her marriage. Personally, Major Moore is gifted with those qualities which have gained for him the sincere admiration and esteem of a large circle of friends. His long residence in Hamilton makes him one of its best known citizens.

MR. ADAM BROWN,

Hamilton, Ont.

NO work of Canadian biography issued at the present time, or, indeed, during the past quarter of a century, could be considered complete without a sketch of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article. It has well been said that, in a work of this kind, far worthier of a place than he who simply boasts of a long genealogical record, is the man who possesses a good name, a well-merited reputation for honour and integrity, and has at all times been ready to devote his best energies and talents to the service of his country: such a man is Adam Brown. Like many who have made their mark in Canada, Mr. Brown is a Scotchman, having been born at Edinburgh, April 3, 1826. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Johnston) Brown, the former a native of Milntown, Langholm, Dumfriesshire, and the latter a native of Berwickshire. In 1833 the family emigrated to Canada and settled in Montreal, the subject of our sketch being then only seven years of age. Young as he was, however, he had prior to this attended one of the best educational institutions in his native city, and in Montreal he continued his studies under the Rev. Dr. Edward Black, the well-known minister of St. Paul's church, receiving a thorough practical education. After leaving school, at the age of fourteen, he spent several years in the dry-goods establishment of Messrs. A. Laurie & Co. Subsequently he was, for a short time, in the employment of Mr. Robert Campbell, when he accepted a position with the well-known firm of Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., with whom he remained seven years. During this period his business tact and ability were recognized by successive promotions, and when, in 1850, he went to Hamilton to assume a responsible post in the wholesale house of Donald (now Senator) McInnes, he bore with him the reputation of being a shrewd and enterprising young business man. After spending some time with the firm of Messrs. D. McInnes & Co., he was offered a position in the wholesale grocery firm of the late W. P. McLaren & Co., which he accepted. Soon after he was admitted a partner, and as such he continued until the retirement of Mr. McLaren, when he became head of the house, which was continued by Messrs. Brown, Gillespie & Co., and subsequently by other firms with which he was actively connected until 1889, when he retired. But it is not alone in business circles that Mr. Brown has played a prominent part during his career; wherever he has been he has lent his aid and influence to every progressive enterprise, and the worth of his public services must be placed at a very high estimate. While in Montreal he

was connected with the Mercantile Library Association, in which he held the office of Vice-President; he was also one of the founders of the Athenæum Club, organized over fifty years ago, and from which have been graduated some of the most distinguished debaters who have been heard in the legislative halls of the Dominion. Mr. Brown delivered the inaugural address as President in 1848, and while connected with it he laid the foundation of the oratorical ability and felicity in debate which have during subsequent years characterized his public utterances. But it has been while a citizen of Hamilton that Mr. Brown has spent the most active period of his life. From the beginnings of his residence there he has taken a zealous and hearty interest in everything calculated to benefit the city. In the way of civic offices it may be said that he has held those of Secretary and President of the Board of Trade; he was also Commissioner and Chairman of the Water Works Committee during the construction of that system in Hamilton, and he had the honour of presenting an address to the Prince of Wales in 1860 on the occasion of His Royal Highness's public visit to Hamilton. He has also occupied the position of President of the Dominion Board of Trade, and during the year prior to his election to that office he moved and materially aided in carrying a resolution approving of the National Policy which afterwards resulted in a very great benefit to the country. In railway enterprises in Western Ontario he has acted a conspicuous part. He was one of the leading and most effective campaigners for bonuses to aid in the construction of the Wellington, Grey, & Bruce Railway, of which company he was President. He was also President of the Northern & Pacific Junction Railway connecting Ontario with the C. P. R., until it was leased to the Northern & North-Western. At present he is a trustee for the bondholders of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, a director of the Great North-Western Telegraph Co'y, President of the Hamilton Coffee Tavern Co'y, and Vice-Consul to the Kingdom of Hawaii, to the last of which he was appointed in 1884. In Canadian affairs generally Mr. Brown has ever displayed a keen interest, and he is a most enthusiastic advocate for the development of the North-West Territories. It will not be out of place, either, to state in connection with one of our most important industries that it was he who, in 1865, originally introduced Canadian cheese, as such, into the British market. In 1890 our cheese export to Britain was upwards of 94 million pounds. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative, and was a most devoted friend and admirer of Sir John Macdonald during the life of that patriot statesman. In 1871 he was a candidate for a seat in



M. H. Co.

MR. ADAM BROWN,
HAMILTON, ONT.

the Ontario Legislature in opposition to the late J. M. Williams, of Hamilton, but was defeated. In 1887, at the general election, he was returned by a large majority to the House of Commons, and his parliamentary career, up to the time of his retirement in 1891, was distinguished by untiring zeal and the marked ability which he displayed in discharging the duties which devolved upon him. Among other public services, it may be noted that he was the framer and enthusiastic promoter of a bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and at each session he took a prominent part in the debates on the financial and trade questions of the day. In June, 1890, he was appointed Honorary Commissioner for Canada to the Jamaica Exhibition, and, as subsequent events showed, no wiser selection could have been made. The work was an important one, as it was designed to open up trade relations with Jamaica and, as a natural consequence, with the whole of the West Indies and with South America. Mr. Brown entered upon his duties with his accustomed energy; he opened communications with millers, manufacturers, agriculturists and others specially interested, travelled over 15,000 miles, and addressed meetings at different centres from one end of the country to the other, and thus succeeded in securing an exhibit of which the Dominion has had good reason to be proud. The great object held in view was to introduce our natural products to Jamaicans, and there were large exhibits of flour, bacon, butter, cheese, etc. The result was highly satisfactory, as in these and other products a large trade has already been established. In this connection it is worth while making special notice of the flour experiments, flour being one of our important articles of export, and which it was feared would not suit the climate of the West Indies. Mr. Brown took with him a quantity of flour, a baker, and a portable oven, and a most excellent sample of bread was made from the flour sixty days after its arrival, a test which was repeated with equally favourable results some two months later. While in Jamaica, Mr. Brown was indefatigable in his efforts to promote the success of the Canadian exhibit, and too much praise cannot be given him for the success achieved. It is satisfactory to be able to record that on his return to Canada, the people and press of all shades of political opinion united in expressing their appreciation of the work which Mr. Brown had so faithfully carried out. This unanimity of opinion regarding Mr. Brown's services at the Jamaica Exhibition was emphasized in the Public Banquet tendered him at Hamilton on the 3rd Nov., 1891, at which were assembled men of all shades of politics desirous of honouring a gentleman who was actuated by a patriotic public spirit and a hearty zeal for

the material interests of Canada. The Jamaica press also spoke in warmest praise of Mr. Brown's services as Canadian Commissioner. "No less important," says one of the native journals, "have been Mr. Adam Brown's numerous speeches at banquets and other social gatherings during the exhibition season. As a public speaker, Mr. Brown has few equals. Fluent, imaginative and eloquent, he has no difficulty in attracting the attention and gaining the sympathies of his audience; and it is but right to acknowledge that Mr. Brown has never lost an opportunity of bringing the claims of Canada to the notice of the Jamaica people and of impressing on them the advantages which would accrue from an increase of trade between the Dominion and the West Indies. We hope that the day is not far distant when his dreams will be realized—when there will be as many steamers trading between Jamaica and Canadian ports as are now running between that island and the principal ports of the United States." Since his return from Jamaica, Mr. Brown has been appointed to the office of Postmaster of the City of Hamilton, a well-merited recognition on the part of the Dominion Government of his public services. In private life, Mr. Brown is noted for his genial and courteous manner and for his generous and open-hearted disposition. For these and other high attributes of character he is universally esteemed. In religion he is a Protestant, and though brought up a Presbyterian, has been for nearly forty years a member of the Church of England, in connection with which he has been a delegate to the Diocesan and Provincial Synods ever since they were organized. Mr. Brown has been married twice—first to Maria Z., daughter of the late Captain Evatt, in 1852; his second wife was Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Harley Kough, solicitor, of Shrewsbury, England. His four sons by his first wife, and three sons and two daughters by his second, are all living, the sons occupying important positions in business in different parts of the Dominion.

REV. DR. BURNS,

Hamilton, Ont.

ALEXANDER BURNS, D.D., LL.D., President of the Hamilton Ladies' College, an educational institution of which Canada may well be proud, is one of the best known pulpiteers in the Dominion. Owing to his progressive ideas and his fearless course in dealing with public questions, he has achieved a wide celebrity even beyond the Dominion. Born in the County Down, Ireland, August 12th, 1834, Dr. Burns is now in his fifty-

seventh year. His parents—James and Elisa (McAdam) Burns—both natives of the Emerald Isle, emigrated to Canada in 1847, and during the succeeding three years they resided in Quebec. Mr. Burns, senior, was a carpenter and builder, and while in the old country he carried on an extensive business. On his arrival in Canada he followed with success the same avocations. In 1850 he removed to Toronto with his family, and there settled down in permanent residence. Before emigrating to Canada, young Alexander Burns had attended the national schools in his native land, there receiving a good primary education. On coming to Toronto he learned the trade of a wood-turner, which he followed for a number of years. During this period, while attending a series of revival meetings in connection with the Methodist Church, he joined that body, though he had been brought up in the Presbyterian faith. This was one of the most important events in his life. New impulses stirred the young man, and he felt that he had a future before him. He continued working at his trade until he earned enough money to enable him to enter upon a university course at Victoria College, Cobourg. Here he remained six years, during the greater portion of which time he was a tutor in the preparatory department of the college. In 1861 he graduated as valedictorian in his class and also a Prince of Wales Gold Medallist. For a year afterwards he taught in his *alma mater*, and then, on leaving the university, he spent a like period in Stratford. Thence he was sent to Drayton circuit, where he remained for two years, and in 1865 he accepted the professorship of mathematics in the Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mount Pleasant, Ia., having previously declined the Vice-Presidency of Mount Allison University, New Brunswick. He remained in Mount Pleasant for three years, when he was appointed President of Simpson College, Indianola, Ia., a position he held for ten years. During his residence in the United States, the study of International questions and lecturing on International Law developed a great fondness for the subject, and he was admitted to the Bar in the Supreme Court, although never intending to practise law. On the resignation of the late Rev. Dr. Rice, Dr. Burns was called to the Presidency of the Hamilton Ladies' College, over which he has since presided. He has always been a prominent figure in Methodist circles, and has been elected a delegate to the General Conference at every session since his return to Canada. He was honoured in 1870 with the degree S.T.D. (*Sanctæ Theologiæ Doctor*), which was conferred upon him by the State University of Indiana, and in 1878 he received his LL.D., from Victoria University. In the

latter institution the Doctor has taken a great interest. At the time Federation was being discussed he wrote a series of able articles in which, while not opposing the removal of Victoria to Toronto, he strenuously maintained that she should retain her independence. Twice he has been elected by the Alumni Association of the University as their representative in the Senate. Lately they elected him to the Board of Regents of Victoria, and more recently they again honoured him by electing him as one of the five to represent Victoria on the Senate of Toronto University under Federation. He is associate examiner in the President's department; has twice delivered the annual address before the Theological Union of the University; and once he gave the baccalaureate sermon. All these sermons have been published and very widely read. The Doctor has a high reputation both as a lecturer and a preacher. He has been heard in almost every city in Ontario and Quebec. In religion as well as in politics he holds very broad and radical views. He fully accepts the supernatural in revelation, but believes that true religion harmonizes with reason, science and common sense, rather than being based on a formulated theological doctrine; in politics he believes more in the man than in the king, looking upon the latter as the servant of the people instead of their master. In 1882 he was placed on trial by the London Conference for holding views contrary to the teachings of the Methodist Church on the scriptures, the atonement and future retribution, the trouble having arisen from some expressions used in a published letter which he had written to his old friend, Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Chicago. But the Doctor's defence of his views was so eloquent, logical and forcible, that he was almost unanimously acquitted on all the charges. In referring to this celebrated trial, the *Christian Guardian*, the recognized organ of the Methodist body, said it "never had any doubt that Dr. Burns was in everything essential soundly Methodistic, though an independent thinker, and one who expressed himself with more than ordinary freedom of language." Politically, Dr. Burns has always been a Reformer and a free trader; he is an ardent Gladstonian, and takes a strong interest in the question of Home Rule for Ireland. In 1887 he was chosen one of the Reform candidates for the Commons, but was defeated after a hard and honourably fought contest. As administrator of the Hamilton Ladies' College, the Doctor has shown himself singularly fitted for the position. The institution is the oldest of its kind in the Dominion, and has even more than a Canadian reputation, drawing its students from constituencies stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and taking in all

parts of the United States and Canada. In this work the Doctor is very largely assisted by his wife, who finds in the College a sphere for which she is eminently qualified. Mrs. Burns, whose maiden name was Sarah Andrews, was a native of Devonshire, England; she was married to the Doctor, June 15th, 1863. Two sons and two daughters are the issue of the union. One of the boys is a student in the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, and the other cashier in a financial institution in Toronto. Dr. Burns has not interested himself to any great extent in public societies, but he is an honoured member of the Masonic body, which he joined in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, over twenty years ago: on seven different occasions he has been selected to preach the annual sermon to the brethren in Hamilton. He is also one of the chaplains of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society. In a business capacity he is, in addition to being Manager of the College, Vice-President of the Federal Life Assurance Company, and President of the Dominion Building and Loan Society of Toronto. He is essentially a busy man, and one great feature of his work is preaching the gospel. Being a regularly ordained minister, his services are in constant demand; he is in the pulpit nearly every Sunday in the year, though for this he receives no honorarium. It is significant of the Doctor's tolerance and broad and enlightened views that he has preached in every church in Hamilton except those of the Anglican and Roman Catholic bodies. Both as a man and a Christian he is highly thought of by his brother ministers; he possesses in the highest degree the respect and esteem of all classes of the community, and he numbers his friends by thousands throughout the country.

HON. SENATOR LOUGHEED,

Calgary, N. W. T.

JAMES ALEXANDER LOUGHEED, Q. C., Senator of the Dominion, was born at Brampton, Ontario, on Sept. 1st, 1854. His father was a Canadian by birth, and on his mother's side he is of Irish lineage. His parents removed in 1855, to Toronto where he grew up and was educated. He attended the Park School, one of the oldest of the city's public schools, then under the direction of Mr. William Anderson, who has since become one of the auditors of the city of Toronto. After leaving school he engaged successively for short terms in several occupations, but none of them suited him, and early in 1877 he turned to the profession of law, in which he was destined to achieve marked success. Entering the office of Messrs. Beaty, Hamilton & Cassels as a student, he applied himself diligently to master-

ing the science of law. Even in his student days Mr. Lougheed took a very considerable interest in politics. He was an active member of the Young Men's Conservative Club, which preceded the present organization, and which had its meeting-place in the old United Empire Club House, now occupied as the Toronto offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This organization was of great value to the Conservative party in the memorable contest of 1878, which resulted in the defeat of the Mackenzie Government and the triumphant return of Sir John Macdonald to the Premiership, which he was destined to hold until his death, almost thirteen years later. Immediately on completing his studies and being admitted to practice, Mr. Lougheed opened an office in Toronto. This was in 1881. In the following year, as all will remember who know the state of affairs in Canada at that time, there was a tidal-wave movement from the older provinces to the North-West. The "Manitoba fever" was to the Ontario of that day what the California fever had been to the steadygoing Eastern States, and Mr. Lougheed was not exempt from the contagion which brought about such beneficent changes to so many. He joined the current, and in January, 1882, removed to Winnipeg. Here he engaged in his profession and found opening before him excellent prospects of success. But the cry with many was still "Westward!" and, after a little over a year's experience in the Manitoba capital, he yielded to the instinct which told him that fortune to be won must be sought still further from his old home, and started out, as many others in every walk of life were doing at that time, to find a location in the west. This was in those ante-railway times which seem like ancient history in the light of all that has been accomplished since. Medicine Hat was looked upon at that time as certain to be one of the great places of the North-West, and here Mr. Lougheed metaphorically and literally pitched his tent, in May, 1883. The prospect did not please him on a closer inspection, however, and he accordingly moved on, before the close of the summer, to Calgary, the coming city with whose future he is so closely identified, and whose prosperity he has done so much to promote. In Calgary Mr. Lougheed established himself. Almost from the first his success was assured. His practice grew rapidly, so rapidly that in a short time he found it advisable to take a partner. Mr. P. McCarthy, who, like the head of the firm, has since achieved the honourable distinction of Queen's Counsel, joined Mr. Lougheed, and the firm of Lougheed & McCarthy rose to greater success than before. Subsequently the firm name was changed to Lougheed, McCarthy & McCaul, Mr. C. C. McCaul, Q. C., having

became a member of the firm. Matters political were lively in the North-West for some time; they could hardly be otherwise in a community composed for the most part of young men, every one of whom had proven his enterprise and individuality by venturing so far in search of opportunities in life which were not to be found in their several homes. In the movement, which expressed discontent with various existing institutions, or with the lack of institutions, which it was believed ought to exist, Mr. Lougheed took an active and prominent part. At the same time he never forgot the traditions of the staunch old Conservative East Toronto in which he had been first identified with politics, and, while advocating changes, he always made it plain that in his opinion the Conservative party was the true friend of the North-West, and that proper presentation of the case to the Government, rather than an attempt to antagonize the administration, was the sound policy. Even before 1887, when representation was given to the North-West in Parliament, a Conservative Association was formed in Calgary, viz., in 1884, of which Mr. Lougheed was one of the founders and an active member. When the law was passed which gave the North-West four members in the Commons and two in the Senate, the Conservatives were ready for the struggle and, as history shows, they succeeded in electing their man in every case. In this, as in every political contest in the short history of that new country, Mr. Lougheed was among the most prominent of his party. In October, 1889, he was made a Queen's Counsel by the Dominion Government. A month later he was called to the Senate as successor to the late Senator Hardisty. Mr. Lougheed's elevation to the Upper House has been of very great value, being one of a number of appointments indicating a determination on the part of the Dominion Government to make that chamber as active in the legislation of the country as the other branch of our Parliament. Senator Lougheed is a ready and forcible debater, a man of clear convictions and earnest purpose, and, though one of the latest appointees, he has already made a reputation to which he adds every session, as one of the ablest and most useful men of the Chamber. He gives special and much-prized attention to legislation affecting the North-West, and is an ardent advocate of progressive reforms looking to the early establishment of the North-West Provinces on a basis of as complete local autonomy as the other Provinces of the Dominion have secured. Besides his activity in law and politics, Senator Lougheed has found time to assist important public and industrial enterprises. He is a director of the

of the Golden Smelting and Mining Co., which now has an extensive and valuable plant at work in the reduction of silver and lead ores at Golden, B.C. The company has shown great enterprise, in return for which it is understood to be well rewarded. Mr. Lougheed ranks among the leading property owners of Calgary, and he is known as one who can be relied upon to assist vigorously in promoting every movement tending to improve and build up the town and the North-West generally. In religion, Mr. Lougheed is a member of the Methodist Church. In September, 1884, Mr. Lougheed was married to Miss Belle Hardisty, eldest daughter of the late Chief Factor Hardisty, of the Hudson Bay Company.

DR. JAMES McMAHON, M. P. P.,

Dundas, Ont.

DR. JAMES McMAHON, representative for North Wentworth in the Ontario Legislature, belongs to a family whose members have made themselves distinctively prominent in Canadian affairs. He was born at Dundas, July 1st, 1830, his parents being Hugh and Ann (McGovern) McMahon, both natives of County Cavan, Ireland, where they were married. The family came to Canada in 1819, and first settled in Dundas. Subsequently they removed to Guelph, but after a brief residence there they returned to Dundas, where the family homestead was finally established, and where the old people remained until their death. The Doctor was educated privately by his father, who was a fine classical scholar, and at the age of fifteen he commenced the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. Mitchell, of Dundas. He afterwards attended the University of Toronto, became a licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, and received the degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of Victoria College, Cobourg. In 1850, he commenced practice in the village of Ayr, Waterloo County, but at the end of two years he returned to Dundas, and entered into partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Mitchell. On the death of the latter from cholera, in 1854, he assumed the full practice, and has carried it on ever since. For many years Mr. McMahon gave his whole attention to his profession, and had built up a large and very successful practice. At a later period, however, he found time to take an interest in public affairs, and here also he has made his mark. He served in the town council several years and was mayor in 1867, voluntarily retiring at the end of his term. He was also a member of the public school board. Politically, he has always been a Reformer, and has taken

an active share in the party contests in the Riding. In 1875, on the unseating and disqualification of Mr. Thomas Stock, Dr. McMahon was chosen in North Wentworth as the Reform candidate for the Legislature, in opposition to Dr. Thos. Miller, whom he defeated by 125 votes. Four times since he has been successful in carrying the Riding. In 1879, he defeated James McMonies, a member of his own party, by over 1000; in 1883, his majority over T. J. Bell was 150; over Alex. W. Brown, 484 in 1886, and over W. F. Maclean (of Toronto), 288 in 1890. Both in the House and out of it the Doctor has always been a consistent supporter of the Government of Hon. Oliver Mowat, and he has made his influence worthily felt in Dominion contests as well. In January, 1858, he married Julia M., a daughter of the late William M. Ball, a member of an old and respected family in Niagara. The Doctor is a brother of the late Judge Thomas B. McMahon, of Norfolk, and of Hon. Mr. Justice McMahon, of the Superior Court.

SIR HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN,

Quebec, Que.

HON. SIR HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, P.C., C.B., K.C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D., Ottawa, late Minister of Public Works for the Dominion of Canada, M.P. for Three Rivers, Quebec Province, was born in the city of Quebec, on the 25th August, 1826. He is descended from an illustrious line of ancestry, and by his gifts and repute as a statesman has conferred further distinction on the family pedigree. His father, the late Jean Langevin, was assistant civil secretary under the Earl of Gosford and Lord Sydenham, during the period those noblemen held the office of Governors-General of Canada; and his brother is the Right Rev. Jean Langevin, late bishop of St. Germain de Rimouski, and now Archbishop of Leontopolis. His mother, Sophie Scholastique La Force, was a daughter of Major La Force, who faithfully served his country during the War of 1812-14, and whose grandfather was acting commodore of the British fleet on Lake Ontario during the American revolutionary war. Sir Hector Louis Langevin, the subject of this sketch, received his education at the Quebec Seminary, and in 1846 left school to take up the study of law with the late Hon. A. N. Morin, at Montreal. At an early age he manifested a taste for literature, and while pursuing his studies wrote a great deal for the press. He became editor of the *Melanges Religieux* in 1847, and subsequently editor of the *Journal of Agriculture*, both papers being published in Montreal. When Mr. Morin retired from practice, Mr. Langevin entered the office

of the late Sir George Etienne Cartier. Now began the connection between those two distinguished men which was destined to last so long, to be so close and loyal, and of such importance to his French-Canadian compatriots as well as to the people of the Dominion generally. He was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in October, 1850. In 1856 Mr. Langevin was elected representative of Palace ward in the Quebec city council; subsequently he became chairman of the Water Works Committee, and during the absence of the Mayor, Dr. Morin, in England, he acted as chief magistrate of Quebec city. In 1857 he assumed the editorial management of the *Courrier du Canada*, published in Quebec. The same year he was chosen Mayor of Quebec, and also representative for Dorchester county in the Legislative Assembly of Canada. On entering parliament he very naturally supported 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 support, and it was forced to resign. Then Mr. George Brown was called to office, but had to relinquish it in three days, on a motion of non-confidence moved by Mr. Langevin. The old ministry was recalled to power, and a readjustment took place. On the 30th of March, 1864, Mr. Langevin became a Queen's counsel, and on the same day entered the Tache-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, and 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 he has shown so prominently in later years came full into light. Sir George E. Cartier was energetic, forcible, patriotic, but he had not the *savoir-faire* of the Hon. Mr. Langevin; he often exasperated where he should have conciliated. In the first Dominion administration Mr. Langevin was secretary of state for the Dominion, and the following year he was created a C.B. In 1869 he was given 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, Mr. Langevin acted as leader of the French Canadian Conservative party, and upon the death of his chief became the permanent leader. In 1873, on the fall of Sir John A. Macdonald's administration, he resigned office.



SIR HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, K.C.M.G.,
QUEBEC, QUE.

At the general election of 1878, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Rimouski; but William McDougall, the member for Three Rivers, having made way for him, he was chosen for the vacated constituency by acclamation. In the new Conservative administration he became postmaster-general, an office he retained till 1879. During that year he went to England on behalf of his Government, about the proposed removal of Mr. Letellier, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. He succeeded in his mission, during which he again became minister of public works. This office he has recently resigned owing to parliamentary criticism on the administration of his department, for which, as we think, he has unfairly been held responsible. In acknowledgment of his brilliant parts, and the service he has rendered to the Dominion and to the French-Canadian people, the Queen conferred upon him the knight commandership of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Hector Langevin is an astute and able statesman; his whole aim is to create a feeling of brotherhood among his own people and their English-speaking compatriots, and to develop a spirit of loyalty throughout the country to the British Empire. In politics, he is a Liberal-Conservative, and in religion, a Roman Catholic. In 1854 he married Justine, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Têtu, J.P. Lady Langevin died on the 29th October, 1882. Sir Hector Langevin has issue: one son and three daughters.

JOHN BERTRAM,

Dundas, Ont.

THE name of John Bertram, head of the firm of Bertram & Sons, of the Canada Tool Works, Dundas, is well known in manufacturing circles throughout the Dominion, as well as in many other parts of the world. He was born at Eddlestone, Peeblesshire, Scotland, September 13th, 1829, his parents being Alexander and Margaret Bertram. The latter's maiden name was Amiers; she was the descendant of a family the male members of which were leading millwrights and engineers from the beginning of the seventeenth century; in fact they were the pioneers of the millwrighting industry in the south of Scotland. In the old burying ground in the manufacturing town of Galashiels there is a headstone on which is engraven a cog-wheel, compass and square, and an inscription recording the fact that Robert Amiers, millwright, died in 1739, aged 78 years. As a boy, young Bertram, who was fourth of a family of eight children, attended the parochial school in his native place, afterwards taking a course at Galashiels, where he subsequently learn-

ed his trade as a machinist with his uncle, Thomas Amiers. In May, 1852, he married Elizabeth Bennett, a daughter of the late Henry Bennett, one of an old family of agriculturists in Roxboroughshire, and with her he came to Canada in the same year, locating in Dundas. For nearly eight years he worked in the old Gartshore foundry, then one of the leading manufacturing establishments in Canada, and in 1865 he formed a partnership with Robert McKechnie, junr., under the name and style of McKechnie & Bertram, in the manufacture of iron and wood-working machinery. The firm started in a small way as regards capital, but its members had pluck and energy, combined with a mechanical skill and aptitude which ultimately made the Canada Tool Works the most famous of its kind in this country,—a reputation which, we need hardly say, it successfully maintains at the present day. The works were destroyed by fire in the second year of the partnership, but they were put in operation again with renewed vigour, and the business has kept increasing until it obtained gigantic proportions, a result chiefly owing to the splendid quality of the machines manufactured. At the Philadelphia Centennial, in 1876, and at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London, ten years later, their exhibits were among the finest shown. Mr. Bertram continued in partnership with Mr. McKechnie until 1886, when the latter retired, and the former took in as partners his sons, Henry and Alexander, thus forming the firm of Bertram & Sons, the juniors, as well as their father, being thoroughly practical machinists. The new firm at once proceeded to make a complete change in the style of their machinery and in the system of management of the works, and the business has been going on with great success ever since. About 150 hands are constantly employed; the pay roll being the largest in the town. The premises cover nearly four acres, and the tools made take no second place compared with others of the same class on the continent. In his sons, Mr. Bertram has able lieutenants. Alexander attends chiefly to the trade, Henry has the oversight of the internal management of the machine department, while James, the youngest of the family, is in charge of the draughting section. Politically, Mr. Bertram was a Reformer up to the time of Confederation, when, to use his own expression, he "drove the Canadian weft into the Scotch woof," but has since supported the Conservative party and the policy of protection to home industry. In municipal affairs he has at times taken considerable interest, having served as councillor for many years, held the offices of reeve and deputy-reeve, and latterly was mayor from the death of the late Henry Bickford to the close of the year 1890. He has, also, travel-



JOHN BERTRAM,
DUNDAS, ONT.

led a great deal, chiefly on pleasure trips, having visited many portions of the United States, crossed the ocean three times and toured through the British Isles, Switzerland, Belgium and other parts of Europe, and on all occasions his keen observation has made his journeys of practical benefit. In religion, he is a Protestant, having been brought up a member of the Presbyterian Church. Besides the members of his family already mentioned, Mr. Bertram has a daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Stirling, of Picton. Dr. T. A. Bertram, who is practising in Dundas, and married Miss Bertie Knowles, of New York, is another son. Henry is married to a daughter of the late Andrew Graham, of Dundas, and Alexander to a daughter of Hugh T. Smith, formerly of Toronto, but now of Australia. Personally, Mr. Bertram has a well-earned reputation as a generous, warm-hearted and honourable man, and is held in general esteem, as indeed are all the members of his family.

GEORGE ROACH,

Hamilton, Ont.

THE Province of Ontario has few men who have more worthily filled their allotted walk in life than the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch. In the city of Hamilton and the surrounding country he has for many years occupied a conspicuous position in various enterprises and progressive measures, giving promise of practical and beneficial results, and his honourable course of action, both in public and private life, has won for him the regard of all classes of the people. George Roach is an Englishman, having been born in the Isle of Wight, November 30th, 1818. His parents, James and Sarah (Robinson) Roach, both natives of the same place, had a family of eleven children—six boys and five girls—of whom George was the sixth. After receiving his primary education he was sent to Lymington school, one of the most noted in Hampshire, where he remained four years, when he was articled to the dry-goods trade at Salisbury, Wilts. Four years later he left England for New York, where he spent two years in a dry goods store, the late Hon. George Brown being one of his fellow-clerks. In 1843 he came to Canada and settled in Caledonia, Haldimand county, where he remained three years. In 1847 he took up his residence in Hamilton, where for four years more he was at the head of a well-conducted hotel, which he abandoned to take the management of the old Great Western Railway station restaurants at Hamilton, London and on the Union ferry between Windsor and Detroit. In this career he continued nineteen years, and having inherited a considerable sum from his

father's estate, he retired in 1872, since which time he has lived privately. In later years he has been connected with a number of financial and other institutions, in the counsels of which, owing to his integrity and business ability, he has occupied leading positions. He has been a director of the Bank of Hamilton continuously since 1875, for two years he has been vice-president of the Hamilton Street Railway Company, was president of the Anglo-Canadian Mortgage Company during its existence, and when this latter institution was sold out to the Omnium Security Company, he was for some time chairman of the latter. He was also, in 1888 and 1889, chairman of the commissioners of the Hamilton and Milton Road Company. In municipal affairs he was a representative man for a number of years. He was first elected alderman in 1858, and was again returned in 1859, at the end of which year he voluntarily retired. Fourteen years later he returned to the council and served during 1873 and 1874 as alderman, having been elected on both occasions by acclamation. In 1875 he was elected mayor, defeating Robert Chisholm by a majority of 423, and in the succeeding year he was re-elected by acclamation for the same position. At the end of this term he retired from active municipal life. In agricultural matters, it may be said, Mr. Roach was for years a noted breeder of swine, and brought into the country some of the finest Berkshires, Suffolks and Essex breeds ever imported into Canada. These were selected for him in England by his brothers John and T. R. Roach, who are well-known agriculturists and stock-breeders in the Isle of Wight. At the great Chicago Exhibition he exhibited four car-loads of his favourite breeds and carried off all the leading prizes. In Berks he was awarded the chief prize, although in this class he had no less than 1,200 competitors. In connection with his experience in Chicago, Mr. Roach speaks in the highest terms of the hospitality of the American people, which he avers could not be surpassed anywhere in the world. He took a prominent part, in company with Messrs. William Hendrie and the late Peter Grant, in the establishment of the Hamilton Central Fair Association, of which he was elected the first president in 1871, and in which he has been an active worker ever since. In recognition of his services he was, in 1874, presented by the directors with a testimonial, in the shape of an address and a magnificent set of silver plate. Mr. Roach was also one of the promoters of the Hamilton Horticultural Society, of which he was president in the years 1876 and 1877. He was always a liberal patron of legitimate field sports, and was for many years president of the Hamilton Cricket Club, one of the best in America. His connection



GEORGE ROACH,
HAMILTON, ONT.

with secret societies has been limited to the Free Masons and the Ancient Order of Foresters. He joined the former at the town of York in 1845, and since removing to Hamilton has been a member of Strict Observance Lodge. In 1875 he was made an honorary member of the Foresters, and he greatly prizes the beautifully engrossed certificate of membership presented to him by that body. Politically, Mr. Roach has always been an enthusiastic Conservative, and he enjoys the friendship and esteem of the great leaders of that party in the different sections of the country. For a number of years he was president of the Liberal-Conservative Association and one of the foremost workers in political contests, but for personal reasons he always declined nomination for parliamentary honours. In religion he is a member of the Church of England, and from 1885 to 1890 he was churchwarden in Christ Church Cathedral, with which he is connected. On May 22nd, 1844, Mr. Roach married Mary Henderson, and the issue of their union was a family of fifteen children, of whom five girls and two boys are still living. Mrs. Roach's parents were among the very early settlers in Western Canada. Her father, William Henderson, who was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, came to this country nearly a century ago, and married her mother, one of the famous pioneer family, the Secords. He took part in the War of 1812, fighting in the battle of Lundy's Lane and other engagements. Mr. Roach's charities are as numerous as they are unostentatious, and his executive and administrative abilities are of a high order, as is evinced by the success which has attended his business career. He and his estimable wife, though well up in years, are still enjoying life heartily, their generous natures and devotion to good works endearing them to hosts of friends.

HUGH MCKINNON, C. P.,

Hamilton, Ont.

ONE of the best known figures in the city of Hamilton is that of Mr. Hugh McKinnon, Chief of Police, a position for which he has shown himself eminently capable. Mr. McKinnon is a native born Canadian, though he bears many of the characteristics of the hardy race from which he is descended. His parents, both from the Scottish Highlands, came to Canada in 1819, 'when George III. was king,' and took up their abode in the township of Vaughan, county of York. Four years later, in 1823, Martin McKinnon and Flora Lamont were united in wedlock and, as issue, eleven children were born—seven sons and four daughters—of whom Hugh, born in 1844, was the tenth. The family was well-known in various parts of Ontario

for the superior talents and abilities of its members. In due time two of the brothers, David and Alexander, came to Hamilton, where they engaged in the practice of the law. John chose medicine as his profession, which he practised in the State of Michigan, where he died. Duncan was a minister of the Presbyterian church, having graduated at Knox College; Alexander had a high literary reputation, and was at one time editor of the old Hamilton *Banner*, having given up the law for journalism. He also took an active interest in politics, and as a recognition of his services he was chosen to contest West Elgin and, at a later date, Oxford county, in the interest of the Reform party. In the former constituency he suffered defeat, and in the latter he retired in favour of Hon. William McDougall. The subject of our sketch, having received a good education at the Chatham grammar school, came to Hamilton in 1862 and entered upon the study of law in the office of Thompson & McKinnon. This, however, did not suit his active tastes, and in 1865 he abandoned the legal profession for the more stirring life of a government detective, which arduous and dangerous calling he followed for twelve years. For such a position his splendid physique, indomitable courage, and keen observation rendered him peculiarly fitted. In 1877 the chiefship of the Belleville police was rendered vacant and Mr. McKinnon secured the post without difficulty. There he remained until Nov. 1st, 1886, when he accepted the more responsible office of Chief of Police in Hamilton, a post which he fills with great credit to himself and to the general satisfaction of the best elements of the community. Chief McKinnon's record in the athletic world is worthy of special notice. He was at all times fond of athletic exercises, and for years he distinguished himself against all comers as the champion all-round athlete of America, voluntarily retiring from the championship after his removal to Belleville. In politics, Chief McKinnon has always been a consistent supporter of the Reform party, though of late years, on account of his official position, he has taken no active part in political contests. In society circles he is also well known, being a member of the Masonic Order, St. Andrew's Society, Caledonian Society and Independent Order of Foresters organizations; besides having been one of the old-time members of the popular 13th Battalion. In 1874, Mr. McKinnon married Miss Jennie Morrison, daughter of Jno. Lamont, Esq., of Chatham; his only daughter is acknowledged as one of the fairest belles of bonnie Hamilton. The worthy and much respected Chief is in the full vigour of manhood, and apparently has still a long and useful career before him.

THE HON. SENATOR L. McCALLUM,
Stromness, Ont.

THE Hon. Lachlan McCallum, Senator of the Dominion, was born in Tyree, Argyleshire, Scotland, on the 15th day of March, 1823. He received an elementary education in his native country. Early in life he took to a seafaring life, and by practical experience learned all there was to be known about a boat, completing his education in this respect by a regular apprenticeship at the business of ship-carpentering. While still in tender years his mother was left a widow, and dependent for support upon her own exertions and those of her three sons, of whom Lachlan was the second son. In 1842, the family, like many another in the Argyleshire of that day, emigrated to Canada. Since that time Lachlan McCallum has been among the foremost in the good work of building up Canada and making it a country to be proud of. His life has been one of unusual activity, and there is hardly a branch of industry or a phase of public service which has not felt the impulse of his earnestness, determination and thoroughgoing loyalty to duty. At the outset of his career Mr. McCallum devoted himself to his trade. Having no fortune but skill and a pair of strong hands, he found it hard work for a time to attain the position necessary to the carrying out of projects which were constantly presented by his active mind. He overcame difficulties one by one, however, and within ten years was able to count himself his own master. He settled in Stromness, in Monck county, and there he has ever since resided. It would take too long to even catalogue, much more to describe, the various enterprises in which Mr. McCallum has engaged. He began mercantile life by building vessels for the lakes, to be owned by himself. He owned a considerable fleet of fine vessels, and did an extensive business in carrying freight. He dealt in ships' stores, carried on flour mills, engaged in important lumbering operations, and is to-day one of the most extensive farmers in Ontario, having no less than eleven hundred acres under cultivation in one block. He was for years postmaster of the village in which he made his home. When his business career was at its height, Mr. McCallum was, of course, a very extensive employer of labour. As such, he was known always as a fair and just employer, and a man who could not do other than that which he deemed reasonable in every case. By his enterprise he did much to build up and develop the Niagara Peninsula, and also to increase and improve the shipping industry on the lakes. Nor have his public services been less varied or less important. He has taken his part in the various legislative bodies from the lowest to the

highest. He has advocated by tongue and pen some of the greatest public improvements, and the greatest changes of public policy, of which Canadians to-day reap the benefit. He has also taken part in the military service of the country both in peace and war. It is worth while to dwell upon the military record of our subject, for the double reason that the facts will serve to bring out better than any analysis could do the character of the man, and because he played an important part in one act of the great drama of Canada's national life which, for a variety of reasons, has never yet been adequately presented in any permanent record.

When the excitement over the "Trent affair" forced upon the attention of Canadians the possibility of armed collision with the people of the United States, Mr. McCallum was one who did not confine himself to any mere lip loyalty or cheap profession of faith; he acted. He formed a corps known as the Dunnville Naval Brigade, providing uniforms at his own expense. He was appointed to the command as captain, a title which gave him rank with the colonels of infantry battalions. He personally drilled his men and succeeded in bringing the brigade to a high state of efficiency. Unfortunately the Dunnville Naval Brigade was all too soon called into active service. On that memorable 1st of June, 1866, when the alarming news was flashed throughout Canada that the Fenians who had so long threatened incursion had actually invaded the country, Captain McCallum and his men were among the first to act. The tug, *W. T. Robb*, a fine craft belonging to Mr. McCallum, was made use of, the men were taken on board, and all speed made for Port Colborne, where the other troops were assembling. Port Colborne was reached at daybreak on the 2nd of June. Here were assembled the Queen's Own Rifles, the 13th Battalion of Hamilton, the York Rangers, the Caledonia Rifles and the Welland Canal Field Battery. The battery was ordered on board the tug which then steamed off for the Niagara river. Approaching the head of the river, Capt. McCallum commanded the men to go below in order that suspicion might not be aroused among the watchers on the American side as to the object of the boat's journey. The *Robb* arrived without mishap at Black Creek, seven miles north of Fort Erie. On receiving orders, the *Robb* returned to Fort Erie where the troops were landed. The village was almost deserted. The Fenians had passed through on the previous day and had committed some depredations. Most of the inhabitants had fled, and the village was almost deserted. The force was divided into squads and search was made, resulting in the capture of a number of Fenian stragglers who were made prisoners and put into the lock-up, being left in charge of

the village authorities. The force was then formed into two divisions, except a few who were left with Lieutenant Robb on the tug. Each division numbered about forty men. One division was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Dennis, and the other under command of Capt. King and Capt. McCallum. These divisions proceeded by different routes to Black Creek. They picked up more stragglers on the way, making a total of sixty-eight prisoners taken. The tug had meantime reached Black Creek; soldiers and prisoners were picked up and brought back to Fort Erie. The men disembarked, except four who were left in charge of the prisoner. Shortly after they had been drawn up in line on the dock, Lewis Palmer, an aged citizen of Bertie township, dashed in on horseback and announced that a force of about a thousand Fenians was marching in the direction of Fort Erie and would arrive within a quarter of an hour. The prisoners in the lock-up were hastily brought down to the tug and the order was given for the men also to embark, but this eminently wise order was immediately countermanded. The enemy came on, about two hundred advancing in column from the south, with a large force of skirmishers approaching from the west. Lieut.-Col. Dennis, not seeing the skirmishers, formed his men in column, but Capt. McCallum, more cool-headed, extended his brigade in skirmishing order. Even had the commanding officer followed sound tactics, it would have been impossible for the mere handful of volunteers to stand against so large a body of the enemy. The Fenians opened fire. The Canadians replied, but after a few shots broke and ran. The tug meantime had steamed out into the river. The volunteers escaped, except a few who were wounded, and a band of twenty-eight who sought shelter in the Lewis House and commenced firing at the enemy through the windows. Their ammunition, however, gave out and they were obliged to surrender. They were released next morning, when the Fenian force departed, unwilling to risk their lives further in the task of capturing Canada, which their leaders had told them would be so easy a matter to accomplish. Captain McCallum and some companions were in imminent danger for a time, but the fire opened from the post-office covered his retreat down the river from the attack of a small band of the enemy; moreover, a well-directed shot wounded one Fenian and the others fled, except one who was pinned to the fence, over which he had just climbed, by a bayonet thrust through the neck, which killed him. Most of the escaped volunteers were collected in the tug again and were carried to Port Colborne. On the way up, the *Robb* was under heavy fire from the enemy for over a mile. Lieut. Robb was at the wheel,

while Capt. McCallum stood ready to take his place at once should any bullet find its billet in his body. Fortunately all escaped unharmed, a marvellous thing, considering the number of shots that were fired. The prisoners were landed at Port Colborne, and Capt. McCallum desired them to use the tug in patrolling the river to cut off the escape of Fenian parties making their way into the United States again. He was over-ruled, however, and was ordered to patrol the lake in front of the village in case of any attempt at a surprise. For their gallantry in the action of the day, Capt. McCallum and Capt. King were presented with swords by the county of Welland, and their men with medals. Capt. McCallum resigned his commission soon after the Fenian raid in consequence of what he deemed injustice in the investigation that followed.

Mr. McCallum's first political office was that of reeve of the united townships of Moulton and Sherbrooke. This post he held for several years. In 1863 he was nominated by the Conservatives of Haldimand to run against Mr. David Thomson for the seat in the Legislative Assembly in the old Province of Canada. The riding had once been represented by William Lyon Mackenzie, and was supposed at that time to be unchangeably Reform. Mr. McCallum made such an excellent running, however, that he was defeated by only eleven votes. When the first general election after Confederation was held, Mr. McCallum was elected for the Dominion Parliament, and for the Ontario Legislature as the representative of Monck. When Mr. Costigan brought forward his bill to abolish dual representation, Mr. McCallum was one of those who voted for it; he therefore resigned his seat in the legislature, and in the general election of 1872 he was defeated for the Commons, much to the surprise of his friends, his successful opponent being Mr. J. D. Edgar, who now represents West Ontario. The change of government over the "Pacific Scandal" caused the election of 1874, in which Mr. McCallum was successful against Mr. Edgar. He retained this seat until 1887, notwithstanding the efforts of his opponents to defeat him in a bye-election in 1875, caused by his being unseated for corrupt practices by agents. He won, however, in the general elections of 1878 and 1882, despite the determined efforts of his political opponents to defeat him. In Feb., 1887, he was called to the Senate. As a public man, Mr. McCallum's career has been marked by the courage that overcomes all difficulties. He was one of the earliest and most ardent advocates of the enlargement of the canals, and was mainly instrumental in having that great work accomplished. Through all the struggles in connection with the inception and building

of the Canadian Pacific Railway Mr. McCallum was an urgent and consistent advocate of the scheme of an all-Canadian route. He was likewise a staunch supporter of the National Policy, and had been known as an advocate of the principles of protection even before his party made it the war cry in the campaign of 1878. These and other great measures were favoured by Mr. McCallum on the principle, which he staunchly maintains, that Canada has the resources and the people for the building up of a great nation, and he appeals to the record of development of the last fifty years to prove it. While ready to trade on even terms with any nation, he believes that Canada will make most rapid progress in both domestic and foreign trade by simply attending to the development of industries within the country. As a farmer, and one living near the American border, he has no expectation of great benefits to accrue to that class or to the country from free admission to the markets of the United States. He is a thorough-going Canadian, and looks forward to the time when the greater rigour and ability of Canadians as a race will have clearly established the superiority of their country. In religion, Mr. McCallum is a Presbyterian. He was married in December, 1854, to Priscilla Thewlis, a lady of English parentage but an American by birth. By her he has had a family of eight children, six of whom are now living; Mrs. McCallum died in January, 1879.

DR. H. S. GRIFFIN,

Hamilton, Ont.

HERBERT SPOHN GRIFFIN, B.A., M.B., Toronto University, and M.D.C.M., Victoria University, was born in Mount Pleasant, Brant county, July 11th, 1854, and has been for some years a rising and progressive medical practitioner in the city of Hamilton. His father, a well-known divine, is the Rev. William Smith Griffin, D.D., who has been preaching for upwards of forty-five years in connection with the Methodist church, has been president of the Guelph and London conferences, and has generally taken a prominent part in affairs pertaining to that body. The rev. gentleman, whose ancestors came from Wales, and who was himself born in the village of Waterdown, Wentworth county, married Mary Margaret, daughter of the late Philip Spohn, of Ancaster township. Both families are descended from U. E. Loyalist stock, Dr. Griffin's grandparents on both sides having come to Canada from the States shortly after the close of the revolutionary war. Dr. H. S. Griffin's early education was acquired at the ordinary public schools, though subsequently he attended

for a time the Guelph grammar school. In 1870, when in his sixteenth year, he matriculated at Toronto University, and in 1874, at the age of twenty, he graduated in arts. He then continued at the same university studying medicine, and in 1878 received the degree of M. B. He afterwards graduated as M.D., C.M., in Victoria University. During his term of study he also attended Bellevue hospital, New York, and the University College of Physicians and Surgeons. All through, Dr. Griffin's career of study was a distinguished one. In his medical course in Canada he took numerous scholarships, was a gold medalist in Toronto University, an honour granted for general proficiency in his final year; and he also carried off the Starr medal in medicine for proficiency in certain special subjects. After graduating he began to practise with Dr. P. H. Spohn, of Penetanguishene, but only remained there until the fall of 1878, when he came to Hamilton and pursued his profession for himself. At Hamilton he has by his skill and industry succeeded in thoroughly establishing a highly successful and lucrative practice. Among his brother practitioners his abilities have received special recognition in more than one instance. He has been president of the Hamilton Medical and Surgical Society, has been examiner during the past three years in obstetrics in Toronto University, and for twelve years has been a member of the medical staff of the Hamilton city hospital. During the past year he was elected Fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Nearly ten years ago he joined the 13th Batt. as assistant-surgeon, and for two years past has been surgeon. Since entering upon the practice of his profession, Dr. Griffin's devotion to it has been constant and enthusiastic, so much so that he has taken but little active interest in affairs outside. Though a pronounced Reformer in politics, he does not mingle in party contests. He is a Free Mason, and is a Past Master of Barton Lodge, No. 6, a member of Hiram Chapter, No. 2, R.A.M., and a 32nd degree member of the A. & A. S. rite, being connected with Murton Lodge of Perfection, Hamilton, Rose Croix and Moore Sovereign Consistory. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and of the Canadian Order of Home Circles. In religion, he is a Methodist. On October 14th, 1884, he married Carrie Maria, daughter of a prominent citizen of Hamilton, Mr. Lyman Moore, druggist and manufacturer, and manager of the Hamilton and Burlington glass factories, in both of which he is largely interested. In private life, Dr. Griffin is widely known and highly respected and esteemed by his fellow-citizens and all who have the privilege of his acquaintance.

GEORGE STOCKAND,

Ottawa, Ont.

GEORGE STOCKAND, the subject of this sketch, was born in Sandwich, Orkney, Scotland, on the 18th January, 1832. His father, Hugh Stockand, and his mother, Catherine Flett, were both natives of Orkney, where they remained until their death; the family numbering seven children, three boys and four girls. After receiving as liberal an education as could be obtained at home, young George, following the bent of his natural inclinations, went to learn the carpenter and joiner trade, and after three years' service, in 1852, he came to Canada, remaining for two years in Montreal, after which he removed to Hamilton. At Hamilton he stayed about seven years, when he removed to New York. After two years' residence in that city he went south, and was in South Carolina when the civil war broke out. He then returned to Canada and spent a short time in Ottawa and Montreal, after which he paid a brief visit of about six months to the old country. During his residence in Canada and the United States, Mr. Stockand was employed at his trade, and in the numerous places in which he worked, by observation and experience, made himself master of the theory and practice of his business. On his return to Canada, Mr. Stockand went to Hamilton, but securing an engagement with Mr. Hodgson at Ottawa, he went thither, and after remaining with him for two years, commenced business for himself. In his own business he has met with such success as might be reasonably anticipated from close application, large and varied experience, together with a thorough knowledge of all the details of his trade. Mr. Stockand has given evidence of practical ability during his career as a contractor, for among other enterprises in which he has been engaged, he has done work on the Supreme Court building, on the Montreal Bank, on the schools, churches, and many of the best private buildings in Ottawa, including alterations and additions to Earnscliffe, after the late Sir John A. Macdonald purchased that property. Mr. Stockand tells many jokes of the late premier, for whom he always did any work in his line. Although long absent from Scotland, he has cherished a great and patriotic affection for the land of his birth, and has always been an enthusiastic member of the St. Andrew's Society, and was for two years president of the society in Ottawa; also, while resident in Hamilton, he was a member of the Highland company, then an organization composed of Scotchmen who volunteered their services to the government in defence of their adopted country. This company attained a high state of proficiency in the

military art. Although never engaged in active service, Mr. Stockand served in connection with his corps on two important occasions, namely, on the unveiling of Brock's monument and at the visit of the Prince of Wales to Hamilton. In politics, he has always been a Liberal. In religion, Mr. Stockand has been from his youth up a Presbyterian, and is a member of St. Andrew's church. He is also one of the trustees for the glebe property of his church, which consists of about 200 acres of valuable land, situated within the limits of the city of Ottawa. For this property the church was offered a very large sum, but it was declined by the congregation, which decided to subdivide it and place the entire management of the estate in the hands of three trustees, Mr. Stockand, with whom is associated Mr. Chrysler, and the Honourable E. H. Bronson. No better evidence could be adduced of the opinion entertained of Mr. Stockand's integrity and business capacity than his election to this important trust. Mr. Stockand was married on the 20th October, 1864, to Catharine Harkness, of Montreal, who died in 1880, leaving four children, three sons and one daughter. Personally, Mr. Stockand is a fine specimen of his race, and notwithstanding his many years of active life, is still in possession of mental vigour and physical activity.

ALEXANDER GUNN,

Kingston, Ont.

ALEXANDER GUNN, merchant of the City of Kingston, Ontario, is a Scotchman by birth, and came to Canada with his parents when a mere lad. He was born at Brims, Caithness-shire, Scotland, on the 5th of October, 1828. His father was James Gunn, who carried on farming and contracting in Caithness, and his mother was Janet Shearer. Both parents died many years ago, and left a family of two sons and three daughters, all of whom, with the exception of one daughter, still survive. Alexander, the eldest, received his early education at Forss parish school in Caithness, and finished in Kingston, where his parents first resided on coming to this country. Mr. Gunn began his career in the grocery business, with John Carruthers, in Kingston, and has kept steadily at this branch of business, until he may now be considered a prince of the trade. Being a public-spirited gentleman, and having taken a prominent part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the City of Kingston, and County of Frontenac, he was induced by his many friends and admirers to offer himself as candidate for the House of Commons for the city in which he had spent nearly all

his life; he consented, and at the general election of 1878, was elected, defeating no less a personage than Sir John A. Macdonald, who had held Kingston as a "pocket borough" for a great number of years. Mr. Gunn was again elected at the next general election, and sat for the constituency till the close of the parliament. During his whole course in Parliament he possessed, in a large measure, the profound respect and esteem of the members of the House. At the Dominion general election of 1891, Mr. Gunn was defeated by his old opponent, Sir John A. Macdonald, by a small majority, after the full strength of the Dominion Government and the united Conservative party had been exhausted to effect that object. Mr. Gunn has always been a steadfast Reformer and has proved himself a power and mainstay to his party during the last quarter of a century. He married, at Kingston, on the 13th October, 1864, Angelique Agnes Matthews, daughter of the late Robert Matthews.

ALEXANDER GARTSHORE,

Hamilton, Ont.

IN manufacturing circles in Canada, Alexander Gartshore has won special distinction for himself by building up and successfully carrying on a great industry. His father, the late John Gartshore, was also a leading manufacturer for many years, and he left behind him a record so worthy as not soon to be forgotten in the community in which he lived. He was a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1829. Up to the year 1835 he was occupied in millwrighting in various parts of the country, finally settling in Fergus. Here he built an oatmeal mill which he operated until 1837, when it was destroyed by fire. For a few months after he worked at Springfield on the Credit, whence he removed to Dundas, where he subsequently established what afterwards grew to be one of the chief manufacturing institutions of the country. He first built what was known as the Ewart mill, which he operated for some time, and then, in 1839, he started in the foundry business in a small way as to its dimensions, but destined for an important future, for John Gartshore was the pioneer manufacturer of grist and saw mills in Canada. In 1846 the works were burnt out, but the energetic proprietor soon had them built up again on a far larger scale. Marine work was added, and during the time the Great Western Railway was being built large quantities of machinery were manufactured for that road. Under Mr. Gartshore's management the business steadily increased until it reached immense proportions. The average number of men em-

ployed for years in the establishment was about 300. But a period of financial depression, succeeding the year 1857, was felt severely over the country, and the Gartshore works, with which the subject of our sketch was connected, lost heavily. In 1870 the business was sold out to the late Thomas Wilson, of Dundas, and its founder removed to Toronto. Three years later, the enterprising pioneer in the foundry industry went to his native land, where he died in Glasgow, in 1873, much regretted by all who knew him. John Gartshore was a philanthropic and generous-hearted man, ever kind to the poor, and to this day there are thousands who hold him in kindly remembrance. To him, in all important respects, his son, Alexander, has proved a worthy successor. He was born at Dundas in 1839, his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Moir, being also a native of Scotland. His primary education was received under the late George Elmslie, of Ancaster, with whom he also went to Guelph in 1848. Afterwards he studied with the late Dr. Tassie, in Hamilton, and left school with a good practical education. In 1854, young Alexander Gartshore, then a lad of fifteen, went to West Point foundry, New York State, to learn the trade of a machinist, and on his return to Canada, in 1858, he entered his father's works at Dundas, into which he was taken as a partner in 1865. In 1870, when the business changed hands, he went to Hamilton, in which city his first enterprise was to form a partnership, under the firm name of Gartshore & Cowie, for the manufacture of railway and other castings. Subsequently the manufacture of iron pipes was made a branch work in the establishment. Shortly after this, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Gartshore acquired full control, which he has since retained. The firm of Gartshore & Cowie was the first in Ontario to embark in the iron pipe industry, and under the management of the senior partner it has attained large proportions. The foundry has now a capacity of fifty tons a day, furnishes employment regularly to about 150 hands, and has a market which extends over the entire country from Quebec to Vancouver. Among the monuments to the mechanical skill of Mr. Gartshore and his father are the first pumping engines of the Hamilton Water Works, the plans for which were drawn by the former in 1857, and the engines of the union ferry boat between Detroit and Windsor. In his earlier days Mr. Alexander Gartshore took an active and loyal part in military affairs. He was a member of Notman's foot artillery in Dundas in 1858, and an officer of the sedentary militia at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. He is a Master Freemason, and has always been a staunch supporter of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies. In poli-



JOHN GARTSHORE.



ALEXANDER GARTSHORE

HAMILTON, ONT.

tics he is a Conservative and a strong advocate of a protective policy. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and contributes largely from his means to the support of the Presbyterian body and church to which he belongs. On June 6th, 1866, Mr. Gartshore married Isabel, a daughter of the late John Hendrie, and sister of William Hendrie, the well-known contractor. As issue, there were eight children, of whom five are living, Alexander, the eldest son, being in the office of the Canada Life Assurance Co'y. In his business relations, Mr. Gartshore's record is of the highest; in private life he is a most estimable gentleman, and is deservedly held in the highest esteem.

RICHARD A. LUCAS,

Hamilton, Ont.

RICHARD ALAN LUCAS, head of the wholesale grocery firm of Messrs. Lucas, Park & Co., is one of the representative business men of the city of Hamilton, and, indeed, of the province of Ontario. He was born at Richmond, Middlesex county, England, July, 13, 1844. His parents—Frederick Richard and Annie (Crompton) Lucas—were both English, and came to Canada in 1857, settling in Kingston. The subject of this sketch, who had attended Carnarvon school, North Wales, and had subsequently spent three years at a French college in Boulogne, after the family came to Kingston studied for a further period of three years at Queen's College preparatory school, thus receiving a good classical and mathematical education. In 1860 he came to Hamilton as junior in the Bank of British North America, and after remaining in that institution two years he accepted a position in the wholesale hardware store of Messrs. Richard Juson & Co., with whom he remained for five years. After Mr. Juson retired, Mr. Lucas joined the wholesale grocery firm of Messrs. G. J. Forster & Co., and then on Mr. Forster's death, about twenty-one years ago, he acquired full control of the business. He at once associated with him as partner Mr. John H. Park, and from that time to the present the business has been conducted under the firm name of Messrs. Lucas, Park & Co. Under this régime the business has expanded wonderfully, and with such success that it has long been recognized as one of the best wholesale grocery houses in Western Canada; a result largely owing to the executive ability and the individual efforts of its principal, which have been most ably seconded by his partners, Messrs. Park, Geo. E. Bristol, and R. T. Steele. The firm's trade is widely diffused, extending all over Ontario, Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and as far west as Victoria, British Columbia. In short, the business is one of the most skill-

fully managed of its kind in the country. Mr. Lucas owns also the chief financial interest in the Hamilton cotton mill, one of the most successful in Canada, in which he has associated with him as partner and manager his brother-in-law, Mr. J. M. Young. In this enterprise, as well as in the wholesale business, Mr. Lucas' shrewd business capacity has been exercised to good advantage, and with most gratifying results. In politics, Mr. Lucas has always been a Conservative, and though abstaining from taking an active part in election contests, he is one of the heartiest friends and substantial supporters of his party. He firmly believes that under existing circumstances a moderate protective policy is the one best suited to the wants of the Canadian people. In religion he is a member of the Church of England. In Feb. 22nd, 1872, Mr. Lucas married Agnes, a daughter of the late John Young, of Undermount, Hamilton, for many years a prominent resident of the Ambitious City. Mr. Young was a member of the old firm of Buchanan & Young, after leaving which he established himself in the wholesale dry goods business, being also a partner of the firm of Law, Young & Co., Montreal, and he remained actively connected with business until his death in 1873. As issue of their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas have four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Lucas is a man of unimpeachable integrity, of strict business principles, generous of heart, a liberal contributor to all good works, and socially a great favourite in the circle in which he moves.

WM. JOHN MORRISON,

Toronto, Ont.

THE name which appears at the head of this brief sketch is that of a gentleman well known in business circles in Canada as well as in various parts of the United States. He was born in the township of Dummer, Peterborough county, Ontario, September 30th, 1855. Though yet a young man, he has already had a wide experience in many commercial and manufacturing enterprises, in all of which his ability and energy, combined with business tact and shrewdness, have enabled him to hold a leading place. His father was Robert Morrison, a native of Ballina, Mayo county, Ireland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Code, was born in Lanark county, Ont. The family on the paternal side has some interesting records of a military character in its history. Robert Morrison's father was a soldier in the 29th Enniskillen foot, and in his day saw much active service. He was with his regiment all through the Peninsular War, and he had the sad distinction, which but few could



Lucas

RICHARD A. LUCAS,
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claim, of being one of the burial party of Sir John Moore on the ramparts of Corunna,—one of those who

"Buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with their bayonets turning,
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning."

In 1832 the old soldier emigrated with his family to Canada, Robert being then only eleven years of age. Their first stopping-place was "Muddy York," as Toronto was then generally called, and after a sojourn of about a month they went to Peterborough county and settled in Dummer, the whole region at that time being literally a howling wilderness. It is unnecessary to dilate on the trials and hardships the family had to endure in the work of carving out a home in the forest; they were such as were common to all in the sparsely settled districts of Ontario during those early days. Lumbering was the principal occupation for years, and in this Robert Morrison engaged for the most part until 1845, when he settled down to farming exclusively, and this he followed until his death in 1869. For many years he took a leading part in municipal affairs, was reeve of the township for several terms, was a staunch Reformer of the George Brown school, and in the community in which he lived he left behind him the reputation of an honourable man. His family consisted of seven children, of whom six—three sons and three daughters—are living, the subject of our sketch being the second son. In his youth William John had the benefit of a common school education, attending also for a short period the Norwood grammar school, but in 1871, when only sixteen years old, he left home and went to Pennsylvania. In that state and in Ohio he travelled for two years in a wholesale woodenware business for a firm in North-east, Pa., after which he returned to Canada and in conjunction with his brother, L. A. Morrison (now a well known resident of Toronto), he established the wholesale firm of Morrison Bros. & Co., in the same line of business in the city of Hamilton. He sold out his interest in this firm in 1876 and joined that of John Taylor & Co., safe manufacturers, Toronto, as a partner, with a half interest in the concern. With this firm he remained connected for about four years, when he severed his connection (1880) and again joined his brother, L. A. Morrison, in establishing the firm of Morrison Bros., manufacturers and machinery brokers, Toronto. In 1881 and '82 he participated in the Winnipeg "boom," and in the next year sold his interest in the Toronto business, which is still carried on by L. A. Morrison and A. R. Williams. It was during this period that he became connected, as one of the original

promoters, with the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway, now the Great North-West Central, from Brandon to Battleford. His next project was to go into the electric light business in Canada in 1885, and in the following year he established his headquarters in New York as general agent for the American Electric Manufacturing Co., with which he remained until it went out of existence in 1888, when he became connected with the Fort Wayne Electric Co., of Fort Wayne, Ind., as general agent for New York State and the Dominion of Canada. At the present time he has sole charge of the company's three offices in the territory named—at 115 Broadway, N.Y., 228 Pearl-street, Buffalo, and 138 King-street West, Toronto. In connection with this business, Mr. Morrison has made a phenomenal success, as since he started it he has we believe, established more central stations and furnished more apparatus than any other man in his special enterprise. In politics, he is a Reformer, but on the question of Protection, in 1878, he gave his adhesion to the National Policy. In religion, he is a Protestant, and an adherent of the Methodist Church, of which he has always been a liberal supporter. In 1878 he married Mary Alzina, daughter of the late Samuel N. Olmsted, of Ancaster township, one of the most prominent farmers in the county of Wentworth. By this union he has had issue four children, of whom two (boys) are living. In disposition, Mr. Morrison is warm-hearted and generous; in manners, courteous and affable, and he enjoys the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

T. D. J. FARMER,

Hamilton, Ont.

THOMAS DEVEY JERMYN FARMER,
B.C.L. was born in Ancaster township, county of Wentworth, Feb. 22, 1863, and comes of good old Anglo-Irish stock. His father, Geo. Devey Farmer, is a native of Hull, P.Q., and his mother (*nee* Mary Jermyn) was an Irish lady, a native of Co. Kerry. It was in 1854, when nineteen years of age, that George D. Farmer came from Lower Canada to Mount Albion, in Wentworth County. Five years later he married Miss Jermyn, and settled in Ancaster township near the Sulphur Springs, on a farm which he purchased from the late Rev. Ralph Leeming. There the subject of our sketch was born, and nine years afterwards he removed with his family to the Grange farm, near Ancaster, which is still the family homestead. As a youth, Mr. Farmer had the benefit of excellent private tuition. After having attended the Hamilton collegiate institute for a year he matriculated in law in 1880. For five



JOHN FARMER,
HAMILTON ONT.

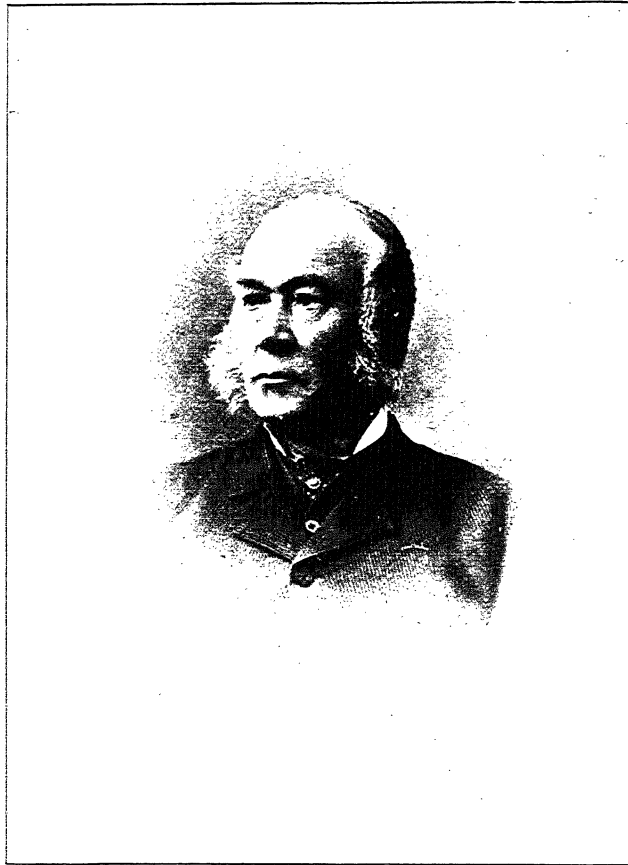
years he studied under the late Mr. K. Dingwall, B.A., LL.B., of Hamilton, during which time he took a law course at Trinity University. At Trinity he carried off first-class honours, and was a silver medalist when he took his B.C.L. degree. In 1886 he was called to the bar. In the same year he opened an office in Hamilton, where he is carrying on an extensive and lucrative practice. Politically, Mr. Farmer is an out-and-out Conservative, and from his boyhood has actively participated in the local party contests. Having shown a strong interest in civic affairs, his fellow-citizens elected him as alderman for 1891 by the largest vote ever recorded in his ward for any one man. His success on that occasion was further marked by the fact that he was the youngest candidate elected to the aldermanic board. In religion he is a member of the English church, holding broad and liberal views. He is a member of the Masonic body and of the Orange order. He is also a member of the Sons of England, with the brethren of which he is highly popular. On April 22nd, 1889, he married Annie Diana, only surviving daughter of the late Samuel Nash, of Hamilton. Personally, Mr. Farmer is a courteous and affable gentleman, and is deservedly held in high esteem.

THOMAS TEMPLE, M.P.

Fredericton, N.B.

THOMAS TEMPLE, M.P. for York, N.B. is an Englishman by birth, a native of Bampton, Oxfordshire, where he was born, November 4th, 1818. He was twelve years of age when his father, Charles Temple, left England with his family to find a home in the Western Hemisphere. He settled in the county of York, N.B., of which his son was destined to become one of the most distinguished citizens. Like all the other sections of what is now the Dominion of Canada, New Brunswick was great only in promise, a promise which for its fulfilment required the enterprise and the hard work not only of the sturdy pioneers of the forest and the coast, but of such "captains of industry" as the subject of this sketch. There were fairly good public schools in York county even early in the century, and in one of these Thomas Temple completed such education as he was privileged to secure. The father had been a farmer in England and this honourable vocation he continued to follow on settling in his new home. The soil was rich, but the conditions of work and of life were vastly different from those to which the Temples had been accustomed "at home," and struggle for living and a competency was toilsome. Thomas Temple took his share in the work of the farm, a fact of which he is to-day proud.

In those early days of friction with the neighboring states there were many "war scares" all along the border, a condition of things aggravated in New Brunswick in consequence of the unsettled state of the boundary question. At no time and in no place did the loyal true-hearted British colonists flinch under threats, overt or implied. It was known that a party in the United States relied for its main strength at the polls upon exciting hatred against Britain and everything British, and that this might lead to grave complications at any time. The answer to all the rantings of demagogues, however, was that given by the men of New Brunswick. They formed everywhere regiments of volunteers, every man in the ranks being ready to take his place on parade or in the field promptly at the given signal. Among these volunteer organizations none was more efficient than the York light dragoons under Major Wilmot, then a young man, but destined to become one of New Brunswick's most illustrious sons, and who afterwards held the highest offices in the province, including those of Lieutenant-Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court. One of the privates in the light dragoons was Thomas Temple, then in the prime of a lusty young manhood. The boundary difficulty led to some skirmishing, arising out of the depredations of the Americans, and in the three months or more of trouble, private Thomas Temple departed himself as a patriot and a soldier should. The Ashburton Treaty, passed in 1838, concluded the Aroostook War, as it was called. Returning to his ordinary civil duties, Mr. Temple began to consider closely, as it proved with much judgment, the opportunities for advancing his fortunes. The lumbering business attracted him, and he commenced dealings at first in a small way, but rapidly extending then. His business ability was shown in a rapid improvement in his worldly affairs, enabling him in a short time to buy the Poquiock mills, near by his own home. These mills were a good property when Mr. Temple got them, and under his management were rapidly improved, so much so indeed that he was able to sell them two years later at a considerable advance to some American capitalists. He then joined forces with the late Mr. John Pickard, subsequently M.P. for York, and went more extensively than before into the lumber business, besides taking up other enterprises. He removed to Fredericton, where he has since resided. In everything he attempted, Mr. Temple showed a spirit of enterprise, combined with dogged perseverance, which could not but win success. His firm suffered a serious loss on one of their earliest enterprises by the burning of a large mill they had erected to manufacture lumber for the English market.



THOMAS TEMPLE, M. P.,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

This loss compelled the abandonment of this branch of the business, but other departments were continued with still greater vigour. The first public office held by Mr. Temple was that of High Sheriff of the county of York; which office he held for nineteen years, from 1864 to 1883, while still carrying on his regular business. One of the great claims of Mr. Temple to the gratitude and respect of the people of Central New Brunswick, is his foresight and enterprise in supplying the demands of the growing commerce of the country, and for greater facilities of various kinds. He took a prominent part in the formation of the People's Bank of Fredericton, and is still an efficient and trusted director of that institution. For years Fredericton suffered in the competition with other places by reason of the lack of railway facilities. To remedy this a few of the more enterprising men of the provincial capital joined Mr. Temple in an effort to improve railway communication. The preliminary difficulties, which were neither few nor small, were overcome early in 1869, when the construction of the railroad was begun. It was pushed forward with vigour, and in two years what was then called the Fredericton railway was opened. Mr. Temple was the president of the company and that position he has held ever since. These and many other services of a public and semi-public character brought Mr. Temple into great prominence. On the death in 1884 of Mr. John Pickard, his partner, Mr. Temple was asked to stand for Mr. Pickard's vacant seat in parliament. Strangely enough, though cordially agreeing in every other respect, the partners were opposed to each other in politics. Mr. Pickard had held the county for fifteen years for the Liberals in spite of all that the Conservatives could do to oust him. But in the contest which followed Mr. Pickard's death, Mr. Temple's services to the people and his great personal popularity made him more than a match for Mr. George F. Gregory, the able and prominent man whom the Liberals had chosen as their candidate, and he was returned by a majority of 178 votes. He has held the seat ever since, being re-elected in 1887 and again in 1891 by increased majorities. In Parliament Mr. Temple is not prominent as a debater, though he has proven that he is abundantly able to take part in the discussion of any question upon which he thinks it well to address the House. He has been a valuable man in the commons and most useful to his county. He presented the necessity and advantage of bridging the St. John river at Fredericton in so forcible a manner to the Government that such advances were made as enabled Mr. Temple to raise the funds necessary to carry out the work. This stupendous structure is unsurpassed as a

bit of engineering work and as an evidence of sound financial management. The cost of the undertaking was \$415,000, but so wise and careful was the management by Mr. Temple that even this large sum was far under its anticipated cost to the country. In this work Mr. Temple enlisted the co-operation of Mr. Alexander Gibson, New Brunswick's greatest capitalist. The bridge to-day is a monument to the enterprise, judgment and skill of these two men, a monument that will long endure. Mr. Temple was married in 1840 to Miss Susanna Howe, only daughter of Mr. Solomon Howe, of Maine. Of five children of this union, only three survive.

F. LANGELIER, M.P.,

Quebec.

FRANÇOIS LANGELIER, Q. C., LL.D., M.P. for Quebec Centre. The early school of French Liberals which took its pattern from the Radicals of France has been succeeded by a school which trusts to the English method of reform rather than to revolution, and draws a clear and easily-perceived distinction between politics and religion. The cause of reform suffered not a little in Quebec through the fear spread among the people that the triumph of the Rouges in politics meant the overthrow of the religious institutions of the province, a fear which among a people essentially religious could not but drive them to prefer existing political evils rather than accept improvements in form at the hands of those who might destroy the very spirit of their institutions. The task of first reforming the Reform party and then winning back the trust of the people was a herculean one; it was a task which has been too little taken account of by the native historians. Even those who believe that it would have been better had affairs remained in their former state, cannot withhold from the men who wrought this marvellous change the praise which energy and fixedness of purpose must claim from a strong people. Among the leaders in this movement there is none to whom greater praise can be given than to François Langelier. Still youthful in appearance, with all the courteous manner of the polished French gentleman, there is nothing to indicate to one who casually meets Mr. Langelier that he is one of the heroes of over a quarter of a century of the fiercest political strife, begun against odds which appalled many men of softer fibre and apparently greater determination. It is difficult within the limits of a slight sketch such as this to tell a tithe of the story in a career so active and full of incident, and quite impossible to give each episode its proper setting of circumstance. Our



F. LANGELIER, M.P.,
QUEBEC, QUE.

subject, François Langelier, Q.C., LL.D., M.P. for Quebec Centre, is the representative of two old and distinguished French-Canadian families. The first Canadian Langelier of this family was Sébastien, who came from Fresquiennes, near Rouen (famous as the scene of the martyrdom of Jeanne d'Arc), in 1659, and settled at Sillery, near Quebec, afterwards removing to Chateau-Riches and thence to L'Islet. On the mother's side Mr. Langelier has the blood of the Casaults, whose first Canadian ancestors came from Granville, France, François Langelier was born in Ste. Rosalie, Bagot, Quebec, on the 24th of December, 1838. He studied first in St. Hyacinthe College and took his first law course in Laval, graduating with honours in 1861. His high social position and commanding talents caused him to be regarded as one of the coming men of the province. After being called to the bar, in 1861, he set out on a European tour, spending much time studying in Paris. On his return two years later he was offered and accepted the professorship of Roman law and political economy in his *alma mater*, Laval. A year later was added to this the professorship of public law. As he had never hesitated to avow his Liberalism, and as Liberals at that particular juncture were rare in politics in Quebec, the offer of so important a post was emphatic testimony to the high opinion formed of his talents by the Senate. His political ardor even at that time manifested itself in varied action, but never caused him to lose his self mastery. His Liberalism was not of the kind that expends itself in talk. He cordially agreed with other young and ardent souls who looked forward hopefully to the time when, as a result of their efforts, political Liberalism should be a power in the province. He was a follower of that school of political economy of which Adam Smith in England and Bastiat in France were the leading exponents, and in his lectures he clearly set forth the advantages of freedom of trade as against restriction. In his personal contact with the leading men of the university he took every opportunity to disarm prejudice and show that the Liberals were not the extremists they were so often represented to be. He identified himself with every movement calculated to benefit the country, and gave his energy freely to advance those movements. Among the enterprises which engaged his thought at this period was the effort to direct the redundant population to the new districts of the province rather than to allow the country to be drained of its most active-minded youths into the United States. He was secretary of the first Colonization Society and laboured hard in promoting the work it had in hand. At the same time, in elections, when the issue

was squarely joined, Mr. Langelier uncompromisingly and to the full extent of his powers advocated the Liberal cause on the public platform. His first appearance as a candidate was in 1871, when he unsuccessfully contested Bagot for the Legislature. In 1873 he stood for Montmagny in a bye-election and was elected. Meantime, Mr. Langelier had extended the scope of his work. In 1872, a year before he entered the legislature, he became professor of the Civil Code in Laval, holding also, as before, the professorship of Public Law. In 1889 he relinquished the latter, still holding the chair of the Civil Code. He was also carrying on a large legal practice, at first by himself and afterwards in partnership with his brother, Mr. Charles Langelier, formerly M.P. for Montmorency, and now a prominent member of the Provincial Cabinet, and with Mr. D. J. Montcambault, Q.C. He engaged also in journalism, contributing frequently to the French-Canadian press articles whose vigour and diction attracted wide attention. In 1876 came perhaps the greatest struggle in which he has been engaged, one in which he gave conclusive proof of his courage and dogged determination, as well as of his ability as a professional and public man. In that year began the action which has become historic, under the name of the Charlevoix Case. It is not necessary to go into details here. Suffice it to say that the late P. S. Tremblay was the Liberal candidate in Charlevoix, and his defeat was said to be caused by the interference of the clergy, whose "undue influence" was alleged to be a contravention of the election law. The case excited intense interest. Mr. Langelier was the leading counsel in conducting the case before the Quebec courts. His application for a ruling, which would prevent the clergy from threatening their people with spiritual penalties in election contests, was rejected, Judge Routhier giving an adverse decision. The case was then taken to the Supreme Court of Canada, where Mr. Langelier had associated with him the late James Bethune, Q. C., an able and well-known lawyer. The result here was a unanimous decision in favor of Mr. Langelier's contention. There were other and even more important results besides, however. The evidence given in the courts with the accompanying argument called the attention of the public to the extensive use made of their position by some of the clergy to injure the candidature of Liberals in many cases. The attention of the church authorities also was attracted to their unwarranted and dangerous abuse of the priestly function, and soon afterward there arrived from Rome Mgr. Conroy, conveying personally the warning from the Pope that the Liberalism of Canada was not to be classed by the faithful

with the Liberalism of France and Italy, and that the priests must not represent the Liberal candidates as the enemies of religion and of the church. This was a tremendous gain for the cause for which Mr Langelier worked so long and so devotedly, and the victory of the Liberal leader Mr. Joly in 1878 was in large measure due to the comparative freedom his friends enjoyed from clerical interference. As showing Mr. Langelier's character and the depth of his conviction, an incident in the legislature which took place about this time may be mentioned. Hon. L. O. Taillon, a prominent member of the Conservative party and afterwards associated with Hon. Mr. Ross as one of the leaders of the Ross-Taillon Government, introduced in the House a bill which was intended to prohibit Orangemen from walking in public procession. The excitement over the anti-Orange riots was at fever heat at the time, and the bill was calculated to be a popular one with all Catholics. Mr. Langelier and Hon. F. G. Marchand, however, voted against the measure. Mr. Langelier explained his vote in a speech declaring his belief that in a free country any body of people who desired to walk the streets had a perfect right to do so and should be protected in that right. When the Joly Government took office, Mr. Langelier, who had been elected for Portneuf, was one of the ministers, holding the position of Commissioner of Crown Lands. After a year's tenure of this office, he became Provincial Treasurer. The precarious life of the Government came to an end in October, 1879, leaving Mr. Langelier and his friends again in opposition. In the general election of 1881, Mr. Langelier was once more a candidate in Portneuf, but this time was unsuccessful, by reason, as he always contended, of the great expenditure of money made by the Senecal party. In 1882, he was a candidate for the mayoralty of Quebec. The city council elects the mayor, and on this occasion the question at the polls in the aldermanic contests was Mr. Langelier's candidature for the mayoralty. On the assembling of the board he was elected unanimously. The office of mayor he held for eight years, being re-elected three times. His term of office was productive of great benefit to the city. His first care was to provide means for the prevention or suppression of fires. Quebec, as all who have followed its history know, has been the scene of a number of disastrous conflagrations. Under Mayor Langelier the repetition of such losses was made in the last degree improbable. The fire brigade was brought to a high state of efficiency and splendidly equipped. The water supply was also greatly increased by means of a fine aqueduct, which cost half a million dollars. The streets, which had been in a disgraceful condition, were greatly improved

in respect of pavements, and John-street, one of the principal avenues of trade, was widened. In this latter and other respects the improvement was not a material one only, for the financial system was re-organized so as to secure greater economy and greater equity in the incidence of taxation. Instead of taxing on the rental of the property, as formerly, the levy was made upon the capital value, thus making it more difficult, by mere book-keeping juggling on the part of the owner, to escape the fair share of taxation. In the case of the John-street improvement, the cost of the work, defrayed in the first place by the city, was made a charge upon the increased value of the property affected. A heavy debt due to the Government, on account of the North Shore railway, had been an incubus upon the trade of the city for years. Mayor Langelier, by means of an exchange of property, effected an arrangement exceedingly advantageous to the citizens. These and other beneficial measures followed each other in quick succession during his term of office. In 1884, when Mr. Frechette, M. P. for Megantic, was unseated by the courts, Mr. Langelier became the Liberal candidate in the bye-election, and was successful. He was returned for his present seat at the general election of 1887, and was re-elected in 1891. It need hardly be said that the honourable gentleman is a great acquisition to the ranks of his party in the House of Commons. As a debater, he is strong on questions of constitutional law and parliamentary history, while his enthusiastic belief in the righteousness of the cause which he makes his own, together with his extensive knowledge and great literary attainments, give him prominence in the discussion of general questions. In the House he speaks usually in English, using the language of the majority with scholarly precision and clearness, and with only a slight French accent. As a force in Liberal Parliamentary circles, Mr. Langelier is second only to the distinguished leader, Hon. Mr. Laurier, and he is certain of a high place in the administration when his friends attain the ministerial benches. Mr. Langelier is now and has been for twelve years a member of the Senate of Laval University, as well as one of its professors. He was appointed Queen's Counsel by the Provincial Government in 1878, and by the Dominion in 1880. In religion, though it has been his lot to contend strongly against the pretensions of some representatives of the church, he has always been a devout and consistent Roman Catholic, and is held in high esteem by his co-religionists. He was married on the 2nd of February, 1884, to Virginie Marie, daughter of the late I. Legaré, Esq., of Quebec. Mrs. Langelier died on the 25th May, 1891.

JOHN STUART,

Hamilton, Ont.

AMONG representative Canadians, whether by birth or adoption, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch must, by virtue of his ability, energy and success, be given a prominent place. John Stuart was born at Fifekeith, Banffshire, Scotland, June 24th, 1830, his parents being James and Margaret (Taylor) Stuart, both natives of the same county. His father, who was an architect and builder, was well known and for many years enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all classes throughout the district. He died in 1839, when the subject of our sketch, who was one of a family of seven children, was only nine years of age. In his native place young Stuart attended the parish school, and received there a sound practical education. Afterwards he spent two years in a law office in Keith, and then, in 1848, accompanied his mother to Hamilton, Ontario, where his brother, Alexander (for many years city treasurer), had himself resided. After remaining in Hamilton a few weeks he went to Toronto, and shortly afterwards assumed the position of bookkeeper on Yonge Street wharf for William M. Gerrie, with whom he remained two years. His next position was with the well-known firm of Jacques & Hay, for whom he was bookkeeper and then business manager for a period of fourteen years, during the latter half of which period he had an interest as partner. As illustrating Mr. Stuart's position as a young man at that time, it may be related that he was closely associated with the late Col. Cumberland and Major Worthington in the organization of the Royal Grenadiers (then called the 1st Royals), when the "Trent affair" threatened our peaceful relations with the United States. He was one of the first to volunteer, and was appointed captain of No. 1 company, but when the threatened trouble was past, business engagements compelled him to withdraw from the corps. In 1864, he returned to Hamilton and joined the late Alexander Harvey in the wholesale grocery business, forming the afterwards well-known partnership of Messrs. Harvey, Stuart & Co. After a prosperous career of ten years, Mr. Harvey retired, and the business was continued by Mr. Stuart in conjunction with T. H. Macpherson, under the style of Stuart & Macpherson. In turn that firm was succeeded by John Stuart, Son & Co., and finally Mr. Stuart retired in favour of his son, John Jacques Stuart, who is now of the firm of Stuart, Harvey & Co. Mr. Stuart's connection with the wholesale trade may be described as eminently successful, though while engaged in it he gave much thought and attention to enterprises of a different character.

He was for some years president of the Board of Trade, and in railway schemes designed to benefit the city of Hamilton he was one of the most active movers. He was a director of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, a director of the Hamilton and Lake Erie road until it was absorbed by the Hamilton and North-Western, and was president of the last named line during the whole period of its existence,—a position to which he was more than entitled, from the fact that he was the leading spirit engaged in bringing about its construction. Intimately associated with him in these enterprises was the late Hon. James Turner, who was president of the H. & L. E. Company, and was afterwards vice-president of the H. & N. W. At the time of the union of the latter road with the Northern, Mr. Stuart was still president of it, and he then became a member of the executive committee of the joint roads. He was also a director of the Northern Pacific Junction road, connecting these lines with the Canadian Pacific system, but his connection with railway matters ceased on these northern lines being acquired some years ago by the Grand Trunk. At the present time Mr. Stuart is probably best known as president of the Bank of Hamilton, one of the most flourishing financial institutions in the province. He was one of the original directors in 1872, and was vice-president from the commencement until the retirement of the Hon. D. McInnes from the presidency in 1881, when he was unanimously elected his successor, a position which he has filled with great acceptance ever since. Under his presidency the volume of business of the bank has vastly increased, and the high position it has attained reflects the greatest credit on the executive ability of Mr. Stuart and the gentlemen associated with him in the directorate of the institution. Mr. Stuart has also been for many years and is still a director of the Canada Life Assurance Company; he is also a director of the Canada Landed and National Investment Company, of Toronto. Politically, he has always been a Reformer, and in 1874 was elected by his party to represent South Norfolk in the Dominion Parliament, but being unseated on petition he was defeated in the bye-election which followed. Since that time he has taken only a general interest in political affairs. He remains, however, a supporter of the Reform party and principles, yet on trade questions of the day differing essentially from many of the leaders of the party. In religion, he is a Protestant, and was brought up in the Presbyterian Church, but of late he has been an adherent of the Church of England, being connected with the Church of the Ascension. On the 23rd October, 1856, Mr. Stuart married Jane, daughter of the late John



JOHN STUART,
HAMILTON, ONT.

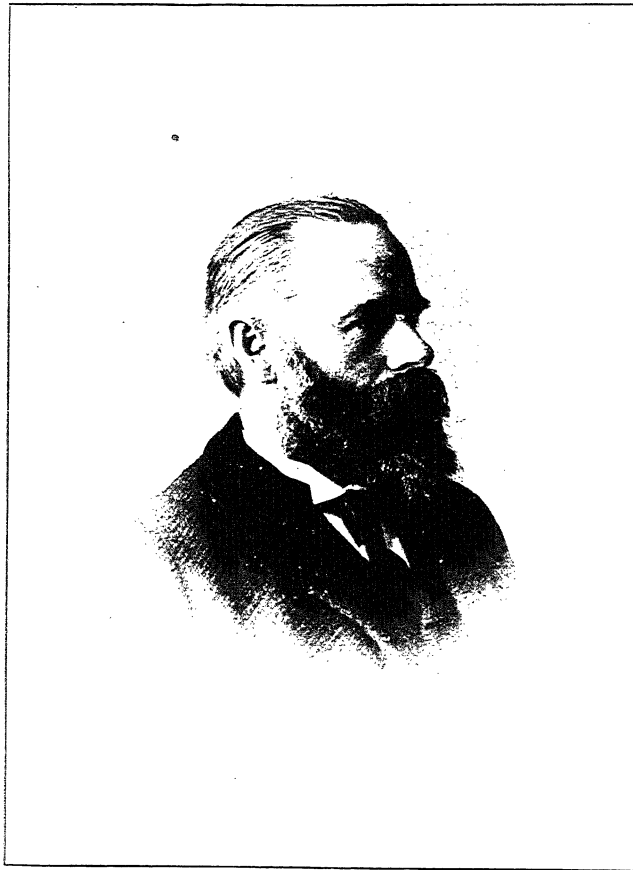
Jacques (of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, Toronto), by whom he had issue four children, of whom a son and daughter are living, the former already referred to as of the firm of Stuart, Harvey & Co., and the latter the wife of P. M. Bankier, barrister, of Hamilton. In commercial and financial circles Mr. Stuart's reputation is of the highest; his private life is without reproach, and by common consent he is looked upon as one of the best and most worthy of the citizens of Hamilton.

HON. E. H. BRONSON, M.P.P.,

Ottawa, Ont.

THE Bronson family has been known in Eastern Ontario during the past forty years, alike for its energy and enterprise, as well as for its high character and influence. To-day it is well represented by the gentleman, who is the subject of this biographical notice. Erskine Henry Bronson was born at Bolton, Warren county, N. Y., September 12th, 1844, his parents being Henry Franklin Bronson and his wife Editha (a native of Bolton), whose maiden name was Pierce. Mr. Bronson, senior, was for some years, prior to 1849, engaged in the lumbering business on the Hudson river, in connection with the firm of Messrs. Harris & Bronson. In 1849 he visited the Ottawa valley, and with the keen intelligence which was one of his strong characteristics, he soon saw that the immense timber supply and the magnificent water power available made that region a splendid field for lumbering operations. Actuated by this idea he returned home, and in 1852 came back to Ottawa, bringing with him his partner, Mr. Harris. The firm transferred their business from the Hudson, and shortly after their arrival in Ottawa purchased water lots at the Chaudière Falls, and erected mills under the supervision of Mr. Bronson. This was the inauguration of the large business of which the subject of this sketch is to-day the leading representative. Erskine H. Bronson, who was but a youth when he came to Canada, was educated at the best schools in Ottawa, and also studied for a time at Sandy Hill, N. Y. In 1865, Mr. Harris retired from the business, and two years later Mr. Bronson, senior, admitted Erskine as a partner, Obijah Weston, of Painted Post, N. Y., one of the most extensive lumber merchants in the United States, being also a member of the firm, under the firm name of Bronsons & Weston. The business of the firm was incorporated in 1888, and since then it has been carried on by the Bronsons & Weston Lumber Co. (Limited). The Hon. Mr. Bronson is president and general manager of the company, to which office he succeeded on the death of his father, in 1889. The firm own two mills

at Ottawa with a capacity of 85 million feet per season. They also own timber limits in different localities in Ontario and Quebec, and the products of their enterprise are sent to the markets of the United States, Great Britain, the West Indies and South America. In Great Britain there is a constantly increasing demand for manufactured lumber, which to a large extent is taking the place of the square timber exported in former times. In addition to his extensive milling interests, Mr. Bronson is President of the Standard Electric Co., recently organized for the supply of power and electric light for manufacturing and domestic purposes. While fully occupied with business, Mr. Bronson, however, has for many years been an active and influential factor in public affairs. He has given special attention to educational matters, and was a member of the Board of Public School Trustees for the unusually long term of eighteen years, Juring a considerable portion of which time he was chairman of the school management committee. He also served in the city council as alderman from 1871 to 1877, inclusive, and as chairman of the finance committee, prepared the Act consolidating the city debt, and seconded its passage in the Ontario Legislature in 1879. An original and highly important feature of this measure was the reduction of the maximum tax rate to 1½ cents on the dollar. In politics Mr. Bronson is a Reformer, and since the Pacific Railway Scandal of 1873, has taken an active share in political campaigns in the city of Ottawa and the surrounding district. He was first elected to the legislature at the general election in 1886, and was re-elected in 1890, his majority on the latter occasion being the largest obtained by any candidate in the province. Mr. Bronson's sterling ability and high reputation as a public man and a citizen of Ottawa had long been recognised by Hon. Oliver Mowat, and although his extensive business interests precluded the idea of his assuming charge of a Department, he was sworn a member of the Ontario Cabinet, without portfolio, in September, 1890. In this he continues to give his colleagues and the province generally the benefit of his counsel and helpful aid in carrying on the affairs of the country. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and has been an elder in St. Andrew's Church since 1874. Like his father before him, he is noted for his open-handed liberality towards religious and philanthropic enterprises. In 1874, Mr. Bronson married Ella, only daughter of Prof. Webster, a prominent educationist in Virginia, who at one time resided in Ottawa. By this lady he has issue two children, a son and daughter. Personally, Mr. Bronson is a most affable and courteous gentleman, and his many excellent qualities have won for him universal regard and esteem.



E. H. BRONSON, M.P.,
OTTAWA, ONT.

DR. J. G. BOURINOT, C.M.G.,

Ottawa, Ont.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., Clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa, was born in Sydney, Nova Scotia, on the 24th of October, 1836. His father was the late Hon. J. Bourinot who, after taking a prominent and useful part in the political affairs of his native province, was in 1867 called to the senate of the newly created Dominion. Senator Bourinot was a native of the Island of Jersey, where his family, originally Norman, had for centuries held a position of influence. For many years he discharged, under both the Empire and the Republic, the functions of Vice-Consul of France at Sydney, in our day the chief port of call for the French navy in North American waters, and not far from Louisbourg, the ancient stronghold of French power on this continent. In his "Old Forts by the Sea," Dr. Bourinot has done justice to the scenery and historic associations of his birth-place and its surroundings. Senator Bourinot died in January, 1884, at Ottawa, in the seventieth year of his age—deeply and widely regretted. The mother of Dr. Bourinot was a daughter of the late Judge Marshall, who died some years ago at an advanced age. A man of strong purpose and earnest convictions, a friend of all moral reforms and a vigorous champion of what he believed to be true and right, Judge Marshall wielded a vigorous pen and was never afraid to use it. He was of Loyalist stock, his father, whose name occurs in Sabine's roll of honour, having been a captain on the British side in the Revolutionary war. It will thus be seen that Dr. Bourinot represents in his pedigree the most important elements in our complex population—the Norman-French and the Anglo-Saxon—the old Colonial and the later accession from the British Isles. That to this lineage Dr. Bourinot owes, in an appreciable measure, his strong attachment to the British Crown, his ardent patriotism as a Canadian, his literary gifts, and even the bent of his mind towards historical studies and constitutional inquiry, it is not unreasonable to conclude. His capacity for essay-writing attracted attention while he was still a boy, and his tutor, the Rev. W. Y. Porter, had the insight to discover and the judgment to encourage and develop his peculiar talents, so that when he was old enough to enter college he was fairly well equipped by training and knowledge to undergo the larger discipline. Senator Bourinot fixed upon Trinity University, Toronto, as the institution in which his son should graduate, and he had no reason to complain either of the fostering care of the *alma mater* or of the diligence and success with which John George responded to it. The fond-

est expectations of his friends were realized by his brilliant career in college. In his intellect were combined the keen perception which enables a student to grasp a fact and to comprehend its significance, and the power of assimilation which makes it a lasting possession for timely and fruitful use ever afterwards. With these qualities was associated an industry that shrank from no effort—however prolonged—in the pursuit of knowledge or other worthy aims. After winning several scholarships—including Trinity's main prize, the Wellington—Mr. Bourinot graduated with honours. Thus provided for life's journey, his next thought was to decide on the path by which he might, with reasonable hopefulness, seek the goal of an honorable ambition. Long before his course in college was completed, he had virtually chosen literature as his occupation. But in Canada literature means (at least at the outset), some form of journalism. With characteristic industry, the young Bachelor of Arts set to work to acquire the technical *arcana* of the newspaper office. He mastered short-hand, became a reporter on the Halifax press, and ere long had made a name for himself in parliamentary *précis*-writing. This practice was of the utmost service to him in later years, giving a facility in the use of the pen, a quickness of penetration into the intimate meaning of a book or document, and a skill in the orderly arrangement of facts, which no other kind of training could supply. In due time Mr. Bourinot came to occupy the editor's chair. He established a daily journal, the *Halifax Reporter*, of which he assumed the management, discharging (from 1861), in addition to his duties of editor, the important functions of chief official reporter of the Nova Scotia Assembly. It need hardly be stated that, from the inception of the federal movement, Mr. Bourinot did all that lay in his power to promote it, and to his able advocacy the success of the movement was in no small measure due. In 1868 he received the appointment of short-hand reporter in the Dominion Senate, and in 1873 was created second assistant in the House of Commons. In November, 1879, he was made first clerk assistant, and in 1881, on Mr. Patrick's retirement, he was promoted to the important position which he still holds. How satisfactorily Dr. Bourinot has fulfilled his duties is well known. Not only has he been assiduous in attending to his task during the sessions of the House, but he has employed his leisure during recess in the preparation of works that are now accepted as authorities on questions of constitutional history and law, and parliamentary practice and procedure. His name is quoted with respect, not only in Canada, but wherever representative institutions prevail. Dr. Bourinot's pen has also served his



DR. J. G. BOURINOT C.M.G.

OTTAWA, ONT.

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country by contributions to the British reviews and magazines, as well as by timely and able articles in the Dominion press. Mention has already been made of his early historical essays in which the heroic and adventurous features of the *ancien régime*, in both Canada and Acadie, are graphically portrayed. These, if collected, would make an instructive and readable volume. A series of papers on the "intellectual development of Canada," first published in the *Canadian Monthly*, was subsequently brought out in a small volume, which showed the world what Canada has done in the fields of literature and science. A succession of monographs on various other phases of Canadian progress, on our country history, constitution, vast resources and probable destiny, which appeared in the *Quarterly, Westminster, Scottish and Judicial Reviews*, attracted much attention in Great Britain, and served at once to deepen the interest of the mother country in Canada, and to enhance Mr. Bourinot's reputation. While engaged in this more or less ephemeral work, the author was gradually but surely ripening his special gift for constitutional research and analysis, in which his greatest triumphs have been won. His "Parliamentary Procedure and Practice, with an introductory account of the original growth of Parliamentary Institutions in Canada," published in 1885, was the first important result of the special studies for which his tastes, knowledge and position gave him exceptional advantages. The volume was promptly greeted by the highest authorities in both hemispheres as a work of real merit, eliciting from the political and legal press and from distinguished students in the same field of investigation, commendations most flattering to the author. His smaller volume, the "Hand Book of Constitutional History of Canada," is written in a popular style, and was intended to serve as a text-book in universities. In this capacity it has done much to educate the growth of our country to a knowledge and appreciation of the freedom we enjoy under a representative system as nearly perfect as any that has yet been devised. It was only to be expected that the authorship of these works would bring Dr. Bourinot into association with the institutions and individuals that were especially interested in the class of inquiries that he was pursuing. Besides being asked to lecture on constitutional history and political science in his own university (Trinity), in Queen's, Kingston, and in Harvard, he had the distinguished honour of being asked to contribute to the series of admirable studies on various stages of social evolution, organized by Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He chose for his theme a subject which had hitherto received little attention—that of "Local Government in Ca-

nada"—and his monograph was published in the Fifth Series. It is a paper of unusual interest, and has been favourably reviewed by experts in political science. For the annals of the American Academy of Political Science (of the General Advisory Committee of which he is a member), Dr. Bourinot wrote an important paper, entitled "Canada and the United States,"—a study in comparative politics, which was a revolution to many Americans. A thorough review of the same subject was written by him for the American Historical Association, doubtless the fullest parallel of the kind as yet instituted. In these essays Dr. Bourinot, while keeping aloof from that silly Chauvinism which repels by its exaggerations, makes a plea for our Canadian federal system which convinces by its clearness of evidence, and impresses by its earnest and rational patriotism. Faith in Canada is the key note of Dr. Bourinot's inspiration, and it vitalizes all his writings. During the last ten years, Dr. Bourinot has, apart from his other tasks, official and literary, discharged the onerous duties of Honorary Secretary to the Royal Society of Canada, instituted by the Marquis of Lorne in 1882. From the responsibilities of this position, which involve a large amount of correspondence with learned bodies and personages in all parts of the world, and a chief share in the arrangements for the annual meetings, Dr. Bourinot was, at his desire, relieved in May last, when the society met in Montreal. He was at once unanimously elected Vice-President, amid enthusiastic applause. There is not a member of the society who could not bear witness to Dr. Bourinot's unflinching courtesy as well as exemplary diligence during his tenure of the Secretariat. Queen's University recognized his patriotic services to literature by conferring on him the honorary degree of LL.D., while his *alma mater* made him a D.C.L., the same honour being conferred on him by King's College, Windsor, N.S., the oldest of Canadian universities, on the occasion of its centenary celebration. His services to the Dominion and the Empire, by his books and articles on the history, constitution, statistics and general development of Canada, and its value as a part of the Queen's domain, were graciously recognized by Her Majesty, who, in 1890, created him a companion of the distinguished order of Saint Michael and St. George. We have already mentioned that Dr. Bourinot is a member of the Advisory Council of the American Academy of Social and Political Science. He is also the first Canadian to receive the distinction of membership in the Council of the American Historical Association. These high testimonials to his abilities and labours—especially in the great field of research which, as far as Canada is concerned, he has

made peculiarly his own, have been mentioned because they are formal and official. But they do not by any means constitute the entire range of recognition which his works have received. It is to the judgment of his fellow *litterateurs* or investigators in the first place, and secondly to the class of enlightened readers, especially interested in his enquiries or expositions, that the constitutional or historical specialist looks for his highest reward. *Laudari a laudatur* has been Dr. Bourinot's supreme distinction. The *Law Quarterly Review* of England pronounced his "Federal Government in Canada" (Johns Hopkins University Studies) a masterly composition. His work on "Parliamentary Procedure and Practice" has taken rank as a standard authority on the subjects of which it treats, and has been quoted again and again in the general and local legislatures as an ultimate tribunal in all disputed questions. "Bourinot," (as the work is called), has also become a familiar name in the British antipodes, having played a part of honour and influence in the debates that preceded the creation of the Australian commonwealth. It has already reached a second edition, so that it has not only had a *succès d'estime*, but has had a rapidity of sale rarely attained by expensive works of its class. Dr. Bourinot's career is still, we trust, very far from its ultimate goal. Greater triumphs are doubtless in store for him, and, as in the past, so in the future, his advancement is his country's gain, every patriotic Canadian will wish him God speed.

SIR JAMES GRANT, K.C.M.G.,

Ottawa, Ont.

HIGH up on the roll of eminent physicians and surgeons in the Dominion stands the name of Sir James Grant, M.D., F.R.C.P., London; F.R.C.S., Edinburgh; K.C.M.G., etc. Sir James was born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, August 11th, 1830, and is descended from an able and distinguished family. His father was also a physician, and after coming to Canada he practised for many years in Glengarry county; and his paternal grandfather was James Grant, advocate, of Corrimony, among whose literary productions were "Essays on the Origin of Society," and "Thoughts on the Origin and Descent of the Gael." In appreciation of the latter work, the gifted author was presented, by the Highland Society of Scotland, with a large silver vase, suitably inscribed; and at the time of his death, in 1835, he was called "the father of the Scottish Bar." The mother of Sir James was Jane (Ord) Grant, a member of a Highland family, who came out with her husband to Glengarry when the subject of this sketch was an

infant in arms. As James grew up, he received the benefit of a thorough education. He studied in arts at Queen's University, Kingston, and in 1854 graduated as M.D. at McGill College, Montreal, immediately after which he settled in Ottawa. His remarkable skill and success in his profession soon brought him into prominence, and it was not long before he found himself with a very large practice. Always enthusiastically devoted to his profession, he has since attained the proud pre-eminence of being one of its most distinguished members in Canada, if not also in America. He is the only member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, who has received the degree M.R.C.P. without having studied in England, having been admitted to examination after ten years' experience in clinical work in the Ottawa general hospital. In addition to the degrees already mentioned, he is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and fellow of the Geological Society of England. He is one of the twenty-five honorary members of the British Medical Association, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, ex-president of the Dominion Medical Association, representative of Ottawa University in the Medical Council of Ontario, and consulting physician to the General Protestant Hospital and to the General Catholic Hospital at Ottawa. He was an honorary vice-president of the International Medical Congress of the world, which met in Washington in 1887, shortly prior to which he was awarded the gold medal and elected a corresponding member of the *Associazione de Benemeriti Italiani*, Palermo, Sicily, and shortly afterwards, in 1887, was made a "Cavalier d'Onore" and awarded the gold cross of Italy, for distinguished honour in medical science. Recently he was elected an honorary member of the American Academy of Medicine; and at Newport, R.I., in June, 1889, he delivered the semi-centennial address on the progress of medicine and surgery. He was physician to Lord Monck, and since he has officiated in the same capacity to the various Governors-General down to the present time. In the Queen's Jubilee year (1887), he was created a Knight Commander of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George, this being the first instance of a Canadian physician being honoured with the title of K.C.M.G., being the Jubilee distinction from Her Majesty the Queen to Canada. In the literature of his profession, Sir James is very well versed and of very high repute, his connection with the medical press extending back over a period of thirty years, during which he has contributed valuable essays on medical and scientific subjects to the leading periodicals in Canada and Great Britain. He is also a writer in the *Encyclopedia of Surgery* (Philadelphia), one of the highest ranked publi-

cations of the century. As a testimony to the value of his researches, it may be stated that in 1890-91, while the German Dr. Koch's treatment of tuberculosis was still attracting much attention, it was pointed out by the *Canada Lancet* that the idea of treating disease by inoculation of the products of bacteria, though a valuable suggestion to the practical therapist, was "in no sense a new one, for in the *London Medical Times and Gazette*, of March 14th, 1863, Sir James Grant, of Ottawa, showed the possibility of vaccination proving curative in many forms of contagious affections." Sir James is also a geologist of high standing, and he has written many valuable articles in connection with that science. The study of this science he undertook with the object of acquiring a more accurate knowledge of the origin of many diseases and their relation to the physical structure of the earth. This formed the subject of his inaugural address at the opening of the Medical Department of McGill University in 1889. Politically, he has always been a pronounced Conservative, and for eight years he represented Russell county in the Dominion Parliament. He was one of the first to recognize the necessity for a Canadian trans-continental railway, and he it was who introduced the original Pacific Railway Bill, the basis of which was formulated by the present Premier of Canada, Honorable Mr. Abbott. He was also a strong advocate of the admission of the North-West Territories and British Columbia into the Dominion; in support of which scheme he made many eloquent and convincing speeches in parliament. In religion, he belongs to the Presbyterian Church, to whose institutions, as well as to other charitable and philanthropic enterprises, he is a liberal contributor. In Ottawa he is a warm supporter of the Mechanics' Institute and the St. Andrew's Society, of both of which he has been president. He is also head of his Clan, and the present Chief of the Grants of Corrimony, and is one of the honorary vice-presidents for the world of the Clan-Grant Society of Glasgow. On Jan. 22nd, 1856, Sir James married Maria, daughter of the late Edward Malloch, who sat for Carleton in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, and in the old Parliament of Canada after the union. The result of the marriage was a family of twelve children, seven of whom are living. Of his sons, the eldest, Dr. J. A. Grant, is practising in Ottawa; the second, Dr. H. Y. Grant, who was educated at McGill College, Montreal, and in London and New York, was recently appointed lecturer in Aural Surgery in the University of Buffalo; the third, Edward C., is Manager of the Ottawa Lumber Co'y, of Ottawa; the youngest, William W., distinguished himself at the Royal Military College, Kingston, winning

a position in the Royal Engineers, but at present he is engaged in electrical engineering in Canada. Three daughters are still living—one in Vancouver, B.C., Mrs. G. R. Major; Misses Harriett and Gwendoline, still with their parents. Though past his sixtieth year, Sir James Grant is still a very active man, a fact which is the more notable in view of the immense amount of work he has accomplished during the thirty-five years which have elapsed since he commenced the practice of his profession, which he is still actively employed in.

THOMAS R. MERRITT,

St. Catharines, Ont.

THE name Merritt is one which for many years past has been more or less intimately associated with public affairs in Western Canada, and the gentleman whose name leads this sketch is a not unworthy member of the old and distinguished family of which he is a scion. His ancestors, on the paternal side, were English. His grandfather, Thomas Merritt, like other U. E. Loyalists, at the close of the revolutionary war,—during the continuance of which he was a cornet in the Queen's Rangers,—gave up their homes in the American colonies and took refuge in those portions of the continent in which British authority still held sway. Leaving his property in New York state, and accompanied by his wife, Mary Hamilton, whom he had married at Charleston, S.C., in 1781, he proceeded to New Brunswick. That region, however, did not meet his expectations, and after remaining a few years, he and his wife set their faces towards old Canada. It was on July 3rd, 1793, while journeying westward, that William Hamilton Merritt was born. On reaching Upper Canada, in 1796, the family settled in what is now called Lincoln county, the site partly of St. Catharines and partly of the flourishing district around it, then little more than a trackless forest. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the trials and hardships which the settlers had then to undergo; they were such as were incidental to the country's pioneers, though they were met with dogged courage and invincible fortitude. When the war of 1812 broke out, the head of the family again took the field, this time as a major of cavalry, in which capacity he did good service. In 1800 he was appointed surveyor of woods and forests, and he was from 1803 to 1820 high sheriff of the district of country stretching all the way from Niagara to the Detroit river. William Hamilton Merritt grew up with the country, and in time took his place as one of the leading men of his era. For a number of years he sat in parliament as representative of Haldimand and the



THOMAS R. MERRITT,
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Niagara district, and was President of the Council in the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government (1848), and afterwards Minister of Public Works. Still later he was elected to the old legislative council. But his chief fame consists in his having been the originator and designer of the Welland canal, one of the greatest public works of the kind on this continent. He was also the projector of the Welland railway, and of the Niagara Falls Suspension bridge, and it is claimed with good ground that it was he who first broached the scheme of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, which was enacted in 1854. His wife, Catharine Rodman Prendergast, was the only daughter of the late Dr. Prendergast, of Mayville, N.Y., and a descendant of an old Irish family. William Prendergast was born at Waterford, Ireland, February 2nd, 1727, his parents being Thomas and Mary Prendergast, and he came to America when a youth, settling in Pawling, Dutchess county, N.Y. There he married and had a large family, the Dr. Prendergast already mentioned being his fourth son, born May 13th, 1766. In 1805, the Dr. came to Canada to practise his profession, and thence he removed to Mayville, Chautauqua county, N.Y., in 1811. William Hamilton Merritt, though still a young man, was a captain of dragoons during the war of 1812-14, and took part in the battles of Detroit, Stoney Creek and Lundy's Lane. He received his commission as ensign in the 4th Lincoln militia from Governor Gore, May 25th, 1811; as lieutenant in the first troop of Niagara Light Dragoons from Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, April 24th, 1812; and as captain in the Provincial Dragoons from Major-General Sir R. Hale Sheaffe, then administering the government of Upper Canada, in 1813. At the battle of Lundy's Lane, young Merritt was acting aide-de-camp, and while carrying a despatch at night, he was captured by the Americans, taken to Westchester, and detained till the close of the war. Shortly after his release, he married Miss Prendergast, with whom he had become acquainted in Canada prior to the war, while her father was practising his profession before moving to Chautauqua. The result of their union was a family of five children, of whom the subject of our sketch was the fourth. Thomas Rodman Merritt was born Oct. 17th, 1824, while his mother was on a visit to Mayville, on the borders of Chautauqua Lake, a region which with its surroundings has a world-wide fame as a summer resort, and for the unique system of religious education which originated there. He received his early education at the old Grantham academy, in its day a prominent educational institution; and subsequently he attended Upper Canada College. After completing his studies, he went to Montreal, where he spent

two years in a general wholesale house. Returning thence to St. Catharines, he entered upon what proved to be a highly successful and prosperous business career. In 1844, he formed a brief partnership with the late Hon. James R. Benson. He then started what was perhaps his most important business enterprise—a large merchant flouring mill and shipping trade, in which he was extensively engaged until 1869, when he sold out to Messrs. Norris & Neelon. He was one of the earliest direct shippers of flour from Upper Canada to Halifax and Newfoundland, and thus did his share of building up a trade between those distant parts of the country; the vessels which went east laden with flour returned with cargoes of sugar, salt, molasses, etc. He also projected a line of boats from Brantford to St. Catharines, to connect with his lake line of steamers to Montreal, which continued running from 1850 until the Great Western Railway went into operation in 1854. Besides the above, Mr. Merritt had other important financial and business connections, some of which he still retains. For twenty-one years he was president of the Niagara District Bank, and on its amalgamation with the Imperial Bank of Canada, sixteen years ago, he was made vice-president of the latter institution, a position which he has continuously held since. He was a director of the Welland railway from 1862 to 1884, and chairman of the board during nearly the whole of that time. To this enterprise he gave a great deal of attention, using his best energies to promote its success, and when the road was sold to the Grand Trunk, in 1884, he received a handsome and valuable testimonial from the shareholders as a mark of their appreciation of his long services. He has been president of the Security Loan & Savings Co., of St. Catharines, since its formation twenty-one years ago; president of the St. Catharines Gas Light Co. for about the same period, and a director of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Co. since 1862. Of the last-named corporation he has been president for now two years, having been chosen successor to the late Sheriff Woodruff. In politics, he has always been a staunch Conservative, and for years he stood in the front rank of his party. In 1868, on the appointment of the late Hon. James R. Benson to the Senate, he was elected to represent Lincoln county in the Dominion Parliament. He was again returned at the general election in 1872, but on the dissolution of the House by the Mackenzie administration, in 1874, he declined renomination, and since that time has not taken a very active part in politics. In religion, he is a member of the Church of England, in which faith he was born and brought up, and to whose institutions he is a liberal supporter. He takes

a hearty interest in Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines, an institution which was opened in 1889, and of which he is president. In 1853, Mr. Merritt married Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Benson, a member of a well-known family in the counties of Peterboro' and Durham. Mr. Merritt's family residence, Rodman Hall, and grounds, every tree adorning which was planted by himself, is one of the most beautiful and charmingly situated in the whole region around St. Catharines. As a citizen, Mr. Merritt is distinguished not only by many eminent services, but by the possession of those qualities which are of high service to the commonwealth. His standing for integrity and honour has always been high, and among his hosts of friends he possesses that genuine respect and esteem which are only bestowed where most worthily won.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. G.
A. KIRKPATRICK, Q.C.,
Kingston, Ont.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK, LL.D., Q.C., M.P., P.C., is the fourth son of the late Thomas Kirkpatrick, Q.C., formerly of Coolmine, county Dublin, Ireland, a distinguished lawyer of Kingston, Ont., and for years the representative in parliament of Frontenac, of which Kingston is the county seat. The subject of this sketch was born in Kingston, on the 13th of September, 1841. His early studies were prosecuted in the grammar school of his native city, after which he attended the high school at St. John's, P.Q. For his college training he crossed the ocean, and enrolled himself among the students of the far-famed Trinity College, Dublin. Always an apt and diligent student, he devoted himself with great assiduity to his studies, feeling that the honour of his country, among his classmates at least, was in a certain sense in his keeping. After a brilliant university career, he graduated with honours, winning his A.B. and LL.B. degrees, and becoming moderator and silver medallist in law, literature, and political economy. Returning to Canada, he entered upon the study of law, and was duly called to the bar. In 1865, he began the practice of his profession as junior partner in his father's office. From his early youth great things were looked for by his friends, as he had shown himself to be gifted with high talents. Shortly after his fiftieth birthday, Edward Blake, speaking of himself, said, "having reached that age which I am now disposed to regard as the prime of life." His contemporary in years, Mr. Kirkpatrick, may fitly make the

same observation with respect to himself, for he is still regarded as one of the younger men in public life. Not only has he an honourable record, but he has the prospect of yet rendering many public services, and of winning many and signal honours. Considering his years and opportunities, there are few men who have won distinction in so many fields of activity. In professional life, Mr. Kirkpatrick is known as a well-read, clear-sighted lawyer. As Queen's Counsel, he wears with credit to himself the silken gown of the profession. That honour was conferred on him on the 11th of October, 1880. His *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in June, 1884. Outside of his profession, Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick has many, widespread and important business connections. He was one of the earliest promoters of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, and is entitled to credit as one of the far-seeing, enterprising men who pushed that project to success. From the outset he has been, and still is, a director of the company. Another important enterprise with which he has been prominently connected is the Canadian Locomotive Works Company, Kingston. The works were carried on for some years with more or less success, but difficulties arose which those at the head of it seemed unable to overcome. Mr. Kirkpatrick was one of four (Messrs. A. Gunn, ex-M.P., John Carruthers, and W. J. Harty being the others), to take hold of the concern, re-organize the company, and inaugurate a new régime. This they actively did, and the locomotive works are now the most important manufacturing establishment in Kingston. About four hundred men are employed, and work is turned out by the company to meet the demands of every part of the Dominion. A unique order was lately filled by the company, in the construction of four giant locomotives for the new Chignecto (N.S.) Ship Railway, the enterprise which will be the first in the world to carry into practical effort the late Captain Ead's plan for transporting ships bodily by rail across an isthmus, instead of building a canal. Each of these engines weighs ninety tons. They were built from plans prepared by the mechanical engineers employed by the works, and approved by the greatest experts in England. Before the construction of these engines, none similar existed anywhere else. Four have since been built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for use in the Sarnia tunnel. An important point to be noted in Mr. Kirkpatrick's career as a capitalist and man of business was his election in 1887 as a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, an office which he still holds. He is a member and director of several other incorporated companies, and in the share he takes of their management, he has

shown himself to be the possessor of the qualities most essential to success. From early life, Mr. Kirkpatrick has taken an active and intelligent interest in military affairs. His bearing is that of a soldier; his tall, athletic figure not only showing to fine advantage in Her Majesty's uniform, but exciting that respect due to high command. He began his volunteer experience as a private, and has won his way by many years of useful and enthusiastic service to the highest place attainable by one who does not devote his whole time to the service. He has been constant and faithful in his duty in every rank and sphere, whether in the field, or in the peaceful duties of military training and parade. During the excitement occasioned by the Trent affair, Mr. Kirkpatrick enrolled in the militia, and a little later, when the threatened Fenian invasion caused such an outburst of loyal enthusiasm throughout Canada, he was in camp at Cornwall, opposite which a great body of invaders had massed, hoping to cross from that point and make a descent upon the Canadian frontier. They found the Canadian volunteers too anxious to receive them, however, and deferred their attack at this point. During this affair, Mr. Kirkpatrick was adjutant of the 14th Princess of Wales' Own Rifles of Kingston. Subsequently he was promoted to the command of the 47th Frontenac Battalion, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. This position he held until 1890, when he retired, retaining his rank. For many years, Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick was president of the Dominion Rifle Association, an organization which, though not a part of the volunteer system, received the patronage of the Dominion Government for the excellent service it renders in promoting efficiency in the handling of fire-arms. The Colonel is himself a rifle shot of no mean ability. He was chosen to command the Wimbledon team of 1876. Mr. Kirkpatrick has always taken great interest in every work for the improvement of the condition of the people. He has given a good deal of attention to educational matters, and was for several years chairman, and afterwards secretary, of the board of trustees of the collegiate institute of Kingston. He is at present also chairman of the board of the Kingston General Hospital. It is as a public representative, however, that Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick is best known. The seat of the constituency of Frontenac having been left vacant by the death of his father, in 1870, a large deputation of influential men of the county waited upon Mr. Kirkpatrick, and requested him to allow himself to be nominated. He accepted, and, as nomination on the Conservative platform in Frontenac is equivalent to election, he soon found himself a member of the House, and a supporter of the

Government of the day, led by the late Sir John A. Macdonald. He has now attained his majority as a member of parliament, and in all that time has continued to represent the same constituency. This, of itself, is a record such as few public men can show. With his usual thoroughness, Mr. Kirkpatrick devoted himself at first to a careful study of parliamentary history and procedure. On these subjects he became one of the best authorities in the House, and when his friends were driven into opposition, his knowledge proved exceedingly useful in the defence of the minority's right. His attention was attracted to the injustices suffered by sailors on the lakes through legal disabilities, which often stood in their way in enforcing the payment of their wages. Many a poor fellow was defrauded of the scanty pittance which he had earned by a season's hard work and many perils on the lakes. To prevent these frauds, Mr. Kirkpatrick proposed to make sailors' wages a lien upon the vessels in which they served. Objections were made to the measure, as objections are made to all reforms, and at first the majority was hostile. The inherent justice of Mr. Kirkpatrick's proposal, however, at length compelled favourable action on the part of the Government, and the principle for which he had persistently fought was embodied in Mr. Blake's bill to establish the Maritime Court of Ontario, which became law in 1877. Under legislation which is now pending, and which will probably be passed before this appears in print, this tribunal is made part of the Admiralty Court of the Dominion. By his thorough knowledge of the rules of debate, by his dignified and courtly bearing, and by his fairness and magnanimity even in the keenest political warfare, Mr. Kirkpatrick had marked himself out as a coming Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons. Under the unwritten law which assigns this office to English-speaking and French-speaking representatives alternately, he was debarred from it in the first parliament, during which the restored government of Sir John A. Macdonald held power, Hon. T. W. Anglin having presided during the Liberal régime, which had just been brought to a close. He was made chairman of the important committee on public accounts. At the first opportunity, on the assembling of the fifth parliament on the 8th of February, 1883, Mr. Kirkpatrick was chosen as Speaker. He presided over the deliberations of the House with impartiality and dignity, that won for him not only the good will and respect, but the admiration of members on both sides of the House. It was the Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick's duty to preside during the "Franchise Session," as it was called, that of 1885. Owing to the extreme length of this session, and the fierceness of the

party warfare, the difficulties of the Speaker's position were perhaps greater than in any other session. By his thorough knowledge of parliamentary rules, his sound common sense, and his constant urbanity, Speaker Kirkpatrick passed through the ordeal in a manner to win for himself the highest credit. After his term in the chair, he returned to his place in the front rank of the government supporters. One of the most noticeable features of his career since that time is his advocacy of reciprocity in wrecking. His proposal was that the Canadian government should accept the offer made by the United States to allow the wrecking tugs of either country to enter the waters of the other for the purpose of assisting vessels in distress, or of recovering vessels that were lost. This proposal Mr. Kirkpatrick embodied in a bill, which he succeeded at last in inducing the House of Commons to pass, only to have it thrown out in the Senate. This was in 1889. In the session of 1890 he did not proceed with the bill, because it was stated by the premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, that the subject was one of those under negotiation with the United States. In 1891, practically the same situation existed, the subject being one of those mentioned in the despatch of Governor-General Lord Stanley on the subject of Reciprocity Negotiations. On first introducing this measure, Mr. Kirkpatrick found himself opposed by the Government. On this account, however, he did not hesitate in his course. Holding the proposal to be reasonable in itself, and calculated to advance the interest of the great shipping industry, he persevered, and at length had the satisfaction of overcoming the opposition of the Government, even if he did not win its cordial support. When in 1887, and again in 1891, cabinet reorganization was spoken of, Mr. Kirkpatrick's name was prominent among those mentioned for preferment. The difficulties in the way have, however, led to the day of reconstruction being postponed from time to time, and the country, and especially Ontario, is thus deprived of the services of some of the ablest men. Of these, it may be said, there is not one whose ability is more widely recognized than is that of Mr. Kirkpatrick. Only very exceptional and unlooked for circumstances are likely to keep him out of a cabinet position. He is now a member of the privy council, having been sworn in on the 20th of May, 1891. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a member of the Church of England. He was married on the 25th of October, 1865, to Frances Jane, daughter of the late Hon. John Macauley. This lady died on the 20th of January, 1877. On the 26th of September, 1883, at the British embassy, Paris, he was married a second time to Isabel Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir David L.

Macpherson, Senator, formerly Speaker of the Senate, and afterwards Minister of the Interior.

B. E. CHARLTON,

Hamilton, Ont.

FOR many years past the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch has occupied a high place in social and business circles in Hamilton. Benjamin Ernest Charlton was born in Brant county, April 12, 1835. His father, Michael Charlton, emigrated from England to America in 1825, and married Maria M. Bowerman at Rochester, N. Y., in 1831. In the following year he removed with his wife to Canada, settling in Brant county, Ont. On the paternal side, Mr. Charlton comes of a distinguished family. His grandfather was Thomas Charlton, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and he can trace his lineage back upwards of 800 years, his ancestors having come from Normandy with William the Conqueror, in 1066, and settled at Tyndale. At one time the descendants of the family constituted nearly three-fourths of the population of that district, and the old feudal castle, Hesleyside, is at present owned by a member of the family. In his youth, the subject of our sketch was a diligent student, and in 1854, after having secured a teacher's certificate of the highest grade at the Toronto Normal school, he obtained a mastership in the Hamilton Central school. Shortly after, however, he retired from the teaching profession, and inaugurated the business which has since grown to such large proportions under his management, namely, the Hamilton Vinegar Works. At present the works are operated by a joint stock company, of which Mr. Charlton is president, and its products have long been known all over the Dominion. He early took an interest in municipal affairs, and displayed an ability that was recognized by his fellow-citizens. In the city's service he was first elected councillor, subsequently he filled the position of alderman, and thrice he was chosen mayor of the city, the first occasion being in 1867, when he was only thirty-two years of age. In civic life he was always prominent in assisting any movement conducive to the general welfare. He assisted materially in promoting the Wellington, Grey & Bruce and Hamilton & North-Western Railways, and was one of the directors of the latter. He was also a director of the old Mechanics' Institute and President of the Hamilton Board of Trade. At present he is president of the Hamilton Street Railway Co., a director of the Hamilton Steamboat Co., and president of the Hamilton Association, an institution devoted to historical, literary and scientific pursuits. Politically, he is a Reformer,

has been president of the Hamilton Reform Association, and always takes an active part in local political contests, though for business reasons he has declined acceptance of higher honours tendered him by his party. Mr. Charlton has travelled much in his time, and it may be assumed not without profit to himself. Besides his visits to various parts of Canada and the United States, he has travelled through the British Isles, France, Italy and Switzerland, and visited those countries of ancient historical and biblical fame, Egypt and Palestine. In religion, he is a worthy member of the Presbyterian church. In 1854, he married Sarah Elizabeth, a daughter of the late Edward Barber, of Hamilton, a lady who has won distinction by the high excellence of her literary productions. Mr. Charlton has a large circle of warm friends who entertain for him the highest respect.

CHARLES ROBINSON SMITH,

Hamilton, Ont.

C. R. SMITH, as he is familiarly known, is an Englishman by birth, having been born at Scarborough, Yorkshire, January 20th, 1838. His father was Edward Smith, and his mother Elizabeth, whose maiden name was Walker. He studied in the principal school in his native town, and though he completed his education at an early age, the institution being one of the best in Yorkshire, he succeeded while attending it in acquiring an excellent English education. This, added to his natural gifts, has sufficed to carry him through life in a manner which has done him high credit. In 1860, Mr. Smith left his native country for America, where he first spent some time travelling in the United States, finally settling near Cersco, Calhoun county, Michigan, where he purchased a farm. Three years later he manifested a desire to live once more under the British flag, and consequently sold his property and came to Canada. He chose Hamilton as his place of residence and there established himself in the grain and provision business which he has carried on for the past twenty-five years. In 1870 he organized the Canada Sewing Machine Company, of which, during its existence, he was general manager and secretary, conducting the business with marked success. Afterwards, however, the company sold its interest to the well-known firm of R. M. Wanzer & Co. On commencing business in Hamilton, Mr. Smith's energetic nature and superior abilities soon commended him to his fellow-citizens, and he rapidly rose in general esteem. For years past he has been prominently identified with many public enterprises in which the city was interested, and he has always been an indefatigable

worker in every movement calculated to advance the general well-being of the community. In connection with railway matters he has taken a lively interest, and did excellent service in assisting the Hamilton and Port Dover Railway enterprise, to promote which he spent many weeks, working night and day, in the county of Haldimand. In 1875-6 he was a member of the advisory board of the Province of Ontario in connection with the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and in 1887 he was secretary of the committee of arrangements for securing Hamilton representation in the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at London, England. In 1889 he was secretary-treasurer of the citizens' committee, chosen to devise and carry out the programme of the great summer carnival, which did so much honour to the Ambitious City, and again, in the following year, he was selected secretary of the committee of the famous band tournament. In this celebration he was the chief director of the arrangements, and much of the success achieved was due to his individual efforts. Hamilton's Great Central Fair has also benefited much from Mr. Smith's energetic work in connection with this organization. For several years he held the position of superintendent, and on the death of the late secretary, Jonathan Davis, he was elected his successor; and to the important duties devolving upon him in this connection were added, in 1890, those of the treasurership. In February, 1890, he was elected President of the Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions at the annual convention, held in Ottawa, and again elected in 1891. As Secretary of the Board of Trade, to which he was elected in 1889, and which he still holds, Mr. Smith's post is one of great importance in connection with the commerce and trade of the city, and he is universally regarded as one of the most efficient officials of the board. The cause of education has for years commanded a considerable share of his attention. In August, 1877, he was elected to the Board of Education, and has since been a member continuously. He was chairman of that body in 1880 and again in 1882, and has always been a hard worker on the chief committees. Mr. Smith joined the Masonic Order in 1868, and is well known in the craft. He was W.M. of St John's Lodge, No. 40, for two years, is Past Assistant Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and is a 32nd degree member of the A. & A. Scottish Rite. He has also been connected with the St. George's Society for a number of years, and at present is a member of the board of management, and a member of the Sons of England. In politics he is a leading supporter of the Liberal-Conservative party. For ten years he was secretary of the Hamilton L. C. Association, resigning only when elected



CHARLES R. SMITH,
HAMILTON, ONT.

Secretary of the Board of Trade. He is a member of the Church of England, and has at various times held important positions in St. Thomas church. In May, 1861, Mr. Smith married Miss Mary Scudamore, daughter of Mr. Joseph Scudamore, of Pengethley House, near Ross, Herefordshire, the issue being seven children, of whom the second son and three daughters are still living. The son, Charles H. K., is now extensively engaged in banking and real estate at Denver, Colorado, and Fort Worth, Texas. In private life Mr. C. R. Smith is courteous in manner, generous in disposition, and has many warm and attached friends.

THOMAS MAYNE DALY, Q.C., M.P.,

Brandon, Man.

THOMAS MAYNE DALY, Q.C., M.P. for Selkirk, Manitoba, bears a name intimately associated with the early settlement and development of Western Ontario, and also with the political history of Canada since Confederation. Mr. Daly's grandfather, Lieut.-Colonel I. C. W. Daly, represented the Canada Company and the Bank of Upper Canada at Stratford from 1832, or from the very beginning of things, so far as Stratford and the old "Huron Tract" are concerned. Lieut.-Col. Daly was a member of the first council of the district of Huron, and when Stratford achieved the dignified position of a town in 1858 he was elected its first mayor by acclamation. He was for years the magistrate and coroner for a very large territory, and was universally respected as a true gentleman of the old school. His son, Thomas Mayne Daly, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Hamilton. He spent practically the whole of his life in Stratford, taking a foremost place among the public men of Ontario. He assumed the cares of public life early in his career, being but twenty-one years of age when he was elected to represent Downie in the Huron district council. Two years later, in 1850, he was chosen first reeve of North-East Hope. When the county of Perth was organized in 1854, Mr. Daly was chosen as its first representative in the legislative assembly of the old province of Canada. In the general election of 1857 he was opposed by Hon. William Macdougall, then in the very prime of what has proved to be a long and active public life. Mr. Daly was again successful, but he fell in the contest with Hon. M. H. Foley in 1861. As Mr. Foley had been elected also for South Waterloo and chose to hold that seat, Perth was again thrown open and Mr. Daly was returned against the late Robert Macfarlane. At the next election he was defeated, but his friends had still every

faith in him as their standard-bearer, and when the first general election after Confederation was held (the county having been divided into two ridings under the British North America Act) they pressed Mr. Daly to accept the nomination for North Perth. He did so and was opposed by Mr. James Redford, the result being a defeat for Mr. Daly's friends. In the general election of 1872, however, Mr. Daly defeated Mr. Redford and thus sat through the short-lived Parliament whose turbulent existence covered the "Pacific scandal" episode, and ended with the resignation of the Macdonald-Cartier administration. Mr. Daly was Government "whip" in this parliament, and was the mover of the adjournment of the debate on the night before the ministry fell. He represented North Perth in the local legislature for a year from 1874 to the close of the second parliament, and was defeated in the general election. In 1878 he was offered the nomination for North Perth for the Dominion, but having determined to retire to private life he declined the honour. His wife was Helen McLaren Ferguson, daughter of Peter Ferguson, architect, of Stratford, and the second son of this couple is Thomas Mayne Daly, the subject of the present sketch. Thomas Mayne Daly was born in Stratford, on the 16th of August, 1852. After he had gained the rudiments of his education at home he was sent to Upper Canada College, Toronto, where he made rapid progress in his studies. He had early determined to follow the profession of the law, and following out that plan, on leaving college he entered the office of Carroll & McCulloch, Stratford, Ont., and afterwards studied under Hector Cameron, Q.C., Toronto, and subsequently with the Honourable T. B. Pardee, in Sarnia, Ontario. He was called to the bar in 1876 and at once began practice in his native town. Considering his antecedents, it is not to be wondered at that he had a decided leaning towards public affairs. He took the leading part in forming the Young Men's Conservative Association in 1878 and was the first president of that organization. He was elected to the town council in 1880 and again in 1881, and was one of the most prominent men on the board. He took great interest in educational affairs as well, and was for a time private member and late chairman of the Stratford school board. While in that position he was instrumental in having some important reforms made in the administration of educational affairs in the town. He identified himself also with the militia service and became quartermaster of the 28th, Perth, battalion. When he retired in 1881 he held the rank of captain. In that year he decided to remove to Manitoba, concerning whose future he had the most brilliant expectations. He chose Bran-



THOMAS M. DALY, Q.C., M.P.
BRANDON, MAN.

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don, then a very small place and sparsely settled, as his home, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1883 he was joined by Mr. George R. Caldwell and established the law firm of Daly & Caldwell, which proved very successful from the beginning, and of which he is still the head. With his usual activity and public spirit, he plunged at once into politics and proved himself at all times one of the mainstays of the Conservative cause in the district he had chosen as his home, and the Province at large. When the first general election in the district for the local legislature was held, a few months after his arrival, Mr. Daly was the returning officer, as he was also for the first municipal election for the county of Brandon in the December following. When Brandon city was incorporated, he was elected its first mayor, thus emulating the triumphs of his grandfather and father in the district in which they were pioneers. He rendered such important services to the new community as its chief magistrate, that in 1884 he was triumphantly re-elected. When, largely through Mr. Daly's efforts, the first Liberal-Conservative Association was formed, he was chosen its first president, and has been a tower of strength to the party up to the present time. He is a Bencher of the Law Society of Manitoba, and was a member of the Protestant Board of Education for the province. Mr. Daly entered parliament in 1887, being elected by a majority of 179 over his Liberal opponent, Mr. John A. Christie. He was re-elected in the general election of 1891 after a fierce contest, in which his opponents confidently, yet mistakenly, predicted his downfall. Mr. Daly was appointed Q.C. in January, 1890, by the Dominion Government. In parliament Mr. Daly has taken a prominent place, being a good debater and a strong fighter. The government seems to look to him for defence upon matters relating to Manitoba and the North-West, and he is never slow to take up any challenge given by the opposition, and invariably comes off conqueror. He is from conviction a strong Conservative, yet he has the genial manners of one who does not let his politics interfere with his personal friendships. No man in the House is more popular than Daly, of Selkirk, and of no man is it more generally expected that in the years to come, as his experience ripens and his opportunities appear, his name will grow to fill a larger place in the history of the Canada that is to be. He is highly respected and esteemed by the citizens of Brandon. On the 4th day of June, in the year 1879, Mr. Daly was married to Margaret Annabella, the amiable and accomplished daughter of Mr. P. R. Jarvis, of Stratford.

SAMSON H. GHENT,
Hamilton, Ont.

SAMSON HOWELL GHENT, Clerk of the County Court of Wentworth, Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Registrar of the Surrogate Court, is a well known and much esteemed citizen of Hamilton, in which city he has resided for nearly forty years. He was born near the village of Burlington, Sept. 9th, 1834, and both by birth and parentage is a thorough-going Canadian. His father was David Ghent, a prosperous farmer of Nelson township, and his mother, Mary Green Howell, daughter of the late Mr. Samson Howell, one of the pioneer settlers in the county of Halton. David Ghent was one of the sturdy yeomanry of his time, well-fitted by nature, disposition and training for the rough experience incidental to the life of an early settler. Like many other men of his day he took considerable interest in matters affecting the country at large, held a commission in the sedentary militia, was an old-time Reformer in politics, and a strong personal friend and admirer of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie. Indeed, to his faithfulness and devotion, the latter was, at a critical period in his history, indebted for his life. When the discomfited rebel leader was making his escape from the country, in the winter of 1837, he arrived at Mr. Ghent's farm hotly pursued by some of the "Men of Gore." Mr. Ghent secreted the fugitive in a pea-stack, and by conveying food to him by stealth, under the pretence of attending to the cattle around the stack, he kept him in sustenance until it was safe for him to continue his flight. The authorities had traced Mackenzie to the farm, but though they turned over a whole mow of hay, and searched every other conceivable hiding-place, fortunately for the hunted man, they ignored the pea-stack. Had he been captured at that time he would doubtless have been shot. The subject of this sketch, though but a child at the time, can remember the excitement caused by the red-coats during their stay around his father's premises. Mr. S. H. Ghent received his primary education at a country school, later on he studied at Regan's academy, Dundas, as well as under the tutorship of the Rev. Mr. Lorimer, at the period we refer to, librarian of Toronto University. At an early age he developed a decided talent for drawing and painting, and in order to encourage his taste in this direction, his father sent him in 1847 to the academies of design in New York and Philadelphia. For nearly two years he continued at these institutions, making good progress; but owing to the fact that there was then very little encouragement for the fine arts in Canada, he discontinued his studies and returned home. He next turned his attention



SAMSON H. GHENT,
HAMILTON, ONT.

to the profession of the law, and took a two years LL.B. course at Toronto University. In 1855, he was articled to the legal firm of Messrs. Freeman, Craigie & Proudfoot, Hamilton, and at the end of his term was admitted as a solicitor. He at once opened an office in Hamilton, and continued to practise for about two years, when (April, 1863), he received the appointment of Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the County Court for Wentworth county, a position he still holds. In 1875, he succeeded the late George Rolph as Registrar of the Surrogate Court, and subsequently became auditor of the Provincial Criminal Accounts. In his official capacity, Mr. Ghent has given unbounded satisfaction, for he has ably and zealously discharged the various duties devolving upon him. By the legal profession as well as by the public with whom his duties bring him into contact, he is regarded as singularly well fitted for his onerous and responsible position. In educational matters, Mr. Ghent has always taken a keen and intelligent interest. He succeeded the late Hon. Thomas White on the Board of Education when that gentleman removed to Montreal, and for thirteen years continued to serve in that important trust. During that time he did valuable work, both as a member of the board and as chairman of the Internal Management Committee. For a number of years he assisted in building many of the present handsome structures in the city devoted to school purposes. In politics he is a Reformer, and prior to his appointment to office he was an active campaigner. When the first election of legislative councillors took place for the Wentworth division, he circulated a requisition through the north riding, asking the late Dr. Smith to accept a nomination, which he did and was afterwards elected. Mr. Ghent possesses considerable literary ability, and in times past he was a frequent contributor to the local journals, his poetical efforts especially having considerable merit. In 1861 he married Ruth Annie, daughter of the late John Lovejoy, of Brantford, proprietor of the old Hamilton and Brantford road. As the result of this union he has a family of nine children—four sons and five daughters. His eldest son, Frederick Robert Ghent, is a clergyman of the Church of England, resident at Paisley, county Bruce; another son, Harry Allen Ghent, is in business at San Francisco. One of his daughters, Lillie, a clever musician, possesses the rather rare talent of distinguishing by the sound alone any note struck on the piano. Frank Edward Ghent, his third son, has developed an excellent bass voice, and was leader of the choir of the Trinity College school at Port Hope. During the latter year of his college course he received the only prize ever given at that institution for

singing. Willie Cecil, the youngest son, is an enthusiastic cricketer, and carried off the cup at the same school, as the best bat in 1891. Personally, Mr. Ghent is a gentleman of the most genial disposition, affable and courteous in his demeanour, and is held in the highest regard by a large circle of friends.

DR. R. C. WELDON, M.P.,

Halifax, N. S.

DR. WELDON has spent over forty years of his life doing little more than gaining an education. He has now entered a field where that education may be used to the great advantage of his country, if circumstances shall arise to bring out all that is in him. Regarded in any light, he is a unique character in public life. Of commanding presence, with everything in figure and feature to denote strength, with a manner which asserts individuality and inspires confidence, with the sympathies of a revolutionist and the knowledge of a student and thinker, with a good head and a facile tongue, there is nothing that may not be hoped concerning him. His public career hitherto is a brief one, less remarkable perhaps for what it has produced than for the suggestions it has given of what is to be its outcome in the future. As suggested, his principal business in life has been to make his own character. The record of such a life can hardly be adequate, since it is easy to err in the attempt to forecast what will be the effect upon the nature of the work to be done by such a character in years to come. Richard Chapman Weldon, B.A., Ph. D., M. P. for Albert county, N.B., is by birth a man of the people. Andrew Weldon, his great-grandfather, emigrated from Yorkshire, England, more than a hundred years ago and settled in Westmoreland, New Brunswick, where he was one of the earliest pioneers. Andrew Weldon's wife was Sarah Black, sister of Rev. William Black, the founder of Methodism in the Maritime Provinces. The father of our present subject was a hard-working mechanic, with ambition enough to deny himself much in order that his three sons might have a college education. Richard Chapman Weldon received his primary education in the superior school at Upper Sussex. Later he attended Mount Allison College, N.B., where, after a successful course, he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took a post-graduate course in Yale, where, after two years hard study, he won the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Having determined that the pursuit of learning, which was his greatest pleasure, should also be his means of livelihood, he crossed the ocean to spend some time in the famous Uni-

versity of Heidelberg, where he pursued, as a specialty, the study of international law. On his return to his home, in 1875, Dr. Weldon accepted a professorship in his alma mater. While occupying this position he continued his legal studies and was called to the bar of Nova Scotia. He has never practised as a lawyer, however, his ability as a preceptor opening for him attractive paths in the more congenial field of collegiate life. In 1882, Dalhousie College, Halifax, received from Mr. George Munro, publisher, of New York, a former Haligonian, a princely gift which enabled the senate to carry out a long-cherished plan of establishing a faculty of law. The chief appointment, that of Professor of Constitutional Law and Dean of the Faculty, was offered to Dr. Weldon. This fact tells more than any eulogistic words could of the esteem in which he was held by other scholars. Dr. Weldon accepted the position, which he has ever since continued to hold. Under his leadership the school has been exceedingly successful. The stream of students in law which formerly crossed the boundary from the Maritime Provinces to attend the great New England universities, now centres at Halifax. About seventy students, representing all parts of the Maritime Provinces, make up the classes year by year. The Dean is not only held in high regard as a scholar, but the members of his class esteem him greatly as a man. Dr. Weldon first appeared in public life in 1887. He had followed political affairs with close attention, and while taking no active part in the struggle of parties, he had always sympathized strongly and openly with the Conservatives. In the contest of 1887 the Conservatives of Albert, in his native province, asked him to be their candidate, and to this he consented. Once in the struggle he fought with the vigour and determination characteristic of him. He took the stump and addressed meetings in every part of the county. The work was vastly different from that to which he had been accustomed, but, once over the early embarrassments of the situation, he made a fine platform speaker. Albert county had been Liberal before 1882, but now it returned a Conservative. In the contest of 1887, a mighty effort was made by the Liberals of New Brunswick to stampede all the close counties on the cry that the Government was sure to be beaten. The plan worked well in a few places where the ministerial party were not fully alive to the situation. Albert county, however, was held to the Conservative ranks mainly by the earnest work put into the contest by the candidate. Dr. Weldon was returned by a majority of 124. In the last general election in 1891, he was again successful. In his parliamentary career, Dr. Weldon has attracted great attention.

Though not a member of the cabinet, he is always classed amongst the foremost men on his side of the House. His speeches, as might be expected, are scholarly and show fine literary finish. At the same time he is one of the most uneven speakers in the House. Speaking under the influence of strong feeling, and even without preparation, his style is polished, while at the same time there is a force and vigour in his way of putting his thoughts which causes him to be regarded as one of the foremost orators of the House, and ensures the close attention of all while he has the floor. On the other hand, those speeches which he has had time to prepare sometimes lack this force. There is the same scholarly style, but not the same effect. The member for Albert is undoubtedly looked up to as one of the strong men of the Conservative party. At the same time he is too independent and fair-minded to be a mere partizan. Where the majority of members of the House are depended upon to follow the behests of their party leaders, Dr. Weldon is among the few who have an individuality and are expected to assert it should party exact more than they are likely to concede while carrying their self-respect with them. He is one of the few men in the House also who are familiar with the science of public affairs. Though his special study has been in the department of constitutional law, he has always taken a deep interest in economic discussions and has read extensively on this subject. He does not hold with the economists, who claim to have discovered ultimate principles by the application of which all political evils may be cured. He does not claim to possess the philosopher's stone of economics nor does he accept the declarations of those who boast that they have found it. Surveying the field without prejudice, he sees the contradictions not only between the several schools of economic science, but in each of the schools itself. He therefore accepts the conclusion which at the present stage of the science seems inevitable, that it is not a deductive but an inductive science, that the statesman cannot act upon clear and unexceptionable principles, but must acquaint himself as much as he can with facts, past and present, and be guided by judgment matured and ripened by study and experience. In his nature meet the sympathies which have moved the world either in one direction or in the other. He is a strong sympathizer with democracy, being himself one of the people. Where the interest of the masses lies clearly in one direction, he acts without hesitation. On the other hand, he is an Imperialist, moved as a poet is moved by contemplation of the grandeur of Imperial countries. He desires to achieve for his country a high and attainable place in the roll of nations. Having those

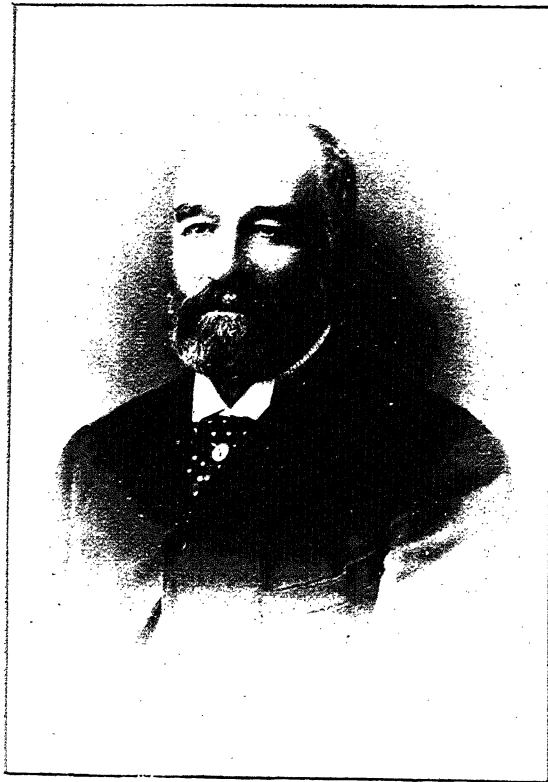
sympathies which are not usually found united in one person, his position as a man apart from the mass of politicians is easily understood. The future of such a character is largely a question of opportunities. Should he discover originally or through others some truth in economic science which commends itself to his judgment and his heart, as one by which great practical problems are solved, he will do much to make Canada an exponent of that truth. On the other hand, should the position of Canada be threatened by measures which seem to him likely to lower her position, he may be found the leader on the Imperialist side. At present he classes himself as a believer in the protective principle, as a temporary expedient, but not necessarily in the whole of the present protective system. His sympathies are with the Imperial Federationists, but he awaits the proposal of what seems a practical plan of fusion before doing more than expressing sympathy. He favours the Free Trade principle, but will not follow it into what seems to him an abandonment of the rights and interests of the people. Richard Chapman Weldon is a Saul among his people. Those who have followed the political history of Saul's country and time, know that he remained in obscurity until there arose a great national crisis, followed by such a call to leadership as he could not doubt and dared not disobey. A like result, when the opportunity comes, may be looked for from the subject of this brief sketch.

ROBERT THOMSON,

Hamilton, Ont.

THE success of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch is the success of a man of resources. Combined with that characteristic is that of thorough business ability in the highest sense of the term. Robert Thomson's name is one of the best known and most honourably regarded in the business circles with which he is connected, not only in the city of Hamilton, but in the country immediately surrounding it, where for many years he has carried on extensive operations in his line. Mr. Thomson is of Scottish birth, having been born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, May 21, 1833. His parents were William and Jean Charteris Thomson, the latter being a member of the Charteris family of Amisfield, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. They had thirteen children: six died in childhood and lie buried in the old churchyard of Kirkconnel by the Kirtle Water. The second son came to America in 1849, and in 1852 the father, mother, three daughters and the subject of this sketch followed, leaving the eldest son in England, where he died in 1885,

and the third son, who shortly after went to Australia and died there in 1866. The emigrating section of the family sailed from the foot of Annan Water in the "Devonshire," crossing the Atlantic in six weeks and three days to New York, then up the Hudson to Albany, by train to Rochester, and then by steamer to Wellington Square (now Burlington). From that place they went direct to Puslinch, county of Wellington, where their son had settled, and there began their new life in the New World, farming and lumbering. Two years later, the father died; his widow died in Hamilton three years since, at the advanced age of 88. In 1856, Robert went to Cumminsville, county of Halton, where he entered upon a career in the lumbering business, which he conducted successfully for a period of eighteen years. In 1874, having purchased the insolvent estate of J. C. McCarthy, lumber merchant, Hamilton, he went to reside in Burlington, where he had landed a little more than twenty years before with empty pockets, but a heart full of courage and a determination to succeed. Mr. Thomson's great forte was the lumbering business, a statement the truth of which has been amply established since the period when he left Halton county. The trade which he then took up has, under his shrewd and skilful management, grown to immense proportions. For a long time he has been largely interested in timber limits and saw-mill manufacturing business in Muskoka, Parry Sound and Rainey River districts, and his connections in these regions form a very important part in what is undoubtedly the largest wholesale lumber trade in Western Ontario. Mr. Thomson has a branch at Windsor, with a fleet of boats carrying lumber from the north shore of the Georgian Bay to the former point, whence it is distributed inland; and he has also agencies at Glasgow and Leith, Scotland, and at Belfast, Ireland. In public matters Mr. Thomson has always exercised a strong influence, though invariably refusing to allow himself to be put forward as a prominent figure. For the past three years he has been a director of the Traders Bank. In politics he has always been a Reformer and a firm supporter of his party. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and in Hamilton, where he now resides, he is a member of the congregation worshipping in McNab-street church (Rev. Dr. Fletcher's), one of the most influential and largely attended churches in the city. Mr. Thomson was married in the year 1863, and has issue one son, an upright and intelligent young gentleman, who is engaged in business with his father. Personally, Mr. Thomson is a gentleman whose generous disposition and genial qualities secure for him the respect and esteem of the whole community.



ROBERT THOMSON,
HAMILTON, ONT.

HON. A. A. MACDONALD,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

THE HON. SENATOR ANDREW ARCHIBALD MACDONALD is a native and life-long resident of P. E. I., where his father and grandfather before him were, as he himself has been, prominent among the leaders in commercial and public life. Andrew Macdonald, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a resident of Inverness-shire, Scotland, and was led to emigrate to Prince Edward Island by reports of the favourable prospects enjoyed by kinsmen who had already taken up their abode there. He purchased an estate of ten thousand acres, and, gathering together a band of some fifty of his industrious and enterprising countrymen, he sailed with them for the new land of which they had heard so much. With the keen foresight of his race, Mr. Macdonald recognized the fact that for a long time the unbroken forest must confine settlement to the sea and river shore, making the open water in summer and the ice in winter, the highway of the country. He therefore purchased the island of Panmure, consisting of about seven hundred acres of fertile land, and so located as to make it a desirable and central place for trade. Here he established business under the name of Andrew Macdonald & Sons, supplying the wants of the little colony in articles of home production and import, besides engaging extensively in the timber export trade. The place became the centre of the settlement, and here the pioneers built a little church on land generously given them for that purpose by Mr. Macdonald. The settlers were Roman Catholics, devout as Scotch people usually are, but in those early days it was only occasionally that their little house of worship was occupied by some itinerant missionary priest, who had consecrated his life to the service of these pioneers scattered along the extensive coast line of the island. Soon after the establishment of the business of Andrew Macdonald & Sons, a branch house was opened at Miramichi, New Brunswick, which greatly facilitated the extensive dealings with the business houses of the main land. The difficulties under which business was carried on at that early time can hardly be appreciated in these days, when to facilitate and encourage commerce is the great object of inventor, engineer and statesman. A hundred years ago the natural obstacles in the way of communication were unbroken by the steamship and the railway, and as if this were not enough, those in authority pursued the methods of war even in times of peace, while war itself too often added its dangers, vexations and delays to those which the trader had to encounter. On one occasion Andrew

Macdonald and one of his younger sons, while on their way to Britain in a timber-laden ship, were captured with their vessel by an American privateer and taken to Philadelphia. Here they were imprisoned for almost a year, unable for the greater part of that time, to communicate with their friends. When at length Mr. Macdonald was able to inform those at home of his position, the provincial government at once took the matter up and secured his release. Other difficulties, however, arose. The house at Panmure was destroyed by fire. But instead of weakly bewailing his misfortunes, the stout-hearted old Scot made his loss the occasion for improvement. He imported the necessary material from Britain and built the first brick house and stables ever constructed in that part of the province. The closing years of his life were embittered by losses and annoyances. A suit in chancery had arisen out of the original purchase of the estate, and the suit dragged on to the ruin of all but the lawyers, as chancery suits were wont to do in those days. After the old gentleman's death, in 1833, his son Hugh continued the suit, but the costs, in the end, swallowed up all the property. Mr. Hugh Macdonald was a man of ability and prominence, and held a number of important public offices. He was a member of the house of assembly for a number of years, as representative of Georgetown, was high sheriff of the province, and a commissioner of the small debt court and justice of the peace for Kings county, and he held for many years the important office, under the Imperial Government, of controller of customs and navigation laws. From 1832 until his death, in 1857, he was collector of customs at Three Rivers. His son Andrew Archibald Macdonald, the subject of this sketch, is now in the midst of an active and useful life, the wearer of honours which he has won by dint of energy, capacity and public spirit. Born at Three Rivers, on the 14th February, 1829, Andrew Archibald Macdonald received a sound education, partly in the public schools of the county and partly under private teachers. At the age of fifteen he became clerk in a general store kept by a relative at Georgetown. His natural ability early manifested itself, and, while still a youth, he became a member of the firm. The partnership was dissolved by the death of the head of the firm in 1851, and Mr. Macdonald, then only twenty-two years of age, bought the estate and continued the business. He took his two brothers into partnership, and the young firm, with the enterprise of youth, guided by judgment which would have done credit to men of maturer years, rapidly extended the trade. They became known as large exporters and ship builders, and had extensive interests in the fisheries as well.

Even the duties incident to this extensive business, however, were not sufficient to occupy the attention of the energetic head of the firm. He entered political life, and, in 1854, was elected to the assembly as one of the members for Georgetown. He has been engaged in public affairs almost continuously since that time, holding the highest offices that appointment by the executive or election by the people could confer. He was successful at the polls in the next general election in 1859, but, on a scrutiny in the house, he was declared defeated by a narrow majority. In 1863 he was returned by the second district of Kings county, to the legislative council, which, in that year, had been made elective. He was at this time in opposition, but, notwithstanding this fact, he was chosen by the government as one of the representatives at the historic council at Charlottetown, to arrange the terms of a union of the maritime provinces. It was at this conference that the delegates from Canada were heard in support of the project of the confederation of all the British American provinces. This led to the great conference at Quebec, at which the terms of confederation were arranged, and to this conference also Mr. Macdonald was a delegate. As history shows, the terms were not satisfactory to the people of Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Macdonald, though he submitted them to his people, did not strongly urge their adoption. When, after the establishment of the Dominion, more advantageous terms were offered to Prince Edward Island to enter the union, Mr. Macdonald put forth the whole of his powerful influence in their favour, and was largely instrumental in having them adopted. Meantime he had assumed the duties and responsibilities of government, having, in 1867, accepted a portfolio in Mr. Coles' administration. This position he held also under Mr. Hensley, and later under Mr. Haythorne, and went out with his party on their defeat in 1870. In the same year he sold out his share in his business to his partners and removed with his family to Charlottetown, where he has since resided. He accepted office under the late Hon. J. C. Pope, and led in the upper house until April, 1872, when the Government resigned. His party was not long in the minority, however, and before the close of the year Mr. Pope was recalled to the premiership, Mr. Macdonald resuming his former office. This position he held until Prince Edward Island entered confederation, in July, 1873, when he resigned and accepted the position of provincial postmaster-general, which office was then merged with that of postmaster at Charlottetown, so that he had charge of the mail service of the whole province with immediate responsibility for the important office in the capital.

With characteristic energy he entered upon numerous reforms and improvements in the postal service of the island, being greatly assisted by his intimate knowledge of business and his well-trained executive abilities. In 1881 he received the appointment of post-office inspector for the province, which enabled him still further to improve the mail service. He resigned his place only to accept the honourable and distinguished office of lieutenant-governor of his native province. He discharged his duties during his tenure of this high office with tact and dignity which reflected the highest credit upon him. He was called to the Senate of the Dominion on the 11th May, 1891. The above is a long record of public services, but it does not cover the sum of Hon. Mr. Macdonald's useful and active life. In other fields than those of politics he has served the people well and faithfully, and has done much to advance the social and moral well-being of his native province and of the whole Dominion. A most important work was the settlement of the disputes arising out of the great constitutional and economic change by which Prince Edward Island succeeded in the difficult task of abolishing landlordism and establishing that "peasant proprietary," which has been deemed by many high authorities the true solution of the Irish problem. Mr. Macdonald was public trustee under the Land Purchase Act of 1875, by which this question was settled. Several of the proprietors refused to accept the award of the court of commissioners for their titles, and, acting under the authority vested in him by the act, Mr. Macdonald, as trustee, executed conveyances to the Government of about four hundred thousand acres of their land. Mr. Macdonald was one of the earliest advocates of the Prince Edward Island Railway as a provincial work, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the completion of this great improvement in the means of communication. In 1875, on the completion of the Prince Edward Island Railway, differences arose respecting the settlement of accounts between the contractors and the Government, so that a resort had to be had to arbitration, and the gentleman chosen to represent the Government and the people was Hon. Mr. Macdonald. Mr. Macdonald has always taken an active interest in the great questions of education and temperance. He was for years a member of the board of education of the province and of the city school board of Charlottetown, and also one of the governors of the Prince of Wales College. As a temperance man, Mr. Macdonald has advocated the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Moreover, he set an example which has often been quoted by the advocates of temperance, when, as lieutenant-governor, he banished liquor

from the table of the government house. He has taken part in charitable work as well, and has done much to promote the welfare of the unfortunate. In this connection may be mentioned the fact that he has for years been a most worthy as well as prominent member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and borne the character of a most honourable and public-spirited citizen. In religion he follows his ancestors in a sincere and devout attachment to the Roman Catholic faith. Mr. Macdonald was married in 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Owen, daughter of Mr. Thomas Owen, formerly post-master-general of Prince Edward Island. His family consists of four sons. Of these, the eldest, Æneas Adolphe, is a barrister and attorney of the supreme court of Prince Edward Island, and a member of the firm of Macneill & Macdonald of Charlottetown. The second son, Archibald Percy, is in business as a partner with his uncle, A. C. Macdonald, Esq., M. P. Reginald Hugh, the third son, is engaged in the People's Bank of Halifax; and the fourth son, Andrew Douglas, is now taking a business course at the Charlottetown Commercial College.

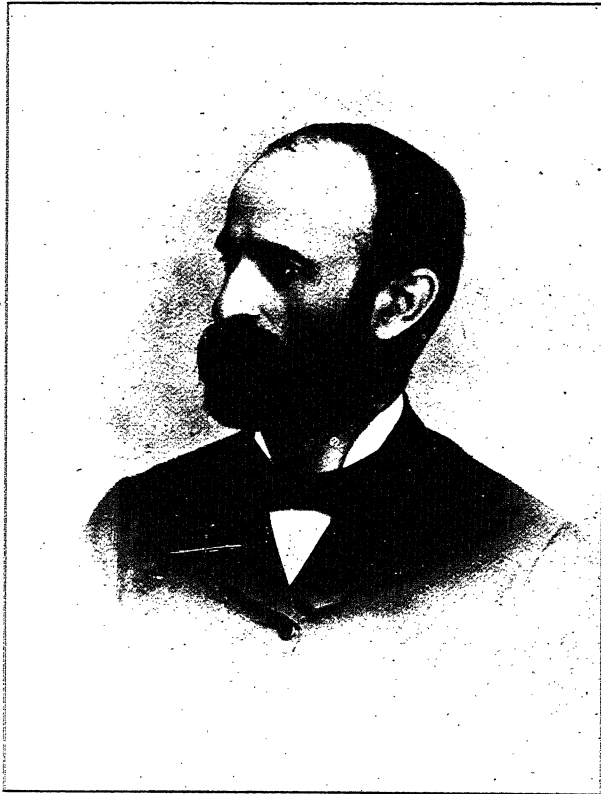
SAMUEL S. RYCKMAN, M. P.,
Hamilton, Ont.

SAMUEL SHOBAI RYCKMAN, M. P.,
of Hamilton, was born at Ryckman's Corners, Glanford township, Wentworth county, January 4th, 1849, his parents being George Marlatt Ryckman and his wife Perimela Fink. Mr. Ryckman is descended from good U. E. Loyalist stock, his grandparents having come to this country at the close of the revolutionary war and settled in Wentworth county, a few miles from where the city now stands. Years afterwards the grandfather was a surveyor in Hamilton, when it was but a village. His father was a man of prominence in military circles, and held a commission as major in the old Wentworth cavalry. In his early years the subject of our sketch attended the common school of his district, and was also for a time a pupil at the Hamilton central. At the age of twenty-two he embarked in the real estate business, a vocation which he has since followed more or less actively; and, although not always giving his whole attention to it, he has been most successful. In 1884 he went into the retail grocery business in Hamilton, from which he retired some two years ago, after having carried on a highly successful cash trade. Prior to going into the grocery business he visited the North-West a number of times, operating extensively and profitably in farm lands. Being always actively engaged in business, it was not until recently that Mr. Ryckman took an active

part in public affairs, but since doing so he has risen rapidly in popular favour. He was elected as alderman in No. 2 ward in 1890, and so satisfactory was his record that he was again returned by acclamation for 1891. In politics, Mr. Ryckman has always been a Liberal-Conservative and a firm supporter of the national policy. In February, 1891, when parliament was dissolved, he was chosen one of the candidates of his party for the representation of Hamilton in the House of Commons, and was returned by a majority of over 600, a strong tribute to his popularity and ability. Mr. Ryckman was a director of the Great Central Fair in 1890, and is a Free Mason of Acacia Lodge, No. 61. He is also a member of the A.O.U.W. In religion, he is a Protestant and a member of the Church of England, but with tolerant views towards other denominations. On the 14th of February, 1867, he married Sarah Thornton, daughter of the late Daniel Thornton, of Rochester, N.Y., and has had issue five children. Of these, three are living,—two daughters and one son,—the latter being a student at Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines. In private life, Mr. Ryckman is distinguished by many lovable qualities. He is a genial, kind-hearted and liberal man, and has hosts of friends, by whom he is held in much esteem.

THOMAS LAWRY,
Hamilton, Ont.

THOMAS LAWRY, head of the well-known firm of Thomas Lawry & Son, pork-packers, is one of the representative business men of the city of Hamilton, who has by his own unaided exertions attained the honourable position he holds in the community in which he lives, as well as among those with whom he has had dealings in various parts of the country. Though not among the earliest manufacturers of his trade in Canada, he is one of the best-known, both for the extent and the success of his undertakings. By birth he is an Englishman, having been born in Cornwall, January 17, 1842, but his life associations have been entirely Canadian. In 1843, when but one year old, he came to this country with his parents—Henry James and Louisa Matilda (Tenney) Lawry. The family chose Hamilton as their home, where Mr. Lawry's father, well-remembered as a good and kindly man, established himself in the meat trade, which he carried on successfully for many years. He sent his son to the central school for a number of years, giving him the advantage of a good practical education. After leaving school, the subject of our sketch was employed for some time with his father, and then, at the age of twenty years, he started for



SAMUEL S. RYCKMAN, M.P.,
HAMILTON, ONT.

himself in the wholesale and retail meat business. This enterprise, under his skilful management, has expanded into one of the largest in the Dominion. For about fifteen years he operated in the Hamilton market, and then, in 1876, he added the pork-packing industry, which soon became the leading feature of his business. The excellent quality of the products placed upon the market, and the shrewd business tact of him who was the head of the firm soon won success, and for years the products of the Lawry pork-packing establishment in Hamilton have been known in every part of Canada, westward to Vancouver, and eastward to the maritime provinces. Quite an extensive export trade has also been carried on by the firm, notably with the West Indies, with Great Britain, and with France. The premises occupied in the business are large, and its importance is evidenced by the fact that for many years it has given employment to hundreds of men, while it has afforded a ready and profitable market for the producers of good stock. Messrs. Lawry & Son have in reality two factories—the Hamilton packing-house on MacNab and Charles streets, with a capacity of 500 hogs a day; and the Ontario packing-house in the eastern part of the city, the premises attached to which cover an area of ten acres, and having the advantage of excellent shipping facilities. He has just built large cold storage with all latest improvements. In other than business activities, Mr. Lawry has been a prominent figure. In 1865, he was elected as councillor in Barton township, in which was situated the old farm homestead on which he resided. He soon rose to the position of reeve, which he held uninterruptedly for a period of fifteen years. In 1881, he was elected warden of the county of Wentworth, and with such dignity and executive ability did he discharge the duties of the position that he was re-elected for a second term in the following year, at the close of which term he retired from the council. In agricultural affairs, H. J. Lawry, his son, acted for years a prominent part, being associated with such men as Messrs. George Roach, William Hendrie, and the late Peter Grant, in building up the Hamilton Great Central Fair Association. In politics, he has always been a Conservative, an energetic and influential worker, and one whom his party would long ago have honoured by sending him to Parliament, had business reasons not forced to decline. In religion, he is an adherent of the Church of England, to which he has always been a liberal contributor. He is also one of the supporters of the St. George's benevolent society, and for the past fifteen years has been connected with the Masonic Order. In March, 1862, Mr. Lawry married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Filman, of Barton

township, the issue of their union being four children—two boys and two girls—all of whom are living. The eldest son, Harry, is the junior partner in the firm of Thos. Lawry & Son, in which he has displayed business abilities of a high order. Mary J., the eldest daughter, is the accomplished wife of Mr. Frank H. Carpenter, of Hamilton. Mr. Lawry is in the full vigour of manhood, still keen and energetic in business, and is universally respected in the walks both of public and private life.

HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, M.P.,

Toronto, Ont.

HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, M.P. for East York, and ex-Premier of Canada, was born near Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, on the 28th January, 1822, and is a son of the late Alexander Mackenzie, of Logierait, Perthshire, by Mary, second daughter of Donald Fleming, of the same parish, and grandson of Malcolm Mackenzie of Strathtummel. Our subject's father was an architect and contractor, and his son Alexander was designed for the same calling, beginning, as the custom is in Scotland, with a practical grounding in masonry. The lad had attended school at his native place, acquiring all the branches of a thorough English education; but he did not rest content with what he had learned in the schools, and continued the pursuit of knowledge at the old cathedral city of Dunkeld and at Perth. His father died in 1836, leaving behind him seven sons, all of whom afterwards settled in Canada, our subject being the third of the number. One other member of the family showed great promise, Hope F. Mackenzie, but he was not spared long in the career which he had begun so brilliantly. In 1842 Alexander emigrated to Canada, settling at Kingston, but after a short period he set up business for himself as a builder and contractor at Sarnia, in Western Ontario. Here, while the storm of party passion was at its highest, the future premier of Canada calmly conducted his private avocations, though it is said that he was all the while gravely and with the most painstaking care studying public questions. He had been a Whig in Scotland, and he brought his Liberalism with him across the sea. It is not to be wondered at that the autocratic and reactionary doings of Lord Metcalfe met with his heartiest disapproval. In 1852 appeared the *Lambton Shield*, with Mr. Mackenzie as its editor; and for two years with singular clearness, force and directness, he contended through the columns of that paper for that expansion of popular liberty which, not a little through his exertions, was in practical political life afterwards achieved. He was first elected



M. N. Co.

HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, M.P.,

TORONTO, ONT.

to Parliament in 1861, for Lambton; and he had no sooner taken his place in the House than he attracted attention. His style of parliamentary debate was unusual, but it was very acceptable. There was no bluster, no unsupported assertion, no freaks of blind passion, but every conclusion was reasoned from plainly established grounds, in the most lucid, fair and incisive language. Perhaps there was no other member in the House then—or since—whose utterances revealed so much patient and accurate research; and the quality, this “capacity for taking trouble,” as Carlyle has phrased it, was characteristic of his whole subsequent career. He favoured Confederation, but had little sympathy with the coalition, and refused the office of the Presidency of the Council upon the retirement of George Brown from the extemporized administration. From the union of 1867 till 1873, he was leader of the Reform party in the House of Commons, and in the last named year was placed at the head of the entire Liberal party of the Dominion. On the 5th November, 1873, upon the resignation of Sir John Macdonald, he was called upon by Lord Dufferin to form an administration. The administration came upon the scene when the stars had taken an evil course. A period of general depression had fallen upon the commerce of the civilized world, and Canada had to bear her burthen of the misfortune. As an administrator, Mr. Mackenzie was conscientious, and looking calmly now at all the acts of his career, there is not one deed of his that can be stamped with reproach. So faithfully did he do his duty, so anxious was he to be master of the details of his double department—railways and canals and public works—that his health gave way under the strain. Meanwhile times were going from bad to worse; expenditure, unavoidably, was greater than income, and labour, like labour the world over, was in a bad way. Then came the promise of prosperity from Sir John's party if the people would vote for a national policy, and, captivated by the glittering prospect, the constituencies left Mr. Mackenzie. The Conservatives came to power, and nearly doubled the taxes; and now have deficits, real and promised, that must equal those of the *régime* of Mr. Mackenzie, when universal trade was paralyzed. Mr. Mackenzie is president of the Sovereign Fire Insurance Company, of the North American Life Insurance Company, and is a director of the Building and Loan Association. He was major of the 27th Lambton battalion up to October, 1874, when he resigned. He was a member of the Executive council and treasurer of Ontario in Mr. Blake's administration, from the 21st of December, 1871, until October, 1872, when he retired. As a private member, he is author of several important mea-

asures, viz.: the act amending the assessment act of U. C., 1863; that consolidating and amending the acts relating to the assessment of property, U. C., 1866; and the highly useful measure for providing means of egress from public buildings, 1866. As chairman of committee on municipal and assessment laws, 1866, he wrote and framed the greater part of the general act on municipal corporations, etc. All the measures of his government, including the enactment of a stringent election law, with the trial of election petitions by judges, and vote by ballot, and the abolition of the real estate qualification of members; the better administration of penitentiaries; the enactment of the marine telegraph law, which virtually abolished the monopoly of the cable company; the establishment of a Dominion military college, and the improvement of the militia system; the enlargement of the canals; the permanent organization of the civil service; the establishment of a supreme court for the Dominion; the reduction of postage to and from the United States; the free delivery of postal matter in cities and towns; the opening of direct mail communication with the West Indies; the construction of a trans-continental telegraph line; the better administration of government railways; an improved copyright law; the adoption of a proposed route for the Pacific railway; the opening of negotiations, conducted on our behalf by our own delegate in person, between Canada and the United States; for the establishment of an equitable reciprocity treaty between the two countries; a new insolvent law; the establishment of a territorial government for the great North-West; and the temperance act (Scott Act). These have all been more or less moulded and directed by Mr. Mackenzie. 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 his administration. He 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 may have been his origin. He has believed, and still believes, in the extinction of all class legislation, and of all legislation that tends to promote any body or class of men, because they belong 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 that of any other country, we take our stand simply 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 the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He also believes thoroughly in party government, and that it is 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. Mr. Mackenzie's health has been weak for a considerable time, yet though physically far from robust he is as alert mentally as ever. Few men more than he have enjoyed in greater measure the confidence and esteem of all classes of the people. Mr. Mackenzie has been twice married. His first wife was Helen, daughter of William Neil, of Irvine, Scotland, who died on the 2nd January, 1852, leaving a daughter, who is now the wife of the Rev. John Thompson, Presbyterian minister, at Sarnia. On the 17th June, 1853, he again married the estimable lady who now presides over his household, Jane Sym, eldest daughter of the late Robert Sym, of Perthshire, Scotland. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, we may say in closing, was twice offered the honour of knighthood by Her Majesty, but on both occasions declined its acceptance.

JOHN DICKENSON,
North Glanford, Ont.

IN the Hamilton section of the province of Ontario, John Dickenson is a representative man, with a highly creditable record for energy and ability, displayed both in public and in private life. By birth, Mr. Dickenson is an Englishman, having been born at Hayden Bridge, Northumberland county, in 1847. His parents were Edward and Mary (Urwin) Dickenson, both of them also English. He is one of a family of seven, of whom three brothers and two sisters are living. In June, 1855, while John was but a lad, the family came to Canada and settled in the township of Glanford, where they have since made their home. Edward Dickenson was by trade a general mason and bricklayer. His son, John, having attended the public school in the neighborhood for some time, proceeded at the early age of twelve to learn his father's trade and assist him in his work. In this vocation he continued until he reached the age of twenty-two, when father and son formed a partnership under the firm name of E. & J. Dickenson. After a time, when Edward, jr., attained his majority, he also joined the firm, the name and style being changed to E. Dickenson & Sons. This continued until a few years ago, when there was a further change, the father retiring, and leaving his sons to carry on the business under the firm name of J. & E. Dickenson, which co-partnership still exists. In

business, Mr. Dickenson is well-known in various parts of the country, chiefly through the building contracts he has carried out, and additionally, and in a local sense, on account of the extensive manufacture of bricks the yards belonging to the firm having a capacity of a million a year. Among the buildings which the firm have erected are the residences and the East House (for refractory patients) in connection with the asylum for the insane at Hamilton; Orchard House, another branch of the same institution; the jail and registry office at Port Arthur, and the Toronto branch asylum buildings at Mimico—thirteen in all, covering an area of seven acres. The subject of our sketch is also known as the builder of the Barton-street road, connecting the city of Hamilton with Burlington Beach. In municipal affairs, Mr. Dickenson has for a number of years been a prominent figure in his own locality. In 1879 he was elected a councillor in Glanford township, and in 1887 was chosen reeve of the same municipality, an office he has held continuously ever since. At the opening meeting of the county council in January, 1891, he was chosen warden of Wentworth, a position which he fills with dignity and ability. In general politics, Mr. Dickenson is a staunch Reformer, and one of the active and influential supporters of his party. In religion, he is a Protestant, and one of the most liberal adherents of the Methodist Church. In 1871, Mr. Dickenson married Angela, daughter of Mr. David Young, a retired farmer of Seneca township, Haldimand county. By this union he has issue seven children, four sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Frederick Henry, assists his father in his building contracts; the others are being educated. Personally, Mr. Dickenson is a man of good reputation, both socially and in his business connections, and his numerous friends hold him in high regard.

GEORGE HAMILTON MILLS,
Hamilton, Ont.

AMONG those who took a prominent part in the affairs of the city of Hamilton away back in "the fifties" was Mr. George H. Mills, the subject of the present sketch. He was born in Hamilton, the 20th November, 1827. His father, James Mills, the son of a U. E. Loyalist, was a native of Philadelphia, and came to Canada in 1793, a few years after the close of the Revolutionary War, accompanied by the late Hon. John Wilson, of Grimsby, at one time Speaker of the old Parliament of Upper Canada. His mother, Christina, whose maiden name was Hesse, was the descendant of a well-to-do German family who have long held estates on

the Rhine. In the primitive times, when Mr. Mills' father came to the locality now occupied by the city of Hamilton, the only white man whom he met was Col. Richard Beasley, who, like himself, was trading with the Indians. In 1816 he settled permanently in the district, purchasing 200 acres of land which now forms the western portion of the city. After enjoying a course of tuition in the private schools of the town, young Mills entered Victoria College, Cobourg, and finished his education under the late Rev. John Gamble Geddes, Dean of the Diocese of Niagara. He studied law under Judge Burton, and after having passed his final examination under the late Hon. Robert Baldwin and Sir John Macdonald, at Osgoode Hall, he was called to the bar in 1851. It is, however, apart from his profession, and more in connection with the public affairs of the city, that Mr. Mills is best known. In 1857 he was elected alderman, and in the following year his colleagues chose him as mayor. During this latter year he had several conferences with Sir Allan Macnab, with a view to the construction of a suitable building for the holding of provincial exhibitions, and, as a result, the present crystal palace was erected. Mr. Mills declined re-election in 1859, but ten years later he was again returned as alderman for his old ward (St. George's), which he continued to represent until the close of 1873, when he once more retired. During these years he accomplished much good for his native city. In the trying times of 1861, when the corporation was unable to meet its obligations in England, he was one of those mainly instrumental in obtaining assistance from the Government to tide over the difficulty. In railway enterprises designed to benefit the city, he also took a foremost place. He was the projector of the old Hamilton & Lake Erie railway, and in 1872 moved the first resolution in the council for the construction of the Hamilton & North-Western. The former scheme was strongly opposed in the city on account of large sums having been sunk in the old Port Dover road, which turned out a failure, but ultimately Mr. Mills' efforts, ably seconded by the efforts of the late Hon. James Turner, were crowned with success, and an extensive trade between Hamilton and the Lake Erie district was opened up. This road finally became a part of the Hamilton & North-Western, a system which has conferred immeasurable benefits on the city of Hamilton. In the years 1871, '72, '73, while chairman of the finance committee, by his shrewd handling of G. W. R. stock and debentures in which the city was interested, he effected a saving of about \$60,000. Among other public acts for which he is entitled to high credit may be mentioned the abolition of the tonnage tolls on vessels

passing through the Burlington Canal, the acquisition of Burlington Beach as city property, the reduction of the city debt under the Municipal Loan Funds Act, whereby a saving of over \$250,000 was effected, the preservation of the city's right in the water front when the G. W. railway was striving to secure the fee simple of it, and his strong support of the Hamilton & Dundas-st. railway scheme, in respect of all of which Mr. Mills has earned the lasting gratitude of his fellow-citizens. In 1879, he was once more elected alderman, and laboured hard in favour of the purchase of Dundurn Park by the city, a scheme which, however, was not successful. Mr. Mills is also well-known in connection with the Hamilton Horticultural Society, of which he was elected president as far back as 1860. He filled the same office in 1861, and again in 1869, 1874 and 1875. During his last term of office, the appreciation of his excellent services to the society was manifested in a very pleasant and tangible form, Mr. Mills being unanimously elected a life member, while at the same time he was presented with a handsome and valuable set of silver, suitably inscribed, and accompanied by an address. He was also the principal mover in organizing the Wentworth Historical Society in 1889, and he was unanimously elected its first president. Chiefly through his exertions a ladies' auxiliary association has been formed which will greatly enhance the influence of the society throughout the country. In 1889 he was elected an executive member of the Imperial Federation League of the Dominion, though he is not a Federationist, in the generally accepted sense of the term, but looks on the movement as one which will eventually result in Canada becoming an independent nationality without, at the same time, breaking the affectionate ties which bind her to the mother country. In 1887 Mr. Mills contributed an article to Prof. Goldwin Smith's paper, *The Week*, on Canada's Future, which, at the request of Lord Rosebery, was afterwards published in the *Imperial Federation Journal*, and which brought a very complimentary letter to the writer from his Lordship. The same article drew forth encomiums from so high an authority as Mr. Sanford Fleming, C.M.G. In business circles, Mr. Mills is best known in connection with the Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which he organized in 1863, and which, under his management and presidency, has since been successfully conducted. In politics, he is attached to the Liberal-Conservative party, though adhering to the political principles of the late Hon. Robert Baldwin. In religion, he is a Protestant and a member of the English Church. On the 14th March, 1854, he married Frances, daughter of the late Andrew Deacon, of Picton, Ont., and granddaughter of the late

Thomas Deacon, of the Ordnance Department, Kingston, Ont. Of his nine children, five are living, his only son, Mr. Sidney George Mills, being engaged in the real estate business, Montana.

JOHN ROCHESTER,

Ottawa, Ont.

IN a young country like Canada, in which, during a comparatively short time, so many and important changes have taken place; where some still living have witnessed the great transformation scene from the Canada of their boyhood, poor, struggling, possessing scarcely the necessaries of life, and none of the accessories of civilization which make it endurable and even pleasant in the populous districts of the old land, to the Dominion of to-day, complete in its system of self-government, material development, and every provision for the intellectual advancement and social culture of its people, in fact within a lifetime Canada has grown from a few straggling settlements to a united country, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, inhabited by a vigorous, indomitable people, proud of their accomplishments in the past, and willing in the future, inspired by that grand patriotism which actuates her people from one end of the country to the other, to make similar or even greater efforts and sacrifices in order to maintain the prominence she at present occupies among the many communities that owe allegiance to the British crown. In this great work, the building up on the North American continent of an English-speaking community loyal to all the instincts and traditions of the race, in the laying broad and deep the foundations of this Greater Britain beyond the seas, in all the development, physical and intellectual, that has characterized its wonderful prosperity and growth, Ontario has played no mean part, a careful analysis of the whole situation clearly showing that Canada, now so rapidly expanding into greatness, is far more indebted to the broad views, industry and intelligence of the early settlers of the premier province for the grand position in which she is to-day than to all other means combined. To the ability, capacity and courage of these noble pioneers is due the many blessings we enjoy to-day. Responsible government, municipal institutions, our school system, and above all that innate sense of respect for law and preservation of order that distinguish us from communities similarly situated on this continent, have been the work of their hands; and the record of the able and loyal manner in which they performed their duty, is the greatest monument that could be raised to their memory, and the most valued tradition that could be bequeathed

to posterity, a knowledge of their work and sacrifices,—of the cheerful self-denial that marked their lives, of that never-failing faith in their country's future which inspired and enabled them to surmount the many difficulties with which they were surrounded, cannot but prove useful in rousing the enthusiasm of those who at present control its destinies, and cause them to watch well and jealously guard the magnificent heritage they have received from such worthy sires, and to eagerly embrace every opportunity to extend the prosperity, influence and fame of their native land. In no part of Ontario was there to be found such a large number of men who made their mark and won distinction, not alone in the accumulation of wealth, but also in other directions, where labour was regarded as the only legitimate means of securing wealth, speculation and other modern short-cuts to that much wished-for goal being almost unknown; and in their comparative isolation, in the midst of all the hardships incident to a life in the woods of those days, many of them not only acquired a competence, but also found time to connect themselves with different movements, having for their object the moral, intellectual, or material advancement of the locality in which they resided. Nowhere have we illustrated in a greater degree that versatility of conception and execution which was one of the chief glories of early Canadian character than in the Ottawa valley; in no part of Canada is the development and prosperity everywhere so apparent, so directly traceable to the work and efforts of those who, so to speak, were to the manner born, as in the country immediately surrounding the metropolis. Prominent among those who might be mentioned in this connection is the name of John Rochester. For sixty-five years this gentleman has resided in what is now the capital of the Dominion, and has been an eye-witness to all, and an active participant in many, of the great changes that have taken place. Mr. Rochester is of English descent, his parents John and Barbara Rochester having emigrated from Berwick-on-Tweed in 1816, and after considerable prospecting settled at Rouse's Point, where John was born on the 22nd May, 1822. In 1827 his family removed to Bytown, and there remained until 1830, when they returned to Rouse's Point, but came back to Ottawa in 1833, joining Mr. Rochester, who with his eldest brother and sister had come back in 1831. His father engaged in various enterprises with his elder brother James, and continued to reside there until his death; his mother also died there. The educational facilities of these early days were very limited, and Mr. Rochester, after availing himself of such opportunities as offered in that direction, began, at the early age

of ten years, life for himself. Confinement being distasteful, he refused several positions of trust on no other grounds, but his self-reliant nature, industry and accumulative habits soon enabled him to gratify his youthful intentions, and having provided himself with the necessary equipment, he secured a contract for the transportation of supplies to the many lumber camps in the vicinity. This venture proved a financial success, and soon afterwards he associated himself with his brother James, who had started the first brewery in the city, afterwards buying him out. He conducted this large and profitable business from 1856 to 1870 when he sold it to his brother James. During all this period, extending over twenty-eight years, he had the care of a large tannery on his mind, and this he continued to successfully carry on until he determined to devote his entire energies to the lumber trade, for the manufacture of which he built two large steam mills on the Chaudière and worked them until 1885, when he retired from active business life, and has since enjoyed the well-earned repose his long years of arduous, and continuous work merited, broken only by attention to works of a charitable and public nature, in which he had always taken deep interest, and to his numerous investments, which in real estate were most fortunate, he being possessed, among other valuable property, of the land required for the C. P. railway and C. A. station grounds, Ottawa. No one has probably a more correct appreciation than himself of all that is involved in the great changes in this locality, where he has spent his life. All that has taken place; the many vicissitudes through which it has passed, the evils that threatened its prospects, and the means by which they were frustrated and its future assured, would in themselves occupy more space than we have at our disposal. One of his earliest recollections was the laying of the corner-stone of the locks on the Rideau canal. Boy-like he was there, and tells of seeing Sir John Franklin, of Arctic fame, who performed the ceremony, with whom were Col. By, Hon. Thomas McKay, Isaac McTaggart, George Laing, Robert Laing, Wm. Elegg, and his own father and brother James. This was an important epoch in the early settlement of the country, and was celebrated by a half-holiday to workmen and soldiers, among whom were distributed extra rations and rum. A little later on he was an interested observer of and active assistant in settling one and for all the Shiner troubles. In the early days of this settlement, a large percentage of the inhabitants was of that not very desirable class who are to be found in connection with all large public works, and at certain seasons of the year they were largely augmented by those who were engaged in what was then termed

"running the river" (Ottawa). This latter class, for positive wickedness, and utter absence of every particle of common decency, was unique, and for many years, when not engaged on the river, they waged incessant war against anything in the shape of respectability and morality in the community, by indecent language and acts of violence. This organized black-guardism terrorized the whole community, and bid seriously to threaten prospects which were then even fair. The very instruments necessary to the development of the natural resources of the district seemed destined to exterminate every element of respectability and decency in the settlement. In order to understand the terrible incubus this organization was upon society, it must be remembered that Bytown was then only a small place, numbering scarcely 3,000 souls, the principal industry in which these men were principally engaged, being the making of square timber, and taking it to the Quebec market; the manufacture of lumber other than for local consumption being almost unknown, and the numerous industries which now furnish profitable employment to much capital and labour were as yet scarcely in their infancy. It will, therefore, be easily seen that with such a small male population, individual effort could not hope to control such a large number of lawless ruffians, and for a time they escaped by one means and another the punishment they so richly deserved. The immunity from punishment they had hitherto enjoyed finally prompted them to one of the many acts of violence that resulted in their final extinction. The vicinity of the supplies was a favoured locality of these rascals; on the Sapper's Bridge they would congregate in hundreds, and as it was then as now a public thoroughfare, could with great convenience and facility insult and molest respectable citizens with comparative safety. One afternoon they proceeded to assault James Johnstone, M.P., who, finding himself surrounded by these demons, was forced to escape by jumping over the bridge into the canal, which being frozen over and filled up with snow, while it broke his fall prevented his further escape—he sticking so deep in the snow as to be unable to extricate himself, whereupon the fiends conceived the idea of rolling an immense stone, weighing about seven tons, on the unfortunate and unoffending man. The news of this dastardly and cowardly action spread like wild-fire, and, as if by magic, the respectable people rose *en masse*, drove off the villains and captured the ringleaders, who by means of a stratagem were safely lodged in the jail at Perth, then the county town, and at the following assizes received such punishment as their conduct richly deserved. In the meantime, the public, thoroughly aroused, organized vigil-

ance committees, who regularly patrolled the town, until the last vestige of this terrible plague had disappeared, and society was placed upon the sound and orderly basis on which it is to-day. In this, as well as the troubles in connection with the visit of Lord Elgin, Mr. Rochester took a prominent part, being always willing to support the cause of law and order, and uphold the regularly constituted authorities in the discharge of their duties. Mr. Rochester has given liberally of his time to the public. For twelve years he served with great usefulness on the council board as alderman, and for three years he filled with satisfaction to the public the honourable office of mayor. During his incumbency of this position he had the honour of entertaining, as the representative of the city, H.R.H. Prince Arthur, and also the Grand Duke Alexis, who were guests of His Excellency the Governor-General; and his municipal career was distinguished by a careful and conscientious discharge of all the duties appertaining to the various positions which he held. In many other and not less important ways he has endeavoured to assist in promoting the general good. He has always taken an active interest in the Protestant hospital, of which he was for years vice-president, and during the president's absence in England, when the west wing was destroyed by fire, he personally superintended its construction, and also at the same time remodelled the whole institution, making it one of the best and most comfortable buildings for that purpose to be found in the whole province. This was accomplished through his efforts, and without being any burden whatever on its financial resources. The Old Men's Home is also another philanthropic enterprise to which he has given much time, and being largely his own conception and creation, he still continues to take an active interest in its welfare, and takes great pleasure in telling of the liberal spirit in which his desires in this connection have been met by the good people of Ottawa. During the time he occupied the mayor's chair, it occurred to him that something should be done to bring within easy reach of those so dispersed, facilities for ladies to acquire higher education than was then possible in the city, and after mature consideration he called a public meeting in the city hall, at which his views were adopted, and the sum of \$9,000 immediately subscribed. Such means were then created and put in motion as resulted in the organization, erection and equipment of the Ottawa Ladies' College, an institution of great merit, and which has ever since continued to do good in the direction intended. In company with the late John Bower Lewis he organized the Metropolitan Trust and Loan Company, and was for several years President of the Ottawa

Agricultural Insurance Co'y. Mr. Rochester is a member of St. George's Society, and was for three years president of the same; he is also an Orangeman, and inaugurated lodge 227, of which he was master for fifteen years. He was also D.D.M. of his district; he belongs to the Masonic order, and is a member of Doric lodge, and was a member of the Manchester Unity, I.O.O.F. In politics, Mr. Rochester has always been a Conservative; but while an active member and a pillar of strength to his party, still he has never been a blind follower of men, but has rather adhered to and supported Conservative principles, because he was honestly convinced that they were really best calculated to promote the prosperity of his native country, and foster that bond of affection and loyalty that exists towards the mother country. Politics to him was not a personal matter; he had no political ambitions to serve, and never expected any material advantage therefrom, but believing his views to be right, he advocated them fearlessly, and did much thereby to advance the interests of the party to which he was attached. He was forced into office in 1872, accepting the nomination for the county of Carleton, when he was elected, and for twelve years faithfully performed the duties of that important trust to the satisfaction of his constituents, and also in such a way as to win the respect and friendship of his opponents, Mr. Rochester probably valuing the esteem and friendship with which the ex-premier, Hon. A. Mackenzie, and himself mutually regard each other, as one of the most pleasant reminiscences he retains of his parliamentary career. Never caring for this kind of public life, he voluntarily retired in 1884, thus allowing the late Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald to secure a safe and easy seat in Carleton when it was doubtful whether he would be returned for Lennox, which he was also contesting at that general election. Still, however, Mr. Rochester takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, and is of those who look upon office, whether elective or in the civil service, as a public trust, and condemns, in no unmeasured terms, betrayal of the one, and malfeasance in the other, irrespective of the political leanings of the guilty parties; and it is safe to say that no amount of political pressure could induce him to condone an offence against the high standard of honesty he contends should be maintained in public life. In religion, Mr. Rochester is a Methodist, and is the oldest surviving trustee of the Dominion church, Ottawa. In 1845, he married Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Bevitt, by which union there were seven children, of whom the two eldest, a boy and girl, are dead; of the remaining five, three are boys and two girls. Of the latter, one is married to Mr. Milton Merrill, of the

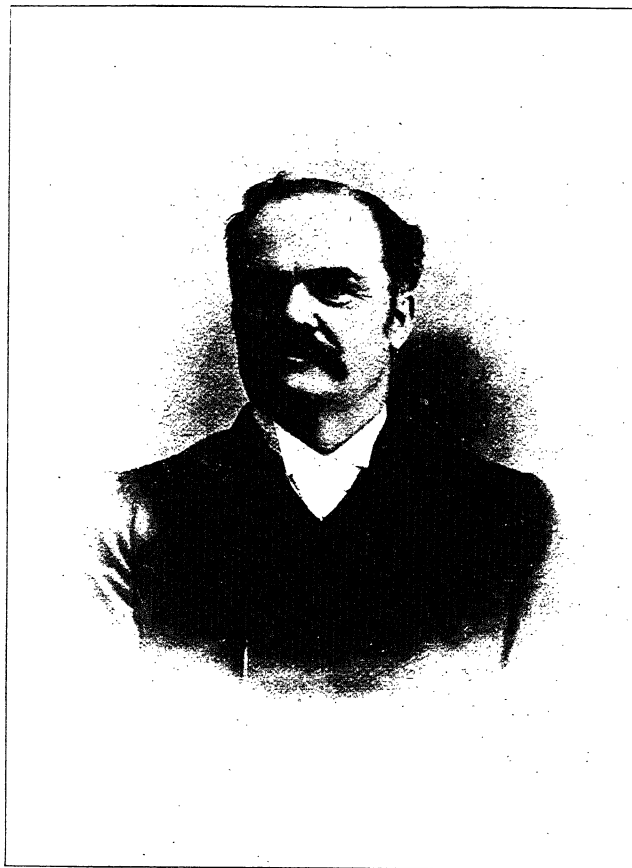
Victoria foundry, Ottawa, and the other is the wife of C. W. Spencer, general superintendent of the C. P. railway, a young man of great ability and promise. Of the former, Edwin married Miss S. E. Williams, of Ottawa; Charles married Miss Anna Viele, of Rouse's Point, Mr. Rochester's birthplace; the youngest, Harry, is carving out his fortune in the Great West on the Pacific Slope. Mr. Rochester has been and is a man of splendid physique, and is still in the enjoyment of excellent health and unsurpassed mental faculties, his appearance giving no indication of his long and active life, but rather a promise of his long remaining one of the most prominent as well as one of the most worthy citizens of the metropolis of the Dominion. The strong points in his character are executive ability, capacity for business, perseverance and industry, and a thorough sense of the responsibilities imposed on him in the various positions he has occupied; and it has been mainly due to the conscientious manner in which he has performed his public and private duties that he has been enabled to retain the respect of the community among whom he has spent his life.

THOMAS BIRKETT,

Ottawa, Ont.

THE subject of this sketch occupies the honourable position of chief magistrate of the Dominion capital, and has long been recognized as one of the most enterprising and successful business men of his native city. He was born in Ottawa, Feb. 1st, 1844. His parents were Miles and Elizabeth (Wren) Birkett, both of them natives of Cockermonth, Cumberland county, England. They were married in the old country and came to Canada in 1838, settling in what is now the city of Ottawa. Mr. Birkett, Sr., was a merchant tailor by trade, and on coming to Canada at once went into business. In this he continued until 1848, when he was accidentally killed by being thrown from his horse. His family consisted of nine children, of whom His Worship, Mayor Birkett, was the seventh. Thomas Birkett was educated at the public and grammar schools until his thirteenth year, when he was apprenticed to the hardware trade with Thomas Isaac, whose place of business was in the part of the city known as Centretown. There he remained until 1866, when, at the age of twenty-two, he took up business for himself, locating at 24 Rideau-street. His venture, at first, was not on a large scale, for his capital was limited. But he was gifted with natural abilities of a high order and these, aided by the pluck and energy which have ever been strong features of his character, in time brought him success. In spite of the

opposition against which he had to contend, his business increased rapidly and ere long he distanced all competitors. In 1878 he erected his present extensive premises on the corner of Rideau and William-sts., and extending 203 feet north of George-st. The buildings are of stone and are very commodious, space being necessary for the housing of a stock constantly maintained to the value of \$70,000 to \$75,000. He imports all his supplies direct from the manufacturers in Great Britain and the United States, as well as in the Dominion; and he has now the most extensive hardware trade in the retail and jobbing lines between Montreal and Kingston, having travellers constantly on the road. Though actively engaged in business, Mr. Birkett has found time to devote a no little attention to public matters. He served as a member for St. George's ward on the public school board from 1867 to 1871, inclusive. In 1873 he was elected alderman for the same ward, and continued in the council till the end of 1878, when he retired. In 1891, yielding to repeated solicitations, he accepted nomination for the mayoralty and was elected by a large majority, polling nearly as many votes as his three opponents together. His election being protested, he was unseated on a technicality, but was immediately re-elected by acclamation. Mayor Birkett has taken a strong interest in the Lady Stanley Institute for Trained Nurses, which was erected at a cost of \$15,000, and was formally opened May 21, 1891. On the board of management he served, and on the building and finance committees from the commencement. He is also president of the advisory board at Ottawa, of the Dominion Building and Loan Association, having been nominated for that position by the board at Toronto in October, 1890. In May, 1891, he was elected a director of the association at Toronto. He has belonged to the Masonic fraternity for nearly twenty-six years, and has attained the 32nd degree in the A. & A. Scottish rite; he is also a member of the St. George's Society and of the Sons of England. In politics he is an out-and-out Conservative, and an active worker for his party. He was president of the St. George's ward association from 1873 to 1890, when he retired owing to pressure of business, a reason which has impelled him to decline the frequent solicitations of his friends that he should be a candidate for parliamentary honours. In religion he is a Methodist, a member of the congregation of the Dominion Methodist church, to the building fund of which beautiful structure it may be said he was one of the most liberal subscribers. On May 21st, 1871, Mr. Birkett married Melissa, a daughter of the late Thomas Gallagher, contractor, a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Ottawa, and who was in the Dominion Civil Service as



THOMAS BIRKETT,

OTTAWA, ONT.

clerk of Public Works Department at the time of his death. Mr. Birkett's family consists now of two sons, his only daughter having died in childhood. Both in business circles and in private life Mr. Birkett has the reputation of being an estimable and useful citizen and a thoroughly upright and honourable man.

JOHN B. MCINTYRE,

St. Catharines.

THERE are few residents of the city of St. Catharines, especially among those of a later generation, who are better known than the subject of this sketch, for many qualities go to the making up of the man, his enterprise in business, his connection with public affairs, and his energetic support of every movement tending to promote the welfare of his native city. John Brewer McIntyre was born in St. Catharines, then a small town, on February 4, 1845, his parents being Thomas and Helen (Ker) McIntyre. The former was a native of the town of Forres, Morayshire, Scotland, and the latter, a native of the township of Grantham, of which St. Catharines originally formed a part. His family history, especially on his mother's side, embraces many interesting features connected with the early settlement of this portion of the country. Thomas McIntyre in his youth learned the trade of a cabinet-maker in the town of Elgin, Morayshire, and attained his majority on the ocean while aboard the vessel which bore him to Canada, and from which he landed at Quebec in 1831. From Quebec he went to New York in later times, and he used to relate with pride that he had a ride with the late Thurlow Weed and others on the first railway train ever run in that state. Finally he came to St. Catharines (1834), and located and commenced business in the furniture and undertaking line, and the name McIntyre which he then placed on his sign has never been taken down. He was a good mechanic, and by his energy and perseverance he in due time accumulated considerable wealth. Much of this he unfortunately lost, however, by endorsing for others during the panic-stricken times of 1855 and succeeding years. But through all changes he was noted for his integrity and other sterling features of character, and his name grew to be a household word in the community. In politics, he was a Reformer and a staunch loyalist, serving as a volunteer during the McKenzie rebellion of 1837. It was after coming to St. Catharines that he married (October 4, 1837) Helen Ker, the result of the union being a family of eighteen children, nine sons and nine daughters. Of these, six sons and six daughters are still living. In March,

1847, he joined the Masonic Craft—St. George's Lodge, No. 15, St. Catharines—of which he was the oldest member at the time of his death, in July, 1889. The same may be said of him in regard to the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, which he joined in June, 1846. He died universally respected, and his funeral was one of the largest ever seen in St. Catharines. Mrs. McIntyre, sr., was one of the Ball family, well known in the Niagara district. Her father was Thomas Ker, who came to Canada in 1797, the family having originally come to America from Heidelberg, Germany, some years before the revolutionary war. Thomas Ker was one of the pioneers of Grantham township, his farm being where Merritton now stands, and he built the first chimney in St. Catharines, then known as Shipman's Corners. Helen Ker's mother was Elizabeth Ball, daughter of the late Jacob Ball, who was born September 21, 1784, and was the first white child born on the Niagara peninsula. To return to the immediate subject of our notice, J. B. McIntyre attended the public school and Grantham academy until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered his father's shop to acquire a knowledge of the business. In 1866 he was admitted as a partner, the name of the new firm being McIntyre & Son, which is still retained, and will be as long, at least, as the present incumbent lives. In business matters, Mr. McIntyre long ago proved himself a worthy successor of his father in all that goes to make up a successful and honourable business man, and his fellow-citizens have not been slow to show their appreciation of him as a citizen. He sat for ten years consecutively as alderman for St. Andrew's ward, at the end of which period he retired for a term of five years. Again, at the solicitation of friends he returned to the council as mayor in January, 1889, and he held the position for two years, declining, in spite of strong pressure, to accept a third term. While he was a candidate for public honours, Mr. McIntyre never canvassed a vote—a very unique record, it will be said—and when he retired from the mayoralty he received unstinted praise from the press and people of all shades of political opinion for the manner in which he fulfilled his duties as chief magistrate. On leaving the mayor's chair he was presented with an illuminated address magnificently framed, on behalf of the council and citizens, as a token of appreciation of his efforts while on the aldermanic board. Among his co-workers throughout the country, he has also held a high place. He was founder of the Ontario Undertakers' Association, and was its first president, a position which he held for three years; and in 1885 he was the representative of the Association at the National Convention of Undertakers in Phila-

delphia. He has also been for four years in succession vice-president of the International Funeral Directors' Association, and is inspector of anatomy for the county of Lincoln. In society circles he has for years been a prominent figure. In masonry he represents the third generation, his father and grandfather having both been members of the craft. He joined the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in 1866, and has taken a leading part in its affairs ever since; in 1881 and 1882 he held the position of Grand Master of Ontario. He was also a charter member of Protection Lodge, No. 42, A.O.U.W., and is a member of Circle No. 63, Canadian Order of Home Circles. From his youth, Mr. McIntyre has always been a leading promoter of fraternal organizations, and of every kind of legitimate sport. He is an enthusiastic curler, and was president of the North-American Caledonian Association in 1878, when that society was at the zenith of its career. He was also president of St. Andrew's Society in 1886. In politics, he is a thorough Reformer, and during the past twelve years has held high positions in both the city and county associations. For business reasons he has repeatedly declined to allow himself to be placed in nomination for legislative honours. In religion, he is an Episcopalian. He has always been a consistent advocate of temperance principles, though not connected with any temperance organization. In 1867 he married Almeda Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Joseph Grobb, of Louth township. Personally, Mr. McIntyre is known for his genial nature and kindly disposition, and he holds a high place in the estimation of the public generally.

GEORGE E. PATTERSON,

St. Catharines, Ont.

GEORGE EPHRAIM PATTERSON, of the firm of Patterson & Corbin, electric and horse car builders, St. Catharines, was born in the town of Perth, Lanark county, Ontario, Sept. 16th, 1838. His parents were Charles and Jane Patterson. The former was a native of Quebec, and the latter, whose maiden name was Lougheed, was born at The Shaws, near Glasgow, Scotland. Charles Patterson, who was a boot and shoe manufacturer, moved to Perth early in "the thirties," and while there met and married Miss Lougheed. The result of this union was a family of eight children—six sons and two daughters—of whom the subject of our sketch is the eldest. George E. Patterson attended the public schools in his native place until he was about eighteen years of age, when he apprenticed himself to a carriage-maker, completing his apprenticeship

in St. Catharines, whither he removed in 1857, and where he has since resided. In 1874, he entered into partnership with Wm. Corbin, under the name and style of Patterson & Corbin, carriage-makers, and the connection thus established still remains unbroken. The firm continued in the same line of business until 1890, when the carriage-making was abandoned, and the firm took up a new industry, that of car building, which they have since successfully carried on. Their house was the first to build electric cars in Canada, and, so far, the only ones turned out in the Dominion have been from the firm's works. The market is steadily growing for this enterprising branch of manufacture, and already the firm has made large shipments of cars as far west as Vancouver, B.C., and there is every prospect that the industry will in the near future develop into one of the most important in the country. In business circles, Mr. Patterson has the well-earned reputation of being a thoroughly upright and honest man, and he possesses the confidence of all with whom he has dealings. In public matters he also stands well among his fellow-citizens. He was elected to the city council in 1879, and, with the exception of a retirement of one year, he sat continuously as alderman until the close of 1888. In educational affairs he takes an especial interest, and for the past fifteen years has been a member of the school board, in which capacity he is a hard worker, and does excellent service. His military record, though not extensive, is such as to stamp him a loyal and patriotic citizen. In 1860, the year of the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada, he joined the St. Catharines artillery (an independent company) under the late Henry Mittleberger, the corps being afterwards officially recognized at the time of the Trent affair, when its services were placed at the disposal of the government. Again in 1866, the year of the Fenian raids, the company was at Fort Erie, attached to the royal artillery, and subsequently it was merged into the Welland field battery. Of late years, Mr. Patterson's business has, however, prevented his giving attention to military affairs. In matters designed to benefit the city, he has always lent a cheerful aid, and in this connection it may be stated that he was an active promoter of the electric street railway and of the Niagara central; in both enterprises he was a stockholder. In the sphere of benevolent societies he is well-known, being a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Oddfellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Canadian Order of Home Circles, and the Royal Arcanum. In politics, he was for many years a member of the Reform party, but recently he has been at variance with his political friends on their trade policy, and

has strongly supported protection to native industry as opposed to commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity. In religion, he is a Protestant, being a member of the First Presbyterian Church. In February, 1863, he married Allie Anne, daughter of James Harris, of St. Catharines. By this union he has had issue nine children—six sons and three daughters—of whom all but three sons are still living. Personally, Mr. Patterson is a man of the most genial disposition, affable, courteous and generous, and held in high esteem by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

C. DONOVAN, M.A.,

Hamilton, Ont.

CORNELIUS DONOVAN, M.A., Inspector of Separate Schools for the Province of Ontario, is a life-long resident of Hamilton, in which city he was born, Oct. 16th, 1847. His parents, Patrick Donovan, and his wife, Mary Ann McCarthy, were both natives of historic Bantry, in the County of Cork, Ireland. They came to Canada just three weeks prior to the birth of the subject of this sketch. From his childhood, he developed a strong taste for literary pursuits, and the success he has since achieved in this direction reflects high credit upon himself. Not only does this evidence natural ability far above the average but an energy and determination sufficient to overcome all disadvantages with which he had to contend in acquiring, first, an education, and afterwards a position in life. He attended St. Patrick's Separate School until he was about fifteen years old, after which he was apprenticed to the printing trade in the office of the *Hamilton Times*. Prior to this he had for some time been a carrier boy in the employment of this newspaper. Altogether he spent twelve years in the *Times*' establishment, during the last five of which he was foreman of the job department. Through all this period his leisure moments were devoted to private study, and, as subsequent events showed, he made good progress. In 1873, he left the *Times* office to take charge of St. Patrick's School, having previously taken a 1st class A certificate (provincial), for which he had prepared himself entirely without assistance. He remained at the head of St. Patrick's until 1875, when he was appointed head master over all the separate schools of the city. In this position he continued to labour until the fall of 1883, when ill health compelled him to resign. While engaged in teaching, he had kept up his private reading, with the result that between 1877 and 1881 he passed the necessary examinations at Toronto University and obtained the degrees of B.A. and M.A.,

graduating with honours. After withdrawing from teaching, Mr. Donovan spent the winter of 1883-84, in Colorado, and on his return, in April of the latter year, he was appointed Provincial Inspector, a position for which his practical experience as a teacher, his high literary attainments, and his deep interest in the cause of education, rendered him eminently fitted, and the duties of which he still discharges with great ability as well as with decided advantage to the separate school system of the Province. Since connecting himself with educational affairs he has had numerous offers of positions which would have been of greater financial advantage to him; but these he has steadfastly refused, preferring to use his energies in advancing the cause of education. As Inspector, he is distinguished for his untiring efforts to increase the efficiency of the schools. At one time it appeared as if Mr. Donovan would turn his attention entirely to newspaper enterprise. While working at the printing business he acquired a knowledge of shorthand, and he frequently acted in the capacity of reporter, while occasionally contributing original articles to the local press. Before entering upon the teaching profession, he published for a year a monthly periodical called *The Lamp*, which was chiefly devoted to Catholic literature; having an intense love for the land of his forefathers he was in the habit of issuing on anniversary occasions, such as St. Patrick's Day, special papers dealing with the history, traditions and current events in Ireland. Subsequently he published *The Harp*, the contents of which consisted principally of literature of an Irish character, but this also he was compelled to abandon owing to ill health. In this connection it may be mentioned that he was for a long period correspondent of the *Catholic Record* of London, and his "Clanahill" letters in the *Hamilton Times* attracted wide attention. In 1875, he visited Europe and spent three months, chiefly in Ireland, assisting at the O'Connell Centennial celebration that year. In the following year he travelled considerably in the United States, visiting several of the battle grounds of the civil war, and his description of his experience on both these trips formed a series of highly interesting letters. In various affairs of a local character in Hamilton, Mr. Donovan has for years taken considerable interest. He assisted in founding the Printers' Union, of which he was president for a term, and in the old days he was president of the St. Patrick's Society and leader of the band for a considerable period. He was also secretary of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, a leading member of the Catholic Literary Society, and was president of the Trades Assembly during its existence in 1872, and it stands to his credit that he did

perhaps more than any individual to secure increased wages for the printers in this city. He also served for two years as alderman for St. Patrick's ward. Always taking an active share in the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church, in which he was born and brought up; he has held for many years honourable positions in connection with St. Mary's Cathedral. In politics he is a Reformer, and up to the time of his appointment as Inspector he was a hard worker and vigorous writer for his party. Since that time he takes no active part in political warfare. On April 6th, 1869, Mr. Donovan married Sarah, daughter of the late Patrick McDonnell, of Hamilton, the result of which union was a family of ten children, of whom three sons and two daughters survive.

GEORGE BURCH,

St. Catharines, Ont.

THE gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch is one who, for over twenty years, has deservedly held a high reputation among manufacturing and business men in the city of St. Catharines, as well as in other parts of Canada. George Burch was born at Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England, October 18, 1842. His parents were William Burch and his wife Elizabeth, whose maiden name was Cox, both of them natives of Somersetshire. Their family consisted of eight children—five sons and three daughters—all of whom, with the exception of one son, are living. The head of the family was a watchmaker by trade, and worked in Glastonbury, until about the year 1850, when he emigrated to the New World, settling in Buffalo, N. Y. There William Burch resumed his occupation as a watchmaker, which he continued until the time of his death, about seven years ago, and there his widow, with a son and daughter, still reside. George Burch had the benefit of a good public school education, partly acquired in England and partly after coming to the States. On leaving school, about the age of seventeen, he learned the trade of a machinist, and formed a partnership in Buffalo with Mr. Samuel Collinson, under the firm name and title of Collinson & Burch. The works thus established were continued until the fall of 1870, when the firm closed its Buffalo business and removed to Ontario, settling upon St. Catharines as the basis of future operations. The firm immediately acquired possession of the property—along the canal adjacent to the city—where the late John Riordan laid the foundation of his large fortune by manufacturing brown paper from straw, and there under the old firm name they established the Canada Knife Works—there being no other

institution of the kind in the Dominion at the time—and which has never yet been duplicated. The buildings, which were in a tumble-down state, were renovated and rebuilt, the requisite machinery put in and work commenced on a comparatively small scale. But the proprietors were men of energy and perseverance, and under their skilful management the trade extended yearly until it reached considerable magnitude. In the fall of 1880 the firm sold out to the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company of Akron, Ohio, but the works still remain under their management as the Canadian branch of the above institution, each having retained a heavy interest in this concern. Mr. Geo. Burch is manager of the Canadian Branch, having succeeded Mr. Samuel Collinson, September 1st, 1891. At the present time scarce a vestige of the original buildings remains. In their place is a series of large stone and frame structures—knife department, tempering house, storehouse, and elegantly appointed offices—the whole thoroughly adapted for the purposes of the business, and covering an extent of about two and a-half acres of ground. The articles manufactured are knives, cutting apparatus for mowers and binders; also spring keys and cotters of all sizes, and various other articles. Some idea may be formed of the large proportions of the trade carried on when it is stated that about 650 tons of steel—160 tons from England, and the balance from the United States—besides a large quantity of malleable iron from the Oshawa Malleable Iron Company, are utilized annually, and the products of the works are used in various manufacturing establishments from one end of the Dominion to the other. It may here be mentioned that Mr. Chas. Burch, brother of Geo. Burch, is superintendent of works, having succeeded Mr. W. H. Collinson, who resigned in September, 1891. Altogether the enterprise is one of which Canada may well be proud. In public matters Mr. Burch has not taken much interest, owing to pressure of private business, and hence his only experience in this way has been two years service on the board of aldermen. He is a stockholder in the Lincoln Paper Mill, and in the St. Catharines Electric Light & Power Companies. In society matters he figures somewhat in connection with the Masonic Order, of which he is an enthusiastic member. He joined the Order some twenty-four years ago, and is a 32° man, and a member (in New York) of all four bodies of the A. & A. S. Rite. He also belongs to Plantagenet Preceptory, Knights Templars, St. Catharines, of which he has, for the past two years, been Eminent Preceptor. In politics, he is a Liberal-Conservative, and a strong supporter of the policy of Protection to home industry. In religion, he is a Protestant,

and from his youth has been an adherent of the Methodist Church; for three years past he has been treasurer of St. Paul-street Methodist Church, St. Catharines. In 1867, he married, at Buffalo, Mary, daughter of Samuel Collinson, by whom he has one daughter. In private as well as in public life Mr. Burch's character stands above reproach; by nature and disposition he is warm-hearted and generous, and is deservedly esteemed by all classes in the community.

REV. THOMAS GEOGHEGAN,

Hamilton, Ont.

REV. THOMAS GEOGHEGAN, rector of St. Peter's church, Hamilton, is a native of Ireland, having been born at Legannaney, Loughbrickland, County Down, Nov. 23rd, 1848. His parents were James Geoghegan and his wife Mary, whose maiden name was Hudson. His grandfather on the paternal side belonged to an old Westmeath family, and his grandmother was a Huguenot. James Geoghegan was a prosperous farmer in the old country, and his measure of prosperity was a fortunate circumstance for he had a large family of children of whom the subject of our sketch was the sixth. Thomas received his early education at a church school at Aghaderg, under the direction of the late Dean Lefroy, son of the Chief Justice of Ireland. At the age of fourteen he left school to take a position as clerk in a mercantile house in Banbridge, and in this capacity he served seven years, the last two in Cookstown, County Tyrone. In 1870, he emigrated to Canada, where he sojourned a few months, and then went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania. Returning thence in a short time, he entered Trinity College, Toronto, where he remained several years studying for holy orders. On July 1st, 1877, he was ordained deacon by the late Bishop Bethune, of Toronto, and after spending a year in the mission of West Mono, he removed to West Flamboro' township, and took charge of the parish of West Flamboro' and Beverly. This was in July, 1878, and about a year later, he was ordained priest by the late Bishop Fuller, of the diocese of Niagara. For nine years the young clergyman laboured faithfully in his country parish, cheerfully performing every duty however arduous, and working earnestly to build up the church. In the early part of 1887 he accepted the mission of St. Matthew's, Hamilton, and on May 1st of that year he removed to the city and entered upon his new charge. His mission—that of building up an entirely new congregation, and without any stipend or guarantee—was no sinecure, but the work just suited Mr. Geoghegan's energetic temperament, and he lost no time in commencing

active operations. The first service was held in a small vacant store on Sunday, May 1st, and the first congregational meeting (at which there were seven persons present), a few days later at the residence of John H. Laud, on Barton-street. In June a lot was secured and building operations were soon begun. The corner stone of the new church was laid on the 24th of the same month by Rev. Canon Bull, of Niagara Falls South. In due time a beautiful edifice, 40x70 ft., was completed, and dedicated. \$2,500 had been subscribed by friends before the building was started, and the balance was financed by Mr. Geoghegan, who recognizes no such thing as failure in connection with any enterprise which he undertakes to carry out. In August, he was joined by Rev. C. E. Whitcombe and Rev. L. I. Smith, who volunteered their services without remuneration to assist in building up the parish, the latter taking charge of the musical part of the services, and the former preaching and teaching. The new church was opened with appropriate ceremonies on Oct. 11th, on which occasion the trained choir of men and boys appeared for the first time in cassocks and surplices. From that time forward the church was filled, and such was the increase in attendance, that in the fall of 1888 it was found necessary to enlarge the building. Mr. Geoghegan remained in connection with St. Matthew's until November, 1890, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Whitcombe, this change being made in order that he might accept the appointment to the parish of St. Peter's, the circumstances being the same as those under which he had taken charge of St. Matthew's. In his new field he has displayed the same energy that has always characterized him, and the congregation in his new parish is steadily increasing. Since St. Peter's was founded, mission services have been held regularly in a building fitted up for the purpose, and a leading feature is a strong and well-trained choir of male voices. Born and brought up in connection with the Church of England, Mr. Geoghegan is distinguished not less for the very advanced views which he holds in respect to church worship than for his ardent and untiring efforts in church and philanthropic work generally. After coming to Hamilton the services at St. Matthew's were looked upon with alarm by the low church section, but in spite of all opposition he adhered to his principles of a free and open church, and the highest and most ornate service which the rubrics of the prayer book will permit. But, though many differ from him in this regard, his thorough earnestness and zeal in good works cannot be denied, and it is not within the pale of the church alone that this has been shown. With a heart filled with compassion for the sorrows of mankind, and an ever present desire to alleviate misery and



REV. THOMAS GEOGHEGAN,
HAMILTON, ONT.

win men to virtue, he has, since entering on city life, taken an active interest in those unfortunates who have been sent to prison for crimes and misdemeanors. He not only visits them while in the jail, but looks after them when they come out. The object, he holds, is to help those unfortunate people and try to reform them rather than to let them drift. To accomplish this, he first labours to convince them that there is still hope, and then, when the opportunity arises, to assist them in the right way. His steadfast principle in this regard is best expressed in his own words—"An ounce of practical sympathy is worth a pound of preaching." His earnest efforts in the cause of prison reform have been recognized by his selection for several years as chairman of the prison reform committee appointed by the Bishop of Niagara, while as representative of the diocese he gave important evidence before the prison reform commission appointed by the Ontario Government in 1890. Another monument to the noble character of Mr. Geoghegan's life work is the institution known as St. Peter's Home for Incurables, which was founded and organized entirely through his efforts. His belief in the necessity for such an institution was based on four years experience in visiting the city hospital and house of refuge. The former, he considers not a suitable place for patients who have passed the acute stage of disease, nor is the latter for those who are afflicted with incurable maladies. Having conceived the idea of establishing a "home for incurables," he applied to the city council for aid: but though his appeal was backed up by a petition signed by many of the clergy and a large number of leading citizens, it was refused. Nothing daunted, however, he went on with his project, and in Oct., 1890, he purchased the Springer homestead property for \$9,000, and the "home" was soon an accomplished fact. To a man in Mr. Geoghegan's position, the undertaking was no light one, and hence he deserves the more credit for his success. With him the lack of means was not an insurmountable obstacle, his inexhaustible energy and perseverance and the worthy object held in view answered every purpose. He collected from sympathizers in Hamilton and elsewhere about \$3,000, with which he paid a portion of the purchase money, the balance being devoted to furnishing and maintenance. The building is designed to accommodate twenty-five to thirty patients, and those are received irrespective of class or creed. The entire income consists of voluntary contributions, the receipts from paying patients, and the annual grant received from the Ontario Government, under the Act by which aid is given to the Toronto home for incurables, the only similar institution to St. Peter's in the province. Mr.

Geoghegan has demonstrated the necessity for the institution which he has established, and also the feasibility of maintaining it on the lines laid down by him. In the good which it is accomplishing, he has his reward. Outside of his chosen work, he takes but little interest in worldly affairs, his clerical duties and others of a kindred nature demanding almost his whole time and attention. By nature and disposition he is warm-hearted and generous, in manner he is eminently sociable and kind, and he is deservedly held in the highest esteem.

HON. JOHN DRYDEN, M.P.P.,

Brooklin, Ont.

THE gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, and who now occupies the honorable position of a minister in the government of Ontario, has for many years held a leading place in connection with the progress and development of agriculture in this province. Hence the record of his life-work cannot fail to be of more than special interest, while it must be so in a general degree among the class with which he has, from his youth up, been so prominently identified. John Dryden was born in the township of Whitby, Ontario county, June 5th, 1840, his parents being the late James Dryden, and his wife Elizabeth, whose maiden name was Marsh. The former was a native of Sunderland, England, and the latter a Canadian. James came to Canada with his mother in 1820, being at that time only fourteen years of age, his father having been killed by a fall from his horse at Walsingham, Durham county, some time previously. The family settled in Whitby township, where Mrs. Dryden subsequently married William Paxton, father of the late Sheriff Paxton, for many years a prominent resident of Ontario county. James continued to reside with his mother and stepfather until he became of age, when he purchased land and began work for himself on lot 27, 2nd concession, Whitby township, then little more than a trackless forest. Mr. Dryden was married three times, his first wife being Abile Groat, by whom he had one child, who still survives. In 1832 he removed from lot 27 to lot 20, 7th concession, in the same township, where he purchased 200 acres, this forming the nucleus of the famous Maple Shade farm of 420 acres, now the homestead property of Hon. John Dryden. Some three years later, in 1835, he married Elizabeth, a daughter of the late Rev. Israel Marsh, a well-known minister of the Baptist Church (who died subsequently in Dorchester township, Middlesex county), and who had followed in the footsteps of his father, one of the pioneers



HON. JOHN DRYDEN, M.P.,
BROOKLIN, ONT

of the Baptist faith in Canada. The result of this union was a family of six children, the subject of our sketch being one, and of whom, in addition to himself, three others survive. Mr. Dryden's third wife was Mary Stephenson, who died without issue. John Dryden received his primary education at the common school in his district, afterwards attending for a time the Whitby grammar school. Shortly after leaving school (he being then nineteen years old), he entered into arrangements with his father to work the farm for shares. This he continued for two years, when he rented the property, and subsequently added to it (by rental) his uncle's farm of 170 acres adjacent, and at a still later period another lot of 95 acres, both of which he afterwards purchased. Mr. Dryden's career as a farmer has been distinguished by thoroughness in every detail, and the results which he has achieved have long ago placed him in the front rank of the agriculturists of the province, if not of the Dominion. His splendid farm is throughout underdrained, and is known far and wide as one of the cleanest and best kept in the country. But his special forte is in stock-raising, for which, while yet but a boy, he evinced a strong predilection, and in connection with which he has not only profited himself, but has also contributed in a large degree to the general improvement of stock in various parts of Canada. For many years he has been known in this country as well as in nearly every state of the American union, as the possessor of one of the finest herds of Cruikshank shorthorns on the continent, while his flock of Shropshire sheep may be classed equally high. He has made many importations of shorthorns from the herd of the famous Amos Cruikshank, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and recently purchased the herd of Mr. Cruikshank's nephew. One of the most celebrated animals which he brought to this country in 1873 was the bull "Royal Barmpton" (bred by Amos Cruikshank), and from which Mr. Dryden bred the famous "Barmpton Hero." The latter, which was sold to J. & W. Watt, of Salem, was the winner of seventeen first prizes, and was never beaten in the show ring in Canada. It may be said further that in nearly all the principal herds throughout the country, a large number of the prize-winners have Royal Barmpton blood in their veins. The herd at Maple Shade farm now numbers about 70 head, all prime animals. Mr. Dryden's own list of premiums is extensive. He has carried off many both in cattle and sheep. Of late years he has exported considerably in Clydesdale horses, of which he has imported and bred some very fine animals. Special mention may be made of his famous imported mare, "Lady Clare," which carried off the first prize as yearling, two-year-old and

three-year-old at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. "Lady Clare" has a colt, which was christened "Lady Gordon" by way of compliment to the Countess of Aberdeen, "Clare" having been imported from Aberdeenshire. These two were shown in 1890, and won first for mare, first for filly foal and first for mare and one of her produce. In this connection it may be mentioned that Mr. Dryden has paid many visits to Haddow House, the ancestral home of Lord Aberdeen in Scotland, and that he had some pleasant experiences with the Earl and Countess during their stay in Ontario in 1890-91. From Mr. Dryden's record as a practical farmer and stock-raiser, we pass to his career as a public man. This has been alike honourable to himself and to the country in which he lives. From his youth he was chosen to occupy public positions of more or less importance, and the numerous occasions on which he has been selected as a representative of the people in various capacities indicate that he has done his duty well and faithfully. His first office was that of secretary-treasurer of the school board in his section, a position which he has held for many years. In 1863, when only twenty-three years of age, he was elected to the municipal council, and for seven years subsequently he served as deputy-reeve or reeve, retiring voluntarily at the end of that period. In 1879, he was chosen as the candidate of the Reform party, with which he has always been allied, to contest South Ontario for the provincial legislature, and was elected by a large majority over N. W. Brown, the former representative of the riding. Three times since he has been re-elected, and shortly after the last general election (June 5, 1890), he was chosen successor to Hon. Charles Drury as minister of agriculture, which position he now holds, and for discharging the duties of which it would have been extremely difficult to make a better selection. The administration of his department is characterized by the exercise of that sound, practical knowledge and executive ability which he has displayed in the management of his own affairs, and apart from political considerations there is but little divergence of opinion as to his fitness for the position. In addition to his connection with municipal and general politics, Mr. Dryden has always taken a strong interest in other matters of a public nature, especially such as are of importance to the farming community. He has been president of the Ontario County Agricultural Society, president of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association since its inception, is now president of the American Shropshire Breeders' Association, and has for a long time been a director of the American Clydesdale Association, besides holding various other offices in the

county and provincial organizations. Before the passage of the law authorizing the organizing of farmers' institutes, he took an active part in forming what were known as farmers' clubs, and for many years his efforts both with voice and pen have exercised a helpful influence in promoting the interests of the farming community. He was a director of the Whithy and Port Perry railway, of which his father was the president and one of the original promoters, and he remained connected with it until it was finally acquired by the Grand Trunk. In religion, Mr. Dryden is a member of the Baptist church, of which he is a liberal supporter, and in connection with which he has at various times held many important offices. In 1867, he married Mary Lydia Holman, daughter of Thomas Holman, a well-known publisher in New York, by whom he had issue eight children, of whom five daughters and one son are still living. In business relations, Mr. Dryden is known as a man of the strictest integrity; in private life, he is genial and affable, and his generous disposition and unblemished character have endeared him to thousands of warm personal friends.

GEO. HUGH MACDONELL, M.P.,

Port Arthur, Ont.

GEORGE HUGH MACDONELL, M.P. for Algoma, was born in Toronto on the 10th February, 1851. His parents were Glengarry people. The first American ancestor of the family came to America in 1747, after Culloden, and settled in the Mohawk valley. His son was a prominent U. E. loyalist, who left his property in the United States at the close of the revolutionary war in 1783, and came to Canada, settling in Glengarry when it was a wilderness. His son, grandfather of our present subject, was the first white child born in Glengarry county. The father of our subject, Duncan Macdonell, was for years one of the most prominent merchants in Toronto, doing an extensive business as a wholesale grocer. His wife was of French-Canadian parentage, her maiden name was Maria Charles, her mother was one of the LeBruns of Quebec. The late Abbé Ferland of Laval University was her first cousin. George Hugh Macdonell obtained his education in the Toronto grammar school, the Williamstown (Glengarry) grammar school, and in Bishop's College, Lennoxville. Graduating in 1867, Mr. Macdonnell spent two years in the military schools of Montreal. He took his first infantry course with the 16th regiment, and received a second-class certificate, going through the course for a first-class certificate

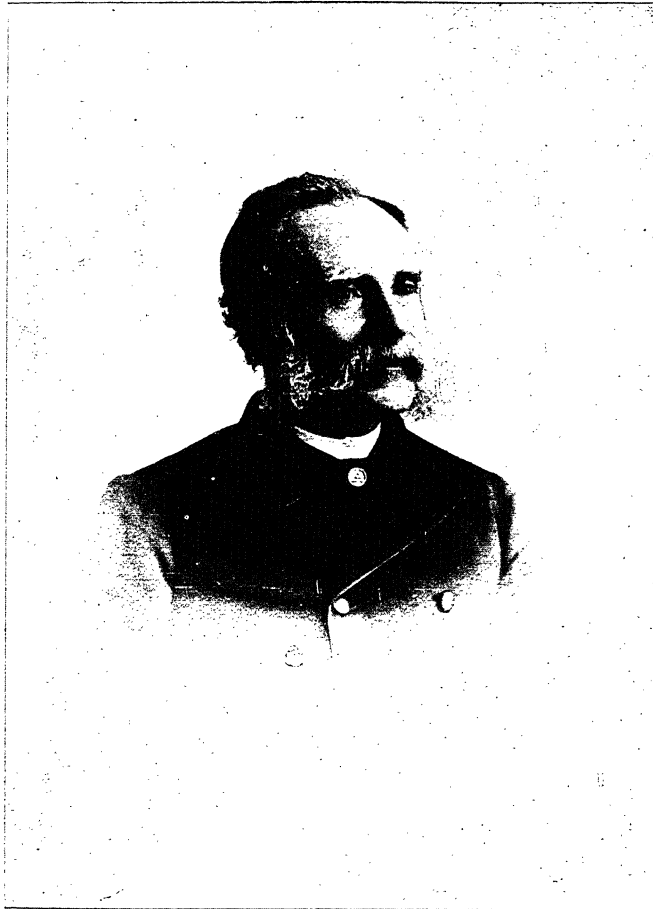
with the 60th rifles, and graduated in due course. He took his artillery course under Colonel Williams, and then entered the cavalry school, the first one founded in Quebec. Shortly after he graduated from the cavalry school, volunteers were called for to make up the first expedition under Colonel Sir Garnet (now Lord) Wolesley, to put down the uprising in Manitoba, under Riel. Mr. Macdonell joined the force as a private in the 2nd Quebec rifles, and underwent the toils of the march through the then unbroken wilderness to Fort Garry. He performed his duty well and faithfully, and was promoted to the rank of staff-sergeant. Returning to Toronto with his comrades after their mission had been accomplished, he took his discharge. He then went to Montreal and began business on his own account as a warehouseman. This business he continued for three years, until 1875, when he was offered and accepted a position on the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, under Messrs. Sifton, Ward & Co., the contractors for section 13, from Port William to Sunshine Creek, now Fimmark station, and also for section 13 from Red River to Cross Lake. His duties were those of an assistant to the general manager. He took part in the construction of section 13, the first sod on which was turned on the 14th June, 1875, and on the completion of the work there, he held a responsible position on section 14. Being released by Messrs. Sefton, Ward & Co. on the completion of their contract, Mr. Macdonell engaged in contracting on his own account. He has put through several important undertakings, including a difficult section of the Canadian Pacific, west of Jackfish Bay, on the north shore of Lake Superior, and the breakwater at Port Arthur, the latter the greatest work of its kind on the Canadian side of the Great Lakes. Mr. Macdonell is now resident in Port Arthur, where he carries on business as a contractor, insurance, mining and financial agent. Like many other Port Arthur people, he has taken great interest in, and devotes a considerable portion of his valuable time, as well as his means, to the development of the mining industry of the splendid territory of which Port Arthur is the chief industrial and commercial centre. He owns mining lands of various kinds, and has taken a foremost part in the work of drawing capital into the country with a view to opening up its mineral wealth. Mr. Macdonell first appeared as a public man in 1884, when he was induced by the solicitation of his friends to present himself as a candidate for the Port Arthur town council. He was successful, and from that time for five years following he was prominently identified with municipal affairs. After two years service in the council, he became a candidate for the mayoralty of the town,

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



GEORGE MACLEAN ROSE,
TORONTO, ONT.

the government printing, Mr. Rose was assigned to take the management of the office in Quebec, whither he removed in 1859. This arrangement did not long continue. Mr. Thompson found himself unable, financially, to carry out his contract alone, and a company was organized for the purpose, including Mr. Rose and Mr. Robert Hunter, an experienced accountant. Mr. Thompson retired from the business altogether soon afterwards, leaving it to the new firm, of Hunter, Rose & Co., who completed the contract and secured its renewal. On the removal of the seat of Government to Ottawa in 1865, the firm of course followed. A large and lucrative business was soon built up, and in 1868 a branch was established at Toronto, the firm having secured a ten years' contract for the printing of the Provincial Government. In 1871 their relations with the Dominion Government terminated, and the business was consolidated in Toronto. The firm now entered extensively into the business of publishing Canadian reprints of English copyright books, principally the popular novels of living writers, for which a ready market was found. The firm honestly compensated the authors whose works they reproduced, although this of course placed them at a disadvantage as compared with the piratical publishers of the United States. Another and probably a greater service to the intellectual progress of the country rendered by this enterprising firm, was the publication—at first for others, but latterly at their own risk—of the *Canadian Monthly*, the last and by far the best literary magazine ever issued in this country. This venture unfortunately did not prove pecuniarily successful, and though sustained for many years with a liberality and public spirit highly creditable to the publishers, was at length discontinued. In 1877 the death of Mr. Hunter left Mr. Rose the sole member of the firm, and a year afterwards he took his brother, Daniel, into the concern, the well-known firm-name being still retained. Widely as Mr. George M. Rose is known to the Canadian people as a successful and enterprising publisher, he has acquired a still more extensive reputation by his unselfish exertions in the cause of Temperance and moral reform. A life-long total abstainer and prohibitionist, he has taken an active part in Temperance work in connection with various organizations. He has attained the highest offices in the gift of the Sons of Temperance in the Dominion, having been several times chosen to fill the chair of Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Order, both in Quebec and Ontario, and has also held the second highest position conferrable by that Order for the whole continent, having been Most Worthy Associate of the National Division of North America. His heart and purse are always open to the appeals

for the advancement of the Temperance cause, which he regards as being of vastly more importance than mere party issues. Though a Liberal, politically, he regards all public issues from the standpoint of temperance reform. Personally Mr. Rose is genial, sociable and unassuming. As his career shows, he has abundant business capacity, and the enthusiasm which forms so strong a feature of his character is well regulated by a fund of practical common sense. Mr. Rose is still in harness, and continues to manifest those virtues of character and disposition that have endeared him to everyone with whom he comes in contact. As one of the chiefs of commerce in the Provincial capital, he actively interests himself in the various fields of enlightened citizenship, industrial and commercial, and in an aldermanic capacity has served the city of Toronto in many signal ways. For a number of years he has been a prominent and active member of the Toronto Board of Trade, and has for many years been the trusted and responsible Treasurer of the Board. In 1881 he was elected Vice-president, and in the following year chosen President, of the Board. He is also a director of the Ontario Bank, and takes a large practical view of financial as well as political questions. In religion, as well as in politics, he is a Liberal, and finds in the Unitarian Church, of which he is a worthy and much-valued member, room for that large christian charity and toleration which distinguish him. In 1856 Mr. Rose married Margaret, daughter of the late William Manson, farmer, of Oxford County, Ont., by whom he has issue ten children, nine of whom (six sons and three daughters) survive.

WILLIAM BORTHWICK,

Ottawa, Ont.

WILLIAM BORTHWICK, Alderman of the City of Ottawa, was born in the township of Gloucester, Carleton county, Ont., February 13th, 1848. Through both his parents he is of Scotch descent, his father, Thomas Borthwick, being a native of Edinburgh, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Templeton, owning Glasgow as the place of her birth. His grandfather was, for many years, agent for the estate of Sir Alexander Keith, and Thomas was also employed on that nobleman's property for some time prior to 1834, in which year he came to Canada as agent for James Stephenson, a wealthy Scottish gentleman. For Mr. Stephenson, shortly after his own arrival in this country, Thomas Borthwick located a large farm in Gloucester township, about two miles from Ottawa. Margaret Templeton's father, who was a colour-sergeant in the British army (the 88th



WILLIAM BORTHWICK,
OTTAWA, ONT.

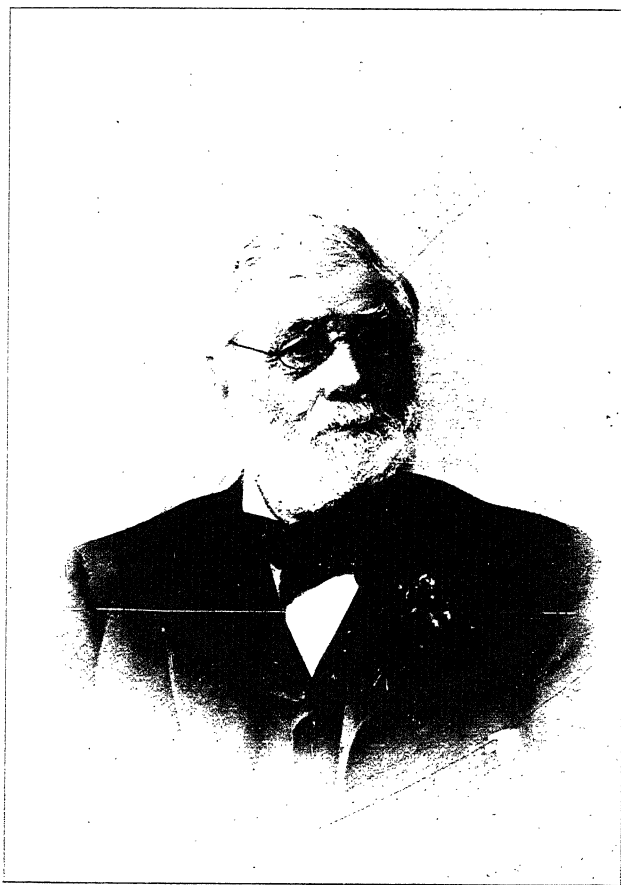
Regiment), came to Canada with his wife and three daughters about the year 1831, and also settled in Gloucester township as one of the earliest pioneers in that section of the country. There he continued farming until his death in 1846. Thomas Borthwick, after remaining several years on the Stephenson farm, purchased the property on which the famous Borthwick mineral springs are situated, and on which he still resides, at the advanced age of 84 years, his wife, eight years younger, being also alive. The old couple, who have trod life's path together so long, celebrated their golden wedding some three years ago. William Borthwick, the subject of our sketch, received a good practical education, attending the public school until he was sixteen, and afterwards a year at a commercial college in Ottawa. His first experience in business was as clerk in the grocery store of J. G. Robinson, of Kemptville, with whom he remained about a year. Prior to this, Mr. Borthwick had taken considerable interest in local military matters, and in 1865, at the close of the American war, he was stationed for three months at Sarnia with No. 1 company Ottawa Rifles, in which he held the rank of sergeant. He was also on duty at Cornwall during the excitement incident to the Fenian raid in 1866. In the fall of that year he left Kemptville and spent the winter at the Kingston Military School, obtaining a first class certificate. In the winter of 1868, he proceeded to California, making the journey *via* the Isthmus of Panama. For three and a half years he remained in the "Golden State," operating successfully in the lumber trade. At the end of that period, namely, in 1872, he returned to Ottawa and commenced business in the grocery trade, in which he has been engaged ever since. Mr. Borthwick has had a successful business career. From a modest commencement his business has grown under his management to be the largest of its kind in the Ottawa district, a considerable amount of jobbing being done in addition to a heavy local retail trade. In this connection it is worthy of note that Mr. Borthwick was chiefly instrumental in building up the fruit trade at the Capital, which was at first of small dimensions, but now compares favourably with that of any other part of the country. He has also been interested in several Government contracts, and is at the present time the active member of the firm of Heney & Borthwick, who have the contract from the Dominion Government for drainage system in connection with the Lachine Canal between Lachine and Montreal. In 1887, Mr. Borthwick was elected alderman for St. George's Ward, in which position he has served the city ever since; and during the past two years, 1890 and '91, he has acted as chairman of the fire and light com-

mittee of the city council. In politics, he is a staunch Conservative and an active worker for his party when occasion requires. He joined the Masonic Order in 1874, and is at present a prominent member of Prince of Wales Lodge, 371. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Oddfellows and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In religion, he is a Presbyterian. In 1870, Mr. Borthwick married Jane, daughter of William Blythe, a Gloucester township farmer, the wedding taking place in San Francisco, whither Miss Blythe went for the happy occasion. The result of the union is a family of three sons and five daughters, all of whom are living.

COL. JOHN LAND,

Hamilton, Ont.

THE first white settler in what is now the fair city of Hamilton was a Land, and the oldest living representative of the family is the venerable gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article. Colonel John Land was born in Barton township, November 11th, 1806, on the old homestead property now occupied by his son John H., on Barton-street east, and at present included in the city. His parents were Robert and Hannah (Horning) Land, both of U. E. Loyalist families, who came to Canada at the period of the Revolutionary War. About the year 1783, the Colonel's grandfather, Robert Land, came to this country. Robert Land was an Englishman by birth, and when the war of independence was in progress he remained loyal to the Crown. He was employed in carrying despatches for the British commanders, and in the undertaking of this perilous duty, a price was set on his head by the Whigs, the reward being offered for him dead or alive. His experience at that time would furnish material for a very interesting narrative. He was a hunted man, and only by stealth and at long intervals was he able to visit his family. On the last of these occasions he was tracked by the Continentals, and in making his escape he was aided by a neighbour, who accompanied him some little distance to show him a short cut out of the reach of danger. The enemy, however, caught sight of and fired upon them before they could reach a field of grain for which they were bending their steps, and whose luxuriant growth, as dusk was coming on, offered a good place of concealment. A musket ball struck the knapsack in which Land was carrying his despatches with such force that it penetrated leather, papers and outer clothing, and flattened the threads of his shirt against his back. He was not killed, however, but managed to make his escape, though his friendly neighbour was captured and



COL. JOHN LAND,
HAMILTON, ONT.

subsequently hanged. Mr. Land succeeded in reaching what was still British territory. After spending about a year hunting, trapping and fishing in the neighbourhood of Niagara Falls—the roar of which, the old man used to say, bothered him much—at last he made his way to the region above Burlington Bay, where he took up land. Some time after this, according to rumours which then reached him, he concluded that his wife and children had been massacred by the Indians. Strange to say, the members of his family had long mourned him as dead. Thinking he had been killed in the war, they left the States and went to New Brunswick, where they remained seven years; and then, learning that Upper Canada offered a better field for the settler, they sold their little holding in New Brunswick and came west. On their journey they heard that there was a man of the same name—not a very common one—living alone at the head of Lake Ontario. Finally, after terrible hardships travelling through an unbroken forest and enduring trials and dangers of such a nature as we in our day can scarcely have any conception, they reached Robert Land's little shanty, and the family once more were reunited. The new comers were the Colonel's grandmother, his father (then only 17 years of age), and his uncle, Ephraim. On their arrival all hands at once took a share in clearing up and cultivating the ground, their portion of which extended from the mountain to Burlington Bay. In due time Robert married Hannah Horning, daughter of a German family who had come from Maryland, and had also taken up land in Barton township, their old homestead being afterwards owned by the Springers. Their family consisted of three sons and five daughters, of whom the subject of our sketch was the eldest son and fourth child, and of whom in addition to himself only one sister survives—the widow of the late George K. Chisholm, of Halton county. There were stirring times in Canada as John grew up. Though but a child at the outbreak of the war of 1812, the subject of our sketch can remember distinctly the battle of Stoney Creek, when all the women and children in Hamilton were gathered in his father's house awaiting the result of the engagement. Later on, at the age of eighteen, he enrolled himself in the Sedentary militia, and always put in an appearance on "training day," the birthday of the King. Subsequently, when the late Colonel Servos raised a troop of cavalry, he joined it and remained connected with the corps for many years. Afterwards he received a commission as ensign in the infantry, rose to the rank of lieutenant, and at the time of the rebellion of 1837, he was a captain doing duty in Hamilton, his father being then a colonel on the loyal side.

But garrison duty did not suit John Land when there was fighting to be done, and he again joined the cavalry as lieutenant under Colonel Servos. He kept up his connection with the militia after the trouble was over, and finally obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, which he still retains. In his early years, Mr. Land attended such schools as then were to be found in new settlements, and in one of these he acquired what was considered a fair English education. In those days, the old man remarks, there was not much of Hamilton, and back in 1818, the Fergusons, Beasleys, Springers, Lands and old Col. Aikman were among the chief settlers. Such were the meagre facilities of the period that when any of them wanted a pound of tea or a yard of calico they had to go to Dundas, Ancaster or Stoney Creek, which were then important places by comparison. Looking back beyond that period, however, the privations the pioneers had to endure were of a much more arduous character. Time was when Robert Land took a bushel of wheat on his back and walked all the way to a mill at what is now St. Catharines, had it ground and then carried the flour back home; and stranger still, the first year of his farming he grubbed up an acre of ground with a hoe, sowed it with wheat, and after harvesting his little crop he was wont to say that he was never again in want of bread. John was only thirteen years old when he took charge of the teaming for his father, who, it is said, never afterwards harnessed a horse. In 1842, Colonel Land married Esther, daughter of John Morris, of London, England, who came to Canada about the year 1824. The result of this union was a family of eight children, of these there are living John A. (well known as Dominion Secretary of the Royal Templars), in Hamilton; Peter M., now in Vancouver, B.C.; Mrs. Lucas, widow of the late David Lucas, who was recently killed in a runaway accident at the Twelve-mile Hill; Mrs. John G. Y. Burkholder, Mrs. James Webster, of Barton, and Mrs. David Reid, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Politically, Col. Land has always been a Conservative of the Conservatives. Even now, when he is in his eighty-sixth year, he takes an absorbing interest in the political contests of the day, and has always been a devoted admirer and supporter of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. In religion, he was brought up in the Church of England, although, in early life, he was more associated with the Methodist Church than with any other. Col. Land's friends are numbered by the thousand, among whom he is spending his declining years, surrounded at the same time by a large number of affectionate and loving relatives, and having the respect and esteem of all classes of people in his own and adjoining counties.

ROBERT SURTEES, C.E.,

Ottawa, Ont.

ROBERT SURTEES, C.E., who at present occupies the position of waterworks' engineer in Ottawa, is an Englishman by birth, having been born at Ravensworth, Yorkshire, March 3rd, 1835. His parents were Robert Surtees, a surgeon by profession, and his wife Catharine, whose maiden name was Cathrick, both of them members of old and well-known families in the counties of Yorkshire and Durham. Our subject, who while a child suffered the loss of his father, attended a private academy in his native place. Afterwards he served his apprenticeship with a civil engineer in Darlington, remaining in this vocation until he was twenty-one, when he emigrated to Canada. He first settled in the city of Hamilton, where his ability in his profession at once secured for him the appointment of assistant city engineer. He remained in Hamilton four years, when he removed to the village of New Edinburgh, now embraced in the city of Ottawa, where he established himself as an engineer and architect. During his fifteen years residence there he had charge of many important works, which gave ample scope for the exercise of his professional skill. Besides laying out numerous roads and private buildings in various parts of the district, he did similar professional work on the McKay estate and Beechwood cemetery, and was architect of the Protestant hospital and Carleton county court-house, and a number of other buildings. He acted also as engineer and secretary to the Ottawa city passenger railway from its commencement until 1875. He was, moreover, engineer for the waterworks in the town of Peterborough and the city of Hull. In 1875, he accepted the position of city engineer for Ottawa, and under his direction and supervision some important works were carried out, such as the construction of the main sewer and the doubling-up of the waterworks system, the former costing half a million dollars and three years labour to complete, and the latter entailing an expenditure of half a million dollars. Both these works bespeak Mr. Surtees' ability in his profession, and the waterworks system especially may be pointed to as one of the very finest in the Dominion. In 1887, on account of the large increase of work and responsibility devolving upon him, Mr. Surtees elected to take the position of waterworks engineer alone, which he still occupies, and Mr. E. E. Perreault was appointed city engineer. Mr. Surtees is a member of the Canadian and American Societies of Civil Engineers, as well as of the American Waterworks Association. While in New Edinburgh, Mr. Surtees took considerable interest in civic af-

fairs, serving as reeve and member of the county council for five or six years, and as member of the public school board for about thirteen years. In benevolent society circles he is known as a member of the Masonic fraternity, having many years ago joined Barton Lodge, No. 6, Hamilton. He is also a member of St. George's Society of Ottawa. Politically, he was always a Conservative, but of late years, on account of his public position, he takes no active part in election campaigns. In religion, he is a member of the Church of England, and is thoroughly evangelical in his views. In 1869, he married Lucy, daughter of the late William Jeffrey, of Hamilton, and has had issue seven children, of whom six—four sons and two daughters—are living. His eldest son, William, married Miss McCormick, of Ottawa, and has a position in the technical branch of the department of the Interior; Harold J. is an electrician, and at present connected with the Standard Electric Light Company. Mr. Surtees enjoys a position of well-earned distinction in his profession. In private life, he is of irreproachable character, and in every worthy respect esteemed as a good and useful citizen.

WM. D. LE SUEUR, B.A.,

Ottawa, Ont.

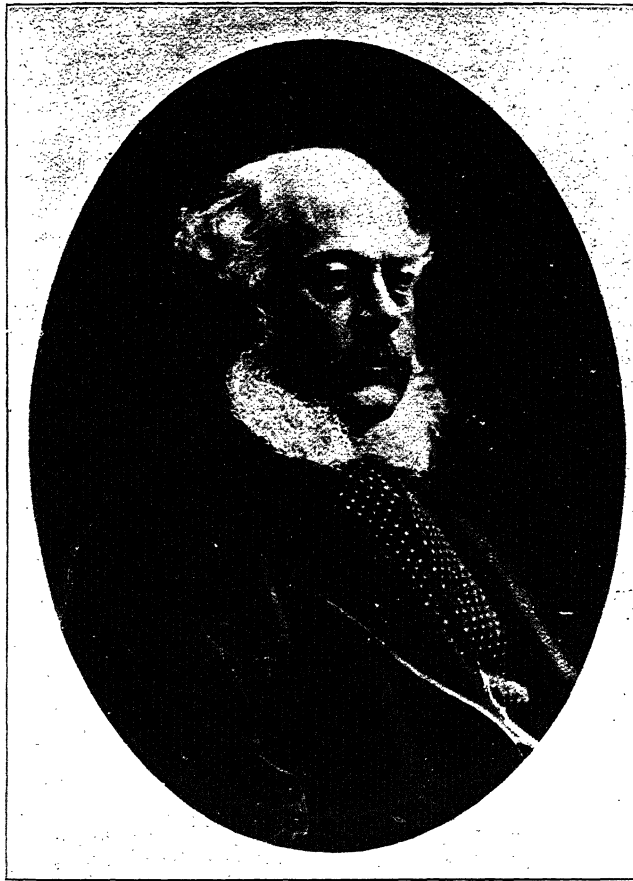
WILLIAM DAWSON LE SUEUR, Secretary of the Dominion Post-office Department, Ottawa, and one of the ablest and most cultured of Canadian writers, was born at Quebec, February 19th, 1840. He is the son of Mr. P. Le Sueur, secretary of the board of civil service examiners and formerly chief superintendent of the money order branch of the post-office department. Young Le Sueur was educated at the High School, Montreal, and at the University of Toronto, where he graduated, a silver medallist in classics, in May, 1863. In the previous year, he was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada, but did not pursue law as a profession. Neither, unhappily, has he devoted himself exclusively to literature, for the pursuit of which he possesses unusual gifts. His father's connection with the civil service gave him the opportunity, at an early age, to enter the post-office department, in which by the year 1868 he had risen to the position of a first-class clerk. In 1880, he became assistant secretary, and eight years later secretary of that department, filling the onerous duties of that branch of the executive with intelligent industry and rare ability. Known and respected as a valued civil servant, Mr. Le Sueur enjoys, however, the wider reputation of a literary man, though with the modesty of true worth he conceals his honours under the

mantle of devotion to his official duties. During the existence of the *Canadian Monthly* and the *Toronto Nation*, Mr. Le Sueur was a frequent and prominent contributor to the pages of these periodicals, and his name occasionally appears among the writers in *The Week*. He is also known as a current contributor to the *Popular Science Monthly*, issued by the Appletons of New York, and to several of the English and American magazines and journals. His subjects are usually of wide range, embracing science, education, belles lettres and religious philosophy. He is deeply read in many departments of human thought and is a profound student and an original and independent thinker. He is, moreover, an accurate as well as a brilliant writer, and in any pen controversy can deliver himself with ability and force. For some years Mr. Le Sueur was the honoured President of the Literary and Scientific Society, of Ottawa.

H. V. NOEL,
Ottawa, Ont.

HELIER VAVASOUR NOEL, manager of the Quebec Bank, at Ottawa, a position which he has occupied continuously during the past thirty-eight years, is one of the oldest and most esteemed residents of the Dominion capital. He was born in the Island of Jersey in April, 1815, and up to the age of thirteen he attended school, acquiring a very fair practical education. He then emigrated to Canada, where he was for several years in the employment of a large mercantile firm in Gaspé. In June, 1832, nearly sixty years ago, he removed to the embryo city of Ottawa (then Bytown), and entered the service of Wells & McCrea, an extensive firm of merchants, as accountant. Subsequently he was engaged for a time with the firm of Wm. Price & Co., Quebec, who, in those days, had a large branch establishment in Bytown, and on their withdrawal from this part of the country, he turned his attention to the Fire and Life Insurance agency business. In this he continued until 1853, when he gave it up to open an agency of the Quebec Bank, the oldest banking institution in the country, if we except the Bank of Montreal, having been founded in the year 1818. That the choice was a judicious one has been abundantly proven throughout Mr. Noel's long years of faithful service by the eminently satisfactory manner in which he has at all times discharged the duties of his important trust. As a banker, he stands in the front rank, and it is largely due to his shrewd foresight and executive ability that the Ottawa agency has for years been one of the most successful branches of the corporation of which he is a trusted employé,

Mr. Noel is also well known outside of his official position, and with whatever enterprise he has been connected, he has invariably been accorded the post of honour. He is president of the Metropolitan Loan and Savings Society, for which office he was chosen many years ago as successor to the late J. B. Lewis, Q.C. He is also president of the Rideau Club, a life director of the county of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, a life member of the Protestant Orphans' Home, and was some years ago president of the St. George's Society. His valuable counsels and assistance in other ways have aided materially in the successful working of these organizations. Naturally, with such important financial and business interests demanding his attention, Mr. Noel has not had time to devote to public affairs further than that he has been ever ready to encourage every worthy enterprise designed to benefit the community. In his early days he had received some military training, which he brought into requisition after coming to Ottawa, by doing duty as drill instructor, and during the unfortunate troubles of 1837-38, he received a commission as captain in the militia. Since that time, however, he has not been actively connected with military matters. Many years ago he was elected a member of the town council of Bytown, though quite against his wish, and he retired after serving out his term of one year. Politically, he is a Conservative, and he enjoyed the confidence and friendship of the late Sir John A. Macdonald for many years prior to the death of that celebrated statesman, though never taking an active part in campaign warfare. In religion, he is a Protestant and a member of the Church of England, at the same time holding the most tolerant views towards other denominations. In 1845, Mr. Noel married Barbara Catharine, daughter of William Clegg, Esq., who was chief clerk of the Royal Engineers during the construction of the Rideau Canal. The old gentleman, who is still alive at the age of ninety-four, and spending his declining years with Mr. Noel, was present when the corner stone of the canal was laid by the great Arctic explorer, Sir John Franklin. It is worthy of note here that Mr. Clegg and Mr. Alexander Workman, another old resident of Ottawa now just passed away in his ninety-fourth year, are both natives of Lisburn, near Belfast, Ireland. Of Mr. Noel personally and socially, it may be said that his reputation is of the highest. He is one of the most kind-hearted of men, and his aid to church and philanthropic movements is bounded by neither class nor creed. His character for honour and integrity is above reproach, and in business and financial circles, as well as among the general public, he is held in the highest respect and esteem.



HELIER V. NOEL,
OTTAWA, ONT.

HON. A. S. HARDY. M.P.P., Q.C.,
Brantford, Ont.

THE HON. ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P. for South Brant, and Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Ontario Cabinet, was born at Mount Pleasant, county of Brant, on the 14th of December, 1837. He is a son of Russell and Juletta (Sturgis) Hardy, both of whom were descended from U. E. loyalist stock. Russell Hardy was born in Canada, and was at one period of his life a merchant in Brantford; his wife was also a native Canadian. Arthur Sturgis attended the academy kept by the Rev. W. W. Nelles for some years at Mount Pleasant, then the grammar school of Brant county, and the academy at Rockwood, near Guelph. Having completed his educational course he read law for a time at Brantford, and completed his legal studies in Toronto, in the office of Mr. (afterwards Chief Justice) Harrison and Thomas Hodgins, LL.B., Q.C. At Easter term, 1865, he was called to the bar, and began practice at Brantford, where he has since continued his legal labours, save for the interruptions imposed by his connection with the executive of the province at Toronto. From the outset it was safe to predict a brilliant professional career for Arthur Sturgis Hardy, for he had conspicuous natural talents; he was daring, and he had fire and unusual mental alertness. In 1876 he was invested with the Queen's counsellor's gown. Mr. Hardy's speeches have been always extremely popular for his fervid eloquence. His strong, clear and logical methods of reasoning give him a marked influence over juries. In 1873 he was first elected to parliament for South Brant, upon the resignation of the Hon. Edmund Burke Wood, afterwards chief justice of Manitoba. At the general election of 1875 he was elected by acclamation for the same constituency, and in March, 1877, he entered the Ontario administration as provincial secretary and registrar. Upon appealing to his constituents, he was again elected by acclamation, and he has been re-elected for the same constituency at every election since. A man so marked at the bar might be expected to take a leading place in political life, and this the Hon. Mr. Hardy has done. He is one of the strongest members in the Mowat administration, and has no superior in the House as a ready and effective speaker. He has the gift of being able to "think on his feet," and is therefore at no disadvantage even against carefully elaborated attack. His characteristics as a debater are a facility for detecting weak points in his opponent, ready repartee, and the personal enthusiasm and earnestness with which he infuses his statements. There is, too, a spice of the daring in his methods, a quality which can only be aired with safety by

a man like Mr. Hardy, who is sure of his ground, and who remains master of the situation, even though his case be a shaky one. If there is a difficult county to contest, and the fate of government is not sure in that quarter, thither is it always considered expedient that Mr. Hardy must go. And the more fierce the contest, the harder the blows struck, the more does it seem to be according to the humour of the man. As head of an important branch of the government—that of the commissionership of crown lands, which he assumed on the resignation, in 1889, of the late Hon. Mr. Pardee—Mr. Hardy finds his time fully occupied. As a legislator, Mr. Hardy has, since his entrance into the House, taken his full share of work. He has introduced and carried through large measures amending and consolidating the Jurors' Act; several important measures connected with the liquor license laws; important amendments enlarging the jurisdiction of the division courts; measures relating to joint stock companies; and usually, as chairman of the municipal committee, has had charge of the act embracing all of the amendments of the session to the municipal acts. In religion he gives his adherence to the Church of England. Mr. Hardy married, on the 19th January, 1870, Mary, daughter of the late Hon. Justice Morrison, and has issue four children.

JOSEPH H. SMITH,
Hamilton, Ont.

IN the roll of active workers in connection with the educational system of the Province of Ontario, there are none more zealous, more enthusiastic or more thoroughly equipped for the duties devolving upon him, than the gentleman whose name appears above, and who for the past twenty years has occupied the position of Inspector of Public Schools for the county of Wentworth. Joseph Henry Smith is of German descent on both sides of the family. He was born in West Flamboro' township, Wentworth county, August 3, 1839, his parents being Isaac Alexander Smith and his wife Elizabeth, *née* Binkley, she being a descendant of the well-known pioneer family of Binkleys, who settled between Dundas and Hamilton early in the century. Mr. Smith's paternal ancestors, whose descendants were among the veritable pioneers of Upper Canada, came originally from Amsterdam, and were among the first settlers of Manhattan Island. Our subject's grandfather, Isaac Smith, was a native of Sussex county, N.J., having been born near the historic old "Log jail" in 1771. Being a staunch loyalist, and hence not at all in sympathy with



HON. A. S. HARDY. M.P.P. Q.C.,

BRANTFORD, ONT.

those who had taken up arms against the king, he came to Canada in 1793, shortly after the close of the revolutionary war. He made the long and perilous journey nearly all the way on foot to Fort Niagara, the settlement around which was the only one of any consequence in the province at that early period. During his stay there he married Ann Showers, daughter of a British officer, and with her he made his way, in 1797, to the shores of Burlington Bay, and took up 400 acres of land, which now forms part of the city of Hamilton. At that time there were just four houses in the settlement, and after spending one winter on his farm, Mr. Smith concluded that, owing to the swampy and marshy nature of the ground, it was not suitable for farming purposes. Accordingly he surrendered it and located another tract of 400 acres on the high ground above the present town of Dundas, and there he established what has been the family homestead ever since. Isaac Smith and his wife were the first settlers in that part of the country, which was then an unbroken and trackless forest known only to the wild beasts and wandering bands of Indians, and the Dundas of to-day was then nothing more than a wolf-den. Hardships and vicissitudes of the severest kinds incident to pioneer life, were encountered, and these were such as have no parallel in the settlement of new portions of the Dominion at the present time. Old Mr. Smith used to tell of the famous "hard winter" near the end of the last century, when the settlers were forced to dig down through the snow for roots on which to sustain life, and how at a later period, he more than once walked a large portion of the way to old Niagara with a bag of wheat on his back, going the balance of the journey with a scow, and carried it back in the same way after it had been ground into flour. He was a blacksmith by trade, in fact the only one in that part of the country in the very early times, and he did the iron work in the first grist mill built in West Flamboro' township. He also assisted Governor Simcoe in laying out the old Governor's road. Isaac Smith died at the age of eighty-one years, leaving a widow who survived him one year. His youngest son, Isaac A. Smith, has a family of six sons and a daughter, all of whom are still living. Of the sons, Joseph H., the eldest, resides in Hamilton; W. B. is a wholesale merchant in Toronto, and is also associated with Daniel E. and George W. in the Credit Valley Stock farm, the largest breeding establishment for Holstein cattle in the Dominion; J. W. is a practising physician in Dundas, and Samuel E. lives on the old homestead with his parents and his sister. The subject of our sketch received his early education at the country school near his home, which he attended until he was about fourteen years of age, when he

went to Dunnville, and there he served a three years apprenticeship to the drug business. Returning home at the end of that period, he again went to work on the farm where he remained some years longer. But during these years he never lost sight of the object which he had decided upon for himself when but a mere lad, that of acquiring a first-class education. While working hard in the fields during the summer months, in the winter he attended the old high school in Dundas, and also a private school kept by one McGonegal, and in February, 1859, he began teaching on a third-class certificate which he had obtained from the county board. Two years later he went to Toronto to attend the Normal school, and at the end of his first session in June, 1861, he stood first among those who obtained second-class certificates. At the end of the year he received a first-class Grade A, his standing being again especially high. The next two years he taught in the township of McKillop, near Seaforth, and this was followed for a similar period at Greensville, near his early home. Then, on account of failing health, he gave up teaching, and spent the succeeding years in lumbering and mercantile life until 1871, when he returned to his old profession, taking charge of a school in Nelson township, county of Halton. In June of the same year he was appointed to the position in which he has since so distinguished himself, that of Inspector of schools for Wentworth county. To say that Mr. Smith has faithfully performed all the duties of his official position, would be to give him credit for but a small portion of what he has really done. He has not only been an ardent worker, but has been, and still is, an enthusiast in the cause of education. His great aim has always been to advance the status of the schools in the rural districts, and thus to afford to farmers' children better facilities for obtaining an education, and in this direction he has been the means of accomplishing much, not only in his own county, but in many other parts of the province as well. Indeed, he was the first to direct public attention to this important matter, and in his able address to the Ontario Teachers' Association at Toronto in 1888, he strongly advocated the establishment of "a higher grade of school, more accessible than the high school, and in which a higher English education can be obtained than that now generally given in our public schools." Mr. Smith knew whereof he was speaking at that time; he had found the schools of Wentworth in a crude and undeveloped state when they were placed under his charge, and he had successfully laboured to place them in a state of efficiency unsurpassed in any county in the province; but he still saw the want of industrial education for the agri-

cultural population, and for the commercial and industrial classes in cities and towns, and he has not hesitated to urge that such want should be supplied. His efforts in this direction have not been in vain; on the contrary they have already borne fruit in the adoption by the Ontario legislature of the recent enactment regarding leaving examinations. In connection with this subject, it will not be out of place to quote the following from that excellent publication the *New York School Journal*. Speaking of Mr. Smith it says: "While he has advanced with the times, he has endeavoured to preserve not a little of the salutary methods of a past educational system, and given play, as far as this was possible, to the individuality of the teacher. In education to-day the man is counted nothing; the agent, the machine, is everything. It is against this that Mr. Smith has worked and has sought to free his inspectorate from a system which suppresses all individuality, and loses to education that precious quality, which is so vital to the weal of the community, the personality of the teacher, and the inspiration and effective work which come of its free exercise." Mr. Smith's merits have not been without recognition among his fellow-educationists, and in 1888 he was elected president of the Ontario Teachers' Association, the highest honorary position in the profession in the province, and he was the first public school inspector who ever held the office. His address before the convention in that year was one of the most masterly ever delivered to the association. Mr. Smith has considerable oratorical ability, and he has on different occasions been the principal speaker at quite a number of county conventions, discussing the various subjects taught in the public schools. Politically, Mr. Smith is a Reformer, though he takes no part in election campaigns. He is a Royal Arch Mason, member of Hiram Chapter, Hamilton, and also of the A.O.U.W. In religion, he is a Methodist, and takes an active interest in church affairs. He has been a member of the annual conferences ever since laymen were admitted, and also, on three occasions, of the general conference. In 1886, at Toronto, he took an active part as a strong advocate of University Federation. At the Montreal conference, in 1890, he was secretary of the committee on conference boundaries, one of the few laymen honoured with a position of the kind. In 1862, February 17th, Mr. Smith married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Jacob Markle, of West Flamboro', and had issue a family of nine children, of whom six daughters and a son are living. The young ladies are all highly educated, and three of them have spent a short time teaching. Mary E., the eldest, has exceptional literary talent, and she and her sister Louise M. are artists of great promise,

while Alice A. is distinguished for her musical taste and skill, having graduated with first-class honours at the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

LIEUT.-COL. BROWN CHAMBERLIN,
Ottawa, Ont.

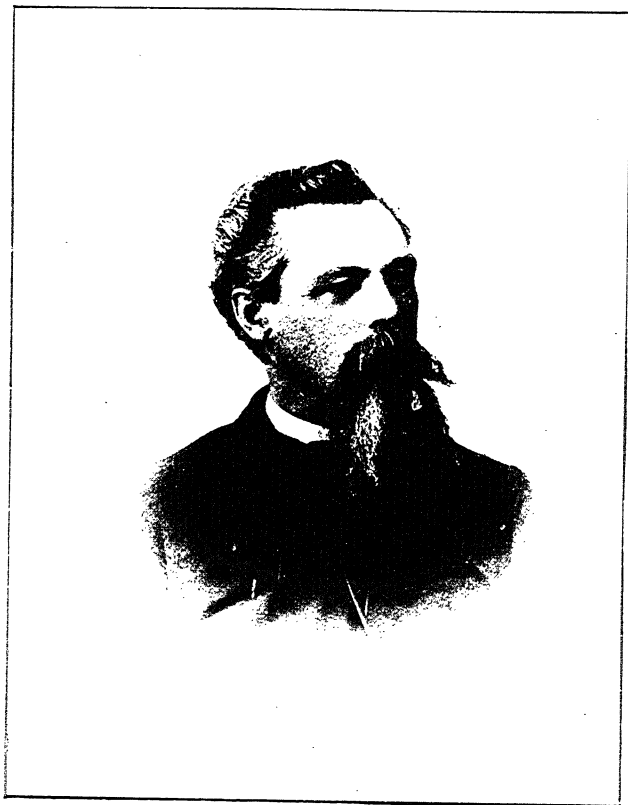
LIEUT.-COL. BROWN CHAMBERLIN, C.M.G., D.C.L., late Queen's Printer and Comptroller of Stationery for Canada, was born at Frelighsburg, in the eastern townships of Quebec, March 26th, 1827. He received his early education at the grammar school in his native place, and from private tutors, afterwards attending St. Paul's school, Montreal. Subsequently he entered McGill college, where he graduated as B.C.L. in 1850, and as D.C.L. in 1867. For several years he was an elective fellow, and was the first president of the Graduates' Society, a position which he held for a number of years. He also received the degree of M.A. (honorary) from Bishop's college, Lennoxville. Having chosen law as a profession, he was called to the bar of Quebec province in 1850, and practised at Montreal for some time. Believing, however, that he had mistaken his avocation, he abandoned the legal profession, for to him the more attractive field of politics and literature, and in 1853 he secured an interest with his brother-in-law, Mr. John Lowe, as joint editor and proprietor of the *Montreal Gazette*, with whom he remained connected until 1870. From an early age he had taken an ardent interest in matters of a public nature, and about the year 1850 he joined the British American League and Union Club, an organization numbering among its members many distinguished men of our own time. This association was a strong factor in the union of the provinces of British North America, a project for which its members worked earnestly and persistently both with voice and pen, and in this work the subject of our sketch did his full share. In 1853, he delivered a lecture on this important question before the Mercantile Library Association of Montreal, of which he was for some time a director. He also took an interest in the Mechanics' Institute, and was consulted by the late Chancellor Vankoughnet, then Minister of Agriculture, concerning the provisions of the measure introduced and passed by him for the formation of boards of arts and manufactures for Upper and Lower Canada. He became secretary of the board for Lower Canada on its organization, and served in that capacity until 1862, when he was elected president, in which post he continued for three years. While engaged in this work (in 1858) he visited Great Britain and France, and subsequently he reported to the board "Upon institutions in Lon-

don, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Paris, for the promotion of industrial education." In that and other reports he offered many valuable suggestions concerning this subject, as well as in regard to the matter of healthy homes for mechanics and labourers. These suggestions were subsequently acted upon and developed by his successors. In 1862, he was a member and secretary of the Canadian Commission at the London International Exhibition of that year. In 1867, he was elected to represent his native county in the first parliament of the Dominion, and continued to sit as member until 1870. His parliamentary experience was, perhaps, the least conspicuous of his career, as he did not take any prominent part in discussing or settling the affairs of state. It is important to note, however, that he secured the introduction of a provision in the new extradition law, ordering prisoners committed for extradition to be held over seven days, in order to give time for a review of the case in *habeas corpus*. This provision was subsequently introduced into the extradition law of Great Britain, passed in 1870. The views urged by Col. Chamberlin at the time have since also been embodied in all extradition laws and treaties. In connection with military matters, the subject of this sketch somewhat distinguished himself. He joined the 60th Missisquoi Battalion on its formation, and became first major, and afterwards Lieut.-Colonel in command. The better to fit himself for this position, he went through a course at the Military school, Montreal, then conducted by officers of the 60th regular regiment. In the spring of 1870 he went in command of his battalion, which was placed on active service, to guard the Missisquoi frontier against an anticipated Fenian raid, the district being under the command of Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, D.A.G. After a weary period of watching, during which the troops suffered some hardship, and not a little inconvenience, there was a brief rest. This was succeeded, on the 24th May, by a fresh call to arms, when the volunteers took up a position at Eccles Hill. At noon on the 25th the Fenians attacked, but they were gallantly repulsed by a detachment of the 60th, assisted by a small band of sharpshooters, raised among the farmers of the vicinity, and retreated or dispersed during the night. For his conduct on this occasion, Colonel Chamberlin was rewarded by Her Majesty with the Companionship of St. Michael and St. George, receiving investiture of the decoration along with Lieut.-Colonels Smith, Fletcher, and McEachran, at the hands of the Governor-General, Lord Lisgar. Upon his subsequent arrival in Ottawa, he was presented with a handsome sword by Mayor Rochester, on behalf of the citizens. On his retirement from active political and journalistic life, in 1870, he was appoint-

ed Queen's Printer, and on the formation of the new department of printing and stationery, he was made its permanent head and Deputy Minister. These offices he has recently resigned, owing to advancing years. In 1870, Colonel Chamberlin married Agnes Dunbar Moodie, relict of the late Charles Fitzgibbon, of Toronto, and daughter of the late Sheriff Moodie, of Belleville, and Susannah Moodie, *nee* Strickland, author of "Roughing it in the Bush," etc., and niece and namesake of Agnes Strickland, author of "The Queens of England," etc., etc., and of another Canadian author, Mrs. Traill, of Lakefield, Ont. In conjunction with the last-named lady, Mrs. Chamberlin has published several illustrated volumes respecting the wild flowers of Canada. Throughout life Col. Chamberlin has borne the highest reputation for honour and integrity, and for this, as well as his affable and courteous manner and kindly disposition, he is universally esteemed.

MOSES CHAMBERLAIN EDEY,
Ottawa, Ont.

MOSES CHAMBERLAIN EDEY was born September, 1845, in the County of Pontiac, Province of Quebec. His parents, Richard and Mary Edey, were both descendants of U. E. Loyalists. His grandfather and grandmother were born in the State of Vermont; but, like many others, being dissatisfied with the changes that had taken place in their native land, they determined to brave the difficulties and endure the hardships of a journey to Canada and a pioneer life in the almost unbroken forests of the Ottawa valley. This they did that they might live and die in a country enjoying the protection of the flag under which they were born. In 1812, they settled in Aylmer, where Richard Edey, father of the subject of this sketch, was born. His mother, whose maiden name was Wyman, is of a family distinguished in the annals of both American and Canadian history, her forefathers having been among that noted band who for conscience sake sailed from England for America in the *Mayflower*. There is still in the possession of the family two highly-prized relics, one, a pane of glass, the only one missing from a sash which is preserved in the Institute in Boston, and the other a large drinking bowl, both taken from this famous vessel on that historic voyage. Later on, history repeated itself in the experience of her grandfather, Joseph Wyman, who rather than do violence to his convictions or see his most sacred traditions outraged, left Massachusetts and removed to Canada, locating at Aylmer, where Mrs. Edey's father and she herself were born. Mr. Edey's father was among the first settlers in the county



MOSES C. EDEY,
OTTAWA, ONT.

of Pontiac; in fact it was then a dense wood, and he made the first government road through it, and afterwards occupied, during the early years of his residence there, a shanty used by the men previously engaged at that work. In the course of a couple of years after this, he erected and moved into the commodious dwelling in which he still resides. He has always taken an active interest in every movement that has tended to the improvement of the community in which he has cast his lot. He assisted in the introduction of municipal institutions, took a deep interest in providing the best educational facilities possible, and through his support of agricultural societies did much to improve the methods of farming. The family numbered seven children, three girls and four boys, one of the latter being dead. Both of Moses C. Edey's parents are still living and in the enjoyment of excellent health. Last year they celebrated their golden wedding under most auspicious circumstances at the old homestead, where the hale and hearty old couple made merry the numerous relations and friends there assembled. Mr. Edey, who is the second son, received a good education at the common schools of his native county. At the age of seventeen he removed to Arnprior, where he remained two years learning the carriage-making trade, after which he returned to Ottawa, and there worked two years at the same business, when, his health failing, he went to Toronto and spent a year under Mr. Thomas, receiving instructions in the building trade. Being still in indifferent health, he proceeded to the States, where for three years he studied the profession he at present practises, under Z. D. Stearns, architect, Moravia, New York, and afterwards was for a time connected with the Casey Tool Co., of Auburn, New York. After some further time spent in recruiting his health, he returned to Ottawa, and in connection with Mr. A. Sparks carried on for ten years the building trade in all its branches, designing as well as erecting; but the responsibilities involved in superintending the various departments of such a large business becoming too great he retired therefrom and has since devoted himself strictly to the practice of his profession. In addition to years of patient study and observation, he for five years attended the Ottawa School of Art, and holds diplomas for practical geometry, free-hand drawing, drawing from models, building and construction, and industrial design from the Ontario School of Art. He is also a member of the Ontario Society of Architects. Mr. Edey was a member of the Garrison Battery of Ottawa for two years, and served with that corps at Prescott. He is connected with the A. O. U. W., being a member of Progress lodge, No. 234, of which he is a past-master. He is also commander of the Select

Knights and chief guardian of the Fraternal Guardians, all of Ottawa. In politics, he is a Liberal-Conservative; in religion, he is a member of the Methodist communion. In May, 1872, Mr. Edey married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Whillans, who came from Scotland and were residents of the county of Russell, where they still live, and last year celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. They have two children, both girls, named Mabel Gertrude Mary and Isabel Maud.

GEO. H. GILLESPIE,

Hamilton, Ont.

GEORGE HAMILTON GILLESPIE, President of the Hamilton Provident & Loan Company, is a native of Scotland, having been born August 10th, 1827, at Biggar Park, near the foot of Tinto, in Lanarkshire. His parents were George Gillespie and his wife Helen, whose maiden name was Hamilton. Towards the close of the last century, Mr. Gillespie, Senior, was in Canada a partner of the North-West Fur Company, in which he was intimately associated with John Jacob Astor, of New York, who owed his great wealth to the fur-trading enterprise. On his return to Lanarkshire he purchased an estate and died there in 1840. In company with an elder brother, the subject of this sketch, who had received the benefit of a good classical and mathematical education, came to Canada in 1844, locating in Toronto. He entered the law office of John Shuter Smith and Robert Pilkington Crooks, both men of noted families, and who were then in partnership. In this vocation he remained only a year, leaving it to accept a position with the well-known wholesale house of Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat & Co., Montreal, with whom he remained six years. He then came to Hamilton, where for five years he was head of the wholesale dry goods firm of Messrs. Gillespie, Denholm & Co. At the end of this period he joined Mr. Adam Brown in the wholesale grocery business, the firm name being Brown, Gillespie & Co. From this he retired after ten years' connection with the firm. Since then he has given his attention chiefly to financial operations, carrying on a brokerage and insurance business. For the past twelve years he has been resident director of the Dundas Cotton Mills Company, and has also dealt heavily in the purchase of Canadian municipal securities for financial corporations in the old country. For a number of years he was a director of the Canada Life Assurance Co'y, and voluntarily retired whilst holding the office of vice-president. A year or two after the organization of the Hamilton Provident and Loan, he became one of its directors, and on the



GEO. H. GILLESPIE,
HAMILTON, ONT.

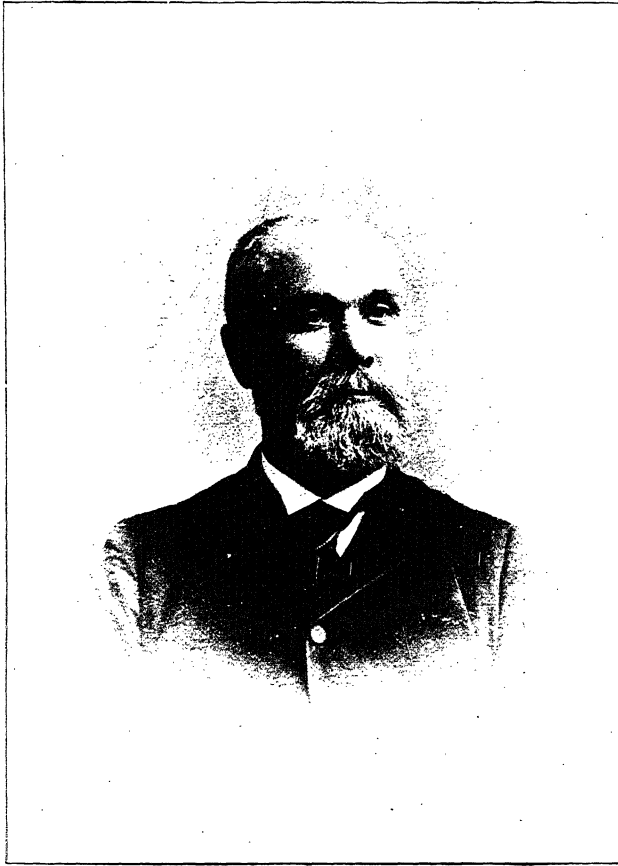
death of the late Hon. Adam Hope he was unanimously chosen his successor in the presidency, a position which he continues to fill to the entire satisfaction of all with whom he is associated. Though not figuring prominently in affairs of a public nature, Mr. Gillespie is known as an ardent supporter of the Liberal-Conservative party. He is also, and has been for years, a member of the St. Andrew's Benevolent Society, and at the time of the Trent affair he joined the 13th battalion as lieutenant under Capt. McInnes, the Senator McInnes of to-day. In the prosecution of his enterprises, as well as for pleasure, he has crossed the Atlantic several times, visiting the British Isles and France, and has also made a number of business trips to the West Indies. In religion, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1856, Mr. Gillespie married Elizabeth Agnes, daughter of the late Alexander Gillespie, of Sunnyside, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and has issue nine children—five sons and four daughters. The eldest son, George H., is engaged in the brokerage business in London, Alexander is in the office of the Canada Life Insurance Co'y, John is in the employ of George D. Wood & Co., hardware merchants, Winnipeg, while the two youngest, William and Walter, are attending Toronto University. In his business career, Mr. Gillespie has possessed the esteem and confidence of the public; in private life he is kind and generous, ever the courteous and affable gentleman, and is deservedly held in much respect by all who have the pleasure of knowing him.

HON. JAMES REID,

Quesnelle, B.C.

JAMES REID, Senator of the Dominion, is one of British Columbia's ablest and foremost men. He is a native Canadian, having been born in the township of Hull, Ottawa county, Quebec, on the 2nd August, 1839. His father was James Reid, of Antrim, Ireland, who married at an early age and emigrated to Canada, where most of his thirteen children were born. His mother was a native of county Down. Both parents settled in Ottawa county in the pioneer days, and here their family grew up. James, the subject of this sketch, was the fifth child. He was educated in the common schools in the township, and also in Bytown, then an insignificant village, now the city of Ottawa, capital of the Dominion. At the age of sixteen, the future senator was a clerk in the store of Messrs. James Maclaren & Co., a firm the head of which has achieved distinction as one of the most enterprising and wealthy citizens of Canada. The store was at La Pêche, on the

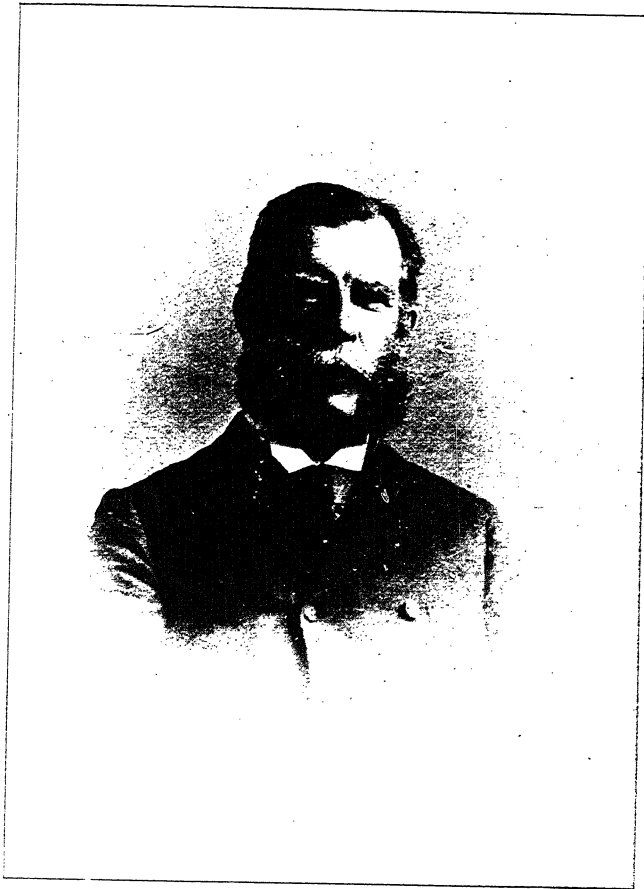
Gatineau river, which was until lately, if not still, the headquarters of the very extensive business carried on by Messrs. Maclaren & Co. In the store, young Reid gained a knowledge of mercantile affairs and methods, which has stood him in good stead in the active and varied life it has been his fortune to lead. He reached man's estate possessed of a fine physique, a clear head and stout heart. To these he added a fair education and an excellent capacity for business. This was all the capital he had when the tales of splendid fortunes awaiting the advent of such as he in British Columbia were circulated about his home. He determined to go to the coast, and some of his companions were also of like mind. They therefore made up a party and started for the scene of their youthful enterprise. The journey, via New York and Aspinwall, across the isthmus of Panama, and up the coast, was long and arduous, but it was such as has been described many times. Reaching the scene of expected wealth, Mr. Reid began operations as a miner. This was in the year 1862, in the early days of the province, when railroads were hardly thought of, and roads of any kind were few. The story of those early days still remains to be written. The experiences of the pioneer miners of British Columbia form a field which it is to be hoped a Canadian Bret Harte or a Rudyard Kipling will some day explore and give to the world. If tales of excitement or of intense human interest are sought, if tales in which the wildest passions may be brought into play, in contrast with a dull, plodding perseverance, almost pathetic, the coming writer can find them in the experiences of those early pioneers. The one requisite is that they shall be transferred to paper with fidelity. Mr. Reid joined in the rush of people who sought fortune in the placer mines of the Cariboo district. At this period there was comparative security, for, just before, the Fraser River Canyon Indians had been taught a lesson by the miners, one which was the beginning of troubles which almost exterminated these people. The Indians had been in the habit of murdering prospectors who ventured out alone, and throwing their bodies into the river. Legal protection, of course, could not at this time be thought of; so the miners banded together, and moved up one side of the river and down the other, killing or driving out their enemies. When Mr. Reid and his friends arrived, the life of the miner, so far as Indians were concerned, was, as we have said, comparatively safe. But in unorganized society, composed mainly of young men, and those drawn from all parts of the continent and from all grades of society, Indians were not the only people whom peaceably-disposed persons had to fear. Where



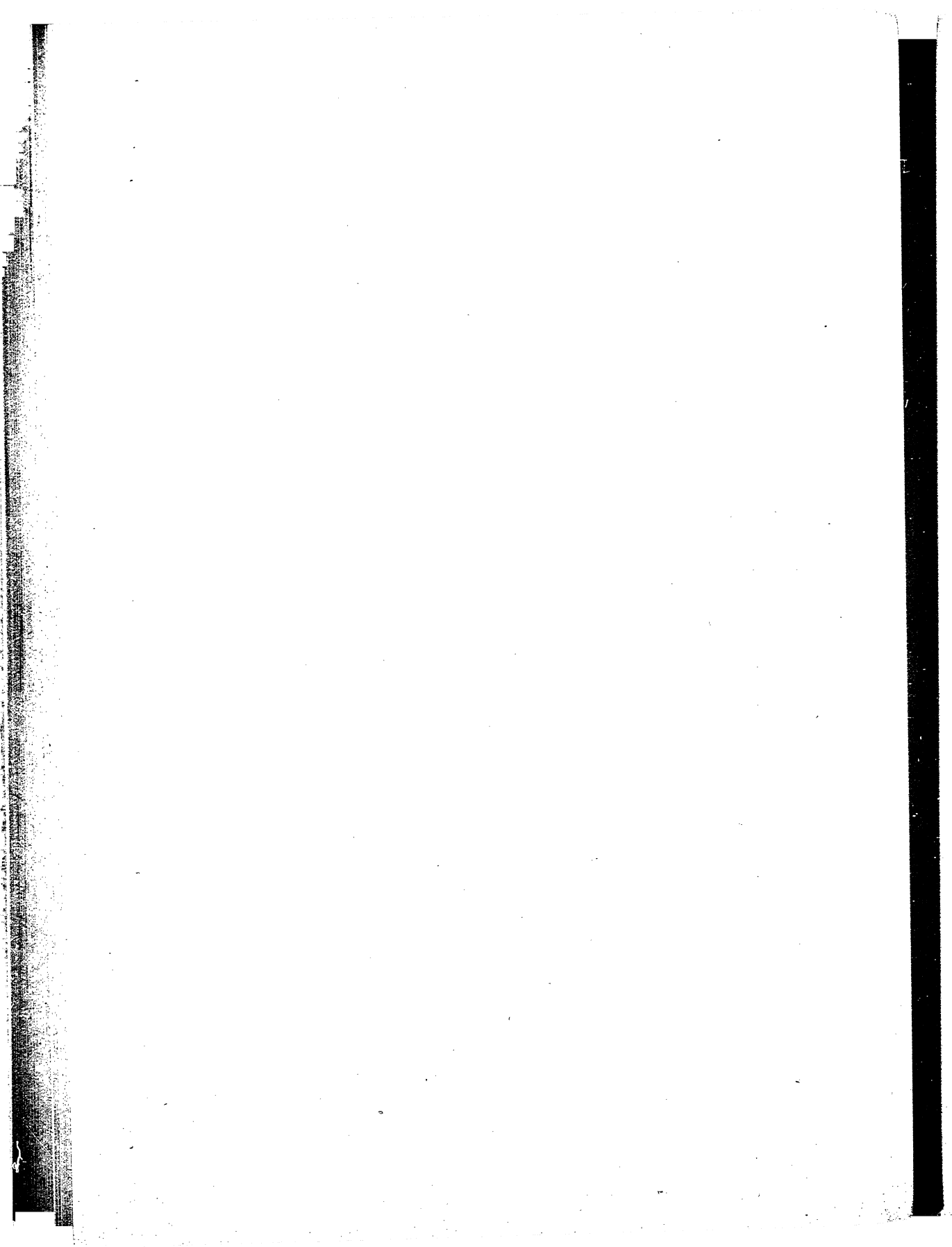
HON. JAMES REID,
QUESNELLE, B. C.

the Indians killed for vengeance, many another was ready to kill for gain, and every man lived ready to defend self and his property against attack, open or underhand, from any quarter. Such a life tends to develop many bad qualities, but it also brings out some good ones. The self-dependence which it creates is an invaluable characteristic, especially of those who have to do the work of pioneers. The loyalty to chosen comrades, the love of summary justice, are also qualities to be desired. Those of the pioneers in whom these qualities were dominant are to-day the solid citizens of the province, and of these none is more respected than the subject of this sketch. Placer-mining was the hardest kind of work, and in the case of many of those who followed it, its promises were far better than its results. Among those who found their hopes of wealth by this road illusory was Mr. Reid. After six of the best years of his life, spent amidst danger and hard work, he made up his mind that his luck must lie in some other direction. He went back to the business he had learned in the far-away Canada of those times and engaged as clerk in the store of Mr. F. W. Foster, of Lillooet, now of Clinton. After a year in this establishment, he accepted an offer from Barnard's express, now known as the B. C. Express Co., to engage as one of the messengers of that concern. Barnard's express was one of the great achievements of British Columbia pluck and enterprise. In advance of any government agency, this admirable institution afforded a means of communication between the scattered settlements throughout the vast territory now known as British Columbia. Mr. Reid's business was to convey in safety the gold dust collected by the banks from the miners, and entrusted by them to Barnard's express for transport. The route covered was from Barkerville, the principal mining town in the Cariboo district, to Yale, the head of navigation on the Fraser river. The gold dust was locked in a safe carried on the stage, and then it was conveyed a distance of nearly 400 miles, a round trip being made by the messenger every two weeks. In such a country, and at such a period, this was a most responsible undertaking, and would have been impossible but for the geographical peculiarities of the region, and the far-sighted business-like policy of the company. The exit from the country was dotted along the whole line from Yale to Suswap lake, which is now the route of the C.P.R., by Indian camps and settlements, and these native tribes were able to watch the movements of everybody on the trails leading across the country to the international boundary line. The company engaged the Indians for special services, taking care to pay them handsomely in every case. Under the encour-

agement of the company, these people formed an unofficial police force, unexcelled for its efficiency. Nothing but the telegraph could compare with this line of Indian allies as a means of conveying information. A fact communicated to one member of the tribe was made known throughout the whole line with marvellous rapidity. If, in case of a flood or other accident, assistance was needed to "pack" the stage and its contents over the mountain, the labour was at hand almost as soon as sought. The company realized the value of this alliance, and made the most of it. As a result, not only during the years Mr. Reid acted as messenger, but during the whole twenty years, from 1863, when the line was established, to 1884, when the railway was completed, the stage was never once robbed, notwithstanding that it frequently carried large sums, Mr. Reid having had in his charge on one occasion gold dust representing no less a sum than \$120,000, and on one occasion as much as \$250,000 was taken down on one trip. At another period, well-authenticated information reached Mr. Reid that an attempt would be made to "hold him up," but such preparation to guard the treasure committed to his care was made, that the robbers learning of it abandoned their perilous project. Since the construction of the railway, which gave intending robbers hope of getting out of the country with their plunder, three successful attempts have been made to rob the stage, for one of which a criminal is now serving a long term in the penitentiary. Having proved his trustworthiness, Mr. Reid was appointed agent of the express at Quesnelle, on his determining to retire from the road and open a general store in that town. Since commencing business on his own account, Mr. Reid has achieved the success which those who combine enterprise with ability usually enjoy. His trade is a very large one, and every year it increases in extent. Not only does he import goods to an immense sum in the aggregate, but he also deals in furs, as a rival of the long-established Hudson Bay Company. He distributes provisions and other goods over a vast territory, his business extending even into the Peace river country, which was formerly reached only by way of Edmonton. The successful management of such a business implies executive ability of no mean order. Those unfamiliar with the country and its trade are apt to misapprehend the character of British Columbia commerce, and to suppose that rough and inferior goods are those mainly dealt in. The very contrary is the fact. There is no population in the world in which the standard of living is higher than among the people of British Columbia. The country gives a good return for labour, and every man may be rich if he will.



SHERIFF JOHN SWEETLAND, M.D.,
OTTAWA, ONT.



The consequence is that all classes, Whites, Indians and Chinese, consume only the very best. This at least is true of the mining regions. The people understand perfectly that it costs as much to freight a poor article as a good one, and besides their determination to be well served, there is a natural desire not to waste money on an article whose price is chiefly that incurred in the cost of transportation. Though prospering in mercantile business, Mr. Reid has never lost his interest in mining, nor has he ever been without investments in British Columbia mines. He was a shareholder in the Spruce mine, which promised well, and which has a history as romantic as any on the coast. This mine (an alluvial) was worked twenty-five years ago by an experienced man, who carried it down to bed rock as he thought, and in drifting was drowned out by the surface water. It has been found, however, that what the first owner thought to be bed rock was not so in reality, and that the pay dirt was only two short feet below the spot where he desisted after months of weary labour. He is president of the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Co. on Hixon creek, which is suspended for the present, owing to the necessity for raising more capital to operate on a larger scale than before. He has also an interest in a hydraulic claim with a good water supply and an excellent outfit. Besides these enterprises, he is a heavy owner in the Cariboo roller mill, saw and shingle mills, situated at Quesnelle, also a stockholder in the Gurney Cab Company, of Vancouver, which has a virtual monopoly of the cab and cartage business of that flourishing city, and also of the British Columbia Iron Works Company, a concern which promises to be the greatest of its kind in the province. Mr. Reid is the holder of a good deal of real estate in Vancouver and vicinity. He is one of those who originally gave bonuses in the form of land grants to induce the Canadian Pacific to build onward from Port Moody to the existing terminus—Vancouver. His investments in this respect are understood to have yielded him excellent returns. Mr. Reid's political career has not been an exciting one, but it has been both honourable and useful. He was elected after a hard fight over four competitors, by the majority of 80, to succeed Mr. Thompson, M.P. for Cariboo, on the lamented death of that gentleman in 1881. After holding his seat for a year, Mr. Reid went before his constituents and was returned by acclamation. Again he had to do the same campaigning in the general election of 1887, when he was once more successful. He has always been watchful of British Columbia's interest, and he has well deserved the confidence reposed in him by the people. He was one of the leaders in the movement for the free-

ing from import duties of mining machinery, a reform which has been of incalculable benefit to the province. He gave the government independent support, mainly because of their National Policy, and because of their enterprise in the construction of the means of communication, the C.P.R. On Senator Nelson being appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, Mr. Reid was called (8th October, 1888) to fill the vacancy thus created in the Upper House. Mr. Reid was married in February, 1883, to Miss Charlotte Clarke, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Clarke, of Manotic. Their family consists of two boys. In religion, Mr. Reid is a Presbyterian, and a worthy member of that body.

SHERIFF JOHN SWEETLAND, M.D.

Ottawa, Ont.

THE Province of Ontario has few men who have more worthily accomplished their allotted work in life than the gentleman whose name is at the head of this sketch. In the city of Ottawa and the surrounding country he has for many years occupied a conspicuous position, not only in his profession, but in various enterprises and progressive measures, giving promise of practical and beneficent results, and his honourable career, both in public and in private life, has won for him the regard of all classes of the people. John Sweetland, M.D., Sheriff of Carleton county, was born at Kingston, Ontario, on the 15th August, 1835. His father, Mr. S. Sweetland, was an architect and contractor in connection with the Engineering department of the British army, and in that capacity he built a part of the defences erected by the Imperial authorities at Kingston, including Fort Henry, and the numerous towers which guard the entrance to the old limestone city. His mother was Miss Jane Norris, a member of one of the old families of the ancient capital. Both his father's and his mother's people were originally from near Exter, Devonshire, England. His education, as far as such is acquired in the schools, was begun and completed in his native city. In early youth he attended a private school, and finished his studies at Queen's College, graduating from the medical department in 1858. After graduating, he commenced the practice of his profession in Pakenham, Lanark county, where, as the result of his professional ability, great energy, and untiring zeal, he soon found himself master of a large and lucrative practice. In 1865, he removed to Ottawa, and there in his professional career met with even more gratifying success. But it is not only in the discharge of his professional duties that Dr. Sweetland has commanded so

large a share of public attention, for, while never seeking office, he was essentially a public man, and no one has given his time and earnest labours more cheerfully in aiding and promoting any and every movement that had for its object the moral, physical, or the material advancement of the people. In connection with his profession, the Doctor has filled the following offices: Coroner of the counties of Lanark and Renfrew, Surgeon, Carleton county jail; Surgeon, Carleton county General Hospital; Surgeon, United Protestant Benevolent Society, the Order of Foresters and the Order of Odd-fellows. In 1871 he was elected president of the Ottawa Medico-Chirurgical Society. In 1883 he was elected president of the Dominion Sanitary Association, and he was the founder and is president of the Lady Stanley Institute. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and was for four years master of Doric Lodge, No. 58; president of St. George's Society for seven years, also a member of the North American St. George's Union, of which he was elected vice-president in 1879, and afterwards president of the same. Dr. Sweetland was commissioner during the construction of the Ottawa Water Works, and for many years was director of the 1st and 2nd mutual building societies of Ottawa; he is also president of the Beechwood Cemetery Co. He was vice-president of the Ottawa Ladies' College; for four years he was president of the Rideau Club, and in 1884, president of the Athletic Grounds Association of Ottawa. He was also president of the following clubs and societies at various times: The Dufferin Toboggan Club, Ottawa Cricket Club, The Reform Association, Grand Hotel Company, Caledonia Springs, Rideau Skating Club, and Ottawa Bicycle Club. In December, 1879, he was offered the office of Sheriff of the county of Carleton, which he accepted and still holds. In politics, he has always been a Reformer, and until he accepted his present position he was one of the ablest exponents of Liberal principles as well as the most persistent and effective worker for his party to be found in the Ottawa district. He was instrumental in forming the Reform Association of the city of Ottawa. At the first meeting of this organization there were only nineteen persons present, but under his guidance and inspiration it speedily increased in numbers and usefulness, and has become a considerable factor in contributing to the party's success, not in the city alone, but throughout the Ottawa valley. He is a member of the Episcopalian Church, and has always taken an active interest in christian work. His first wife was Isabella, daughter of Sheriff Dickson, of Kingston, Ont., who died in 1872, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth J., and Selina Florence. In 1874 he married Caroline Blasdell, relict of N. Sparks, son of the late Nicolas

Sparks, founder of the city of Ottawa. By this union there are two children, John Blasdell and Caroline Florence. Sheriff Sweetland in appearance, address and character, is a typical representative Canadian gentleman, and while prevented by his official position from taking the same interest in public affairs as he formerly did, still he is as anxious as ever to assist in promoting the prosperity of his native province.

WILLIAM MUIR,

Port Dalhousie, Ont.

WILLIAM MUIR, of the firm of A. & W. Muir, ship-builders, Port Dalhousie, belongs to an old Scottish family, and is one of the best types of that hardy and vigorous race which has done perhaps more than any other in supplying the Dominion of Canada with the most desirable elements of her population. He was born near the town of Stevenston, in Ayrshire, Jan. 6th, 1821, being the third child of John and Agnes Muir. The name of the estate on which the Muirs have been born for several hundred years back is Hayocks, and it still remains in the possession of the family. On his mother's side, Mr. Muir's lineage can be traced back to the beginning of the thirteenth century, for it is on record that during the reign of William I. of Scotland (1205), an ancestor was a witness to a contract, one of the parties to which was the Burgh of Irvine. At the time of the Reformation in Scotland, members of the family took an active part on the side of the covenanters, and in 1685, one of them received a wound in an engagement which had the effect of laming him for life. In 1819, William Muir's father visited America, and was so impressed with the advantages which the country afforded that on his return to Scotland he at once expressed a desire to remove with his family to the new world. From this purpose his father dissuaded him for a time, urging that on his death he (John) would come into possession of the "lands o' Hayocks," of which the old gentleman was laird. The desire to come to America never left him, however, and on the death of his father, in 1834, he accepted an offer from his younger brothers, and emigrated to Canada, settling on lands on the Chateauguay river, about 30 miles south of Montreal. On his arrival in this country, Mr. Muir was only thirteen years old. Up to the time of leaving Scotland he had attended school at Irvine. The experiences of the family were such as were common to the early settlers of this country, and for a time they found many discouragements in their new life. The winters were long, the cold intense, supplies difficult to procure, many of



WILLIAM MUIR,
PORT DALHOUSIE, ONT.

their nearest neighbors were French—everything was strange; but through all difficulties they bore up bravely, and as time went on matters assumed a brighter aspect; and if at first there had been regrets at the change in life they had made, these speedily disappeared. When the Papineau Rebellion broke out, in 1837, William, then barely sixteen years old, volunteered with his elder brother, and together they joined the Loyalists under Major Campbell at a block house a few miles from their home. There they were attached to companies and for some time were drilled regularly every day. Finally the whole force, accompanied by a band of St. Regis Indians (Iroquois), was ordered to march out and attack the enemy, but this was not to be accomplished, for though they travelled many miles through rain and mud the enemy managed to keep out of their way, moving their camp as the loyalists approached. As soon as it was found that the immediate danger was past, the volunteers were allowed to disperse to their homes. Mr. Muir describes his experiences on this campaign as among the most severe he ever had to endure. In 1839, he decided on leaving home for the western lakes, where his brother Alex. was there located. In those days there were no railroads and few stage-coaches, and he was obliged to make the journey of over 100 miles to Ogdensburg on foot. There he took boat for Kingston, where he arrived next day and found a large portion of the city in ruins from the effects of a great conflagration the night before. Here he met his brother who took him on his boat and they proceeded up Lake Ontario. For a number of years thereafter he sailed on the lakes during the summer as captain, and spent the winters at his home. It was during one of these visits home he and his brother got out the frame for a covenanting church, the first of the kind built in that locality. The ministers (until one was permanently established), always stopped with the family, who were ever ready to advance the cause of religion; the strict religious life begun in Scotland, was continued in Canada. In 1845, William took a trip to Scotland for his health, and the following spring he returned completely restored. About the year 1851 he formed a partnership with his brother Alex., who had a floating dry-dock at Port Dalhousie. In connection with this enterprise they met with strong opposition, and that they finally succeeded was entirely due to their own efforts. Mr. Muir tells many interesting stories of the discouraging way in which they were treated in those days by people in the vicinity of St. Catharines and Port Dalhousie. The firm at one time consisted of the five brothers, Alexander, William, Bryce, David and Archibald.

The last two removed to the States some years ago, and in 1890 Bryce retired from the business, and resides on the farm in Grantham township. During the time William had been in the firm the floating dry-dock has given place to a permanent one, which dates from 1861, and around it they built a ship-yard. During the forty years they have been in business they have built and run some thirteen vessels. In addition to their vessel trade, a large timber business, to the extent of about a million dollars, was carried on in Ontario and the states of Michigan and Ohio. The firm sent several cargoes of their own timber in their vessels to Britain, and on one occasion one of their vessels took 24,000 bushels of corn from Chicago to Ireland, at 57 cents per bushel freight, and £100 for calling at Cork for orders. In 1859, Mr. Muir bought the place which he now lives in, and made it the permanent family residence. He has always been a quiet, unassuming man, taking but little interest in matters outside of business. In a society way he belongs to the Masonic fraternity; in politics, he is a Reformer, and in religion, is a Presbyterian. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian church at Port Dalhousie for the past ten or twelve years. Mr. Muir married twice. His first wife was Esther Ann Craine, a descendant of a family in the Isle of Man, by whom he had two children, both of whom are living. In 1865 he married Christina Cavers, a descendant of a Roxburghshire (Scotland) family, by whom he has four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. The eldest, William C., is a clever and well-educated young man, filling the position of clerk and bookkeeper for the firm. Mr. Muir is a man of the strictest integrity, and is one of the most highly respected men in the community in which he lives.

EDWARD MITCHELL,

Hamilton, Ont.

EDWARD MITCHELL, who, now for upwards of a quarter of a century, has been among the well-known and highly popular citizens of Hamilton, was born at Ballater, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Sept. 11, 1840, his parents being Alexander and Isabella (Skeaff) Mitchell. In 1848, his father, who belonged to the medical profession, and carried on a drug business in the old country, yielding to the solicitations of his two elder sons, emigrated to Canada with his family, and on his arrival purchased a home-stead farm, and settled in Ancaster township, county of Wentworth. A couple of years later he removed to Galt, and went into business as a general storekeeper, dealing chiefly in dry goods, groceries and drugs. Shortly after this

his establishment was destroyed by fire, and this necessitated a return to the farm. The subject of our sketch attended the public and grammar schools in Galt and Ancaster, acquiring a good practical education. At the age of fifteen he went to Caledonia, where he spent six years in John Scott's foundry, learning the trade of a pattern maker and finisher. Deciding then that mechanics was not his forte, he removed to Hamilton, where he secured a situation in the office of the late Sheriff Thomas, and Hamilton has been his home ever since. After spending three years with the sheriff, he obtained leave of absence to accompany his elder sister to California to join her husband, and on his return he accepted a position on the reporting staff of the *Hamilton Times*, then owned by the late C. E. Stewart. In this, as in every occupation in which he has been engaged, he distinguished himself as an energetic and painstaking worker. In this connection it may be mentioned that he was the only newspaper reporter in Canada who acted in that capacity on the field at the battle of Ridgeway, in 1866. Shortly after this he retired from journalism to accept the secretaryship of the Canadian Oil Company, and this in turn he relinquished in 1868, to assume the position of teller in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and for twenty years he continued one of the most trusted officers of that institution. Endowed with an executive ability far above the average, and possessing the unqualified confidence of the bank, he soon reached the position of second inspector. After discharging the duties of this office for six months he was recalled to the managership of the Hamilton agency, which he retained until 1888, when, owing to ill health, he was compelled to retire, much to the regret of the corporation he had served so long and faithfully, as well as of those with whom he was brought into contact, commercially and socially. In matters generally of a public nature outside the bank, he has taken but little interest, the only exceptions being that for years he has been president of the Masonic Hall Association, having been one of its most active members ever since its inception; and he is also a director of the Hamilton Opera House Company. But it is in connection with the Masonic Order, perhaps, that Mr. Mitchell is most widely known. For over thirty years he has been an enthusiastic member of the Craft, in which there are few, if any, who possess in a higher degree the esteem and affection of the brethren. The following brief notice of his career is taken from a recent issue of the *Toronto Freemason*:

"St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 62, in Caledonia, claims Bro. Mitchell as her own. It was there he was born, masonically speaking, on the 18th September, 1861, and in the December following found himself senior

deacon of his lodge. On removing to Hamilton he affiliated with Acacia Lodge, in which he was elected secretary shortly after. The following election his brethren promoted him to the West, and in due time he assumed the gavel, which he held from 1867 to 1870. In the second year of his office he was appointed assistant Grand Secretary, and in the last was elected D.D.G.M. of the Hamilton District, and re-elected in 1871 and 1872. Four years subsequently R.W. Bro. Mitchell was elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, and he has been so since that time. On the Committee of General Purposes, Bro. Mitchell's tact and ability have been of invaluable service, especially as chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence during the period of difficulty with Quebec. He is honorary member of his mother lodge, St. Andrew's, Caledonia, and of Acacia Lodge, in Hamilton, and at Grand Lodge represents the Grand Lodge of the state of California. The Royal Arch work has always been a favourite with Bro. Mitchell, and even now he is first principal of St. John's Chapter, Hamilton, in which he received the degrees in 1865, and which owns him now as an honorary member. He filled most of the subordinate chairs in the next succeeding years, and presided during 1869 and 1870. In the latter year he was appointed Grand Standard-Bearer, and was elected Grand Superintendent of the Hamilton District in 1871, and was continued in that office until 1873. In 1878, he was elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Chapter, and, as in the Blue, holds the office to the present. He represents the Grand Chapter of Louisiana, near the Grand Chapter of Canada. In the A. and A. Scottish Rite, it is Bro. Mitchell's boast that he was the first man who ever received the degrees in Canada, which, including the Rose Croix, he took on the 22nd September, 1868. He was the first T.P.G.M. of the Lodge of Perfection, in Hamilton, but beyond taking the degrees up to the 32nd, his subsequent active interest in the Rite was limited, mainly owing to domestic affliction. Bro. Mitchell is a valued member of Godfrey de Bouillon Preceptory of Knights Templars, of which he is the Prelate, for some years an office held by his revered father before him. The keen interest in masonry exhibited by him throughout a long connection with the Craft has had many manifestations, but none testifying to his untiring zeal and executive ability so strikingly as the fact that at one period he was at the same time W.M. of his lodge, first principal of the Chapter, D.D.G.M. of the District, and Grand Superintendent of the R.A. T.P.G.M. of the Lodge of Perfection, first general of the Rose Croix Chapter, and chairman of the Foreign Correspondence Committee of Grand Lodge. Yet all of them were attended to unfailingly, and their prosperity testified to the watchful care of a good Mason and a good man."

In addition to the above, it may be added that Mr. Mitchell has for many years been a member of the Royal Order of Scotland, and, since the foregoing from the *Freemason* was written, he has attained the highest degree in Masonry, being now an honorary Inspector-General of the 33rd, or last degree of Masonry. In politics, he has always been a consistent Reformer, though never taking a very active share in party warfare. In religion, he is a Protestant, and was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, but he is quite independent in his religious views. He married twice—first in 1870, his wife dying a year after, and two years later he married the widow of the late George Worthington, of

Hamilton, who is still living, though for the past twelve years she has been a helpless invalid. Of his father's family, he is the only surviving member, the rest having all passed away, but he has thousands of warm friends who respect and esteem him for his integrity of character, generous disposition and other sterling qualities which go to make up a good citizen.

HON. JOHN CARLING,

London, Ont.

THE HON. JOHN CARLING, Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion Cabinet, is the son of a Canadian farmer. He began life amid the rugged circumstances and simple associations of a pioneer farmer's home, and whatever of distinction he has won among his fellows, has come from the exercise of those peculiar qualities of energy, industry, and tact which belong to self-made men. His father, Thomas Carling, came to Canada from Yorkshire in 1818, and a year later pushed his way along the blazed road which led into the almost unbroken forest of Western Ontario. He selected a farm in the township of London, county of Middlesex, within six miles of where now stands the picturesque Forest City, and with the rude implements of woodcraft he began to carve out his backwoods home. In 1820, he married the daughter of Mr. Thomas Routledge, a neighbouring settler, and brought her to the log cabin which he had reared with his own hands. At that time there were but few roads, and London was but a cluster of rude huts; but settlers were pouring in, and each year saw the wilderness grow less, and agricultural wealth increase. In 1828, amid the environments of this primitive community, the Hon. Mr. Carling was born. When he was eleven years of age, his father, having succeeded remarkably well at farming, removed to the thriving town of London, for the purpose of engaging in some form of commercial enterprise. He selected brewing, and began the business, which has now—although in other hands—reached such large proportions. Mr. Carling's public career began, as has that of many eminent men, by filling positions of a municipal character. He sat for several years as a member of the London board of education, and then as a member of the board of aldermen. On the 18th of December, 1857, he was elected representative of the infant city of London in the Canadian Assembly. That was the beginning of his political history, and in the intervening years he has had many triumphs and but few reverses. In 1862, he was appointed Receiver-General of Canada. Dual representation being allowed after Confederation, he also sat for the city of London in

the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and from July, 1867, until December, 1871, he held the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture and Public Works in the Sandfield Macdonald Government. In 1874, after having passed successfully through a number of campaigns, he met with his first defeat; but in the famous election trial which followed, the causes were clearly brought to light. In the general election of 1878, he was elected to the Commons for the city of London, and on the 23rd of May, 1882, just prior to the general election of that year, he was sworn of the Privy Council and given the portfolio of Postmaster-General. He continued in that office until the 25th of September, 1885, when he became Minister of Agriculture, which position he still holds. It was in the general election of 1891 that he met with his second defeat, and on April 27th of the same year he was called to the Senate. It is worthy of remark, as indicating the changes which time brings in the composition of large representative bodies, that of the men who were in parliament when Mr. Carling entered it in 1857, but two or three remain there now. Mr. Carling, throughout his parliamentary career, has never wavered from the political allegiance which he had formed early in life. He was a consistent Liberal-Conservative, and was among the late Sir John Macdonald's followers for more than thirty-three years. Notwithstanding the numerous occupations of Mr. Carling's political life, he has found time for many years to direct a private commercial enterprise of considerable magnitude and to serve his city in several important capacities. He was for some time a director of the old Great Western, the London & Port Stanley, and the London, Huron & Bruce Railways. He was also chairman of the board which directed the construction of the London waterworks system in 1878. In a word, he has been for nearly half a century identified with most of the public enterprises in the city which he has so faithfully represented in parliament. Mr. Carling owes much of his success in public life to his invariable suavity, his far-reaching caution, and his unchallenged probity. In public life he has always exhibited the same kindness and candour which have equally marked his private character; so that, all through a long career, it may be said that he has won, rather than commanded, the men who have stood by him. His administration of public offices has been marked by a high order of executive ability, aided by an almost unerring judgment of men and their motives. Although an exceedingly cautious man, he has been boldly aggressive whenever he clearly saw the opportunity of doing a useful public service. Instances might be multiplied in illustration of this characteristic, but the modern public are perhaps



HON. JOHN CARLING, P.C., M.P.,

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most familiar with his prompt and efficient efforts for the establishment and equipment of the Dominion experimental farm system. This has been the most congenial work of his life, and a work in which he not only had the active co-operation of the late Sir John Macdonald, but the hearty encouragement of his colleagues. In this enterprise, as in many others, he has been guided by an almost faultless judgment in selecting the best men for the execution of his ideas; and it is not too much to say that years hence these experimental farms will be a fitting monument to the foresight and wisdom of their founder. Mr. Carling sincerely felt that these farms were needed, as an aid to the agricultural interests of Canada, and in the measure of appreciation which already comes from every part of the Dominion is found the most complete vindication of both his judgment and his methods. Mr. Carling has never been classed among the prominent debaters of parliament; but he has always been recognized as a pleasing and effective speaker. His public utterances outside the House have been numerous, and have been marked by a close regard for facts as shown by statistics rather than by any attempt at oratorical effect. While Mr. Carling's urbanity has, however, been his leading characteristic, it was always accompanied by a native dignity, quite as marked as his geniality. Through all the vicissitudes and varied circumstances of nearly forty years of public life, it may be said of Mr. Carling that he has kept his name above the breath of scandal. At the general election in March, 1891, Mr. Carling was defeated by Mr. Hyman, for the city of London; the election having been contested, Mr. Carling was returned for his old constituency once more.

GEORGE M. BARTON,

Hamilton, Ont.

GEORGE MUNNS BARTON, a well known member, for the past forty years, of the legal profession in Hamilton and Wentworth, was born at Carrick-on-Shannon, county Leitrim, Ireland, July 12th, 1829. With his parents, King and Mary (Munns) Barton, he came to Canada in 1831. The family settled first in Toronto, at that period but a small place, where King Barton soon became associated with Messrs. Baldwin, Bidwell, Dr. Morrison, Rolph, Armstrong, Wm Lyon Mackenzie and others opposed to the old family compact. He remained only about three years in Toronto, removing thence in 1834, to the St. Clair district, where he purchased a thousand acres of land and built a residence, but died the same year. George M. Barton in his youth was educated privately, and in 1847 entered the law office

of the late Henry Eccles, of Toronto. While prosecuting his studies in law, he distinguished himself in lecturing on history and other subjects before the old Athenæum debating society and the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society, institutions which were patronised by the ablest minds of the day. In 1849 he removed to Dundas to take charge of the office of the late Wm Notman, on the death of that gentleman's partner, Mr. Duffield. In 1853, with the rank of solicitor, he entered into partnership with Mr. Notman, and two years later, on the retirement of the late Hon. Robert Spence, to take a position in the Canadian government, he was elected to the council and chosen mayor of the town. He declined re-election in the following year, though subsequently he served for several years as councillor. The duties of his profession claimed Mr. Barton's chief attention, and for many years he conducted a large and successful practice. He was called to the Bar in 1859, and continued in Dundas until 1881, when he removed his law office to Hamilton, afterwards taking up his residence there in 1889. Among those who studied with Mr. Barton in the old days were B. B. Osler, Q.C., V. M. McKenzie, Q. C., and A. R. Wardell (of Dundas), while the present Judge Osler, was his junior partner in 1861. After commencing practice in Hamilton, Mr. Barton was elected a Trustee of the Hamilton Law Association, and served seven years in that capacity. He was offered the judgeship of Wentworth prior to the appointment of Judge Sinclair to the position, but for business reasons declined to accept. He is also a member of the Hamilton Association, and was one of the founders of the Wentworth Pioneer and Historical Association, in both of which he takes a great interest. In literary matters Mr. Barton has at various times furnished many valuable contributions to the press, discussing political and economic subjects with intelligence and vigour. In politics, Mr. Barton is a Baldwin Reformer, though he has always favoured Protection, a policy which he advocated as far back as 1856. It was on this question, that in 1878 he gave his adhesion to the National Policy, which he has since loyally supported. In religion, Mr. Barton is a member of the Church of England, of which he and his family have been devoted adherents. In 1850, he married Elizabeth Alicia, daughter of the late Major Atkins, and grand-daughter, of the late Major-General Atkins, of the British army. By this union he has had issue six children, four boys and two girls. Of these, the eldest son died in Prince Edward Island some years ago; Edward is in the real estate business in Toronto; King is in his father's law office; while Fred. has taken to mercantile life. Mr. Barton's brother, King, now a resident of Chicago, was

for many years in the service of the Canadian Government when Parliament used to sit by turns at Toronto, Montreal and Kingston. In his day, King Barton was offered a senatorship by Sir John A. Macdonald, but the honour was declined and afterward accepted by the late Hon. Philip VanKoughnet. Personally, Mr. Barton is a man of moderate views, whose aims are the development of the best features of social and national life, with the advancement of physical and mental culture. In society, he is a favourite, and a familiar figure at every social gathering. Though past three score years, Mr. Barton is still one of the most active, as well as most respected, men in the community.

CHARLES A. HESSON,

St. Catharines, Ont.

CHARLES ASHTON HESSON, Collector of Inland Revenue at the port of St. Catharines, belongs to a well-known family in Western Ontario, some of its members having been pioneers of that region for upwards of sixty years. In 1830 the Hessons emigrated to Canada from County Antrim, Ireland, and at Kilrae, Londonderry, near the site of the old homestead, a representative of the family still resides at the advanced age of ninety years. On reaching this country the Hesson family first settled at Dundas, where they remained some years, and there the head of the house, John Hesson, died, leaving a widow and seven children, the youngest of whom, Samuel Rollin Hesson, was well known in the Dominion Parliament. When Samuel was about fourteen, the family removed to what was known as the Queen's Bush, a region of almost unbroken forest in the western part of the province. There they took up land about four miles from Stratford, then called Little Thames, with the design of making a home for themselves. In this they finally succeeded despite the hardships which they, in common with other settlers, had then to endure. When Samuel grew up he removed to Stratford, and after remaining there for a time he opened a general store in the village of Sebringville, Perth county, where he also kept the post office. He also was engaged in farming, and acted frequently on the bench as justice of the peace. While at Stratford he married Margaret Polley, and on March 28, 1860, the subject of our sketch was born at Sebringville. Miss Polley was of Welsh descent; her great grandfather, Matthew Polley, who had come from the old country to America about the middle of the last century, was a mill-owner and ship-builder in the region around Norwich and Lebanon, Connecticut, and at the latter place his son, Alpheus Polley, was born in 1745, who,

when the Revolutionary War broke out, remaining loyal to the Crown, with other U. E. loyalists, left his home at the close of the great struggle in 1783, and proceeded to New Brunswick, where Mrs. Hesson's father, John Polley, was born. In 1808 the family removed westward to Upper Canada, and after reaching this province they settled in Toronto, where they remained some years, and during their stay there Margaret Polley was born, the family afterward settling at Simcoe, County Norfolk. The Polleys were also related to the Coltmans, prominent people in Lower Canada many years ago, Margaret's grandfather having married Mrs. Coltman, a daughter of Captain John Young, who fought in the Royal American regiment under General Wolfe in his final campaign. In the War of 1812, Charles Hesson's grandfather (Polley) took part on the side of the British, and was present at the battles of Chrysler's Farm, Lundy's Lane, and other engagements; and again in 1837 he was among the volunteers who turned out to quell the McKenzie rebellion. In 1865, Samuel Hesson moved with his family to Stratford, and there he established a general store. Charles attended the public and high schools, where he received a thorough practical education, and after completing his scholastic course he entered upon the study of law. But to this he only gave his attention for about three years, when he desired to abandon a profession which he saw already overcrowded. Shortly after this he removed to Manitoba, where, for a while, he was in the Hudson Bay Company's service, and for a time had charge of the freighting of Indian and North-West Mounted Police department supplies. He was afterwards engaged in the real estate business in Brandon, but left that western town in 1882 and returned to Stratford. In January of the following year he entered the Inland Revenue department of the government service, an office he still holds, and in which he has proved himself a thoroughly efficient and painstaking public servant. He was stationed successively at Brantford, Woodstock, Ingersoll and Windsor, and finally in December, 1886, he was appointed Deputy Collector at St. Catharines. A year later, owing to the death of his predecessor, the late Mr. Seymour, he was promoted to the Collectorship, a position which he has since filled to the satisfaction both of the department and the public. In politics, Mr. Hesson has always been a Liberal-Conservative, his father, Samuel R. Hesson, having continuously represented North Perth in the House of Commons for a period of thirteen years, namely, from 1878 to 1891. Since accepting a government position Mr. C. A. Hesson has, of course, taken no part in political contests. In religion, he belongs to

the Church of England, and is a member of the congregation of St. George's church. In 1887, Mr. Hesson married Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Dr. J. L. Lizars, of Toronto, a member of an old Edinburgh family, and in his day one of the most famous surgeons in Canada. As issue of this marriage, there are two children. In his official relations with the business public, Mr. Hesson is much esteemed, and in private life he is held in high regard by a large circle of friends.

MAJOR JOSEPH M. DELAMERE, Q. O. R.,

Toronto, Ont.

MAJOR DELAMERE, whose name appears above, has, since boyhood, shown strong inclinations to the following of military pursuits, being a descendant on both sides of his house, of men who have devoted a great portion of their lives to the service of their country, in peace as well as war. Joseph Martin Delamere was born in the county Down, Ireland, on the 2nd July, 1848. His parents were Dawson and Jane (Martin) Delamere, both of whom were born in the north of Ireland, and came to this country in 1855. Mr. Dawson Delamere settled in Toronto, where he was soon after appointed to a position in the Custom House, which position he occupied for twenty years, and, in fact, until the time of his death, which occurred a number of years ago. Major Delamere is the youngest son and has been a resident of Toronto ever since his parents arrived in Canada, and was educated at Upper Canada College; he was appointed to a position in the local legislature in 1868, in which he has served in various capacities until several years ago when he became postmaster in the parliament buildings. It is, however, as a military man that the subject of this sketch is best known, having, since a very young man (only seventeen years of age), taken an active part in military matters. He first joined the Queen's Own Rifles, as a member of the University company, in 1865, and has kept up his connection with that regiment ever since, passing through all the ranks up to that of Senior-Major, now held by him, and as such is next in order for promotion as Lieutenant-Colonel. He served in the North-West rebellion (for which he received the medal given by the Imperial Government) as Captain and Adjutant of the Queen's Own, with Colonel Otter's brigade. While with Colonel Otter in this campaign, the fastest march on record was made, being from Swift Current to Battleford, which was accomplished in the short time of five days, a distance of 206 miles. As a rifle shot, Major Delamere has long been known as among the best,

and is now the owner of several medals and trophies won by him in different rifle competitions. He has, for many years, been among the leaders in encouraging the perfection of our Canadian soldiery in the proper use of the rifle, and is now, and has been for a long time, a member of both the Ontario and Dominion Rifle Associations' Councils, in which he has filled different offices. In politics, the Major takes no part whatever. His travels have been principally confined to Canada, in which he takes great pride, deeming that we have a country abounding in everything that goes to enhance the pleasure of the tourist. He is a member of the Church of the Ascension (Episcopalian), but is very liberal in his views. Major Delamere was married on the 21st April, 1878, to Elizabeth M., youngest daughter of the late Colonel George T. Denison, of Rusholme. He has two children, a son and daughter. Major Delamere's ancestors were one of the oldest English families, but of French extraction on the paternal side. His uncle Captain John Delamere served in the Peninsula war under Sir John Moore, and also in India during the first mutiny. Dating back as far as 1452, Sir Peter Delamere, of whom he is a lineal descendant, was elected speaker of the British House of Commons, that position having been previously in the gift of the Crown. Major Delamere being of a quiet disposition, and unostentatious demeanour, has made himself a favourite among his associates, who will be pleased to see him commander of his old favourite corps, and to be able to address him as Colonel.

MARTIN J. GRIFFIN,

Ottawa, Ont.

MARTIN J. GRIFFIN, the genial and scholarly Librarian of the Dominion Parliament, poet and littérateur, was born in St. Johns, Newfoundland, August 7th, 1847. He received his collegiate education in St. Mary's college, Halifax, and studied for the Nova Scotia bar, first in the office of Hon. William Miller, late Speaker of the Senate, and later in the office of Hon. James McDonald, now Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. He was most successful, being called, when only twenty-one, with a first-class certificate. From an early age he had shown decided talent for literature, and even before he became regularly connected with any public journal, he had contributed articles of various kinds to the press of Halifax, and had made some ambitious ventures in poetry and criticism for magazines in the United States. His ability secured for him a place on the staff of the Halifax *Chronicle*, for which he did good work while carrying on his studies. A year



MAJOR J. M. DELAMERE, Q.O.R.,
TORONTO, ONT.

after his admission to the bar, that is to say in 1868, he became editor of the *Halifax Express*, which position he held until 1874. His writing during that period attracted wide attention, and marked him as the strongest journalistic champion of the Liberal-Conservative party in the province. His wide and accurate knowledge of public affairs caused him to be chosen as the assistant of the Hon. James McDonald, Q.C., the representative of Nova Scotia before the Fishery Commission, whose decision has since gone into history as the "Halifax Award." His work in this direction was interrupted by an election contest, in 1874, in which he unsuccessfully sought election to the Nova Scotia House of Assembly. When the Conservatives came into power in the Dominion, in 1878, and Hon. James McDonald was sworn in as minister of justice, Mr. Griffin was appointed the minister's private secretary, but resigned in three months to accept the offer of a position on the editorial staff of the *Toronto Mail*. His letters and despatches to the *Mail*, as well as the editorial articles which he contributed, were marked by the same vigorous and scholarly style which had brought him to the front in the maritime provinces. It was but natural, therefore, that when a vacancy occurred in the chief editorship of this paper, Mr. Griffin should be called to fill it. This was in 1881. He carried the *Mail*, editorially, through the great campaign attending the general election in 1882, and it is only just to say, that the brilliant victory achieved by the Conservative party then, was due, in considerable degree, to the vigour and skill with which the chief representative journal of the party was managed by Mr. Griffin. On the death of Mr. Alpheus Todd, C.B., who had so long and so well managed the library of parliament, it was decided to have a dual headship of the library, in keeping with the system of having both English and French as authorized languages, and Mr. Griffin was chosen as the fittest man for the high and responsible position of joint librarian. He was appointed in August, 1885. No man could be more faithful to any trust than Mr. Griffin has been in the management of the library, and few in any country could have brought to the work an equally wide knowledge of books. Mr. Griffin was secretary of the Civil Service Commission in 1880. He has paid considerable court to the muses, but as yet has made no collection of his excellent verse. He is also known by many interesting contributions, in prose, to the native literature; and on the death of Sir John Macdonald he wrote for *Blackwood's Magazine* and for the *New York Independent* sympathetic and entertaining reminiscences of the deceased statesman. The bright and chatty articles in the *Montreal Gazette*, chiefly about books and bookmen, under the

heading "At Dodsley's" are known to be from the learned Librarian's pen. Mr. Griffin is, above all else, a scholar; but his long editorial experience has given him also a quickness of comprehension, and a systematising ability which fit him to be the adviser of legislators and writers in mastering questions with which they have to deal. Mr. Griffin was married in 1872 to Harriet Starrat, daughter of the late William Starrat, of Liverpool, N.S.

HON. SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT,
K.C.M.G., P.C., M.P.,
Kingston, Ont.

HONOURABLE SIR RICHARD JOHN CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G., etc., formerly Finance Minister of Canada, now leader of the Ontario wing of the Liberal Party, and member for South Oxford in the Dominion House of Commons, was born at Kingston, Ont., December 4th, 1835. His father was the late Rev. R. D. Cartwright, chaplain to the forces at Kingston, and his grandfather was the Hon. Richard Cartwright, a U. E. Loyalist and member of the first and subsequent parliaments of Upper Canada until his death, in 1815. The subject of this sketch received his early educational training at Kingston, and was afterwards sent to Trinity College, Dublin. After his return from Dublin, he entered for a time upon the study of the law, but his inclinations led him into banking life. In due time we find him occupying the position of director, and subsequently of president of the Commercial Bank of Canada. From an early age he seemed to have a strong liking for the study of financial questions; and before he entered public life at all he was regarded as an authority on such matters. Although he and his party have not been fortunate, for the stars sometimes fight against the ablest of men, Mr. Cartwright was, while finance minister, and is still regarded, one of the greatest authorities upon monetary and commercial questions in Canada; perhaps, indeed, he is the greatest. His advocacy of extended trade relations with the United States has been vigorous and of recent years increasing, and powerful have been the arguments he has advanced in favour of that beneficent policy. At present, the advocacy of the measure has, however, met with an untoward fate, though the time must soon come when the country will gladly embrace the proposal. Sir Richard Cartwright's instincts and early associations were Conservative rather than Liberal. His forefathers took a prominent part in the public affairs of the country; one of them, indeed, was the most pronounced of Tories. Reared among Conservative traditions, natural-



HON. SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G., P.C. M.P.
KINGSTON, ONT.

ly enough Sir Richard entered public life a true-blue Tory, though at a later date he instinctively espoused the cause of Reform, and has since fought valiantly on the platform of an advanced Liberalism. In 1863, he was returned to the Canadian Assembly as member for Lennox and Addington, and continued to represent these united counties for the next four years. He sat as an independent Conservative, giving a steady support, however, to Sir John A. Macdonald. At Confederation Mr. Cartwright was elected to the Dominion House of Commons for the county of Lennox. In 1870 the rumours of his disaffection were confirmed by the announcement from his own lips, that while he had no intention to give a factious opposition to the government, his support could be no longer relied upon. At the general election of 1872 he defeated the Hon. John Stevenson by a large majority. Upon the fall of the Conservative government in 1873, Mr. Cartwright accepted the portfolio of Finance in the MacKenzie administration, and entered the privy council. But he came into office upon evil times. The wheel of fortune had begun to turn the wrong way. He found it necessary, therefore, to readjust the tariff in order to save sufficient income to square with the necessary expenditure. His opponents, as in duty bound, set up a howl at him because he raised the tariff from fifteen to seventeen and a half per cent., though they were the same men, by the way, who subsequently raised the tariff themselves to nearly thirty per cent. It was the case, however, and was so stated by Sir Richard himself in a speech at Montreal, that he had intended to put on more taxes in 1876, but was overruled by his colleagues and their supporters. During the years 1874, '75, and '76, he paid visits to the English money markets on Canada's behalf. In 1878, the Reformers went out of office, and Mr. Cartwright with them. In 1879, he was created a knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, at an investiture held by the Marquis of Lorne, in Montreal. It may here be added that nothing in Sir Richard's life is more worthy of note than a speech delivered by him during the summer of 1884, at the Grand Opera House, Toronto. It need not be said that hitherto a discussion of Canadian Independence had been held to be beyond legitimate bounds, and any one who raised the question was pretty sure to be regarded as a veiled traitor. But Sir Richard, in taking stock of the outlook for the future, declared that the question of independence was a legitimate one for discussion, without, however, committing himself to its advocacy. His speech was applauded rapturously. The Reform press, as a rule, followed, either with reticence or weak approval, and a few flew into a passion. Some of the Conservative papers again cried out "treason," but no dead came

out of their graves. Sir Richard Cartwright, for some years back, has had a hard battle to fight against Tory misrule and the National Policy; and if it cannot truthfully be said that he is more popular at this moment in his party than he has ever been, the statement does not imply that he has ever lacked the well-wishes or the admiration of his colleagues or of the Liberal party. Sir Richard's services to the country are undeniably great: he seems to be constantly attaining a greater intellectual growth; and his speeches in the House of Commons from year to year grow more powerful. He is gifted with a faculty for very clear and very close reasoning; his speeches give evidence of careful research, and they are always pleasing because of their literary style. But it is in polished invective and sharp sarcasm that Sir Richard is most effective; and when his mood is a bitter one his opponents have generally a bad quarter of an hour of it. Politicians and their organs may abuse opponents as they will, but this much can justly be said of Sir Richard Cartwright, that he is a man of the highest possible personal character; is devoted to his country; and zealous in his efforts to serve her. Besides these merits, he is a gentleman upon whose official or political escutcheon no shadow of evil-doing rests. At present Sir Richard sits in the House of Commons for South Oxford. In 1859, he married Frances, eldest daughter of the late Col. Alex. Lowe, of the H. E. I. Co.'s service, and of Cheltenham, England.

R. Æ. KENNEDY,

Hamilton, Ont.

REGINALD ÆNEAS KENNEDY, who has been for many years a familiar figure in the social and business circles of his native city, was born in Hamilton, December, 1846. He is descended from an old Scottish family. Indeed, though he is one of those who, in this democratic age, are inclined to "smile at the claims of long descent," it is a fact that he is a lineal descendant of the famous Robert Bruce, whose daughter, Margaret, married William, Earl of Sutherland, and with whose descendants in later years the Kennedy family is connected. Mr. Kennedy is a son of Æneas Sage and Harriett Russell (Bown) Kennedy, the former a native of Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, and the latter a south of England lady, born at Stoke in Devonshire. About the year 1840, the family emigrated to Canada, coming direct to Hamilton, where Mr. Kennedy, sr., formed a partnership with his cousin, James Parker, and started a general wholesale business, under the firm name of Kennedy, Parker & Co. In 1852, Mr. Parker died, and his partner, who continued



REGINALD Æ. KENNEDY,
HAMILTON, ONT.

the business alone, only survived him about a year. The subject of our sketch received his education in the Galt grammar school, under the late Dr. Tassie, with whom he studied until he was sixteen years of age. He then entered the employment of the Great Western Railway Company, in whose service he remained for ten years, at the end of which period he joined Frank McElderry in the wholesale crockery and fancy goods business. The firm of McElderry, Kennedy & Co. carried on a successful trade until 1876, when the partnership was dissolved. In the meantime, however, Mr. Kennedy had formed a company for the purchase of the *Times* newspaper, which was accomplished in 1874, and from that time until the present he has been president and managing director of the *Times* Printing Company, a concern which is known far and wide as being one of the most enterprising and successful of Liberal journals in the Dominion. In addition to the connection with the *Times* Co., he has been a director of the Landed Banking & Loan Company since its inception some thirteen years ago; is a director of the Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Company; president of the Hamilton Electric Light & Power Company; and a member of the firm of D. R. Dewey & Co., coal importers. Throughout his business career, Mr. Kennedy has been distinguished for his tact, executive ability and straightforwardness, and he bears a high reputation among the business men with whom he has been brought into contact. In public affairs, he does not take a very active interest, though he served several years as alderman. Politically, he has always been a Reformer, and is a hard worker for his party in election campaigns. As an enthusiastic admirer and supporter of legitimate sport, Mr. Kennedy is also well known, and he has done much to enhance the reputation of Hamilton in this connection. Cricket is his favourite game, and in the days of his active playing he was a good safe bat, and an excellent bowler. For many years he was captain of the Hamilton club, and it was under his lead that many of its most brilliant successes were achieved. Notably, it may be mentioned, he captained the H. C. C. team on the memorable tour in the United States in 1879, when they defeated the Young America's by ten wickets at the opening of their new grounds at Stenton, Pa., subsequently defeating the St. George's club, of New York, and the Staten Island club. He was also captain at various times in matches with the gentlemen of England, and with teams from Ireland and Australia. Mr. Kennedy belongs to the Masonic Order, which he joined in 1869, is an 18' man, and a member of Rose Croix Chapter, A. & A. S. Rite. He is also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was one of the

charter members of Gore Lodge, No. 88. In religion, he is a Protestant, and a member of the congregation of Christ Church Cathedral, of which he is one of the most liberal supporters. In 1869, Mr. Kennedy married Aurora Ann Christina, daughter of the late John Walter Mills, and niece of the late Hon. Samuel Mills, Dominion Senator. Personally, Mr. Kennedy is a man of a most genial temperament and generous nature, and he has many warm friends.

HON. L. F. R. MASSON,

Terrebonne, Que.

LEUT.-COL. LOUIS FRANÇOIS ROD-
ERICK MASSON, Senator of the Dominion, was born at Terrebonne, on the 7th of November, 1833. His family is one of the oldest and most notable in the Province of Quebec, and has branches in many parts of the province. The father of the subject of this sketch was Hon. Joseph Masson, for many years a member of the Legislative Council of the Lower Province. His wife was M. G. Sophie Raymond, also a member of a well-known and wealthy family, her father having been a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada. At her death, in 1883, this lady left a large fortune, a portion of which went to relatives, while munificent legacies were bequeathed to various public institutions. Her charitable disposition and many good deeds won for her, far and wide, the admiration of friends. As a special mark of distinction, it may be said that at her death the funeral service was conducted by the Archbishop of Montreal in person, the musical service being perhaps the grandest the county has known. Louis François Roderick Masson was educated at the Jesuits' College in Worcester, Mass., completing his course at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec. While still a collegian, he had an opportunity to improve his mind which few young men enjoy. He was allowed to accompany one of the most distinguished scholars of the province, Rev. Mr. Désaulniers, of St. Hyacinthe College, on an extensive tour of the Old World. They went through Europe systematically, the young man having the opportunity to study institutions and languages under the most favourable auspices. They also visited the Holy Land, and made a careful inspection of its many most interesting scenes. On leaving college, Mr. Masson entered upon the study of law in the office of the late Sir George Etienne Cartier. Completing his course within the short limit of three years, he was called to the bar of the Quebec Province in 1859. He never practised his profession, however. From his youth he had taken much interest in military affairs, and had attached him-



HON. L. F. R. MASSON,
TERREBONNE, QUE.

self to the volunteer service. He received a commission in 1862, and a year later was appointed brigade major of the 8th military district. When the first Fenian raid placed the whole volunteer service on the *qui vive*, Mr. Masson was among those who offered for active service. He was ordered to the frontier in an important post, and remained until quiet had been restored. In the second raid, also, he was among Canada's defenders at the front. For his services he was given the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In the following year, 1867, which saw the beginning of Confederation, Lieutenant-Colonel Masson entered the arena of Dominion politics in which he was destined to become so prominent a figure. The people of Terrebonne asked him to represent them, and when he consented to be a candidate no opposition was offered. His popularity among his people was indicated in the same way in subsequent elections, for Colonel Masson never had a contest during the whole of his career. In the House of Commons his ability as a speaker, his high character, his clear and firm conviction, joined with moderation, caused him to be greatly respected, while his genial manners won him many friends on both sides of the House. He gave the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald a consistent, but not a slavish, support. He was unable to accept the settlement made of the New Brunswick school question, or to agree in the refusal to grant amnesty to those who had taken part in the troubles of the North-West. Consequently when, in 1873, he was offered a cabinet position he felt obliged to decline to become a member of the Government, as he believed that his acceptance of office would involve a sacrifice of principle. He remained a member of the House, gaining every session greater prominence and showing still higher qualities. The Conservatives being driven into opposition, the parliamentary members of that party received a training in debate such as the supporters of a Government rarely ever possess. It is in opposition that the fighting qualities of a parliamentarian are developed. So it proved in Lieutenant-Colonel Masson's case. Sir John A. Macdonald had under him a body of men who simply would not irrevocably accept defeat. With a leader who could direct their assaults upon the Government so as to produce the greatest results, they carried on a warfare unexampled in the annals of Canadian parliamentary institutions. Prominent among these able and devoted men was Mr. Masson. His great popularity in Quebec, and his intuitive knowledge of how best to attract the attention and arouse the enthusiasm of his people, made him a power in the House. His devotion to his party and his ceaseless energy were also factors in his marked success. The

grounds of attack upon the Government were their half-hearted policy in reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and their refusal to grant such protection to Canadian industries as would enable them to make a fair showing in competition with the demoralized manufacturing interests of the United States, and at the same time place Canada in a better position in respect to negotiations for a treaty of reciprocity with that country. On questions of parliamentary procedure, Mr. Masson was one of the strongest men in the House. At the first appeal to the country the Mackenzie Government was overwhelmingly defeated. The strain of the fierce political warfare that had been carried on had proved too much for Mr. Masson, however, and at the time when the new Conservative administration was formed he was in Europe on a tour for the benefit of his shattered health. He was at once communicated with by his jubilant colleagues and asked to become a member of the new cabinet. Deciding to accept the offer, Mr. Masson sailed at once for Canada. He arrived on the 19th of October and was at once sworn in as Minister of Militia and Defence. He had not quite succumbed to the strain of overwork, and he gathered all his energies for a thorough administration of his department. No man probably ever held the portfolio of militia who gave such satisfaction to his supporters, to the volunteer force, and to the country at large. He promoted the formation of cadet corps or drill associations in the educational institutions of the country, gave point and pith to the Conservative advocacy of a national policy by having volunteers' uniforms and also the ammunition, and even attempted to have the heavy guns used in the service, manufactured in the country, which attempt, however, failed, and generally infused energy and enthusiasm into the department and the service at large. The effect of all this work upon himself, however, was disastrous. Two years sufficed to break him down, and at the beginning of 1880 (16th of January) he resigned. His leader and colleagues, anxious to retain him as one of their number, gave him the office of president of the council, the work and responsibility in connection with which is comparatively slight. Even this grew irksome, however, and within the year he retired from the cabinet altogether. He decided not to be a candidate in the general election of 1882, but the Government prevailed upon him to accept a seat in the Senate. Two years later, his friends in the Province of Quebec gave him also a position in the Legislative Council. Being offered the Lieutenant-Governorship of the province, he resigned both his legislative appointments, and on the 7th of November, 1884, entered upon his new duties.

As Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Masson was thoroughly popular. The duties of the office, as is well known, are mainly social, and for the discharge of such duties his geniality and his wide acquaintance with people eminently fitted him. Finding further change of scene necessary to his health, Lieutenant-Governor Masson resigned his office in May, 1887, in order that he might be free to travel. His resignation was not accepted, however until October, by which time he was abroad. It is said that while in Rome, in December, 1887, he interested himself in bringing about the settlement of the vexed question of the Jesuits' Estates, and in having the matter entrusted to the Jesuit Fathers themselves. He had the honour of a lengthy private interview with His Holiness the Pope on that subject and others relating to Canada, more particularly to the Province of Quebec. A signal mark of the favour with His Holiness which Mr. Masson had won, he was presented with the star and cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. This honour had then been seldom won by a Canadian, but Mr. Masson has made no boast of it, nor has he sought to make political capital out of it, so that there are comparatively few who are even aware that he holds that distinction. After leaving the Lieutenant-Governorship, Mr. Masson turned his attention to a work which he had long before desired to accomplish. There had come into his possession, as family records, a great many documents relating to the early history of the North-West Territories. These he carefully inspected, and compiled the most important of them, with valuable notes, in two volumes which he issued under the title, *Les Bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest*. This work includes Fraser's Journal and Wentzel's Letters relating to Franklin's Land Arctic Expedition. This work is one of great value, and future writers and readers of history, more even than those of the present day, will regard it as a most fortunate thing that these documents came into the possession of one, able to estimate them at their true value, and to place them before the public in such easily accessible form. In 1890 Mr. Masson was subsequently appointed to his old seat in the Senate, which place he still holds. In 1856, Mr. Masson married Louise Rachel, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Mackenzie, and granddaughter of Hon. Roderick Mackenzie, at one time a member of the Legislative Council of Canada and a member of the North-West Fur Company. Their family consisted of three sons and two daughters. Mrs. Masson died in 1880. Mr. Masson subsequently married Cecile Burroughs, eldest daughter of John H. Burroughs, prothonotary of the superior court of the District of Quebec.

JOHN WINER,

Hamilton, Ont.

IN the annals of the city of Hamilton, the name of the late John Winer, whose death occurred on the 30th July, 1887, is deservedly accorded a prominent place as that of one of her most enterprising and energetic citizens in days done by. For over half a century he was closely identified with the material welfare and progress of the city which he assisted to build up, and which during his life-time rose from a small hamlet to the position of one of the leading business and manufacturing centres of the Dominion. Sixty years have elapsed since he settled on the spot which during the remainder of his life he made his home, then the small settlement with its two stores and a tavern, which formed the nucleus of the present "Ambitious City," with its busy hives of industry and its population of close upon fifty thousand souls. Mr. Winer was born at Durham, Green county, New York, August 31st, 1800, and on the paternal side was of German descent, his mother being English. His father was Dr. Andrew Winer, a well-known German physician, who served as surgeon in the army of his native country and also in the British army during the American War of Independence. In 1811, Dr. Winer moved with his family to Auburn, N. Y., where the subject of our sketch was mainly educated, and where he lived until 1821. He then left Auburn and proceeded to the Niagara district, Upper Canada, and in the succeeding nine years in that region he spent a portion of the time studying the drug business in Lewiston, N. Y., opposite the historic village of Queenston, on the Canada side of the Niagara river. In 1830, he settled in Hamilton, and there opened a drug store. As may be readily understood, the business was at first of small proportions, but as the city grew Mr. Winer's enterprise kept pace with it and he gradually distanced all competitors in his line. In 1848, he gave Charles N. Sims a partnership interest, and during the succeeding four years the business was conducted under the firm name of Winer & Sims. In 1852 Mr. Sims retired, and Mr. Winer formed a partnership with Lyman Moore. This was in turn dissolved in April, 1857, and Mr. Moore was succeeded by George Rutherford, a former apprentice and clerk in the establishment, and then was formed the firm of John Winer & Co., under which name the business has been carried on ever since. As time passed, the trade steadily increased until it became one of the largest and most important of its kind in the country. In 1862, the retail branch was abandoned, and the firm has since given its entire attention to the wholesale trade. Under Mr. Winer's direction and management a very extensive and profit-

able concern was built up, one which, for many years past, has been second to no other of its branch of trade in Ontario. In 1863, the firm established a glass factory which soon became an important element in its business, and which continues to furnish employment to a large number of hands. In January, 1884, Mr. Winer retired from the firm of which he was the founder, after an active connection extending over a period of fifty-four years. Since that time Mr. Rutherford has been the head of the firm, having associated with him George Le Riche and John McHaffie as partners. During his long residence in Hamilton, Mr. Winer always took an active interest in the affairs of the city, and especially in municipal matters. For eight years prior to the obtaining of a city charter, in 1841, he was chairman of the board of police, the then governing body, and for a number of years afterwards he served in the city council as alderman. He was also a magistrate for upwards of a quarter of a century. In 1876 he became President of the Canada Fire & Marine Insurance Company, a position which he held during its entire existence, a fact to which its success was largely due. At no time did he take any leading part in politics, but during his later years he was in thorough sympathy with the trade policy of the Liberal-Conservative party. In religion he was an Anglican and a member of the Congregation of Christ Church Cathedral. In 1823 (Sept. 11), Mr. Winer married Sarah Ryan, daughter of a farmer living near Beaver Dams, Ont., and had issue one son and three daughters. The son Dr. W. D. Winer, took up his residence in Chicago in 1855, in which city he acquired a distinguished reputation as a physician. He was a surgeon in the Northern army during the civil war, and died in Chicago in 1873. By the death of John Winer, Hamilton lost one of her best citizens. It has been well said that "his business success was phenomenal and his business fame universal;" his reputation for honour and integrity was of the highest, and his private life without a stain. To quote the words of a local paper at the time of his death:—"As a man he was large-hearted, of a quiet disposition and thoroughly well-liked. He had the fullest confidence and esteem of everyone with whom he came in contact, and it would be impossible to find a man who was more popular. He was a true friend, and especially considerate to those in his employ." Mrs. Winer, who lately died at the advanced age of ninety years, had a vivid recollection of the stirring times of the war of 1812-14. It was near her home that Col. Fitzgibbon, with about 100 regulars and a few Indians, made the capture of nearly 700 Americans, and it is recorded that Sarah Ryan, then but a young girl,

volunteered to carry the dispatches containing the news of the exploit to Niagara. "It was," says the chronicler, "a long and perilous ride to take on horseback, but she accomplished her mission successfully, though several times passing in view of American soldiers, who regarded unsuspectingly a girl apparently taking a ride for pleasure."

W. H. GILLARD,

Hamilton, Ont.

WILLIAM HENRY GILLARD, the head of the firm of W. H. Gillard & Co., wholesale grocers, Hamilton, is widely known as a public-spirited citizen and an enterprising and successful business man. He was born in Devonshire, England, July 22, 1837, his parents being Henry and Maria Gillard. His father, who was a tea merchant, carried on a prosperous business in the old country until 1858, when he withdrew from it and came with his family to Canada, settling in Hamilton. Immediately upon their arrival, the subject of our sketch, who had acquired a first-class commercial education at private schools in Lynton and Barnstaple, in Devonshire, entered the office of John and James Turner, the enterprising wholesale grocery firm of which the latter (the late Senator Turner) was for many years a leading figure. In this position he remained until April, 1867, when he was admitted as a partner, the name of the firm being changed to James Turner & Co. This connection he maintained until June, 1878, when he retired, and associating with himself his brother John, established the wholesale grocery house of W. H. Gillard & Co., now one of the largest and most prosperous in its line in the Dominion. The firm at present consists of its original members, with the addition of H. N. Kittson, who was admitted a partner in 1884. The firm's business is now very large, extending, as it does, throughout Ontario and Manitoba, and westward to Vancouver. Apart from business affairs, Mr. Gillard is one of Hamilton's most active citizens, and for many years has taken a prominent part in connection with every enterprise designed to promote the city's interests. The part which he took in the great summer carnival of 1889 may be cited as an example of his public spirit. He it was who first conceived the idea of holding the carnival, and from first to last was one of the hardest workers in connection with it. As vice-president and chair man of the executive and finance committee, he gave every attention to the important duties devolving upon him, and a large measure of the success achieved was due to his individual efforts. During carnival week the North-



W. H. GILLARD,
HAMILTON, ONT.

American St. George's Union, of which Mr. Gillard was president, held its annual convention in Hamilton, and on the evening of welcome day the delegates from the leading cities of the United States and Canada were entertained in right royal style by Mr. and Mrs. Gillard at their beautiful residence, "Undercliffe," in the southern portion of the city. Mr. Gillard has been a member of the Board of Trade for a quarter of a century, and held the office of president two years (1886 to 1888). During the same period he was president of the Hamilton, London & Brantford Wholesale Grocers' Guild. He was also president of the St. George's Benevolent Society, and of the North American St. George's Union during 1888 and 1889. In 1888 he was president of the Great Central Fair Association, and in this, as in every other position he has held, has rendered excellent service. His connection with secret societies is limited to the Masonic Order, of which he has been a member (in Strict Observance Lodge), for some twenty-five years. In politics, he has always been a staunch Conservative, and though taking an active part in election campaigns, owing to his extensive business interests, has never aspired to either parliamentary or municipal honours. In religion, he is an Episcopalian, and is a member of the congregation of the Church of the Ascension. In 1867, Mr. Gillard married Mary Cordelia Walker, and by her has issue three children—Marion Walker, James Turner and Annie Cordelia. Mrs. Gillard is a daughter of the late John S. Walker, J.P., of Walker Hall, Beamsville, and sister of W. F. Walker, Q.C., of Hamilton. In business and commercial circles, Mr. Gillard bears a high reputation for honour and integrity; in private life his many sterling qualities have won for him the esteem of a large circle of friends.

HON. ALEX. LACOSTE, Q.C., D.C.L.,

Montreal, Que.

THE HON. ALEXANDRE LACOSTE, Q.C., D.C.L., Chief Justice of Quebec and Ex-Speaker of the Senate, is a native of Boucherville, Quebec, where he was born, on the 12th January, 1842. He is descended from an old and honoured French family, which is connected by marriage with many of the distinguished families of the district of Montreal. The father of Ex-Speaker Lacoste was for half a century one of the most influential notaries in the Montreal district, carrying on the notarial business for practically the whole of that district south of the St. Lawrence. The senior Lacoste was also a prominent figure in politics, and was for many years a representative of the Chambly district, a legislative coun-

cillor of the old Province of Canada, from 1861 to 1867, and a member of the Dominion senate. Alexandre Lacoste, the subject of the present sketch, inherited in increased measure the talents of his father. Early in life he showed more than ordinary judgment, while his studious habits and perseverance marked him out as one destined to achieve success. He began his studies in that excellent institution, the St. Hyacinthe seminary, and here he made rapid progress in acquiring the rudiments of a sound education. He finished his scholastic career in Laval university, where he was known as a clear-headed, hard-working student, and achieved more than ordinary success. Leaving his *alma mater*, he entered upon the study of law, to which his talents, as well as his preferences, strongly inclined him. He completed his studies before he had quite reached man's estate, and soon after his twenty-first birthday, he was called to the bar. Personal and family connections soon brought him a considerable practice, which was supplemented by business from outside the circle of his acquaintance, brought by persons who were impressed with the ability shown in the management of affairs entrusted to him. He had the ability to be brilliant when opportunity offered, but aimed in the first place to be sound. He continued his reading, accumulating thereby knowledge of the intricate profession of the law, which few could match. He studied principles very closely also, and mastered completely every subject he investigated. In giving an opinion, he took care first to make an exhaustive study of the case. Thus, when called upon to state and defend his opinion in court, he was able to give the most cogent reasons, and also to meet clearly and strongly all the objections that could be brought up on the other side. Even among the eminent lawyers of whom Montreal can boast, none made better progress in the opening years of professional life than did Mr. Lacoste. The firm of which he was a member underwent successive changes by the withdrawal of Messrs. Leblanc & Cassidy, and the admission of Mr. William Drummond, son of Judge Drummond, who died in 1876, and was replaced by the late Judge Globensky. With Mr. Lacoste at the head of the partnership, the success achieved was more marked even than before. His office soon became the leading one among French-Canadian advocates, and had much business offered it. Seldom was there a case of first-class importance before the courts of the Montreal district in which Mr. Lacoste was not retained on one side or the other. His name is prominently connected with the greatest of the constitutional battles that have been fought out in the courts since he became the head of his own firm. He has had to cross the ocean no less than twenty times to



HON. ALEXANDRE LACOSTE, Q.C., D.C.L.,
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argue important questions before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the court of last resort in the empire. Of these cases, one may be mentioned which, in its importance, and the brilliant victory achieved, perhaps transcends all others. This was the case involving the right of the provincial government of Quebec to levy taxes upon commercial corporations. It was contended that this was an indirect tax, and, as such, beyond the power of the provincial authority. The case was fought out in the courts of the province and the Dominion, and finally reached the Privy Council. The most prominent members of the profession in Canada were engaged in the case, and the struggle was one of national importance. The result was a signal victory for those who asserted the right of the province to levy the tax, and among these, Alexandre Lacoste was the leader. Mr. Lacoste was made a Q.C. in 1880. In politics, Mr. Lacoste has always strongly sympathized with the Conservative party. He took an active part in the campaigns, sometimes taking the stump, where he always did effective work, but usually doing more by his clear, sound advice in council. His friends relied upon his judgment, and he was soon recognized as one of the strongest among the party leaders. It was but natural that such a man should be called upon as a popular representative. Again and again he was urged to come forward as a candidate, either for the Legislative Assembly of the province, or for the House of Commons, such a choice of constituencies being offered him as would assure his election. But he never felt at liberty to yield to the requests of his friends, the claims of his large clientage being paramount. After some time, however, he compromised by agreeing to accept a seat in the Legislative Council of the province. He was accordingly called to the council, as the representative of the Mille-Isle division, on the 8th March, 1882. He was called to the Senate on the 11th January, 1884. In the Upper House of the Dominion, as in the Legislative Council of the Province, Mr. Lacoste at once took a high place. Whenever he addressed the house he was listened to with great respect, and the executive uniformly gave to his advice the greatest weight. This may be judged from the fact that during the temporary absence of the Hon. Mr. Abbott, then leader of the Senate, Mr. Lacoste was asked to take his place as the chief representative of the administration in conducting the business of the chamber. On the assembling of the new parliament, in 1891, Mr. Lacoste was unanimously chosen Speaker of the Senate. His conduct in the chair was marked by dignity, impartiality, and a thorough knowledge of parliamentary procedure. His urbanity and his strong social in-

terests, backed by large private means, enabled him admirably to discharge the social duties of his high position. He was one of the most generous entertainers in Ottawa. Subsequently, the honourable gentleman was offered and accepted the Chief Justiceship of Quebec, and on his appointment he resigned the Speakership of the Senate. In 1866, the Hon. Mr. Lacoste married Dame Marie Louise Globensky, a representative of one of the best families of Montreal, and a lady of many accomplishments. Mme. Lacoste, during her husband's occupancy of the Speakership, discharged the duties of her high social position in a manner to cause her to be regarded as a valuable acquisition to the society of the capital.

DR. ROBERT BELL,

Ottawa, Ont.

ROBERT BELL, LL.D., M.D.C.M., B.A.Sc., C.E., &c., Assistant Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, was born in the township of Toronto, Upper Canada, on the 3rd of June, 1841. On his father's side he is descended from a long line of clergymen of the Church of Scotland. His grandfather, the late Rev. William Bell, of Perth, came to Canada in 1820. His father, the late Rev. Andrew Bell, was for many years stationed at L'Orignal, where he died in 1856. On his mother's side, Dr. Bell is a descendant of the Dalhousie family. As a lad, the subject of this sketch manifested a wonderful liking for, and marked ability in the study of natural science, especially of geology. He was only a lad of fifteen when he was given a post on the Geological Survey by Sir William Logan, the eminent chief of the staff in those days, who, being acquainted with the father, had noted the boy's aptness for scientific investigation. From that time to the present, Dr. Bell has been identified with this important branch of the Canadian public service, and has by his marked ability, as well as by his many and valuable public services, raised himself to the second place in the survey. In the course of his work he has visited almost every portion of the Dominion, including some parts which few can boast of having seen, and has taken an active and useful part, not only in adding to the stock of knowledge of their own country possessed by Canadians, but in applying that knowledge to the development of important industries. Incidentally he has made for himself a name, both in and out of the Dominion, as one of the leading scientists of his time. In the winter season, when the field work of the survey was necessarily suspended, he studied engineering and surveying in McGill University, and in 1861 graduated with the degree of C.E.

This was but the beginning of a long and arduous course of study with which the young geologist occupied all the time he could spare from his work in the field, and in the preparation of those interesting reports upon the character and resources of various parts of the country which have done so much to increase the just pride of Canadians in their own land. He studied chemistry under the ablest instructors, among whom were Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, in Canada, Sir Lyon Playfair, Dr. Crum Brown, and Professors Dittmar and Fairley, in Scotland. That his education in this respect was sound, and his attainments high, was proven by the fact that he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural Sciences in Queen's University, Kingston, a position he held for five years, attending to his academic duties in the winter, and continuing his work as an officer of the geological survey in the summer. This work, however, proving too arduous, he was compelled after a time to retire from the professorship. From 1869 to 1878, he studied medicine in McGill University, when he graduated as M.D. and C.M., and in the same year became a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada. In the course of his brilliant career, Dr. Bell has earned many titles and honours other than those already mentioned. He was Representative Fellow in the Corporation of McGill University for six successive years, namely, from 1880 to 1886. He was one of the original Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada. He was elected an honorary member of the Geographical Society of Quebec in 1880, in recognition of his services to North American geography. He was elected F.G.S. in 1862, and F.C.S. in 1866. He was also elected an honorary member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal in 1885, and of the sister society of the same name in Ottawa, in 1887. The members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, moreover, elected him one of their number in 1883. In the same year he received the degree of B.A.Sc., from McGill University. Perhaps the most signal mark of appreciation he has received was the conferring upon him of the honorary degree of LL.D., by Queen's University. As the wearer of this honour, he is one of a small and select company, which includes only men famous in special walks of learning or literary or scientific achievement. On Dr. Bell's work in connection with the Geological Survey, and in special commissions of scientific investigation, volumes might be written. He has probably traversed a larger area of British North America than any other man, living or dead. Only his most important works can be enumerated here, and these but briefly. Dr. Bell is regarded as an authority upon matters relating to the great

country between the Height of Land and the northernmost limit of travel in the Hudson's Bay region. He has made no fewer than nine trips overland, or by canoe, to Hudson's Bay. While in the course of these explorations he has gathered a mass of invaluable information concerning that little known but interesting region. His reports upon these several trips are, in fact, the principal source of the knowledge we possess with regard to the region which has been disseminated throughout the world. The advocates of the Hudson's Bay Railway scheme have relied mainly for their facts upon Dr. Bell's reports. These documents have proved that there are vast resources in that region awaiting only capital and intelligent industry to develop them so to make them a mine of wealth to Canada. Dr. Bell was able to add still further to his store of knowledge of the great north land through his official connection with two expeditions sent out by the Dominion Government (one in 1884 and one in 1885), to ascertain the facts as to the navigability of Hudson's Straits. On both these expeditions, the first by the *Neptune*, and the second by the *Alert*, Dr. Bell was engaged as geologist and medical officer, a post which gave him every facility for studying the country to the best advantage. At the threshold of the Hudson's Bay country lies the North Shore country. Within recent years this territory has been brought well within the confines of civilization by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. A part of the country is what is commonly known as the Sudbury mining district, famous for its immense productiveness in nickel, a metal which, if modern inventors speak truly, will be in great demand ere long for many purposes of industry. To the sum of the world's knowledge of this most interesting portion of the Dominion, Dr. Bell has contributed liberally, not only in giving accurate accounts of its geological formation, but in correcting the topography to the great advantage of the prospectors and others who have undertaken important pioneer work in the development of mining. Another section in which Dr. Bell has travelled extensively is the Gaspé peninsula, a rich land from an industrial point of view, but richer to the scientist, especially to the student of geology. Dr. Bell has also made extensive researches in the western peninsula of Ontario, in the far North-West, and in other portions of the Dominion, as well as in Newfoundland. Dr. Bell was appointed to his present position, as Assistant Director and Geologist of the Geological Survey in 1878. A signal contribution to the advancement of the country was made by Dr. Bell in connection with the Ontario Mining Commission. The great accumulation of evidence to the effect that Ontario possessed great re-

sources in minerals led the government of that province to appoint, in 1888, a commission of able men to visit the points of greatest interest from a mineralogical point of view and prepare a report upon the subject. Dr. Bell was appointed a member of this commission, being selected especially for his knowledge of geological science. The report was duly made, and it is a most serviceable document, of interest alike to the practical geologist and miner. Dr. Bell is a resident of Ottawa. In 1873 he married Agnes, daughter of Alexander Smith, Esq., of Westbourne and Auchintroig, Scotland.

HON. WILLIAM MILLER, Q.C., P.C.,

Arichat, N.S.

THE HON. WM. MILLER, Q.C., P.C., one of Nova Scotia's most prominent Senators, and ex-Speaker of the Senate, was born at Antigonish, in that province, on the 12th February, 1834. He is descended on the paternal side from a family that emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, in 1720, and settled in Maine, U.S. A branch of this family, Alexander Miller, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed from Belfast, in the State of Maine, with ten other heads of families, to Colchester county, N.S., in 1760. He was one of the original grantees of the township of Truro, and his mother was the first white inhabitant buried in the present thriving town of that name. James Miller, the grandfather of Senator Miller, settled in the county of Antigonish, about the year 1780, on one of the finest tracts of land in that county, a few miles distant from the shire town, where he carried on business as a farmer, miller and land surveyor. The father of the Senator was Chas. Miller, his mother being Eliza, daughter of Richard Smith, who with his family came to Nova Scotia from Wicklow, Ireland, in 1811, and passed the remainder of his life at Antigonish. Mr. Miller was educated at the St. Andrew's grammar school and the Antigonish academy, and, as a youth, gave marked indications of talent, especially in arithmetic and mathematics. When his educational course was ended, at the age of fifteen, with only his own energy to rely on, he began the struggle of life, and after spending two or three years as a school teacher, entered on the study of law, and was called to the bar of Nova Scotia, in 1860. He commenced the practice of his profession in the city of Halifax, where he achieved great success and much professional distinction. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1872, and upon few self-made men has the silken gown been more worthily bestowed. From early life, Senator Miller took a deep interest in poli-

tics, and in June, 1863, he began his political career. He was then returned to the legislative assembly of Nova Scotia, as a member for the county of Richmond, Cape Breton, which seat he retained till confederation. Mr. Miller has always been an ardent friend and advocate of the interests of that fine island, and on more than one occasion has rendered it important and useful services. Mr. Miller, from the outset, took a front rank as a debater among the many able men that body then contained. In the exciting discussion that preceded the Union of 1867, he was one of the most popular and effective speakers, both in the assembly and on public platforms. In the events of those days, he was a conspicuous and influential actor, and has been charged by his opponents, in language sometimes of extreme virulence, with inconsistency and sudden conversion on the Union question; but to-day the impartial narrator of these events, with a full knowledge of all the facts, will exonerate him from such a charge, as at once unfounded and unjust. When the Hon. Charles Tupper, leader of the provincial government, introduced a resolution in the legislative assembly of Nova Scotia, in 1864, authorizing the appointment of delegates to meet at Charlottetown to consider the terms of union for the maritime provinces, Mr. Miller opposed the motion, and on that occasion, at the onset of his political life, placed himself on record as an advocate of the larger union of all the provinces. He said, "If the resolution before the House contemplated a union of all the provinces of British North America on equitable terms, no one would hail it with more satisfaction than himself. Such a union, he trusted, would at no distant day become both a commercial and political necessity. From such an association, they would indeed derive national strength and dignity worth some sacrifice to obtain. They would then possess a population and country whose immediate status and inevitable destiny would command respect." Hon. Mr. Tupper's motion was carried by a large majority, and it is a matter of history that in the summer of 1864, delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick did meet at Charlottetown, to arrange a scheme of union for the maritime provinces; but before that object had been accomplished, a deputation of Canadian ministers of the crown, headed by the late Sir John A. McDonald, visited Prince Edward Island, and induced the maritime delegates to adjourn to Quebec, and discuss with the Canadian government the question of a union of all the provinces of British North America, the result being the adoption of the Quebec Resolutions. But although in favour of confederation, Mr. Miller strongly opposed the Quebec Scheme of



HON. WILLIAM MILLER, Q.C., P.C.

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union as unjust in many of its details, especially in its financial arrangements, to the smaller provinces, and particularly to the province of Nova Scotia. The first public demonstration of importance in Nova Scotia, or indeed in the maritime provinces, against the Quebec Resolutions, was a mass meeting in the city of Halifax, about the close of 1864, at which Mr. Miller was one of the chief speakers, and the proceedings of which were fully reported in the newspapers of the time. Among his opening remarks is to be found the following paragraph:—"I do not wish, Mr. Mayor, that my appearance on this platform to-night should be construed into opposition to a union of British America on fair terms. I am not opposed to, but on the contrary would support, a union based on sound principles, and equitable terms. But I cannot ratify the improvident bargain our delegates have made, because it is unjust to this province." While therefore a zealous supporter of the principle of union, the member for Richmond strenuously opposed the financial programme of the Quebec Scheme, which he largely contributed to render so obnoxious to the people, that its rejection by the electorate was inevitable. At this crisis in the history of his native province, Mr. Miller clearly realized that the popular mind was fast becoming hostile to any scheme of union whatever, and that there was danger of a complete collapse of the movement inaugurated at Charlottetown. As this was not his desire, he determined to avert this disaster. Senator Miller has always been distinguished for the fearless utterances of his opinions, never lacking the courage of his convictions; and at this eventful period in his career, he boldly adopted a course of action which saved the union cause from defeat, although at the expense of his own popularity for a while, in his native province. He desired and endeavoured to find a common standing ground for the friends and opponents of the great measure agitating the people; and it was on his suggestion, and with his assistance, that the compromise was effected in the legislative session of 1866, under which the delegation to England was appointed to secure, under the auspices of the Imperial Government, such modifications of the Quebec scheme as would make it more fair and acceptable to the people of Nova Scotia. The speech in which Mr. Miller publicly assumed this attitude towards confederation, was delivered in the legislative assembly on the 3rd of April, 1866, and, as is well remembered in Nova Scotia, produced a profound impression, not only in that body but throughout the province. After fully stating the position of the question, and the reasons that rendered it desirable that the friends of union should seek a compromise, he gave expression to his views in the

following language: "Now, Sir, holding the opinions I do in reference to this great question, advocating the principle of union, and opposing the Quebec Resolutions, I have been asked by the press of this country, and I admit not unfairly asked, to define my position. I have been asked to justify my conduct in opposing a scheme embodying a principle to which I am committed, without offering any other means of obtaining the end I profess to have in view. Well, Sir, I am here to-day to define my position, and to answer the other objections urged against me. I am also here to make an enquiry of the government. As to my position, I am in favour of a federal union of these provinces. I believe such a union best suited to the exigencies of our situation. If a legislative union were practicable, I would prefer adopting the federal principle in forming a union of British North America. Accepting, then, as I do, this principle, I desire to ask the government if there is no common ground on which the supporters of the Quebec scheme can meet the friends of union on more advantageous terms, and arrange the details of a measure that will be just and satisfactory to the people? I think there is a common ground—a ground on which I am willing to take my stand, no matter who follows me. If the government will publicly abandon the Quebec scheme, and introduce a resolution in favour of a federal union of British America, leaving the details of the measure to the arbitration of the Imperial Government, properly advised by delegates from the provinces, I promise them my cordial support. This would be commencing rightly. By getting the indorsement of the legislature in the outset of the principle of union, and its authority to enter on the settlement of details of the scheme, the friends of the measure would occupy a very different position from that occupied by the delegates to Quebec conference, who went to Canada, in 1864, without any authority from parliament. No small amount of opposition was at that time excited against confederation from that cause. It had much weight with myself and many others, who looked upon the action of the delegates as a usurpation of power. I believe the most certain means of obtaining justice for the maritime provinces, would be to leave the settlement of disputed details to the Imperial Government." Mr. Miller continued: "Sir, the hostility I have all along evinced to the Quebec scheme of Confederation has been frequently attributed to a desire to defeat the Government, and thus promote my own political prospects. I trust that the course that I have this day taken will be a sufficient answer to this charge. If such were my desire, my end would be most certainly at-

tained, in the present wide-spread hostility to that scheme, by maintaining the position I have occupied for the last eighteen months, without committing myself to any proposal for the solution of our difficulties. But as an avowed Unionist, such a course would be indefensible, and I am not willing to pursue any course I cannot defend. Nor do I seek any temporary triumph over my political opponents at the expense of the highest interests of my country. If the government be animated by sentiments of moderation, justice and sound policy, they shall have my humble aid in the great work in which they are engaged. I hope we may find a common ground of cooperation in our efforts to improve our present condition of isolation and obscurity, and elevate Nova Scotia to the position nature intended she should occupy. But, sir, do not let me be supposed to underestimate the present position of this province. Far from it. Even as she is, I am proud of my country, and grateful for the happy homes she affords her sons. Yet proud, sir, as I am of the little sea-girt Province I call my native land; proud as I am of her free institutions—her moral and intellectual status—her material wealth; proud as I am of the name of Nova Scotian—a name which the genius and valour of my countrymen have inscribed high on the scroll of fame; proud, I say, as I am, and may well be permitted to be of these things, I have never ceased to entertain the hope, expressed in this legislature in 1864, that the day was not far distant, when you, sir, and I, and those who listen to me—in common with the inhabitants of all these noble provinces, united under one government, might, forgetting other distinctions, stand before the world in the prouder national character of British Americans." Shortly after the delivery of this speech, the leader of the government, provincial secretary Tupper, submitted a resolution to the assembly, in accordance with Mr. Miller's views, which was carried by a large majority, and The British North America Act, of 1867, was the result of the accepted compromise. At this day it is hard to see any grounds for the charges of inconsistency and sudden conversion on the subject of union, made against Mr. Miller in the excitement of the struggle; yet it has seldom been the lot of any public man to be assailed with greater bitterness than was the young member for Richmond, by the anti-union party in Nova Scotia at that period, in consequence of that speech; notwithstanding, from the outset of the agitation, he had consistently and persistently declared himself friendly to the principle of union. This bitterness is, however, not surprising, when it is known that the result of Mr. Miller's action in this crisis was signally disastrous to that party, as it changed a majority of ten against

the Quebec Resolutions into a majority of fourteen, in the house of assembly, in support of a fairer scheme of union. Before Mr. Miller declared for another conference in London, to reconsider the whole question of confederation, the anti-unionists of Nova Scotia were looked upon as an invincible phalanx; after that event, they became a feeble and disjointed minority in the legislature, and the Union Act, after its adoption by the Imperial Parliament, was accepted by a large majority in both houses, in the session of 1867. So valuable were Mr. Miller's services considered in this emergency, that, although the youngest member of the assembly, he was offered the much coveted honour of a place in the London delegation, of 1866-67, that finally arranged the terms of confederation, which high distinction, however, he declined. The Liberal modifications made in the financial terms of the Quebec Scheme, by the London conference, to the great advantage of his province, and which were afterwards, through the efforts of the late Hon. Joseph Howe, largely improved by the parliament of Canada, show conclusively the wisdom of Mr. Miller's hostility to that scheme in its original form; that his opposition was patriotic and well founded, and could not be attributed to factiousness, sectional prejudices, or other unworthy motives, while the subsequent success of the great experiment of confederation has amply vindicated his course. Upon the consummation of the union, Mr. Miller was called to the Senate by royal proclamation. Ever since that time he has been regarded as one of the most able and useful members of the upper chamber, always taking a leading part in its debates, and on committees, and at all times wielding a large amount of influence among his colleagues. No man, perhaps, in the Senate, is listened to with more attention and respect than the Senator from Richmond, for notwithstanding he is one of the most ready and effective debaters in that body, he is careful never to bore the House, and rarely addresses it unless he has something worth contributing to the debate. But he generally takes a leading place in all great discussions. Senator Miller has always been a staunch advocate of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the development of the North-West Territories, and in the debate on the admission of British Columbia into the union, he delivered an able speech in favour of the immediate construction of our great national highway. It is a noteworthy coincidence, that this speech was delivered on the 3rd day of April, 1871, the fifth anniversary of his memorable utterances in the Nova Scotia house of assembly on the subject of union, and wound up in these words: "In concluding his observations he could not help remarking on a coincidence in his own

connection with the great question of confederation, which the house would pardon him for referring to. On this day five years ago, he had by his actions and his utterances in the legislature of his native province, marked an epoch in its history, well in the recollections of many who then listened to him. On this very day, five years ago, he had in the assembly of Nova Scotia, when making an important statement regarding confederation, said that 'a union of the maritime provinces with Canada and the great country beyond would give them a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with all the diversified resources necessary to the most unlimited material progress.' He little imagined on that day, that exactly five years afterwards, he would be called upon in the parliament of this Dominion, to raise his humble voice and give his humble vote in favour of the great project he then desired to see accomplished. Through good report and through evil report, through obloquy and misrepresentation, the loss of friends and the sacrifice of popularity and personal advantages, he had never doubted the wisdom of the course he had on that day adopted, or regretted it. In their political horizon he saw no sign to warrant despondency or regret; but in the present position and prospects of this country he saw much room for hope, much reason for gratitude, much cause for patriotic pride. The friends of union had nothing to regret or to be ashamed of, and he trusted the day was near at hand, when, by the admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the people of the Dominion would be called upon to celebrate the completion of the noble edifice of British North American Union." Senator Miller was unsparingly ridiculed at that time as a visionary and impracticable dreamer, for having ventured to fortell the greatness and prosperity of Canada, when by the accomplishment of that great national undertaking, the Canadian Pacific Railway, our fertile and boundless prairies would be opened up and settled by an industrious population; the great resources of British Columbia added to the Dominion, and trade with the East secured and developed; but he has lived to see all his most glowing predictions becoming realized every day. Mr. Miller has been for several sessions chairman of the private bills committee, and also of the committee on contingent accounts (internal economy) of the Senate for several years. He has twice declined a seat on the Bench, first when offered by his political opponents, through Premier Mackenzie, and afterwards by the government of Sir John A. Macdonald, whose policy he has generally sustained. On the 17th of October, 1883, he was elevated to the position of Speaker of the Senate, which office he filled with much ability, and

to the entire satisfaction of his colleagues, until the dissolution of parliament in 1887. In politics he is an independent Liberal-Conservative, ranking high in the Senate as a constitutional lawyer, and deemed one of the safest authorities in either house on parliamentary law and usage. Senator Miller was offered by the late Sir John A. Macdonald, the leadership of the Senate, in place of Sir Alexander Campbell, and on recommendation of the latter, in 1886, when Sir Alexander's health necessitated his retirement from active service in parliament. It is worthy of mention that one of the last official acts of Sir John A. Macdonald was a recognition of the long and valuable services of Senator Miller, by appointing him a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. This honour was well merited by one, than whom no truer friend of British connection, or more sincere admirer of British institutions, could anywhere be found in the Dominion, and who has throughout his public life been a steadfast supporter of all measures tending to consolidate the union, and promote loyalty, harmony and prosperity within its borders. Although the Hon. Mr. Miller is still in the prime of manhood, he is almost the only remaining representative of the band of able men who acted a distinguished part in the public affairs of Nova Scotia preceding confederation, and all his early contemporaries have disappeared from the House of Commons. It is to be hoped the worthy Senator has yet many years of active usefulness before him.

ARTHUR W. ROSS, M.P., B.A.,

Winnipeg, Man.

ARTHUR WELLINGTON ROSS, M.P. for Lisgar, Manitoba, is one of the many distinguished sons of Middlesex county, Ontario. It is not easy, within the limits of a mere sketch, to write the story of a life so busy and so full of interest as that of A. W. Ross. Libraries of books have been written setting forth the exciting adventures of warriors, travellers, explorers and others who have to face physical difficulties and dangers, but there is yet room for the coming writer to narrate the adventures of the busy man of affairs. If "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," business life has its toils, privations, dangers and crises no less real, no less capable of stirring the whole range of human emotion than the life of one whose enterprises risk the loss of limb and life alone. Arthur Wellington Ross has gained prominence among the many politicians and public men of Canada, but he has left the impress of his personality upon the country rather through his business abilities, and it is to his



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work in this respect that attention must be mainly directed. Like not a few of the best of Canada's sons, A. W. Ross was the descendant of a retired soldier. His grandfather, Arthur Ross, was a member of that gallant old regiment, the 78th Highlanders, who had served his country in no less than twenty-five battles. He was wounded five times, and was temporarily deprived of his eyesight by the awful radiance of the burning Egyptian sands, where he served in one of the campaigns against Napoleon. On withdrawing from the army, he settled in Adelaide township, Middlesex, but afterwards moved to the township of East Williams, Middlesex, where he lived to the good old age of eighty-five years. His widow lived to be ninety-four. His son, Donald Ross, was born in Tain, Scotland. He married Margaret Halbert, a native of Glasgow. Their son, Arthur Wellington Ross, was born on the 25th of March, 1846, at their home in East Williams, Middlesex. As a child, he was precociously bright, and early developed a love of study. He attended school at the village of Nairn, near the paternal farm, and advanced rapidly in learning. At the age of seventeen he qualified himself to higher life as a teacher. His first engagement brought him the munificent sum of \$19 per month! Determined to succeed, he husbanded his resources so carefully that he was enabled to attend the Toronto normal school. Here he won the highest teachers' certificate in his form, grade A. About this time occurred an episode in Canadian history which probably had much to do in deciding the career the young school-teacher should follow. The "oil excitement" of the Western-peninsula broke out, and raged furiously. It awoke in the breast of young A. W. Ross the instinct of the speculator. He made some investments of his savings in oil lands and received a splendid return. Still following the paths of learning, he attended the Wardsville grammar school, and afterwards received lessons from Mr. Thompson, a celebrated teacher in London, preparatory to entering university college, Toronto. While still pursuing his studies at college, he was appointed head master of the Cornwall schools. His thoroughness and energy won him many friends. After teaching two years in Cornwall, he returned to his studies in university college, where he put in two sessions, after which he was appointed county inspector of schools for Glengarry, the appointment giving general satisfaction. He justified in the fullest measure the confidence of his friends by introducing many reforms, and putting the school system of the whole county upon a better basis than ever before. While holding this position he carried on and completed his studies in university college and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Mr. Ross

was one of the many who were keenly interested in the great new country, the whole of which was then known as the North-West Territories, which Canada acquired in 1869 under an arrangement with the Hudson's Bay Company. He paid a visit to the country during his holidays in 1872. There were no Pullman's in those days, and the visitor to Winnipeg had to travel three hundred miles by stage, and for whatever he saw of the country he was indebted to the humble but indispensable buckboard. Mr. Ross had the judgment to see that a region so fertile, and with such varied resources, must have a great future, and he determined to be one of the men to take part in working out its destiny. He was unable to carry out his plans at the time, but he returned in 1874 and invested all the money he could raise in the new city of Winnipeg. This, it will be noticed, was long anterior to the historic "boom," which did not occur until 1881. The facts showed that the young school inspector of Glengarry had better foresight than many who had grown famous as financiers of the first class. Pursuing a plan which he had carefully matured, Mr. Ross resigned his position as inspector of schools and began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Crooks, Kingsmill & Cattanach, one of the best known firms in Toronto. Here he completed his course, but not waiting to be numbered among the barristers of Ontario he at once went to Manitoba and there joined his brother, the late W. H. Ross, who was already in practice in Winnipeg. In February, 1878, he was called to the bar of Manitoba, and the firm of Ross & Ross was established. A year later, Mr. A. C. Killam, now Judge Killam, of the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba, joined the firm. The newly established lawyers found themselves just in time for the rush into Manitoba. Though by profession a lawyer, Mr. A. W. Ross was by nature and preference a man of affairs. He became a member of the provincial legislature within a year and a half after he settled in the province, being returned by the riding of Springfield, as an opponent of the Norquay government. With some other English-speaking members of the opposition, however, he agreed to give the government a fair support, the object being to meet a movement on the part of the French-Canadian members looking to the establishment of minority rule, they holding the balance of power. But when the Norquay government falsified the pledges of non-partizanship under which his support was given, Mr. Ross returned to his former position as an independent Liberal Oppositionist. He resigned his seat in Springfield in 1882, in order to contest Lisgar for the Commons in opposition to the sitting member, Dr. Schultz, afterwards Senator and now Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

He was successful in the contest and has since continued to represent the same constituency. Meantime politics occupied the smallest part of Mr. Ross's time. He became *par excellence* the business man and capitalist of the North-West. The prosperity of the country attracted attention, especially in Ontario, and its prospects drew capital from every part of the world. The race for wealth was such as Canada had never seen before, and the wildest stories of the gold excitement in California had nothing to exceed in intensity the speculative area of Manitoba's history. Among all the busy men of that time, few had so much to think of as A. W. Ross. He was not only a daring speculator but he saw in advance the wants of the country in a business way and took part in supplying them. He became the owner of lands not in Winnipeg alone but in almost every part of the North-West. He held the patent of the land upon which now stands the city of Brandon, and he it was who gave the place its name. He engaged in saw-milling at Birtle, operating extensive limits. He owned coal lands and promoted the formation of general companies which are still active at work. He was one of the very first to learn of the possibilities of the Lake of the Woods as a gold-producing region, and he did much to solve the problem of extracting the gold from the refractory ore there. The lack of a loan society for the North-West to do business on the basis called for by the condition of the country attracted his attention, and he took the initiative in forming the Manitoba Mortgage and Investment Company. The subject of railway development found in him a practical and earnest advocate. He was one of the promoters and vice-president of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, one of the most important enterprises in the prairie country. He was a large stockholder and director of the old Winnipeg and South-Eastern Railway. He has taken a deep interest in the furtherance of the success of the Hudson's Bay Railway, whose completion is one of the things for the immediate future. The first bridge across the Assiniboine river at Winnipeg was built by a company of which Mr. Ross was the promoter and director, and he built the second bridge himself without the aid of a company. While engaged in all these projects he still found time to give to the Winnipeg Water Works Company, and the Winnipeg Gas Company, and many other concerns of a like nature, most of which he himself projected. He was also one of the first benchers of the Winnipeg Law Society, having been elected to that position in 1880, and when the Howland syndicate was formed to build the Canada Pacific railway in opposition to the Stephen Syndicate, Mr. Ross was placed on the board to represent the North-West. The

collapse of the boom could not but injure the financial standing of one with such tremendous interests as Mr. Ross. Older men than he, men who prided themselves upon their cautiousness rather than upon their enterprise, found themselves involved in the common difficulties which followed the inflation of that period. He strove manfully to meet all obligations at great personal sacrifice. There was no place for his talents in a country whose spirit of buoyancy had been broken, however, and in 1884 he removed to British Columbia, living in Victoria. There he remained until December, 1885 when, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company having decided to make its terminus at Vancouver he removed to that point. Mr. Ross accompanied Mr. VanHorne on his selection of Vancouver as the terminus for his road, and they both united in considering it to be one of the best natural town sites in the world. He was joined by Mr. Ceperley, and these two began business as real estate and insurance agents. A large and profitable business was quickly built up. Mr. Ross's excellent connection enabled him to do much to bring in capital and build up the city and the coast generally. He was the means of acquiring for the city the right to use for park purposes the Government reserve, which is reputed to be one of the most beautiful natural parks in the world, the Dominion reserving only the right to use the place at any time for military purposes. In July, 1890, Mr. Ross sold out to his partner and returned to Winnipeg, believing that the prairie capital is the place which, by reason of natural advantages and the public spirit and enterprise of the people, is destined to become the great metropolis of Western Canada. Since settling again in Winnipeg he has projected not a few enterprises and organized several large corporations. One of the latter is the Canadian Land Investment Company, which numbers among its members some of the chief capitalists of the Dominion. He has interested capitalists also in the Norwood Improvement Company and the Norwood Bridge Company, one of which has acquired an eligible tract for residences which can be reached within a few minutes from the centre of the city by a bridge across the Red River, which the Bridge Company will build. It was Mr. Ross who first called the attention of the Dominion Government to the advisability of establishing one or more national parks in the Rockies on the line of the C.P.R. The late Hon. Thomas White, then Minister of the Interior, asked him to make a report on what locality should be chosen. Mr. Ross recommended two, one of them the present national park at Banff, and the other in the Selkirks. The Hon. Mr. White, carried out the recommendation by establishing Banff Park. An evidence of the esteem in which Mr.

Ross is held by his constituents and the people of Manitoba generally was shown by the fact that in the general election of 1887 he was returned by acclamation, though at that time resident in British Columbia. In his first years in parliament, though elected as an independent, he did not support the government. He disagreed with his old Liberal friends on the question of the aid proposed to be granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway on consideration of their completing the road five years before the time specified in the contract. He found that on matters affecting the North-West, whose interests it was his special duty to guard, he was more in accord with the Conservatives than with the Liberals, and he thus gave the government a general but independent support, but never attended a caucus of the party, and in the general election of 1887 he was recognized as a government supporter. In the general election of 1891 the Liberals worked hard against him, but he had no difficulty in defeating their nominee, the Hon. John Taylor, and headed the poll with a majority of 190. In Parliament, Mr. Ross has taken a special interest in matters relating to railways and other practical means of developing the country. He has been the promoter in the House of a number of bills having this object in view. He seldom speaks in the House, but in the few speeches he has made he has proved himself a ready, skilful and forceful debater. He made two able speeches on the aid to be given to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which were printed and distributed by thousands in England and Scotland, as emigration literature. Among his fellow-members, as well as in every circle in which he moves, he is esteemed for his kindly nature and his many social, good qualities. He was enabled, partly by his influence as a public man and partly by his acquaintance with the leaders in public affairs in the United States, to render Canada a valuable service. He took it upon himself to call the attention of the authorities of the Columbian Exhibition to the fact that Canada had received no invitation to the great demonstration. The invitation had been sent through England, but the official machinery moved slowly and the notification to Canada was delayed. As a result of this reminder, a few weeks afterward the Canadian Government received the invitation to take part in the great American celebration. Few Canadian public men have travelled so extensively as Mr. Ross. He is familiar with every part of Canada, and knows the United States almost equally well. He has crossed the Rocky mountains no less than twenty-eight times, taking the trip by every one of the trans-continental lines, and on one occasion rode across on horseback. He has had occasion to visit England a number of

times. A thoroughly practical man, he has made good use of his opportunities, and has observed closely men, manners, and institutions. Mr. Ross married, on the 30th of July, 1873, Jessie Flora, daughter of the late Donald Cattanach, Laggan, Glengarry, by whom he has two sons living.

JOHN CHARLTON, M.P.,

Lyne-doch, Ont.

IT is a recognized axiom among parliamentarians that it is in Opposition that leaders are developed. In the comparatively long time in which the Liberals in the House of Commons have sat to the left of Mr. Speaker, a number of men of pronounced individuality and great ability have attained their political maturity, and have fitted themselves for office, when the party shall succeed in obtaining a parliamentary majority. Among these none is more prominent in the eyes of his fellow members or in the eyes of the people than the subject of this sketch. The Charltons are an old Northumberland family whose genealogical records date back to the Norman era of English history. Adam Charlton, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, came to America in 1824, and settled in the State of New York. He married Ann Gray, whose people came from Northumberland, and who was born at Gorham, N.Y. The couple lived for a time near Caledonia, N.Y., where their son John was born on February 3, 1829. Three years later the family removed to Ellicottville, where Adam Charlton entered the employment of the Holland Land Company. At the same time he carried on farming, and John Charlton as he grew up assisted his father in its management. He attended school also and got a very fair education at the McLaren grammar school, Caledonia, and at the Springville academy. When he was sixteen years old his father moved from the farm into Ellicottville. He spent a good deal of his spare time in the office of the Cattarangus *Whig* newspaper, where he learned to set type, and he was for over a year a clerk in a general store. In 1849, when John Charlton was twenty years of age, the family removed to Canada, settling near the village of Ayr, in Waterloo county, where the father again embarked in the vocation of farming, assisted by his son. Three or four years later, when the young lad was about leaving for Minnesota, Mr. George Gray, of Charlotteville, Ont., proposed to him a partnership in a general store to be opened at what had been known as Wilson's Mills, where the post office of Lyne-doch had lately been opened. The result of this was the establishment of a firm destined to prosper, and the opening of a career in mercantile life which has made Mr. Charlton a man of



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considerable means. The capital of the firm, including the cost of the building which they had constructed for their business, was about \$1,800. Besides the money capital, however, there was sound business ability, capacity for work, and excellent opportunities. Pine timber was abundant in the district in those days, and Messrs. Gray and Charlton branched out from their regular business into lumbering in connection with Messrs. Smith, Westover & Co., a wealthy and reputable firm of Tonawanda, N.Y. In 1859, Mr. Charlton sold out his interest in the store to engage in the lumber business solely. He was engaged by Messrs. Smith, Westover & Co., to take charge of their business in Canada. Mr. Charlton discharged his duties to the thorough satisfaction of his employers, and when, in 1861, they retired from business in Canada, they gave him the opportunity to buy out their interest on favourable terms. Mr. Charlton then formed a partnership with Mr. James Ramsdell, of Clarence, N.Y., to carry on the business, and the firm of Ramsdell & Charlton continued in successful operation for several years. In 1865, Mr. Charlton purchased his partner's interest, and for some years carried on business on his own account. Subsequently he extended his operations considerably in partnership with Mr. Alonzo Chesborough, of Toledo, Ohio, the firm of Chesborough & Charlton being one of the best known in the State of Michigan. Besides his lumber business in connection with Mr. Chesborough, Mr. Charlton, in partnership with his brother, Mr. Thomas Charlton, carried on an extensive trade in timber, first in Canada and later in Michigan. The business of the former firm was gradually reduced, and had been about wound up when, in 1887, Mr. Chesborough, the senior partner, died. At present, Mr. Charlton's business is centered wholly in the firm of J. & T. Charlton. As a business man, Mr. Charlton has exhibited qualities of enterprise and judgment that would alone entitle him to rank among the prominent men of the country. It is in public life, however, that his most noteworthy work has been done, and his abilities have been shown at their best. Mr. Charlton's first public experience was as a member of the township council of Charlotteville. He was elected for two successive years, but the pressure of business prevented him from devoting much time to the affairs of the council, and soon compelled his retirement. Mr. Charlton had always taken a warm interest in politics, and had done good work for the Liberal party, with which he was closely identified. He had developed good abilities as a speaker by taking part in public meetings of various kinds. His activity in connection with church and Sunday-school work did much also in this direction.

He had attracted a good deal of attention by several lectures he delivered in various places in Norfolk county, and the Western peninsula generally. The first of these was entitled "Political Aspects of American Slavery," first delivered in 1861. In this lecture Mr. Charlton took the grounds that the South having gone to war to prevent the restriction of slavery, the upholders of the union need not hope for better than a series of reverses until they declared for the abolition of slavery altogether. The utterance was prophetic, for the fortunes of war changed in favour of the North with the Emancipation Proclamation. In 1872 the Liberals nominated Mr. Charlton for the Commons for North Norfolk. He accepted the nomination, and took the field against Mr. Aquilla Walsh, a prominent and experienced politician, and for some time previously the Intercolonial railway commissioner. The contest was one of the fiercest the riding had ever seen. Both sides fought with determination which left the issue in doubt to the last moment. North Norfolk had been Conservative before this election, and this fact, together with the prominence of their candidate, gave the materialists great hopes of success. The count, however, showed a majority of fifty for Charlton, a result which was received with the greatest enthusiasm, not only by the Reformers in the county, but by their sympathizers in every part of the Dominion. From the time of his entrance into the House of Commons, Mr. Charlton took a prominent part in the work of legislation. While he has made himself known as one of the strongest advocates of the principles of his party, he has also manifested a determination to go beyond the line of mere party strife, and to make his position useful in the direction of social and moral reform. His first important step in Parliament was a business-like proposal that the Government should make a geographical and geological survey of the North-West Territories, the great new country that Canada had recently acquired. In support of this resolution he made a forceful speech, but, of course, as it came from one in Opposition, the proposal was not favourably received. On the Liberals assuming office, the duties of the many able debaters in the ranks were to defend rather than to attack. Without forgetting his independence, and without slavishly following the lines laid down by the Government, Mr. Charlton proved an excellent supporter in this respect. To him was assigned the important duty of defending the draft reciprocity treaty, as tentatively arranged by Hon. George Brown with the authorities at Washington. His speech was a masterly effort, and assured him once for all of the distinguished place he holds in the front rank of parliamentary debaters. Even the

leader of the then Opposition, the late Sir John A. Macdonald, complimented the member for North Norfolk upon the ability he displayed on this occasion. This was among the most noteworthy of the speeches made by Mr. Charlton during the Liberal régime. The most important legislation with which his name was associated was a bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals, a well-considered measure which has continued since then with some amendments first proposed by Mr. Charlton himself at a subsequent period. Mr. Charlton also performed the duty of unearthing the scandal of the retention of a large sum of secret service money in the hands of Sir John A. Macdonald after he retired from office. He presented a full and exhaustive report on the subject, which was adopted by the committee of public accounts, and by the House. The report was strongly condemnatory of Sir John Macdonald's government. With the return of the Liberals to the opposition side of the House, the duties expected of such men as Mr. Charlton were very laborious. The record of his work since 1878 must, therefore, be confined to only a few of the more prominent points. There are two general divisions of parliamentary work in which Mr. Charlton has been equally prominent. In the first place, as a critic, he is keen, strong and incisive. He not only states clearly and forcibly what he believes to be the fault, but he presents his remedy with decision and with much persuasive power. He is known, also, as the promoter of a number of important bills, and he has made a fine record by the success he has achieved through hard, persistent parliamentary fighting. First, as being most important from a political point of view, the trade question may be mentioned. On this point Mr. Charlton's position has, in some respects, changed. He began as a protectionist of a moderate kind, but is now one of the strongest advocates of a pure revenue-tariff policy. He has always been enthusiastically in favour of reciprocal free trade with the United States. On this question, so long ago as 1869, he publicly advocated a Zollverein or customs union with the United States. In 1881 he referred the question to a convention of the Liberal electors of the riding of North Norfolk, and by that gathering his position was endorsed, and instructions were given him to continue his advocacy of the policy. Before the general election of 1887 he urged the adoption of this policy upon the leader of the Liberal party, Hon. Edward Blake, but that gentleman did not see his way to proposing it as the party platform. Nevertheless, after the general election, in the first of the several bye-elections in Haldimand in 1888, Mr. Charlton squarely advocated Commercial Union, as the proposal came to be called, and also addressed a large meeting of his own constituents at

Waterford, his utterances on the subject being received with favour by the people. At a later date the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, who followed Mr. Blake as leader, formally made reciprocity the principal plank in the party platform. Mr. Charlton tried hard to induce his friends to make a declaration for a customs union, representing that only in this way could the revenue difficulty be met. Notwithstanding that the party's platform is Unrestricted Reciprocity, Mr. Charlton makes no secret of his personal opinion that the clearer and more easily explained system of customs union, which obviates the loss of revenue difficulty that will attend Unrestricted Reciprocity, is the true policy for the country and for the Liberal party. In no speeches that he makes does Mr. Charlton display more ability than in those he makes upon trade and fiscal questions. As a leader in the denunciation of extravagance and corruption, whether in high or low places, Mr. Charlton has rendered his party and his country signal service. In the session of 1885, he called for a return showing the applications for timber limits, with notes as to what had been done in each case. The papers were brought down in 1886, a tremendous collection of thirteen or fourteen thousand foolscap pages. With a perseverance, worthy of all praise, Mr. Charlton went through the whole of this material, and having mastered its contents, he presented in a powerful speech a summary of what he had learned. He showed that about twenty-five thousand square miles of territory, a large portion of it in the disputed territory, had been granted by the government by private arrangement and without calling for tenders. Of the grantees a score or more were members of Parliament and senators, and there were, besides, a hundred or more applications granted to outside parties on the application of legislators. Upon the facts thus presented, Mr. Charlton based a resolution declaring that the practice of thus using the public lands to conciliate parliamentary supporters was one destructive of the independence of parliament. The resolution was voted down, but the facts presented in the speech were used with tremendous effect in both the provincial and Dominion election campaigns which followed within twelve months. Another question which, in its time, even overshadowed that of the tariff, was the proposal for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. When the contract with the syndicate was announced in the session of 1880-81, the Liberals opposed it with all their force, not only in the House, but in the country during the short time in the Christmas recess that was available for public agitation. In the forefront of this fierce war of opinion, Mr. Charlton was conspicuous. He, more clearly than any of his colleagues, outlined a policy which he con-

tended would build the line within a time short enough for all practical purposes. He urged the construction of the road from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, proceeding with such haste only as the progress of settlement might require. This portion completed and a traffic assured, it could be handed over to a company as a bonus for building the other portions of the line. By such a plan, he contended, the country would save at least twenty-five millions in money, and the whole enormous land grant of twenty-five millions of acres of land. The fight over the Franchise Act is one not soon to be forgotten. The effort of the Liberals to compel the modification or withdrawal of the bill when the Government pressed it in the session of 1885 led to the longest session on record. The Opposition, roused to exasperation by the determination of the Government to press the measure through, blocked the progress of business so as virtually to compel the withdrawal of features which they regarded as objectionable. Mr. Charlton was persistent in his opposition to the measure, and even after its adoption he scored many points in his platform and parliamentary addresses by dwelling upon the costly and cumbersome character of the new law, and upon what he regarded as its essential unfairness. He also introduced a resolution in the session of 1887, squarely demanding the repeal of the act, and has twice introduced a bill to make the provincial franchise in each province the Dominion franchise. In the session of 1891 he presented a bill to provide that where the provincial voters list was later than the Dominion list, the former should be used in Dominion elections. These were, of course, voted down by the ministerial majority. In connection with this may be mentioned an amendment to the election law which Mr. Charlton has very strongly urged upon the House. The use of the power of spending money on public works, to advance the interests of the dominant party, has become a crying abuse in Canadian politics. Mr. Charlton seeks to meet this evil by a proposal to declare it a corrupt practice within the meaning of the act to give or promise openly or tacitly any public work to any locality with a view to affecting a pending election. This measure he has twice, though vainly, introduced. In no way is the member for North Norfolk better known than by the statute which is commonly known as the Charlton Act. The object of this measure is to protect women against the wiles of unscrupulous men. As first introduced in 1882, this bill was one to declare the seducer a criminal, and punish him accordingly, and to visit with still heavier punishment anyone enticing young girls to disreputable resorts, or seducing a woman in his employ or placed under his guardianship or control. With his usual thoroughness, Mr.

Charlton, before presenting the measure, had made himself familiar with the statutes upon this subject throughout the civilized world, and presented to the House such a list of precedents as revoked the expressions of contempt with which his proposal was at first received. Year after year for four successive sessions did he propose his bill without effect. In the session of 1886, however, he had the gratification of achieving a partial success by seeing his proposal embodied in the statutes in a modified form. In the following year the bill was strengthened on his own suggestion, and as it stands to-day it is a strong protection to youth and innocence, at least against the calculating debauchee and the soulless trafficker in vice. In much the same line as the last named act is Mr. Charlton's bill respecting Sabbath observance. This bill was first presented (backed by numerous petitions from churches and other religious societies, and from individuals), in the session of 1890. Its objects were to prohibit Sunday newspapers and all Sunday work in newspaper offices, save that necessary to the issue of the paper on Monday; to prohibit canal traffic between six o'clock a.m., and ten o'clock p.m. on Sunday; to regulate railway traffic on Sunday, so as to reduce it to a minimum, and to prohibit Sunday excursions by boat or rail. The bill was among the "slaughtered innocents" at the close of the session. In the following year it met the same fate. But Mr. Charlton has not only his natural determination, inspired by a cause which most men will regard as a worthy one, but also the memory of his own success after repeated defeats, to cause him to persevere. He declares his intention of keeping on with this bill as he did with the other until he succeeds or ceases to be a member of the House. Mr. Charlton was one of the "noble thirteen," as they were called, who voted to condemn the Government for failing to disallow the Jesuits' Estates Act. And not only did he vote, but both in the House and on the platform he denounced with eloquence and power what he considered as a great wrong to the people of the whole Dominion. He contended that the question of the act should be referred to the Supreme Court for an opinion as to its constitutionality. He attempted, on April 30, 1889, to present a resolution in favour of that course, but the Speaker gave the floor to another gentleman who rose at the same time. Mr. Charlton hotly contended at the time, and has always since believed, that a deliberate arrangement had been made to juggle him out of the opportunity he desired, and there were certainly strong reasons for believing that the Prime Minister of that day, Sir John A. Macdonald, put up one of his supporters to "head off" what threatened to be a very awkward proposal. By a singular co-

incidence, however, Mr. Charlton gained his point by having the subject of reference to the Supreme Court passed upon by the House just one year from the day on which his first attempt had failed. The motion was then debated and lost. Mr. Charlton was a leader in the Equal Rights Association which grew out of the agitation on the Jesuits' Estates question. He was the subject of much criticism for his subsequent action, but his course was one quite consistent with every principle he had previously laid down. He found the attempt made in the executive committee of the association just before the provincial general election, by means of a manifesto, to reflect, as he believed unjustly, upon the Ontario Government as led by Hon. Oliver Mowat, a government which he held to be the purest and best the country had ever known. He declined to be a party to this action, refused to subscribe to the manifesto when it was issued, and not only that, but to offset at much as possible the attempt that had been made, he published a letter to Wm. Cavan, D.D., president of the association, giving his reasons for refusing to sign the manifesto, and took the stump in favour of the Government. In the course of that campaign, which seemed more ominous for the Government than any previous one since Mr. Mowat's accession to office, Mr. Charlton addressed many meetings, and always with effect. The foregoing is but a part of the public work, the conscientious, even laborious, performance of which is the solid foundation upon which the political reputation of Mr. Charlton rests. He is thoroughly popular in his own county, having turned a Conservative riding into what is commonly known as a "Grit hive." He is also held in high esteem among his fellow members of the House of Commons. Those of his opponents who grow restive under his denunciations of their course, or who fail to find argument with which to reply to him, invariably call him an annexationist, some even clinching this accusation by reference to his American birth. This was the chief cry raised against him in his first election, and wherever attempts are made to reply to him on the platform or in Parliament, the same may still be heard. Instead of weakly begging out of such accusations, Mr. Charlton meets them aggressively, and makes them add to the strength of his position. He is a close and intelligent student of American affairs, and his illustrations of warning and example respecting the political course of Canada are largely drawn from the history of the Republic. Instead of noting only those points where Canada has the advantage of her neighbour, and vaingloriously boasting of it, Mr. Charlton, recognizing how many points of similarity there are in the social and political circumstances of the two peoples, seeks

to use the experience of the Americans as a matter of practical and real benefit to Canada. A sound-minded man holding this view is naturally unaffected by sneers. By his whole private and public life, Mr. Charlton has declared his preference for Canadian over American institutions as a whole, and few have done harder or better work than he in keeping those institutions sound and strong and effective for the maintenance of the rights of the individual. Though engaged in an extensive business, and devoting much time to public affairs, Mr. Charlton has made opportunities to do good, useful work in connection with church and Sunday-school. He is an ardent Presbyterian, and has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the denomination. At the meeting of the General Assembly in Hamilton, in 1886, he made a strong speech in advocacy of the consolidation of the theological colleges carried on under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The proposal was received with a good deal of favour, but it aroused opposition among the representatives of the colleges, who are a power in the Assembly by reason not so much of their numbers as their commanding ability. The debate was the occasion for a lively passage at arms between Mr. Charlton and the Rev. Principal Grant, in which that divine did not have it all his own way. Mr. Charlton purposes pressing this question again upon the attention of the Assembly. His ability and his knowledge of public affairs, combined with his thorough practical acquaintance with their business, has led those engaged in the lumber and timber business, to look to Mr. Charlton for assistance in matters which require legislative or executive action. For years he fought the export duty on logs, and his speeches had much to do with causing the Government (in 1889) to rescind its action in increasing that duty. Another public office in which he has been engaged, and one wholly different from those mentioned above, was that of chairman of the commission on the mineral resources of Ontario. That commission visited the important mining districts of the province, and took the evidence of all those mining experts, mine owners and others who, it was believed, could give information of value to the people on the subject engaging the attention of the commission, and Mr. Charlton and the secretary of the commission, Mr. Blue, also visited some leading centres of the United States, where information respecting mining in its legislative, economic, or industrial phases, was to be had. Among other places visited were Washington, Pittsburg, Pa., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala. The report of the commission was presented in 1889. It is admitted to be one of the most valuable state documents of this character ever issued. Mr.

Charlton's home is at Lynedoch, where he has resided since commencing business there in 1853. In 1854 he married Miss Ella Gray, of Lynedoch, a native of Portage, N. Y.

JOHN WALTER MURTON,

Hamilton, Ont.

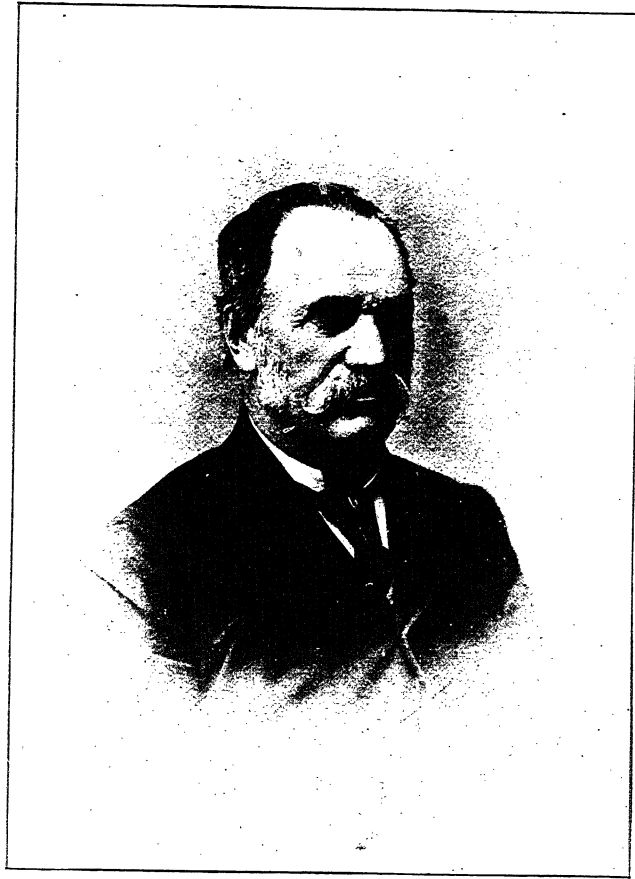
IN the annals of the city of Hamilton, the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch, will long have a leading place. As a citizen of the state, as a business man, in all his relations, whether of a public or a private nature, his record is distinctively an honourable one, and has won for him the high estimation of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Murton is a descendant of an old English family. His father was born at Ashford, and his mother at Romney, both in the county of Kent. They were married in the old country and came to Canada in 1832, settling in Ancaster township, county of Wentworth, where, four years later, on July 2nd, John W. Murton was born. As he grew up, the youth had the advantage of a good education, receiving his tuition under such accomplished teachers as the late Dr. Tassie and Dr. Rea. Having a natural adaptability for commercial life, he went into business for himself in Hamilton as an exchange broker, in 1859, and during the years of the American civil war he operated largely and successfully. This occupation he followed until 1868, when he started in the coal trade, a branch of commerce in which his name is one of the best known in Western Canada, and which he is still carrying on. Outside of his business relations, Mr. Murton's name is most familiar in connection with the Masonic Craft, of which he is a most enthusiastic member. He joined the Order in September, 1857, and ever since he has taken a prominent part in matters associated with the mystic tie. His brethren have honoured him, but no more than he deserved. His record shows that he is a Past Master of St. John's (his mother lodge), Past Z. of St. John's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Past Eminent Preceptor of Hamilton Priory of Knights Templars, past presiding officer of all the bodies of the A. and A. Scottish Rite, and at present Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the 33rd degree for the Dominion of Canada. In connection with the Scottish Rite, Mr. Murton can claim the honour of having been one of those who introduced it in Canada. He was leading spirit, and presided at the opening of nearly all the bodies connected with it from Montreal to Winnipeg. He is also Provincial Grand Master of the Royal Order of Scotland, one of the highest in Masonry, is a Past Grand Senior

Warden in the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., Past Grand Treasurer, and Past District Superintendent of the Grand Chapter of Canada, R. A. M., honorary member of the Northern and Southern Supreme Councils of the 33rd degree, as well as of many subordinate lodges in Canada and the United States. Without dilating further, it may be said briefly that Hamilton is the leading Masonic city in the Dominion, and John W. Murton is one of the foremost members of the fraternity. In politics, Mr. Murton has always been a strong adherent of the Reform party, and for fourteen years he was chairman of the Hamilton board of license commissioners under the Ontario Government. In religion, he is a Protestant, and for the past thirty years has been prominently identified with the central Presbyterian church. Mr. Murton has been married twice first to Miss Sophia M. Clark, daughter of the late William E. Clark, one of the pioneers of Hamilton, on September 22nd, 1858, and after her decease, to Miss Emily Roper, second daughter of the late John Henry Roper, of the same city. His family consists of five sons, all by his first wife. The senior members, Edwin, Charles and Percy, are actively engaged in business for themselves.

WILLIAM HODGSON,

Ottawa, Ont.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Architect, is the eldest son of William and Deborah Hodgson. He was born at Wigton, near Carlisle, Cumberland, England, on February 11th, 1827. His father was a builder, and his mother's people were agriculturists. Their family consisted of seven children, four boys and three girls. William attended the parish school in his native place where he received a good education, and in 1840, having decided to adopt his father's trade, he engaged with him to receive the instruction and practice necessary to become proficient therein. In 1841 he accompanied the family on their removal to Canada. On arriving duly at Montreal the family proceeded to Kingston *via* the Rideau Canal, passing through Bytown, then a small settlement, giving little promise of the prosperous and populous Ottawa of to-day. From Kingston they took the steamer to Whitby, in which township a brother of his father had settled and was engaged in farming. After looking round for a short time, his father decided to locate in the village of Brooklin, where he started in the cabinet-making business, and remained there until his death in March, 1856. His mother died on the 9th of August, 1847. William remained with his father until he was twenty-two



WILLIAM HODGSON,
OTTAWA, ONT.

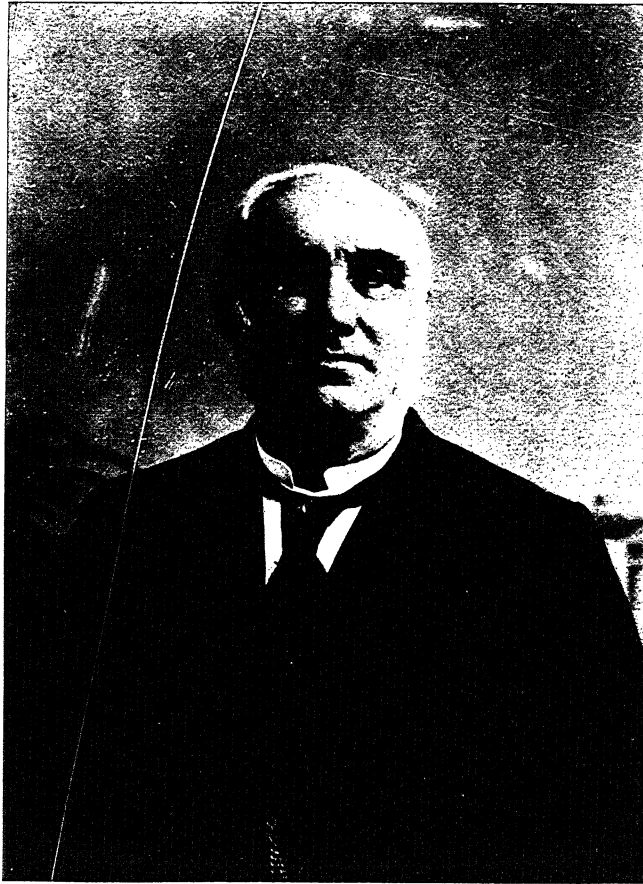
years of age, when he removed to Whitby and commenced business for himself as a builder. In 1857 he removed to New York and from there he returned to Hamilton; in each of these places he was engaged in his trade and acquired experience in the building art. In 1859, at the solicitation of Mr. Thomas Gallagher, builder, who offered him the position of foreman, he left Hamilton and came to Ottawa. He remained in that gentleman's service in the capacity named for ten years, during which the carpentry work on many of the best public and private buildings in Ottawa was performed under his supervision. In 1869 he commenced business for himself as a professional architect, an undertaking in which his natural aptitude, careful study, and practical knowledge amply justified his anticipating the success he has since attained. He has designed and superintended the erection of a number of the chief buildings in Ottawa, including amongst others, the Central Schools, East and West; Scottish Ontario Chambers, Bang's Block, Egan and Durie Block; Heney and Robinson Block, cut stone front; also Hunton Block, corner Metcalfe and Sparks-sts, and the Windsor Hotel. In addition to these, he manifested his business enterprise and foresight by designing and erecting on Metcalfe-street, a locality then little used for that purpose, several very fine private residences, which he afterwards disposed of. Among those who were his patrons may be mentioned John Gilmour, Esq., F. P. Bronson, Esq., Judge Gwynne of the Supreme Court, and the Hon. L. Tilley, who secured the property at present occupied by Mrs. White, widow of the late Hon. Thomas White. This experiment, besides being a profitable investment to Mr. Hodgson, was a valuable object lesson and did much to educate the public taste, and practically demonstrated that appearance and comfort were not incompatible with reasonable economy in the construction of private residences in the capital. Among other citizens who have favoured Mr. Hodgson with their patronage may be mentioned the late Sir John A. Macdonald, Messrs. E. D. Moore, C. B. Powell, G. Burn, J. R. Booth, and others. The volume of this business abundantly testifies to the success that has attended Mr. Hodgson's professional efforts, while the esteem in which he is held by all classes is a just tribute to his character, which is above reproach. Mr. Hodgson is a member of St. George's Society. In politics he is a Conservative. In 1876 he took a trip to the land of his birth, spending considerable time in his native county and also visiting the principal cities in England. He is a member of the Anglican communion and attends St. John's Church. In 1849 he married Esther, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Anderson, both of whom have since died. By

this union he has one son, Thomas, who was born in 1850, and is now a prominent manufacturer of sash, door and house finishings in the city of Ottawa. Notwithstanding his many years of arduous labour, Mr. Hodgson is at present in the enjoyment of excellent health, and is still engaged in the active discharge of his various duties in which he has earned the respect of the community.

CHAUNCEY W. BANGS,

Ottawa, Ont.

THE gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch has been known for upwards of forty years as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of the Dominion capital, and one of her most enterprising and successful business men. Chauncey Ward Bangs is a Canadian by birth, having been born at Stanstead, Quebec, January 19th, 1814. His parents were Benjamin Bangs and his wife Deborah Smith, both of whom were New Englanders, the former a native of South Hadley, Mass., and the latter a native of Weathersfield, New Hampshire. The name of Bangs, though not a common one in Canada, is very familiar in the United States, where it has the distinction of ancient fame, for some of the progenitors of the family were among those who came out in the "Mayflower," and landed on Plymouth Rock early in the seventeenth century. It is a coincidence worth remembering that both the subject of our sketch and his wife each belonged to a family consisting of seven sons and three daughters. About the beginning of the present century, their parents went to Vermont, and settled near the border line between that state and Lower Canada. There they remained until shortly after the war of 1812 broke out, when, owing to the loss caused to their business interests, the greater portion of the two families moved into Canada, which at that time offered a much better field for their labours. Mr. Bangs' parents first settled in Stanstead, whence they removed to Montreal, afterwards to L'Orignal, and still later to Hawkesbury. There they settled finally, and remained until the father died. The old lady spent the closing years of her life with her son in Ottawa, and died at the advanced age of eighty-five. His sister, Mrs. Simeon Cass, is now a resident of San Francisco, Cal. Chauncey attended school until he was about fourteen, when he learned his father's business, that of a hatter and furrier. In due time he was admitted as partner, the firm name being B. & C. W. Bangs. This connection he maintained until he was thirty-seven years old, when he sold out his interest to his father. In the summer of 1847, he came to Bytown (now



CHAUNCEY W. BANGS,
OTTAWA, ONT.

Ottawa), then only a small place, and commenced business for himself. His operations were at first modest. Mr. Bangs, however, had not only energy but perseverance, and in spite of active competition and numerous other difficulties his trade grew steadily until it attained large proportions. Altogether his career in trade was an eminently successful one, and when he retired in 1877, it was with an honourable business record and a well-earned independence. But it was not alone in connection with business that Mr. Bangs displayed those features of character which made him a prominent figure in Ottawa. He always took an interest in any movement designed to benefit the city, and it is not surprising that a man whose ability in the management of his own affairs was so marked should be chosen to look after those of the corporation. In 1870 he was elected alderman for Wellington ward, a position which he filled for nine years to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In 1878 he was elected to the mayoralty, an office he filled with dignity, as well as with high executive ability. In politics, he has always been a staunch Reformer. At the general election of 1878, he was chosen by his party for the representation of Ottawa in the Dominion parliament, but was defeated. Party feeling running high in those days, he was also defeated for the mayoralty, on offering himself for re-election in 1879, although he polled a very large vote. In 1867, Mr. Bangs was mainly instrumental in organizing the Buckingham Manufacturing Company, which operated extensively in lumber, and of which he was for many years president. In benevolent society circles, Mr. Bangs is known as a member of the Masonic fraternity, which he joined many years ago. In religion, he is a worthy member and adherent of the Presbyterian Church, of whose institutions, as indeed of all religious and philanthropic enterprises, he has always been a liberal supporter. In 1849, Mr. Bangs married Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Kirby, of Hawkesbury, who was a native of Yorkshire, England. The issue of this union, which has been a happy one, is a family consisting of four sons and four daughters. Of these, William Chauncey, the eldest son, is a member of the firm of Bangs & Co., forwarders; Thomas Jefferson is a clerk in the city engineer's office; John Adams is manager of the Bank of Ottawa at Carleton Place; Chauncey Ward, jr., is clerk for the firm of Bangs & Co.; Elizabeth Jane is married to Mr. David Gardiner, of Ottawa; Emma Smith to William R. Gardiner, of Brockville; Lucy Burnham to Dr. Wm. Klock, of Ottawa, and Maria Louisa, the youngest, still resides with her parents at the family residence. Mr. Bangs, though in his seventy-eighth year, is possessed of extraordinary vitality, and still

attends to his extensive property and other interests with unabated vigour. As a man of exalted character and most generous nature, he is held in universal esteem.

JOHN ASKWITH,

Ottawa, Ont.

AN old and much respected citizen of Ottawa is John Askwith, who has been continuously a resident of the city for over fifty years. He was born at Great Osborne, Yorkshire, England, Jan. 10, 1813, his parents being John and Anna (Raynor) Askwith, the former a native of Yorkshire, and the latter a native of Lincolnshire. Our subject attended the national school in York until he was fourteen years of age, after which he served an apprenticeship of seven years at the trade of a joiner. At the close of this period, being then just twenty-one years old, he decided on emigrating to the new world, and in due time landed in Quebec. Thence he shortly after proceeded to Montreal, where he worked at his trade a couple of years. At the termination of that period, namely, September, 1835, he removed to Bytown and settled there permanently. This was shortly before the rebellion of 1837, and when the troubles broke out Mr. Askwith was among the first to volunteer on the loyal side. He served at Hamilton under the late Sir Allan MacNab, and was with the troops opposite Navy Island when the *Caroline* was cut loose and sent blazing over Niagara Falls. Subsequently he enlisted in the Niagara regiment of infantry, under Col. Kirby, and served for a time at Fort Erie. In 1838 he received his discharge and returned to Bytown to resume his ordinary occupation, which he continued successfully until 1876, when he withdrew from it and established himself as a money broker, in which vocation he is still engaged. During this period Mr. Askwith gave further evidence of his patriotic zeal by joining the volunteers when the "Trent Affair" threatened our peaceful relations with the United States. While engaged at his trade he did considerable work for the Public Works Department in connection with the fitting up of the Parliament buildings as well as in the erection of many other important edifices in Ottawa and the surrounding country. In public affairs he has never taken a prominent part, his chief experience in this capacity being a three years term of service on the school board of New Edinburgh prior to that municipality being incorporated with the city of Ottawa. Mr. Askwith joined the Independent Order of Odd-fellows some forty years ago, and is also a member of the Orange Order, in connection with which he was twice elected W. M. of New



JOHN ASKWITH,
OTTAWA, ONT.

Edinburgh lodge. In 1874, Mr. Askwith paid a visit to the old country after an absence of over forty years, returning in 1875. In politics he is a Conservative, and was a strong supporter of Sir John Macdonald throughout his career. In religion he is an adherent of the Methodist church. In 1836, Mr. Askwith married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Robert English, of Ottawa, and has issue eight children, of whom three sons and two daughters are living. Of these, John E. and Thomas are contractors; Francis is a millwright; the eldest daughter is Mrs. Josiah Sherriff, of Michigan; while her sister is the wife of Matthew Esdale, of New Edinburgh. Mr. Askwith, though in his 79th year, is still in vigorous health and enjoys the reputation of always having been a worthy man and an exemplary citizen.

DANIEL STOREY,

Ottawa, Ont.

IN every district throughout the large and populous province of Ontario there are to be found men of mark, persons, who in the political, commercial, literary and industrial walks of life, have achieved distinction. In no section, however, is there to be found so many Canadians who, notwithstanding the difficulties that have attended their efforts, have contributed so largely to the prosperity of their respective localities as are to be met with in the Ottawa valley. Those who have engaged in industrial pursuits, using and thereby enhancing the value of the natural resources of the country, are, it may be claimed, entitled to notice equally with those who have attracted attention through their official positions, or in consequence of the public offices they have held. A worthy representative of the industrial class of this community is to be found in the gentleman whose name is at the head of this sketch. He is essentially a self-made man, and has acquired his experience and made his record in the locality in which he at present resides. Mr. Storey was born near Plantagenet, in the county of Prescott, in March, 1854. His father, William Storey, was a native of Scotland, and came to Canada about 1840. Shortly after his arrival he settled near Plantagenet, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. His wife, Daniel's mother, died when the latter was only four years of age, but his father is still living and resides in the vicinity of Haliburton. Daniel Storey attended the common school in his native county, and received as good an education as the facilities provided in country districts in those early days rendered possible. When only sixteen years of age he went to Ottawa and proceeded to learn the trade which he had determined to

follow, under the direction of George Newell, one of the oldest established wood turners in the city. With him he remained for five years, until he had made himself master of all the practical details of the business, and, having great natural aptitude for this branch of mechanics, he attained great proficiency therein, being regarded then, as he is now, one of the best workmen in the district in his line. Having grounded himself in the principles and practice of his trade, he took a course at the National Business College of Ottawa, and thus further prepared himself for conducting the large business which his mechanical skill and enterprise afterwards enabled him to build up. On leaving college he again went to work at his trade, which he continued until 1882, when he determined to start for himself. Renting a building on the Chaudière, he began operations which gradually increased in volume, so much so, that finding the facilities at his command insufficient to enable him to supply the growing demand, he removed, in 1887, to the location at present occupied, which is situated on the corner of Bank and Somerset-streets, having a frontage of 222 feet on Bank, and running back 115 feet on Somerset. Opposite the factory is the yard and offices. This is one of the best and most convenient sites that could be found in the city, and contains sufficient land to accommodate future extensions, should such be necessary. On this site he erected such buildings, and provided the facilities to enable him to manufacture house furnishings in all their variety, and in quantities commensurate with the wants of the country, giving steady employment to twenty-five hands. About two years ago Mr. Storey associated with him in the business Mr. Daniel O'Connor, a young man of good business ability and experienced in the lumber trade. The enterprise is now regarded as one of the staple industries of the country, not in Ottawa alone, but throughout the province, where the mechanical skill, intelligent use of machinery, and specializing of labour displayed by the manufacturer, enable the firm to command a considerable market for their productions. The excellence of those productions has been repeatedly shown by the prizes awarded the house at the numerous exhibitions where they have been displayed. Mr. Storey is connected with the Ottawa Building Society, of which he was a charter member. He is a life member of the Protestant Orphans' Home, is a member of the Public School Board, and on the building committee of the same; he is also a member of Ottawa Lodge, No. 224, I.O.O.F., and of Progress Lodge of the A.O.U.W., and a member of the Unity Protestant Benefit Association, in which organization he has held the offices of secretary and president. In his earlier years, when his time was not so

fully occupied with business, Mr. Storey was a member of the Temperance Order, and a strong advocate of its principles, having from his youth up been a total abstainer from the use of alcoholic stimulants. In politics, he is an Independent; the character of the aspirant to office, as well as the principles he may advocate, being duly considered by him before deciding how he will use his influence. He has travelled considerably throughout Canada and the Eastern States. In religion, he is a Methodist, and a member of the Y.M.C.A. In May, 1874, he married Annie, daughter of John Hanley, then of Ottawa, but since removed to the United States. By this union there are four children—two boys and two girls. In addition to his business investments, Mr. Storey is the owner of private properties that are yearly increasing in value; and, although still comparatively young, is possessed of more than a competency, amassed entirely through his own unaided efforts. His industry and integrity, it is not too much to say, have made a permanent impression upon the material and moral life of the community in which he lives.

JOSEPH BOYDEN,

Ottawa, Ont.

JOSEPH BOYDEN, one of the successful business men of the Dominion capital, was born in 1840, at Almonte, Lanark county, Ontario. His parents were Gilmour Boyden and Ann (McLean), the former a native of New York state, and the latter a native of Scotland. It was in the early part of the present century that Mrs. Boyden, then but a child, came with her parents to this country, the family settling in Dalhousie township, county of Lanark. Gilmour Boyden, who was a farmer by occupation, came to Canada in 1835, and took up his abode in Almonte, where he married; and had issue, only one child, the subject of our sketch. While Joseph Boyden was quite young, he had the misfortune to lose both parents. He subsequently lived with relatives in Dalhousie and the town of Perth, attending school most of the time until he was about eighteen, when he went to Ottawa and took a clerkship in the house of Hector McLean, an uncle, who was engaged in the auctioneering business. In this position he remained about five years, and in 1866 embarked in business in the general house-furnishing line. During the first year he was a member of the firm of Rowe & Boyden, his partner being Amos Rowe, now a resident of Calgary, N.W.T. At the end of the year, Mr. Boyden withdrew from the partnership and opened a store in the same line of business on Sussex-

street, near the site of his present establishment. His enterprise was at first a modest one, but under his shrewd yet competent management, his trade steadily increased, and it soon became apparent that he had a prosperous career before him. In 1870, he erected the main building on Sussex-street, a commodious four-story structure, with 33 feet frontage. The whole premises now have a depth of 165 feet, with a frontage of 99 feet on Mackenzie-avenue. The business which Mr. Boyden inaugurated, and which he has carried on with such success, is a distinctive one. He was the first man in his part of the country to introduce the sale of goods on the monthly instalment plan. That he has succeeded so well is largely owing to his thorough reliability and correct business methods, and he has the well-deserved reputation of an honourable dealer. Of late years, Mr. Boyden has confined his attention chiefly to real estate transactions, and he is the owner of considerable fine property in the city. In public matters, he has never taken active interest, though, as a Reformer, he has loyally supported his party in their political battles. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined Corinthian lodge, Ottawa, some twenty years ago. In religion, he is a supporter of the Presbyterian Church. In 1863, he married at Fulton, Oswego county, N.Y., Josephine, daughter of Cornelius Luddington, the latter now spending his declining years at the family residence. Mr. Boyden has one son, Grant Ellsworth, who, when he reached his majority, joined his father in business, and has for some time had the active management.

HENRY BINKLEY,

Dundas, Ont.

IN the region of country stretching around above the City of Hamilton and Burlington Bay, there are still to be found many descendants of the Binkley family, who were among the early settlers of that district. Of these, probably there is not one remaining who is better or more favourably known than the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. Henry Binkley was born in Ancaster township, October 27th, 1825, his parents being William and Barbara (Baringer) Binkley, both natives of Pennsylvania. The former came to Canada with his father in 1800. The old man joined the late Edward Peer in the purchase of a tract of 900 acres of land, two-thirds of which became the property of the former, and on a portion of which, close to the town of Dundas, his descendants still live. The late William Binkley had a family of ten children—five boys

and five girls—of whom two boys and four girls are still living. As a youth, Henry Binkley received for a time such schooling as was available in the country districts in those days, and at an early age he had to take his share of work on the farm. On reaching his majority, he agreed with his father to work the farm on shares, and this arrangement he continued for several years; when he purchased 200 acres of it for \$5,000. This he augmented on the death of his father, in April, 1852, by purchasing the family homestead and outbuildings for \$3,350, by which he became possessor of 117 acres of excellent land, which he has since retained. While engaged in agricultural pursuits he was always industrious and thrifty, and thus he reaped merited success. But while giving the requisite amount of attention to his private affairs, he, for a number of years, took a hearty interest in public matters. He was elected a councillor in his native township in 1859, as well as in the following two years. He also served in that capacity during 1875 and 1876, besides filling the position of deputy reeve, doing good service for his constituents. He has also been a justice of the peace for many years, and has frequently served on the bench in Dundas and other places. In politics he is, like his ancestors, a staunch Reformer, and fought strongly against the old family compact, though, at the time of the rebellion of 1837, his brothers were out with the militia on the loyalist side. This was different from 1812, as Mr. Binkley humorously remarks, when his father and two uncles, John and George Binkley, were confined in the guard-house at Niagara for six weeks because they refused to take the oath of allegiance to Great Britain. In religion, Mr. Binkley is a Presbyterian, and is connected with the church of that denomination in Dundas, though brought up a Methodist. On March 15th, 1849, he married Marilla, daughter of the late Lewis Smith, of Glanford, and has had issue ten children, of whom three boys and two girls are still living. These are Hiram, the eldest, who lives at the homestead; Lewis H., who married a daughter of Mr. Henry McNally, of Waterloo township; Martha M. (Mrs. Geo. Smoke, of Hamilton); Phoebe L. (Mrs. Frank Lennard, of Dundas); and James, who resides at home. In closing this notice, a brief reference may be made to Mr. Hiram Binkley, who has from early youth been an able assistant to his father. He now owns and works the farm of 145 acres, operating extensively in market gardening and dealing in produce on a large scale. He also engages extensively in the real estate business, and with signal success in every transaction. Like his father, he is also well known as an honourable and upright man, with excellent prospects for the future.

DONALD J. O'BRIEN,

Hamilton, Ont.

DONALD JOSEPH O'BRIEN, Fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art, London, England; Fellow of the College of Organists for Canada, and Principal of the Hamilton College of Music, of which he was the founder, is well-known, and has a high reputation in musical circles throughout Ontario. He was born at Burlington Heights, adjoining Hamilton, Feb. 3rd, 1854, his parents having emigrated from Ireland to Canada some years before. He was educated at St. Michael's College, Toronto, which he attended a number of years, and acquired such proficiency in classics and music, that in the beginning of 1869 he was enabled to take a position as instructor in a college in Louisville, Ohio. After managing there a year, he went to France for the purpose of studying medicine. In a short time, however, his love of music predominated, and for nearly two years he gave his whole attention to that science, studying with eminent professors at the "gay capital," and making excellent progress. His stay in Paris being cut short by the Franco-German war, he returned to Canada in December, 1871, coming directly to Hamilton. On his arrival, he was installed as organist in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, which position he has filled with the greatest possible credit to himself, and to the complete satisfaction of the members of the congregation. In the early part of 1890 he was appointed musical director of St. Mary's choir, entirely reconstructing it, and ultimately placing it on such a footing that at the present time it is second to no other church choir in the province. Mr. O'Brien's musical talent and ability as a leader and instructor has long been recognized as of a high order, and the justness of this estimate has been repeatedly attested by the successes he has achieved. He was a leading member of the Hamilton Philharmonic Society while Mr. Torrington was conductor, and during one year he was vice-president. Since his return to Hamilton, in 1871, he has been constantly engaged in teaching, and the fact that he has numbered among his pupils some of the leading professional musicians of Canada and the United States, speaks much in praise of his skill. In 1889, he established the Hamilton College of Music, an outgrowth of the Hamilton Musical Institute, and under his directorship it has already attained a position in the front rank among the institutions of this class in the Dominion, its reputation for thoroughness being a marked feature. The faculty of the college is composed of highly accomplished musicians, all of whom are eminently qualified to give instruction in their special branches.



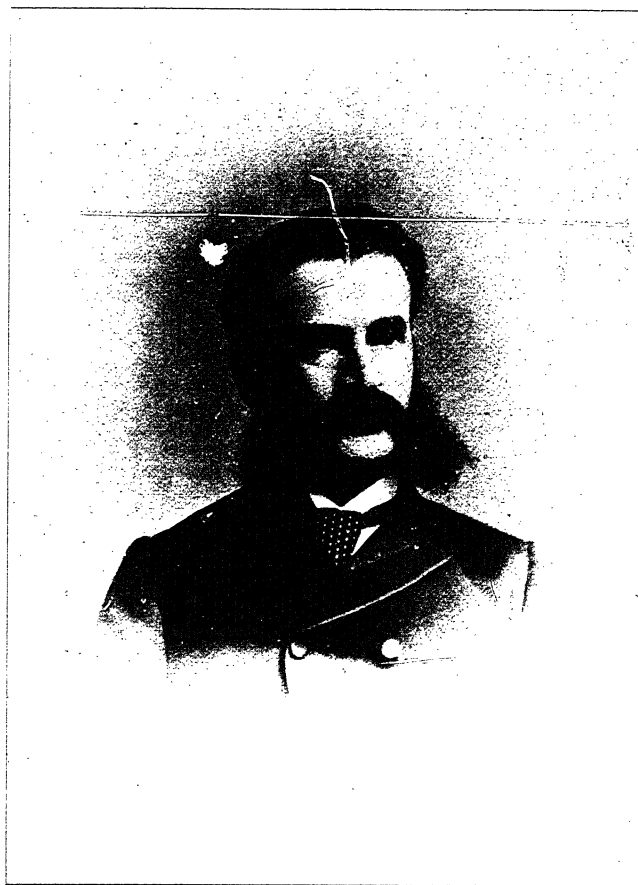
DONALD J. O'BRIEN,
HAMILTON, ONT.

such as the piano, organ, violin and orchestral instruments, cornet, and all other brass instruments, voice culture, etc., while the grade system, which has been found to be the most thorough method of imparting knowledge in musical as well as in other branches, is strictly adhered to. By virtue of his fine natural ability, high musical attainments and energy of character, Mr. O'Brien is well fitted for the position of director of such a high-class institution, the annual concerts in connection with which have been distinguished by the rendering of the best amateur programmes ever given in Hamilton. As a conductor, Mr. O'Brien has a high standing, and it is worthy of note that at the entertainments given by the Hamilton minstrels (amateurs) in 1890, he handled the chorus with masterly skill and effect—a chorus of male voices which was conceded to be the best ever got together in Canada. As a performer on the piano and organ, he has time and again distinguished himself in various parts of the country, winning the highest praise for his exquisite taste and brilliancy of execution. In public matters outside of his profession, to which he is enthusiastically devoted, he takes but little interest. In religion, he is a Roman Catholic. In 1879 (Aug. 5), he married Anna, daughter of the late Wm. Wellington Harris, a native of New York city, and for many years an extensive farmer in Nelson township, county of Halton. Personally, Mr. O'Brien is a gentleman of courteous and affable demeanour, and he is held in high regard by a large circle of friends, and esteemed by the public generally wherever he is known.

HON. C. A. P. PELLETIER, C.M.G., B.C.L.,
Q.C., P.C.,
Quebec, Que.

HON. CHAS. ALPHONSE PANTALEON PELLETIER, C.M.G., B.C.L., Q.C., P.C., Senator of the Dominion, is the eldest son of the late J. M. Pelletier, a successful and highly respected merchant and farmer of Rivière Ouelle, Quebec; his mother, Julie Painchaud, having been a sister of Rev. C. F. Painchaud, the founder of St. Anne's College. Our subject was born at Rivière Ouelle, on the 22nd of January, 1837. He first attended Ste. Anne's College and, having graduated, he entered Laval University, where he entered upon a course of law. As a student he early manifested the quickness of apprehension and sound reasoning powers which, combined with great energy, were subsequently to lift him to a first place among the prominent men of Quebec. He graduated with the degree of B.C.L. in 1858. He pursued his law studies in the office of Mr. L. G. Baillairgé, Q.C., then rapidly making his way

into prominence as an able lawyer. In 1860, Mr. Pelletier was called to the bar and entered into a partnership with his former principal, a partnership which has ever since continued. Mr. Pelletier soon made himself known as a sound and brilliant lawyer, well read, clear-sighted and judicious. His practice increased with a rapidity most flattering to one just entering the ranks of the profession. The law alone, however, did not afford sufficient scope for his many-sided energy. From his early manhood he was an ardent politician, espousing the Liberal cause with enthusiasm, which made him a power even when he was in the minority. He took a deep interest also in every thing calculated to advance the interest of his people, the French-Canadians. He has been three times President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec. He entered the militia service scope and became major of his regiment, the Voltigeurs de Quebec, a name that was immortalized under De Salesberry in the war of 1812. During the Fenian raid, the Voltigeurs were called out with other corps, Major Pelletier being in command. Soon afterwards, however, the combined claims of politics and his increasing law practice made it necessary for him to close his military record. He accordingly resigned and was allowed to retire, retaining his rank. In the general election of 1867, Mr. Pelletier was a candidate for Kamouraska. There was at that time not a single representative from the south shore between Lotbinière and Bonaventure. It was generally admitted before the election that Mr. Pelletier would defeat his then opponent, the late Hon. Mr. J. C. Chapais, but a special return was made which virtually declared neither candidate elected. This caused a great deal of heated discussion about the form of the return, but this was ended by the holding of another election. This time there was no doubt of the result; the Liberal candidate was elected, thus breaking the solid Conservative line, and marking the first of the great achievements for his party which are credited to Mr. Pelletier. He held his place in the Commons for eight years, during which time he made a most favorable impression and achieved great success. His popularity with his people grew in proportion to his advancement in the House. In the general election of 1872, which, as history tells us, and as many can well remember, was followed by the overthrow of the Conservative Government, he was elected by a large majority, and in 1874 he was returned by acclamation. His friends in the Province of Quebec also sought to avail themselves of his services, and in 1873 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of the Province. Within a year, however, the bill to prohibit dual representation was passed by the Dominion Government, and Mr. Pelletier was



HON. C. A. P. PELLETIER, C.M.G., B.C.L., Q.C., P.C.,
QUEBEC, QUE.

compelled to choose between the Legislature of the Province and the Parliament of the Dominion. He preferred the wider field of federal politics in which his prospects were exceedingly bright, and accordingly resigned his place in the assembly. One parliament was sufficient to make for him a fine reputation, but this was to be still further improved by his subsequent action. While in opposition he was much depended upon by his leader because of his great power as a speaker in both French and English, and his intimate knowledge of the French-Canadian people, and how to place the Liberal policy in the light most likely to attract their favour. When the change of administration made him a Government supporter, his talents were still valuable. The warfare waged by the Opposition of that time was fierce and relentless, and the savage attacks made upon the Government could be met only by men of coolness and ability in debate. Mr. Pelletier proved one of the ablest champions of the Government, and his fitness for a position in the cabinet was soon recognized. The opportunity to make his abilities more completely available than before came in 1877, on the retirement of Mr. Letellier de St. Just from the position of Minister of Agriculture to accept the Lieutenant-Governorship of Quebec. Mr. Pelletier was made Minister of Agriculture and was called to the Senate, where he represented the Government on behalf of the French-Canadians, as Hon. R. W. Scott did the English-Canadians. As the head of a department, Mr. Pelletier gave to his duties the same energy and the same educated shrewdness that had marked everything he had undertaken. The Department of Agriculture, as a rule, allows little scope for a display of brilliant talent, but it happened in this case that there arose the occasion for a man of special qualifications. The great Universal Exposition of Paris in 1878 offered Canada an opportunity such as is not often given, for making known to the people of the world, and especially to the people of Europe, the character and resources of the country. Hon. Mr. Pelletier was appointed by the Government, Canadian Commissioner to Paris, and in that capacity he took the lead in organizing the Canadian section. The work was exceedingly onerous, but Mr. Pelletier threw into it his accustomed energy, and, as the contemporary comments of impartial witnesses show, he achieved a distinct success. At the close of the Exposition he received an autograph letter from the Prince of Wales, who was the head of the British Paris Commission, congratulating him and his department upon the excellent showing Canada had made. The letter was accompanied by a large portrait of the Prince. For his devotion to the interest of the country in this case, Mr. Pelletier received also

the distinction of the companionship of the order of St. Michael and St. George. On the defeat of the Mackenzie Government in 1878, Mr. Pelletier resigned with his colleagues. He has still remained a member of the Senate, however, and has continued to be one of the most active and devoted men in the Liberal ranks. It is largely to his energy and ability that the splendid change in the fortunes of the Liberal party in the Province of Quebec, and especially in the Quebec district, is due. When he entered parliament, a pitiful fifteen made up the Liberal contingent from Quebec, while the very life of the Conservative Government depended upon its majority from that province. In the Local House the Liberal cause seemed almost equally as hopeless. With dauntless courage, however, the leaders of the party, Mr. Pelletier prominent among them, have fought every inch of ground at every opportunity that offered. In the great Provincial campaign of 1878, when Hon. H. G. Joly won a narrow majority, despite the almost frantic efforts of his opponents to prevent it, Mr. Pelletier had the satisfaction of knowing that several of the candidates were elected as the result of his personal work on the platform or in the council. He subsequently did much to organize the magnificent victory won by Hon. Honoré Mercier, the then Nationalist Premier of Quebec. In the Dominion elections of 1882, 1887 and 1891, Hon. Mr. Pelletier was chairman of the executive committee for the Quebec district, and in that position had more to say than any other man in directing the campaign. It is no slight thing for him to know that at present Quebec gives the Liberals a majority in the House of Commons, made up almost wholly of representatives from the Quebec district. Mr. Pelletier still continues the practice of his profession, in which he has attained great prominence. He has been syndic of the Quebec bar, and in 1879 was given the title of Queen's Counsel. He is now joint city attorney for Quebec, Mr. Baillaigé, his partner, being his colleague in office. In his capacity of city attorney he has had to argue many important cases, including some involving very large sums of money. In his practice he has been singularly successful in winning cases with which he went into court. At the bar, as in the legislature, he is a clear and forcible speaker. Mr. Pelletier was married in 1861, to Susanna, daughter of the late Hon. Charles E. Casgrain, a member of the legislative council. Mrs. Pelletier died in the following year. Mr. Pelletier afterwards married Virginie A., second daughter of the late Hon. M. P. De Sales La Terriere, M.D., at one time a member of the Parliament of Lower Canada, and, after the union of 1841, of the Parliament of the old Province of Canada.

J. F. STAIRS, M.P.,

Halifax, N.S.

JOHAN FITZ-WILLIAM STAIRS, M.P. for Halifax, is the eldest son of William James Stairs, Esq., one of the leading business men of Nova Scotia, and for a number of years a member of the Legislative Council of that province. He was born in Halifax on the 19th of January, 1848. He received his education in private schools, and afterwards attended the Halifax grammar school and Dalhousie college, the latter having in those days more of the character of a grammar school—not having developed into the important seat of higher education which it has since become. He never had a college course, in the ordinary acceptation of that phrase, but at an early age entered upon active business pursuits in the house established by his grandfather. He has shown himself to be admirably fitted for his chosen walk in life. It is due mainly to his success in business, as well as to the popularity he has won by the rectitude of his dealings with every one with whom he is brought into contact that he has gained his position in public life. In 1869, he became a member of his father's firm, which in the previous year had founded the Dartmouth Rope Works, for the manufacture of ship-rope and cordage. The business also carried on was that of ship-owners and dealers in ships' supplies—a business which, as opportunities presented from time to time, enlarged. Mr. John F. Stairs devoted himself especially to the direction of the works, and under his careful and enterprising management the concern grew to be one of the greatest industries in the province, employing about three hundred hands. In 1890, this institution, with others, was merged in the Consumers' Cordage Company, of which Mr. John F. Stairs is the president. The Dartmouth works are still carried on under the active direction of Mr. Stairs' brother. Mr. Stairs has also invested capital in other business enterprises, and has taken a more or less active part in their management. Among these is the Nova Scotia Steel & Forge Company, which has works in Pictou county, representing an investment of about half a million dollars. Of this concern, Mr. Stairs is a director. He also holds a place on the board of the New Glasgow Iron, Coal & Railway Company. This concern is one of the most important of the great new enterprises of Nova Scotia. The capital stock is two millions of dollars. The company first assured itself of a supply of ore for many years by buying up quietly valuable properties along the East river, in Pictou county, as well as limestone quarries, whence comes the supply of fluxes, and also by arranging with the proprietors of important coal measures for the

necessary supply for the furnaces. These things accomplished, the company is putting up great works at Eureka, on the Intercolonial Railway, and within about two miles of coal-fields that are being already worked. The Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery has Mr. Stairs as one of its directors. His firm took a prominent part in the reorganization of the concern. Another enterprise in which he has a considerable interest, and whose affairs he assists in directing, is the Anglo-French Steamship Company, which runs a line of steamers from Nova Scotia to St. Pierre, Miquelon, and has a contract with the French Government for carrying the mails to and from that island. As a public man, Mr. Stairs has had a large experience, and the qualities which have given him such success in business have also brought him into considerable prominence as a representative of the people. He first appeared in public life in 1879, when he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia as the representative of the county and city of Halifax. In the same year he was made a member of the Executive Council, without portfolio. In the general election following—that of 1882—he did not offer for re-election, not wishing to remain longer in provincial politics. In the following year, however, he was induced to come forward as a candidate for the position of warden of Dartmouth, and was defeated, though at a subsequent election he was elected by acclamation. This office he held for two years. He entered the House of Commons in 1883 as the successor of Mr. M. H. Richey, M.P. for Halifax, who had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. Mr. Stairs was elected by acclamation. In the general election of 1887, he was again a candidate. The contest resulted anomalously in the return of one Conservative and one Liberal, and Mr. Stairs was defeated. After four years, however, in the general election of 1891, he was again returned as one of the representatives of Halifax. This election was protested, both the members were unseated, but nominated and again returned on the 11th February, 1892., after a most bitterly contested election. As a member of the House of Commons, Mr. Stairs seems more anxious to work than to shine. He speaks but seldom, and then usually upon some phase of fiscal or trade questions, upon which he has special information. He is a fluent speaker, and puts what he has to say clearly, but makes no attempt to produce effects by oratorical methods. He is a valued member of the committee on banking and commerce, and of the committee on railways, canals and telegraph lines, and gives much attention to the discussions in those committees, especially where they affect the local interests of the maritime provinces. In 1870, Mr. Stairs married Charlotte

J., daughter of Judge Fugo, of Pictou, who died in 1886. His family consists of five children. Mr. Stairs is a member of the Fort Massey Presbyterian church.

CAPTAIN CLAVELL F. FILLITER,

Belleville, Ont.

CAPTAIN CLAVELL F. FILLITER, Belleville, the subject of this sketch, was born at Thurlow, near Belleville, January 19, 1847. His parents were George Filliter, a native of Dorsetshire, England, and his mother, Mary Anna Sisson, born in Dublin, Ireland. The father, who came to Canada at an early age, was colonel of militia, and served through the rebellion of 1837 and 1838, and died in June, 1880. Captain Filliter was educated at Upper Canada College, and at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and he also attended the military school at Kingston, where he took second and first-class certificates. After leaving college he was appointed lieutenant in the Argyle light infantry, and served with it at Prescott during the Fenian raid. Having become imbued with an ardent military spirit, he went to England where he received private tuition, and passed a competitive examination at Chelsea, London, and was gazetted in 1871. In 1871 (October 28th), when not yet twenty-five years of age, he was commissioned as ensign, 2nd W. I. regiment, and served with it in Demerara, British Guiana, Africa and the West Indies. Appointed by General Sir Garnet Wolseley as special commissioner for raising native levies, Ashantee expedition, October 8, 1873; appointed staff officer to Colonel Sir Francis Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., November 3, 1873; transport officer to Rifle Brigade, January 1, 1874. He was promoted to lieutenant, October 28, 1873, and his commission ante-dated to October 28, 1871. Acted as adjutant 2nd W. I. regiment from January 29th to March 16, 1874, and was then gazetted adjutant; promoted to captain September 21, 1877, from which date he again acted as adjutant until June 12, 1878, when he was granted service leave to England for six months. February 19, 1879, exchanged to Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and on October 15, 1881, to 2nd Bedfordshire regiment. Sailed from England, November 18, 1881, to join regiment in Burma; performed the duties of executive commissariat officer at Toungoo from July to October, 1883; took over the duties of adjutant Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, April 16, 1885, and subsequently gazetted adjutant Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, August 10, 1885. Appointed assistant cantonment magistrate of Rangoon, September 17, 1885, and appointed first-class magistrate, with

summary powers, October 4, 1886. Captain Filliter's war services were as follow: Served throughout the Ashantee war, 1873-1874, as special commissioner for raising native levies; staff officer to Colonel Sir F. Festing; transport officer Rifle Brigade, and was present at the engagements at Escabio, October 27, 1873, receiving a severe wound; at Assanchi, November 3, 1873; at Amoaful, January 3, 1874; at Becquah, February 1, 1874, and received a medal with clasp. Also served with the Burma expeditionary force in 1885, in command of the Rangoon Mounted Volunteers, escorting King Thebawa to the steamer taking him to Rangoon after he was dethroned; was wounded, and again received a medal with clasp, and thanked by Major-General Sir H. Prendergast, V.C., K.C.B., in divisional order dated Headquarters, The Palace, Mandalay, December, 1885. In October, 1888, he left Burma and went to England, where, in December, 1889, he was at his own request, after a service of eighteen years, retired from the army, receiving a gratuity and permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform. Upon retiring from the army he was the recipient of congratulatory letters from Sir Francis Festing, and others, which, together with his medals, are highly prized by him. In 1886, while on leave of absence, he travelled extensively through India, the Malay Peninsula, and was aboard the first steamer that sailed entirely around Australia. He has been through Australia, visiting all the prominent places, and has also travelled in Germany, France and Belgium. In 1890, Captain Filliter returned to America and went to Kansas to aid with his advice and money the interests of an English settlement at Runnymede, near Harper, where he has become a large landowner and extensive dealer in grain, and is looked upon as the leading man of the community. He also has property in Canada. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason at Swanage, Dorsetshire, England, and belongs to various lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England. Is a P.G.S.W. of Burma Grand Lodge; P.P.Z. Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, Past Mark Master, P.M.W.S. Rose Croix Chapter, Knight of Malta, Royal Ark Mariner, and 30th Mason. Captain Filliter is the recipient of a beautiful silver punch-bowl, presented to him by the members of the Rangoon Gymkhana Club, of which he was honorary secretary for over four years. The captain is an ardent lover of outdoor sports, an enthusiastic yachtsman, and the possessor of a very complete and valuable sportsman's outfit. He is a broad-minded and charitable gentleman, a brilliant conversationalist, and, possessing a fund of knowledge learned during his extended



CAPTAIN CLAVELL F. FILLITER,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

travels, makes a very agreeable companion of a modest and retiring disposition. In politics, he is and always has been a strong Conservative, and an adherent of the Church of England.

WILLIAM DORAN,

Hamilton, Ont.

WILLIAM DORAN, the subject of this sketch, is a native Canadian, having been born at Grimsby, county of Lincoln, on the 13th November, 1834. Some sixteen years before, his parents—Sylvester Doran and his wife, Elizabeth, *née* Doyle—both of the county Carlow, Ireland, came to Canada and settled at Grimsby, and in 1828 they purchased a farm near that village. As young William grew up he attended first the public school in his section, and afterwards the Grimsby grammar school, betimes working on the farm. Being possessed of plenty of pluck and energy, and of studious habits, withal, he soon succeeded in getting a certificate as a public school teacher, and for several winters he followed the teaching profession. In 1866 he came to Hamilton, and commenced business in the grocery line, which he carried on successfully until 1875, when he was joined by his brother Michael, and they bought out the vinegar works of Williamson & Co. The new firm started under the name of Doran Bros., and such it still retains, well and favourably known throughout Canada. The business has been carried on very successfully, and will compare favourably with any other in the same line in Ontario. While attending diligently to his business, Mr. Doran, at the same time, gave a large share of attention to public affairs. For eight years he was one of the aldermen for No. 5 ward. In 1888, he was elected mayor, and to the same position he was re-elected by acclamation in the following year. During his term of office, as chief magistrate of Hamilton, the business of the city was well carried on. In 1888 he laid the corner stone of the new city hall, which he opened in 1889. He was also associated with Senator Sanford and the late Senator Turner as a deputation to wait upon the Governor-General at Ottawa to invite him to open the famous art exposition in aid of the Hamilton Art School, a ceremony which His Excellency performed with great impressiveness. On account of his official position, Mayor Doran was naturally a leading figure in connection with the great summer carnival of 1889, and as chairman of the citizens' committee he worked energetically to make that demonstration a success. In 1890 he was appointed Justice of the Peace. As a public servant, Mr. Doran won golden opinions; in all his business relations he

has been distinguished as an honourable and square-dealing man. In private life, his character is also irreproachable, and he numbers his friends by thousands. In politics, he has been a life-long Reformer, and at the general elections, 1891, was the unanimous choice of the Reform Convention to contest Hamilton for a seat in the Dominion Parliament, but was defeated. In religion, Mr. Doran is a Nonconformist. In 1867 he married Sarah Cecilia, daughter of the late Abishai Morse, of Smithville, by whom he has had six children, five of whom—two boys and three girls—are still living.

ROBERT EVANS,

Hamilton, Ont.

IN business and commercial circles generally, and in an especial degree among the agricultural community throughout the Dominion, the gentleman whose name appears above is well and honourably known. Robert Evans was born in Dublin, Ireland, on June 18, 1843, his parents, Richard and Mary Ann (Hatton) Evans, being natives of the same city. In 1847 the family emigrated to Canada and settled in Toronto, where shortly afterwards the mother died. In the following year the remainder of the family removed to Hamilton, where Mr. Evans, sr., established himself in his avocation as a professional gardener, which he followed for a number of years in that city. About the year 1860 he removed to the Western States, under the impression that that region offered a better field for his labours. But a comparatively brief residence in Uncle Sam's territory was sufficient to satisfy him, and his love for British institutions was so strong that he soon returned to Canada, this time settling in London, where he remained until he died, March 21, 1885. Meantime, young Robert, who had been attending the central school in Hamilton, and at which he received a good practical education, began at the age of twelve to learn the seed business, that occupation being the one most congenial to his youthful tastes. For fifteen years he laboured assiduously, perfecting himself in all the details of the trade, and then, in 1870, he commenced business for himself, founding the well-known firm of Robert Evans & Co., in the premises which he has occupied continuously from that time until the present. Mr. Evans started with a moderate capital and in a modest way, but he was possessed of the pluck, energy and ability necessary to command success. His trade has since gradually expanded until it has reached the position which it holds to-day—one of the best of its kind in Canada. A large



ROBERT EVANS,
HAMILTON, ONT.

seaport trade in clovers and grass seeds is carried on with the mother country, France and Germany, as also a general trade with the United States. Mr. Evans has always been known as a useful citizen of Hamilton, one who is ever ready to lend his aid and encouragement to any project calculated to benefit the community. Naturally he has a strong interest in agricultural affairs, and for many years he was one of the active workers in the great Central Fair Association, in which at different times he held the offices of treasurer and president, and his indefatigable exertions have contributed materially to the success of the exhibitions under its auspices. He has also been a liberal supporter of the township societies, looking upon them as feeders to the larger societies, and regarding their exhibitions as "at home" days for the various municipalities. Mr. Evans is a leading member of the Board of Trade, is one of the board arbitrators, and at different times has been on deputations to Toronto and Montreal, examining and making standards for various grades of grain, etc. He served the city one term as alderman, but for business reasons has not been able to maintain active connection with municipal affairs. For the same reasons he has not been much of a "soldiering" man, but in years gone by he was an active member of the 13th Battalion, joining it at the time of the Trent affair. During the Fenian Raid in 1866, he was at Ridgeway with the regiment as color-sergeant of No. 6 company, serving under Captain (afterward Lieut.-Colonel) Irving. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Evans retired from the volunteer force. Politically, Mr. Evans is a staunch Conservative, and has, until quite recently, taken an active part in party contests. In benevolent societies, he has occupied a somewhat prominent place. He belongs to the Masonic Order, and is a member of St. John's Chapter, R. A. M. He was one of the pioneers of the Independent Order of Oddfellows in Hamilton, passed through the chairs in a subordinate lodge, and also filled the office of Grand Chief Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Ontario. He was a charter member of Hamilton Lodge, No. 49, A.O.U.W., and was the first master workman of that lodge. He also established Regina Council of the Royal Arcanum, of which he was a charter member and the first regent. Of late years, however, for business reasons, he has not been able to give much time to society matters. In religion, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. On September 15, 1869, Mr. Evans married Agnes Mary, a member of a well-known and highly respected family in the township of Beverly. Her father, John Valens, was one of the pioneers of the section of the country in which he lives, and for many years

carried on an extensive lumbering business. When he became a settler in the region he was obliged to chop his way through the bush, a distance of four miles, to his own lot. He has always been known as an honest and trustworthy man, and during his long residence in Beverly has done much to further the interests of the community. The old gentleman is still hale and hearty at the age of eighty-two years. In private life, Mr. and Mrs. Evans have hosts of friends, among whom they are held in the highest esteem.

ROBERT LOTTRIDGE.

Hamilton, Ont.

AMONG the names of the pioneer settlers of a century ago in Western Canada, that of the Lottridge family bears a high and honourable place. Of this family the oldest living representative is Robert Lottridge, of Hamilton, now in his eighty-fourth year. A sketch of Mr. Lottridge's career, as well as that of his family, cannot but be of special interest to Canadians. A hundred years ago his ancestors, who had come from the old country, lived near Little Falls, in New York state, and they were among those who, during the Revolutionary War, stood by the king. Later on they, with the other U. E. loyalists who refused to live under any other flag than that of Great Britain, naturally found their way to Canada. They settled on land now occupied by the prosperous city of Hamilton, at that time little more than a wilderness. Trading with the Indians and making the clearing to form the nucleus of a home, were their principal occupations. Robert Lottridge, grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was one of the hard workers and earnest toilers of the time. The old gentleman's son, William, married Mary Showers, a descendent, likewise, of U. E. loyalist stock. The first fruits of this union was the now grand and good old man who is the present head of the family. He was born on the homestead at Burlington Beach, April 10, 1807. There was but little of Hamilton when he appeared on the scene—blazed paths through the forests, with here and there the primitive log house of the early settler—the Hesse family, the Beasleys, the Springers and the Millses being among the family homes of his earliest recollection. Then came the troublous times of the War of 1812, and Robert, though at the time only a lad five years of age, can still remember the sad parting between his father and mother when the former shouldered his musket and marched to the front with his company to meet the invader. He fought at Lundy's Lane and in other battles, and attained the rank of Lieut-



M.H. Co.

ROBERT LOTTRIDGE,
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Colonel in the sedentary militia. As young Robert grew up, he imbibed the same patriotic spirit which distinguished his father and grandfather, and when his turn came, in the rebellion of 1837, he was among the first to rally to the aid of the government, and with others marched to Chippewa to fight the rebels. As it happened, however, there was no fighting to be done, the insurgents having deserted Navy Island before the Hamilton contingent arrived on the scene. Mr. Lottridge held a captaincy in the militia in those days, and the highly-prized heir-looms of the family are his sword, now in possession of his son William, and his sash, of which his grandson, Dr. Cammer, of Cleveland, is the proud possessor. Among those whom Mr. Lottridge remembers in the rebellion days, and still speaks of in the kindest terms, are the late Sir Allan MacNab, Alexander Brown, of East Flamboro'; Captain Fields whose descendants live near Waterdown, besides the Fosters, the Griffins, the Springers and other families. In Mr. Lottridge's early days, the facilities for obtaining an education in Canada were necessarily very limited; the only systematic teaching he received was in a little log school-house, the presiding genius of which was an Irish school-master of the old stamp who, as the subject of our sketch humorously remarks, used to get "high" occasionally, and then birch the boys most unmercifully. He, however, gave them a sound, practical education. In 1829, Mr. Lottridge, who had, of necessity, been steadily working on the old homestead, married Sarah, a daughter of the late John Bates, of Saltfleet. Four years later he bought a farm in East Flamboro' and went into the lumber business, in which he continued for eleven years. During the succeeding twenty years he was engaged in the general store business at Waterdown, meanwhile operating a flour mill. During this period, his sons, of whom there were four—George, William Michael, John Wilson and James Murray—were growing up, and they in due time became established in the grocery trade in Hamilton, under the firm name of J. W. Lottridge & Co. Some years later, John W. and George died, and eventually Wm. M. confined himself to the wholesale trade; while James M. became the head of the retail firm of J. M. Lottridge & Co. Until about twenty-five years ago the father of the family continued in business, when he retired, and during the past ten years he has lived in Hamilton. In politics Mr. Lottridge has, from his youth, been an unswerving supporter of the Conservative party, in whose battles he has taken a leading part for the past sixty years in the counties comprising the old Gore district. His reminiscences of the time when he was accustomed to hitch up his team and drive

voters from loyal old Carlisle, in Wentworth, all the way to Palermo, in Halton county, are of a very interesting character, and so also are his recollections of such men as William Chisholm, Caleb Hopkins, Sir Allan MacNab, and other leading politicians of their day. In religion, Mr. Lottridge is a Protestant. From his childhood he has been connected with the Methodist Church, of which he is a devoted adherent, as was also his deceased wife up to the time of her death in February, 1886. Mr. Lottridge resides with his son James, and in his declining years the generous and kindly-hearted old gentlemen is surrounded by every comfort and loving attendance which affection can supply.

JAMES M. LOTTRIDGE,

Hamilton, Ont.

JAMES MURRAY LOTTRIDGE, son of Robert and Sarah (Bates) Lottridge, was born at the village of Waterdown, Feb. 7th, 1842. He was educated at the public and grammar schools in his native home, and his first business experience was as a clerk in the grocery establishment carried on by his brothers in Hamilton. Owing to the changes which subsequently took place in the business, he some few years later found himself at the head of the retail trade carried on by J. M. Lottridge & Co., and this he continued until Sept., 1872, when he withdrew to take the management of the extensive brewery establishment of Messrs. P. Grant & Sons, a position he has retained ever since. In alluding to the business he has managed so successfully, reference may properly be made to his father-in-law, the late Peter Grant, the founder of the firm, and at whose solicitation, shortly before his death, Mr. Lottridge took charge. The Spring Brewery was established in 1842, but it was not until 1849, when Mr. Grant obtained an interest in it, that it attained any considerable proportions. After a time he became sole proprietor, and for a few years prior to his death his son, the late Robert Grant, was in partnership. Peter Grant was a man of great business capacity as well as of the strictest integrity, and his career was an eminently prosperous one. But the legacy he left behind him did not consist merely in the large business he had built up, or the handsome fortune he had amassed. In reply to an address presented to Mr. George Roach by the Hamilton Agricultural Society in 1872, the latter gentleman said; "Bear with me yet a few moments in the performance of a duty to the memory of one whose name is inscribed upon our memories and alluded to in your address, and who was one of the supporting columns of our Society—Peter Grant, Esq. He was my most intimate



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"friend and companion—his death a public loss. He was a practical farmer from his youth, a close and accurate observer, a good judge of farm stock and familiar with all the best breeds in the country. From his personal knowledge of agricultural affairs I derived much useful information; he has left a name that will not soon be forgotten, kind-hearted and generous, mild and quiet in manners, unassuming in character; he was not selfish, but interested himself in the labours of others and in the prosperity of this society; let us ever cherish a grateful memory of his many private virtues that endeared him to us and made him universally respected." Such was the estimate placed by one of the most highly respected citizens of Hamilton on the character of the man whom Mr. Lottridge was called upon to succeed. But the latter, though a young man, was equal to the responsibility cast upon him, and under his skilful direction the business has grown steadily until now it is one of the most extensive outside of Toronto in the whole Province. For a time Mr. Lottridge had the late Robert Grant associated with him as a partner, and on the death of the latter, in June, 1877, he assumed the entire control, which he retained until 1882, when he admitted as partners John H. Cummer, W. L. Cummer (his nephews), J. D. Evans and T. W. Grant, son of the late P. Grant—all of whom are still connected with the business. For a number of years the old Grant farm, of 165 acres, one of the finest in the Hamilton region, was carried on in connection with the brewery. This, however, Mr. Lottridge sold in 1882 at \$219 an acre, the city having previously refused to purchase it for park purposes at \$175 per acre. For years he took an active part in the affairs of the great Central Fair Association, in which he for a time filled the office of President. For many years, also, he was President of the Ontario Brewers' Association. In politics, Mr. Lottridge was for many years a strong Conservative, but of late years he has supported the Reform administration, giving his loyal adherence specially to that at Toronto. In religion, he is an Episcopalian, and has for years taken an active part in connection with the affairs of Christ church, being chairman of the Cathedral building committee at the time that structure was under erection. In 1869, Mr. Lottridge married Susan, eldest daughter of the late Peter Grant, by whom he had four children, of whom a son and daughter are living. The latter is among the highly accomplished young ladies of Hamilton, and the former is pursuing his studies at Trinity College school, Port Hope. In business, Mr. J. M. Lottridge has an established reputation for honourable dealing and strict integrity. Personally he is affable, kind-

hearted and generous, and though in his public career he may have made enemies, he is nevertheless held in high regard by many admiring friends.

W. R. MEREDITH, Q. C., M. P. P.,

Toronto, Ont.

ONE of the chief present-day figures in legal and political circles in the province of Ontario, is William Ralph Meredith, Q.C., LL.D., M.P.P., and leader of the Opposition in the Local Legislature. He was born in Westminster township, Middlesex county, March 31st, 1840, his parents being John Cooke Meredith and his wife, Sarah, whose maiden name was Pegler. Mr. Meredith, sr., was a native of Dublin, Ireland, where he received his education, graduating in arts at Trinity College. Thence he proceeded to London, and entered upon the study of the law, but this after a time he abandoned, and came to seek his fortune in Canada. Like many others who emigrated from the old land in those days, he sought a home in the western part of the province, finally settling in Westminster, where he secured a grant of land and took to farming. It was shortly after this that he met and married Miss Pegler, and the result of their union was a family of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, all of whom are still living, the subject of our sketch being the eldest of the sons. Receiving his primary education in the institutions of his native township, the youth, who has since won such high distinction in the province, was sent to the London Grammar School, where he remained for some years under the tuition of that famous educationist, the late Rev. Benjamin Bayley. After leaving school, he commenced the study of law in the office of the late Thomas Scatcherd, of London, a gentleman well known not only as a leading member of his profession, but as a prominent politician, he having sat in the old parliament of Canada for a number of years prior to confederation, as well as at a later date in the Dominion House of Commons. From the outset young Meredith was an enthusiastic and hard-working student, and ere long those who watched his career saw that he had a brilliant future before him. In 1859 he entered Toronto University, where he distinguished himself by carrying off a scholarship in law at his matriculation examination. During the remainder of his university course he made rapid progress, and in 1861 was called to the bar. Returning to London, he once more entered the office of Mr. Scatcherd; this time, however, as a partner, and the connection thus formed was maintained until the death of the latter gentleman, in 1876. Long before this, however, Mr. Meredith had climbed to a leading position in



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his profession, and the death of his partner gave additional scope for the development of his talents; his practice grew steadily, and became more remunerative. Though his student days were nominally past, he was still the most earnest of students, and the thorough care which he bestowed on cases entrusted to him no doubt contributed to the success he achieved. To this has to be added the fact that he is possessed of fine natural abilities, as shown by his practice in both the civil and criminal courts, that he is an eloquent and powerful pleader, and withal a man of singularly upright and honourable character. Hence it is that Mr. W. R. Meredith has attained high rank as one of the foremost legal practitioners in Ontario. In November, 1888, on the death of W. A. Foster, Q.C., of the firm of Foster, Clarke & Bowes, Mr. Meredith came to Toronto to assume the premier position in the firm of Meredith, Bowes & Hilton, with which he is still connected. As an evidence of his popularity among his fellow professionals, there is strong testimony in the fact that he has been a bencher of the Law Society ever since the elective system was inaugurated in 1870, and that on three occasions he received the highest vote cast for any member of the profession; in the election of 1891 he was no less than 133 votes ahead of the next candidate elected. In March, 1876, he was appointed Q.C. by the Ontario Government, and he received a like honour from the Dominion Government in October, 1880. On the 27th May, 1899, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Toronto, of the senate of which he is a prominent member. Mr. Meredith has always paid special attention to municipal law, on which he is an acknowledged authority. The Ontario Government recognized his talents in this branch of the profession by appointing him honorary lecturer of the Law Faculty of the University of Toronto. For the same reason, namely, his knowledge of municipal law, he was appointed city solicitor of London, on the death of the late Mr. Scatcherd, a position which he still holds. He has long been prominently identified with the question of reform in legal education, and on many occasions he has urged certain changes in the interest of students, such as the establishment of county law libraries, the decentralizing of legal instruction, etc., a course of action which is gratefully remembered by law students all over the province. He has also done especially good work in the Middlesex Law Association, of which he has been president continuously since its organization, ten years ago. Mr. Meredith has long been looked upon as one who will inevitably attain to a high position in the Canadian judiciary, a position for which his unblemished character and great ability render him eminently

fit. Hitherto, however, he has declined all overtures in that direction, partly, no doubt, on account of the position he occupies as leader of his party in the Legislative Assembly, and partly, perhaps, because he looks one day to transfer himself to the House of Commons at Ottawa, where he is more than likely to enter the Dominion Cabinet. Mr. Meredith's political career has extended over many years, and it has not been less distinguished nor less honourable than his career in law. In 1872, on the abolition of dual representation, Hon. John Carling, who had represented London both in the House of Commons and the Assembly, elected to sit for the former. Mr. Meredith was chosen to succeed him in the latter, and at every general election since he has been re-elected. In 1878, on the elevation of the late Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron to the bench, he was unanimously chosen as that gentleman's successor in the leadership of the Liberal-Conservative party in the legislature, a post which his popularity among his colleagues, and his thorough knowledge of political affairs, have enabled him to fill with great acceptance to his followers, and to the advantage of the country generally. Though a Conservative, he has never been a slave to party. In this respect he has given evidence of his fairmindedness and tolerance of opinion; and during the many years he has been in the legislature, it may truly be said that there are none who have laboured more earnestly or more conscientiously for the general good than he. His political views may thus be stated:—He is opposed to the provincial rights doctrine, as calculated to impair the stability of confederation. He advocates having English taught as the vehicle of instruction in all our public schools, this being an English province; he believes that the state should control all public and private schools, with the right to prescribe the textbooks, except those connected with religious education; he protests against the Education Department being used as a political machine; advocates a strict license law, but objects to the wholesale appointment of party politicians as license inspectors and commissioners, and strongly urges the decentralization of political power. In general, he regards the system of government in Canada as the best in existence, and he favours no change which would militate against its continued growth and well-being as a nation. In the House, Mr. Meredith is distinguished for his fine presence, as well as for his keenness in debate, and his brilliant and convincing oratory. As an individual member, he commands the respect and esteem of the entire chamber. Personally, he is most modest and unassuming, and his manners are always those of the gentleman. Without the chamber, his friends and admirers are numbered by thou-

sands, and well may it be so, for his reputation as a lawyer, a politician, and a man is one to be envied. In religion, Mr. Meredith is a member of the Church of England. In 1862, he married Mary, daughter of Marcus J. Holmes, Esq., of London, by whom he has had four children, three of whom are living.

THOS. H. MCKENZIE,

Hamilton, Ont.

ON the 23rd day of August, 1830,—upwards of sixty years ago,—the subject of this sketch, after a sea voyage of fifty-two days from Leith to Quebec, and a further journey of twelve days duration by batteaux from Cornwall to Prescott, thence by the old steamer "Queenston," arrived in what was then the little village of Hamilton, which had at the time a population of only 700 souls. Thomas Howard McKenzie was born Aug. 12th, 1811, at Fort George, Inverness-shire, Scotland. His parents, James and Margaret (Barbour) McKenzie, were also natives of Scotland. Thomas, who is now in his eighty-first year, was really born in the army. His father was a soldier in the royal artillery, and fought in numerous engagements in India under the Iron Duke, then Col. Arthur Wellesley, receiving such wounds as disabled him for further service. As a youth, Mr. McKenzie received a good academic education, including classics, mathematics and book-keeping. He had just turned nineteen years when he reached Hamilton. The first employment he obtained was as shipping clerk in the warehouse of the late Abel Land, with whom he remained some four or five months. This he gave up to accept a position as clerk for the old-time firm of Colin Ferrie & Co., then carrying the largest general stock of goods in Upper Canada, and with whom he spent eight years. During the period he was with Ferrie & Co., he established for the firm a branch store in Preston, which he managed successfully until 1839, when he commenced business for himself in the same place. This, however, he sold out in the following year and removed to Dundas, where he conducted a large general business, including dry goods, groceries, and hardware, in three separate stores. For many years he carried on one of the most extensive wholesale and retail business enterprises in Western Canada, and, until the Great Western was built, he did a larger trade than was done by any house in Hamilton. In 1856, he sold out his Dundas business, and shortly afterwards established himself as a commission merchant in Hamilton, an enterprise which he continued for a lengthy period, dealing very largely in wool. Dundas, in those days, was a very brisk shipping port, a fleet of schooners

being constantly engaged in loading timber, staves and produce for Quebec and Halifax. There were three propellers from Quebec also engaged loading produce for those ports. A large schooner, built at Dundas, and owned by the late Jas. Coleman, used to make two trips annually to Quebec and Halifax, bearing the produce of the western country to those ports, while a large number of teams found constant employment conveying lumber, timber, shingles and other products for shipment to different parts of the country, and to Oswego, in the United States. In 1877, he set out on a business trip to South Africa, and on his return in the following year, he was appointed by the Dominion Government inspector of weights and measures for the Hamilton division, a position he still holds. Though largely engaged for many years in business, Mr. McKenzie was a leading and useful man in public life. For four years he served as councillor, and for three years more he filled the office of mayor. As a defender of his country he was not lacking, and his military ardour and alacrity made it plain that the good old British stock from which he sprang had not degenerated in him. When Sir John Colborne, then Governor-General of Canada, saw the troubles looming up which afterwards culminated in the Mackenzie rebellion, he called for volunteers—rifles, cavalry and artillery—and on the enrolment on June 4th, 1831,—the King's birthday,—Thos. H. McKenzie joined the rifles as a non-commissioned officer. With this branch of the service he remained connected until transferred to the captaincy of the Ninth Gore regiment. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he turned out with the militia under the late Sir Allan MacNab, and was in the Gallow's Hill engagement, afterwards serving at Chippewa and Niagara. While stationed at Chippewa, he saw Notman's battery from Dundas fire the first gun at the rebels on Navy Island, and was also witness of the burning "Caroline" passing down the rapids and over the falls, after being cut out and fired by the loyalist forces. On March 5th, 1838, he was in the engagement at Point Pelee, fighting on the ice with the thermometer 10 degrees below zero, and on which occasion the rebels, whom Mr. McKenzie describes as "the dirtiest lot of blackguards" he ever saw, were totally routed. From the Ninth Gore he was transferred to organize the Fourth Wentworth regiment, of which he was appointed major, the late Dr. Hamilton being lieutenant-colonel. On the decease of the latter, Mr. McKenzie was promoted to the command of the regiment, and subsequently, after the long period of fifty-eight years service, he was permitted to retire, retaining his rank. In politics, Mr. McKenzie was always a pronounced Conservative, and for many years continued to be an active supporter

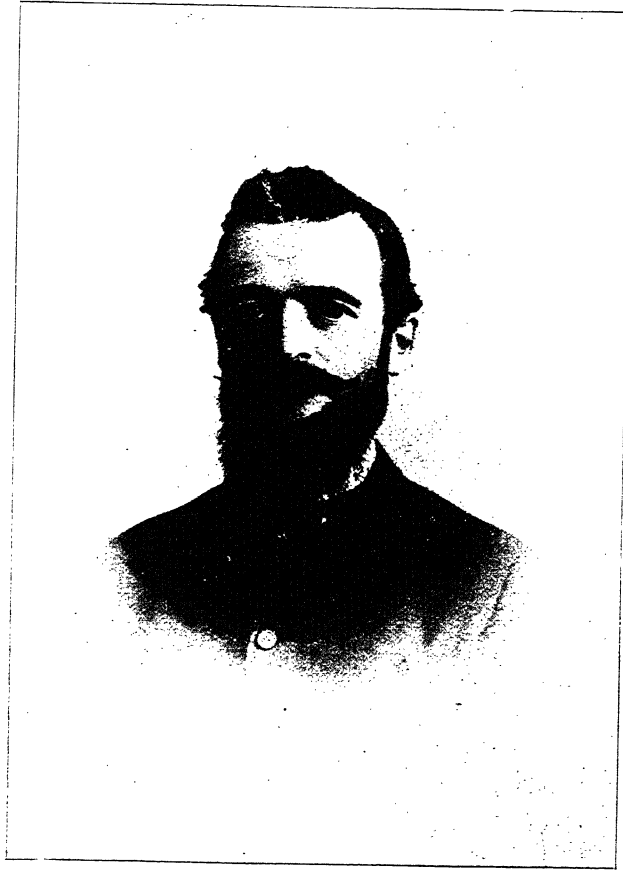
of the cause in North Wentworth. At the election in 1863, he was the party candidate in opposition to the late William Notman, but was defeated. He was a charter member and first noble grand in the I.O.O.F. lodge, organized in Dundas, in 1845; was the first grand master of the order in Upper Canada and is still connected with it. He joined the St. Andrew's society in the same town in 1840, and is at present, and has for many years been, president of that body. In religion, he is a Protestant, having since 1842 been one of the managers of Knox Presbyterian church, and during many years chairman of the board. In 1840, he married Dinah Sydney Smith, an English lady, daughter of the late Dr. Sydney Smith, of Toronto. The result of the union was a family of eight children, of whom only four (daughters) are living. Mr. McKenzie's career has throughout been distinguished by steadfast honesty of purpose, strict integrity of character, a kindly regard for the feelings of others, and a whole-souled generosity of nature. Though he has seen four-score years, he is still a man of wonderful vigour. He enjoys the esteem of the public, and lives surrounded by many devoted friends.

ROBERT MCKECHNIE,

Dundas, Ont.

THE subject of this sketch has been known for many years as one of the leading manufacturers in the Dominion, and as one who has distinguished himself in many useful ways in connection with the public affairs of the country. Robert McKechnie was born in Glasgow, Scotland, June 16th, 1835, his parents being Robert and Margaret (Waters) McKechnie. The family, which consisted of three boys and two girls, and of whom Robert is the only survivor, came to Canada in 1843, and settled in Dundas. As a youth, Mr. McKechnie received his education under the late Hon. Robert Spence, and at the age of twelve he proceeded to learn the trade of a pattern maker, in the old Gartshore foundry. After leaving this establishment, he commenced business for himself on a modest scale, with a full determination to make his way in the world, if energy and perseverance could accomplish that end. After the lapse of two years he took John Bertram into partnership, forming the afterwards famous firm of McKechnie & Bertram, in the enterprise known as the Canada Tool Works. Through various difficulties, the young firm struggled bravely, always keeping in view the aim of manufacturing and supplying the best quality of machinery in their line. In time their establishment grew to large proportions, and became known as one of the foremost

of its kind in the Dominion. The business was carried on successfully until 1886, during which period Mr. McKechnie acquired a handsome competence, and in the year named he retired into private life. While actively engaged in business, Mr. McKechnie was always a prominent man in outside matters affecting the public welfare. For many years he was a leading figure in political circles. He was for a year vice-president of the Dominion Board of Trade, and was president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. His interest in local affairs, aided by his ability, led to his being singled out as a leading representative of the people. He was for a long period member of the Dundas School Board, and president of the Mechanics' Institute, to which latter organization he was a most liberal contributor. For seven years he was reeve of the town and member of the county council, and for three years he served as mayor, in all cases his services being most valuable to his constituents. In politics, he is a staunch Liberal-Conservative, and an active worker in political contests. He is a firm supporter of the policy of protection to native industry, and one of those who assisted, in 1878, in the inauguration of the National Policy. Prior to that, in 1872, he was chosen as the candidate of his party for the representation of North Wentworth, but was defeated. He was also the candidate in 1882, and again suffered defeat, but this time only by the narrow majority of two votes. In society matters, he is a member of the Masonic order, belongs to St. John's Chapter, R.A.M., and is a 17th degree man in the A. & A. S. Rite, being connected with Hamilton Rose Croix Chapter. He is also member of the St. Andrew's Benevolent Society, of Dundas. Mr. McKechnie has done considerable travelling, both in connection with business and for pleasure. He has visited many portions of the United States, besides crossing the ocean several times, and touring through the British Isles, Germany, Italy, France and Switzerland. In religion, he is a Protestant, and was brought up a Presbyterian, though of late years he has been a member of the congregation of St. James' Episcopal church. Mr. McKechnie has been married twice. His first wife, whom he married in 1859, was Isabella, daughter of the late William Ross. The issue of this marriage was ten children, eight of whom are living. On June 5th, 1883, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the late William King, of Fintry, Stirlingshire, Scotland, the result of their union being two children, one of whom is still living. In his business career, Mr. McKechnie has always borne a high reputation for integrity and straightforwardness, his word being as good as his bond. In private life he is esteemed by all classes of the community.



ROBERT McKECHNIE,
DUNDAS, ONT.

ALPHONSE DESJARDINS, M. P.

Montreal, Que.

TO give in little space an account of the life of M. Desjardins, is to record briefly many worthy achievements. His family is one of the most honourable in the country, one that traces its ancestry back to the days of New France before the British régime. The father of our subject was for many years deputy-sheriff of the district of Terrebonne. T. C. Alphonse Desjardins was born in Terrebonne, on the 6th of May, 1841. He obtained his education first, at Masson college and afterwards at the seminary of Nicolet. Having decided upon a professional life, he entered upon the study of law in the office of Wilfrid Provost. He finished his course in the office of Falire, Lesage & Jette, and in 1862 was called to the bar. For five years M. Desjardins devoted himself mainly to the practice of his profession, but, having taken a considerable interest in public affairs, he found it necessary to give up politics or abandon his profession. As a means of accomplishing public objects which seemed to him desirable, he entered the field of journalism. He had already contributed to the press articles which attracted a good deal of attention, and he found a place awaiting him as associate editor of *L'Ordre*. In 1868, owing to the Italia Irridenta movement, there was a counter movement among Roman Catholics of all countries in defence of the Papal position. In Quebec this took the form of the organization and equipment of a body of volunteer soldiers known as the Papal Zouaves. He was amongst those who took part in the work of organization. One of his brothers, Dr. G. H. Desjardins, enrolled as a private soldier, but was soon called to serve as a surgeon after having taken his degrees at the college of *La Sapienza* at Rome. When in Rome, in 1871, he was admitted to an audience with His Holiness Pope Pius IX., when, for his services in the above connexion, as well as for his writings on matters of Catholic interest, M. Desjardins was created a knight of the order of Pius IX. Returning to Canada, he resumed his journalistic duties on *L'Ordre*, his trenchant style winning many friends for that newspaper. What was known as the *Programme Catholique* appeared in 1871, a pronunciamento or platform, prepared by M. Desjardins and others, upon which it was hoped the several sections of the Conservative party, then carrying on an internecine strife, might agree. The platform was not accepted, but it was widely and warmly discussed, not only by Conservatives, to whose attention it was particularly commended, but by Liberals as well. Its proposals were clear-cut, and the way in which they were presented showed the intense earnestness of the authors.

Its basis was the belief that religion must be the life of a state which hopes to live and prosper. In 1872, M. Desjardins became editor of *Le Nouveau Monde*. On this newspaper the earnest young journalist found even greater opportunity than ever to impress his individuality upon the events of his time. The years which had passed since the first quarrels among the Conservatives, had widened instead of closing the breathes in the ranks. To the task of uniting the men of his party M. Desjardins addressed himself with greater ardour than before, and also with greater success. In 1874 he was called upon to enter Parliament, and was elected by acclamation for his present constituency, which he has since continued to represent. In parliament he found no lack of work. The Conservatives were in opposition, the cry of corruption raised over the Pacific Scandal having stampeded their followers in many counties. The Mackenzie administration, which the Liberals had put in office, found itself confronted with the question of how to deal with Louis Riel and others who had taken part in the Red River Rebellion of 1869-70. The air was filled with rumours, and parliament was the scene of intense excitement. Prominent among those who pleaded for amnesty for the misguided Métis leaders, was the new member for Hochelaga. The representations made by him and others had the effect of mitigating in large measure the punishment inflicted upon Riel and his lieutenant Lepine. Hardly had this question been settled, however, when another, engendering much the same feeling and causing much the same division of parties, occurred. This was the New Brunswick school question which, as will be remembered, arose out of the provincial law of New Brunswick abolishing separate schools. In this contest the leader was Mr. (now Hon.) John Costigan, of New Brunswick, but prominent among those who fought the question out by his side was M. Desjardins. Throughout that parliament, from 1874 to 1878, the Conservatives carried on the fiercest and most strategic parliamentary war that has ever been waged against a government in Canada. Among the men who led the assault upon the Liberal position there was no better fighter than the earnest and devoted young member for Hochelaga. He assisted in heaping ridicule upon the Liberal Government's Canadian Pacific Railway policy; he denounced their failure to propose measures to meet the hard times which then prevailed; and he ably and eloquently advocated the National Policy, which embodied the Conservative idea of how then existing evils should be met. He spoke generally in French, and with fine effect, but he proved himself able to hold the attention of the House and to win cordial applause when he

spoke in English as well. Through all his strong political campaigning he succeeded in keeping the personal esteem of his opponents. No man among the Conservatives can give more instances of the strong personal regard subsisting between himself and the leading men on the other side of politics. With the election of 1878, and the return of the Conservatives to power in the Dominion, M. Desjardins found that a better era for his party had dawned. The need for the heavy fighting which he had carried on passed away. In September, 1879, he retired from journalism to devote himself to business and finance, in connection with which he already had considerable interests. Here naturally begins another record of services rendered to the public, not only in a representative capacity for the benefit of his own constituents, but with a view to the public good. Though M. Desjardins' whole life proves his intense sympathy with the best aspirations of his own people, the French-Canadians, he owes his success in political life as well as in business to a quality which is more often found among Anglo-Saxons. Though he has the impressibility and the *savoir faire* of the Frenchman, he combines with these excellent qualities that which brings success—perseverance. No business man in Montreal is better known, nor is there one who shows greater enterprise. He is prominently connected with more incorporated companies than is perhaps any other man in the great metropolitan centre of the Dominion. When the French promoters of a Canadian beet-root sugar industry projected their enterprise, one of the men upon whom they most relied was M. Desjardins. He actively furthered the enterprise and continued to support it, even when others were daunted by failure. Though the industry was for the time given up, M. Desjardins' faith in its ultimate success has convinced him that the opposing obstacles in the way are such as time and effort will overcome, and he looks forward to the period when beet culture and the manufacture of sugar from it will be a great Canadian industry. In 1874, when hard times pressed many important institutions into bankruptcy, the Banque Jacques Cartier suffered severely. M. Desjardins took hold of its affairs when at a low ebb; he became its president; and by hard work and shrewd direction pulled it through the crisis. He still remains at the head of the concern, which owes its strength largely to his courage and wisdom. In 1882 he was elected president of Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada. This company has ceased to exist, giving place to the more important loan association, Le Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian, which has its branches throughout the Dominion, and of which M. Desjardins is a director. He was for eight years

also a director of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, the most important concern devoted to inland marine transportation. He is also vice-president of the Montreal and Western Railway Company, a concern which is building a line which will make the trade and resources of the vast region of the Upper Ottawa and Lake Temiscamingue district directly tributary to the commercial greatness of Montreal. M. Desjardins is a director of the Citizens' Insurance Company of Montreal, and of the North American Life Insurance Company of Toronto. He has also large interests in mining properties in the province, and in Montreal real estate. These and many other enterprises have had the benefit of M. Desjardins' ability and mature judgment. Since his friends have been in power, and the public discussion of questions of policy is relegated mainly to the Liberals, M. Desjardins has taken especial interest in legislation affecting trade matters. He is the promoter of many bills to charter new commercial corporations, and he is a prominent and valued member of the committee on banking and commerce. When he speaks upon a public question, it is usually upon some phase of the Government's trade policy, or upon some proposal which seems to him to affect the rights or interests of the French-Canadian people, of whom he considers himself a representative. M. Desjardins also renders the House valuable service as a member of the Debates Committee, he having succeeded the late lamented Hon. Thos. White as president since the latter's death, his intimate knowledge of journalistic work, to which the official reporting of the debates is allied, making him an expert in the affairs of which the committee has control. Though M. Desjardins has been identified as a representative of the people, more particularly with Dominion politics, a word may be said as to his position in the affairs of his native province. He has, of course, always taken a deep interest in local politics. As a journalist, some of his best work was done in support of the Conservative cause in this regard. He has also on the public platform strongly advocated his party's policy in Provincial affairs. He shares the apprehension felt by his political friends at the increase of the public debt and the annual expenditure which it entails. As a business man deeply interested in the development of business interests, and seeing in those the sound basis of future progress, he deprecates the tendency to the centralization of power in the hands of the Government, and also the tendency to meet the increased expenditure by taxes and imposts upon capital and enterprise. He sees clearly as a matter of theory, and knows as a matter of fact, that these taxes tend to drive industries out of the province. In every

possible way he advocates such a change in the method of taxation as will reassure capitalists and business men, and cause them to regard Quebec in a favourable rather than an unfavourable light. M. Desjardins was married on the 17th of May, 1864, to Virginie, eldest daughter of Hubert Pare. This lady died in 1874, leaving four children. M. Desjardins married a second time Hortense, youngest daughter of Joseph Barsalon, of Montreal.

MAJOR J. E. O'REILLY.

Hamilton, Ont.

CONSPICUOUS among the oldest and best known names in the central and western portions of Ontario is that of the O'Reilly family of Hamilton, of which the subject of this biography is the oldest living representative. Major O'Reilly is descended from U. E. Loyalist stock, both of his grandfathers having been among the loyal subjects of the Crown who took refuge in Canada at the close of the Revolutionary War. His father, the late Miles O'Reilly, Q.C., held for half a century prior to his death, in August, 1890, a distinguished position in connection with the bench and bar of his native province. His mother, Jane Sumpson Racey, a descendant of the Raceys of Bath, England, was born at Prospect Hill, on the Hudson river, her parents having emigrated to America about the year 1815. Miles O'Reilly, Q.C., better known as Judge O'Reilly, was born at Drummondville, near Niagara Falls, May 18th, 1806. He received his early education at the Niagara grammar school and subsequently studied law with the late John Breakenridge, of Niagara, and with the late Robert Baldwin, of Toronto. He was called to the Bar in 1830, and for some years before his death was the oldest practising barrister in Ontario. His professional career was a long and honourable one; moreover, it was highly successful from a professional point of view, owing to his extensive knowledge of the law, his brilliant talents, and his high personal character. In the Mackenzie rebellion era he greatly distinguished himself, after having served faithfully as one of Sir Allan McNab's "Men of Gore," by his masterly defence of the 106 prisoners who were confined in Hamilton jail on a charge of high treason. At the close of the case, Chief Justice Macaulay, before whom the prisoners were tried, complimented him in high terms on the zeal and ability which he had displayed in the defence. On the 7th Feb., 1838, he was appointed judge of the old Gore district, then comprising Wentworth, Halton and Brant, with portions of Wellington, Waterloo and Haldimand. That office he resigned in

1853 and returned to practise in the courts. In 1856 he was appointed Q. C., and in 1871 Master in Chancery. In 1880, on the fiftieth anniversary of his call to the Bar, the legal profession of Wentworth presented him with a handsome service of plate and an address expressive of their respect and esteem. His death, which occurred, as we have said, in 1890, was sincerely regretted by the whole community in which he had lived so long and held so prominent a position. His son, James Edwin O'Reilly, was born at the family residence, "The Willows," Hamilton, Oct. 6th, 1833. He is a man of high repute, and in character, disposition and attainments strongly resembles his deceased father. Educated at Upper Canada College and Trinity College, Toronto, he graduated as B.A. in 1856. He then took up the study of medicine, attending Guy's Hospital in London, England, in which institution he had charge of the Charity or Lying-in department for a time. Subsequently he went to Paris, where he was clinical clerk under the celebrated Ricord, the greatest man of the age in his specialty. On his return from Europe he entered a law partnership with his father and Mr. Joseph J. Curran, the firm name being O'Reilly, Curran & O'Reilly. After practising twenty years he was appointed Master in Chancery at Hamilton, which position he still retains, he is also Deputy Registrar of the chancery division, and a Referee of Titles. In public affairs, Mr. O'Reilly took an active part for a number of years. In 1865 he was elected alderman for old St. Patrick's ward, and he continued to serve in the council until the end of 1877. During the year 1869 he was elected mayor of Hamilton by his colleagues in the council. He declined re-election in 1878, but in the following year he was again elected mayor, this time by the popular vote: he was re-elected in 1880 and 1881. A staunch Conservative in politics, he was chosen as the party candidate for the Ontario Legislature in 1867, but was defeated by the late J. M. Williams. In 1873 he ran for the Dominion parliament, but was again defeated. For several years he also took an active interest in military matters. In 1860 he was made captain of No. 1 volunteer company, and became major of the 13th, when that battalion was organized, in 1863. He was the first officer in Hamilton who obtained a first-class military school certificate at the period, under Lord Alexander Russell. He remained in connection with the 13th until 1865, when he retired, retaining his rank, and as "Major" O'Reilly he has since that time been best known. Always a public-spirited citizen, Mr. O'Reilly was never lagging in the support of any enterprise designed to benefit his native city; he was among the active promoters of the schemes for



MAJOR J. E. O'REILLY,
HAMILTON, ONT.

the construction of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce, Hamilton & Lake Erie, and Hamilton & North-Western Railways. He was also chairman of the building committee, under which the present court house was erected, and lent material aid in providing a suitable building. In the year 1889 Mr. O'Reilly was appointed by the city council its representative on the free library board, and in the year 1890 was elected chairman of the board, of which he still continues a member. He joined the Masonic Order about thirty years ago, is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and was one of the original organizers of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society in Hamilton. In religion he is a Protestant and a member of the Church of England. On Sept. 4th, 1862, Mr. O'Reilly married Emilia Sophia Dundas Maingay, a lineal descendant of the Bruce family, so renowned in Scottish history, and has issue seven children—six daughters and one son—all of whom are living. In his public and official career, as well as in private life, Mr. O'Reilly's course has been singularly free from reproach, and there are few who possess in a higher degree the confidence and esteem of the people.

DAVID McLELLAN,

Hamilton, Ont.

IN the pages of Canadian biography the name of David McLellan, of the city of Hamilton, is for many reasons well worthy a place, and a sketch of his career, however brief, cannot but be of especial interest to Canadians. David McLellan was born in Toronto, Jan. 11th, 1841. His father, Malcolm McLellan, was born in Islay, Argyleshire, Scotland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Agnes Bennett, was also a native of the "land o' the heather," having been born in Glasgow. Many years ago they came to Canada and settled in Toronto. There were twelve children born in the family, of whom the subject of our sketch was the ninth. Up to the age of fourteen young David was a diligent student at the public schools, and thus acquired something more than the rudiments of a good English education. After spending some four years in the employ of Robert Walker & Sons in his native city, he went to Buffalo, and thence to Louisville, Ky., from which place he was summoned to the death-bed of his brother James. Having made up his mind to remain in Canada, he entered the employ of Robt. H. Gray, by whom, after several years' faithful service, he was taken into partnership, and was sent to open a branch of the business in Hamilton, in which city he arrived on St. Andrew's Day, 1871. Since that time Mr. McLellan's career

has been of such a prosperous nature as men of his sterling qualities merit and deserve. In December, 1877, he retired from the firm with which he had been so long connected, having been appointed agent of the Royal Insurance Company of England. This business he has carried on successfully ever since, and now has full charge of a district. He also represents the Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co'y, and is agent for the Dominion Steamship Co'y. But it is in connection with public matters that David McLellan is best known, and surely his record for the past twenty years in this respect is a most creditable one. Possessed of a right manly spirit, and having at heart the welfare of the city in which he resides, he has been indefatigable in his efforts to promote the progress of her institutions, and the advancement of every good cause. The first public office held by Mr. McLellan was that of member of the School Board, to which he was elected in 1875, when the city was divided into seven wards. At the end of the year he went on a trip to Great Britain, and during his absence he was elected alderman. This position he held for the ensuing three years, during the latter two of which he was chairman of the Market, Fire and Police committee, and in connection with which he was instrumental in bringing about many important improvements. In 1879 he retired from the council and returned to the Board of Education, where he remained continuously for nine years. During this period he was for three years—'80, '81 and '85—chairman of the Finance Committee; in 1882 he was chairman of the Internal Management Committee, and in the following year he was chairman of the Board. In 1888 and 1889 he was again a member of the Aldermanic Board, and in 1890 he was first elected mayor by a pronounced majority, a position to which he was re-elected in 1891 by acclamation, and one which he well and worthily filled during his term of office. As an evidence of his popularity, it may be remarked that twice when running for alderman and once for mayor, he headed the polls—on the last-named occasion receiving the highest vote ever given any candidate in the city. But while devoting attention to civic and educational matters, the benefit of Mr. McLellan's assistance in connection with other matters affecting the public weal was not lacking. He always took a great interest in the U. C. Bible Society, of which he filled the office of President and Secretary, and is now one of the Vice-Presidents. He has been for three years a director of the Y. M. C. A., and is filling his third year as Treasurer of the institution. He is a life member and director of the Hamilton Art School, and also of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,



DAVID McLELLAN,
HAMILTON, ONT.

and a director of the Hamilton Public Library. In 1883 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Wentworth, but, save in the matter of frequently presiding at the Police Court, in the absence of the Magistrate, he has had little to do with dispensing the law. It is perhaps in connection with benevolent societies that Mr. McLellan has done his most arduous work, and his record in this respect is decidedly unique. As a member of the Masonic fraternity, he is one of the best known men in Ontario. In August, 1865, he was initiated in King Solomon's lodge, Toronto, in which he held successively the office of secretary, senior warden (2 years), and Worshipful Master (3 years in succession.) On his departure for Hamilton in 1871, the closing year of his Mastership, he was presented by his brethren with a magnificent Past Master's collar and jewel. Four years later, a deputation of his old-time brethren in King Solomon's visited Hamilton and presented him with a handsomely engrossed address, informing him that he had been elected an honorary member in recognition of his valuable services in the past. Following up the study and practice of Masonry, Mr. McLellan rapidly rose in the Order, and has for years taken an active part in the work of the Grand Lodge. In 1869 he was appointed Grand Steward, and in the following year elected Grand Registrar by the largest vote in the Grand Lodge. Since 1874 he has been a member of the Board of General Purposes, and in 1879 he was elected Grand Senior Warden. He also holds the position of representative in Canada of the Grand Lodges of Georgia and Illinois. In capitular masonry he has long held a leading place, and he has filled the office of Grand Scribe E. since 1878; and is also representative of the Grand Chapter of Georgia. In the Cryptic and A. & A. Scottish Rites he has equally distinguished himself; at present he is Captain of the Guard in the Supreme Council of the latter in the 33rd degree. He is Past Grand Sovereign and representative of the Order of Rome and Constantine, P. G. Sovereign of the Grand Imperial Council of Illinois, P. G. Commander of the Grand Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners and representative of the Supreme Grand Lodge of the United States. He is also a member of the Royal Order of Scotland. Outside of Masonry, Mr. McLellan has done good work in connection with a number of other societies. He was the first charter member and first Past Master of Hamilton Lodge, No. 49, A. O. U. W.—the largest in the Dominion—has been District Deputy Grand Master for the Hamilton District, and for several terms a member of the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge. In the Royal Arcanum he holds the offices of Deputy Grand Regent, and Grand Regent, and is now Grand Secretary. He is an

honorary member and one of the trustees of Court Maple Leaf, Ancient Order of Foresters, and also a charter member and one of the trustees of Hamilton Camp, No. 21, Sons of Scotland. The St. Andrew's Benevolent Society—a benevolent organization in every sense of the term—is one in which Mr. McLellan has always taken a very deep interest. He has been a member of the society ever since coming to Hamilton, and was elected president in 1875 and 1876, being the first to be re-elected to that high office in a period of about twenty years. Since 1879 he has continuously occupied the position of treasurer of the society, of which he is one of the most active members. Notwithstanding that he has been one of the busiest men at home, Mr. McLellan has done considerable travelling in his time. He has crossed the ocean no less than six times, and has travelled over a large portion of the United States. In July, 1864, he married Elizabeth Dittey, of Toronto, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, who came to this country when a child, and by whom he has had six children. The eldest of these, a daughter, died when a child; the remainder, two boys and three girls, are still living. The eldest son is in Chicago, and the other is being trained in his father's office, while the eldest daughter bids fair to distinguish herself in the profession of her choice—that of a teacher. Mr. McLellan formerly belonged to the 10th Royal Volunteers, Toronto. He was gazetted ensign and quartermaster, and on removing to Hamilton, in 1871, he held the rank of captain. In politics Mr. McLellan has always been a staunch Reformer, and since his boyhood has taken an active part in political contests. In religion he is a Protestant, and throughout his life he has ever shown a deep interest in the affairs of the Presbyterian church, with which he is connected. He was ordained deacon in Knox church, Toronto; and became an elder in Knox church, Hamilton, on October 31st, 1877. Several years ago he succeeded the late Alexander Mitchell as Session Clerk and Treasurer of Poor's Fund, Knox church. He is also a member of the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Committee of the General Assembly. From what has been written, it may be seen that there are few men who, in the various walks of life, occupy a higher position in the esteem of their fellow citizens than David McLellan. His enviable status he has won by his uprightness of character, his honesty of purpose, strict business integrity, and a geniality, benevolence and goodness of heart which are rarely surpassed. Mr. McLellan is yet in the prime of life, and has the prospect of many more years of usefulness ahead of him. During Oct., 1890, while the members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain were on a visit to Hamilton, where they spent only a few hours

of one day, they were so handsomely treated by Mayor McLellan that the delegates pinned upon his breast the medal of the Institute, thus constituting him a member of that body. This was an honour conferred upon few, if any, on this continent. Again, in July of 1891, during the visit of the drill corps of St. Bernard Commandery of Chicago, the kind and generous manner in which the Knights were treated by his Worship, called from them a testimony of his worth, and they made him an honorary member of their corps, and presented him with a handsome medal.

After the above sketch had been written, indeed while it was in type, our subject was prematurely called to his rest. He had been sojourning for a short season at Dansville Sanatorium, N.Y., and had just returned apparently fully restored to his usual health and strength, but on the following day a feeling of lassitude coming over him he reclined on his bed, and in a few hours afterwards was found in an unconscious state, and never rallied, although the best medical practitioners in the city of Hamilton were summoned to his aid, and finally passed away at 2.50 p.m., on the 16th March, 1892. The news of his death caused profound grief in the city and, indeed, in all parts of the province, as the deceased had been well known throughout the country. A special meeting of the city council was called and a resolution passed expressing regret at his death and condolence with the bereaved family on the irreparable loss they had sustained. The council attended the funeral in a body. The members of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, and various benevolent societies of which he was a member, were well represented, indeed, the cortege was the largest seen in Hamilton for many years. The whole of the Hamilton papers contributed their meed of praises to the memory of the deceased, even the *Spectator*, which was opposed to him during his régime as Mayor, could not forbear to offer its humble tribute to his moral worth.

JOHN GRAHAM,

Ottawa, Ont.

JOHN GRAHAM, one of the old timers, as well as a prominent citizen of the capital of the Dominion, is a splendid illustration of what can be accomplished by a judicious use of brains, sustained by courage and animated by a determination to succeed. He was born on the banks of the Ottawa, in the township of Nepean, Carleton county, on the 6th June, 1830. His father, Andrew Graham, was a native of the County Fermanagh, where his ancestors were for generations land owners and engaged in

agricultural pursuits; and his mother, Eliza Alexander, was born in the County Tyrone. Actuated by love of adventure and that spirit of enterprise, characteristic of the inhabitants of the emerald isle, he determined to seek his fortune in British North America, and in the year 1826 he arrived in Canada and settled in the County of Carleton, where he was married. Here Mr. Graham, senior, remained engaged in farming and lumbering until 1847, when he removed to Ottawa and engaged in the hotel business, on the corner of Rideau and Nicholas-streets. This enterprise he conducted for five years, when it was amalgamated with the grocery business, to which Mr. Graham afterwards gave his attention. The family consisted of five children, two boys and three girls. Young John received his education at the common school, in the township of Nepean, and at the age of fourteen years was articled to Messrs. Z. & H. Wilson, then the leading merchants in Ottawa. During the time he served with them he received a thorough knowledge of the business, and of the general principles which govern trade, and also acquired the habits and developed the character which have enabled him, even under great difficulties, ultimately to achieve success. When he had been with this firm about five years the partnership was dissolved, but the business was continued by Mr. Z. Wilson, who was afterwards county treasurer, and is now collector of customs for the port of Ottawa. With the latter he remained for more than a year, when he took charge of his father's business, conducting the same for some months. Moved, however, by a spirit of adventure, and excited by the rumours of the great opportunities in the far west, Mr. Graham determined to try his fortunes in the golden state. Early in 1852 he accordingly took passage from New York for California. Under the most favourable circumstances, however, in those days this was a journey always attended with difficulty and great inconvenience, sometimes, indeed, with perils and dangers known only to few. To those acquainted with the comforts of an ocean voyage in these later times, the experience he had was a rough one, for he had a surfeit of danger by land and sea on this ever-to-be-remembered trip. Through failing to make connection, they were detained over two months at the Isthmus of Panama, where their condition soon became serious, owing to insufficient commissary arrangements, and at times they were on the verge of actual starvation. He finally took passage on a coal vessel for San Francisco, on which he and his fellow passengers suffered terrible privations from want of food, so much so that it was with the greatest difficulty that death from starvation was prevented. It was not until the month of June, five months after he left New York,

that he reached his destination, with a sadly depleted exchequer, his total funds amounting to seventy-five cents, which, being in American silver, was not then coin current with the merchants of San Francisco. Soon, however, his star was in the ascendant, for while standing on the dock he was offered a job, as checker of a cargo of lumber that was being discharged, at one dollar per hour. This he accepted and retained about ten days, when he went direct to the mines, where he spent three years in mining with varying success. He subsequently purchased an outfit and, in addition to the fruit and vegetable business, had charge of the water supply for a number of camps, but falling a victim to fever, which was very prevalent at that time, he was incapacitated for work for a year. On recovery of health, notwithstanding this was a remunerative venture, he tired of western frontier life and decided to give it up and returned to the place of his birth, reaching Ottawa in March, 1859, where he has resided ever since. After looking over the situation, in July of the year last mentioned, he leased the Albion hotel, and conducted the hotel business for fourteen years with profit to himself. In this enterprise he secured such experience and reputation as enabled him to make a financial success of his next move, which was the purchase of the Union hotel, which he enlarged and improved from time to time until, in 1879, he had completed the Grand Union as it now stands, a magnificent structure, five stories in height, containing one hundred and twenty rooms, alike a credit to the proprietor and the capital. Mr. Graham also owns a fine farm, which he works, as well as a large brick-yard, with a capacity of four million bricks annually. These enterprises, together with the hotel business, largely occupy Mr. Graham's attention, for he gives his personal supervision to each. He has met with serious reverses, which are usually the lot of men so extensively engaged in business, but his courage and indomitable will have carried him through each recurring commercial crisis to which this and every other country is subject, and he is now enjoying that feeling of security and satisfaction to which a life of continuous industry justly entitles him. For three years he had a seat at the council board, where his record was creditable in every respect, being chiefly notable for the business-like manner in which he discharged his aldermanic duties. He has also taken a deep interest in educational matters, and was for fourteen years a school trustee. Mr. Graham is connected with the Masonic order, being a member of Doric Lodge, No. 58, of which he is now, and has for the last twenty-eight years been treasurer. In politics he is a Conservative, and in religion a member of the reformed Episcopal Church. In addition to Mr.

Graham's travels on the Pacific coast in his youth, he has visited many of the eastern and southern states, as well as western Canada. In 1859 he married, and has had six children born to him, but none of whom survive. In 1886 he again married, his wife being relict of the late Samuel Graham, of Ottawa. Mr. Graham is a gentleman of good physique, with a hearty good-natured manner, which, with his other sterling qualities, make him a general favourite with all who know him.

ALEXANDER WORKMAN,

Ottawa, Ont.

ONE of the men who have made for themselves a distinctive record in building up and advancing the material interests of the city of Ottawa is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Alexander Workman was born at Lisburn, County Antrim, Ireland, May 28th, in the year of the great rebellion of '98. He belonged to a family whose members have distinguished themselves in commercial and educational pursuits in various parts of Canada. His parents were Joseph Workman and his wife Catharine, whose maiden name was Gowdey, the former being of English, and the latter of Scotch, extraction. His father, who was a member of the teaching profession in the old country, came to America while the revolutionary war was in progress, and for several years taught school in Philadelphia. Returning home, he married, and, as the result of the union, had a family of nine children—eight sons and one daughter. The subject of our sketch was the second son. Of the other sons, Dr. Joseph Workman, for thirty years Superintendent of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, is probably the most widely known, having won fame for himself as one of the most distinguished specialists in America. William and Thomas were prominent in business circles in Montreal, having been for many years members of the wholesale hardware firm of Fotheringham & Workman. In 1819, another son, Dr. Benjamin Workman, came to Canada and settled in Montreal, where he became principal of an academy called the Union School. In the following year Alexander arrived in the country and took up land in the township of Huntley, and for a time resided there. At the end of four years, however, he sold out and proceeded to Montreal to join Benjamin in the management of his educational institution. Having received in Ireland a thorough classical and mathematical education, he was well equipped for the teaching profession, in which he continued to labour for over twenty years. His success as an educationist is attested by the fact that many of his pupils

in after life greatly distinguished themselves, such as, among others, the late Hon. Louis Wallbridge, the late Hon. Thomas White, Senator Chaffers, Senator Murphy, Senator Clemow, Julius C. Scriver, M.P., Richard White (of the *Montreal Gazette*). In 1845 he removed to Ottawa and, in company with Edward Griffin, founded the hardware establishment of Workman & Griffin. The business, which has always been a success, is still carried on under the title of Alexander Workman & Co., Mr. Griffin having retired in 1867. At present, and for several years past, its active management has been in the hands of Mr. Workman's nephew, Thomas, son of Dr. Joseph Workman. In local matters of importance to the city, Mr. Workman always took an active interest. For three years subsequent to his arrival he acted as a member of the school board and superintendent of the schools. During his term of office many improvements were made in the teaching system, and a number of good school-houses were erected. He also served in the council for fourteen years as alderman, and was, for a time, mayor. During his term as chief magistrate he had the honour of entertaining the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred on their respective visits to Ottawa. All his life Mr. Workman has been a strong advocate of temperance. He joined the first teetotal society organized in Montreal, sixty years ago, and he still staunchly adheres to teetotal principles. In politics he is a Conservative and was a true friend and adviser of Sir John Macdonald. In religion he is a Unitarian. In 1820, Mr. Workman married Mary, daughter of Lieut. Francis Abbott, of H. M. 10th Royals, a regiment that took part in the war of 1812. This officer subsequently died in Quebec. The result of the union was a family of two daughters and two sons; one died at the age of four years. Alexander, the younger son, was connected with his father in business for a time, but died some years ago. The old gentleman, though now in his ninety-fourth year, is still possessed of remarkable vigour, and as he daily passes along the streets in the city of his adoption he contemplates with pleasure the many evidences of the material and moral progress which has been made since his arrival on the scene nearly three-quarters of a century ago. As a citizen, he is universally esteemed for his unblemished character; and the good works he has done, and is generally greatly beloved. In private life he is kind and generous, ever the courteous and refined gentleman, and has a host of sincere admirers.

[OBITU.—Since the above was written, Mr. Workman died (December 12th, 1891) after an illness of only five days duration.]

JOHN IRA FLATT,

Hamilton, Ont.

THE name of John Ira Flatt is one of the best known in Western Canada in connection with the timber trade, and in the list of energetic and successful workers in this country during the past half century that gentleman holds a high place. His father, Robert Flatt, was a native of Scotland and came to Canada in 1805, settling in the township of East Flamboro', county of Wentworth. He married Mary, daughter of the late Abram Baker, of the same township, and they had a family of twelve children—seven boys and five girls—of whom the subject of our sketch was the seventh, born July 2nd, 1834. Of these, five of the boys and all the girls are still living. Up to the age of sixteen John attended the common school in the neighborhood of his home, and then for four years more he worked steadily on his father's farm. The succeeding ten years he worked for himself on a rented farm, and to this he added the lumber business in 1865. Six years later he formed a partnership with the late Robert Thompson, of Lynden, with whom he operated for five years, and then, a dissolution taking place, the firm of Flatt & Bradley, one of the most noted in the annals of the lumber trade in Canada was formed. For sixteen years they have carried on the business with great success, and in that time the original field which took in a few townships around Hamilton, has been much enlarged. Some eight years ago the firm established a branch of their business at Castleman, Russell county, which they have been conducting successfully ever since. Apart from his connection with Mr. Bradley, Mr. Flatt is the business manager of the firm of J. & W. Flatt, in which his sons, Jacob and William, are associated with him, and they carry on a very extensive business in heavy timber and masts, their chief centres being Houghton, Michigan and Toledo, Ohio. In brief, it may be said that, west of Toronto, no house in Canada carries on lumbering operations so extensively as those firms of which Mr. John Ira Flatt is prominently connected. In public affairs, Mr. Flatt has also borne his part worthily and well, his sterling integrity, uprightness of character and business ability making him conspicuous among his fellow men. In 1860 he was elected a member of the West Flamboro' council, in which he served for seven years continuously. During the years, 1886-'87 and '88 he was reeve of East Flamboro' township, and in the last he held the honorable position of warden of the county of Wentworth. At the close of his term of office as warden he retired from active municipal politics, though he still takes a keen interest in the administration of affairs in the municipali-

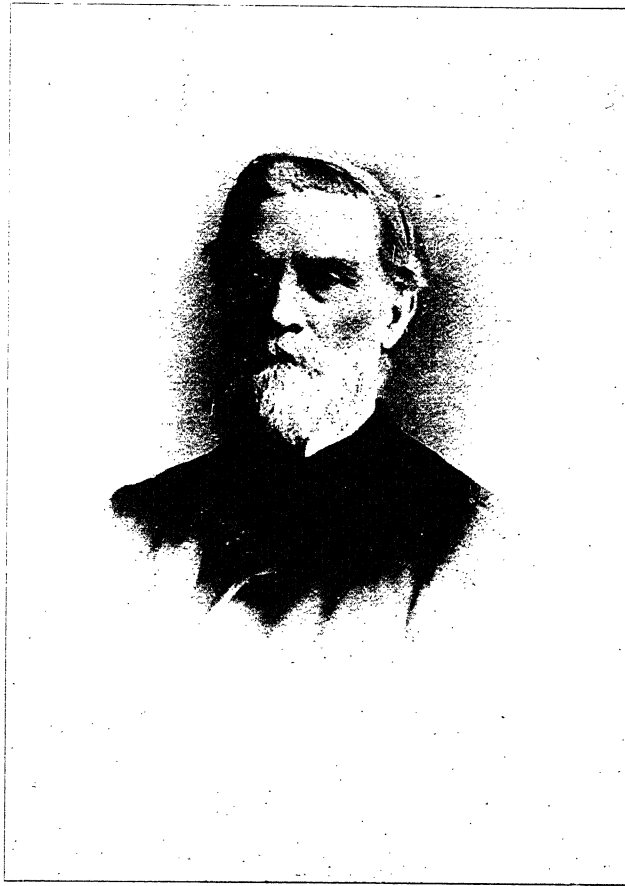
ties in which he has property. In politics, Mr. Flatt has always been a consistent supporter of the Reform party, and is a Liberal in the highest sense of the term. In religion he is a Protestant, and from his youth up has been connected with the Methodist church. For thirty-two years he has been a leader or assistant leader in the church at Millgrove, and he has also been a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist body. In 1853, Mr. Flatt married Rachel, a daughter of the late Jacob Cummings, of East Flamboro', by whom he has had six children - three boys and three girls. Of his sons, William is, as has already been stated, a member of the firm of J. & W. Flatt; another, Jacob, is connected with the same firm at the Toledo branch; and Daniel carries on a general store at Millgrove. In his private life, as well as in his whole business career, Mr. Flatt has been distinctively a man among men, and his record is one upon which his family, as well as his thousands of friends, may look with pride.

JOHN DOTY,

Toronto, Ont.

AMONGST the many men who have made a success in life, few perhaps have had less chances, and have acquired more, than the subject of this sketch. Born on a farm, he, like most country lads, had to assist his father in the cultivation of that farm, and, while yet a small boy, he worked at times from sunrise to sunset. The natural thrift thus early inculcated, has led to the prominent position he holds to-day as one of Ontario's leading manufacturers. Mr. Doty was born in the township of Lewiston, Niagara county, New York, on the first day of July, 1822. His parents were Pharis and Rachel (Squares) Doty. The elder Mr. Doty was born in Massachusetts, and in his younger days was a tanner, but on his removal to Western New York, he became a farmer. Of the antecedents of the family, on his father's side, Mr. Doty has learned that the original head of the family, in this country, Edward Doty, came over in the Mayflower in 1620 and located at Plymouth, Massachusetts, where his descendants remained for several generations. In the family of Pharis Doty there were seven children, five boys and two girls, and of this number John was the second youngest. Albert and Julia, the two eldest, were born in Connecticut; the other members of the family in Niagara county, New York. The last years of the father's life were spent with his son, John, in Oakville, Ont., where he died in 1861, aged seventy-nine years. In 1872, while on a visit to her son Albert, in St. Clair county, Michigan, the mother died, aged eighty-

three years. The only members of the family now living are the two brothers, Pharis Doty, of Oakville, and John Doty, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Doty received his education at the district school in his native town, and at the age of fourteen he left school and engaged in any kind of work he could get to do among the neighbouring farmers. In fact he was simply a hired boy, and continued as such for two years. At the end of that time he went to Rochester, N. Y., where he commenced to learn the trade of a machinist with Mr. Lewis Kenyon, a manufacturer of steam engines, boilers, and general machinery. After remaining here four years he removed to Niagara Falls, N. Y., where he worked as a journeyman machinist for about a year and a half with the firm of Hand & Wilcox. At the expiration of that time, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Hand withdrew. A new firm was then organized under the title of Doty & Wilcox. This partnership continued until 1850, when the business was sold out and both members retired. From there Mr. Doty came to Toronto, where he became superintendent of the mechanical department of the Phoenix foundry, then located on the east side of Yonge-street, a few doors above King. He remained in this position about eighteen months, when he resigned and went to Oakville, Ont., where he again went into business with a Mr. Hibbard, under the firm name of Doty & Hibbard. About the year 1856 Mr. Hibbard was bought out by Mr. Chisholm, and the business was continued under the title of John Doty & Co. This partnership existed until 1864, when Mr. Doty sold out to Mr. Chisholm. In 1865, during the great oil excitement, he went to Hamilton and started business in the machinery line. This he carried on until 1872, when he sold out. In 1875 he removed to Toronto, and resolved to make that city his permanent abiding-place. Soon after locating here, he established the business which has since grown to such enormous proportions. The shops at that time were at the foot of Yonge-street, on the west side of the slip, and Mr. Doty was sole proprietor. His business having outgrown the capacity of the premises, he purchased about an acre of ground, with some buildings thereon, at the foot of Bathurst-street, on the west side, and removed his works to that place in 1881. Since then a number of other buildings have been added. These in turn were found inadequate for the requirements of the business, and new property was purchased on the east side of the street. On this site substantial brick buildings have been erected which cover 60,000 square feet of ground. A side track from the Grand Trunk Railway running into the premises, enables the company to receive



JOHN DOTY,
TORONTO, ONT.

material from any part of the continent, and to load and ship machinery to all parts of the country. The John Doty Engine Company of Toronto (Limited), was organized in 1891. The following are its officers:—John Doty, President; Daniel Hunter, Vice-President; Franklin H. Doty, General Manager; Frederic W. Doty, Secretary-Treasurer; John Walsh, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer. They manufacture all kinds of machinery, and for any purpose. In addition to all this they have a ship-yard at the foot of Bathurst-street, near the bay, where they pay particular attention to the building of steel ships. They also have a store at Vancouver, B.C., for the sale of general engineering and vessel supplies. So extensive has the little business, established at the foot of Yonge-street, become, that employment is now given to from one hundred to three hundred hands, and their manufactures are sold from ocean to ocean. Mr. Doty's two sons, Franklin H. and Frederic W., were admitted to partnership at the formation of the company, but they had previously taken an active part in their father's business. Another son, Albert J. Doty, now living in New York City, where he is a consulting engineer, like his brothers, became a practical mechanic under his father's tuition. Mr. Doty is a shareholder in the Toronto Ferry Company, and also in the Island Amusement Company, and with his sons, ran and controlled the Island ferries and amusements for about five years. The only society with which he is connected is the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in St. John's Lodge, No. 40, Hamilton, in 1859, where he still retains his membership. He is perfectly neutral in politics, avowing neither side; voting for the man, not for party. His travels have been of a business nature, and confined to this continent. In religion, Mr. Doty, as well as his family, are Episcopalians, and attend Christ Church (Reformed Episcopal.) He was married on the 30th of November, 1843, to Louisa Jane Wilcox, daughter of Charles Wilcox, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., once his partner in business. The issue of this marriage was five children, two of whom, a boy and a girl, died in childhood. Of the three now living mention has been made. All three are married and the grand-children from these marriages number fourteen. First seeing Toronto in 1841, when it was yet in its infancy, Mr. Doty has watched its growth, which has been in many respects like the business he has succeeded in building up here. Now he is able to live at ease, and with the wife of his youth, take that rest from labor which is so anxiously sought for, but seldom found, by the mass of the people. His life record is indeed a verification of the adage: "Small beginnings often make great endings."

HON. RICHARD HARCOURT, M.A., Q.C.,
M.P.P.,

Toronto, Ont.

AS a member of the Local Legislature, and now Provincial Treasurer, few of the leaders in either Houses have attained more prominence than Mr. Harcourt, who has for many years ranked among the leading politicians of Ontario, and as one of her most prominent sons. He was born in the township of Seneca, Haldimand county, Ont., on the 17th March, 1849. His parents, Michael and Helen (Weir) Harcourt, were both of Irish extraction. Michael Harcourt, although born in Scotland, was of Irish parentage, and came to Ontario, then called Upper Canada, when a very young man, and after a time settled in Seneca township, Haldimand county. Here he soon acquired great influence on account of his genial disposition and his adaptability, which had so early developed itself, as a leader of men. For many years he was the chosen standard-bearer of the Liberal party, in whose principles he was an ardent believer. He represented the county for nearly two parliamentary terms, this being prior to the confederation of the provinces. In his first election he was kept out of his seat for nearly two years, his opponent being wrongly returned, but on a revision of the vote being made, it was found that he was the duly elected candidate, when Mr. Harcourt was installed into office. Before and after taking his seat in parliament, Michael Harcourt was considered as one of the best platform speakers in the now province of Ontario. To this day, in Haldimand, the old settlers, as elections come around, remind the younger generation of this or that great meeting in which Michael Harcourt took part. Three of his sons, Robert H., William L., and John, who settled in Chicago, became successful physicians. One of them, Frederick W. Harcourt, has for some years been a partner in the well-known law firm of McCarthy, Osler, Hoskins & Creelman. Another of the sons, James L. Harcourt, is now accountant in the Montreal branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, while the youngest, George A., is a law student in Toronto. Richard Harcourt, our subject, was privately taught at first by Rev. B. C. Hill, M.A., a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin; afterwards at the Cayuga grammar school and at Toronto University, from which he graduated in 1870, and in 1871 received his M.A. degree. Here he was also a medallist in metaphysics. After graduating, he became principal of Cayuga high school, which position he held for more than a year. He was inspector of public schools of the county of Haldimand from 1871 to 1876 (at the same time being engaged in his law studies),



HON. RICHARD HARCOURT, M.A., Q.C., M.P.,
TORONTO, ONT.

and upon his resigning that position, he became the recipient of a handsome testimonial from the teachers in that county. After leaving college, he entered upon the study of law in the office of Mowat, MacLennan & Downey, and was called to the bar in 1876. In 1890, he was appointed a Queen's Counsel, and has been for some years a member of the senate of Toronto University. He has practised law successfully in Welland since 1877; is now inspector of schools for the town of Welland, and has been in the same position for more than twelve years. In addition to this he is also inspector of the schools in the town of Niagara Falls. Mr. Harcourt, now Provincial Treasurer, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1878, for the county of Monck, and since that time has been returned in each succeeding election as its representative. Having shown great ability as a debater, and keen executive ability, he was called to the Cabinet of the Legislature in September, 1890, as Provincial Treasurer, succeeding the Hon. A. M. Ross. In his first budget speech he displayed such marked ability as a speaker and financier, that his success in that position was assured, and at once placed him as one of the most prominent members of the Mowat cabinet. Although he had always been known as among the leaders of the Liberal party, his delivery of this speech had such an impression upon the members, — not only supporters of the Government, but of the opposition as well,—that all conceded he was the right man in the right place. For many years he has been chairman of the standing committee on privileges and elections, and among the most important cases brought before this committee in his time of service was the investigation into the case of Hon. Adam Crooks, in 1884, who was then Minister of Education, and who, having become insane, was incarcerated in a lunatic asylum at Hartford, Connecticut. This investigation, in which various experts gave evidence (among whom was the superintendent of that asylum), resulted in the seat of that gentleman being declared vacant. The facts connected with the bribery conspiracy of 1884 (an attempt to bribe certain supporters of the government), were also ventilated before this committee. The whole subject was afterwards referred to a commission of judges. He was one of the founders of the Canadian Order of Home Circle, and for two years was Supreme Leader of the Order. In politics, he has always been a Liberal, and is an earnest believer in free trade generally, and especially of the freest possible reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States. He was brought up in the Church of England, and has always been an active member of the same. He was married in May, 1876, to Augusta H., only daughter of

the late Jacob Young, who was widely known and universally respected, having filled for many years important positions of trust in the county of Haldimand. Mr. Harcourt has three sons, whose names are Frederick, Robert and Arthur. To conclude, Mr. Harcourt has been, as a student at college, a teacher, a practitioner at the bar, a member of the Legislature, and more recently a Minister of the Cabinet, a most successful man.

JOHN HENEY,

Ottawa, Ont.

NEARLY half a century ago the subject of this sketch, then quite a young man, arrived in the diminutive settlement known as Bytown, which has since developed into the flourishing city of Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion of Canada. John Heney, both by birth and parentage, is a thoroughbred son of the Emerald Isle. He was born at Killishandra, County Cavan, Ireland, April 16th, 1821, his parents, Peter Heney, and Harriet, his wife, whose maiden name was Conarty, being both natives of the same place. Young John, as he grew up, attended the common schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of shoemaking. After having served his full time of seven years, he emigrated to Canada in the summer of 1843. On his arrival in Quebec he secured work at his trade, and he remained there until the fall of the following year, when he removed to Bytown which he decided on making his permanent residence. He first obtained employment with a namesake of his, John Heney, with whom he remained for five or six years, when he started in the boot and shoemaking line for himself. Under his supervision and management the business grew steadily with the increasing demand for such goods as were turned out at his establishment, and for years he kept from thirty to forty men constantly employed. He continued to carry on a very successful trade until 1868, when he gave up the business, and since that time he has been engaged in canal and railway contracting in various parts of Ontario, Quebec and the North-West. He also carries on the wood business extensively, in connection with which he owns and employs a number of steamboats and barges on the Rideau canal and Ottawa river. During his long residence in Ottawa, Mr. Heney always took a prominent part in municipal affairs, and his record in this respect is decidedly as unique as it has been creditable to himself. In 1851 he was first elected a member of the council for By Ward, and from that time until the end of 1890, with the exception of two years, he served as a member of the corporation, occupying the position



JOHN HENEY

OTTAWA, ONT.

for the phenomenally long period of thirty-seven years. During several years he was chairman of the Board of Works, and he was at all times an energetic worker for the city's interests, which never suffered through lack of attention on his part. In 1891, having retired from the aldermanic board, he was a candidate for the mayoralty, but was defeated. For a number of years past he has been a member of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, in which he renders valuable service. Mr. Heney has always been distinguished as an active worker for the temperance cause, in connection with which he has been instrumental in doing a large amount of good. Fifty years ago he signed the Father Mathew pledge, and in 1845 he joined the Irish Catholic Temperance Society in Ottawa, of which he has been vice-president for the past quarter of a century. In recognition of the very excellent services he has rendered in the cause, he has received two gold medals and the title of Chevalier of the Holy Sepulchre from His Holiness the Pope of Rome. He has also belonged to the St. Vincent de Paul Society for many years, and is a life member of the St. Patrick's Literary Society, as well as a life member of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. In politics he has always been a staunch member of the Liberal-Conservative party, being an active worker in political contests. He was a sincere friend and an ardent admirer of the late Sir John A. Macdonald up to the time of the great statesman's death. In religion, he is a Roman Catholic, and a generous supporter of the church and her institutions. He possesses the most tolerant views towards other sects, and he is wont to say with pride that he was present at the laying of the corner-stone of nearly every church, of whatever denomination, in the city of Ottawa. In 1887, Mr. Heney and his wife attended the Jubilee Exhibition in London, England, afterwards visiting Paris, France, and subsequently travelling over every county in Ireland. In 1849, Oct. 10th, Mr. Heney married Mary Ann, a daughter of the late Phillip McManus, of Bytown, by whom he had eleven children, of whom four sons and three daughters are still living. The oldest son, John, is in the coal business in Ottawa; Charles is engaged in connection with contracting operations in the North-West, and Thomas is a clerk in the city water works department. Of the daughters, the eldest, Mary Ann, is married to Thos. Fox, of Montreal; Theresa is widow of the late John McGarvey, of the same city, and the other children still reside at home. Personally, Mr. Heney, who is a self-made man in every respect, is universally esteemed for the honour, integrity and straightforwardness which have distinguished him through life.

THOMAS GOLDIE,

Guelph, Ont.

FOR upwards of thirty years past the name of Goldie has been intimately associated with the public and business affairs in the city of Guelph, while in commercial circles throughout the Dominion few are more favourably known. One of the leading representatives of the family at the present time is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, and who now (1891) occupies the position of mayor of the Royal City. Thomas Goldie was born in Paterson, N.J., July 9th, 1850. His father, James Goldie, whose flour-milling establishment at Guelph is one of the most extensive in the Dominion, is a native of the town of Ayr, Scotland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Owen, was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales. James Goldie, in his youth, was an enthusiastic botanist and florist, a taste which he derived from his father, who was noted for his distinguished services to the Edinburgh Botanical Society. The subject of our sketch, who came to Canada at a very early age with his father, received his primary education at the public and high schools in Guelph, and was subsequently given a thorough business training. He spent several years in New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee prior to 1876, since which time he has been continuously associated with his father in the Guelph business. In addition to his business connection, Mr. Goldie is a most active, energetic, and public-spirited citizen, and for years he has taken a prominent part in civic affairs, giving a large share of attention to every movement calculated to advance the welfare of the community. In 1880, he was elected alderman, in which position he served for five successive years. He was one of the hard workers in connection with the building of the Belt Line (G.W.R.), a piece of road of great advantage to Guelph—in fact, it was largely owing to his exertions that the work was carried through. He was also one of the originators and chief promoters of the construction of the Guelph Junction Railway. In 1891 he was elected to the mayoralty by the largest majority ever given to a candidate for that position in Guelph, and the wisdom of the popular election was shown in the fact that he has proved himself in every way a worthy and capable chief magistrate, discharging the duties of the office with dignity and high executive ability. Politically, Mr. Goldie has always been a staunch Liberal-Conservative, and for the past eight years he has been president of the South Wentworth Liberal-Conservative Association. He takes a deep interest in the wide range of Dominion issues, and is a firm believer in the policy of building up and protecting native

industries, developing our natural resources, and keeping Canada for the Canadians. As a commercial citizen of the town, Mr. Goldie has always taken a very prominent interest in all kinds of legitimate field sport, to encourage which he has done a great deal. For years he has been president of the Ontario cricket association, being a strong admirer of the "noble game." As an evidence of his standing in the business world, it may be stated that Mr. Goldie occupies the position of president of the Dominion Millers' Association. In religion, he is a Presbyterian, and for a number of years has been chairman of the Board of Managers of Knox church. On June 7th, 1887, Mr. Goldie married Emma, daughter of the late John Mitchell, of Guelph, and his family consists of five children, three sons and two daughters.

[OBITUARY.—Since the above was written, Mr. Goldie has been called to the higher life. After a short illness, he died on the 4th of February, 1892. He was accorded a public funeral, which was largely attended by his fellow citizens and deputations from the various associations with which he had been connected, and from the Board of Trade of Toronto.]

HUGH JOHN MACDONALD, Q.C., M.P.,
Winnipeg, Man.

IN a country where pride of ancestry is a leading social force, to be the descendant of an illustrious man is in itself a claim to distinction. But in democratic Canada, where every man is expected to make his own way and is judged by his own achievements, it is a disadvantage in the struggle for fame to work under the shadow of a distinguished patronymic. To tell the reader that the subject of this sketch is the son of the late Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald is to suggest at once a dozen questions, every one involving a comparison of the son with the father. Hugh John Macdonald has not his father's stature nor his over-mastering desire to rule and to be known as the ruler. In figure and in feature he closely resembles the late Premier, but is a smaller man and of lighter complexion. He even excels his father in gracious kindness of manner among those who know him. He has, moreover, his father's pugnacity and his determination to succeed in whatever he undertakes. He lacks those qualities of the leader which the great leader possessed, but he possesses the sound common sense which gives play to his own individuality and determines him to live his own life, without making the attempt, under wholly altered cir-

cumstances, to imitate a life which is inimitable. Hugh John Macdonald's mother was the Premier's first wife, who, before her marriage was Miss Isabella Clark, daughter of the late Alexander Clark, of Dalnavert, Scotland. The late Premier and she were united in 1840, and she died in 1856, leaving but one child, the subject of the present sketch. She did not live to share other of her husband's honours than those he won in comparatively early life, but she is remembered as a devoted wife who sacrificed, without a murmur, her own desire for retirement in order that he might carry out ambitious plans that were dear to him. She is remembered also as a kind and gracious lady who held a high place in the hearts of all who knew her. Hugh John Macdonald was born in Kingston, on the 13th of March, 1850. He began his education in Queen's College Preparatory School, and attended Queen's College for a time. He finished his studies in University College, Toronto, whence he graduated in 1869. On leaving college he took up the study of the law, entering the office of Harrison & Paterson, the principal of which afterwards became famous throughout Canada for the ability he displayed on the bench. Removing to Ottawa, he continued his studies in the office of Messrs. Lewis & Pinhey. He completed his course and was called to the bar in 1872. Immediately on acquiring the right to practise, he removed to Toronto and entered the firm of Macdonald & Patton, of which his father was the principal. This firm had been established in Kingston when the Premier was a young man, and on the Trust and Loan Company, one of the most important of their clients, making Toronto, instead of Kingston, its headquarters. Macdonald & Patton had also moved their office to the western metropolis. After spending four years in Toronto, Mr. Macdonald, in 1876, went to Kingston and opened an office on his own account there. The return of Sir John Macdonald to power in 1878 deprived the firm of his services, and soon thereafter his partner, Mr. Patton, was appointed Collector of Customs at Toronto. Hugh John Macdonald, therefore, before the close of 1878, removed again to Toronto to enter the firm and take charge of its business. He took into partnership Mr. A. H. Marsh, and the firm thereafter was known as Macdonald, Macdonald & Marsh. He remained in Toronto as practically the head of the firm until April, 1882, when he arranged with M. J. Stewart Tupper, son of Sir Charles Tupper, to form a law partnership in Winnipeg, and immediately he removed to the prairie capital. He was at once admitted to the Manitoba bar, and the new firm began practice under the most favourable auspices. Messrs. Macdonald & Tupper are solicitors for several large and important cor-

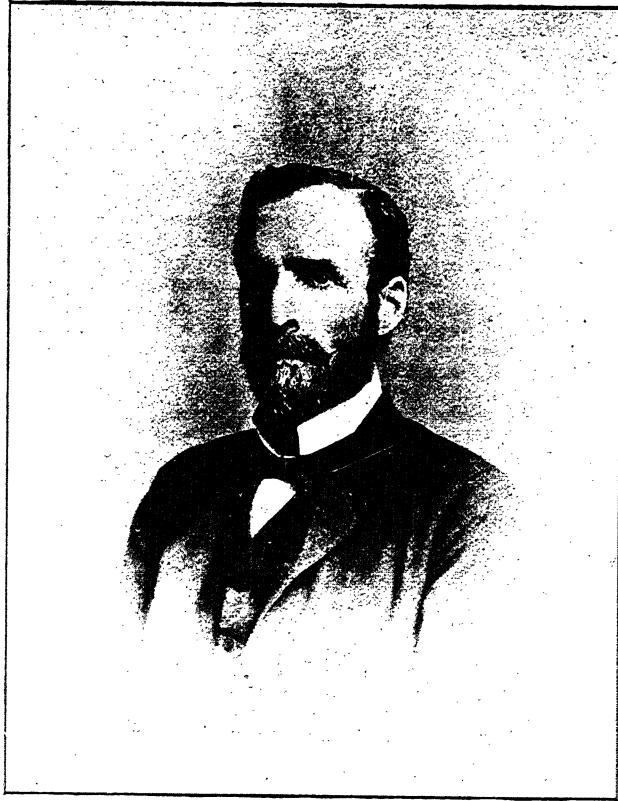
porations, besides having an extensive general practice. Mr. Macdonald was made Queen's Counsel in 1890. It is only lately that he has appeared in public life. Several times he has been urged to allow himself to be put forward as a candidate for important representative positions, but having no desire for political preferment, and knowing from his relationship with the greatest of them all that the life of a public man was not so pleasant as those who are merely ambitious believe it to be, he always had himself excused. In the Dominion general elections of March, 1891, however, it was so strongly urged upon him that the party's interests would be safer in his hands than in those of any other person, he consented to run. His opponent was Mr. Isaac Campbell, also a prominent lawyer and the man who more than any other was the rising hope of the Liberal party. The contest, though free from personal rancour, was fiercely fought on either side. Mr. Macdonald was successful, his majority being 509. In the House of Commons he is thoroughly popular. He does not seem ambitious to shine in debate, but he speaks when he thinks occasion requires. He is an easy and graceful speaker, more finished in style than any but the most practised debaters in the House. He is without the mannerisms which marked the speeches of the late Premier, but his style has much of the directness which was the chief claim of Sir John Macdonald to rank as an orator. Mr. Macdonald has always taken an active interest in military affairs, and has seen more active service than many a veteran volunteer. His experience began with his seventeenth year. The Fenians were expected to cross from opposite Cornwall and a large force of volunteers was encamped at that town in order to meet the invaders. Mr. Macdonald was then a private in the 14th Princess of Wales' Own Rifles, one of the battalions making up the defending force. There was no fighting on that occasion, the display of force being enough to warn the Fenians off. Again in 1870, when the first expedition under Col. Wolseley (now General Lord Wolseley), went from the eastern provinces to suppress the uprising of the Métis, under Riel, Mr. Macdonald was ensign in the First Ontario Rifles. In Riel's second rebellion, in 1885, the corps which did the greatest service and lost most heavily in killed and wounded was the gallant 90th Battalion of Winnipeg. In this regiment Mr. Macdonald held the post of captain of No. 1 company, which, with No. 3, suffered the severest losses of the campaign. The bravery of the Winnipeg boys at Fish Creek and Batoche is a matter of history of which all Canadians are proud. Mr. Macdonald has now retired from the service, retaining his rank. Mr. Macdonald is a member of the Church of Scotland. He

was married on the 1st March, 1876, to Jane, daughter of W. A. Murray, Esq., of Toronto. She died in 1881. In 1883, he was married again to Agnes Gertrude, daughter of Salter J. Vankoughnet, Q.C., of Toronto.

ALEXANDER MACLEAN,

Ottawa, Ont.

THE subject of this biographical sketch, Mr. Alexander MacLean, President of the Canadian Granite Company, Ottawa, was born in South Dumfries, Brant county, Dec. 9th, 1834. His parents were John MacLean and his wife Isabella McRae, both of them natives of Invernesshire, Scotland. Of their family of eight children, Alexander was the fifth. Two years before his birth, the family emigrated to Canada and settled in Dumfries, where the father took up land and engaged in farming. As Alexander grew up he attended the public school, and subsequently the Paris grammar school, acquiring in both a good English education. When he reached his twentieth year, he entered upon the profession of teaching, but in this he continued only a year, abandoning it to accept a clerkship in the village of Ayr. Thence he removed to Paris, and afterwards to Stratford, where he found a vocation in the lumber business. In 1861 he made another change, this time taking up newspaper work, for which after-developments showed he was specially well adapted. He established the *Mitchell Reformer*, which he conducted with marked ability until the year 1865, when he sold out and took editorial charge of the *Cornwall Freeholder*, then the home organ of the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald. In this charge he remained till near the close of 1872, when he withdrew from it to accept the position of Ottawa correspondent of the *Toronto Globe*, filling this important post to the entire acceptance of his employers and of the Reform party generally. This was during the exciting times of the Pacific Railway Scandal, which culminated in the resignation of Sir John Macdonald's government in 1873. Shortly after this event, he retired from the *Globe* staff and joined Mr. John C. Roger (now alderman), in the purchase of the *Ottawa Times*, this leading to the formation of the since well-known firm of Messrs. MacLean, Roger & Co. For two years the paper was conducted by the firm in the Liberal interest, when they sold it to Mr. A. M. Burgess, the present Deputy-Minister of the Interior. In the meantime, the firm had secured the contract for the government and parliamentary printing, and this they carried on successfully until July, 1888, when the work was taken over by the Government on



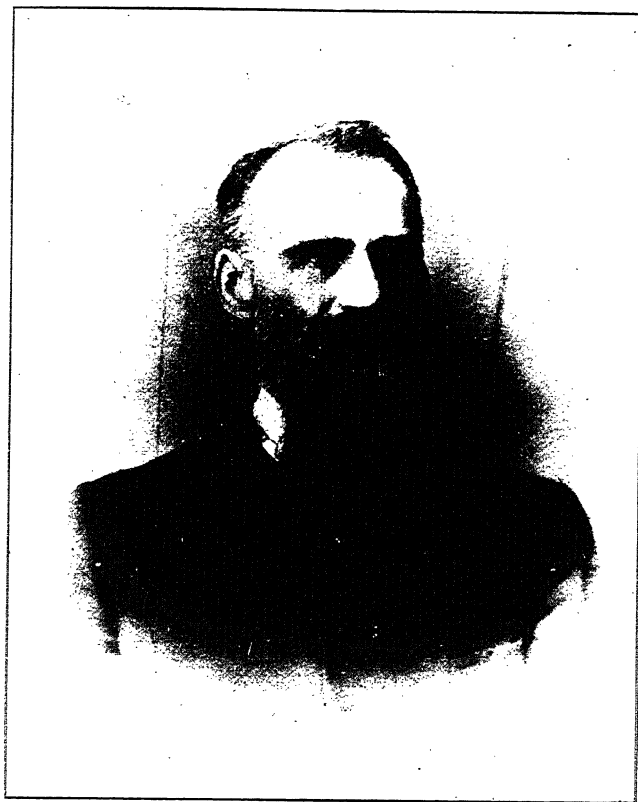
ALEXANDER MACLEAN,
OTTAWA, ONT.

the organization of the printing bureau. Prior to this, however, in 1885, Mr. MacLean had associated with a number of other gentlemen in the formation of the Canadian Granite Co., of which he was one of the most active promoters, and of which he has been president since its organization. This enterprise is of very considerable importance, and under Mr. MacLean's management the business has gone on successfully from its inception, and is still showing a steady expansion. The material used consists chiefly of granite and marble, obtained mostly from the company's quarries at Kingston, Renfrew, and other places, though considerable quantities are imported from the United States. These products are extensively used in the manufacture of furniture and house decoration as well as for monumental and other purposes. The manufacture of the already famous granolithic pavement is also a prominent feature of the business. The company's premises on the east bank of the Rideau canal occupy thirteen city lots, and from fifty to seventy-five hands are kept constantly employed in connection with the works. Though generally taking considerable interest in municipal and general politics, Mr. MacLean has never put himself forward for public honours. He served as alderman, however, for two years (1889 and 1890), during the latter of which, as chairman of the street railway committee, he took a prominent part in arranging with the Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company the agreement for the establishment of the electric railway, now in successful operation. Always an active Reformer, he has repeatedly been solicited by his party to accept nomination for parliament, but so far he has not seen his way to comply with their wishes, though on more than one occasion, it may be said, had he done so, he would have been successful. In addition to the business interests already referred to, Mr. MacLean has a share in an extensive cattle ranch in Colorado, which he visits periodically. In the way of benevolent societies, he belongs to the Masonic Craft, being a Past Master of Cornwall Lodge, which he joined in 1868. In religion, he is an adherent and worthy member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1863, he married Sarah, daughter of the late John Smith, one of the oldest settlers of St. George, Ont., and who died a few years ago at the advanced age of ninety-three. The result of this union is a family of six sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. The eldest son, John S., is a graduate of Toronto University and is now engaged in journalism on the staff of the *Toronto Globe*. Another son, Alexander, is connected with the Canada Granite Co. Donald W. is attending Queen's Medical School, while the others are pursuing their studies at home.

WILLIAM D. LONG,

Hamilton, Ont.

THE gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, Mr. William Dubart Long, is known as one of the chief business men of Hamilton. He is a member of one of the leading wool firms in Canada, that of Long & Bisby. By birth, Mr. Long is an American, having been born at Farmington, St. François county, Missouri, November 18, 1840. His parents were Philip Long, and his wife, whose maiden name was Murphy. His father was born in Kentucky, but while still young moved to Missouri, where he subsequently married. But it is to the maternal branch of the family that the chief interest attaches. Mr. Long's great grandmother on his mother's side organized the first Sunday school west of the Mississippi river. Her ancestors had come to Missouri some time in the last century, when that territory belonged to Spain, and were the original settlers in a part of the country which was known as the Murphy settlement. Mr. Long's mother, the oldest living representative of the family, still resides on the farm in Missouri, hale and hearty at the age of eighty-one years; his father died in February, 1864. Their family consisted of ten children—four boys and six girls—of whom three boys and three girls are still living. The subject of our sketch in his youth attended a country school, after leaving which he engaged in steamboating on the Osage River, Missouri, an occupation he followed for some years. In 1862 he came to Canada and settled in Hamilton, receiving employment from the firm of A. L. Woodruff & Co. of Utica, N.Y., whose branch in the Ambitious City was the first wool store in Canada. On January 1, 1867, the firm of Woodruff & Co. having dissolved, the business was assumed by Mr. Long and Mr. G. H. Bisby, under the partnership name of Long & Bisby, and as such it still exists after twenty-four years of active operations. Woodruff & Co., as we have said, were the pioneers of the wool business in Canada, and when Messrs. Long & Bisby took hold of the enterprise the trade was as yet small. Owing to their industry and good business methods, however, it grew steadily and finally reached very large proportions. To-day, it may be said, there is no other wool house in the Dominion which occupies a higher position. The details of the trade carried on are interesting, and are probably not generally understood outside of those immediately connected with it. Fine wools are imported from the Cape of Good Hope, from Australia, from Buenos Ayres, and other provinces in South America, and are sold principally to Canadian manufacturers. The largest portion of



WILLIAM D. LONG.

HAMILTON, ONT.

the domestic wools purchased from the people of Canada is exported to the United States, and worked up by the manufacturers there. Coarse wools are procured from England, France and Germany, from Persia and North Africa (also through the European markets), and from China by way of New York, and these, as well as wool obtained by the firm from every country in which it is produced, are worked up in Canada and the States. It will thus be seen that the firm's trade is world-wide in its ramifications, and it reflects great credit on its members that they have achieved such a wide measure of success. Messrs. Long & Bisby are largely interested in factories in the United States as well as in Canada. They were among the original stockholders of the Farr Alpaca Company, which was started in Canada, but here did not prove a success. In consequence, the enterprise was moved to Holyoke, Mass., where its capacity has been doubled, at times as many as 1,000 hands being employed, and a very large and successful business is carried on. Mr. Long, since coming to Canada, has taken little or no part in public affairs, and in politics he simply identifies himself as a strong supporter of the policy of protection to native industry. In business and social circles he is known as an able and upright man, and is universally respected and esteemed.

GEORGE H. BISBY,

Hamilton, Ont.

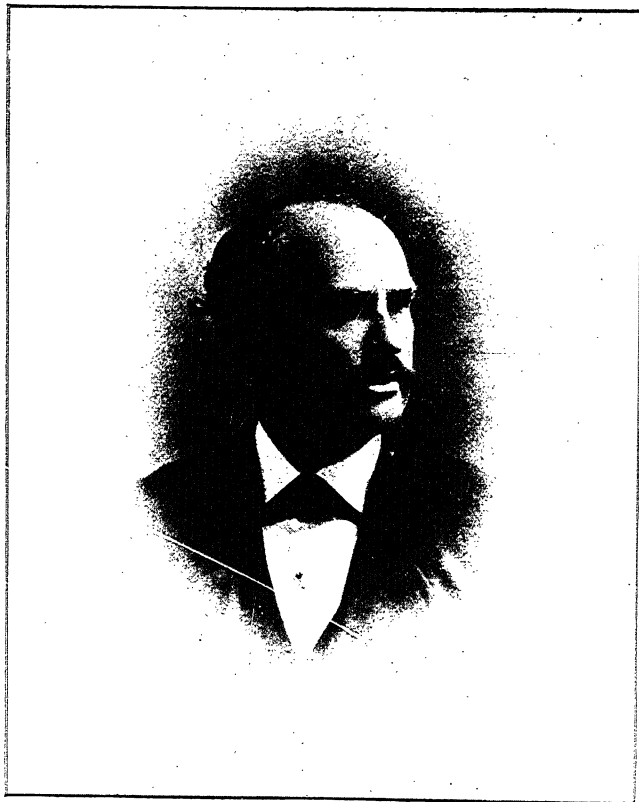
GEORGE HARVEY BISBY, a member of the well-known wool firm of Long & Bisby, Hamilton, was born at West Winfield, Herkimer county, New York State, March 20th, 1836. His parents were Julius and Henrietta Bisby, the latter's maiden name being Wheeler. Of their children only the subject of our sketch and one sister reached adult years. Mr. Bisby received his education at the public school in West Winfield, and began life for himself as a clerk in a store in the same place, and afterwards spent five years as teller in the West Winfield National Bank. That position he relinquished to come to Hamilton (January, 1863) as book-keeper for the firm of Messrs. Woodruff & Rockwell, of the Canada Felt Hat Works. He remained in that firm's employ a short time, when he joined Messrs. A. L. Woodruff & Co., as a partner in the wool business. In January, 1867, upwards of twenty-four years ago, on the dissolution of the firm of Messrs. Woodruff & Co., the latter was succeeded by the firm of Messrs. Long & Bisby, under which name and title it has carried on business ever since. The trade of the firm has developed wonderfully during

these years, and extends all over Canada and the United States, the latter country constituting their principal market. The growth and extension of this trade are in a large measure due to the business ability of Mr. Bisby, who has proved himself an energetic and able co-partner of Mr. Long. Mr. Bisby's attention has been almost exclusively confined to the business of the firm, and at no time has he taken any active part in affairs of a public nature. Politically, he is a supporter of the Liberal-Conservative party, on account of its protective policy, since he believes such a policy a necessity to the fostering and developing of Canadian industries. In religion, he is a Protestant, though holding liberal views toward those who differ from him. On December 15th, 1890, he married an amiable and accomplished lady in the person of Miss Jennie Ambrose Long, sister of his partner. During his business career in Hamilton, Mr. Bisby has enjoyed a high reputation for strict business integrity and honorable dealing, and in this respect, as well as in the irreproachable character of his private life, he is justly held in the highest esteem.

JOHN KENRICK,

Hamilton, Ont.

MR. JOHN KENRICK, who has for many years occupied a leading position in connection with municipal affairs in Hamilton, is a native of Scotland. He was born September 7th, 1835, at Millport, a fashionable watering-place on the Island of Cumbrays, in the river Clyde. His father was John Kenrick, a stone mason by trade, and a native of Renfrewshire; his mother, whose maiden name was Ann Sennett, was born in Millport, as also were her mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother. John Shearer, Mr. Kenrick's great-grandfather, on his mother's side, was forty years in the Royal Navy, one half of the period in active service, during which he fought under Admiral Rodney, and participated in the great victory of June 1st, 1807, and the other half in the coast guard service. He left the navy in 1812 and enjoyed a pension for twenty years prior to his death, at the advanced age of 82. About the year 1838, while the subject of our sketch was still a mere child, his father came to Canada, intending to remain in the country, and to send for his family if he found the circumstances favourable. He settled at some point on the Chateauguay river, in Lower Canada, but after the lapse of only a few months he was taken ill and died. Young John, who was of a remarkably studious disposition, attended the parish school in his native place until he was twelve



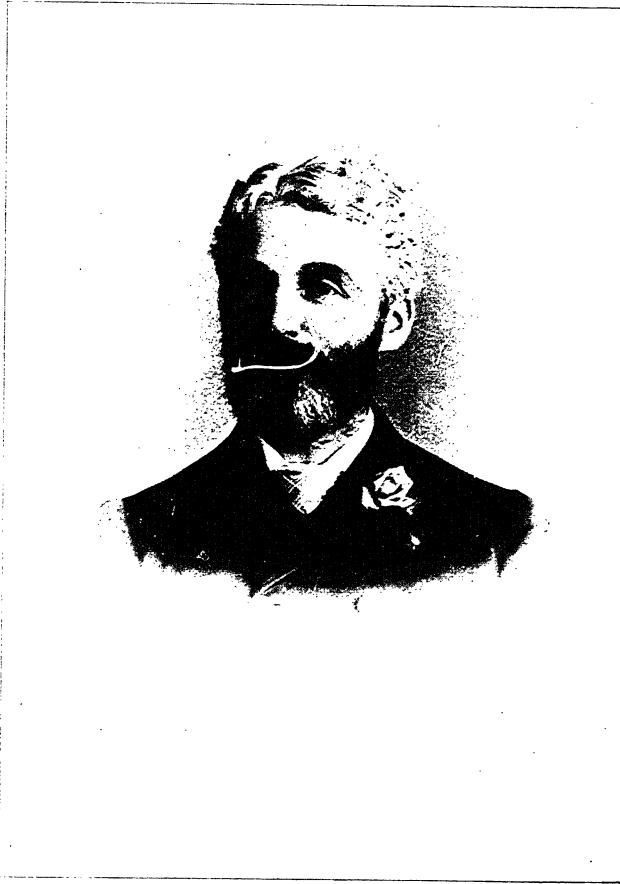
GEORGE H. BISBY,
HAMILTON, ONT.

years of age, acquiring the rudiments of a sound practical education, which by diligence and application he greatly improved upon in after years. On leaving school he was articled as an apprentice to a carriage-maker in Glasgow, and served six years. During this time he utilized his spare hours in the pursuit of knowledge, attending the Mechanics' Institute evening classes and afterwards those of the Andersonian University for several sessions. Being possessed of a retentive memory, he made rapid and encouraging progress. In 1857 he left Glasgow and came to Canada, but after sojourning a few months in Toronto he returned to Scotland the following year, and again took up his abode in Glasgow. In the early part of 1860 he removed to London where he remained working at his trade until 1869, when he once more came to Canada, this time settling down in Hamilton. In 1876 he proceeded to San Francisco, but returned to the "Ambitious City" in 1880 and embarked in the grocery business, which he has carried on successfully ever since. Being a man of superior intelligence and taking considerable interest in civic affairs, he was, in 1834, elected alderman for No. 7 ward, which he has since, with the interval of one year, continuously represented. The interval was the year 1890, in which he was an unsuccessful candidate for the mayoralty, though he polled one of the largest votes ever cast for any candidate for that position. His term of service in the city council has been marked by well-directed and untiring efforts to conserve the interests of the city. For four years he was chairman of the market, fire, and police committee, and it was during this period that the fine new market building, the city hall, and the John-street fire station, all highly important works were erected. Altogether Mr. Kenrick's course as an alderman has been highly creditable to himself and distinctly valuable to the corporation. Politically, he has always been a Conservative, and always among the most active workers for the party in election campaigns. His views are very pronounced in favour of a protective policy for Canadian industry. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, which he joined several years ago, and takes a lively interest in the affairs of the Order. In religion he is a Protestant and a member of the Presbyterian Church, but is distinguished for his tolerant views towards other denominations. In 1861, during his residence in London, Mr. Kenrick married Christina, daughter of the late William Russell, of St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, Scotland. In his business dealings Mr. Kenrick enjoys the reputation of being a thoroughly upright and honourable man. His private character is without reproach, while he is universally respected.

MAJOR WILLIAM J. McMURTRY,

Toronto, Ont.

IN whatever enterprises this gentleman has been engaged since leaving school, he has never been content to remain where he started in, and, "forward" being his motto, has succeeded to an admirable degree. It is in insurance circles, however, that his abilities are most appreciated. He was born in Bowmanville, Ontario, April 14th, 1847, his parents being William and Jane (Stephens) McMurtry. The elder Mr. McMurtry was born in the county of Carlow, Ireland, and came to Canada in 1822, when a small boy, and soon afterwards took up his residence in Bowmanville. The mother of our subject was born in Cornwall, England, and came to this country with her parents in 1832. Major William J. McMurtry is the third eldest living of five sons and five daughters, three others died when very young. Those living are Sarah, wife of W. G. Perry, Toronto; Elizabeth, the next, is unmarried, and lives at home with her mother; Emily, wife of J. F. Eby, of the firm of Eby, Blain & Co.; Eva, wife of E. S. Meath, of Bowmanville. His eldest brother, John, resides in Bowmanville, where he continues to carry on the business established by his father over 50 years ago, and is assisted by his youngest brother, Herbert. Samuel Arthur, now with W. W. Ogilvie in Montreal, was manager of the Ontario Bank in Lindsay for 19 consecutive years, and while here married Miss Florence Ogilvie, daughter of Senator Ogilvie. John married Miss Maggie Lyall, (daughter of the late John Lyall, township of Clark), who died some few years ago. The old gentleman died on the 22nd of March, 1890—his 79th birthday; but Mrs. McMurtry, who is 75 years of age, is hale and hearty, and as active as most people of 60. Major McMurtry received his early education in the Bowmanville grammar school, under the tuition of M. J. Kelley, M.A., M.D., now inspector of schools for the county of Brant. After leaving school, he attended the Kingston military school during a portion of the year 1866, where he took both first and second-class certificates. This was in consequence of his being appointed adjutant of the 45th battalion of volunteers, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Cubitt, so that he might be the better prepared to fill the duties of his office. In the summer of 1877, he attended the cavalry school, Toronto, under Col. Jenyns, of the 13th Hussars, where he took a first-class certificate. When the Red River expedition was organized under General Wolseley, he was appointed lieutenant of the First Ontario Rifles, and served through the whole expedition, which lasted about fourteen months. For fourteen years he acted as adjutant of the 45th bat-



MAJOR WILLIAM J. McMURTRY,
TORONTO, ONT.

talion; but on account of leaving limits, he was allowed to retire, retaining full rank as major. After returning from Red River he went into business with his brother John, but retired to enter the Ontario Bank, in the same town, in 1874. At the end of two years he was appointed accountant of the Oshawa branch of the Ontario Bank, from which position he was promoted to that of manager of the same bank at Port Perry, where he remained for six years. Since coming to Toronto, four years ago, Mr. McMurtry has held the important position of manager for Ontario for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York. He is identified with some of the secret societies, being a member of Scugog Lodge, A.O.U.W., of Port Perry, and of Florence Nightingale Lodge, No. 66, I.O.O.F., of Bowmanville. He has been identified with the latter since January, 1872. He has also been an active and prominent curler for the past twenty-five years, having assisted in the organization of the Oshawa and Port Perry clubs, though originally a member of the Bowmanville organization. He is now connected with the Granite Curling Club of this city, and was elected, at the last annual meeting, to the position of honorary secretary for 1891-92. Treading in his father's footsteps, though never very active in political affairs, Mr. McMurtry has always been thoroughly affiliated with the Liberal party. Like his parents, he is a Congregationalist in affinities and belief. He was married in Whitby, September 5th, 1872, to Miss Louisa Fothergill, daughter of George Fothergill, Esq., of the township of Pickering, who came to Canada when a small boy, from the Isle of Wight, in company with his parents, who, after moving around for a time, settled in the township mentioned. The result of this marriage has been nine children, three boys and six girls, two of whom, a boy and a girl, are dead. The names of those living are Dora Louisa, William Ernest, Constance Nevins, Gertrude Fothergill, Grace Muriel, Roy Fothergill, and Hope Fothergill McMurtry. All of those, except the latter, are attending school in Toronto. Mrs. McMurtry's grandfather, Chas. Fothergill, was quite a remarkable man, a lineal descendant of the Earls of Granard, Ireland, and Baron Forbes, one of the oldest Scottish peerages. He was quite prominent in politics, and for several years previous to the McKenzie rebellion, was King's printer. He was also celebrated as a naturalist, and wrote several standard works. This should create no surprise, for his immediate ancestors were quite literary in their tastes. His uncle, at one time governor of Dhuboy, India, was a voluminous writer and very clever artist. He was the author of no less than fifty volumes, imperial folio, beautifully illustrated by himself. Royalty smiled

approvingly, and scholars recognized his fine abilities to such an extent that, unsought, the titles F. R. S. and F. A. S. were conferred upon him.

A. D. DE CELLES, LL.D.,

Ottawa, Ont.

A FAMILIAR figure to parliamentarians and others, who from time to time visit the Dominion capital, is that of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, and who for a number of years past has filled a responsible position in connection with the library of the Dominion Parliament. Alfred Duclos De Celles, LL.D., was born at St. Laurent, near Montreal, August 15, 1844, and on the paternal side is descended from an old French-Canadian family. One of his ancestors was a captain in the French army present at the taking of Quebec by the English in 1759. He was also one of the council of war that signed the capitulation. Afterwards he settled permanently in Canada. The father of the subject of this biography (A. D. De Celles, Sr.) was a notary, and for many years practised his profession at St. Laurent. His mother, whose maiden name was Holmes, was a native of New Hampshire, and sister to Rev. John Holmes, a notable Roman Catholic priest in Quebec, and one of the founders of Laval University. Mr. De Celles received his early education at the Quebec Seminary, afterwards attending and studying law at Laval, where he graduated in Arts in 1866. It was some years later that he received from his alma mater the degree of LL.D. Mr. De Celles early developed a taste for journalism, and before completing his studies at the university he became editor of *Le Journal de Quebec* (1867), taking the place of the late Hon. Joseph Cauchon, then editor of the paper, during the latter's absence from Quebec. As Mr. Cauchon was at that time President of the Senate, the entire management of *Le Journal* practically devolved upon Mr. De Celles, and this position he continued to hold until 1872, when he joined the staff of *La Minerve*, Montreal, then the chief Conservative organ in Lower Canada. The great question in those days was the proposed construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and, as editor of *La Minerve*, Mr. De Celles rendered valuable service in support of the scheme. He remained in active connection with this paper until 1880, when he was appointed to the position of assistant librarian at Ottawa, and following this in 1885, on the death of the late Alpheus Todd, C.B., he was made one of the joint librarians of parliament, his associate being Mr. M. J. Griffin. On removing to Ottawa, Mr. De Celles

did not entirely abandon journalistic work, and for a year subsequently he conducted *L'Opinion Publique*, of Montreal, a literary paper of considerable merit. During recent years he has contributed to *Les Soirées Canadiennes*, *La Revue Canadienne*, and *Le Canada Français*, a number of valuable papers on historical and constitutional questions. Among these, special mention may be made of that on "The Destiny of Canada," which was extensively quoted from, and commanded considerable attention, in London and Paris. Another paper, which was widely and very favourably commented upon, was that on "The Progress of Liberty in Canada and in France," in which the writer set forth the advantages which had accrued to Canada by following the example of England, and pointed out the advantages which the French-Canadians had derived from their intercourse with the English-speaking people. This masterly essay displayed evidence of much study and research on the part of the talented author. Still another paper, "The Parliamentary Crisis in Europe" (1887), may be cited as exhibiting marked skill and ability. Politically, Mr. De Celles is a Conservative, and up to the time of entering the service of the Government, he took an active part in the campaigns of the time. He is a member of the Royal Society, and is also one of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the Dominion. In 1876, Mr. De Celles married Marie Eugenie, daughter of the late Eugene Dorion, chief of the staff of French translators in the House of Commons, and has issue one son.

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY R. SMITH,

Ottawa, Ont.

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY R. SMITH, Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Commons, is the son and grandson of men with a public record. His grandfather, Henry Smith, was an officer of the ordnance department of the British army, who removed to Canada, taking up his residence first, in Montreal, and afterwards removing to Kingston, where he became warden of the provincial penitentiary. His son, Henry Smith, father of our subject, the Sergeant-at-Arms, became a knight, and one of the most prominent of Canadian lawyers and parliamentarians of ante-Confederation days. He was born in London, England, and was but eight years of age when his father removed with his family to Canada. He was educated, in part, at a private academy in Montreal under the celebrated Dr. Workman, one of the most able and profound educationists of his day, and from whose institution scores of brilliant business and professional men were

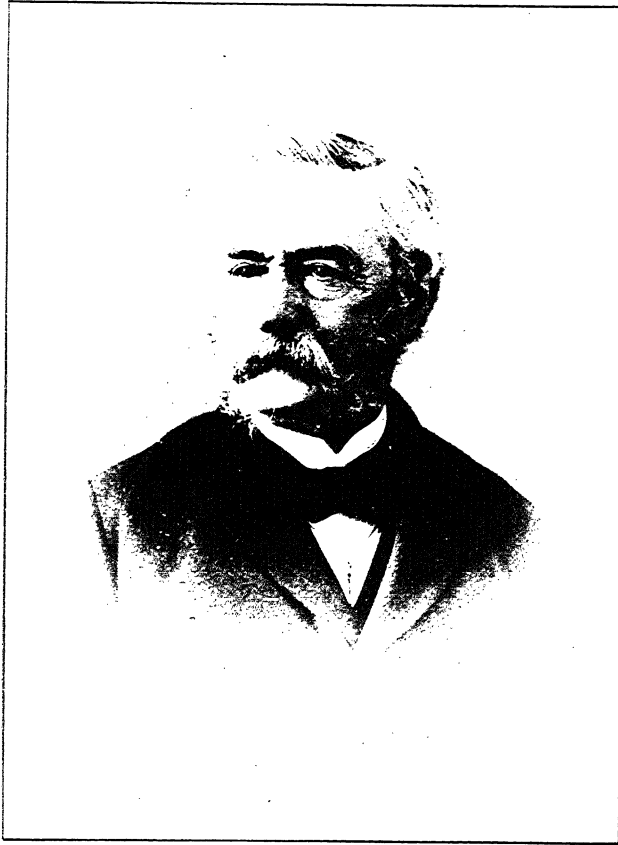
sent forth through both Upper and Lower Canada, and after reaching Kingston, at the Royal Grammar School of that city. At this institution he was a school-fellow of the late Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, with whom he formed a friendship which lasted until unfortunate political complications many years after brought about an estrangement. He at first intended to adopt a mercantile career, but attracting the attention of the late Mr. (afterwards Judge) Hagerman, in an election contest in which Mr. Hagerman was a candidate, was prevailed upon by that gentleman to enter his office and follow the profession of the law. He was called to the bar in 1836, and soon controlled a large and lucrative practice. He had wonderful gifts as a speaker, and in criminal cases was almost invincible. He was made a Q.C. ten years after he appeared at the bar, but in the meantime he had been for five years in the Legislature as the representative of the county of Frontenac, and had made a fine reputation as a parliamentary debater. In 1854, he was taken into the cabinet in the MacNab-Morin administration as Solicitor-General West, and remained in that position for four years. On the assembling of the new parliament in 1858, he was chosen Speaker of the Assembly. The following year it was his duty to proceed to England as the representative of the Assembly and of the people of Canada, to invite Her Majesty the Queen to officiate at the formal opening of the Victoria Bridge, the most wonderful engineering achievement of that day. Her Majesty was unable to honour her Canadian subjects with her presence, but advisers of Her Majesty were prevailed upon by Mr. Smith to authorize the Prince of Wales to make the visit to Canada, which has since become historic. Mr. Smith had the honour, as Speaker, of presenting the address of the Assembly to the Prince on his arrival in Canada, and received from His Royal Highness the honour of knighthood. Sir Henry Smith subsequently differed with the ministry, and retired from politics. He died on the 18th of September, 1868. Besides the many other high offices held by him, Sir Henry was for many years a bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and commanded efficiently the first battalion of Frontenac militia. His son, Henry R. Smith, was born in Kingston on December 30th, 1843, and was educated in his native place. He entered the civil service as junior clerk in 1859. He had always strong leanings to a military life, and has from his youth been identified with the militia service. He entered the civil service regiment in 1863, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1867. In 1869, he joined the 47th battalion as captain, and was made major

of the same in 1875. Early in his connection with this corps he graduated in the Royal School of Artillery, of Kingston. He had been aide-de-camp to successive generals commanding the militia, being appointed to that position on General Sir Selby Smith's staff in 1877, and on that of General Luard in 1881. On the outbreak of the rebellion in the North-West in 1885, Major Smith at once volunteered, and was accepted, being given the majority in the Midland battalion, of which the late lamented Lieutenant-Colonel Williams had command. Major Smith was with the regiment throughout the whole campaign, and showed himself on the field the same well-disciplined, enthusiastic, able soldier he had shown himself in times of peace. When the illness contracted by Lieutenant-Colonel Williams resulted fatally, Major Smith took command of the battalion. His services earned promotion to a colonelcy, and he is now the efficient commander of the 14th battalion Princess of Wales' Own Rifles, Kingston, one of the finest corps in the Dominion. In 1887 he was appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp to Lord Lansdowne, and again to a similar position on the staff of Lord Stanley of Preston, in April, 1888. Lieut.-Col. Smith is popular with his men, a thoroughly capable officer, jealous of the honour of the service, and anxious at all times to promote its welfare. Lieut.-Col. Smith held the position of Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Commons, from February, 1872, until January, 1892, when he was appointed to his present office on the retirement of Mr. D. W. Macdonell. His position brings him much into contact with members of the House, by whom he is highly esteemed, being regarded as one of the best officers on Mr. Speaker's staff. Lieut.-Col. Smith was one of a committee of three (the others being Hon. Edgar Dewdney and Major Sherwood) in charge of the arrangements for the funeral of the late lamented Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald. It is largely due to the excellent and painstaking work done by Lieut.-Col. Smith, as a member of this committee, that the people of Canada had the satisfaction of seeing the arrangements for this great national demonstration of sorrow at the loss of the illustrious statesman carried out without a single hitch. Considering that there were two processions taken part in by great assemblages, and watched by thronging crowds, the smoothness with which everything passed off is in itself a tribute to the ability of the gentlemen who had the arrangements in charge. Lieut.-Col. Smith was married on the 20th of August, 1887, to Mary Barrow, widow of the late Major Barrow, formerly of the Royal Canadian Rifles. Mrs. Smith is the daughter of the late Walter Gurley, an officer in the ordnance department of the Imperial service.

THOS. C. KEEFER, C.M.G., F.R.S.C., C.E.,

Ottawa, Ont.

THE dominating spirit of the Canadian people has been the determination to unite and develop the northern half of the North American continent under British sway. To accomplish this, policies have been changed, governments removed or established, and natural obstacles overcome, such as would have daunted any people but one fully imbued with the idea that it had a mission to fulfil. Even one who does not understand or appreciate the spirit of the people, cannot but be struck with the enormous physical results achieved. It can safely be said that no country in the world of equal population has such fine results in the way of public works to show for its public debt as Canada. Everything has been done to make communication rapid and cheap, in order that the political bonds which hold the provinces together may be reinforced by the stronger bonds of trade. Yet nearly all that has been done has been accomplished within the life-time of men still in vigorous life. To write the history of one who has been for fifty years a leader in this great economic movement is almost equivalent to writing a history of Canadian public works. In writing the history of such a career as that of Thomas C. Keefer, only the barest outline is possible here. Mr. Keefer comes of a stock remarkable for courage and power of will. His paternal grandfather was George Kieffer, an Alsatian Huguenot, who came to America with his mother and step-father, when ten years of age, settling in New Jersey. On the outbreak of the revolutionary war, being then in the prime of manhood, he espoused the British cause with vigour. After serving several years in the army under Col. Barton, he died of typhoid fever in the army hospital on Staten Island. At the conclusion of the war, his son George, then eighteen years of age, made his way with other loyalists to the Canadian border at Niagara. He returned for his mother, and with her established himself at Thorold where he became a man of prominence and the first president of the Welland canal. On his mother's side, Thomas C. Keefer is of Irish extraction. His grandfather was Peter McBride, of Armagh, one of the Irish volunteers who came to America under General Carleton in 1776. Peter McBride's wife was Mary Bradshaw, who was descended from General Bradshaw (a brother of the regicide), who was sent to Ireland by Cromwell. One of the sons of this couple, Edward McBride, represented the town of Niagara in the Parliament of Upper Canada. He was a noted Mason, and was accused of being one of the party who made away with Morgan. The subject of this sketch was born in Thorold on the 4th Novem-



THOMAS C. KEEFER, C.M.G., F.R.S.C., C.E.,
OTTAWA, ONT.

ber, 1821. He was educated, as so many others of Canada's leading men have been, in Upper Canada College. At the age of seventeen, in 1838, he began his career as an engineer, being first employed on the Erie canal. Soon after he transferred his services to the Welland canal, and ever since that time his name has been prominently connected with public works of all kinds in his native country, rearing in various places engineering works of such magnitude and skill as have made his name a household word throughout Canada, and have earned for him enduring fame. He has proven himself more than a mere constructor of works, however. He has regarded these vast schemes for developing the country not with the eye of the engineer alone, but as an economist. His writings mark him as a man of wonderful foresight in public affairs, and display literary qualities which, directed to the entertainment of a larger audience, must undoubtedly have brought him fame. For several years after returning to Canada, Mr. Keefer continued his work on the Welland canal, this great ability in his work leading to preferment which soon made him the engineer of a division. From this position he was transferred to the chief position in connection with the Ottawa river works, the principal object of which was to facilitate the immense lumber trade of that river and its tributaries. He carried on these works, designing important improvements which are in use to this day and giving great satisfaction to all interested. It unfortunately happened, however, that the political exigencies of the government of that day called for the construction of certain works which Mr. Keefer, not believing them desirable in the public interest, declined to recommend or even be responsible for. He could not decently be discharged, but his office was abolished, and he was relieved of all duties in connection with the government, but with every assurance of high appreciation of his professional abilities. At once, upon being set free, Mr. Keefer entered upon the production of two literary works which, in the ability they display, and in the permanent influence they have had upon the country, must rank side by side with any work he has ever done. The first of these works to appear was "The Philosophy of Railroads," written at the request of the president of the Montreal and Lachine road. Though brief, and never published in more permanent form than that of a pamphlet, it is safe to say that no other piece of literary workmanship in Canada has wrought more important results. Probably never before or since in any country has the plea for railway development been made more directly or with greater persuasive power. It was the work of a man of extensive, one might almost say complete, information, whose every word bore upon it the

unmistakable stamp of absolute conviction. The pamphlet was read far and wide; it was translated into several foreign languages, and was republished again and again during those hot campaigns, as a result of which Ontario is now covered with a magnificent net-work of railways. Soon afterwards the other essay was published under the title, "Our Canals and Their Influence upon Agriculture." This was written in competition for a handsome prize which had been offered by the Governor-General of that day, and was awarded the palm by the jury of critics appointed to compare the MSS. submitted. In its way, this was a more elaborate production than the other, but it was an equally powerful plea for canal development, with that the author had just made for the construction of railways. In the course of this pamphlet, Mr. Keefer made a plea for a moderate system of protection, such as would develop industries, which could not otherwise get a fair opportunity to take root in Canada, and would thus diversify the employment of the people. Lord Elgin sent for the author and, while not condemning the opinions expressed, sought to have them somewhat modified, in view of the strong free-trade sentiment of the mother country. Mr. Keefer declined to make any change, however, and his essay was published as written. This, so far as known, is the first instance in which a system of protection was advocated in Canada after the acceptance of the free-trade principle in Britain. In conversation with friends, however, Mr. Keefer makes it abundantly clear that he at no time advocated a scheme at all to be confused with the policy since put in force by the Conservative administration of the Dominion. He desired protection in part for its own sake, and largely as a means of securing a reciprocity treaty with the United States. In 1850, at the urgent request of Hon. William Hamilton Merritt, Mr. Keefer re-entered the service of the government, engaging first in a survey of the rapids of the St. Lawrence, with a view to their improvement, also surveying the harbors below Quebec, and exploring routes with a view to the building of an intercolonial road between the maritime provinces and the Canadas. He had previously been in communication with Mr. I. D. Andrews, the ardent advocate of reciprocity in the United States, who, at the time, was preparing a report on the subject for the American Government. Mr. Keefer's researches, while preparing for the literary work he had finished but a short time before, had enabled him to comply with Mr. Andrews' request for information on the subject of Canadian trade. Mr. Andrews requested the Canadian Government to allow Mr. Keefer to go to Boston and assist him in the preparation of his report. This request was acceded

to, and Mr. Keefer accordingly undertook this congenial but—as it proved, owing to the small-mindedness of the governments on either side—unremunerative work. He remained engaged in collaboration with Mr. Andrews until February, 1851. Soon after returning to Canada he withdrew from the service, never to re-enter it except for the performance of some special or temporary work. Being again solicited by Mr. Andrews, who had meantime been appointed by the United States Government to prepare a fuller report on the subject of reciprocity, to assist him, Mr. Keefer went to New York, where, for some months he was engaged in the work. The second report was duly prepared. One of the remarkable features of it, as it must appear to people of this day, is a map prepared by Mr. Keefer, showing the advantages of the Sault Ste Marie line for through traffic from the west to the Atlantic seaboard. Following this, Mr. Keefer entered upon a career of general practice as an engineer, while at the same time keeping perfectly *au fait* in the economic and political significance of all public works and public movements. He continued to publish his views from time to time, being one of the most voluminous as well as one of the most influential contributors that the press of Canada has ever known. It would be impossible within less space than would be afforded by a book devoted to the subject, to give with any detail one tithe of the works which Mr. Keefer's marvellous ability and his no less marvellous energy enabled him to perform. Some, and only the most important, may be briefly sketched. Immediately upon leaving the service of the government he entered that of the companies holding charters, which together authorized the construction of the railway from Montreal to Toronto, and for the bridging of the St. Lawrence at Montreal. These companies were subsequently merged into the Grand Trunk Railway Company, after an agitation in which Mr. Keefer took a leading part. In a speech at Kingston, in April, 1851, Mr. Keefer declared that the road they were about to build would ultimately reach the Pacific coast, another evidence that the engineer was also a statesman. While on the Grand Trunk work he made the surveys between Montreal and Toronto. At the same time he made a most important report upon the feasibility of bridging the St. Lawrence for railway purposes at Point St. Charles. An eminent American engineer had declared the project impracticable. Mr. Keefer, however, took the contrary view. His experience on the Ottawa River works had given him an intimate knowledge of the action and effects of ice in great rivers, and it was the danger from this source that was most to be feared. His survey of the St. Lawrence rapids had also given him information of the greatest value. The eminent

engineer, Robert Stephenson, whose name is most prominently associated with this great work, was not called in until after the contractors had undertaken the work on the survey and report made by Mr. Keefer. The principles laid down by Mr. Keefer were in the main adopted by Mr. Stephenson, and the location fixed by the Canadian engineer was not changed materially by the illustrious Englishman. And he said, in justice to his memory, Robert Stephenson never forgot to give credit to Mr. Keefer for the work he had done in connection with this mighty engineering work. Later he constructed water-works for Montreal, Hamilton, Ottawa and other cities. He was the engineer of the Montreal Harbor Commission for some years, and was the first to propose the dredging of the channel to a depth of more than sixteen and a-half feet. In the controversy which arose on the question of railway gauges, Mr. Keefer recognized the necessity of Canada conforming to the American method, and therefore advocated the standard gauge. In this connection it may be mentioned that the change of the narrow-gauge roads to standard some years later, was in accordance with, and largely because of, his advice. In 1869 he took up the advocacy of the Canadian Pacific Railway, being one of the first to declare that the logical sequence of a political union of the provinces was a bond of communication from coast to coast. Of that great idea he was always one of the most ardent advocates, until the accomplishment of the work. In 1878, Mr. Keefer was appointed by the Mackenzie administration Commissioner to the Paris Universal Exposition. He was the only paid Commissioner, and though he was given a board of eminent men as his advisers, the responsibility for the success of the Canadian display rested mainly upon his shoulders. The success of Canada in Paris is a matter of history. Mr. Keefer's excellent work was recognized by the French Government, which created him an officer of the Legion of Honour, and by Her Majesty, who made him Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. When, in 1886, the Government of the Dominion decided to investigate the subject of the disastrous floods at Montreal, occasioned by the "jam" of ice in the channel, Mr. Keefer was appointed chairman of the commission. The report presented was a most complete one, and the information therein given was of the greatest service to those whose business it was to prevent a recurrence of the floods. Another very important service Mr. Keefer was called upon to perform was to act as one of the arbitrators in the great case between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, arising out of the faulty construction of the Onderdonk sections of the road. Mr. Keefer is

a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which body he was president in 1888. He was one of the original members of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and was the first president of that organization. He has been honoured with election to the Royal Society, and is a member of other important learned societies. For some years past Mr. Keefer has lived in Ottawa. He is one of the executors of the late Thomas McKay, and has managed a considerable portion of that large estate. He is president of the Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company, a director of the Ottawa Gas Company, the Beechwood Cemetery Company, and vice-president of the Dominion Phosphate Company.

HON. DONALD MONTGOMERY.

Park Corner, P. E. I.

HON. DONALD MONTGOMERY, Senator of the Dominion, was born in Princetown, P. E. I., on the 19th of January, 1808. His father was Daniel Montgomery, an Argyllshire Scotchman, one of the pioneers of the island, and his mother, a Miss Penman, a native of New England. It is now more than a century ago that Daniel Montgomery left his native land to seek his fortune in the west, then so little known. Some of his countrymen, people from his own shire, had made their homes in Prince Edward Island, and their prospects, even in those days of tardy industrial development, seemed favourable, so Montgomery decided to follow the example they had set. He was eminently successful, for he achieved not only a comfortable competence but took a position of considerable prominence in the public affairs of the island. He was a leading member of the provincial assembly, representing continuously for thirty-four years the same constituency, that of Prince county. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public school of his native town, and shewed himself in every respect an apt and diligent pupil. After leaving school he engaged in the lumbering business in Restigouche, New Brunswick, in the employ of his elder brothers, who carried on an extensive trade. He engaged in this vocation with the same earnestness which marked his business and political career generally, and soon won a name for himself as the best river man in the county. He was a man moreover of remarkable muscular strength, even among the sturdy sons of the forest with whom he was associated. Returning from New Brunswick to his native province, he settled down on a farm which he has since made one of the best on the island. Mr. Montgomery's political career began in

1838, when he was barely thirty years of age. He contested the riding of Princetown and was returned with a good majority. His course in the assembly so commended him to his constituents that for twenty-four years their allegiance to him remained unbroken, and for the whole of that period he was an honoured and influential member of the house. During one parliamentary term of four years he held the position of Speaker, and discharged the duties of that honourable office in such a manner as to elicit the commendation of both friends and opponents. He retired from the assembly only to take a step in advance to a chair in the legislative council. That body was made elective in 1862, and the first district of Queen's county chose Mr. Montgomery as its representative for the first time. In this election he received the largest property owners' vote ever given up to that time for any candidate in the province. He was elected to the speakership in the first session of his membership in the council, this itself being a marked tribute to the esteem in which he was held as a well-tryed and impartial public representative. In a subsequent election he was returned by the people by acclamation, and was again chosen Speaker with equal unanimity by his fellow-members of the House. The honours he thus enjoyed he continued to receive until March, 1874, when he resigned, because in the meantime he had accepted the still more honourable position of Senator of the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Montgomery was called to the Senate among the first appointed from Prince Edward Island on the entrance of the province into the Dominion in October, 1873. On his retirement from the legislative council, the members, without distinction of party, united in presenting him with an address of thanks for his able and impartial conduct in the chair, accompanying their testimonial with the presentation of a handsome gold watch. Mr. Montgomery has been always known as a Conservative, but is reckoned among the moderate men on that side. He opposed his party in Prince Edward Island on the subject of the island railway, not because he was unfavourable to the building of the road (for he was one of the early advocates of the scheme), but because he believed a wrong and wasteful course was being pursued with respect to the letting of the contracts. Though his views did not prevail altogether, the attitude taken by himself and other leading men had its effect in saving a good deal of money to the province. He has pursued the same moderate course since his entrance into the Senate, and though he has taken no leading part in debate, he has given to the public questions a fair consideration, and has voted as his long experience counselled him in the best interest of the country. Notwithstanding his advance in years,

Mr. Montgomery seems to be one of those men who never grow old. Beyond a slight failing in the organs of hearing and sight, such as affects men of younger years, he shows no sign of being older now than when twenty years ago he first came up to the capital to take part in moulding the legislation of the country. Senator Montgomery has been twice married, first in 1835 to Miss Ann Murray, a native of Prince Edward Island, who died in April, 1857, and, second time, to Louisa, relict of the late Lawrence W. Gall. The second wife died in April, 1889.

HON. JOHN BOYD.

St. John, N.B.

REV. GEORGE M. GRANT, of Halifax, (now better known as Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston,) is said to have remarked on a public occasion once, that "there were three things in St. John of which they were proud—the skating rink, the Victoria hotel, and John Boyd." The rink and the hotel were fine institutions in their way, no doubt, but if fine natural genius, indomitable energy and perseverance, the motive power of successful enterprise, liberality of opinion, boundless charity and goodness of heart were taken into consideration by the rev. gentleman, then he must have intended the compliment chiefly for the hon. senator from the capital of New Brunswick, with whose affairs, both city and province, Mr. Boyd has been intimately associated during the past forty years. Col. R. H. Conwell, the historian of the great fire in St. John (1877), says: "Mr. Boyd presents one of those examples of sterling business integrity and social worth of which it is always pleasant and profitable to write. His influence in the province of New Brunswick, and especially in the city of St. John, is hardly exceeded by that of any public official; and it has been obtained by steady and careful industry, combined with an eminent desire, everywhere apparent in his acts, to be useful to his neighbors and countrymen. He has a brilliant genius which fits him for any position, and a happy, genial manner in his intercourse with strangers which secures them at once as life friends." What has been said above will give a fair idea of the character of the gentleman who forms the subject of this notice, and an account of whose career is worthy a prominent place in any work of Canadian biography. John Boyd was born at Magherafelt, county Derry, Ireland, September 28th, 1826, his parents being James and Margaret (Linn) Boyd, the former descended from an old family of Scottish Covenanters who, at an early period, had settled in the north of

Ireland, and the latter of Dutch descent. The father died when John was only five years of age, and shortly after he and his younger brother (James Smyth) were brought to America by their widowed mother, who settled in St. John. The subject of our sketch attended school until he was eleven years of age, when he entered the mercantile establishment of Holdsworth & Daniel, and this was the commencement of his phenomenally successful business career. He began at the bottom of the ladder, but step by step he arose, until in 1852 he was taken in as a partner, and for a number of years past he has been at the head of the firm, now so well known under the title of Daniel & Boyd. In the great fire which devastated the city in 1877, Mr. Boyd suffered very heavy loss, both his warehouse and his beautiful residence, one of the most elegant and noticeable in the city, together with the many rare and valuable works of art, statuary, paintings, engravings, etc., which it contained, besides one of the finest private libraries in the Dominion, being entirely consumed. He also met with a severe accident during the disaster, being struck by a falling beam, from which he suffered for a couple of years after. From his very youth, Mr. Boyd took an active interest in public affairs, and from the time of his initial step in this direction until the present day he has been one of the foremost men in every political and commercial movement in which the interests of his own city and province were involved. Throughout all the changes which have taken place since he first appeared publicly on the scene, he stood and worked side by side with the present Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, Sir S. L. Tilley. Indeed, for years they were known under the sobriquet of the Siamese twins; and to the efforts of these two men may be largely ascribed, so far as New Brunswick is concerned, the ultimate results of Responsible Government, Confederation, and the National Policy. In June, 1865, Mr. Boyd was a delegate at the Detroit Convention of the Boards of Trade of the United States and Canada, and he was one of the three chosen to speak for Canada, the other two being Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, and Hon. James Skead, of Ottawa, Ontario. Years before this (in 1858) he had been first in the movement for the construction of a railway between St. John and Bangor, Me., and his report on this subject, adopted and printed by the Board of Trade, was the means of having this important scheme carried out. He was an earnest advocate of Confederation, both in the press and on the platform, and during the agitation on that important question he spent a month going through the province holding meetings and educating the people on the subject, Mr. Tilley

at the same time being engaged in a like service, and it is a matter of history now that their efforts were successful. In 1869, Mr. Boyd was appointed by the Dominion Government as one of the arbitrators to dispose of the differences which existed between the Dominion and Nova Scotia, respecting the value of the public buildings in the province. His colleague was James Duffus, of Halifax, who acted on behalf of Nova Scotia, and the result of their efforts was the adjustment of the difficulty in a manner perfectly satisfactory to both governments. It will easily be understood that Mr. Boyd, filling such a prominent part as he did in public affairs, would be chosen for public honours; again and again was he pressed to accept political preferment, but as often he declined, owing to business considerations; and when in February, 1879, he was appointed to the Dominion Senate, it was entirely without his knowledge or solicitation. It is scarcely necessary to say that in that high deliberative body he has always performed his duties faithfully and well. But there is another feature in Mr. Boyd's characteristics, and that by no means the least important—his life-long zeal in promoting the cause of education. His interest in this was shown from his boyhood, and from the time he arrived at a mature enough age he took a leading place in connection with school matters. For a long period he was a trustee of the St. John grammar school, and for seventeen years he filled the position of chairman of the Board of Education. During this latter period he was the means, in conjunction with His Lordship, Bishop Sweeney, of settling the vexed question of separate schools in New Brunswick in such a manner that the unhappy relations of Protestants and Roman Catholics, in regard to educational matters, were permanently harmonized. It is worthy of note that for his good offices in this matter Mr. Boyd was publicly thanked from the pulpit by Bishop Sweeney, and were it permissible for the writer of this biography to make a prophecy in this connection, it would be that such thanks would be repeated and emphasized by posterity for many generations to come. Mr. Boyd never did anything by halves, and in the regions of philanthropic and charitable effort he must at once be given, as in everything else in which he took an interest, the place of a leader. No movement aiming at the public good ever lacked his support, no appeal for charity was ever made to him in vain. In years gone by he took an active part in the work of Immigration, visiting Scotland and Ireland at his own expense, advocating New Brunswick as a home for emigrant farmers, and displaying special interest in the young from the Maryhill and Mossbank schools in Glasgow.

At the conference of delegates in Glasgow in 1890 he delivered the closing address. Only one thing more needs to be said of Mr. Boyd's work in this connection. By his voluntary efforts, in the way of giving readings and lectures, he has raised upwards of \$30,000 in aid of charitable institutions of one kind and another. As indicating Mr. Boyd's high standing in the community, it may be said that he was a director of the Sun Life Insurance Co., was a trustee of the Savings Bank until it merged into the Dominion Savings Bank, has been chairman of the St. Patrick's Society and chairman of the Victoria Hotel Co., besides filling many other public positions of more or less importance. In 1852, Mr. Boyd married Annie Eliza, daughter of Careno P. Jones, of Weymouth, N.S., who is still living.

EMERSON COATSWORTH, JR., M.P.,
Toronto, Ont.

EMERSON COATSWORTH, JR., LL.B., M.P. for East Toronto, was born in that city on the 9th of March, 1854. He is the second son of Mr. Emerson Coatsworth, who for many years has held the important office of City Commissioner for the provincial capital. Mr. Coatsworth, senior, is of English parentage, being born in Yorkshire, but has spent nearly the whole of his life in East Toronto, which his son now represents. He was school trustee of the city for many years, and chairman of the board in 1873. In the previous year he had been elected Alderman for St. David's Ward, but withdrew from aldermanic office on being appointed, in 1873, to the City Commissionership. At the request of his Conservative friends he contested East Toronto for the Commons against Mr. (now Senator) John O'Donohue, on the occasion of Toronto being swept by a tidal wave of opposition to the Government. The result, however, was Mr. Coatsworth's defeat by about one hundred votes. Since then he has withdrawn actively from politics, but he maintains his firm allegiance to the Dominion Conservative party and its policy. The subject of this sketch began his education in the public schools of his native city, and afterwards graduated in law in 1886 with the degree of LL.B., conferred by Toronto University. Meanwhile he had begun his regular professional studies with Messrs. Rose, Macdonald & Merritt, whose office he entered in February, 1875. In his student days Mr. Coatsworth manifested the public spirit and aptitude for public affairs which have been the means of bringing him forward, while still a young man, as the representative of a metropolitan constituency which boasts among its residents and property-owners some of Ca-



EMERSON COATSWORTH, JR., M.P.,
TORONTO, ONT.

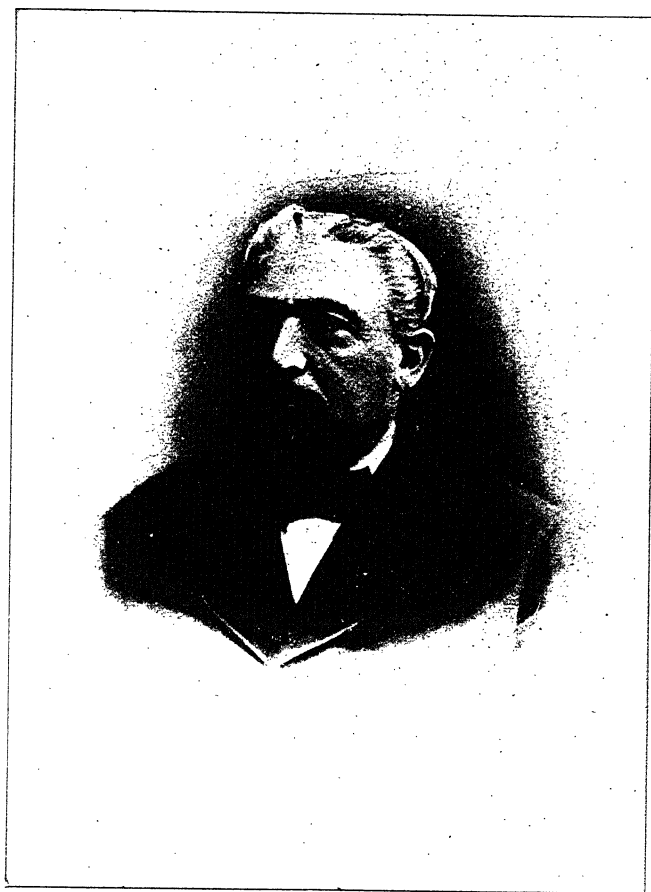
nada's most distinguished men. He took an active part in the debating and literary clubs, was one of the most faithful workers in the Berkeley-st. Methodist church, with which he has been identified from boyhood, and was an enthusiastic though humble member of the gallant Law Students Company of the Queen's Own Rifles. He took an active part in politics also. He was one of the founders and the treasurer of the Young Men's Conservative Association, formed in 1878, and which took an active part in the memorable campaign of that year. It was largely through the untiring exertions of such men as Mr. Coatsworth that the Toronto amphitheatre, where political questions were discussed at great meetings for the whole of that summer, was established and maintained. Mr. Coatsworth was called to the bar in 1879, and at once became a member of the firm with whom he studied, where he continued until 1883, when he established an office of his own. His excellent connection, and the reputation he had already won, brought him ample practice, and his business-like, methodical habits, his sound judgment and knowledge of his profession, enabled him to hold his business and constantly to add to his clientele. In July, 1884, he was joined professionally by Mr. Frank E. Hodgins, the partnership being known as Coatsworth & Hodgins. Subsequently Mr. Walter A. Geddes entered the firm, the partnership becoming Coatsworth, Hodgins & Co. About the beginning of 1891, an arrangement was made with Messrs. McMurrich & Urquhart, well-known barristers, under which the two firms were united. The amalgamated firm is now one of the strongest in the Province, and occupies extensive offices. When the intended retirement of Mr. John Small from the representation of E. Toronto became known, the Conservatives of the riding at once began to cast about for a good man to succeed him. There was no lack of material, for the nomination of the party convention was known to be equivalent to election. The choice fell upon Mr. Coatsworth, who had been President of the Conservative Association of St. David's Ward. The Liberals nominated their very strongest man, Mr. Alexander Wheeler, who worked night and day throughout the campaign, backed by the whole machinery of his party. The Liberals confidently looked for a great reduction of the Conservative majority, but the result showed that their candidate was over 1,400 votes behind in the race. These figures are eloquent of Mr. Coatsworth's personal popularity in the city in which he was born and where he has spent his life. The country and the House have not yet had the opportunity to judge what figure Mr. Coatsworth will make as a legislator, but high expectations are formed of him by his friends. He brings to

the consideration of public affairs knowledge gained by the study of men as well as the study of books. He has travelled throughout nearly the whole of Canada, and has seen much also of the United States and of Europe. On the platform, he is a clear and forcible speaker, showing those qualities which should make him strong in the discussion of questions in the House. Mr. Coatsworth is, in religious persuasion, a member of the Methodist Church, in which he holds many offices of trust. He is a member of several secret societies, including the Independent Order of Foresters, the Sons of England, and the Loyal Orange Society. Mr. Coatsworth was married on the 19th September, 1883, to Miss Helen Robertson, of De Cew Falls, Ont., and their family consists of two children.

JOHN BATTLE,

Thorold, Ont.

ON February 26th, 1891, there died in the town of Thorold, Welland county, a man who had been a familiar figure among the people for nearly half a century. This was John Battle, who during almost the whole of that long period had been intimately connected with the material progress and welfare of his county, to promote which he did probably more than any other single individual. Mr. Battle was essentially a self-made man, the architect of his own fortunes. The record of his career furnishes a notable example of what may be done in this country by one who is willing to work and who possesses ability and the determination to succeed. When he came to Canada, some fifty years ago, he was a poor boy, but by talents, combined with energy and perseverance, he raised himself to a position of affluence, and exercised a wide influence in the community in which he lived. He died universally respected. He was born at Ballymote, county of Sligo, Ireland, February 2nd, 1824, his parents being John Battle and his wife, Bridget, whose maiden name was Healey. Of his youthful days little can be said further than that he plodded along in his native land until he was about eighteen years of age, when he emigrated to this country, whither his father had preceded him some two years previously. In 1842, he settled in Thorold, and there, with the exception of one year, spent in St. Catharines, he lived the remainder of his life. He first went to work as a day labourer on the second Welland canal then in course of construction. For this he received the munificent wages of five York shillings (62½ cents) *per diem*. In spite of many discouragements he worked on steadily, and in due time had saved enough money to purchase a team of horses, which he employed tow-



JOHN BATTLE,
THOROLD, ONT.

ing vessels along the canal. To the first team he soon added a second, and thus he kept increasing his facilities until he became known as the owner of an important towing line, a fact which, in those palmy days of canal traffic, indicated that John Battle was on the high road to success. From towing vessels along the canal, he acquired an interest in the vessels themselves, and early in "the sixties" he was the owner of a number of schooners and tugs, with which he did a large and successful business. But the time was rapidly coming when the shipping interest would have to give place to that of the railways, and Mr. Battle was shrewd enough to dispose of his vessel property before the change came and give his attention to other lines of commerce. Probably the most important enterprise in which he then engaged was the purchase of the cement mills, which had been owned and operated by the late John Brown, a well-known contractor. The latter had utilized the mills in connection only with his own contracts, but Mr. Battle saw great possibilities in working them on a larger scale, and with his usual confidence he embarked in the enterprise. How he succeeded is well known; the industry became an important one, and for years the Thorold cement mills have been known, and their products have found a market all over the Dominion. The mills were originally purchased from the Brown estate in 1877, by Messrs. Battle and Fraser in partnership, but in the following year the former became sole proprietor, and it was under his skilful management that the business grew to such large proportions. But while working hard for himself he was not unmindful of the general interest; it was almost entirely owing to his exertions that a branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was established in Thorold, and he afterwards became a large stockholder in that institution and also one of the chief promoters of the Niagara Casket and Coffin Co., the location of which in Thorold was brought about chiefly by his action. Throughout his business career he was known for his sterling integrity and straightforward dealing; by nature and disposition he was kind-hearted and generous, and personally he was held in the highest regard by many warm friends. For public honours he did not care, and he always refused to allow himself to be put forward in that connection, though in municipal affairs, as well as in the wider field of Provincial and Dominion politics, he exercised a powerful influence in his immediate locality. From the time of the inauguration of the National Policy, by Sir John A. Macdonald, he was always a strong supporter of the Liberal-Conservative party in Dominion contests. In religion he was a Roman Catholic, having been born and brought up in that faith, and he was

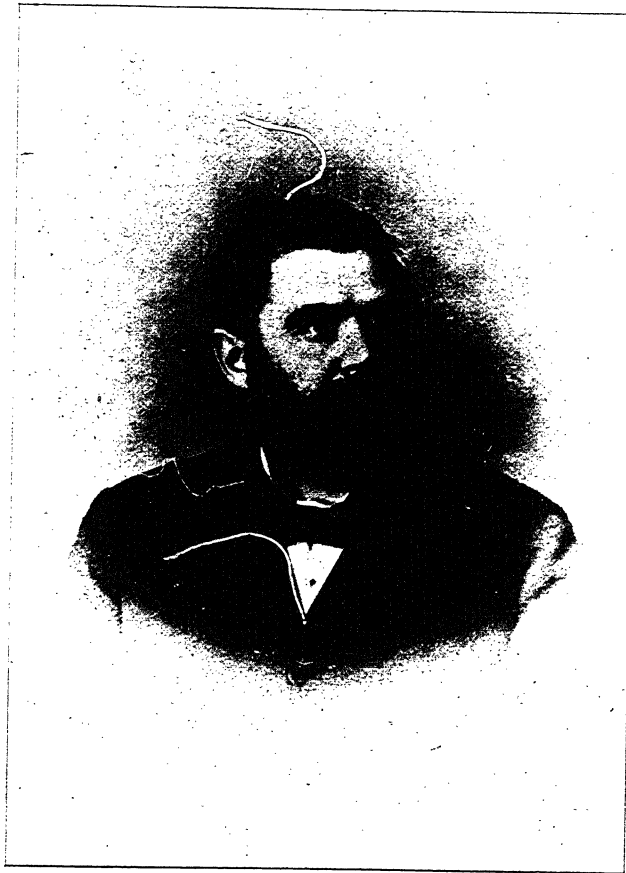
always a liberal contributor to the church and her institutions. As marking the respect in which Mr. Battle was held in Thorold, we may here quote the following resolution passed by the Town Council after his death:

"Moved by William Williams, seconded by William Gearin,—That this Council desire to express their sincere sorrow and profound regret at the loss which this corporation has sustained through the death of Mr. John Battle, who was one of the pioneers of our town, and who has been one of our most progressive and public-spirited men, always ready to assist every worthy enterprise that would benefit the community. We feel that in the death of Mr. Battle this town loses a valued and worthy citizen; and we extend to Mrs. John Battle and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement, as they lose a kind husband and an affectionate father."

In the old town of Niagara, on December 27th, 1851, Mr. Battle married Cecilia, daughter of the late Patrick Cullen. The result of this union was a family of twelve children, of whom, nine sons and two daughters survive. His son John has been collector of customs at Thorold for the past fifteen years, while David, James, and Matthew carry on the cement business, with which they grew thoroughly familiar during their father's lifetime. David and James Battle also take a prominent part in public affairs; the former has served several years in the council, and at present he is chairman of the Separate School Board and member of the High School Board of Trustees. James is Deputy-Reeve of the town, and is already a leading factor in municipal and general politics. Mr. Battle's family enjoy the respect and confidence of the community in which they live, a community that holds also in high esteem the memory of their worthy father.

H. D. CAMERON,
Hamilton, Ont.

ONE of the solid financial institutions of Ontario is the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, and distinctively associated with it is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. The story of his career is not without its incentive to the rising generation in this young country. Hugh Duncan Cameron was born at Lawers, Perthshire, Scotland, July 26th, 1833. His parents, Alexander and Catharine (Sinclair) Cameron, had a family of twelve children, of whom the subject of our sketch was the fifth. They came to Canada in 1852, and settled in Stanley township, Huron county, where the father took up land. Hugh, who was of studious habits, and had attended a private academy in Edinburgh before coming to this country, continued his education, and in due time obtained a public school teacher's certificate and began to teach. He first taught



HUGH D. CAMERON,
HAMILTON, ONT.

in the township of Williams, and afterwards in Dorchester, Middlesex county. His ability as an educator made him well known, and ere long he was selected as principal of the Goderich public schools, a position which he held for fifteen years, and filled to the highest satisfaction of the community. After leaving Goderich he taught for a short time in Galt, having accepted the position of principal of the schools there. Later on, however, he withdrew from the teaching profession, and was appointed inspector for the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Society of London. In this office he remained until 1871, winning such repute that he was selected to organize and manage the business of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society. The organization was successfully accomplished, and the business, under Mr. Cameron's excellent management, has been a highly prosperous one. It is true, as Mr. Cameron himself states, that the company owes much of its success to the wise counsels of its first president, the late Hon. Adam Hope, and the first vice-president, the Hon. W. E. Sanford, as well as to its present president, Geo. H. Gillespie, and vice-president, A. T. Wood, and such directors as the late E. W. Hyman, of London, Alex. Turner, and Chas. Gurney. But too much credit cannot be given to the popular manager for the fine executive ability he has displayed in conducting its business, while his sterling integrity has earned for him the unbounded confidence of his employers. Mr. Cameron has always been a Reformer in politics, though he does not mix himself up in party contests. He is a member of the Presbyterian body, and at various times has been on the board of management of Knox and Central churches, with the latter of which he is now connected. Mr. Cameron has seen a great deal of the world, having travelled extensively throughout Canada and the United States, and has also visited Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland and the British Isles. Being a man of keen observation and gifted with a retentive memory, his mind is well stored with information regarding these countries. In 1858, he married Harriet Ann, only daughter of the late Thomas Putnam, J.P., of Dorchester township, whose family figured as supporters of William Lyon McKenzie in the rebellion of 1837. One of his brothers, who was known as "General" Putnam, was shot while leading a detachment of the rebels at Windsor. In private life Mr. Cameron is held in the highest esteem. Among his acquaintances he is known as a genial, warm-hearted friend, generous in disposition, and one whose charitable nature is never appealed to in vain. He is a worthy member of the St. Andrew's Benevolent Society, with which he has been connected since coming to Hamilton.

HEBRON HARRIS,

Ottawa, Ont.

IN Canada at the present time there is not any sentiment that appears to so generally prevail as the feeling of satisfaction with which its people of the present generation regard their present condition, whether viewed from a political, material, educational, or moral standpoint, but that they are justly entitled to entertain such feelings, no one with a full acquaintance of all the facts can gainsay. The Dominion today occupies a very high, if not the first, place among the self-governing dependencies which owe allegiance to the British Crown. In extent of territory, diversity of resources, character, and capacity of its people, development and growth of all its varied interests and industries, and in the provisions made for education, and the moral and intellectual improvement of its inhabitants, Canada has made such strides, and holds such a high position at the present time, as to attract the attention and receive the admiration of intelligent people throughout the civilized world. In everything that constitutes true greatness, her foundations have been laid broad and deep, and the careful examination of her present condition clearly reveals the fact that she possesses all the elements necessary to insure the future of her national existence. Now, while this is very gratifying, it in itself demands investigation; success in the life of the state, not less than in the career of the individual, can only be achieved by the application of the proper means to secure the end desired, and if we are to profit by experience, and thereby be enabled to mould our policy so to direct the affairs of state as to insure continued growth and development, it is imperative that we should carefully examine the past, and thus intelligently ascertain what are the true causes of all the blessings and advantages we enjoy to-day. While considering this subject, due weight must be given to the superior physical condition which naturally exists throughout the country, it being an indisputable fact that Canada can produce within her own confines everything necessary for the subsistence and comfort of the human family in great profusion, and that in her inland seas and great rivers she has to hand highways for the interchange of products that are of incalculable value to her people. But it is not alone to any advantages of a material character that the Dominion owes her present enviable position, and it is now acknowledged by all candid students of Canadian history that the most potent influence, the real cause of the satisfactory condition existing at the present, is to be found in the capacity and character of the noble pioneers who in the early days carried on the business, created her insti-

tutions, moulded her history, and a careful perusal of their laws, and the circumstances with which they were surrounded, amply testify to the truth of the above contention. While not wishing to be invidious, or desiring to belittle the work of any class or section in connection with the early history of the country, still the ability, courage, and endurance, and all that these qualities have accomplished in the lives and work of the United Empire Loyalists, demand more than a passing notice, for the annals of history, ancient or modern, do not contain any record that equals the self-denial from the sacrifices made, or the hardships endured, by those noble people in their successful endeavour to remain true to the land of their birth, and their determination to live and die under the protection of that flag which to them was a synonym of civil and religious liberty, and was revered and loved for all the hallowed and sacred traditions associated with it. Sentiment was strong in these patriots, and they counted not their comfortable homes, their wealth, and in some instances great possessions, dear unto them, but rather than do violence to their conscience, they left the land of their adoption, and after great trials and innumerable difficulties, settled in what is now known as Canada. No portion of the Dominion is richer in historic lore of the work and lives of those distinguished people, than eastern Canada, and in the Ottawa valley can be found some of the best illustrations of their hardships and accomplishments, and in order that such may be intelligently understood, we will briefly give some facts about the country, and the impressions then existing regarding it. Canada, at the beginning of the present century, was little understood, and the province of Ontario was almost unknown by even the inhabitants of what are now known as the Eastern States, the prevailing impression being that it was an inaccessible forest, with an inhospitable climate, having nothing to recommend it but abundance of game, and even this was associated with the doubtful accompaniment of numerous tribes of savage Indians. The beautiful and fertile Ontario of to-day was regarded as an impossibility, and this portion of North America was looked upon as a place where existence was barely possible, without a future other than the continued asylum of the aborigines. But notwithstanding all these forboding and discouraging statements, this misrepresented country had one claim to those people's regard, they knew that it was British territory, an integral portion of that great empire whose growth had been attained by the prowess of that race to which they belonged, and whose success in arms had been consecrated by their forefathers' blood. And so, with that same noble patriotism and dauntless courage that had inspired their wor-

thy sires, they resolved to brave all the terrors of pioneer life in that uninviting country, and there found an English-speaking community, owning allegiance to the British crown, and loyal to the best instincts and traditions of their race; and the Ontario of to-day is the best evidence of how they accomplished this great work, and the only monument that could do even scant justice to their memory. Probably no one living can claim more direct descent, or is more purely of U. E. Loyalist stock, than Helbron Harris, Esq., of the city of Ottawa. Both his father and mother's families were of those who emigrated to Canada rather than forswear their fealty to what they believed the properly constituted authorities, and his fathers proper, who were Puritans, twice within a few generations went into voluntary exile rather than do violence to their conscientious convictions, or countenance a government whose claim to their obedience was not founded in right. Mr. Harris's grandfather was a native of New Hampshire, and in the year 1778 left the place of his birth and all his worldly possessions, and with his family came to Canada, and settled in the township of Oxford, in the county of Grenville, then an unbroken forest, and uninhabited save by Indians, for he was the first white settler in that locality, and here it may be mentioned that one of the great benefits these men conferred on their country was the manner in which they treated the Indian. Brave men are rarely cruel, and these men proved no exception to the rule: they made allowance for the untutored savage, and by precept and example succeeded in winning the respect and affection of this then numerous body, and thereby removed one great cause of anxiety, the existence of which would have done much to retard settlement. Mr. Harris's father, Helbron Harris, was only six years of age when he came to Canada, and when he grew up engaged in farming and contracting. He was a man of great energy, and was among the first who took rafts from the Ottawa to Quebec; this was long before the Rideau Canal was built, and they were forced to team it across the Portage, it being found impossible to run the Falls. In 1812 his father volunteered for the defence of his country, and was placed in command of a company stationed at Point Rockway, below Prescott, where they opposed the crossing of the Americans; and later on, in spite of the almost impassable roads, he and his two sons were actively engaged in the battle of the Windmill. Mr. Harris's father had moved to Burritt's Rapids, and there remained until after the Rideau Canal was built, when he moved to Marlboro', three miles from Kempville, and there remained to live until his death, at the age of 68 years. Possibly no one ever had a more thorough experience of pioneer life, or knew from

actual experience all the hardships incident thereto. Roads there were none, and in order to procure either flour or meal he was forced to go all the way to Maitland, and carry the wheat or corn to be ground, on horseback along an Indian trail, but all these troubles were borne with a cheerfulness that amply testified to the high-bred courage of the man, and placed before his children an example which they have followed. Mr. Harris's mother's family came from Connecticut shortly after his father had settled in Canada, and in every respect they exemplified all the virtues of the class to which they belonged. There is only one more matter that we will make mention of regarding the worthy old folk, namely, their generous hospitality. They were poor; luxuries could not be had, and often distance from supply made even the necessaries of life scarce, yet such was the greatness of heart of these good people that no one was ever turned empty away from their door, grandfather Lune being noted for the kind-hearted hospitality he always extended to every one, irrespective of race or creed. Mr. H. Harris, jr., was born in the year 1829, and in his early youth, educational facilities being limited to acquiring the rudiments of a good English education, he determined to begin life in earnest, and assiduously devoted his attention to agriculture, which he prosecuted with intelligence and industry, and cleared up and put in good shape his farm, and at the same time found vent for his surplus energy in trading, dealing largely in live stock, to which he afterwards gave almost his entire time, he being one of the pioneers for this district in Boston and other markets. In this his ability and business acumen reaped the reward his enterprise so richly deserved, and he secured considerable financial benefit therefrom, and about fourteen years ago he made Ottawa his head-quarters, and devoted his attention to the lumber business, making a specialty of railway supplies of every description. In this line his yearly increasing business has grown to such proportions as to occupy most of his time. Mr. Harris is a member of the Masonic order. In politics he is and always has been a Conservative. He has no political ambitions, as such are generally understood; office has no charms for him, but believing that the principles of the party to which he is attached are best calculated to promote the interests of his native country, he has always been active in his support of those who he believed would honestly assist in carrying out the policy he believed to be right, and the success of the Conservative party in the Ottawa valley has been largely due to the quiet, effective work he has done. Mr. Harris has twice crossed the Atlantic, and has travelled extensively throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. He was brought

up in the Episcopalian faith, and has steadily adhered to that communion. Mr. Harris is a man of splendid physique, and shows little trace of the many years of arduous and continuous labours through which he has passed. His success is deserved: of no man can it more fitly be said that he is a self-made man, for his executive ability, capacity for work, both mental and physical, and the facility with which he masters detail, are the main causes not only of the satisfactory financial position in which he is today, but also of the respect and esteem entertained towards him by the people among whom he has spent the best portion of his life.

HON. A. A. C. LA RIVIERE, M.P.,

St. Boniface, Man.

THE HON. ALPHONSE ALFRED CLEMENT LA RIVIERE, M.P. for Provencher, Manitoba, is the recognized leader of the French Canadians in his own province, a position he has gained by dint of native ability and public-spirited devotion to the people's interest. He was born in Montreal, on the 24th of July, 1842, and was educated at the Jacques Cartier Normal School and St. Mary's College in his native city. He early took a strong interest in political affairs and in the advancement of his race. He became president of the *Institut des Artisans Canadiens*, and also of the *Cercle St. Pierre*, of Montreal, literary and philanthropic societies. He was later elected to the Presidency of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for the Province of Quebec, in which position he did much to aid industrial development. He took an interest also in military affairs and graduated in the Montreal School of Military Instruction, second-class in 1865 and first-class in the following year. He was subsequently appointed ensign in the reserve militia, military district of Hochelaga. In 1871, shortly after Manitoba entered Confederation, Mr. La Riviere received an appointment from the Ottawa Government in the Dominion Lands office in Winnipeg, and at once removed to that place. He carried with him also an appointment as captain for the military district of Manitoba, which rank he still holds. On taking up his residence in the capital of the prairie province, he thoroughly identified himself with the people and took an active part in all public movements calculated to advance their interests. In 1872, he succeeded in founding the *Association St. Jean-Baptiste de Manitoba*, on the same lines as similar societies are organized in Quebec. The society is designed to unite the French Canadians for the advancement of their race and of the country of whose inhabitants that race forms so important a part. Of this organization, Mr.



HON. A. A. C. LA RIVIERE, M.P.,
ST. BONIFACE, MAN.

La Riviere was elected president in 1875. In 1874, he founded a philanthropic society known as *La Société de Colonisation de Manitoba*, which associated the people of French-Canadian blood already in Manitoba in the assistance of newcomers from the East. He was elected first president of this society in 1874. In the same year he was appointed by the Provincial Government justice of the peace for the county of Selkirk. Mr. La Riviere acted as the correspondent of *La Minerve*, the leading Conservative French paper in the Province of Quebec, and his letters descriptive of life and events in Manitoba attracted wide attention among his compatriots in the Province of Quebec and elsewhere. In 1875, he left his position in the public service to devote himself to the work on *Le Métis*, a weekly newspaper which he afterwards named *Le Manitoba*, and which gave excellent promise of success. The editorship of this journal naturally gave him greater prominence and influence. In 1874, he had unsuccessfully contested Ste. Anne's for the Legislative Assembly of the province, but the time of his success in public life was rapidly approaching. In the general election of 1878, he was elected for St. Boniface by acclamation, a marked proof of his popularity among his own people who formed then, as they still do, the vast majority in this riding. Another general election was held in 1879, in which Mr. La Riviere was again successful. In 1881, he was offered and accepted the portfolio of provincial secretary in the administration of the late Hon. John Norquay. The superintendency of education for the Roman Catholic schools he held from 1878 to 1881, when he resigned to enter the Cabinet. On submitting himself to the judgment of his constituents, after accepting office, he was returned by acclamation. In the general election of 1882, he was again re-elected, and in that of 1886, there was no opposition to his return. After holding the office of provincial secretary for about two years, he was appointed minister of agriculture, statistics and health, on the 6th of September, 1883. On the 27th of August, 1886, he relinquished this office to accept that of provincial treasurer, which he held until he retired in December, 1887. As a minister of the Crown in his adopted province, Mr. La Riviere manifested the same public spirit and energy which had characterized his actions in less important offices and in private life. Some of the most important statutes of Manitoba owe their existence to him. He drafted, and carried through, the civil service act and a new elections act, under which the ballot was introduced in Manitoba. He is the author also of the laws relating to the internal economy of the legislature. As minister of agriculture, he prepared and carried through the House a consolidation

of the laws relating to that department, with many important changes, including the organization of the provincial board of agriculture. This last named institution was one of the most useful ever established in Manitoba. Not content with bringing it into existence, Mr. La Riviere gave much attention to the work assigned to it, especially to the holding of annual provincial exhibitions, which, under his administration, were uniformly successful and of incalculable benefit to the agricultural interest, and thus, of course, to the whole province. Under the auspices of the general society, electoral division societies were organized, which gave the institution the broad, democratic basis necessary for the successful carrying out of its work. As provincial treasurer, Mr. La Riviere was instrumental in having the laws relating to that department consolidated, with amendments in several important particulars. Mr. La Riviere's retirement from office was brought about by peculiar circumstances. As provincial treasurer, it was his duty to effect the exchange of the bonds of the province voted to the Hudson's Bay Railway Company as a subsidy for the company's Dominion land grant, which was being handed over to the province in exchange. On conferring with the late Premier of the Dominion, in February, 1887, Mr. La Riviere was told that it would be unnecessary to wait until the land-grant papers were made out, that the provincial bonds might be handed over to the company at once and the others received by the province when the officials had prepared them. Not doubting the Premier's authority, Mr. La Riviere released the bonds, but when, in December of the same year he mentioned the matter to Sir John, that gentleman denied all knowledge of the arrangement. On returning home, Mr. La Riviere explained the case to his chief, the late Hon. John Norquay, and, accepting the whole responsibility, offered his resignation. Mr. Norquay bluntly declared himself willing to share the responsibility of the error, and not only that, but insisted that if Mr. La Riviere retired he would retire also. As Mr. La Riviere was determined not to allow his mistake to prejudice the interests of his friends, and persisted in his purpose of retiring, his action led to the resignation of the Government, to be replaced by the short-lived administration of Dr. Harrison, and subsequently of that of Mr. Greenway. On the resignation of the Hon. Joseph Royal, as M.P. for Provencher, to accept the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, Mr. La Riviere was named for the seat and elected by a large majority. The election was held in January, 1889. He was re-elected by acclamation for the same constituency in the general election of 1891. In the House of Commons Mr. La Riviere is recognized as the

spokesman for a very important class—the French Canadians of Manitoba and the North-West. He keeps himself thoroughly in touch with the people, not only through *Le Manitoba*, of which he still remains editor, but by means of correspondence with persons in all parts of the West. In the House he speaks but seldom, but is always listened to with respect by members on both sides. He has a perfect command of English as well as of French, and, like the majority of French-Canadian M.P.'s, uses English as a rule in addressing the House, because he thus makes himself understood by nearly all, which would not be the case were he to use his mother-tongue. He took a strong stand against the movement, led by Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, for the abolition of the privileges of the French-Canadian race in the North-West, and both in the House and out of it against the movement which culminated in the abolition of Roman Catholic separate schools in the province. In general political matters, Mr. La Riviere is an ardent Liberal-Conservative, and a thorough believer in the principle embodied in the National Policy. In 1867, the Hon. Mr. La Riviere married Marie Melvina Bourdeau, of Laprairie, P.Q., who died after eighteen years of married life, in June, 1885. Mr. La Riviere is a member of the Loyal Colonial Institute, of London, England, and a director of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba, and of the Red River and Assiniboine Bridge Company. He was also a member of the council of the University of Manitoba from 1884 until he resigned in 1889.

T. A. SHORE,

Ottawa, Ont.

AMONG those who have made a mark for themselves in the practice of mechanical pursuits, and deserve more than a passing notice in connection with the industrial development of the Ottawa district, might be mentioned the gentleman whose name is at the head of this sketch, and this is all the more appropriate inasmuch as he has arrived at the position he occupies in the community entirely through the merit of his own unaided efforts. Mr. Shore was born in the village of Ashton, township of Goulbourn, county of Carleton, in the month of October, 1847. His father, John W. Shore, was a native of the county of Carlow, Ireland, and his mother, Frances Acres, was born in the county of Carleton. Mr. Shore, senior, who had learned the building trade in the old country, on his arrival in Canada, about fifty years ago, settled in the village of Ashton, where he has since continued to reside, being engaged in contracting. Both of Mr. Shore's parents are still living, and are in

the enjoyment of excellent health. He received a good education at the common school in his native village, and completed his studies at the Richmond high school, when he went with his father, under whose instructions he remained for six years, during which time he devoted his entire energies to learning his trade, after which he spent a season at Brockville in charge of a large work there. In 1873 he came to Ottawa, and secured an engagement with Mr. Whyte, who was then a large contractor at the capital, and with whom he worked for five years, when, having by all those years' experience, perfected himself in all the details of his trade, he resolved to start contracting for himself, and has continued engaged therein up to the present time, being rewarded with such success as might be naturally anticipated from a thorough knowledge of the business and the great energy and close attention which he gave it. Owing to his rapidly expanding trade, about six years ago he formed a partnership with William Ashe, a practical builder of much experience, and the firm has since successfully executed some very large contracts, among which might be mentioned the Protestant Orphans' Home, Central Chambers, corner of Elgin and Queen-streets, the Carleton Chambers, on Sparks-street, and the British American Bank Note Company's building, on Wellington-street, all of which are large and handsome structures, fitted with all the modern conveniences and appliances for facilitating business and insuring the comfort of the occupants. They also did the woodwork on the private residences of W. G. Soper, Esq., and Mr. Edward Sybald. Mr. Shore was for eight years a member of No. 6 company of the 43rd battalion, then known as the "Carleton Blazers," and during the Fenian raid had six weeks' active service with his regiment on the frontier, with headquarters at Prescott. He is on the local board of the Canadian Loan and Investment Co., and is one of their official valuers for the Ottawa district. In 1871, he joined the Masonic order, connecting himself with Lodge No. 63, Carleton Place. He is also a member of the Orange body. In politics, Mr. Shore is a Conservative, and ably and energetically supports the interests of his party. He has travelled considerably in Canada and the United States. In religion, he is an Episcopalian. In January, 1877, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Hugh Conn. She died February, 1889. By this union there are five children, two boys and three girls. Mr. Shore's business peculiarities are the facility with which he masters details, and his executive ability which enables him to handle large numbers of workmen with great effect. In private life he is greatly respected, and is regarded as one of the best citizens of the capital.

HART ALMERRIN MASSEY,

Toronto, Ont.

THE gentleman whose name appears above is perhaps the best known among the manufacturers in the Dominion of Canada, and has done good work in bringing Toronto into prominence. Like many other great enterprises, the business of which he is now the head had a small beginning—so small as to be insignificant when looked upon in the light of the present day. Hart Almerrin Massey was born in an old-fashioned log cabin on his father's farm, township of Haldimand, county of Northumberland, Ontario, on the 29th day of April, 1823, being the second oldest of ten children and the only surviving son, his younger brother, William Albert, having died at the age of 17. Two of his sisters are still living. His parents were Daniel and Lucena (Bradley) Massey. Daniel Massey, his father, was born in Windsor, Vermont, Feb. 24th, 1798. His grandfather, Daniel Massey, was born Dec. 12th, 1766. His great-grandfather, Daniel Massey, was born July 6th, 1747, at Salem, New Hampshire, a descendant without doubt of Israel Massey, ancestor of John Massey, who was among the early Puritan arrivals, and of old English stock. The grandfather of our subject moved to Watertown, N. Y., from Windsor, Vt., about 1800, with his family, and soon after removed to Canada, settling in the township of Haldimand, near Grafton, Ont., and took up farming. From this place he sent his younger son, Daniel, jr., back to Watertown to complete his education, returning from whence to Canada in 1807, he went to work with his father on his extensive farm, where a large number of hands were employed. On the breaking out of the war in 1812, the boy, Daniel (who became the father of Hart Almerrin, and a glimpse of whose life is necessary to complete our biographical sketch), being then only a lad of 13 years, was called upon to take the charge and management of the farm and homestead, a position of heavy trust for such young hands, and few boys of his age would have filled it, as his father was then engaged in the service for the defence of his adopted country. On his return from the war no fault was to be found with the management of the youthful farmer. When 19 years of age, Daniel entered into an agreement with his father to forfeit all claims to his share in the estate if he would give him his time till he became of age, so great was his ambition to do for himself. In this his father concurred, and so successful was he that within two years he had made for himself a home, owning a farm, being then only 22 years of age. From this time forward Daniel turned his attention to the purchasing and clearing of

wild lands, employing at times about 100 hands in clearing 1,200 acres of timber. While acting in this capacity, with his shrewdness not only as manager of his farm and in all other matters pertaining to his welfare, he kept a keen look out for the most available men, and as the mode of travel at that time was not as it is now, he used to walk or ride 12 miles to Cobourg to secure the best help possible from immigrants arriving, and many of these men to-day can look back with pleasure and pride to the first days spent on the old Massey farm in Haldimand township, some of whom are now occupying positions of trust or have amassed considerable wealth since their arrival here. As a reward of his efforts, he soon commenced to realize the necessity of improved machinery to facilitate labour, and imported into Canada in 1830, one of the first threshers ever brought here, and afterwards imported other implements for his own use, which took the place of the sickle and scythe and other crude implements of the farm. Being of a progressive turn of mind, as we have seen above, and feeling the needs of such implements, he concluded to enter into the manufacture of improved farm implements. In 1847 he moved to Newcastle, Ont., and at Bond Head (the harbour of Newcastle) he purchased a small foundry and a blacksmith shop then in existence, which had previously been built for the manufacture of milling machinery, etc. He formed a partnership with the owner of the property, R. F. Vaughan, Esq., whom he bought out in a few months, and there began the little enterprise which has developed into the great industry conducted by the Massey Manufacturing Co. During the first year only very crude and simple implements were made, such as primitive plows and other farm tools. Harrows, cultivators, etc., were soon added to the list. In 1849 the plant was removed to the centre of the village to a better building, fitted up with a new engine and other machinery. From the establishment of the business by Daniel Massey its motto has ever been "Forward." Its managers, always on the alert, have endeavoured at all times to give the public the most practical and most approved labor-saving implements. "Progress" is the great factor of the Company's success. The subject of our sketch, Hart Almerrin, at a very early age developed a tendency for genuine fun, although his nature partook more of the serious than humorous, and his business-like manner was one of his early developed characteristics. When but six years of age he might have been seen trudging along, in company with his eldest sister, through three miles of wood, barefooted, on his way to school, driving the cows to pasture on the way and bringing them back on his return. Hart had a great admiration for horses,



HART ALMERRIN MASSEY,

TORONTO, ONT.

and at the age of seven years was quite a rider, and was entrusted to ride the "old mare." At this time, the boy showing strong inclinations in the way of furthering his father's interests on the farm, was frequently called into service, and was sent once a week to the grist mill, some four miles distant, with bags of grain astride his horse's back, bringing back the flour, no roads at that time being constructed. When about 10 years of age, the nearest market to the homestead being Cobourg, seven miles distant, Hart, in charge of two teams of oxen, took the grain to market, received its value and brought home the money, this being in the winter season when the benefit of the snow could be utilized. At the age of 11 he was sent to Watertown, N.Y., to school, where his father had been educated before him. Here his common school education was finished. While at Watertown he helped to defray his expenses by working with relatives on a farm at 50 cents per day. During the winters of his 17th and 18th years, he having returned to Canada, he procured the loan of a team of horses from his father, and with these he worked in the woods among the lumbermen, where he was placed in charge of a gang of teams, and none but the strongest ambition could have induced a youth to voluntarily enter upon such a life. At 19 he began a course at Victoria College, Cobourg, paying his expenses the first year by cutting wood and keeping fires in the Cobourg tannery. During vacation he was entrusted with the management of his father's farm, and having inherited mechanical genius, coupled with experience, he was able to keep the implements and machines his father had imported in repair. While in this employ he developed, to the great satisfaction of his father, his natural abilities as a manager of men, resulting in great profit to the important enterprises afterwards engaged in. On leaving college in 1844, Mr. Massey was given charge of his father's extensive farm, which was known as the largest and best cultivated farm in that section of country. During the summer months he was engaged in his duties on the farm, and, with an inspiration to get on in the world, devoted the fall and winter to school teaching. In 1847, on the removal of his father to Newcastle, he, with his newly-found wife, settled on the old homestead, where his long experience enabled him to carry out the great work he had in hand as manager of so large a farm, but his natural inclinations tended towards mechanical pursuits. Hence it was that he gave up farm life and accepted a position in his father's business, removing to Newcastle in 1851, where he was appointed superintendent of the works. In 1852 he was made a partner in the business and also general manager. Mr. Massey has

now been the active head of the great industry which has grown up from this comparatively insignificant start, for a period of 44 years in all. The firm was then known as H. A. Massey & Co., and the business as re-organized in 1852 received in the person of its new manager a vein of fresh life and vigour which aided it to a more rapid growth. The same year extensive preparations were made for the manufacture of harvesting machinery, and Massey's Ketchum mower was brought out—the first mowing machine made on Canadian soil. This was followed by the Burrell reaper in the same year—a crude affair, one of the first inventions in reaping machinery. This machine was so constructed as to be drawn behind the fore wheels of a wagon. Fearless, energetic and persevering, he pushed on, using every effort to advance the interests of his business, introducing new machinery and processes of manufacturing, experimenting in the field, watching the demands of the times, always aiming to put the latest and best goods on the market. The year 1855 marked the retirement of his father from the business, H. A. Massey becoming the sole proprietor. In this year the Massey combined reaper and mow (manual delivery) marked the next step onward. In 1861 the manufacture of the celebrated Woods' mower was begun, and the renowned Woods' self-rake reaper made its appearance in 1863 (the first self-rake harvester made in the Dominion). The demand for farm labour-saving machinery continuing to be much greater than the supply, the works were extended and improved from year to year, and in 1864 the industry had grown to one of great importance to the community. It was in this year that the pluck and courage of Mr. Massey were put to a most severe test. On the 29th of March, when the storehouses were filled with finished machines ready for harvest, and the works crowded with material in process of making, the entire plant was swept away by fire, nothing but a few patterns being saved. This blow was enough to have discouraged most men, but with accustomed push and indomitable energy, as fast as building materials could be procured—the people of the community giving him much encouragement—new and better works were soon erected and the business continued on a much more extensive scale than before. Mr. Massey's Woods' mower and self-rake reaper were selected by a committee appointed by the Government, and ordered from him to represent Canadian manufactures at the Paris Exposition in 1867, where they obtained the highest gold medal award. In 1869 the Ithaca steel tooth wheel rake—the first automatic dump horse-rake built in British America, was placed on the market. In 1871, seeing his health failing, he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, leaving the

business in charge of his son, Charles Albert, then 23 years of age. In the year previous, on the 27th of September, the business was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, Mr. H. A. Massey being president, and Charles A., vice-president and manager, under the title of the Massey Manufacturing Co. In 1874 Sharp's horse rake was manufactured for the first time, which, as improved by the Masseys, has achieved a wonderful success. In 1876 this company took out the first Canadian patent on self-binders, and in 1878 the Massey harvester was introduced, which achieved great success and found large sale. The business having outgrown the capacity of the Newcastle works, in 1879 the entire plant was removed to Toronto, when Mr. H. A. Massey again became actively associated with its management and took upon himself the superintendence of the erection of the new buildings, which was accomplished in time for the business of 1880. In 1881 the company purchased the interest and good will of its leading rival, the Toronto Reaper and Mower Co., which resulted in doubling the volume of business, and necessitated a further extension of buildings and plant. About this time, Mr. Massey, recognizing the great responsibility and business cares which had fallen upon his son Charles, concluded to remove to Toronto and make it his permanent residence, which he did in the summer of 1882. While in Cleveland, Ohio, he devoted his time mainly to investing his accumulations; always, however, retaining close connection with the business at Newcastle. The year 1883 was a memorable one in the history of the Massey Manufacturing Company, because of the rapid increase of business and the further enlargement and improvement of the buildings and plant, there being added a fine office building containing reading room, lecture hall, etc., for the employees, and a large expenditure of money was made on tools and machinery, together with the addition of new and valuable departments of manufacture. In 1884, upon the decease of his eldest son, Charles Albert, who had occupied the position of vice-president and manager of the company for a period of eighteen years, Mr. H. A. Massey was again called upon to assume the active management of the business. At this time his eldest surviving son, Mr. Chester D. Massey, was appointed vice-president, and another son, Mr. Walter E. H. Massey, was elected secretary and treasurer of the company. Some idea of the extraordinary growth of this great industrial enterprise may be gathered from the following facts:—In 1847 only a few dozen odd implements were manufactured. In 1857, 166 machines and implements, and a large number of small tools were made. In 1867, 544 machines and implements, and in

addition some contracts for milling machinery were completed. In 1877, 2,018 machines. In 1887, 8,851 machines, and in 1890, 15,499 machines. Thus, in a rough way, the output may be said to have very nearly quadrupled every ten years, and if the cash values of the output for the various years were considered, the volume of business has increased considerably more than four-fold each decade. The total number of machines and implements made to date (not counting small tools and utensils) is close upon 200,000. On January 1st, 1890, the business of the Massey Manufacturing Co. in Manitoba and the North-west Territories was incorporated with that of Messrs. Van Allen & Agur, of Winnipeg, who were engaged in the sale of all kinds of vehicles and farm supplies, under the name of Massey & Company (Limited). On October 1st, 1891, the business of the Massey Manufacturing Company, Messrs. A. Harris, Son & Co. (Ltd.), of Brantford, Ont., (doing a similar line of business to that of the Massey Manufacturing Co.) and Massey & Co. (Ltd.), of Winnipeg, were amalgamated into one great company under the name of Massey-Harris Company, (Ltd.), with a capital of \$5,000,000. Following this amalgamation, the businesses of the Patterson & Bro. Co. (Ltd.), of Woodstock, manufacturers of harvesting machinery, and J. O. Wisner, Son & Company, of Brantford, manufacturers of seeders, drills, etc., were purchased by Massey-Harris Co. (Ltd.) The consolidation of all these interests makes an organization that will prove of benefit alike to consumer and manufacturer in that a more uniform and better quality of goods will be produced at a far more satisfactory price, and a large reduction in the expense of manufacture and sale will be realized. Mr. H. A. Massey is president of this vast corporation—Massey-Harris Co. (Ltd.)—and may be congratulated upon having risen from such obscure and humble beginnings to be the head of one of the most gigantic industries in the world. Mr. Massey is also President of Sawyer & Massey Co. (Ltd.), of Hamilton, Ont., manufacturers of threshing machinery, this organization being an out-growth of Messrs. L. D. Sawyer & Co., Mr. Massey having purchased a two-thirds interest in that concern in 1889. Mr. Massey was married on the 10th day of June, 1847, to Miss Eliza Ann Phelps, daughter of Chester P. Phelps, of Gloversville, N.Y. Some idea may be had of the methods of courtship in those early days when we notice that Mr. Massey, in making a visit to the girl of his choice during the winter preceding his marriage, travelled a distance of over 300 miles, driving the whole distance in a sleigh, the facilities for travel at that time being very meagre. Six children in all have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Massey, three

of whom are now dead. George Wentworth died in infancy, and Charles Albert, before mentioned, was stricken down just at the time when he seemed most needed, and when the burdens he was carrying were the heaviest. Frederick Victor, the youngest child, died after a prolonged illness on April 17th, 1890, not quite 23 years of age, just as his life's plans were maturing, and when he was building for an honourable and useful career. Only those who have experienced a similar sorrow can realize what a heavy blow to the father was occasioned by this bereavement. The surviving children are Chester Daniel, Miss Lillian Frances and Walter Edward Hart, Chester and Walter being respectively treasurer and assistant general manager of Massey-Harris Co. (Ltd.) Mr. Massey is a life-long member of the Methodist Church, having filled all official positions in connection therewith. As he becomes possessed with the means, he busies himself with seeking opportunities for a wise and careful distribution of the proceeds of his industry.

MARTIN O'GARA, Q.C.,

Ottawa, Ont.

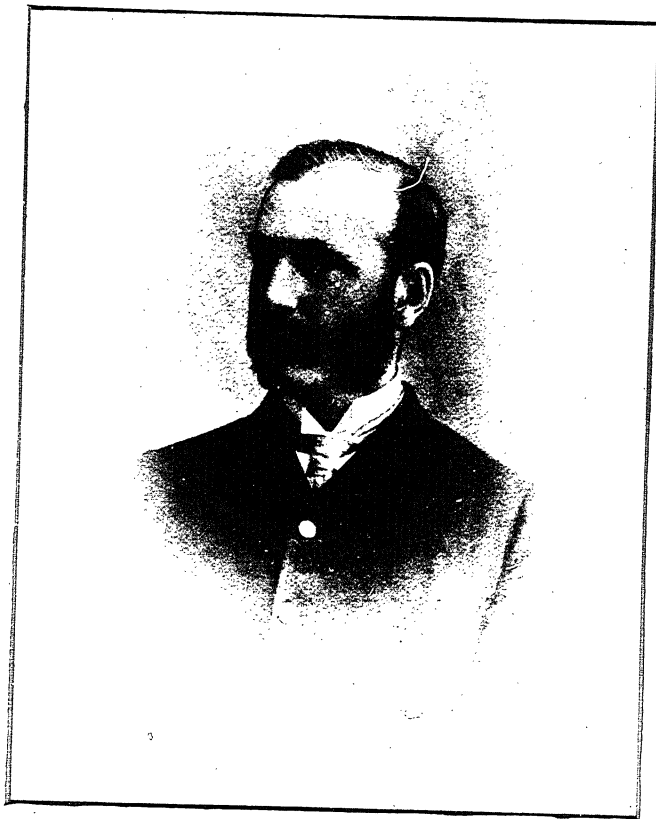
MARTIN O'GARA, Q.C., LL.B., Police Magistrate of the City of Ottawa, was born at Kilmore, County Mayo, Ireland, October 28th, 1836. He was one of a family of six children, his parents being Patrick O'Gara, a prosperous farmer, and his wife Catharine, whose maiden name was Duffy. Martin, while always of a studious disposition, was in his youth specially fortunate in being afforded the facilities for acquiring an excellent English and classical education. At the age of twenty-one, he concluded to seek his fortune in the new world, and with that aim proceeded to Canada in July, 1857. Shortly after his arrival, he entered Toronto University, where he duly graduated as LL.B., and in the fall of the year 1861 was admitted to the Bar. He then removed to Ottawa, where he began practice, and in 1863 was appointed Police Magistrate for the city. This position he still retains, and though nearly thirty years have elapsed since his appointment, he continues to discharge the duties of the office with the efficiency, ability and dignity always characteristic of his conduct on the Bench. He is still in active practice in his profession, his firm, which has undergone several changes since 1874, being the well-known one of Messrs. O'Gara & MacTavish. His partner, Mr. MacTavish, holds the position of City Solicitor. In politics, Mr. O'Gara has, doubtless, distinct views of his own, but on account of his judicial position he has always refrained from taking part in election contests. In

religion, he is a member of the Roman Catholic church, in which faith he was born and reared. In 1864, Mr. O'Gara married Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Bowes, architect, of Ottawa. The result of this union was a family of twelve children, of whom six sons and three daughters are still living. The eldest son, John Patrick, is in holy orders, having been ordained to the priesthood in July, 1891; the second, Edward, is in his novitiate at the Jesuit College, Montreal, while the remainder are being educated at home. Personally, as well as professionally, Mr. O'Gara is a highly esteemed citizen of the Dominion capital.

DUNCAN B. MACTAVISH, M.A., Q.C.,

Ottawa, Ont.

THE Bar of the Province of Ontario has long been noted for the high professional standing of its members. Among those whose careers tend in a marked degree to bear out this statement is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. Duncan Byron MacTavish was born in the township of Osgoode, Carleton county, April 21, 1852. His parents, Alexander and Mary (McLaren) MacTavish, were both natives of Perthshire, Scotland, where they were married, thence emigrating to Canada in 1840, and settling at once in Osgoode township. There Mr. MacTavish, Sr., took up land and went into farming. In this vocation he continued until his death in 1887. The subject of our sketch, who was the youngest of a family of six children, received his primary education at the public school, and subsequently attended the high schools in Ottawa and Metcalfe. After leaving the last-named institution, he passed to Queen's University, Kingston, where he graduated in 1871, and took his M.A. degree two years later. Having made choice of the law as his profession, he studied for a time with Robert Cassels, the present registrar of the supreme court at Ottawa, and afterwards in the office of Messrs. Mowat, McLennan & Downie, at Toronto. He was called to the bar in 1877, and in the following year opened an office in Ottawa, where he soon succeeded in establishing a successful practice. After a time he took into partnership Mr. McCracken, the firm name being MacTavish & McCracken, and this, at a later period, on the entrance of Hon. R. W. Scott, was changed to Scott, MacTavish & McCracken. This last partnership was dissolved in 1888, and Mr. MacTavish joined M. O'Gara, Q.C., in the firm of O'Gara & MacTavish, which still exists. In addition to his private practice, Mr. MacTavish is city solicitor, a position to which he was ap-



DUNCAN B. MACTAVISH, M.A., Q.C.,
OTTAWA, ONT.

pointed in 1882, as successor to the late Horace Lapiere, and the duties of which he has fulfilled with satisfaction to the corporation. On the 3rd January, 1890, he was made a Q.C. by the Ontario Government. Throughout his practice Mr. MacTavish has had the reputation of being a sound and well-read lawyer, and gives promise of reaching still greater eminence in the profession to which he is enthusiastically devoted. In municipal affairs, owing to his official position, he has not taken any leading part, though in the wider field of provincial and Dominion politics he has been an active campaigner in his native county for the candidates of the Liberal party, to whose principles he is ardently attached. Mr. MacTavish is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, which he joined in Kingston some twenty years ago; he is also a member of the St. Andrew's Benevolent Society, of Ottawa. In religion, he is a Presbyterian, and an elder of the Stewarton Presbyterian Church. In 1886, Mr. MacTavish married Flora, daughter of the late Wm. Stewart, of Ottawa. Mrs. MacTavish is a descendant of the Stewarts of Appin. Her father, who came to Canada many years ago, was one of the foremost men in the Ottawa valley, and for a long period represented Bytown and the county of Russell in the old parliament of Canada. Personally, Mr. MacTavish is a gentleman of most genial disposition, affable and courteous in manner, and held in high regard by a large circle of friends.

JOHN MILNE,

Hamilton, Ont.

OF the self-made men among the manufacturers of Ontario, John Milne, of the widely-known firm of Messrs. Burrow, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton, occupies a foremost place. Mr. Milne was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, January 22nd, 1839. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Milne, both natives of Aberdeenshire. The family came to Canada in May, 1854, and settled in Hamilton, where the father worked for some years at his trade, that of a blacksmith, afterwards removing to the United States and settling in Illinois, where he remained up to the time of his death. John, the subject of this sketch, who had attended school long enough to acquire a fair English education, served his time as a moulder with the celebrated manufacturing firm of E. & C. Gurney. He spent some time in the United States, whence he returned in 1860, and two years later launched into business for himself. His enterprise was the establishing the Hamilton Malleable Iron Works, which has since become one of the largest and most successful iron manu-

facturing concerns in the Dominion. Shortly after, Mr. Milne associated with him as partners William Burrow and Charles Stewart, and the firm name became that which we have recorded. The business was pushed with vigour and rapidly expanded in volume, till of late years the output of finished goods has not averaged less than \$200,000 per annum, a remarkable showing, considering the classes of goods produced—malleable iron, scales of all kinds, stoves and furnaces. A unique feature introduced some years since is the saddlery hardware branch, and in this connection it may be noted that the firm is the only one in the Dominion that manufactures currycombs. The importance of so large an establishment as this is best shown in the fact that constant employment is given to about two hundred hands, and for this the main credit is due to the mechanical aptitude, business tact, and persevering energy of its founder. Besides his interest in the extensive works carried on in Hamilton, Mr. Milne has a branch house in Toronto, which is largely stocked from headquarters and is one of the best equipped in the Queen City. In the Toronto branch he makes a speciality of the manufacture of tents, awnings and flags. In being the originator and chief builder of such an aggregation of industries as have been referred to, Mr. Milne deserves the high place he has won among the leading manufacturers of Canada. Besides his business activities Mr. Milne has found leisure to interest himself patriotically in political affairs, in which he has always taken a strong part. He is an ardent Conservative, has been for years vice-president of the local association, and in 1890 was elected to the presidency, a position he still holds. With regard to the fiscal policy of the government, he holds that so long as the American Republic maintains her high tariff Canada should give adequate protection to home industry. In connection with his business Mr. Milne has travelled all over Canada and a great portion of the United States, and he is well informed as to the resources and conditions of the industries of both countries. He has been a member of Barton Lodge, No. 6, A. F. & A. M., for twenty years, and is a charter member of Hamilton Lodge No. 49, A. O. U. W., but does not take a very great deal of interest in society matters. Mr. Milne has been married twice. His first wife was Annie, a daughter of the late Joseph Kendell, who died in 1867. Of this union were two sons, one of whom has since died, and the other is employed in the office of the firm. His second wife is Mary, daughter of the late James Manson, by whom he has two sons. Personally, Mr. Milne is of a generous and kindly disposition and is much and deservedly esteemed by his numerous friends as well as by the community in which he lives.



JOHN MILNE,
HAMILTON, ONT.

LUTHER D. SAWYER,

Hamilton, Ont.

AMONG the names of leading and prosperous manufacturers in Hamilton, that of L. D. Sawyer has long been known throughout Ontario, as well as in many other parts of Canada. Many years ago, three brothers, one of them the late Judge Sawyer, came to America from England, and settled in Newbury Port, Mass. Another brother, Stephen, married Miss McQuesten, sister of the late Dr. McQuesten, of Hamilton. One of the fruits of this union was Luther Demock Sawyer, who was born at West Amesbury, Mass., in 1826. As the youth grew up he acquired a good business education under the system which prevailed at that time, though after leaving school he continued to pursue his studies diligently in private. In 1844, he entered the employ of the old firm of McQuesten & Co., Hamilton, manufacturers of threshing machines and stoves. Being possessed of good natural endowments, and having an aptitude for business, he performed his duties so satisfactorily that in 1854 he was admitted to the firm as junior partner. Four years later, in 1858, the business was closed, immediately after which Mr. Sawyer rented the buildings and machinery, and, admitting his two brothers as partners, they proceeded to carry on the works under the firm name of L., S. & P. Sawyer. As principal, Mr. L. D. Sawyer continued to direct the business for some years, until he bought out the entire establishment, and the firm name became the one by which the greatest success was achieved, that of L. D. Sawyer & Co. That success was phenomenal, and was for the most part due to the business energy and personal integrity of the leading member of the firm. The business soon grew to large proportions, as may be understood from the fact that a considerable staff, and a large body of workmen, at times as many as 150, were kept constantly employed. In 1888, after an extensive business connection, covering a period of forty-four years, Mr. Sawyer sold his interest and that of his partner, Mr. Ames, to Messrs. Massey & Co., Toronto, by whom the works are still operated under the name and style of the Massey-Sawyer Manufacturing Company. Mr. Sawyer's ideas were all of a pronounced business character, and, as a consequence, he always declined taking any part in civic affairs, though frequently importuned to do so by his friends and fellow-citizens. Politically, his sympathies were always with the Reform party, but he never voted, not having taken out naturalization papers. In the year 1866 Mr. Sawyer, feeling the want of rest, retired with his family to Lowell, Mass., where he resided till his return to Hamilton in 1876, making occasional visits to the latter place in

connection with the business, and before taking up his residence there again he, in the year 1875, took a trip in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Jonathan Ames, to Central America, &c. He and his family also spent several summer seasons at Ocean Grove and Florida. Mrs. Sawyer died at St. Augustine, Fla., March, 1886, and was brought to Hamilton for burial. During his residence in Hamilton he only took one trip of importance, namely, in 1875, to Central America, whither he went for the benefit of his health, going by sea from New York to San Jose, where he remained some months. In 1853, Mr. Sawyer married Miss Zubah Ames, of Dracut, Mass., daughter of a well-known manufacturer of that town. As issue, there were four daughters, three of whom are still living. In religion, the family are connected with the Presbyterian Church, of which they are valued adherents. After his long and prosperous business career, during which it is his proud boast to say that he always paid 100 cents on the dollar, Mr. Sawyer is now living in retirement, enjoying the well-earned fruits of his labours.

Z. WILSON,

Ottawa, Ont.

IT has long been the custom to insert in biographical works only the lives of those who have distinguished themselves in the arena of politics, or made their mark in some of the learned professions, and under certain conditions such a selection might, to some extent, be justifiable; but, at the present time in Canada, the adoption of such a course would be not only misleading, but result in defeating one of the principal uses which such a publication, if conducted on broader lines, is certain to accomplish. The Dominion, now so rapidly expanding into greatness, is but the growth of a few years, and it is only proper that the lives and work of those who, though surrounded by difficulties in the near past, laid broad and deep foundations of the prosperity everywhere so apparent to-day, should be preserved and carefully perused by those to whom is now intrusted the important work of carrying on the wonderful development which has characterized the country's advancement in the past. The work performed by the pioneers of Ontario is worthy of all commendation. To them was committed the important task of creating and moulding the commercial, political, social and intellectual life of the country. That they were equal to their responsibilities is abundantly evident from even a cursory survey of the proud position Ontario occupies to-day, and a careful analysis of the whole situation conclusively demonstrates that the character and capacity of the business



LUTHER D. SAWYER,
HAMILTON, ONT.

men who, in the earlier days of its history, conducted and controlled the commercial interests of the country, are largely responsible for the satisfactory condition in which it is at the present time. These men, as a rule, have avoided notoriety and public offices, but their influence has been none the less potent and beneficial; and when, in addition to the above, their instinct and education were of a high, superior character, they did much to elevate the social life of their respective localities, and in this connection might be mentioned the gentleman whose name is at the head of this sketch. Mr. Wilson is of Irish descent. His father, Hugh Wilson, one of the Wilsons of Tyrone, a family long resident in that county, came with his mother to Canada in 1815, and, receiving a government appointment, settled in St. Johns, in the Province of Quebec. Z. Wilson was born in the city of Montreal on the 7th March, 1819. He attended the public school in St. Johns, and at the early age of thirteen, being desirous of following a business career, he went to Montreal and there remained for a short time. Finding that a knowledge of the French language was necessary to his success in that city, he was sent to Rev. Mr. Mignon's college at Chambly, and after spending a year at that institution he returned to Montreal. At the age of seventeen he was sent to Bytown to take charge of the general store business of Howard & Thompson. In 1838 he went into business in partnership with his brother, Hugh Laird Wilson, and was largely engaged in the lumber trade up to the year 1850. When Mr. Wilson first came to Bytown he was a very young man, and the small town of that date gave little promise of the prosperous and orderly city of to-day. The population numbered scarcely 3000 souls, and the numerous industries which now furnish profitable employment to much capital and labour, were then scarcely in their infancy, and the very means used in carrying on the most important business in the district threatened to mar its future by rendering impossible the existence of the respectable element in the community. From 1835 to 1838, the "Shiners" flourished. These people, while not engaged on the river in connection with rafting timber—the manufacture of lumber other than for local consumption being then almost unknown—seemed to think that their distinct mission was to insult and by acts of violence terrorise every one who did not belong to their organization; and when it is remembered that the lawless ruffians far outnumbered the resident male population, it will be easily seen how ineffectual individual effort would be in coping with this, the worst, as well as the largest, collection of scoundrels of which there is any record in Canada. The immunity from punishment they for a long time

enjoyed at last prompted them to the perpetration of an act which resulted in their final extinction. In a cowardly attack which they made on James Johnston, M.P., he was thrown over the Sapper's bridge in broad daylight, when, as if by magic, the respectable element rose *en masse*, rescued Mr. Johnston, and immediately formed vigilance committees who continued to effectively perform their duties until the last vestige of this terrible plague had disappeared, and society had been placed upon a respectable and orderly basis. In this laudable work, as well as during the rebellion of 1837-38, Mr. Wilson took an active part, his sympathies and efforts being always on the side of law and order, and in upholding the constitutional government of the country. He volunteered under Capt. Baker for active service on the frontier, and was for some time engaged with the force who had charge of Government arms at Ottawa, and in 1838, under Col. Bradley, he was appointed to a command in the 4th regiment of Carleton militia. From 1st February, 1863, until 1873, Mr. Wilson filled with great usefulness the office of county treasurer, when he was offered the appointment of collector of customs for the Port of Ottawa, an office which he has occupied ever since, his gentlemanly bearing and business training enabling him to discharge the difficult duties of this important position with such proficiency as to merit alike the commendation of the Government and the public at large. Mr. Wilson belongs to the Masonic Order, being a member of Doric Lodge, Ottawa. He was the first member of the I.O.O.F. in Ottawa, the first charter member of the first lodge there in connection with that body, and its first Noble Grand. He has always been a Conservative, and, until he accepted his present position, was one of the most active and efficient workers to be found in the Ottawa district, and while not aspiring to office, was always to be found in the fighting line, ever willing, with his counsel and earnest efforts, to advance the principles he believed best calculated to promote the general prosperity of the country. Early in the forties, while still quite a young man, he was on the executive committee, and did yeoman service for the Conservative candidate, the late W. H. Draper, and it was in this campaign that he first met the late Sir John A. Macdonald, when a friendship was formed which lasted throughout the entire life of that distinguished statesman. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and has always taken an active interest in church work as well as in any movement that had for its object the moral or material improvement of the people. He has been a member of the select vestry, and has filled the office of churchwarden. In 1850, he married Elizabeth Street, daughter of Captain Street, R.N. By this union there are four

children, one son and three daughters. Mr. Wilson is in the enjoyment of good health, and the labours of a busy life have not in the least impaired his intellectual faculties, and it is hoped that he will long continue to grace the society in which he has lived so long and by whom he is so universally respected.

MILTON W. MERRILL,

Ottawa, Ont.

MILTON WARD MERRILL, proprietor of the Victoria Foundry and Machine Works, Ottawa, belongs to a family whose name has been long familiar in industrial circles in Eastern Ontario. He was born in Ottawa, August 7th, 1850, his parents being Horace Merrill and his wife Adeline, whose maiden name was Church. The latter was born in Chelsea, Que., of which place her ancestors, who came originally from the United States, were among the earliest settlers. Horace Merrill, also a native of the Republic, was born at Enfield, New Hampshire. A civil engineer by profession, he was for thirty-three years prior to his death superintendent of the Ottawa river works for the Canadian Government. In 1850, he joined the late John M. Carrier and N. S. Blasdell in establishing the Victoria works—a foundry, machine and blacksmith shop enterprise—under the firm name of N. S. Blasdell & Co., by whom the business was for many years successfully carried on. The subject of our sketch was educated in a private school. At the age of nineteen he entered the employment of the above firm to learn the trade of a machinist, and he has ever since been connected with the establishment. Some ten years ago, he made himself acquainted with the whole business, and took entire charge, previous to which he and his brother Horace B. had been for a long time managers of the concern. When Mr. Merrill took charge of the business he had numerous difficulties to contend with; but these he finally overcame, and the business under his management has since gone on prosperously. In the manufacture of mill irons and water wheels, which are special features of the firm, a large trade is done, especially in the lumbering districts, where there is also an extensive market and a constant demand. Mr. Merrill is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined Chaudière lodge, Ottawa, some years ago. In politics, he is a Conservative, and always takes an active part in election campaigns. Though, as a rule, attending closely to business, he has found time to travel through various parts of the United States, and several times has taken trips to Europe, on the last occasion (in 1888) visiting the Paris Exposition. In religion, he

is a supporter of the Methodist church. In 1874, Mr. Merrill married Susan Edwina, daughter of John Rochester, ex-M.P. for Carleton, and one of the best-known citizens of the capital. The result of this union was a family of six children, of whom two sons and one daughter are still living.

THOMAS STOCK,

East Flamboro', Ont.

THOMAS STOCK, the venerable gentleman who now occupies the position of Collector of Customs at Dundas, has been known for the past half-century as a prominent agriculturist and a leading figure in the community. He was born April 18th, 1813, at Epwell, Oxford county, England, near Edgehill, famous in the struggle, more than two centuries ago, between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Gilks) Stock, who had a family of eight sons, of whom the subject of our sketch was the eldest. On the 13th of October, 1831, the family, having emigrated from England, arrived in Canada, and settled at Hamilton. As with all settlers at that early period, so was it with the Stock family: hard work was the order of the day. In due time, however, difficulties were overcome, and his brother John purchased a farm of 75 acres in East Flamboro', which they worked together. In 1840 Thomas sold out to his brother and removed to the Western States, but a six months' residence there proved enough for him, and at the end of that period he returned to Canada, got married, and once more settled in East Flamboro'. The property on which he settled still continues the family homestead, the position of which is perhaps the most desirable and commanding for many miles around. From that period until quite recently, when he retired from farming, he was known as one of the most prominent and successful of Canadian agriculturists and stock-breeders. In cattle-breeding he made a specialty of short-horns with highly successful results, and in grain-growing he has several times been awarded the Canada Company's prize of \$100 for the best twenty-five bushel sample of fall wheat, besides once receiving a medal at the Paris Exposition. Generally speaking, Mr. Stock has achieved a large measure of success as a farmer, and by his energy and enthusiasm has done much to advance the condition and improve the methods of husbandry among his fellow-tillers of the soil. The societies for promoting agriculture naturally have received at all times Mr. Stock's most cordial support; while in every leading organization for that purpose he has taken a prominent part. For a lengthened period he was

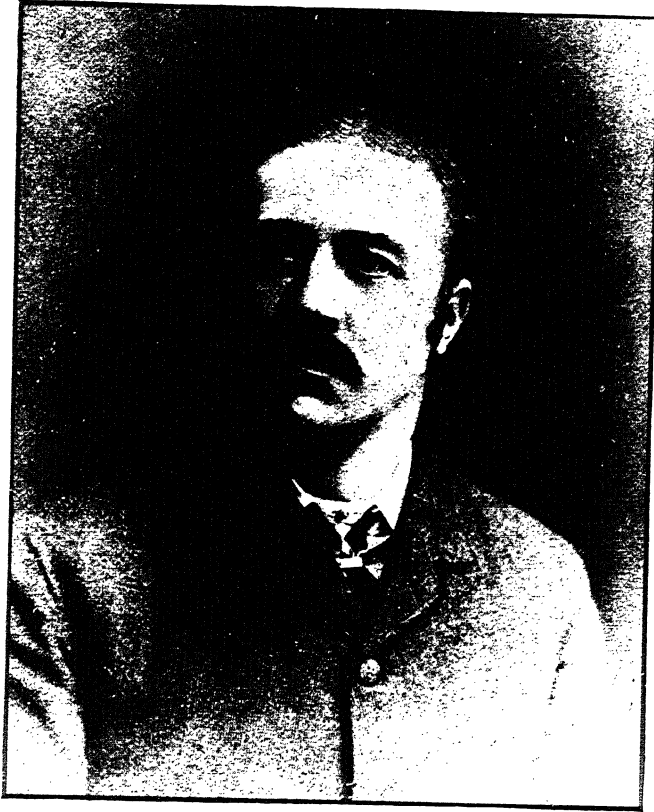
president of the East Flamboro' and North Wentworth Agricultural Societies, and for twelve years was a conspicuous figure in the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario of which he was twice president. In the last year of Lord Dufferin's administration Mr. Stock was one of a deputation that visited Quebec to invite His Excellency to open the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto, and to this day he delights to speak of the charming and hospitable way in which the members of the deputation were entertained by the Governor-General and his most estimable Consort. With the Great Central Fair Association of Hamilton he was closely allied since its inauguration, and has been one of its largest exhibitors. In municipal affairs he has taken an active part. In 1845, and the two succeeding years, he was deputy-reeve of East Flamboro', representing the region in the old Gore District Council. Retiring in 1847 from the council, he was returned in 1859, this time as reeve, a position he occupied continuously until the close of the year 1885. Altogether he served twenty-eight years in the county council, and during that period was five times elected warden, namely, in 1873, '74, '77, '79, and '80. In January, 1875, he was chosen by the Conservatives of North Wentworth as their candidate for representation in the Ontario Legislature and was elected by a majority of 28 over Robert Christie; but was subsequently unseated and disqualified on a trivial breach of the election law. His case was a peculiar one, perhaps the most hard in the annals of Canadian elections, as he suffered the extreme penalty for having, by a misconception of the law, taken a glass of ale with a friend on the evening of polling day. In 1878, he was a candidate in the Conservative interest, for a seat in the Dominion Parliament, but was defeated by the present sitting member, Mr. Bain. In connection with Mr. Stock's political career it may be said that he was originally a Baldwin Reformer and a strong supporter of the late Hon. Robert Spence. Since Mr. Spence's day he has always been a Conservative, and it was in recognition of his services to that party that in 1886 he was appointed to the Customs Collectorship of Dundas, a position which he fills with general acceptance. It is also worthy of note that Mr. Stock has taken an active interest in the Canadian Militia, and at the time of the Fenian raid of 1866 he and five of his sons drilled under the late Captain Henry, in the Waterdown company of volunteers, then attached to the 13th Battalion. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and has always been a liberal supporter of that church. In 1841, Mr. Stock married Catharine, daughter of the late David Bastedo, of East Flamboro', in which township the latter settled in 1825. As issue of their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Stock had

a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, of whom eight are living, namely, John T., County Treasurer of Wentworth; George, of Calgary, who is ranching and cattle dealing in the North-West; David, who resides in Hamilton; William and Charles, farmers in East Flamboro'; Mrs. William Little, of Nelson township; Mrs. James B. Hay, of Brantford; and Mrs. George Smith, of Rose Hill, of West Flamboro'. Mr. and Mrs. Stock are still in the enjoyment of excellent health, and had the pleasure of entertaining all their children and grandchildren last Christmas Day. The old people, as well as all the members of their family, are universally respected and esteemed.

F. C. SMYTHE,

Ottawa, Ont.

FREDERICK CHARLES SMYTHE, Mus. Bac., Principal of the Canadian College of Music, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1847. His father, James Smythe, was an extensive linen manufacturer in the old country. His mother, whose maiden name was Ann Stafford, was the daughter of Captain Stafford, an officer who fought under the Duke of Wellington all through the peninsular war. The subject of our sketch was educated at the Gracehill Academy and Trinity College, Dublin. At the latter he graduated as Mus. Bac. in 1869. He had early shown a decided preference for a musical career, and so brilliant were the talents he exhibited in his youth that, in 1866, at the age of nineteen, he was chosen successor to Dr. Chipp, on the recommendation of that distinguished musician, as organist of St. George's church, Belfast. This position he filled with marked success until 1873, when he resigned it to accept that of organist of St. James' church in the same city, in which capacity he officiated with the highest acceptance for a period of sixteen years. Mr. Smythe's professional career in Belfast was eminently successful, a fact not less due to his enthusiastic devotion to his profession, than to his fine natural ability. For ten years he was conductor of the Belfast choir, a celebrated musical organization, which, under his direction, produced forty-nine works entirely new to that city, and some of which had never before been heard in the United Kingdom. He was also for a time organist of Ulster Hall, and his high standing is further attested by the fact that he was selected by the famous conductor, Henry Leslie, to prepare the chorus for the first concert at which Christine Nilsson appeared in Belfast, this being also her first appearance in Ireland. On this occasion, Sims Reeves and Foli were also among the performers. Another event in which Mr. Smythe was the leading



FREDERICK C. SMYTHE,
OTTAWA, ONT.

figure was the Jubilee military concert, in 1887, in aid of the Duke of Cambridge fund for disabled soldiers, which he conducted with gratifying success. In 1889, he came to Canada, and shortly after his arrival he was offered and accepted the position of organist of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal. This he resigned at the end of a year to accept the principaiship of the Canadian Musical College, and the position of organist in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at the Dominion capital. Since his arrival at Ottawa he has also been appointed conductor of the Philharmonic Society, and he takes a prominent part in musical affairs in the city. His connection with the college has already proved highly beneficial to the institution, which has very bright prospects should it continue under his management. Associated with Mr. Smythe on the staff are Miss O'Reilly (pianist), graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston; M. Boucher, violinist, and Mr. Dodd, vocal instructor; all highly accomplished and thoroughly efficient in their respective branches. It is worthy of note in this connection that the Ottawa college is in union with the London College of Music, and the only one in the Dominion that can confer English diplomas. Mr. Smythe married, in 1871, at St. George's church, Belfast, Mary Frances, daughter of R. R. Hudson, Esquire, of Collen, county Louth, Ireland, herself an accomplished vocalist.

JOSEPH W. JARDINE,

Saltfleet, Ont.

JOSEPH WALLACE JARDINE was born in the township of Saltfleet, Wentworth county, January 21, 1851. His parents were Joseph and Agnes Jardine, the latter, whose maiden name was Rae, being a descendant of the celebrated Arctic explorer of the same name. Both were natives of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where they married, and from which, fifty-five years ago, they emigrated to America. After remaining a short time in New York, Mr. Jardine's parents came to Canada, settled in Saltfleet, and in due time the land was cleared up which constitutes the homestead. Mr. Jardine, sr., was the pioneer importer and breeder of Gallo-way cattle in Canada, and for many years held the foremost place in the prize ring. The subject of our sketch received his primary education at the public schools in his district, and afterwards spent two sessions at Hamilton College, Utica, one of the finest educational institutions in New York state. At the age of twenty-one he joined his father and went extensively into farming, hop-growing and the breeding of Ayrshire cattle. In the last mentioned industry, the name of Jardine & Son

became noted over the country. In addition to their Canadian herd they were interested in the same stock at an extensive breeding establishment at Cuba, N.Y., and for years they carried off the highest honours at the New York State fairs, from Elmira to St. Louis, besides holding the premier place for seven years at the principal exhibitions in Canada. Five years ago the cattle breeding was given up, and since that time J. W. Jardine has devoted most of his attention to the breeding of road horses; at present he has about twenty-five fine animals in the stud. As may easily be inferred, Mr. Jardine has taken a leading interest in agricultural affairs. He was president of the Saltfleet Agricultural Society for two years, secretary-treasurer of the same for a lengthy period, president of the South Wentworth Society, director for seven or eight years of the Hamilton Great Central Fair Association, and was a member of the Hamilton executive committee in connection with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London in 1886. In all these positions, Mr. Jardine rendered valuable service. In municipal affairs he has also distinguished himself in his native township. He served as councillor one year, then as deputy-reeve for five years, and finally six years as reeve, during the last of which he was warden of Wentworth county, retiring voluntarily at the end of his term. In politics, he is a Conservative, and has always taken a prominent part in the local party contests. Though comparatively young, he has several times been offered the party nomination for parliamentary honours, but for business reasons he has declined. He was also for a number of years secretary of the South Wentworth Agricultural Society. He is a Freemason, and an 18th man in the A. & A. S. rite, and belongs to Martin Lodge of Perfection, in Hamilton. Mr. Jardine has travelled quite extensively in various parts of the United States and Canada, besides having crossed the Atlantic four times. In this last connection it may be said that he took across two vessel-loads of cattle and sheep for the British market. In 1882, he married Ella Fedora, daughter of George Francis Lewis, of Saltfleet, one of the best known residents of that part of Canada. His father, Squire Levi Lewis, was a native of Wales, and settled near Winona some seventy years ago. As issue, Mr. Jardine has had four daughters, only one of whom is living. Mr. Jardine, sr., who was a very active and useful man in his time, retired from farming some years ago on account of severe illness, and has been living in private ever since. The family has always been highly respected in the community, and Mr. J. W. Jardine is deservedly one of the most popular men in the community in which he lives.



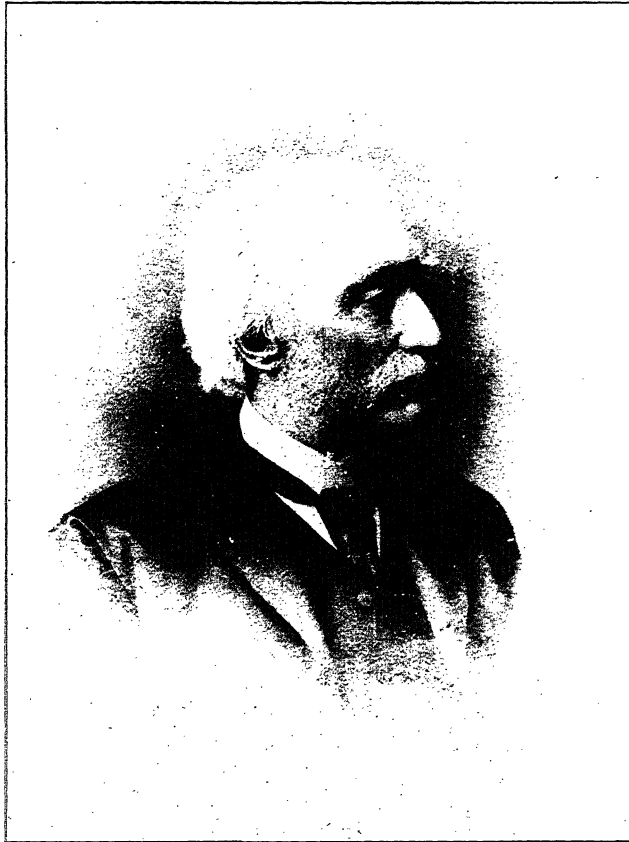
JOSEPH W. JARDINE,
SALTFLEET, ONT.

HON. EDWARD MURPHY,

Montreal, Que.

EDWARD MURPHY, J.P., Chevalier of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre, was born on July 26th, 1818, in the County Carlow, Ireland, and came to Montreal in 1824, with his parents and brothers, and there has since resided. Mr. Murphy claims a lineal descent from Donal Mor (or the great) O'Murphy, a chieftain of considerable power and territory in the County Wexford, Ireland, *temp.* Henry VIII. In the reign of Edward VI. he and his sept were overcome, and, with a number of his clansmen, was attainted for resisting the encroachments of the "English Pale." A large portion of their ancient territory, "The Murrows," comprising the present barony of Ballaghkeen in that county, was confiscated to the Crown, and granted to favourites in that and succeeding reigns. (See "O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees," pp. 691 to 695, and state papers of sixteenth and seventeenth centuries). Mr. Murphy's family are related to the Sarsfields, the O'Byrnes, Kavanagh, Rudkins, Motleys and other families in the counties of Wexford, Carlow and Wicklow. His father, Daniel Murphy, of Ballyellen Mills, County Carlow, and his uncles were largely engaged in business as corn merchants and millers, and they had an extensive trade with Waterford and the other chief towns in the south of Ireland. Mr. Murphy, *senr.*, came to Canada in 1824, and died in Montreal in 1846. Mr. Murphy's mother was a daughter of Peter Byrne, of the County Carlow, a descendant of the old and distinguished family of the Byrnes, of Ballycapple, one of the senior branches of the great sept O'Byrne, of the County Wicklow. Having received at Esson's academy his commercial education, at the age of fourteen he was engaged as a clerk in the hardware business. In 1846 he entered the employment of the old and established firm of Frothingham & Workman, wholesale hardware merchants, which position he occupied until 1859, when he became a partner in that business, now, and for many years past, one of the most extensive in the Dominion. Mr. Murphy has assisted in maintaining the firm in the high position it has so long and deservedly enjoyed. Yet business, with all its cares and anxieties, did not absorb his entire attention. His first step in the philanthropic efforts that have marked his whole life was in connection with the establishment of the earliest Irish Catholic Temperance Society organized in Canada. The late lamented Bishop Phelan, of Kingston, was at that time (1840) pastor of the Irish people of Montreal, and ministered to their spiritual wants in the venerable edifice, the Recollet Church,

now amongst the things of the past, but around which clustered many fond remembrances for the older inhabitants. Into the temperance cause Mr. Murphy threw himself with his whole soul, seconding the efforts of the good Father Phelan. In 1841 he was elected secretary of the association, and so continued until 1862, when he was presented with a massive solid silver jug and a most flattering address by the society, in recognition of his invaluable services in the total abstinence cause. Long years of active work did not cause him to abate his efforts in, what may be termed, the cherished object of his life, the propagation of temperance principles amongst his fellow-countrymen. He was several times elected president of the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, a post which he at present holds; and again in 1884, its members, feeling that something more ought to be done in recognition of such devotion, they presented him with a magnificent life-sized portrait, in oil, of himself. Again, in 1889, on his call to the Senate, they presented him with a splendidly illuminated address of congratulation, mounted in a beautiful ebonized cabinet, on an easel of the same material. He has now been for over half a century one of the main pillars of total abstinence in his adopted home, and may without flattery be styled the standard-bearer of the cause. It has often been said, and with great truth, that the man who appears to forget the old land, makes a very indifferent citizen, wherever his lot may be cast. Mr. Murphy is a striking example of the class that contribute so much to the progress and prosperity of their adopted home, and yet never cease to sympathise with the land of their forefathers. In 1842, Mr. Murphy was elected a member of the original St. Patrick's Society, under the presidency of the late Benjamin Holmes. In 1860 he was elected president, a position he filled with credit to himself and benefit to the society. About the same time he was gazetted captain in the Montreal militia; he is a justice of the peace for Montreal. In 1862, Mr. Murphy revisited the scenes of his childhood, and cast once more a loving glance on the green hills and pleasant valleys of his native land. During his absence in Ireland he was elected a director of the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal. This position he filled until 1877, when he was elected to the presidency of that flourishing institution, an office to which he has been annually re-elected, and which he holds at the present time. He fills the important trust of *marguiller* or churchwarden of the parish church of Notre Dame, a singular mark of the confidence reposed in him, and the kindly feelings evinced towards him by his French-Canadian fellow-citizens. Again and again he has been solicited to accept municipal honours,



HON. EDWARD MURPHY,
MONTREAL, QUE.

which he has always declined. Nevertheless, he has not abstained from participating in the political struggles of the country. In politics, he is a Liberal-Conservative, and through good report and evil report he has always manfully stood up by the party that his experience has led him to believe has the true interests of Canada at heart. Enjoyment of the blessings of constitutional freedom of Canada has made Mr. Murphy's sympathetic heart yearn for similar advantages to his native land, and in consequence he has always warmly advocated and assisted the movements set on foot here in favour of Home Rule for Ireland. With such a record any man might well rest content to see his [name] go down to posterity; but Mr. Murphy has still other claims to public gratitude. Nearly forty years ago, mainly through his exertions, the "early closing movement" was carried into effect, whereby the clerks in the hardware trade secured the afternoon of Saturday for their recreation and mental improvement, a boon that has since been widely extended for the benefit of clerks in other branches of business. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Natural History Society of Montreal, and also of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, in the transactions of both of which he has taken an active part. He is a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, and also a life governor of Notre Dame Hospital of the same city. He is also a member of the Société Historique de Montreal. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, a life member of the Art Association, and a life member of the Mechanics' Institute, all of Montreal. He was for many years one of the Catholic School commissioners for Montreal. In this position he felt more acutely than ever the great need of a good commercial education for our youth, and his energies were centred to effect that object. To give an impetus to the movement he generously founded the "Edward Murphy" prize of the annual value of \$100, in perpetuity, for the "encouragement of commercial education in Montreal," which is open to all competitors attending the academy. A Governor of the Laval University of Montreal. During these long years of arduous labour, Mr. Murphy has found time to cultivate his taste for scientific pursuits, and his public lectures, always delivered for the benefit of charitable and educational objects, on "The Microscope and its Revelations," and on "Astronomy," have invariably met with a hearty reception by the public. He pursued these favourite studies in the few moments he could snatch from his pressing occupations, and the success that has attended his efforts is another proof of how much can be accomplished by well-directed labour. A post of honour, entailing arduous

duties as well, was conferred on Mr. Murphy in 1879, that of harbour commissioner, which he now fills. He (Mr. Murphy) was twice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas McBride and Mary Price, of Dublin, Ireland, by whom he has two daughters living. Secondly, to Maria Georgiana, daughter of the late Hon. Judge Power, of the Superior Court of Quebec, and Susan de Gaspé, his wife (daughter of Philip Aubert de Gaspé, seigneur of St. Jean Port Joly, the author of "Les Anciens Canadiens," and other works on Canadian history). By this marriage Mr. Murphy has one son and two daughters, all living (1892). His eldest daughter was married to the late E. C. Monk, advocate, of Montreal, son of the Hon. S. Cornwallis Monk, one of the judges of the Court of Appeal for the Province of Quebec. As a successful merchant, Mr. Murphy's word is as good as his bond in the commercial community. He is the patron of education, the noiseless toiler in scientific pursuits, a sincere and devout Catholic, whose name will ever be connected with St. Patrick's Church, its asylums and kindred institutions. His investiture as a Chevalier of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre, in 1882, is a well-merited tribute to his worth by the ecclesiastical authorities of his church. Mr. Murphy was called to the Senate of Canada May 30, 1889, and gazetted on the 6th June following. It need hardly be added that he is respected and trusted by his fellow-citizens of all origins and creeds as a loyal and devoted son of Canada.

DAVID MORTON,

Hamilton, Ont.

AMONG the records of self-made men in Canada, there is little question that a leading place should be given to the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article. David Morton came of a very respectable Scottish family, who resided in the village of New Milns, parish of Loudoun, Scotland. Here he was born, October 16, 1827. His parents were John Morton and Isabella, his wife, the latter's maiden name being Loudoun. His father, a muslin manufacturer by occupation, was a prominent man in New Milns, and especially prominent in church matters, being one of the first elders in the free Presbyterian church of his native place. There he died at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. David was one of a family of seventeen children, of whom five boys and five girls grew up to be men and women. In his youth he attended the parish school of New Milns, and in 1840, at the age of thirteen, proceeded to Glasgow, where he learned his trade with two of his brothers, who were en-



DAVID MORTON,
HAMILTON, ONT.

gaged in the soap and candle business. In 1853 he left Scotland and came to New York, where he spent two years. We next find him in Buffalo, where he remained a like period, thence removing to Toronto. After a short stay there he removed in the summer of 1859 to Hamilton, which was destined to become his permanent residence. For six months he worked with the late John Judd, and then, in December of the same year, he embarked in business for himself. His financial capital was at first extremely limited, and his start was a very modest one. But he had that energy and perseverance, combined with trustworthiness and sound principles, which almost invariably command success. Through the difficulties incident to the period of financial depression in Hamilton in 1860 and succeeding years, he struggled bravely, with the result that in 1865 he was enabled to materially extend his facilities for manufacturing, a course rendered necessary by his fast increasing trade. In the year named he erected the original building on the present premises, its dimensions being 30x80 feet, and two stories high. From that date the business gradually expanded, until the old factory gave place to the present magnificent structure, a fine brick building, 70x100 feet, and four stories high, and as to its plan and management, undoubtedly one of the finest establishments of its kind in the country. The factory has a producing capacity of ninety tons per week. Not only is the annual output large, but the products of David Morton & Sons' Hamilton Soap Manufactory find a place in the markets of the whole Dominion. The extensive work carried on necessarily opens to labour a large amount of employment, and this does not apply to the soap manufacture exclusively, but to various other industries depending on the main one. In this connection it is worthy of note that Mr. Morton was the first in Canada to introduce label printing as an adjunct to his business, and this industry has since grown to enormous proportions. But while Mr. Morton has given much attention to business, he has been a very useful man in other ways, and especially useful in church work. Born and brought up in the Presbyterian faith, he has always been devotedly attached to it. For many years he has been connected with the McNab-street church, was one of the founders of St. John's church, and is now connected with St. Paul's, in which he is an elder as well as superintendent of the Sunday school. On November 20, 1849, Mr. Morton was, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, of free St. George's church, Glasgow, married to Janet, daughter of the late Mr. Caldwell, grocer in Kilmarnock. The result of this union has been most happy, though three of his children have unhappily died young. Of the remain-

ing four, the eldest, Margaret, married John Stevenson, of the firm of J. & B. Stevenson, Glasgow, the most extensive bread-bakers in the world. Glasgow is now her residence. The other three sons are partners in Mr. Morton's business, the present firm name having been adopted January 1, 1887. John has taken his father's place in attending to the manufacturing, Robert has charge of the office, and David, jr., travels. All the members of the firm are thoroughly experienced, and are energetic workers in their respective positions. In the business world with which he is connected, Mr. Morton possesses the highest reputation for honourable dealing, and enjoys the unqualified respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In politics, he is an out-and-out Conservative, and an ardent supporter of a protective policy. Mr. and Mrs. Morton possess the esteem and good will of a large circle of friends

FRANCIS RAE, M.D.,

Oshawa, Ont.

DR. FRANCIS RAE, Oshawa, was born in Fredericton, N.B., on July 8, 1833. His parents came from Scotland some time before that date, and settled in New Brunswick. When the subject of this sketch was about three years old, his parents went to Uxbridge and began farming, but they remained here only a few years, when they removed to Stouffville, in the county of York, where they purchased a farm and settled permanently. Dr. Rae was educated at the common school and the provincial normal school, Toronto. At nineteen he commenced teaching in the public schools, and continued in this occupation for about ten years, during which he studied medicine. He graduated in medicine at Toronto University in 1865, and for a short period afterwards practised his profession in New York. During the same year he returned to Oshawa and commenced practice, and here he has continued ever since, having won a large measure of success as the fruit of his exertions. He is surgeon to the 34th battalion of volunteers. He has been reeve four years, and mayor of Oshawa six years, being elected by acclamation. In 1887, at the request of the Reform Convention of South Ontario, he was a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, but was defeated by a small majority. He was examiner on medicine at the Toronto University in 1875, 1876, 1891, and 1892. He has been coroner for the county of Ontario since 1868, and a member of the Provincial Board of Health, being its chairman for three years. He is also chairman of the high school committee, and has likewise held other offices.



DR. FRANCIS RAE,
OSHAWA, ONT.

He is a Freemason of Lebanon Lodge, No. 139, the members of which, in recognition of his services to the lodge as its master, presented him, on St. John's day, 1891, with a valuable silver tea service. He is also an Odd-Fellow of Corinthian Lodge, No. 61, and of Ontario Encampment, No. 11; a member of Grand Encampment and Grand Lodge, and Past Grand Patriarch, and since 1882, he has been one of the representatives from Ontario in the Sovereign Grand Lodge. Dr. Rae is a highly respected Presbyterian and a staunch Reformer. He married, October, 1865, Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Andrew Currie, of Chatham. Four sons and one daughter, the fruits of the union, are still living. Dr. Rae is extremely genial in manners, and his frequent re-election as mayor is a token of the high esteem in which he is held by his townsmen. Socially as well as publicly, he is a very great favourite, and can count many warm personal friends.

JOHN LAXTON,

Toronto, Ont.,

OF the many men who have made this country their adopted home, few indeed there are who have been so successful, and acquired a greater competence than he whose name appears above. Mr. Laxton was born in Huntingdonshire, England, on the 5th of November, 1848, his parents being John and Jane (Clark) Laxton, both of whom were born in the same shire in England. John Laxton is one of 17 children by this marriage, only four of whom are now alive. His father was a contractor of public works in England, principally in the gas construction and the railroad building, his first job being the construction of the Great Northern Railway between London and Peterboro', building works, laying mains through the streets, etc., and in this same work his sons followed in his footsteps. He, with his wife, remained in England until the time of their death, the former on the 13th December, 1880, at 71 years of age, and the latter on the 7th of February, 1880, at the age of 67 years. Of the surviving members of the family, Mary Jane, the oldest, is still alive; then comes John, two having died between them. The others are Samuel and Harriet. The latter is now a resident of Toronto. Aside from himself, only two brothers and one sister ever came to this country, the youngest, Alfred, coming first after John, and seven years later Samuel, and in 1889, Harriet. Alfred returned to England after staying here two years, and was engaged in Doncaster, Eng., in the locomotive works, at the time of his death. He also was employed, like his father and brother, in gas construction,—that being

the business of his life. John Laxton was educated in the public school, Yaxley, England, which he left at fourteen years of age, and then commenced a career of hard work, which has eventuated in the great success which will appear more fully below. Soon after leaving school he went to London, where he learned the trade of gas works construction. He then, in 1867, was sent by the firm for whom he was working, John Aird & Sons, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, to Moscow, Russia, to work on the construction of the largest gas works ever undertaken in Russia. So extensive was it that the mains covered 100 miles of the streets of Moscow. During the construction of these works, one portion led through the Holy Gate and the Kremlin, and both himself and the employees were compelled to work with uncovered heads until that portion of the work was completed. After being there about six months, he was given general supervision of the work. In the same year, after about nine months stay, he returned to England, the work being stopped on account of shortness of funds, owing to the failure of the Gurney bank. This failure was largely due to the Germano-Austrian war then going on. Remaining in England until April, 1868, he was again sent back to Moscow, to oversee the completion of the work there, which had been begun the previous year. This work was finished in September, 1869, when he again returned to England. In the same year he was sent to Edinburgh, Scotland, by the firm, to do similar work there, and remained nine months, when his services being required in England, he was recalled. After this he was engaged on various large works of importance in different cities and towns of England, and so much confidence had his employers in his ability after so long a service, that they made him general superintendent of their outside construction work, his first experience as such being at a place called Beckton, 14 miles from London. He was with this firm altogether 9 years. At the time of his retirement, Aird & Sons wanted him to go to Frankfort-on-the-Main to construct works there, but the young man, who had worked so long, felt that a vacation was necessary, and resolved to take a trip to America, declining to go to Germany, taking passage by the Allan Line, first landing in Quebec, in 1871, when he within a few days came on to Toronto, where he has since resided. He first went to reside in St. Patrick's ward, having been engaged, on account of his vast experience, by the Consumers' Gas Company, with whom he has ever since remained. After a residence of 15 years in St. Patrick's ward, he removed to Parkdale, having large interests there, as his earnings had not been squandered, and with his keen insight he had bought considerable property.



JOHN LAXTON,
TORONTO, ONT.

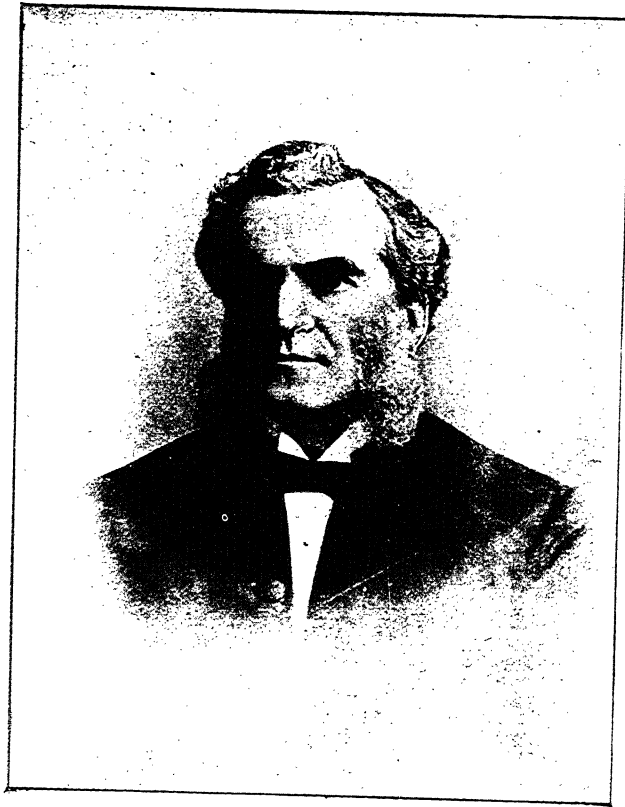
About 12 years ago he went into general speculation, principally in real estate, mines, stocks, etc., investing largely in property in Parkdale and vicinity, which he knew was soon to become so valuable, and this speculation proved to be one of the most successful events of his life. He was elected by acclamation as school trustee for the town of Parkdale the year before its amalgamation with the city, and the following year was elected by the city council of Toronto as a member of the high school board. Since commencing with the Consumers' Gas Company here, he has risen from one rank to another, until now he is one of its stockholders. Some 15 years ago he became a contractor for the construction of different branches of their work, and subsequently was appointed by the company as superintendent of the same class of work for which he had been contracting, and this position he still holds. And during this time has been quite an inventor, in the year 1880 he invented and patented the shadowless and boltless Laxton globe street lamp, which was a much needed improvement on the old style of lighting. He also invented and patented, in the year 1885, the combination gas and coal stove, and again in 1887, invented and patented the combination gas and hot water stove. He has been a stockholder for upwards of five years. But it is not alone in gas construction that Mr. Laxton is so well-known, for few men have done as much as he in the way of introducing water-works systems, principally in places outside of Toronto, for fire protective purposes, and he can take the credit to himself that he was one of the first to agitate and help forward the introduction of the water system now existing in St. Alban's ward, then called Parkdale, West Toronto Junction, Newmarket and other places. He is a member of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 22, A. F. and A. M., and also a member of Alpha Lodge. The former he joined in the year 1864, and was also a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters Lodge Court Hope, for some ten years. He is also president of the Sunnyside Boating Club (Ltd.), in which he takes a great interest, being a devotee of boating. In politics, he is and always has been, like his father before him, a Conservative, and president of St. Alban's Ward Liberal-Conservative Association. Few men have done more travelling, but his travels have principally been of a business nature. He is a member of the Church of England. On the 29th of September, 1871, he married Miss Isabella McQuillan, daughter of the late Edward McQuillan, who was a farmer at Whitechurch, about 18 miles from Toronto. The offspring of this marriage has been nine children, eight of whom are alive. They are Harriet, 18; Jennie, 17; John Edward, 15; Minnie Elizabeth, 14; William Alfred, 13; Katie, 10; Laura, 7; Ethel

May, 6. Taken altogether, Mr. Laxton's career has been a remarkable one, and in every sense of the word he may be accounted a self-made man. Always ready to assist in any enterprise which has a tendency to enhance the welfare of the community in which he lives, it is safe to presume that Mr. Laxton has only laid the foundation of what is yet to elevate him to the proud position of one of Canada's ablest men.

HON. JAMES TURNER,

Hamilton, Ont.

THE LATE HON. JAMES TURNER, Senator, who died in Hamilton, October 19th, 1889, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 31st, 1826. His parents were John and Catharine (Mitchell) Turner, his father being a member of the firm of Messrs. McLellan & Turner, power-loom manufacturers in Glasgow. James Turner received his primary education at private schools, and afterwards pursued his studies at the high school, Glasgow. At the age of twenty-two he came to Canada to join his elder brother John, already established in the wholesale grocery business in Hamilton, and in which he became a partner. A few years later, on the death of his brother John, he became head of the firm, in which he was joined in 1864, by his brother Alexander. By his shrewdness, energy and unswerving integrity, he made the house one of the most extensive wholesale establishments in the country. Naturally, ere long, the head of the firm came to be regarded as one of the foremost and most reliable business men in Canada, a reputation which he retained without blemish until his lamented death. In addition to his interest in the Hamilton business, Mr. Turner was a special partner in the firm of Messrs. Turner, Rose & Co., wholesale grocers and tea merchants, Montreal, and he was also a special partner in the wholesale grocery firm of Turner, McKean & Co., Winnipeg. Always taking a great interest in the Canadian North-West, Mr. Turner, as far back as 1867, began business at Fort Garry, and in 1872, he built the first brick store in Winnipeg. In 1869, he visited the region in company with the late Hon. Joseph Howe, a visit which he repeated many times after, thoroughly informing himself as to the resources and capabilities of that great country. Mr. Turner was essentially a public-spirited man, took a deep interest in the affairs of the country, and especially in such enterprises as were calculated to benefit the city of Hamilton. He was one of the founders of the Hamilton Board of Trade, was president as early as 1869, was for many years a member of the executive Committee, and maintained his interest in it.



HON. JAMES TURNER,
HAMILTON, ONT.

until overtaken by his last illness. He took a leading part in the promotion of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, and was one of the directors during its construction; was president of the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway from the time of its inception until its amalgamation with the Hamilton & North-Western, it being largely due to his efforts as a member of the executive committee that the last-named road was built. He was also vice-president of the Bank of Hamilton. Politically he was ardently attached to the Liberal-Conservative party, in whose ranks his counsels were always highly appreciated, and he was a devoted admirer and supporter of Sir John Macdonald. On January 12th, 1884, he was called to the Dominion Senate, where his wide knowledge of public affairs and of the wants of the country rendered his services extremely valuable. In religion, he was a Presbyterian. He was a member of the McNab-st. church from the date of its establishment, and for some time before his death was the only survivor of the original board of trustees. In June, 1850, he married Caroline Huldah Greene, of Kingston, Ontario, by whom he had issue eight children—four sons and four daughters. Of these, seven children, together with Mrs. Turner, survive him. Senator Turner's public career and private life was without a fault; in character and disposition he was one of the noblest of men. The announcement of his death was therefore received with the deepest regret, and by hosts of friends is his memory treasured all over the country.

CHARLES SCRIM,

Ottawa, Ont.

ALDERMAN CHARLES SCRIM was born in the city of Quebec, on January 2, 1852. His parents, David Scrim and Jane Syme, were natives of Perthshire, Scotland, where their respective families had long resided, having been engaged in agricultural pursuits there for many generations. Like many of their co-patriots, they became interested in the glowing accounts of the great opportunities presented by a residence in a new land beyond the sea. They therefore determined to break with old associations and brave the perils of an Atlantic voyage in order to improve their condition, and to enable them to make better provision for those dependent on them. The family had been some years located in the city of Quebec when the subject of this sketch first saw light. Mr. Scrim lived in Quebec until 1864, and received a good English education in the public schools. When only fourteen years of age, with that self-reliance and courage characteristic of his race, he left home for Toronto, where he

speedily obtained an engagement in the Toronto nurseries, and there, under the veteran pioneer in this industry, he received his first instructions in the line he had chosen for himself, and in which he has since achieved such marked success. For four years he continuously laboured, and by close application and careful and intelligent observation, he not only acquired the information, but formed the habits which are as necessary to success in this as in any other walk in life. After this, desiring a larger experience, he went to Buffalo, where he remained for eight years, being connected with the best institutions of a similar kind in that city. He afterwards spent six years travelling in the United States, visiting Louisiana, New York and New Jersey. This period he devoted to the acquisition of the technical knowledge and practical skill required in the attainment of proficiency in the floral and fruit business. In 1879, while in New York, he was offered and accepted the position of manager of the Renfrew Fruit and Floral Company, whose establishment was located at Arnprior, and he managed this enterprise for three years, when the company retired from business. Mr. Scrim purchased such of the plant as he deemed suitable, and removed to Ottawa, and there commenced in a humble way the business that has since grown to such gratifying proportions. The beginning was small, but by consulting and educating the public taste, and conducting the enterprise on business principles, he has now one of the most perfectly equipped establishments in the province, the green-houses alone numbering nine, having an average length of one hundred and fifty feet. Present facilities being insufficient, extensive alterations and additions are now being made to meet the ever growing demands of the business. Mr. Scrim is not a demonstrative man, or one who has merely sought notoriety or public office. But he has filled with great usefulness the position of alderman, and for three years has done a large amount of quiet conscientious work at the council board, and on the finance and license and fire and light committees, that justly entitles him to the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. In politics, Mr. Scrim has always been a Conservative, and while never an aspirant for political honours, his sound judgment and good counsel have ever been at the service of his party, and have often been of material assistance to them, and contributed largely to its success. He is connected with the Masonic body, being member of Erie Lodge, Buffalo. He is also a member, and has filled all the offices in Ottawa Lodge, A.O.U.W., as well as being an active member of Carleton Lodge, I.O.O.F., and the Sons of Scotland. Mr. Scrim's family were members of the Presby-



CHARLES SCRIM,
OTTAWA, ONT.

terian Church, and he has steadfastly adhered to the faith of his fathers. On the 1st July, 1884, he married Margaret Kehoe, daughter of Mathew Kehoe, of the city of Ottawa, by whom he has had three children, two boys and one girl, all of whom are still living. Mr. Scrim is still a young man, and has apparently many years of an honourable and useful career before him.

WILLIAM ALFRED GEDDES,

Toronto, Ont.

WILLIAM ALFRED GEDDES, who by persistent efforts and close attention to business has placed himself at the head of Toronto Steamship Agencies, was born at Galt, Ontario, April 3rd, 1847, and is the youngest son of James and Ann Rachel Abbott Geddes; her English ancestry moving in the highest London society. His father was born in London and was educated there, afterwards being married in St. Martin's-Church-in-the-Fields, one of the oldest places of worship in the city, having been built before the modern city extended its limits to the surrounding country. In 1818, he went to Georgetown, Demerara, South America, where he was a supply wharfinger and general agent, and remained there until 1835, when he came to Canada, settling on a farm at Jerseyville, near Hamilton, Ont. Here he remained some years, when he removed to St. George, and in 1850 to Galt, where he engaged in a general commission business, appraiser, auctioneer, legal adviser, conveyancer, etc. He died in 1870, his wife surviving him thirteen years. His family consisted of ten children; George, the eldest boy, is now in business at Glen Morris; James died when young, and William A. is the subject of our sketch. Emily, the eldest daughter living, is married, and resides at Gaines, Mich., U.S.; Annie is Mrs. W. Cooper, of Guelph; Mary married Walter Strowger, and Adelaide, the youngest, is still unmarried. William A. spent his younger days in attending one of the ward schools at Galt, and finished his education at the central school of that town. At thirteen, he entered a general store in his native town as an "all-round" handy boy, and served in the same capacity successively at Guelph, Doon, and Barrie, and in September, 1866, went to Hamilton, where he clerked in a grocery store for two years. In 1869 he began life as a purser on the steamer Osprey, plying between Hamilton and Montreal. He remained with this boat two seasons, and was after this with the Bristol, St. Lawrence, and City of Chatham, each a season. In 1873, he came to Toronto, and entered the office of G. E. Jacques & Co., general forwarders, of Montreal, representing them here for four years. In 1874, he

took charge of Higinbotham's wharf at the foot of Yonge-street, which position he filled till the financial embarrassment of Higinbotham the following year. Mr. Geddes and Fred. Mowat, now sheriff of York county, succeeded to the business, and conducted it till 1877, when Mr. Mowat retired, the entire enterprise reverting to his partner. This was continued for ten years, when the C.P.R. expropriated the land, since which time Mr. Geddes has leased it from the railway. This is the best and most popular dock in the city, more than two-thirds of the traffic, both passenger and freight, that is done in Toronto emanating from this point. In addition to this, Mr. Geddes has established a steamship ticket agency in this city, devoted exclusively to water routes, except where railway tickets are sold in connection therewith, and has built up a most important trade and connection. Among the lines which are represented at his office are the Merchants', trading on the great lakes; Niagara Falls line, Hamilton Steamboat Co.; Cunard, Beaver and Wilson of ocean fame; North-West Transportation Co., and the Immediate Transportation Co., which has offices in the large cities, London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Paris, New York, Chicago, etc. By the routes represented, tickets can be sold and freight transported to any part of the world, while the amount of business transacted and patronage of the office steadily increases. Mr. Geddes has not had a long military career, but for two years was a member of No. 2, Galt light infantry. Among the enterprises in which he has been engaged was a part ownership in the steamer Cuba, plying between Chicago and Montreal, which he bought in 1877; also interests in the high grade vessels California, Aylmer, Munro and Ocean. The Rosedale, in which he has also an extensive interest, was built in the winter of 1887-8 at the Sunderland Ship-Building Co.'s yards in the north of England, and was the first steamer to cross the Atlantic and carry freight from England to Chicago without transshipment. The promoters of this enterprise were three Toronto gentlemen, W. A. Geddes, J. H. Haggarty, and Capt. S. Crangle. The first trip was made in June, the trip occupying seventeen days, and the success of the enterprise fully demonstrated. In 1885, Mr. Geddes, with two or three other Toronto gentlemen, organized the Canadian Marine Association, which is highly appreciated by marine interests, and he has, since its inception, held the position of Sec.-Treas. In 1872, he was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry, joining St. George's Lodge, No. 4, Montreal. A year later he affiliated with St. Andrew's, No. 16, Toronto, and has passed successively the Lodge of Perfection and Scottish Rite, and now into Rose Croix Chapter. Politically, he is,

like his father and grandfather, a Conservative. His travel has been quite extensive, but mostly confined to his native country, believing it essential to the interests of his business that he be familiar with its different sections. He has been in many parts of the States as well, and in 1883 took a pleasure trip to Europe. He is a consistent Episcopalian, and attends St. Peter's church. December 22nd, 1870, he married Matilda J. Trowell, daughter of the late Capt. John Trowell, Kingston, Ontario, who was a lake captain for over forty years. Of the children born of this union, four are now living; Isabella Matilda is attending the Conservatory of Music in this city, while Emma Charlotte, William Alfred and Agatha Louise are attending school. When Mr. Geddes began in life as an errand boy, his only stock in trade were willing hands and a determined will. Steadily he has climbed from one landing to another, until the position he now holds, both socially and commercially, and the amount of business transacted at his office, place him prominently among the successful and self-made men of the country.

OTTO J. KLOTZ,

Ottawa, Ont.

OTTO JULIUS KLOTZ was born at Preston, Waterloo county, Ont., March 31st, 1852, his parents being Otto Klotz, a native of Kiel, Holstein, and his wife Elise, *née* Wilhelm, of Breitenbach, Hesse Cassel, Germany. His father, who was born November 25th, 1817, came to America in 1837, shortly after which he settled in Preston, where he has resided ever since. The subject of our sketch, who is the second youngest of a family of six children, received his primary education at the public school in his native village, distinguishing himself in 1865 by carrying off both of the county scholarships; subsequently he attended the Galt grammar school (now Collegiate Institute), then conducted by the late Dr. Tassie, and in 1869 he matriculated in Medicine and Engineering at the University of Toronto, obtaining the medical scholarship of \$120. For a time he was undecided as to which of the two courses he would pursue, being fond of each, but ultimately his fondness for mathematics prevailed and he chose the latter. Finding, however, that the engineering course in the university at that time was very limited, he left and completed his studies at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, where, in 1872, he obtained the degree of C.E., being the youngest graduate in his class. The subject of his graduation thesis was "The Crystallization of Iron." The remainder of that year he spent among the iron mines of Northern Michigan, and the following year he was

occupied in exploring the north shore of Lake Superior. For some time afterwards he confined himself to private practice at Guelph and Preston until he entered the service of the Department of the Interior (Topographical Surveys Branch), in which he has been engaged ever since. In 1887 he received the appointment as one of the examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors, in which capacity he still acts. After his survey in 1882, he visited Montana, Idaho, Utah, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas, for the purpose of comparing the Public Lands of the United States with those of the Dominion. Besides his extended surveys over the vast prairies of the North-West he made an exploration in 1884 along the Saskatchewan and Nelson rivers to Hudson's Bay, making a canoe trip of about 2,000 miles, and was the first man (white or Indian) to descend the whole length of the Nelson during the present century. On this journey he came across various relics of Sir John Franklin, of Arctic fame, and made magnetic observations at points which had been occupied by that ill-fated explorer. In the following winter Mr. Klotz published a magnetic chart in connection with a discussion of the position of the magnetic pole. In 1885 he began the transcontinental longitude determinations, observing first at the base station at Seattle, Washington. Geographic points of reference have now been established in British Columbia, the North-West and Manitoba, and the work has been carried eastward as far as Port Arthur. In 1886, besides his astronomic work in British Columbia, he made an accurate survey of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the Rocky Mountains and the Selkirks, as a basis for the delimitation of the forty-mile railway belt granted by British Columbia to the Dominion of Canada. The first determination of the heights of the principal mountain peaks along the railway was also made by Mr. Klotz. The following year, before going to the field, he made a tour among the chief observatories in the United States, gathering practical information, and two years later we find him in Alaska on an important government mission. On his return from that expedition he visited the Great Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, California. Last year (1891), he was sent to the North-West to survey and report on an amber deposit, being the first large deposit found in Canada or the United States. During the present year he was appointed by the Department of the Interior as one of the astronomers for the trans-Atlantic longitude determination between Greenwich and Montreal, a work of the greatest scientific as well as practical value. During the winter, Mr. Klotz is busy at computations, one of the longest and most intricate being that

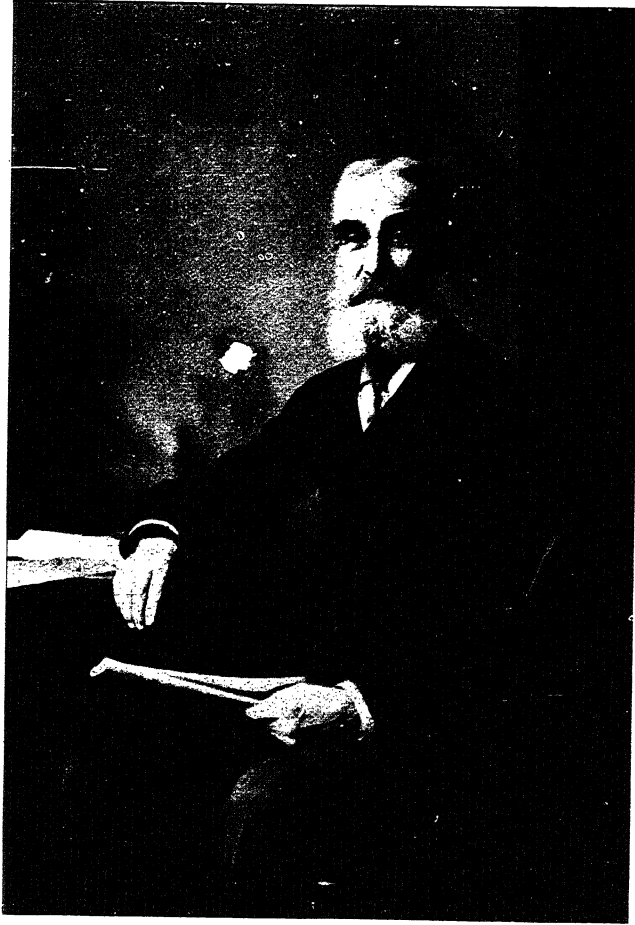
now approaching completion—the computation of the limit of the above-cited forty-mile railway belt in British Columbia—in which calculation there are nearly one million tabulated figures. From the foregoing it will readily be understood that Mr. Klotz takes a keen interest in all matters pertaining to his profession, and it is a strong evidence of his high standing that on the formation of the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors he was chosen its first president, a position which he held for four consecutive years. The annual proceedings of the association invariably contain a professional paper by him. He is also a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is a member of various other scientific organizations. Though taking but little part in public affairs outside his profession, Mr. Klotz has always manifested a deep interest in educational matters, especially the public schools and Mechanics' Institutes. For a number of years he has been one of the directors of the Preston Mechanics' Institute, the library of which is one of the best selected in the Province of Ontario. In 1873, December 4th, Mr. Klotz married Marie Widenmann, daughter of the late German Consul for Michigan, and their children are Max, Julius, Oskar and Irma, the eldest being now a medical student at the University of Toronto.

WILLIAM MEDLAND,

Toronto, Ont.

FOR close upon a quarter of a century the gentleman whose name appears above has been well known to the people of Toronto. William Medland was born of good old English stock, at Hertford, England, January 30th, 1825. He is one of a family of four children, all of whom are still alive, their parents being William Medland and his wife, Mary, whose maiden name was Alington. The father, a member of an old family, was a lawyer by profession, and a man of prominence in the community in which he lived. Mrs. Medland's father was a leading magistrate, and a solicitor with an extensive practice, numbering among his clients such distinguished individuals as the present Lord Salisbury and other eminent men in Hertford county. The subject of our sketch attended the Hertford public schools, after which he took a course at King's College, London. On leaving college at the age of eighteen, he entered upon the study of law, and in due time passed his examination as solicitor, and began to practise. This he continued for some years. In 1852 he, however, met with an unfortunate accident. He was thrown out of his carriage and suffered such injury

that for a time his life was despaired of. But through the influence of the Queen of the Belgians, who was godmother to Mr. Medland's only daughter, he was induced to go to Belgium, where he received such treatment as permanently restored him to health. In 1869, he emigrated with his family to Canada and settled in Toronto, where he at once embarked in the real estate business, in which he has since continued operating with great success. After remaining in the city about six years, he removed to the locality now known as West Toronto Junction, where he had charge of an estate belonging to Mr. Charles Keele, and which now constitutes the south side of the town. Mr. Medland's efforts in connection with the building up of that thriving Toronto suburb have earned him the title of "Father of the Junction." He it was who first conceived the idea that the location was a favorable one for a prosperous town, though it was said at the time that he should be sent to an asylum for mooted such a scheme. He nevertheless held to his opinion, and the logic of events has shown that he was right. He disposed of the Keele property to another energetic man, D. W. Clendenan, who had it surveyed into town lots and placed on the market. What Mr. Medland had prophesied came true. The advantages of the location were speedily recognized, and to-day, Toronto Junction is one of the most progressive and thriving towns in Ontario. With all its material progress, Mr. Medland has been prominently identified, and it has been owing, in no small measure, to his active influence that a number of manufacturing establishments have been located there, such as Heintzman's piano factory, Barnum's wire works, besides boot and shoe, corset, shirt and tool factories, while the C.P.R. shops, employing upwards of a thousand hands, form an important adjunct to the place. Some three years ago, Mr. Medland sold his residence at the Junction and moved back into the city. But he was not forgotten by the people of the town which he had projected, and assisted materially to build. In February, 1890, a banquet, at which over two hundred of the leading citizens were present, was given in his honour, and at which he was presented with a fine life-size oil painting of himself, in recognition of his services to the community. Mr. Medland is a member of the Sons of England Society, is a staunch Conservative, and always an active worker in party contests. In religion, he is a member of the Church of England, and a leading member of St. Ann's Church, Brockton. In 1850 he married Mary, daughter of the late Alex. Abbott, an eminent physician of Cambridge, and one of the pupils of the famous Dr. Abernethy. The result of this union was a



WILLIAM MEDLAND,
TORONTO, ONT.

family of four children—three sons and one daughter—all of whom are married and living in Toronto. Alexander, the eldest, is manager of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company; Charles is a Division Court clerk; Frederick is superintendent in Howard & Co's. drop forging works, and Mary is the wife of Thomas E. Greenshields, of the C.P.R. Mr. Medland, though approaching his seventieth year, is still hearty and vigorous, and gives promise of having many useful years before him. In private life, as well as in business circles, he is deservedly held in high respect and esteem.

JAMES B. GRAFTON,

Dundas, Ont.

THE gentleman whose name heads this article is well-known throughout Western Canada in connection with the extensive dry goods business of which he was the founder, and at the head of which he still continues. James Beatty Grafton was born near the village of Meadowvale, in Toronto township, county of Peel, on September 9, 1826. His parents were Stewart and Margaret (Beatty) Grafton, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of New York, their respective families having emigrated from Ireland to America towards the close of the last century. In 1811, Mr. Grafton's grandparents, on his father's side, came to Canada and settled on Yonge-street, close to Toronto. In 1819, Mrs. Grafton's parents also came to this country and settled near Meadowvale. It was a few years later that Stewart Grafton removed to the same place, where he married, and whence, a short time subsequently, he moved to a farm which he had purchased near Sydenham, about sixteen miles from Toronto, the subject of our sketch being then a mere child. Young Grafton's early education was acquired at a country school, after leaving which he attended at an academy in Cobourg for six months, following on with a like term, after it was changed to Victoria College. At the age of seventeen he proceeded to Toronto to learn the dry goods trade in the establishment of Malcolm & Gillespie. After leaving that firm he spent two years in a store in Cobourg, then three years with the late Robert Roy, of Hamilton, and finally in a wholesale house until the spring of 1833, when he went to Dundas, and there commenced business for himself in the dry goods trade. A few months later he associated with himself Anthony Gregson, and the partnership continued for five years under the firm name of Gregson & Grafton. A dissolution then taking place (Mr. Gregson retiring), Mr. Grafton admitted as partner his brother, John Stewart Grafton, and the

business continued under the name and title of J. B. & J. S. Grafton until 1885, when James John, eldest son of J. B., was also admitted as a partner. The name of the firm was then changed to Grafton & Co., under which designation the business has since been conducted. Generally speaking, the business has been in all lines of dry goods, ordered clothing and ready-made clothing, and in these an immense trade has been built up. The firm have been direct importers for about thirty years, their purchases being made principally in England, Scotland, Ireland, France and Germany. In this connection two trips are made annually to the European markets, and for nearly twenty-one years past, Mr. J. B. Grafton was the principal buyer, the duty prior to that having been performed by Mr. J. S. Grafton. Of late years a large share of this work has been taken by the youngest partner in the present firm, Jas. J. Grafton, who has shown himself particularly adapted for it. In addition to their heavy retail trade at Dundas, considerable of a jobbing trade has been done for years. The firm have a branch store in Owen Sound, which was established in 1887, and one in Peterborough, established in 1892; these branch stores are devoted entirely to clothing. J. B. Grafton, while thus actively engaged in business, took only a moderate interest in public matters; yet while he was always a man whom his fellow-citizens were anxious to honour, his public record consists in his having spent only a few terms as a member of the town council and of the Board of Education. But those that had subscription list for any local object, of whatever form, could depend upon a liberal donation. Mr. Grafton has been a very liberal man. Politically, he has always been a Conservative, and, as Canada is at present situated, is a thorough believer in a protective policy. In religion, he is a Protestant, and has long been a consistent member and a liberal supporter of the Methodist body, and, in connection with the church in Dundas, he has been a member of the board for many years. On September 26, 1855, he married Charlotte Sydney, daughter of the late Dr. Sydney Smith, of Toronto, by whom he has had issue seven children, six of whom are living—two sons and four daughters. Of the former, James J., who belongs to the firm, is a very active business man, and is a popular member of the town council. The other, Charles, is a practising physician in the city of Toronto. The eldest daughter is married to Dr. John Herald, of Kingston. The youngest daughter married Dr. A. Orr Hastings, of Toronto, and the remainder reside with their parents. Without any disparagement of the other members of the Grafton family, it may be said of the subject of our



JAMES B. GRAFTON,

DUNDAS, ONT.

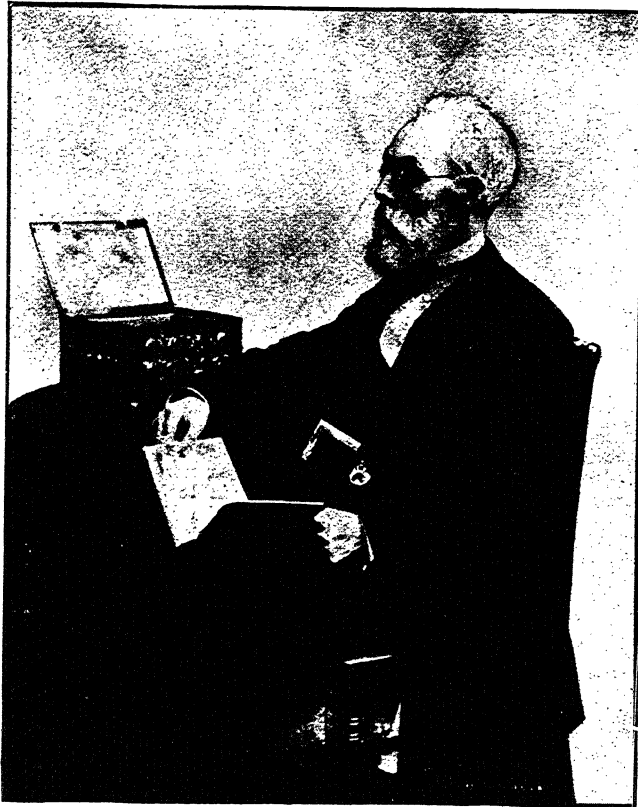
sketch personally, that he is a man of the highest reputation; his character is without a stain. He is, moreover, a warm-hearted friend of the distressed and needy, a liberal supporter of all good works, and hence deservedly held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

ANDREW DRUMMOND,

Ottawa, Ont.

IN the preface to a very old volume concerning the Drummond family, so celebrated during centuries past in the history of England and Scotland, and which volume was dedicated to the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), the following are the opening sentences: "Among the ancient families of Scotland, the house of Drummond has long held a distinguished rank. Descended from the kings of Hungary, and repeatedly sprung from the royal house of Stewart, it has flourished since the reign of Malcolm Canmore." The article goes on to state that previous to the Union its descendants held such titles as "thanes, earls, lords, dukes," etc., and that they had "served with distinguished reputation in the army, the navy, and the church"; that its sons were "brave, just, and prudent," while the daughters were famous for their "beauty, accomplishments, and graces of the heart;" and that, "at its very first establishment, the house of Drummond was ranked among the noblest of Scotland," because "Maurice, its founder, was a Hungarian prince, and came to the Scottish court in the train of the royal family of England." Reliable records establish the fact that it was in the year 1067 that the Maurice referred to took refuge in Scotland immediately after William the Conqueror's bloody march to the English throne; and, coming down to modern times, we find scions of this same noble family fighting for the king during the American War of Independence, and, at a later period, in the war of 1812-15. Tracing his direct lineal descent from Maurice through one of the main branches of the Drummonds, the oldest living representative of his family to-day, is the venerable and courtly gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. Andrew Drummond was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Feb. 13th, 1811, his parents being George and Margaret (Pringle) Drummond, both natives of Berwickshire. George Drummond was a large contractor and a man of prominence in the Scottish capital, having been for many years a member of the city council. Andrew was educated at Edinburgh University, and in 1834 he came out to Canada to join his uncle, the late Robert Drummond, at Kingston. The latter gentleman was extensively engaged

in contracting on the Rideau Canal works, at the sections of Kingston Mills, Brewer's Mills, and Davis' Mills, and an intimate friend of the late Col. By. He was the first to utilize steamboats on the canal, and he built the first truss bridge over the Ottawa river at Chaudière Falls, the length of the span being 212 feet. Only about two months after Andrew's arrival in Kingston, his uncle fell a victim to cholera, which was epidemic at that time (1834). In connection with the winding up of the unfortunate gentleman's estate, his nephew was occupied a couple of years, and then, in 1836, he accepted a position as clerk in the Commercial Bank at Kingston. His superior abilities were speedily recognized, and he soon reached the position of first accountant. In 1843 he was appointed manager of their branch at Ottawa, which then bore the name of Bytown, and continued in charge of that agency until 1846, with marked ability and satisfaction. At this time (desirous of a change) he was induced to make application for and was appointed to fill the position of agent of the Bank of British North America at the same place. He accordingly sent in his resignation to the Commercial Bank, which was reluctantly accepted; but before entering upon his duties, he received an offer from the Bank of Montreal, the oldest banking institution in the country, to take charge of their agency at Bytown, which he accepted. In 1849 he took charge of the agency in Kingston, where he remained until 1864, when he was transferred to the charge of their London, Ontario, branch, and two years later, after a continuous absence of seventeen years, after the seat of government was transferred to Ottawa, he in 1866 was also transferred there, and resumed his old position as manager of the Ottawa branch. At the end of another seventeen years he retired permanently from the position which he had filled for such a lengthy period, and with such great acceptance to the authorities of the bank and of the business public. On the occasion of his retirement, he was presented by the leading citizens of Ottawa with a beautiful casket of oxidized silver, suitably inscribed, and accompanied by an address expressive of the high estimation in which he was held. Having such important interests in his charge during nearly the whole period of his active life, Mr. Drummond had but little time to devote to outside affairs. He always felt the responsibility placed upon him, and no banking institution ever had a more zealous or a more faithful servant than he proved himself to be. During his residence in Kingston, he was trustee and treasurer of Queen's University for a period of fourteen years, and for a time he was connected with the St. Andrew's Society, of Ottawa, and these are



ANDREW DRUMMOND,
OTTAWA, ONT.

about the only instances in which he took part in affairs of a public nature. Politically, his sympathies were always with the Conservative party, and he was a sincere admirer of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, with whom he was on intimate terms of friendship during the whole time of the great statesman's political career, but he never took any part in the contests between the two great parties. In religion, he is a Presbyterian, and he has been an elder in the church ever since 1839, upwards of fifty years. On July 12th, 1838, Mr. Drummond married Margaret Traill Sinclair, of Castleton; Caithness, Scotland, a niece of John Mowat, Esq., of Kingston, and cousin to Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario. The result of the union was a family of nine children, of whom five sons and three daughters are still living, the eldest son, George Pringle, having died in 1890. Of the remaining sons, Henry Mowat is Assist. Receiver-General of Manitoba, Frank Arthur is secretary of the North-West Navigation Co., Andrew Thomas and Charles Sinclair are financial agents, and Robert John is manager of the Bank of Montreal, at Perth. One of the daughters, Clara Margaret, is the wife of Ernest H. Taylor, of the Inland Revenue Department at Winnipeg. Mr. Drummond has one younger brother living, Hon. George Alexander Drummond, Senator, of Montreal, Manager of the Canada Sugar Refinery there, and Director in the Bank of Montreal. He has also one sister living in Montreal, Mrs. Redpath, of Terracc Bank, and another sister in Kingstown, Ireland.

DR. JAMES RUSSELL,

Hamilton, Ont.

JAMES RUSSELL, M.D., Superintendent of Hamilton Lunatic Asylum, was born of Scotch parents, in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland, on October 9th, 1843. His father, James Russell, was married to Janet Cook, the issue of their union being five boys, of whom the subject of our sketch was the eldest. When James was seven years old he had the misfortune to lose his mother, of whom he still cherishes very tender recollections. Subsequently his father married again, the maiden name of his wife being Agnes Lamb, by whom he had three children, all, like those of his first wife, boys. Up to the time young Russell was eleven years of age he attended the parish school of his native place, and two years later, in 1856, the family came to Canada and settled on a farm in the township of Hay, Huron county, and near it, in the township of Osborne, the heads of the family still live. In working the farm, James was his father's chief help until he attained the

age of twenty years. There was no school for him in those days, but being of a studious disposition, and ambitious to acquire a profession, he worked so diligently in private that after having attended the Toronto Normal School for one year (1865), he succeeded in taking a first-class certificate as a public school teacher, an achievement which did great credit both to his ability and to his persevering energy in the course he had mapped out for himself. During the next two years he taught school in Ancaster township, a portion of the time—six months each year—while at the same time he studied medicine with Dr. Smith, of Mount Hope, Glanford township. The latter half of these two years he attended the Rolph Medical School, Toronto, the medical department of Victoria College. After retiring from teaching, he continued his studies at the same institution until 1869, when he graduated, passing a highly successful examination. He also took a summer course at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., and graduated there. On his return to Ontario he took up his residence at the village of Binbrook, in the county of Wentworth, where he continued to practise his profession until 1887, when, on the retirement of Dr. Wallace, he was appointed by the Ontario Government to the honourable position which he now holds in connection with the Hamilton Lunatic Asylum. While engaged in his profession, Dr. Russell's high ability was generally recognized, and by none more so than by his brother medicos, who, in 1885, unanimously elected him to represent the Burlington Home Division for five years in the Ontario Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1890, at the close of his term, he was re-elected, defeating Dr. Thomas Miller, of Hamilton. During his residence in Binbrook, the doctor, who has been a life-long Reformer, took an active part in fighting the political battles of his party, and for many years he was President of the South Wentworth Reform Association. His indefatigable efforts contributed to the scoring of many a victory in the old South Riding; but, in 1887, when he himself opposed F. M. Carpenter for the Commons, he suffered a defeat, a result which it is claimed was largely due to Sir John Macdonald's rearrangement (familarly called "gerrymander") of the constituency. For two years he was reeve of Binbrook, and held a seat at the Wentworth County Council Board. He also took considerable interest in educational matters, and was for a number of years a trustee of the Public School at Binbrook. In religion, he has always been a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1867, he married Sophia Carpenter, a daughter of the late Brian Carpenter, of Ancaster township, by whom he has had six children, four boys and two girls, all of whom

are living. In his official capacity, Dr. Russell is eminently qualified for his important position. In private life his record is a most honourable one, and he possesses the respect and esteem of the community in which he lives.

J. & T. CONLON,
Thorold, Ont.

JOHN AND THOMAS CONLON, the members of the well-known contracting firm of J. & T. Conlon, of Thorold, have been so intimately associated in business during the past thirty years that it would be difficult to outline the career of the one without outlining that of the other. Both brothers were born in County Mayo, Ireland, the former in the year 1834, and the latter on September 29th, 1844. Their parents were Timothy and Bridget (Groack) Conlon, both of them types of the hardy and energetic people of the Emerald Isle who, under such advantages as Canada affords, can accomplish as much in life's well-being as any other race in the world. Timothy Conlon followed farming in the old country, but with indifferent success, and in 1848 he, with his wife and family of eight children, emigrated to the New World. Their experience crossing the ocean was unhappily a disastrous one; ship-fever broke out on the vessel, and of nine hundred aboard when she started only one-third were alive when she reached Quebec. Among those who were consigned to the deep were the father and five children of the Conlon family. In due time the widow and her three surviving children—the subjects of our sketch, and one sister—arrived at Montreal, where they remained for a short time, afterwards proceeding westward and settling at Allanburg, a small village on the Welland Canal. There Mrs. Conlon started a little grocery store and stoutly entered upon the task of bringing up her children in the new and strange land, her son John, then a lad of fourteen, being her chief assistant. The brave mother had a hard struggle for a time, for she insisted on sending the children to school, being determined that they should receive as good an education as she could procure for them. In 1859 the family removed to Thorold, where Mrs. Conlon started a hotel—the old Welland House—and with that town their interests have since been more or less identified. Meanwhile John was sailing on the lakes, an occupation on which he launched about a year after coming to the country, and in which he was quite successful. In 1855 he became mate, and in the following year captain, of the schooner J. G. Stockley, owned by Messrs. Wright & Duncan, millers, of Allanburg. He continued sailing until 1858, when he started scowling cordwood, then, and for

years afterwards, a very profitable business. In 1863 he admitted his brother, Thomas, as a partner, thus organizing the firm, still existent, of J. & T. Conlon. During the civil war the price of cordwood ruled high at American lake ports, and the Conlons were not slow to the advantages thus afforded to wood-dealers on this side of the Line. Additional scows were procured, timber lands were purchased on the Chippawa and Grand rivers, and a very large trade was done by the firm in the Buffalo market. This business was continued until 1875, when the firm branched off into contracting on the new Welland Canal. In this enterprise the brothers were engaged to a greater or less extent during the whole progress of the undertaking until June, 1887. They were at the same time interested in general freighting business on the lakes, a venture in which they embarked in 1881 and in which they invested some \$50,000. At the present time they are still engaged in contracting, among the works with which they are connected being that of dredging the Toronto harbour. They are also largely interested in the lumber business, and during the past three years have utilized two of their vessels in carrying the products of their timber limits, the United States being their chief market. They own one of the finest saw-mills on the Georgian Bay, its capacity being 100,000 feet *per diem*. As business men and useful citizens of their adopted country, the reputation of the Messrs. Conlon stands high. They are known to all with whom they have dealings for their honourable methods and strict integrity, and to these characteristics, coupled with their energy and enterprise, is due the fact that both are men of independent means and, what is of higher moment, possess the confidence and esteem of all who know them. In public matters both have taken considerable interest in the region in which they live. Thomas has served in the Thorold town council for several terms, and for five years was a member (appointed by the Council) of the High School Board, besides being chairman of the Separate School Trust for a lengthened period. In politics, he is a staunch Reformer, always taking an active part in the election of members of parliament. In 1887 his party insisted on his candidature for the representation of Welland county in the House of Commons, and although defeated, the large vote which he polled, especially along the Welland Canal, where he is best known, gave evidence of the high estimation in which he is held. John Conlon, who has resided in Merrittion—the municipality adjoining Thorold—for over twenty years, has been a member of the council for several terms. He was promoter and has been commissioner of the water works commission from the inception to the completion

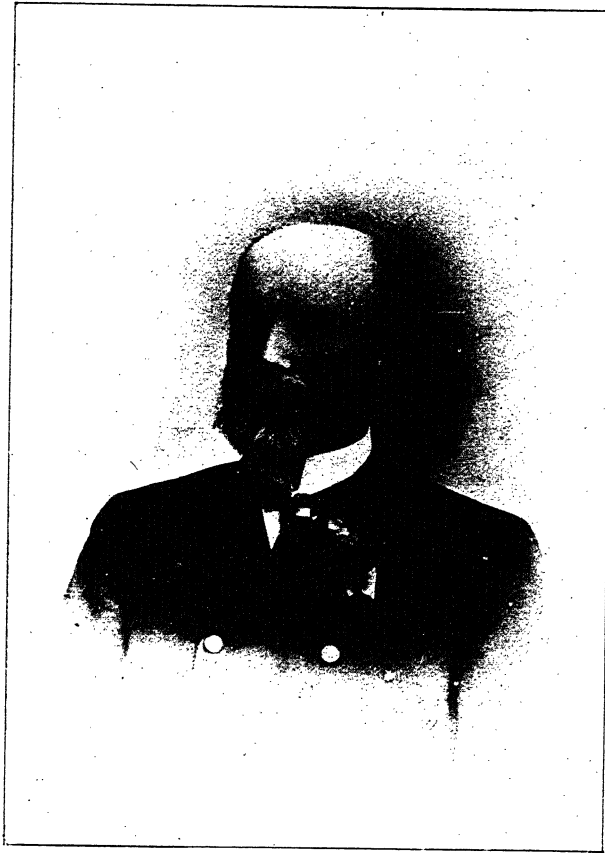
of that excellent system, and for a number of years he has been a member of the Thorold Separate School Board. Like his brother, he is an active Reformer in politics. Both are members of the Roman Catholic Church, of whose institutions they are liberal supporters. In 1867, John married a niece of the late John Battle, of Thorold, by whom he has had seven children, of whom four (sons) are still living. In 1872, Thomas married Ellen, daughter of Andrew O'Connor, of Merriton, the result of their union being a family of six children—four sons and two daughters—all of whom are living. Mrs. Conlon died May 22nd, 1888, much regretted by a large circle of friends. The old lady—the mother—has for some years resided with her son Thomas, and is still hale and hearty at the advanced age of seventy-four.

ANDREW T. WOOD,

Hamilton, Ont.

ANDREW TREW WOOD, the well-known hardware merchant and manufacturer, of Hamilton, was born at Mountnorris, County of Armagh, Ireland, August 26th, 1826. His parents were David Wood, and his wife, Frances Bigham, whose maiden name was Trew. The former was of Scottish and the latter of English extraction, their ancestors having settled in Ireland about the year 1700. The subject of our sketch, who is the eldest of a family of eight children, in his early youth attended the public school in his native place, afterwards continuing his studies at Derrycughan, and Loughgilly schools, and acquiring a sound English and mathematical education. In 1844, at the age of eighteen, he came to America, landing in New York, in which state he remained two years. At the end of that period he removed to Toronto, where he entered the employment of the late James S. Ryan, hardware merchant. He continued with Mr. Ryan for over three years, during the latter part of the time managing the Hamilton branch of the business, and in 1848 he accepted a position with the then well-known wholesale and retail hardware firm of Wm Atkinson & Co. On the death of Mr. Atkinson in Nov., 1849, Mr. Wood purchased the retail business of the firm, and commenced business himself. Shortly afterwards he admitted as a partner the late Joel Carpenter, but the connection was dissolved in about a year, Mr. Wood joining the late Edward McGiverin in the saddlery hardware line, the firm being known as E. McGiverin & Co. This partnership was also, however, of short duration. In 1852, Mr. Wood bought out the wholesale hardware business of Benjamin Milner & Co., the head of which firm had formerly been connected

with that of Richard Juson & Co. He continued to carry on the business alone until 1859, in the meantime having moved into his present premises in 1856, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Matthew Leggat, thus establishing the widely known firm of Wood & Leggat. For thirty years the business was carried on under the above title, and an immense trade was done all over the Dominion, the firm always standing in the front rank in commercial circles throughout the country. In 1889 Mr. Leggat retired and the firm name was changed to Wood, Vallance & Co., the company consisting of Mr. Wood's eldest son, William A., and William and George Vallance. The business of his firm is still carried on with undiminished energy and success. In addition to the Hamilton establishment, the firm has a branch house at Winnipeg, started about eight years ago, and of which Mr. George D. Wood is the resident partner and manager. Referring to our subject's characteristics as a business man it may be said that during the past forty years he has been one of the most enterprising and hard-working chiefs of Canadian commerce. He is a man of unusual business energy, who seeks no rest for pleasure or recreation where duty, in the demands of business, calls for labour. He is personally master of his business, knowing the iron and steel trade from its minutest detail up. He is reputed to be a wealthy man, his wealth being the product of legitimate business as distinguished from speculation. In short, he is a merchant who limits his ventures to legitimate trade, and it is needless to remark that his firm has always been characterized by the highest probity, and that its credit is probably unsurpassed by that of any mercantile firm in the Dominion. Outside of business matters, Mr. Wood has always been a thoroughly representative citizen. Politically he is a Reformer, and at the general elections in January, 1874, he was chosen by his party as one of the candidates for the House of Commons, his colleague being Æmilius Irving, Q.C. At that time the trade question was one of the issues before the people, and Mr. Wood had no hesitation in declaring himself in favour of protection for revenue purposes, due regard being paid to the fostering of home manufacturing industries. In his address to the electors he said:—"The growing importance of the manufacturing interests of this country is such as to call from the government a careful remodelling of the tariff, so as to give such protection to our native industries as will enable them to compete successfully with the cheaper labour of foreign markets. When attending the annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, held in Ottawa in January last, as a delegate and President of the Hamilton Board of Trade, I supported a



ANDREW T. WOOD,
HAMILTON, ONT.

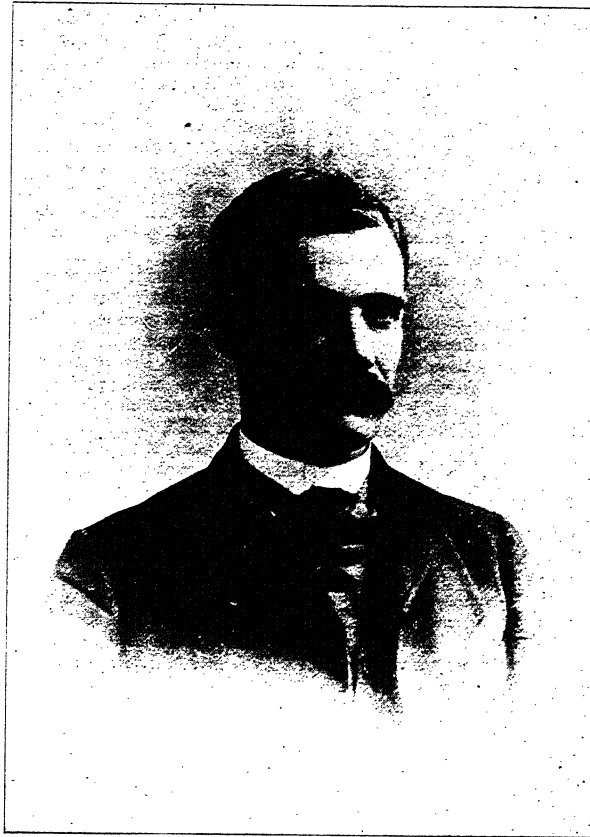
twenty per cent tariff. I am still of the opinion that in order to induce capitalists to invest their means in manufacturing enterprises in this country a tariff to that extent, at least, should be introduced by the government and made the law of the Dominion." The result of the election was that Mr. Wood was triumphantly returned at the head of the poll, his colleague also being successful, and being unseated on petition they were re-elected in May, 1875. From the extract given above and from other deliverances of Mr. Wood since, it can be gathered that during his political career he was not a Cobdenite, and it is not unfair to him to say that apparently he was a believer in incidental protection, that is, a believer in duties for revenue only, such duties to be levied first of all on such products as come actively into competition with home industries. As his views were on this question while in public life so they are to-day, and the belief has long been a common one that had they been acted on by the government prior to the general election of 1878 the result would have been different from what it was. Mr. Wood, as well as the government which he supported, went down before the high protection wave which swept the country in that memorable contest. While in the house, Mr. Wood proved himself a very useful member. He was chairman of the manufacturers' committee for four years, and always took a leading part in the debates on matters affecting trade and commerce. As a citizen of Hamilton, Mr. Wood has been among the foremost to advance every enterprise which was of public benefit. He was one of the first promoters of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, took an active part in the bonus campaigns, and was a director of the company during its entire existence until it was absorbed by the old Great Western. He was also a leading spirit in promoting the railway schemes in which Hamilton was interested, notably the Hamilton and Lake Erie and Hamilton and North-Western lines. In the Board of Trade he has always taken a strong interest, and he filled the offices of vice-president and president. He was the original organizer of the Ontario Cotton Mills Co'y (now the Ontario Cotton Co'y), was president for a number of years, and is still a director. He was also president of the old Mechanics' Institute for a long period, has been a director of the Hamilton Bridge Co'y since its organization, is a director of the Bank of Hamilton and Vice-President of the Hamilton Provident & Loan Co'y, with which he has been connected ever since its establishment. In religion, he is a Protestant and a member of the congregation of the Central Presbyterian church. Mr. Wood has been twice married—first, in 1851, to Mary E., eldest daughter of the late Wm. Freeman, of

Saltfleet, by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter. His present wife, whom he married in 1863, is Jennie, eldest daughter of the late George H. White, one of the pioneer settlers of Yorkville, by whom he has three daughters. As already indicated, his two sons are associated with him in business, and one of his daughters is married to William Roaf, a well-known barrister of Toronto.

C. E. DOOLITTLE,

Hamilton, Ont.

CHARLES EDWARD DOOLITTLE, well-known as President of the Ontario Rolling Mill Company, was born at Painesville, Ohio, April 10th, 1842. His father, John Titus Doolittle, was a native of Vermont, and his mother, whose maiden name was Anna Marshall, was born in Connecticut. They both went to Ohio about the year 1837, and shortly after were married at Painesville, which they made their home. Their family consisted of seven children—five sons and two daughters—of whom all are living, except one son, who died in infancy, and one daughter, who died August, 1891. Mr. Doolittle's father, who was a son of the late Judge Joel Doolittle, of Middlebury, Vermont, graduated at Middlebury college, and took to the law as a profession, practising in Painesville from the time he arrived there until his death, in August, 1871. His mother is still a resident of Painesville. The subject of our sketch in his youth received a fair practical education, and about two years after leaving school, at the age of twenty, he enrolled himself in Company D., 105th Ohio Infantry. He remained in the service until the close of the war and was honourably discharged in 1865. Shortly after this he travelled for an iron firm in Cleveland, with whom he remained for over ten years. In 1880, soon after the inauguration of the protective tariff in Canada, he came to Hamilton, as one of the directors of the Ontario Rolling Mill Co., composed entirely of American capitalists, and with which he has ever since been actively connected. For some years past he has been president of the company. Under his skilful management and that of his chief co-worker, Mr. Charles S. Wilcox, vice-president of the company, this large enterprise, one of the most important manufacturing industries in Canada, has been successfully carried on, and employment is afforded to a large number of men. In addition to the rolling mill proper, the company own and operate a branch mill which they erected at Swansea, near Toronto, and also the Hamilton Forge Company's Works. Mr. Doolittle is also interested in the Ontario Tack Company of Hamil-



CHARLES E. DOOLITTLE,
HAMILTON, ONT.

ton, of which he is president, of late years one of the most successful enterprises in Hamilton. These several industries combined make up a gigantic work in which Mr. Doolittle has been actively engaged, and the success achieved reflects great credit on the men by whose efforts the company has been built up. The large share of that credit, as we have said, is chiefly the due of Mr. Doolittle and Mr. Wilcox. Mr. Doolittle is a member of the Hamilton Board of Trade. He is also a member of the Masonic Order, being a Knight Templar, and a member of Eagle Commandery, No. 29, Painesville. His political sympathies are with the Liberal-Conservative party, and, it need hardly be said, he is an ardent supporter of a protective policy for Canadian industry. In religion, he is a member of the Episcopal church, in which faith he was brought up. In 1872, Mr. Doolittle married Juliet Elizabeth, daughter of the late Judge Aaron Wilcox, a prominent citizen of Painesville. By the union he has had issue four children—two sons and two daughters—namely, Juliet W., Charles M., Wilcox, and Eliza, all of whom are now pursuing their educational studies. In business circles Mr. Doolittle is looked upon as a man of capacity, energy and integrity. In private life he is affable, courteous and generous, and is deservedly held in high respect by the whole community.

THOMAS DAVIES,

Toronto, Ont.

THE subject of this sketch, though as yet a young man, in possession of very good health, has accomplished more than many men much older than he, and has played no unimportant part in the welfare of Toronto, having been engaged in business since a very young man, and through him, while a member of the City Council, many of our local improvements were brought about. Mr. Davies was born in Davisville, close to the city, on Yonge-street, on the 25th of March, 1845, being one of seven children. His parents were Thomas and Fidelia (Jones) Davies. His father came to this country from Cheshire, England, in 1832, and settled on the place where Thomas was born, where he carried on brewing in company with his two brothers, John and Nathaniel. In 1849, the elder Mr. Davies left Davisville and bought out the place where the present brewery now stands, where he carried on the brewing business till the year 1868, when he admitted Thomas into partnership. The grounds and buildings of the brewery, as well as the plant, were small at that time, but since then they have grown to enormous proportions, some five acres being now occupied, including Mr. Davies' fine residence—

a very handsome brick structure of the gothic style of architecture. Mr. Davies first entered the Park public school, where he got his preliminary education, and had the distinguished honour of carrying off one of the first Jessie Ketchum prizes. He next attended the model school, where he was considered among the leading pupils of that institution, on account of his close application to study. After this he attended Upper Canada College for some years, and finished there in 1862. Feeling that his education was not yet complete, he took a course of business training in the British American Commercial College, and to-day points with pride to his diploma, obtained from said college, signed by the examiners, amongst whom were the late Chief Justice Moss, James G. Worts, T. D. Harris and Charles Robertson (all of whom are deceased), as well as the faculty of the college. He also prides himself with having carried of a prize for arithmetic in Upper Canada College, also many diplomas in other branches of study. Among our public men few, indeed, are better known than Mr. Davies, he having been a member of the City Council for many years, and while there did yeoman service for, not only his constituents, but citizens generally, as will be seen by his record. He first entered the council as alderman for St. David's ward, in 1873, doing so very reluctantly. During that year, the chair being then occupied by Mayor Manning, he introduced a resolution in the council to have St. David's ward divided and a new ward created, with a view to giving the east end of the city equal representation with the west end, which resolution was passed, and the ward of St. Thomas created. The following year, after the coming in force of the resolution in 1875, Mr. Davies, not being a member of the council, the good accomplished by him was undone by a resolution passing the council creating St. Stephen's ward in the west end. In 1876, Mr. Davies was again returned for St. David's ward, and about this time the park, now bearing the name of Riverdale, was, by his motion, adopted. As an evidence of the farsightedness of the man, and his shrewd business tact, while on the subject of "Riverdale Park," he advocated the purchase of some 20 acres of ground south of it, which could then have been purchased for \$15,000. In this, however, his colleagues did not concur. At this time of writing, that property could not be purchased for less than ten times that amount. Another of his public-spirited acts, about the same time, while yet a member of the council, was his advocacy of the purchase of High Park, which has since proved to be a great boon to citizens generally, as a pleasant place in which to while away a few hours during the summer months. The purchase of the park was effected,

the council agreeing to pay the owner, Mr. Howard, \$1,200 a year as long as he lived, he being then an old man. Mr. Davies also advocated the purchase by the city of the Furness water works, which have since grown to immense proportions. Mr. Davies was one of the first on the Board of Works of the City Council to agitate the local improvement system, which has since been found to be so beneficial in building up and improving the city. The following year, 1877, he retired from the council, but was again prevailed upon in 1881, by a large requisition from prominent business men and ratepayers, to become a candidate for alderman in St. Lawrence ward, when he was returned at the head of the poll. This ward he represented four years successively, when he retired. He was again induced to come out for the same ward in 1889, and was again elected. While a member of the council in 1881, he was mainly instrumental in bringing about the widening, deepening and straightening of the Don river, proving a wonderful improvement in the sanitary condition of the locality and as a centre of business and manufacturing enterprises. During his term of office he represented the council, in his first year, as one of the hospital trustees, and was for several years one of the harbour commissioners, as alderman. While in this capacity, he was one of those who succeeded in bringing about the dredging and deepening the eastern gap at the Island, thus cutting off a long sail around it, and consequently effecting a great saving of time and fuel to steamboats and other vessels using it. He also represented the council as director of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway. While on the board of harbour commissioners, he suggested the construction of cribwork on the south side of the western channel of the harbour to catch the shifting sands of the Island and prevent same getting into the channel, obstructing navigation, which has now become a fact, and is now successfully accomplishing the object for which it was intended. The City Council honoured Mr. Davies by naming the street on the east side of the river Don, Davies avenue. In 1868, Mr. Davies entered into partnership with his father, in the Don brewery, under the firm name of Thomas Davies & Son. On the death of his father, the following year, 1869, Thomas became sole member of the firm, which he carried on until 1871, when he admitted his brother, Robert, to partnership. On the retirement of the latter in 1878, the business was again carried on singly by Thomas, until 1883, when a joint stock company was formed, under the title of the Davies Brewing and Malting Company, of which Mr. Davies was elected, and is still, president. The brewery has a capacity of 40,000 barrels per annum—ale, porter and lager beer, and 100,000

bushels of malt; the buildings are all of brick, with stone foundations, while the plant is of the best and most improved kind. In 1876, Mr. Davies started the brewing of lager beer, being one of the first in Canada to introduce that health-giving beverage. From a small beginning when with his father, some idea of the magnitude of his present business may be gathered from the fact that he keeps constantly on the road five travellers, and gives employment around the premises to from 50 to 75 men. Among his other enterprises he is a stockholder and president of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and is president of the Victoria Park Steamboat Company, and owner of Victoria Park. He is also a member of the Board of Trade. In society matters he has always taken an active part, the most prominent of which is, perhaps, the Masonic fraternity. He is a life member of King Solomon's Royal Arch Chapter, and at present is a member of Orient Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a Past Master. His mother lodge was Wilson, No. 86, which he joined in 1868. He is also a life member of the Sons of England and St. George's Society, and was made an honorary member of the Foresters with the late Mayor Metcalfe. In politics, Mr. Davies is a Conservative, and is a firm believer in the protective policy of the present government, but, as his motto is "country first, then party," he is always ready to support any measure that would prove advantageous to Canada, so long as the connection with the mother country, England, in not disturbed. In his travels he first visited Europe in 1872, and, landing on the Irish coast, visited many places of interest in Ireland, Scotland, England and France. In 1875, in company with his sister, he crossed the continent to San Francisco, and celebrated Her Majesty Queen Victoria's birthday in Los Angeles. On this trip he visited the far famed Yosemite Valley, and on his way home took in Denver, Colorado Springs and Pike's Peak. To the Peak was a journey of thirteen miles on horseback from Colorado Springs. He accomplished the journey in one of the shortest times on record. Few people are able to reach the top on account of the lightness of the atmosphere, which causes bleeding at the mouth and nose with some people, but Mr. Davies made the trip successfully. He also visited Kansas City, St. Louis and Cincinnati, before arriving home. In 1889, he, in company with his wife, made a trip to the far west, on the C. P. Railway, visiting Winnipeg, Brandon, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Banff, Vancouver City, New Westminster and Victoria, British Columbia. In religion, Mr. Davies was confirmed in the Church of England, but is now a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. He was married in 1877, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonell, of St. Andrew's Church, in Knox Church, to

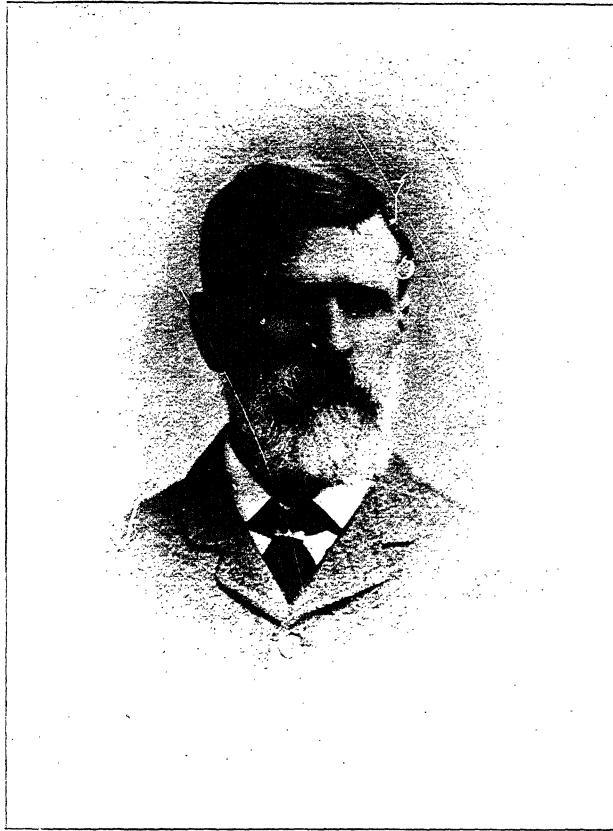
Margaret Henderson, daughter of ex-alderman Henderson, who, for many years, represented St. James' ward in the council, and was one of the pioneer business men of Toronto. Mr. Davies' family consists of four sons, the oldest of whom is Thomas Alexander Davies, aged 13, and who, for his years, may be considered a prodigy, being at the present time No. 1 in the fifth class in the Model school. The other boys are, Arthur Henderson, Franklin Jones and Gordon Albert, all bright little fellows. Mr. Davies is somewhat of an inventor also, he having taken out patents in Canada and the United States for an automatic car coupler, a railway rail chair, lock-nuts, and an invalid's walking stick. Taken altogether, while being a successful man in business, Mr. Davies is a citizen of whom any community might justly feel proud.

B. ROSAMOND, M.P.,

Almonte, Ont.

IN the list of enterprising and successful Canadians who have done so much to build up the industries of this country during the past twenty-five or thirty years, the name of Rosamond deservedly occupies a high place, and today Bennett Rosamond, of Almonte, is one of the best known manufacturers in the Dominion. It was about the year 1829 that James Rosamond emigrated to Canada from Co. Leitrim, Ireland, ultimately settling in Carleton Place, where he married Margaret Wilson, a native of Scotland, who had come to this country when a child, and of their family of six the subject of our sketch is the eldest. James Rosamond was a man of wonderful energy and perseverance, and he soon came to occupy a leading position as a manufacturer. He secured control of the valuable water privileges at Carleton Place, which were used for operating flour and oatmeal mills on one side of the river, and a saw mill and wool carding mill on the other. In this latter mill, machinery for spinning woollen yarn and weaving woollen cloth was introduced, and this was really the foundation and the beginning of the extensive business in which for a number of years past his eldest son has occupied the leading position. The latter, who was born May 10, 1833, received a good practical education at the public and grammar schools in his native place, and at the age of 17 took a position in his father's office. Seven years later, in 1857, the lease of water power at Carleton Place expired, and James Rosamond removed with his family to Almonte, where he had purchased the ground property and rights of the Ramsay Woollen Cloth Manufacturing Company. Mr. Rosamond's newly acquired property was soon graced with a sub-

stantial four-story two-set mill, and he continued to carry on the business until 1862, when he leased the concern to his sons, Bennett and William, who formed the partnership of B. & W. Rosamond. During the ensuing three years, the capacity of their mill was doubled, it having been increased to a four-set mill, and in 1866 George Stephen (now Lord Mount-Stephen) became a member of the firm, the title of which was changed to B. & W. Rosamond & Co. At this time another water privilege was purchased, upon which the large mill, now known as the No. 1, was erected. The firm also leased a water power on the upper falls of the Mississippi River, on which they built a two-set mill for the manufacture of blankets, this being the third mill operated by them, from which circumstance the local popular names Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were given these mills. In 1870 a further change took place, the firm being changed into a joint stock company under the name of the Rosamond Woollen Co., with Bennett Rosamond as president and managing director, which responsible position he has held continuously ever since. His brother William still retains an interest in the business, though for a number of years past he has resided in Cobourg, where he occupies the position of president and managing director of the Cobourg Woollen Co. The town of Almonte owes much of its prosperity to the enterprise of the Rosamond family, and in an especial degree to the member of it whose name heads this article, for both in connection with business and everything else calculated to benefit the public he has always taken a foremost position. When they settled in Almonte its population numbered only about 250, and the village was not celebrated for its manufacturing industries. The establishment and putting into operation of the Rosamond mills was the beginning of a prosperity for the town that has increased its population to about 4,000 souls, and those mills stand to-day among the very finest establishments of the kind in the Dominion. In 1882 the Almonte Knitting Co. was established, of which Mr. Rosamond is vice-president and one of the largest stockholders. As already indicated, it is not alone in connection with business that Bennett Rosamond has made his mark. From his very youth he was an active figure in municipal affairs as well as in the wider field of general politics. Before the incorporation of Almonte as a town he was its reeve, and since that time he has several times been elected mayor and chairman of the board of education. Politically, he has always been a staunch Conservative, and has distinguished himself as an enthusiastic supporter of the National Policy ever since its inauguration. In the Dominion Manufacturers' Association he has always held a leading place, having filled the offices of presi-



R. ROSAMOND, M.P.,
ALMONTE, ONT.

dent and vice-president, in addition to having been a member of the executive committee ever since its organization. Years ago he contested North Lanark for the Commons, but at that time the Conservatives were in an almost hopeless minority in the riding, and he was defeated. A very marked change has been brought about since that time, however, and during the past ten years the riding has been represented by a Conservative. On the appointment of Mr. Jamieson, the late member, to a judgeship, Mr. Rosamond was elected (Dec. 31st, 1891) as his successor, defeating his opponent by a majority of 430 votes. In the House and out of it he pays assiduous attention to his duties as a member of Parliament, a position for which his great executive ability, large business experience and his knowledge of public affairs render him eminently fit. In religion, Mr. Rosamond is a member of the Church of England, to the support of whose institutions he is a liberal contributor. One of his sons is an engineer in the service of the Department of Railways and Canals, while the other is secretary-treasurer of the Almonte Knitting Co. Mr. Rosamond's father and mother are both living, the former at the age of 87 years, with all his faculties unimpaired, a member of the Almonte Board of Education, and still taking an active interest in political affairs.

PATRICK LARKIN,

St. Catharines, Ont.

PATRICK LARKIN, or Captain Larkin, as he is familiarly called in the city of which he has for many years past been a prominent resident, is well known in marine circles and among contractors throughout a large portion of Canada. He was born March 1st, 1829, in Galway county, Ireland, his parents being Thomas and Ann Larkin, both of them natives of the Emerald Isle. In 1837, the family emigrated to the New World, and in due time arrived in Quebec, but the father died on board ship shortly afterwards while on his way to New York. In July of the same year, Mrs. Larkin and her three sons proceeded to Toronto, where they took up their abode. While in the Queen City the youngest boy died, in 1838, and Mrs. Larkin was called to rest in July, 1854, leaving Patrick and James the sole survivors of the family, the latter remaining in Toronto. In his youth the subject of our sketch attended school some seven or eight years, receiving a fair practical education. In 1842, he began a mariner's life on the lakes, and five years later started sailing out of St. Catharines, which city, in 1853, he chose as his permanent residence. Enthusiastically fond of the career he had chosen,

his progress in it was steadily upward. He sailed for a number of years as commander, and from 1858 to 1884 was known as one of the most prosperous vessel-owners in Ontario. In the latter year, he sold his vessel property and withdrew from the enterprise in which he had been engaged in one capacity or another for over thirty years, and in it had achieved notable success. While pursuing his vocation on the lakes, it may be mentioned that he was one of the original stockholders in the Lake & River Steamship Line, an organization chiefly owned in Hamilton, and in which he was associated with the late Hon. Adam Hope (president), Æneas D. McKay, Dr. Thomas Ridley, John Harvey, George H. Gillespie and Alex. McInnes, of Hamilton, and Richard Blain, of Galt. For a time the line was managed by Messrs. McKay and Larkin, when the latter retired on account of other business interests which demanded his attention. After retiring from his seafaring life, he acquired an interest in a grocery business in St. Catharines, and for several years he operated extensively both in Canada and in the State of Michigan, supplying timber for the Quebec market. In 1865, he engaged in the contracting business, and since that time has been interested in many important contracts, such as the Welland Canal, the Graving Docks at Quebec and at Esquimalt, B.C., Owen Sound harbour, and the Canada Pacific and other railways. Mr. Larkin, meanwhile, was able to devote time and attention to public affairs, and in municipal matters has occupied the highest positions in the gift of the people of St. Catharines. In 1874, he was elected a member of the town council, and the following year he served as deputy reeve, being at the same time member of the Lincoln county council. In 1875, he was chosen one of the board of water commissioners, but at the close of that year he retired from the council, though in 1877 he was again induced to accept office, this time as alderman, which office he held for the next three years. During 1882 and 1883, he filled the position of mayor with great acceptance, though he has since declined municipal office. In financial and industrial enterprises, he has been a familiar figure. He is a director of the Lincoln Paper Mill Co'y, and also of the St. Catharines Electric Light Co'y. In politics, he has always been a Reformer and a hard worker for his party. For six years he was President of the Reform Association of Lincoln, but latterly he has been unable to devote time to public affairs. In religion, he is a Roman Catholic, in which faith he was born and brought up, and he contributes liberally to the support of his church. In 1861, he married Ellen, daughter of the late Patrick Maguire, of St. Catharines. The result of this union was a



PATRICK LARKIN,
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

family of eight children, of whom one son and five daughters survive. A man of strict business integrity, Captain Larkin enjoys a high reputation, and in private life he is held in much esteem for his many excellent qualities.

JAMES DIXON,

Hamilton, Ont.

AS a business man, a public representative and an enterprising citizen, Mr. Dixon, though still a comparatively young man in years, has already had a somewhat lengthy experience, and in every respect a creditable one. Born at Hamilton, December 9, 1852, his whole life has been spent in his native city, and surrounded by its associations. His parents, both natives of Scotland, were William and Margaret (Auld) Dixon, the latter having been born at Whitburn, Linlithgowshire. The old gentleman came to Canada about the year 1836, and at once took up gardening as a vocation, with the idea of supplying the Hamilton market. In 1841 he married Miss Auld, by whom he had issue a family of eight children—five sons and three daughters—all of whom, with the exception of one daughter, are living. Young James was given the benefit of a good practical education in the public schools of the city, and in October, 1868, he entered the service of the Great Western Railway as message boy under agent Dawson. In this he continued until the spring of 1871, when he became brakesman on a passenger train. On June 25, 1875, he left the employ of the Western to join his elder brother William in the retail fruit and jobbing trade, which the latter had been carrying on since 1868. On the 1st of July, 1875, there was duly formed the partnership of Dixon Bros., under which firm name the business has been carried on ever since. Of the business it is only necessary to say that it has been conducted very successfully, the business ability, shrewdness, enterprise and personal integrity of the firm's members, contributing to make it one of the most widely known in its line throughout western Canada. In connection with public matters, Mr. Dixon for several years gave the benefit of his services at the aldermanic board. He was first elected to the council in 1884, and has from that time, until lately, been a member, always working on important committees, and doing good service. In 1886 he was chairman of finance, and last year (1891), he held a similar position on the water works. In municipal affairs he has gained the position of a leader among his colleagues, and he is freely spoken of as a probable candidate for the mayoralty in 1892. He has the reputation of endeavouring at all times to promote the wel-

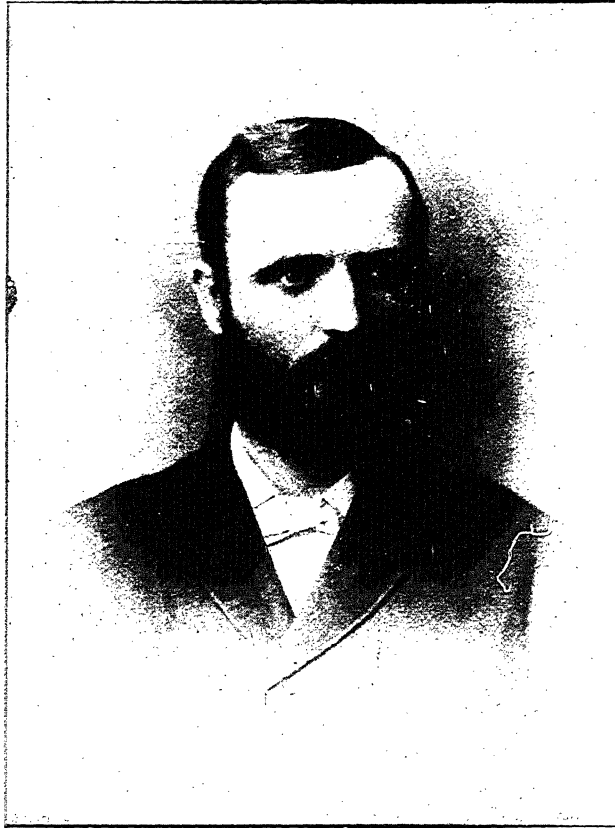
fare of the city and its people, and for this he receives credit from his fellow-citizens. In connection with society matters he has had considerable prominence. He is a member of the Masonic craft, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the relief society in connection with that body, and of the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, of which he was the chief organizer, March, 1887, and of which he has since been the Grand Councillor. He also belongs to the Sons of Canada, the Select Knights of Canada, the Ancient Order of Foresters and the Canadian Order of Home Circles. In all these organizations, Mr. Dixon is one of the leading spirits, and has held most of their high positions. Politically, he is a Reformer, and always takes an active share in party contests; he is also a member of the executive committee, and has held the position of vice-president of the Hamilton Reform Association. In religion, Mr. Dixon is a Presbyterian, and is a member and treasurer of the board of managers of Knox Church. In 1878, Mr. Dixon married Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Armstrong, of Hamilton, and has issue four children—two sons and two daughters. In private life his record is without reproach, and he has many warm friends.

[ADDENDUM.—At the civic elections in Hamilton, in January, 1892, Mr. Dixon was a candidate for the mayoralty of the city but was unsuccessful, and this entailed his temporary retirement from active municipal life. The contest was a triangular one, a fact to which Mr. Dixon's friends attributed his defeat; but, though not elected, the large vote which he received bore ample testimony to his popularity in the ambitious city.

ROBERT HENRY WYNYARD POWELL,
M.D., C.M. MCGILL; M.C.P. & S., O.;
LIC. C. PH. & S. OF QUEBEC.

Ottawa, Ont.

THE name of Powell is intimately associated with the history of Canada from its earliest life as a British colony. No man was more prominent in the period from the close of the American War of the Revolution to the agitation which led to the rebellion of 1837 than Dr. Powell's great grandfather, William Dummer Powell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada. The Chief Justice came from a very old Welsh family, having been born in Boston, in 1755, and in early manhood was prominent among the United Empire Loyalists. He was the first judge to preside over the court held at Detroit, which was in British territory until the Jay



JAMES DIXON,
HAMILTON, ONT.

Treaty of 1796. He took a conspicuous part in the troublous times of 1812-15, being the principal confidential agent of the Governor. It was after the war that Judge Powell was promoted to the Chief Justiceship, an office which he filled with marked ability and impartiality. Mr. D. B. Read, in his work, "Lives of the Judges," says of him: "In his administration of both civil and criminal law he gave great satisfaction; his manly, independent qualities endeared him to the people, and gained for him a high reputation as a judge." The Chief Justice's son, Mr. Grant Powell, was a medical practitioner, a member of Apothecaries' Hall, London, and practised his profession for a time in England. He removed to America in 1804, and settled at Ballston Springs, New York, where he lived and practised for three years. In 1807 he became a resident of Montreal, and five years later removed to York. During the rebellion which broke out shortly after he settled in York, he acted as surgeon in the incorporated militia at Chippewa, for which service he was paid a pension of £200 a year until his death. He took an active part in the formation of the old Upper Canada Medical Board, and was one of its most prominent members. In 1817, he retired from practice and soon after received the appointment of clerk of the House of Assembly, being at the same time a member of the Court of Probate. About 1820 he was appointed judge of the Home District Court, and subsequently became clerk of the Legislative Council, which position he held until his death in 1838. Major Grant Powell, son of the foregoing, and father of the subject of this sketch, was for years one of the most valued members of the civil service of Canada. He entered the militia in 1837, and served as lieutenant during the rebellion in 1837-8. He joined the civil service in 1839, and held in succession a number of important offices, including that of Under Secretary of State, to which he was appointed in 1883. He held this position until his retirement from the service under superannuation in 1889, having served continuously for half a century. He married, in 1846, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Major S. P. Hurd, formerly of the Guards, who was present at the battle of Waterloo. Their son, Dr. Robert Wynyard Powell, was born in Toronto on Feb. 16th, 1856. He gained his early education in private schools in Ottawa, and entered upon his collegiate studies at McGill, matriculating in medicine in the autumn of 1872. His college career brought him great credit and marked him out as one of the coming men in his chosen profession. He graduated in the spring of 1876, being awarded the Holmes Gold Medal, the highest prize in the gift of the McGill Medical Faculty. On receiving his degree, he passed the examina-

tion for membership of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario at Toronto, and returned to Ottawa to commence the practice of his profession. His success was marked from the first, and he now enjoys a practice of which one older and longer established in his profession might well be proud. He was brought into special prominence by reason of the fact that he was the chosen medical adviser of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, whose health and strength were for so long not merely a matter of personal, or of family, but of national concern. When the veteran Premier, in 1886, suffered from a severe attack of sciatica (which he used with characteristic humor to describe, in the language of an Irish friend, as "toothache in the leg"), he was attended by Dr. Powell, whose able and successful treatment he so often referred to with gratitude. In the memorable and historic illness which resulted after such a heroic struggle in the effacement of a life which the people of Canada held to be of priceless value, Dr. Powell was in constant attendance. It will be remembered that it was while conversing with Dr. Powell concerning an attack from which, apparently, he was just recovering, that Sir John was stricken down never to rise again. Dr. Powell surpassed himself in his devotion to his illustrious patient, giving unremitting zeal and equal skill to easing the last hours of the man at whose bedside, as it were, the whole people of Canada watched in sorrow. It is not too much to say that there was a feeling of national gratitude to the physicians, and especially to Dr. Powell, who had the chief place, with its accompanying labour and responsibility, for the tender care they manifested for the great Premier in his dying hours. Dr. Powell is surgeon of the 43rd battalion, an appointment which he has held with credit to himself and to the regiment since its organization in 1881. He has held the position of vice-president of the Ontario Medical Association, an organization in whose welfare he has taken considerable interest. He is one of the attending physicians of the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, and on the consulting staffs of the Children's Hospital and the Protestant Orphans' Home at Ottawa. He is also surgeon of the Dominion police force. Dr. Powell is the author of a useful handbook, entitled, "The Doctor in Canada: His Whereabouts, and the Laws which Govern him," which he published in 1890. In the spring of 1892 he was elected a Representative Fellow in Medicine on the Board of Governors of McGill University. He was married in May, 1882, to Elizabeth Fisher, daughter of John A. Torrance, Esq., of Ottawa, and has five children. Dr. Powell is a member of the Church of England.

HENRY E. CLARKE, M.P.P.,

Toronto, Ont.

THE late representative for West Toronto in the Ontario Legislature was a fine example of a self-made and thoroughly upright man—one who in his lifetime earned the confidence and good-will of all who knew him, and in his startlingly sudden death, which occurred on the afternoon of Friday, 25th of March, 1892, while addressing the House, won for his memory the citizen's coveted meed of honour and affection. Since 1883, Henry Edward Clarke has been a well-known and prominent member of the local legislature, whose public career in and out of parliament has commended itself, not only to his immediate constituents, but to the community at large, as that of a worthy and useful citizen, a kind and just employer of labour, and an industrious and strictly honourable business man. So good a life as was his, though shortened by devotion to the public interest, may well be content to reach its close abruptly at the post of duty. For him, happily, there was no lingering illness, and no premature decay of mental or physical powers. If not of full ripeness of years, there was ripeness of another sort, the preparedness of a good man to meet his end. When the call came, the late member for West Toronto was speaking to a measure on the floor of the chamber, and, though his instant death was a shock to everyone in the House, to the deceased, we may be sure, it was as a gentle summons to pass to a higher and better rest. Henry Edward Clarke was born at Three Rivers, Quebec, on the 20th of March, 1829. He was the son of Henry Clarke and Ellen Armstrong, both of whom came from Midhill, county of Fermanagh, Ireland. He received his tuition, which comprised a sound and practical English education, from public teachers and private instructors. When but fifteen years old, he left home to push his fortune in the world. Commerce drew him into its busy and active field. At the age of eighteen he had learned the trade of saddle and trunk-making, and found employment in one of the largest shops in Montreal. Here he remained until 1848, when he removed to Ottawa, then Bytown. Steady, reliable and energetic, he became foreman of the largest saddlery shop in the town when barely twenty years of age. At Ottawa he remained for about four years, working diligently, and perfecting himself in his trade. Returning to Montreal in 1853, he was sent to Toronto to open a branch store for R. Dean & Co. Although he had little capital at his command, he had industry and perseverance. Ten months after his arrival here, he resolved to carry on business for himself, and, buying out the business of Dean & Co., he start-

ed out on what has proved a most successful career. His first place of business was on Yonge-street, and for a time after moving to the present King-street premises, the manufacturing was also carried on in the same building. The business grew very rapidly under his able management, and in 1873 a large factory was erected on King-street west, near Tecumseth-street, and the King-street premises were henceforth used as a warehouse. In a short time it was found necessary to enlarge the factory, and considerable additions have since been built. Mr. Clarke found himself at the head of one of the largest trunk manufacturing establishments in America, and was recognized as one of the most solid and enterprising of Toronto's business men. The present place of business on King-street west is one of the most beautiful and spacious trunk stores of America. Few employers in Canada took such a lively and generous interest in the welfare of the employees as did Mr. Clarke. He always treated his men with the utmost consideration and liberality. With Mr. Clarke originated the idea of establishing a reading and recreation room for employees. About nine or ten years ago he erected a comfortable building for this purpose, with newspapers, magazines and a useful library. In many other ways he exhibited his kindness and generosity towards his men. When a few years ago his employees proposed to start an assembly of the Knights of Labour, Mr. Clarke heartily endorsed and encouraged the movement. In return for his constant kindness, Mr. Clarke enjoyed the good-will and respect of every workman in his establishment. He was evidently a believer in the benefits and just results of co-operation, for when it was decided to conduct the business as a joint stock company, the foremen who had worked for him faithfully for many years were given an interest in the business. Mr. Langmuir, who commenced to work for Mr. Clarke when a boy, was in 1873 admitted as a partner in the business, and has always had charge of the manufacturing department, which is now known as the Langmuir Manufacturing Company (Ltd). Mr. Clarke looked after the financial part of the business, but since the formation of the joint stock company, he acted in an advisory capacity only. He, however, retained his office over the King-street store, where he frequently enjoyed sociable calls from friends and Conservatives from all over the province. Although an active man in his own business, Mr. Clarke still found time to devote to public affairs. He possessed an active and practical mind, read widely, and kept himself well-posted on all the leading questions of the day, and particularly those which came under the purview of politics. In 1879, he sat in the city council as

a representative of St. George's ward, and in 1881, '82 and '83 for St. Andrew's ward. He was chairman of the court of revision in 1881, and of the executive committee in 1883. He first sat in the local legislature as member for West Toronto in 1883, and was re-elected by large majorities in 1887 and 1890. As a politician, Mr. Clarke achieved distinction, and won a high place for himself in the Ontario legislature. He was an effective speaker, and had on repeated occasions ably supported his leader, Mr. Meredith, in the active duties of legislation, and did good service to his party on the floor of the House. He paid special attention to the financial condition of the province, and for the last few years the responsible duty of replying to the treasurer's statement was assigned to him. He took a prominent part in opposing the movement in favour of commercial union of Canada with the United States, feeling that such a union would tend to an undesirable political alliance with the Republic, and retard the industrial life and development of Canada. On this subject Mr. Clarke wrote some valuable articles in support of his views, in reply to Mr. Erastus Wiman. On other subjects of moment in the domain of politics and legislation, the deceased wrote and spoke much, and his views always commanded public attention. Mr. Clarke was an Orangeman, having joined the order in 1849. In 1887 he travelled extensively in Europe, and on his return he delivered a most interesting lecture, entitled "Impressions of a Tour in Europe." He belonged to the Methodist church. In May, 1856, he married Anne, daughter of the late Thomas Kennedy, of Montreal. Mrs. Clarke and two daughters survive him, his only son having died a few years ago at the age of 14.

JOHN W. GAGE,

Bartonville, Ont.

JOHN WESLEY GAGE, who was born in the township of Barton, near the city of Hamilton, March 22, 1848, is a worthy representative of a family whose name has been almost a household word in that district since the foundation of the province. He is a descendant of one of the earliest pioneers in the region. In 1770, Andrew Gage emigrated from the North of Ireland to Canada, and soon after settled on the land now occupied by the Boys' Home, just east of the city. He had a property of some three hundred acres, and this formed the basis of the Gage family fortune. Of the six sons and three daughters of Andrew Gage, the only survivor is John, now residing in Barton, just outside the city of Hamilton, and whose son is the subject of our sketch. John

Gage was born on the old homestead May 24, 1819, and consequently is now in his seventy-third year. He married Hannah Cline, a member of a German family, who came from Pennsylvania early in the century, and for many years played a prominent part in the carving out and building up of the country in the region in which they settled. Of this family only two members are now living—Thomas, who resides in Hamilton, and Ransom, who resides in Barrie. In his youth John W. Gage attended the public school in Bartonville, where he received a good practical education. At the age of nineteen he went into farming in the township of Saltfleet, and on a somewhat extensive scale, for he cultivated no less than 360 acres of land. Farming he carried on successfully for four years, applying to his work that energy and sound judgment which have characterized him through life. It is worth recording that during this period he grew the largest crop of corn ever harvested on a single farm in Canada in any one year—fifty acres which averaged 110 bushels to the acre. After retiring from farming, he kept the post office, and conducted a general store business for seventeen years in Bartonville, retiring in 1886. During this period, however, Mr. Gage gave attention to other matters besides business. In agricultural affairs he took a leading part, and for many years he was connected with the old Barton and Glanford Agricultural Society, until a separation took place, when he was elected president of the Barton Society, a position to which he was again elected in 1891. He was also for a number of years a director of the Hamilton Great Central Fair Association. In connection with municipal politics he, for some time, took a prominent part. He was deputy-reeve of Barton during the years 1886 and 1887, and in the two following years he was reeve. In 1889 he was chosen warden of the county of Wentworth, an office which he filled with ability and dignity. At the close of 1889, Mr. Gage retired voluntarily from the reeveship. Politically, he has always been a Conservative, and a hard worker in Parliamentary contests, as well as a highly influential man in the councils of his party. In 1890 he declined nomination for the Ontario legislature in South Wentworth, but it is not improbable that in the near future his fellow-electors will place him in a higher position than he has yet occupied. Mr. Gage is a Freemason, and also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Knights of the Maccabees. In religion, he is a Protestant, being brought up in the Methodist faith, of which body he is an adherent. On January 1, 1868, he married Elisa, daughter of the late Coplin Stinson (who was killed at Albany, N.Y., some twenty-eight years ago), and hence a member of the Stinson family, one



JOHN W. GAGE,
BARTONVILLE, ONT.

of the best known in connection with the history of Hamilton. As issue of their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Gage have two daughters—Maggie, who is married to Harry F. Burkholder, of Barton township, and Jessie who still lives with her parents. John W. Gage, in all the walks of life, has shown himself to be possessed of the best qualities of manhood. In business circles, as in public and private life, his reputation is of the highest, and his generous and warm-hearted disposition has surrounded him with a large circle of sincere and admiring friends.

SYLVESTER JARVIS.

Grimsby, Ont.

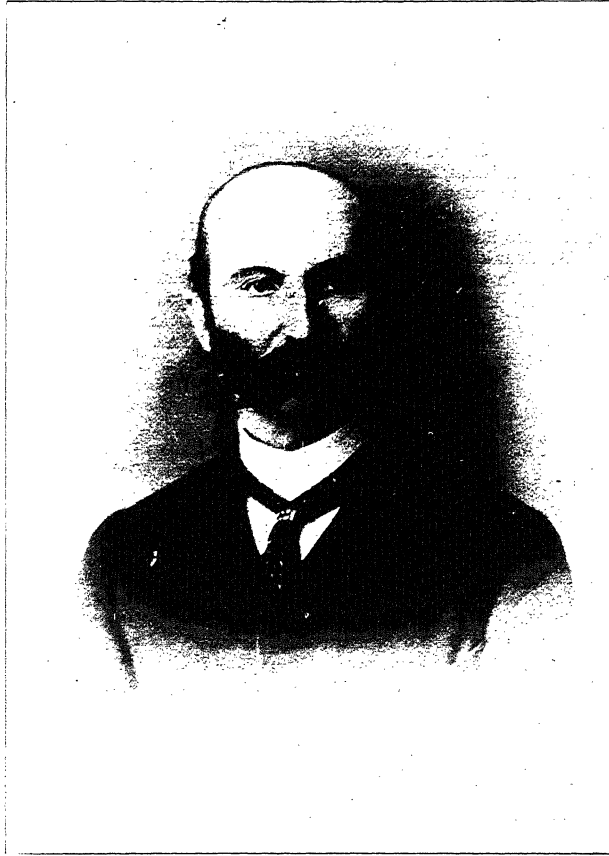
THE gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch is a member of a family which has long been well known throughout Western Canada. His parents were Frederick Star Jarvis and his wife Anna, whose maiden name was Horning. The former was a native of Port Credit, Ont., and the latter was a native of Ancaster. Mrs. Jarvis sen., is one of the old Horning family, who were among the early settlers of the country. Frederick Star Jarvis knew what it was to encounter in his early years the hardships incidental to a pioneer life; but he had the courage and enterprise necessary to meet them. About the year 1835 he settled in the township of Ancaster, where he took up farming for himself, and here he met and married Miss Horning. Subsequently he moved to the township of Binbrook, where he purchased a farm, and where Sylvester Jarvis, the subject of our sketch, was born, Nov. 14th, 1850. The family consisted of four brothers and three sisters, of whom all but one sister are still living. Of the male members, Isaac is farming in Clinton township; Oliver is a leading agriculturist and municipal politician in Windham, Norfolk county, and Duncan, the eldest, is living on what had ultimately become the old homestead in the township of Saltfleet, to which the family removed in 1854. The father died Dec. 6th, 1887, at the age of seventy-six, and the mother had reached the age of seventy-nine when death called her away. Sylvester received a good English education in the public schools, and at twenty-two he married and took to farming for himself on the tract of land which he purchased in Saltfleet, adjoining the homestead. This he worked for two years when he sold out and returned to the homestead at the request of his parents, who retired from farming and removed to Hamilton to reside for the rest of their days. For fourteen years he continued on the old place, when he also gave up farming and embarked in the mercantile business in Grimsby. His experience in this

line did not last long, however, as his store was burnt about a year after, and since that time he has been living in private life. In connection with municipal affairs, Mr. Jarvis was for some time a leading figure in Saltfleet. For three years he served as councillor and subsequently for two years as deputy-reeve, at the end of which he retired. He was also for six years a trustee and secretary-treasurer of the board in S.S. No. 7, Saltfleet, and was for several years a director of the Saltfleet and Binbrook Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In local agricultural affairs he took a leading part, and was for many years a director of the Saltfleet society, and contributed materially to its success during the time he was connected with it. In politics he has always been a staunch Conservative, and is known as one of the hard workers for his party. In religion he is a Protestant and an adherent of the Methodist church. On Oct. 31st, 1872, Mr. Jarvis married Eliza Jane, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Tweedle, a very respectable farmer in Saltfleet. Mrs. Jarvis's grandmother, Mrs. Tweedle, came from England a widow with a large family many years ago, all of whom did well. Mr. Jarvis is kind-hearted and courteous, and is highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN H. PARK,

Hamilton, Ont.

ONE of the successful business firms of Ontario is that of Lucas, Park & Co., wholesale grocers, Hamilton, with which the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article has been distinctly associated since its organization, over twenty-one years ago. John Henry Park is of Irish birth, having been born in the county Donegal, near Londonderry, on October 9, 1844. His parents were Robert Park and his wife, Elizabeth Hood. He was but an infant when the family emigrated to Canada and settled in Toronto, where the father subsequently died. Mr. Park was one of nine children, of whom, in addition to himself, three brothers and three sisters are still living. Of the former, Robert is employed in the Custom House at Hamilton, and the other two are in the United States; while one of his sisters is married to John Bell, a well-known Hamilton broker. In his youth, Mr. Park attended the Hamilton central school for some years, afterwards studying with Mr. Cuthbertson of Toronto. He first entered business life as a clerk in the wholesale grocery house of the late G. J. Forster, of Hamilton, and on that gentleman's death, in 1870, he joined R. A. Lucas as successors in the firm of Lucas, Park & Co. Mr. Park was possessed of good business ability,



JOHN H. PARK,
HAMILTON, ONT.

and the able manner in which he seconded the efforts of his principal contributed materially to the great business success which has been achieved by the firm. The steady growth of its trade has been such as is rarely surpassed in this country; indeed the house is recognized as one of the solidest and best of its kind in western Canada. Some few years ago the firm was joined by R. T. Steele and George E. Bristol, who are still actively connected with it. Mr. Park was never a man who sought after public honours of any kind, but confined himself mainly to business. He, however, always encouraged all classes of legitimate field sports, and at cricket, foot-ball and rackets, which were his favourite recreations, he was for many years an expert. He at one time was a member of No. 1 company, 13th battalion, and was out with the regiment at Ridgeway during the Fenian Raid of 1866. In politics, he has always been a Conservative, and, though taking no active part in election contests, he is a liberal supporter of his party. In religion, he is a Protestant, was born and brought up in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and is an adherent of St. Paul's, Hamilton. In social life, Mr. Park is genial, affable, and among his many intimate friends he is held in high regard.

NICHOLAS AWREY, M.P.P.

Hamilton, Ont.

AMONG the names of the rising representative men in Ontario of late years that of Nicholas Awrey, South Wentworth's popular member in the Provincial Legislature, has occupied a prominent place. Mr. Awrey, who was born in the township of Binbrook, June 8th, 1851, is descended on the paternal side from loyal British stock, while his maternal ancestors, though of German extraction, have also a distinguished record in connection with Canadian affairs. His parents were Israel Awrey and his wife Elizabeth, the latter a daughter of the late George Rymal, of Binbrook. At the time of the revolutionary war the Awrey family lived in Pennsylvania, and they all remained loyal to the Crown. It is related that one of these, Arnold, was drafted into the Continental army, but he refused to serve against the king, and in making his escape to Canada he had to swim the Niagara river. At the close of the war, in 1785, the various members of the family were among the staunch band of U. E. Loyalists who sacrificed their homes in order that they might still live under the British flag, and, coming to Canada, they settled in Binbrook. Subsequently three of the brothers, of whom Mr Awrey's grandfather was the youngest, being then only eighteen years of age, fought on the British side

through the war of 1812-14, and were present at the battles of Queenston Heights and Lundy's Lane. His mother's family, the Rymals, have for many years past been well-known in connection with Canadian political affairs. Her uncle, Jacob, was a member of the old Canadian parliament during the period of the rebellion of 1837, and he, as well as her father, was included in the decree of banishment issued against the leading supporters of William Lyon Mackenzie. They were afterwards pardoned under Lord Elgin's proclamation, and Jacob was again elected to parliament as one of the representatives of the old Gore District. His son, Joseph Rymal, familiarly known as "Honest Joe," also had a long career in parliament, having represented South Wentworth continuously for twenty-five years prior to 1882, when he retired. Another of Mrs. Awrey's uncles, Joseph, fought against the Americans in the war of 1812, took part in the principal engagements, and drew a pension from the government up to the time of his death, which occurred about five years ago. Mr. Awrey early developed a strong interest in politics, and in 1879 was chosen as the Reform candidate for the Legislature in South Wentworth. After a keen contest he was returned at the head of the poll. This position he has retained ever since, having been re-elected in 1883, 1886 and 1890. Mr. Awrey has long since proved himself a valuable member of the Legislature. He is a sound logical reasoner, a keen debater, and session after session has rendered valuable services on the public accounts, railways, private bills, municipal and other important committees. Being gifted with a high standard of oratory, his services to his party as a political campaigner are in frequent demand in various parts of the country, and appearances indicate that ere long he will occupy a still higher position than heretofore in the councils of the Ontario Government. Mr. Awrey has given but little attention to municipal politics, having served only one term in the Binbrook Council in 1877. In agricultural matters, however, he has always shown a deep interest. For years past he has been a member of the Board of the great Central Fair Association, is President of the Wentworth Farmers' Institute, and during the past four years he has represented the 7th district,—which includes the city of Hamilton and the counties Wentworth, Halton, Wellington, Waterloo and Dufferin,—in the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario. He is also serving his third year as President of the Provincial Farmers' Institute, and is a member of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. He was appointed commissioner to represent the Province of Ontario at the World's Columbian Exposition during the session of 1892, of the Ontario Legislature.

His appointment received unanimous endorsement of the members of the Legislature, that body passing a special Act relieving him of all the disabilities of the Independence of Parliament Act, allowing him to retain his seat in the Legislature while holding an office of emolument under the Crown. This is the first act passed that has ever relieved a member from taking such a position under the Government. In secret societies, Mr. Awrey does not figure extensively, but is connected with the Masonic order and the Royal Arcanum. In religion he is an adherent of the Methodist church. In 1872 he married Hazeltine Barlow, youngest daughter of Richard Barlow, of Binbrook, and has a family of four children, three sons and one daughter. In private as well as in public life Mr. Awrey is deservedly held in the highest respect and esteem.

DR. H. T. RIDLEY,

Hamilton, Ont.

DR. HENRY THOMAS RIDLEY, a leading member of the medical profession in Hamilton, was born at Belleville, Ontario, August 21st, 1827. His parents were Dr. Geo. Neville Ridley and his wife, Ann Sophia, *née* Sayer. As the former was one of the pioneer physicians in Ontario, a brief reference to his career will not be out of place in this article. He was born at Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, England, February 22nd, 1794, and belonged to a family the men of which, for generations past, have been either doctors or clergymen. He studied at St. Thomas' and Guy's Hospitals, and was a pupil of Sir Astley Cooper. He was always fond of surgery, although he possessed in a remarkable degree the faculty of diagnosing disease, and his opinion was seldom at fault. About the year 1818, just before finishing his studies, he visited Canada, landing at Quebec. From Montreal he travelled on foot to Kingston, Cobourg, and Toronto, thence he proceeded to Niagara Falls. He was much pleased with the Niagara district, and especially with the regions around Grimsby, where he spent some time among the old families of Pettits and Nelleses. During his journey through the country at that time he made life-long friendships with the Le Messuriers, Moffats, Robinsons, Boultons and a host of other prominent men of those days. Returning to England he completed his medical studies, and after practising for some time at St. Alban's, he again came to Canada. In 1824, with the intention of farming on an extensive scale, he purchased land near Belleville; but he was soon forced to practise his profession as he could not refuse to visit those requiring medical aid. His work ex-

tended from Kingston all the way to Cobourg, few serious cases happening without his advice being sought. He used to relate that often in the earlier years of his experience he would put his saddle under the seat of his waggon or, as he called it, his "grasshopper," and after going as far as he could in the vehicle, would leave it beside a fence; then mounting his horse he would proceed to the edge of a dense forest, tie the animal to a tree, and finally walk two or three miles along a "blazed" track to the shanty that was his destination. His fee would probably be paid to him some years after in the shape of a load of potatoes or a few bushels of oats. He never lost his love for surgical anatomy, and the present Dr. Ridley tells how, while he was a student, he frequently accompanied him on his visits to his country patients and on such occasions was put through a pretty hard anatomical grind. In politics, he was an old-fashioned "Church-and-State Tory," but the most liberal-minded man and tolerant of men to those who differed from him. Any thing like bitterness towards an opponent was foreign to his nature; honour with him was part of his life. During the rebellion of 1837 he was actively employed as surgeon and examining officer for the recruits. He was also one of the acting magistrates of the district in which he lived, and many a man arrested on suspicion of treason was released through his advice and influence. He would often say to the other magistrates: "I know this man, he is no doubt a Radical, but he is as good and loyal a citizen as any of us, and I cannot see him punished for his opinions." Hard professional, unceasing work undermined a splendid constitution, and before he reached his forty-eighth year he had a severe attack of diabetes, which in three months reduced him to a mere shadow of his former self. From this he never fully recovered, and although he lived to the age of sixty-three the remainder of his life was a period of continued suffering. He was never known, however, to utter complaint, and when on his death-bed and all around were filled with grief he spoke with such unbounded faith of the future as to leave every one persuaded that for him "to die was gain." He died August 28th, 1857, leaving behind him a widow, six sons and two daughters. The career of his son whose name heads this article has been, like his own, an honourable one. After having spent some years at the public and grammar schools in his native town, Henry was sent to Upper Canada College, which he attended for several terms. Having chosen medicine as his profession, he attended the sessions of McGill College, Montreal, from 1849 to 1852 inclusive, graduating in the last named year. Immediately after receiving his degrees he located in Hamil-

ton, and soon acquired a large practice which he has carried on in such a manner as to win him the sincere regard of his fellow-practitioners and the esteem of the whole community. His devotion to his profession has always been of the most ardent nature, and it has been marked by an unceasing energy which has doubtless done much to aid him in acquiring the skill he is known to possess as a medical man. From public matters he has always held aloof, though taking a keen interest in political contests, both for the Province and the Dominion. Though a free trader in principle, he has always been attached to the Liberal-Conservative party, and is a strong believer in the policy of Protection to home industry in Canada so long as the people of the United States pursue a similar policy with regard to the industries of that country. In religion, he belongs to the Church of England, and is a member of the congregation of Christ Church Cathedral, of which he has been churchwarden and for years one of the board of management. His connection with secret societies has been confined to the Canadian Order of Oddfellows, of which he has been a member for the past thirty-six years, and he has long been the trusted physician of Loyal Commercial Lodge, No. 9, one of the oldest in Canada. On October 18th, 1855, Dr. Ridley married Catharine Mary, eldest daughter of the late Senator Edmund Murney, of Belleville, the issue of their union being a family of seven children, of whom five daughters are living.

E. E. PERRAULT,

Ottawa, Ont.

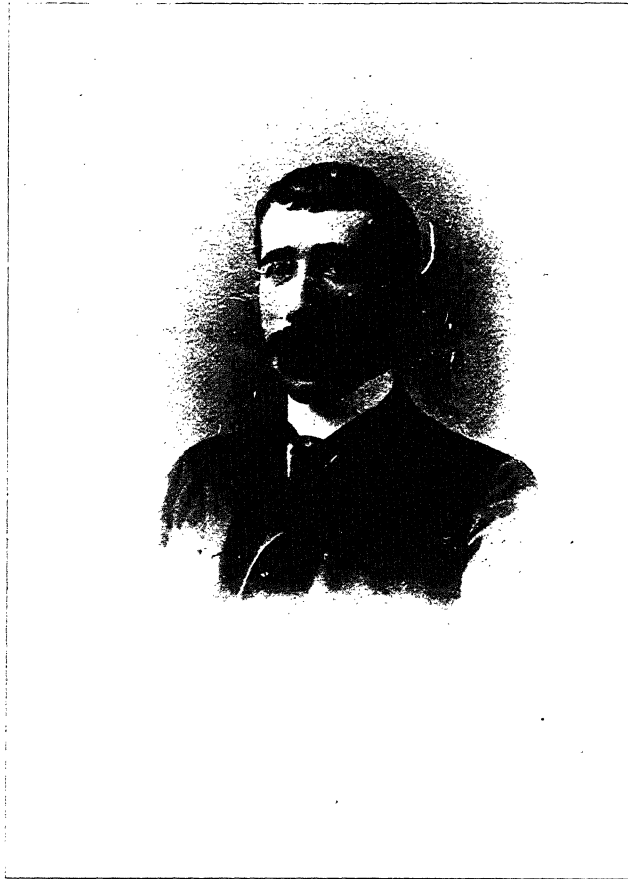
EDWARD EUGENE PERRAULT, C.E., of Ottawa, is still in lusty youth and enjoys the distinction of being the youngest city engineer in the Dominion. He was born at Ottawa, September 12th, 1858. His parents were Beloni Perrault and Emily Danis, both French Canadians and natives of L'Assomption county, Que. The former came to Ottawa in 1831, shortly after the construction was begun of the Rideau canal, and engaged in the lumber business. The Danis family came about the same time. The subject of our sketch received his early education at the common school, after which he attended Ottawa University, taking a thorough classical and mathematical course and making engineering a specialty. In 1876 he carried off the Dufferin medal in mathematics, and in 1878 he graduated as C.E. After graduating he obtained a position as assistant to G. W. Macklem, chief engineer of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa railway, with whom he remained until the C. P. R. Company acquired

the road, in 1881. His next position was as divisional engineer on the eastern section of the Canada Atlantic line between Beauharnois canal and Rouse's Point. This position he filled until 1885, when he was appointed assistant engineer for the city of Ottawa. In July, 1887, on his chief, Mr. Surtees, taking the position of water works engineer, he was appointed city engineer, the duties of which office he has discharged with great ability and to the entire satisfaction of the civic authorities. Devoting himself almost exclusively to his profession, Mr. Perrault gives but little attention to outside affairs and takes no part in either municipal or general politics. He has been a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers since its incorporation in June, 1887; he also belongs to the St. Joseph's Society and to the French Canadian Institute. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. In 1887, Mr. Perrault married Martha, daughter of John Walsh, of Lacolle, P.Q., and has issue two sons and a daughter. Both in his official capacity and as a private citizen Mr. Perrault is much and deservedly esteemed in Ottawa.

MAURICE FICHOT,

Ottawa, Ont.

MAURICE FICHOT, proprietor of the Ingres-Coutellier School of Modern Languages, Ottawa, was born in Paris, France, December 12th, 1863. He is the only son of Joseph Fichot and his wife, Alexandrine de Chatillon, these also being natives of "the gay capital." His father was a prosperous silk manufacturer, having a large factory at Lyons. Our subject was educated at the Jesuit college in his native city, at which he graduated as bachelor of science in 1881. After the lapse of several years, he came to Canada in 1889, and on his arrival made St. John, N.B., his headquarters. But his sojourn "down by the sea" only lasted about six months, for he soon found that further west there was a much better sphere of operations in his specialty—that of organizing schools for instruction in modern languages. Accordingly, he came to Ottawa, and connected himself with the Ingres-Coutellier school, of which he became sole proprietor in the early part of 1891. The institution is in a very prosperous condition, the staff consisting of five highly accomplished teachers of the French, German and Spanish languages, with a large roll of pupils. In affiliation with the main school at Ottawa, there are branches at Pembroke, Arnprior, Kingston, Brockville, Smith's Falls, Perth and the Thousand Islands. There are also affiliated schools at Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., St. John, N.B., and Charlottetown, P.E.I. M. Fichot, who has a high reputation as an in-



MAURICE FICHOT,
OTTAWA, ONT.

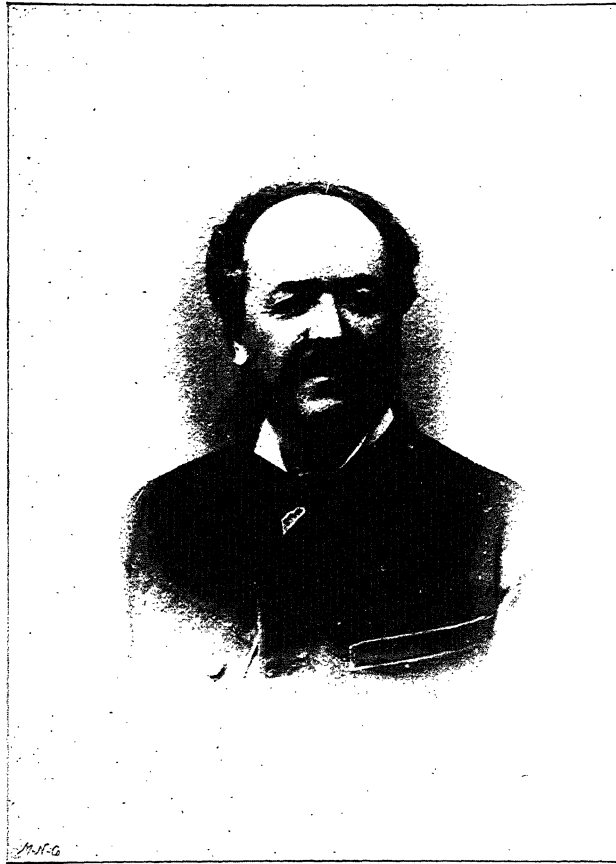
structor, bids fair to have a very successful career in his profession, to which he is enthusiastically devoted. Naturally, having as yet been only a short time in Canada, he takes comparatively little interest in public affairs, giving his entire attention to the educational establishment of which he is the head, and which, under his management, is making such excellent progress. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, in which faith he was born and brought up.

HON. JOSEPH ROYAL, D.C.L.,

Lieut.-Gov., N.W.T.

IN the fields of journalism, of the law and of politics, Hon. Joseph Royal, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, has played a leading part in Canadian public affairs during the past thirty years. He was born at Repentigny, Que., May 7th, 1837, and received his education at the Jesuit College, Montreal. Subsequently he took up the profession of the law, and after the usual course of study, he was called to the bar of his native province in 1864, but it was not until some years afterwards that he attained anything like eminence as a lawyer, owing to the fact that during the continuance of his residence in the Province of Quebec, he gave his attention chiefly to literary pursuits, and for a long period he was a prominent writer on the French-Canadian press. Mr. Royal made his *debut* in journalism in *La Minerve* in 1857. He was then only twenty years of age, and had just completed his collegiate course, in which he had distinguished himself as one of the most promising students. He was possessed of superior intellectual faculties, and in *La Minerve* his clear, concise style and sound logical reasoning soon attracted attention. In 1859 he established another paper, *L'Ordre*, which he conducted for a short time, and in which he discussed the acts of the Cartier Government, then in office, with marked independence. Writing of Mr. Royal's course at that time, a contemporary biographer says:—"While in journalism he could not keep within the traces, and it was only in parliament he learned to appreciate the necessity of discipline." In 1864 he, with some kindred spirits, among whom was the gifted Provencher, a pure type of the literary Bohemian, and a powerful writer in the Quebec press, founded *La Revue Canadienne*, which for some time could hold its own in the literary world even with leading French reviews, and in its columns appeared many valuable and interesting papers from the pen of Mr. Royal. It was during this period, while the colonies were undergoing their revolution from scattered provinces into a confederation, that he published

a pamphlet entitled "Considerations on the New Constitutional Changes of British North America." In this brochure he refuted, with clearness and irresistible logic, the pretensions of the Annexationists of that day. He was also the author of "Vie Politique de Sir Louis H. Lafontaine," and many other important contributions to French-Canadian literature. In 1867 he founded *Le Nouveau Monde*, of Montreal, of which he was for some years chief editor. In 1868, he took an active part in organizing the Papal Zouaves, who in the same year were sent to the assistance of the Holy Father. In 1870, he removed to Manitoba, where he established the French paper, *Le M^{étis}*, which in 1882 he ceded to Hon. Mr. La Rivière, who still carries it on, under the title of *Le Manitoba*. On his arrival in the prairie province, Mr. Royal began to give special attention to his profession, and in 1871 he was called to the bar of Manitoba. Subsequently, in conjunction with the present Mr. Justice Dubuc, he built up a large practice in Winnipeg, and was retained in many important cases. The most notable of those were: The Queen v. Ambrose Lepine, and The Queen v. Naud, who were tried at the Manitoba criminal assizes in 1874, for the execution of Thomas Scott, under the provisional government of Louis Riel, and in which he was associated with Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Q.C., for the defence. In 1880 he retired from the practice of the law, and took the position of agent for the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian. Prior to this, however, Mr. Royal had taken a leading part in public affairs—in fact, he had become the leading public man in the North-West. In December, 1870, the year of the erection of Manitoba into a province of the Dominion, he was elected for St. François Xavier West to the Legislative Assembly, a compliment which was repeated at the general elections of 1872 and 1878. In the parliamentary arena he always held high place. He was the first Speaker of the Manitoba Assembly, to which position he was elected in 1871, and which he vacated in March of the following year, on his appointment as a member of the Executive Council and Provincial Secretary. On July 8, 1874, he, with his colleagues, resigned, and Hon. Senator Girard was called upon to form a new administration, which he did. In December of the same year, however, Mr. Girard gave place to Hon. R. A. Davis, and Mr. Royal was re-appointed to the new cabinet as Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Works. In May, 1876, he resigned the latter position for that of Attorney-General, which he held until the resignation of the government in 1878. Immediately afterwards he was offered and accepted the portfolio of Minister of Public Works



HON. JOSEPH ROYAL, D.C.L.,
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N.W.T.

in the cabinet of which the late Hon. John Norquay was the leading figure, and this position he held until early in 1879, when, owing to a difference of opinion with the Premier, he resigned. In December of the same year he was elected to the House of Commons for Provencher on the appointment of Mr. Dubuc, the sitting member as puisne judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Man. He was returned for the same constituency at the general elections of 1882 and 1887, and in 1888 he was appointed to the position of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, as successor to Hon. Edgar Dewdney, and in June, 1892, he was elected, by a unanimous vote, a member of the Royal Society of Canada. Mr. Royal's whole career as a public man has been marked by works of the highest importance. When he went to Manitoba first, his high talents as a writer at once gave him prominence in literary circles. His standing in the legal profession and the knowledge he had gained of parliamentary procedure while attending as a translator in the House of Commons, secured him a leading place among the legislators, while his loyalty to Canadian institutions had an abiding effect among the people of that part of the country. In October, 1871, when the Fenians threatened to invade Manitoba, he took command of a troop of cavalry, and was detailed on an important scouting expedition in the south-western part of the province. He was the first superintendent of Roman Catholic schools in Manitoba (appointed in 1871), and as such exerted himself in having the law explained and carried out in every locality under his control. He is the author of the School Law, 1871; of the System of Registration of Deeds, and of the Mode of Establishing and Collecting Vital Statistics. To him is also due the credit of nearly all the fundamental legislation of the province—the Jury Law, the County Municipalities Act, the Administration of Justice Act, the Electoral Law, the Act respecting the Trial of Controverted Elections, and the Act for the Abolition of the Legislative Council. He was a delegate to Ottawa on several occasions in regard to securing better terms and the enlargement of the boundaries of Manitoba, and in October, 1875, he was successful, with Mr. Davis, in securing the re-adjustment of the financial arrangements of the province with the Dominion. Exactly ten years later he received the Confederation medal from the Dominion Government. In March, 1887, he was elected First Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manitoba, and was re-elected year after year until his appointment to his present position. In May, 1877, he was appointed Commissioner for the Consolidation of the Statutes of the Province, together with the late Chief Justice

Wood. Personally, Mr. Royal is distinguished for his affability, his industry, his broad and liberal views, and his extensive knowledge of public affairs, especially those of the North-West.

JOHN FOGG,

Toronto, Ont.

JOHN FOGG, a fitting representative of Toronto's self-made men, was born at Doncaster, England, July 31st, 1852, and is the eldest son of George and Jane (Platts) Fogg. His grandfather, John Fogg, was one of the oldest and best known hatters of Doncaster, while his father was a journeyman tailor, and worked at his trade in his native town till 1854, when he decided to seek his fortune in Canada. With his wife and two sons, John and George, he took passage at Liverpool on a sailing vessel, and after a long and tedious voyage landed at Quebec, and at once came to Toronto; his two brothers, David and John, coming at the same time. Mr. Fogg, the father of the subject of our sketch, upon his arrival here, began house-keeping near the old Peacock Hotel, in West Toronto Junction, and as his work was all in the city, and there being no quick and easy mode of conveyance at that time, he soon decided to move his family to the city, and lived successively on William, Duchess and Queen-streets, his wife passing away when the family were living at the corner of Queen and Berkeley. This was in 1886, and two years later Mr. Fogg died. Of the two brothers who came with him, David is now living at Bowmanville, and John, the youngest, died in 1891 at Uxbridge. The education received by our subject was very meagre; he attended the George-street school in this city until he was eleven years of age, when, owing to the sickness of his father, he was obliged to go to work and assist in the support of the family. Starting in the office of the *Leader*, which was at that time the only morning paper in Toronto, he and his brother folded all the papers that were printed, and afterwards delivered to some of the city subscribers. As this required but a portion of each day, the boys, to increase their earnings, sold the *Evening Colonist*, then the *Weekly Leader*, and later the *Globe*, which started publication about that time. He continued at this work for some three years, and was then employed by Noel Piper, a tinsmith on Yonge-street. We next find him with Mark Tain and Eli Henry, engaged in making cane-seated chairs. He stayed with this firm some months, when he met with an accident, and for the next year and a-half was a driver for Mr. Crumpton, the King-street baker. In 1866, he was apprenticed to John Riches & Son, the

brass founders, who were then located on King-street east. Three years later he was promoted to the foremanship of the foundry, and, after serving his five years apprenticeship, continuing with the firm till 1881, the business of the establishment materially increasing while he had charge of it. For the next few months, not being able to get work in his own line, and having a family to support, he devoted his time to digging post-holes, foundations, etc., for William Dudley, the house-builder. In 1882, Mr. Fogg started in business on his own account, getting the capital therefor from the sale of four shares of the Farmers' Loan and Savings Company of this city, an investment he had made from his previous earnings. With this small amount of money, but with the financial backing of Messrs. Isaac Joseph & Co., who were located at the corner of York and Wellington-streets, and who had every confidence in his ability and integrity, he commenced in a building on George-street, and in addition to his foundry, bought and sold refuse brass, lead, scrap-iron, etc., and was most successful. From George-street he removed to No. 194 King-street, east, where he remained three years, and then to his present place, where he occupies a substantial two-story brick building 30x160 feet in dimensions, and fitted with all the most modern appliances required, and where employment is given to twelve competent and skilled workmen. This house manufactures all kinds of brass and general castings, a specialty being made of white metal for car brasses and lead-lined brasses, lead and zinc castings, car castings and anti-friction metals, which are unexcelled in the market, and are made on a plan of which Mr. Fogg is himself the inventor. Among the patrons of the house, and where work can be seen in actual use, are the Toronto Water Works, where Mr. Fogg has done all the brass work for the past seven years; Polson Iron Works, John Perkins & Co.'s foundry, Canada Atlantic Railway, with headquarters at Ottawa; Intercolonial Railway, Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Charles Smith & Co.'s foundry, Toronto Silver Plate Co., Electric Light and Street Railway companies, and many others, the trade of the establishment steadily increasing. Being a practical workman and master mechanic himself, he allows nothing to leave his foundry without being most closely inspected, and on this account is enabled to guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Mr. Fogg is public-spirited and alive to the interests of the general public. In the month of January, 1891, he was elected a trustee for school section No. 20, of Norway village, and in the early part of the present year was returned at the head of the poll as fourth deputy reeve for the township of York. He is also a stockholder in

the Polson Iron Works Company, and also in the Farmers' Loan and Investment Company, of this city. In 1887, he united with Alpha Lodge, No. 384, A.F. and A.M., and in 1889, affiliated with Orient Lodge, No. 339. He is also a past master of Winchester Unity of Odd-Fellows. Politically, he is, as his father and grandfather were, a consistent Conservative. Mr. Fogg's travels have mostly been of a business character, and confined to this country. He is a Baptist in religious matters, and attends the Jarvis-street church. In October, 1877, Mr. Fogg married Miss Josephine Inch, daughter of Richard Inch, an extensive contractor of Oshawa. Three children are the result of this union, Alexander George Richard, Ada Elizabeth Jane and Mary Jane. When Mr. Fogg first started work, at eleven years of age, he determined to succeed in life and make his mark; slowly but steadily he has advanced, his constant aim being to always be busy and do his work thoroughly and well and in the best possible manner. To this determination may be attributed his success in business, while his shrewd foresight has counselled the judicious investments which have resulted in placing him in his present easy circumstances.

THOMAS EARLE, M.P.,

Victoria, B. C.

MANY people yet living can remember quite distinctly the gold excitement which prevailed in Canada early in the sixties. The stories of the expeditions and experiences of the "Forty-niners" in California were still narrated, and the fabulous tales of fortunes made by plucky and courageous men, in that mad race for wealth, were yet fresh in the public mind; and when the news was spread abroad that wonderful discoveries of gold had been made in the far-away colony of British Columbia, British North America soon had a very pronounced gold fever of her own. "On to Caribou" was the general cry, and thousands of young men from Ontario joined the procession. Among them was the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article, and a sketch of whose career, as one of the most enterprising and successful business men in the Pacific Province, cannot but prove both interesting and instructive to readers of Canadian biography. Thomas Earle was born in the township of Lansdowne, Leeds county, September 23rd, 1837, his parents being William and Margaret (Taylor) Earle, both natives of the North of Ireland. The Earle and Taylor families emigrated to Canada early in the present century—the former about the year 1817—and they were among the earliest settlers in the county

of Leeds. Following the usual course of emigrants in those days, they took up land, and it is worth noting that the original homestead of the Earles is still owned by a member of that family. William Earle followed the avocation of a farmer all his life, and though of a quiet and unassuming nature, he was a man of influence in the community. He was a justice of the peace for a long period, and performed judicial duties at a time when the services of country magistrates were of much more importance than they are at the present day. He also, for many years, took an active interest in militia matters, and held a captain's commission during the rebellion of 1837-38. He died in 1872 at the age of 84 years. Of his family of eight children, Thomas was the youngest but one. He received a good public school education, and at the age of sixteen, having made choice of a business career, he accepted a situation as clerk in a store in the town of Brockville. A few years later he started business for himself in partnership with the late Robert Hopkins, and this connection he maintained until the spring of 1862, when he sold out and, as already indicated, joined the exodus for the gold fields of Caribou. On the 1st April he arrived at Victoria, then a town of some six or seven thousand inhabitants, and soon after departed for the mines in company with a number of others, all having in view the same object—that of making a fortune. But though many started on the journey, the number who reached their destination was few, and fewer still were they who achieved the object of their hopes and ambitions. The majority turned back in the face of the tremendous difficulties which they encountered, but among those who persevered to the end was Thomas Earle. Possessed of any amount of energy and determination, he was not a man to turn back when he had set himself to accomplish an undertaking. For two summers in succession he made the trip between Victoria and Caribou, 500 miles each way, travelling on foot through almost trackless forests, and over high and precipitous mountains, camping out at night—for there were no wayside houses then—and transporting mining tools and provisions on pack mules. At the mines such hardships were endured as are inseparable from the life of the prospector in a wild country far removed from civilization. All kinds of commodities were dear—flour at the rate of \$250 per barrel; bacon, \$1.25 per pound; beans, the same; tea, \$3 per pound, whisky, 50 cents a glass to those who were foolish enough to indulge in it; gum boots, \$36 per pair, and all other necessaries proportionately high. Mr. Earle stood the pressure for two seasons, but the results were disappointing; he failed to strike gold in paying quantities—

in short, as he expresses it himself, his search for the precious metal was not a success. But though he failed in this respect, it was not so in others, and his subsequent career has been one of phenomenal success. In the spring of 1864 he secured a position as book-keeper in the wholesale grocery establishment of Sporberg & Rueff, Victoria, and in this position served until early in 1866. The succeeding two years he spent trading in connection with the Big Bend gold mines on the Columbia river, and then, this new El-Dorado being worked out, he returned to Victoria. In the spring of 1869 he entered into partnership with Mr. Rueff, in the wholesale grocery trade, under the firm name of J. Rueff & Co. Six years later, Mr. Rueff died in France, whither he had gone in search of health, and Mr. Earle became sole proprietor of the business, which he has carried on in his own name ever since. Under his management the volume of trade done by this old-established house has expanded greatly, and its high reputation in commercial and business circles has been well maintained throughout. In addition to his extensive trade connection, Mr. Earle has been engaged in numerous other important business ventures. He has been interested in several railway and other contracts, and notably in 1882, he, in conjunction with A. J. Mc Lellan, constructed twenty miles of the Esquimault and Nanaimo Railway. He holds a controlling interest in the Victoria Coffee and Spice Factory, established in 1880, and the finest establishment of its kind north of San Francisco. In 1884, he, in company with R. P. Rithet, Capt. John Irving, and Sir Joseph W. Trutch, built the Vancouver water works, which have since been purchased and taken over by the city. He is also interested in the Esquimault water works, is a stockholder and director of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, a stockholder in the British Columbia Corporation Company, and is sole owner of two sealing vessels, besides much valuable real estate and mining property. Though having such large and important business interests demanding his attention, Mr. Earle has not been unmindful of public affairs. During his residence in Victoria he has always taken an active part in forwarding every scheme for promoting the welfare and prosperity of the city and of the country at large, and in this respect he well deserves his reputation as an energetic and public-spirited citizen. As a rule, he has declined civic honours, owing to business considerations, though he served for a time as alderman, and for a number of years has been a member of the Council of the Board of Trade. Though not a politician, he has always been a staunch Conservative, and in 1889 he was elected by acclamation to the Dominion Parliament at the by-election rendered necessary by the re-

tirement of Mr. Baker, the sitting member. This position he consented to accept only after having been repeatedly urged to do so by his fellow-electors, for he had no desire for political preferment. Indeed, it was on account of his high standing as a man and a citizen, rather than his political affiliations, that the people chose him as their representative in the House of Commons; they had confidence that he could be trusted, and they believed that if he accepted the position he would faithfully discharge the duties which it involved. Subsequent events have shown that such confidence was not misplaced. While not attempting to figure as a debater, Mr. Earle's sound sense and large business experience have enabled him to render excellent service in connection with the business of Parliament. At the general election in 1891, Mr. Earle and his colleague from Victoria (Col. Pryor), were elected by overwhelming majorities, neither of their opponents being able to save his deposit. In 1875, January 18th, Mr. Earle married Elizabeth, daughter of Jesse Mason, Esq., of Victoria, and a native of Kent county, England, who came to Canada in 1860. The result of this union was a family of five children, of whom four are still living—three daughters and a son.

ALFRED RICHARD CECIL SELWYN,
C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.,
Ottawa, Ont.

ALFRED RICHARD CECIL SELWYN, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Member of the Legion of Honour, Director of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, is a native of England, where he was born in July, 1824. His father was Reverend Townsend Selwyn, Canon of Gloucester Cathedral, and his mother, the daughter of Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, and granddaughter of John, fourth Duke of Athol. As a lad, he was instructed at home by tutors, and was afterwards sent to Switzerland to complete his education. He early manifested a decided inclination toward the study of natural science, and distinguished himself even as a youth in the extent of his reading, and the soundness of his own observations. His talents and attainments soon attracted the attention of eminent men, and when only twenty-one years of age, in the year 1845, he was offered and accepted the position of assistant geologist on the Geological Survey of Great Britain. Since that time Dr. Selwyn has been uninterruptedly in the public service of Britain or the colonies, and his careful, painstaking, and accurate work, has added not a little to the store of knowledge possessed by mankind concerning the physical character of the world. In 1852, the Lieutenant-Governor

of the colony of Victoria wrote to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, asking his assistance in securing for the colony the services of a competent scientist to make a geological examination of Victoria, especially of the gold fields then attracting such general attention. Sir Henry T. De la Buhe, director of the British Geological Survey, was asked to nominate a man, and he offered the position to Mr. J. B. Jukes, a thoroughly competent man, but Mr. Jukes, having but recently returned from Australia, preferred not to undertake another long voyage, with such arduous duties at the end of it. The appointment was then offered to Mr. Selwyn, who accepted it, and started at once for his new field of labour. He remained in the Australian colonies for seventeen years. After he had been at work in Victoria for two years, the Government of Tasmania asked to be allowed to avail itself of his services for the examination of coal fields in that colony. He made an exhaustive and valuable report upon this subject after full examination. In 1859 he undertook a similar work for the Government of South Australia. He brought to the performance of his duties the same diligence and aptitude that he had shown in his work in England, together with the knowledge and experience gained in his own country. The fact that he was employed successively by the several colonies named is proof that his work was well done. It was necessary for Dr. Selwyn to do his own field work, and his travelling gave him such an intimate and extensive knowledge of Australia and Van Dieman's Land as few men have possessed. In such an office as that he filled, the life of the scientist is strongly blended with that of the frontiersman and explorer. Dr. Selwyn had many adventures in different parts of the country then almost unknown. During a long tour in the forest regions of Gipps Land, Victoria, he was obliged to sustain life for a time on lizards, iguanas, and native bears, a species of sloth indigenous to that country. On another occasion, on the South Australian side of what was then known as the great Australian Desert, he cut his finger while skinning a small kangaroo he had shot. Water was far too precious a commodity to be used even in washing a cut finger, and the wound, left without proper care, began to fester. Dr. Selwyn reached Adelaide barely in time, as the physician told him, to save the necessity of amputation of the whole arm. Dr. Selwyn was also just in time to miss the steamer for Melbourne, which he thought exceedingly unfortunate until he learned, a few weeks later, that the ship had been lost in Bass's Straits, with all on board, save one man, whose rescue seemed little less than miraculous. These are but incidents in a career which was full of adventure and excitement. As a scientist, Dr. Selwyn not only did

his work well, but in those cases in which he found it necessary to differ in opinion with other authorities, he had the satisfaction of finding actual results to accord with his view. For instance, he declared that there was not in Victoria any workable coal measures. His view was not accepted by others, who also claimed to base their opinion upon scientific data. Many thousands of pounds have been expended in the attempt to work such coal veins as were found, but without success. Again, Dr. Selwyn held that in saying as he did, that the gold mines of Victoria would be a matter of history in twenty-five years, Sir R. Murchison was unwarranted by the data then in hand, and ventured the opinion, on the contrary, that the gold mines were practically inexhaustible, that they would cease to be worked only when the depth reached was so great as to make the expense of raising the ore counterbalance the value of the ore when raised. In the light of events, men see that the latter opinion was the sound one. While in Australia Dr. Selwyn's services were sought by the governments of the colonies in other capacities than that of director of the survey. In 1858 he became a member of the Science and Prospecting Board of Victoria. He was a commissioner for the Victoria International Exhibitions in Melbourne, in 1861, and again in 1866, and was mainly instrumental in preparing the excellent geological and mineralogical displays at those exhibitions. In connection with these displays, he prepared a hand-book on the Physical Geography, Geology, and Mineralogy of Victoria, which was found to be of the greatest value. Dr. Selwyn was also a member of the Government Tender Board, and a member of the Councils of the Board of Agriculture, the Royal Society, and the Acclimatization Society. In 1869, Dr. Selwyn received a letter from Sir William Logan, the head of the Canadian Geological Survey, asking him to come to Canada as his (Sir William's) successor in office. Before accepting, Dr. Selwyn, feeling that he might be regarded as an interloper, took care to make it plain to Sir William that he would not make the change if there was any other man who might fairly lay claim to the place. Receiving assurances that there was no person in that position, Dr. Selwyn came to Canada, and, on 1st December, 1869, was appointed as Sir William Logan's successor. This position he has held ever since, and in carrying on his work, has not only rendered great service to his adopted country, but has earned for himself world-wide fame and many unsolicited honours. Under his charge, the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, and associated museum, have far outgrown their old proportions, and now rank among the most efficient of such institutions in the world. The annual report of the department is

made up of the reports of the officers in various parts of the field, and all these are edited and compiled by Dr. Selwyn himself. This is a work requiring that "infinite capacity for taking pains," which is the quality of greatness. The first report published by Dr. Selwyn, he dated 2nd May, 1870. Since then seventeen volumes, increasing in size from year to year, have been issued by the survey, besides a number of valuable contributions to the paleontology and botany of the Dominion. As these works stand, the director of the survey has no hesitation in having the volumes referred to, confident that they are characterized by the accuracy which is the most important of all good qualities in a scientific work. Throughout his career in Canada, Dr. Selwyn has done much valuable work in the field, the details of which are recorded in the volumes referred to. He accompanied the first survey for the Canadian Pacific Railway, immediately after British Columbia entered confederation. Strangely enough, he had a repetition of one of his experiences in Australia. A box of photographs, most important in connection with his work, was left behind by a careless stage driver, and the delay thus occasioned, caused Dr. Selwyn to miss the steamer for San Francisco. The steamer was lost, with all hands, and the doctor's friends, who supposed he had carried out his intention of taking passage in her, mourned him as dead, until a message from himself reassured them. Fifteen years later, while construction was in progress, Dr. Selwyn was one of a party, composed of members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which had held its meeting in Montreal, and visited Field, at the summit of the Rocky Mountains. While examining the roads at the mouth of a tunnel near the station, the dropping of small flakes and chips of stone apprised him of danger, and he stepped aside barely in time to avoid the fall of a mass of rock about ten tons in weight. His escape on this occasion from instant death was little short of a miracle. Besides his regular work as the head of the survey, Dr. Selwyn has done excellent service for Canada in directing the preparation of the Canadian mineral exhibits at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, the Universal Exposition in Paris, in 1878, and the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, in 1886. In connection with these displays, he aided in the preparation of valuable hand-books, which assisted much in spreading abroad a knowledge of the mineral resources of the Dominion. Commencing with 1854, he has actively participated in the work of seven international or intercolonial exhibitions, from all of which he holds medals or diplomas. He is now engaged in the preparation of a particularly fine collection for the World's Fair in Chicago, in

1893. Besides the literary work already mentioned, which alone entitles him to high rank as a writer upon natural science, Dr. Selwyn is the joint author with Mr. F. V. Hayden of a volume entitled "North America," probably the most complete account of the physical features of this continent ever given. The coming of Dr. Selwyn to Canada, to take the high position which was offered him, aroused feelings of jealousy among those who felt that they had been supplanted. The acrimonious controversies caused by these feelings embittered the closing years of Sir William Logan's life. Dr. Selwyn has shown great moderation and self-restraint in regard to these matters, allowing many injustices to pass without reply, trusting to time to justify him. In so far as he has deemed it advisable to participate actively in the trouble, he has shown himself abundantly able to take care of his own side of the question. Dr. Selwyn is a member of the Royal Society of England, the Royal Imperial Society of Berlin, the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, the Royal Society of Canada, and many other important learned associations, including those of Italy, Belgium, and other foreign countries. In the geographical section in the Paris Exhibition, in 1856, he had the honour of being chosen the chairman of the Jury on International Cartography. His long residence in Ottawa has made Dr. Selwyn one of the best-known citizens of the Capital. His manner is dignified, yet genial, that of the English gentleman, and he is honoured and respected by a host of friends.

REV. FEATHERSTONE LAKE OSLER,

Toronto, Ont.

THE REV. FEATHERSTONE LAKE OSLER was born at Falmouth, Cornwall, England, December 14th, 1805. He is the third son of Edward Osler, and Mary (*née* Paddie) his wife, also born at Falmouth. His father was a merchant and ship-owner of that town. Our subject went to sea in the schooner yacht "Sapho," with Captain Powell, his brother-in-law. Later on he became a naval cadet on board the "Cynthia," which was wrecked on "Cobbler" rocks, West Indies, but was rescued by H. M. S. "Eden," Earl of Huntingdon being commander. He was officer of the watch when the ship struck. He was honourably acquitted at court martial, and was placed on the books of H. M. S. "Britannia," and afterwards on the "Victory" (Nelson's old ship). Subsequently he was appointed sub-lieutenant to the "Tribune," a forty-two gun frigate, and after two years to the "Warspite," then to the "Algerine." Mr. Osler then returned to England and began

to study for holy orders. In October, 1833, he entered St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, and was elected mathematical scholar of the college at the first examination. Upper Canada Clergy Society invited him to go to Canada as a missionary. He agreed to do so for five years, and was allowed to pass Cambridge examinations a term in advance, and the Bishop of London's examination for holy orders out of the regular time, and received letters dismissory to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and was ordained deacon in Lambeth Palace Chapel, March, 1837. He married Ellen Pickton, daughter of Thomas Pickton, and Mary, (*née* Wrigmore) his wife, February, 1837, and sailed for Quebec, on April 6th, 1837, Dr. Scadding, of Toronto, being a fellow passenger, then a divinity student. He landed in Quebec at the end of May, was warmly received by Bishop Mountain, and admitted to priest's orders. After a hard journey, he arrived at Tecumseth, his charge being the townships of Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury, twenty miles by twenty-four. The first service was held in Tecumseth, on June 25th, 1837. The frame-work only of the churches existed then at both places, but they were completed before winter. A weekly service was held in a stable at Bondhead. His eldest son, Featherstone (now Mr. Justice Osler), was born at Newmarket, 1838. The rectory was in Tecumseth. His proper charge extended over the area now the County of Simcoe and parts of Grey. Deputations from outlying districts having entreated his ministrations, services were held in twenty townships, extending over 2,000 miles. There were twenty-eight congregations and as many Sunday-schools, and the most distant could only be visited once in six months. His first catechist was named Thomas Duke, and he had six young men trained for the ministry, who helped as catechists. One thousand two hundred children were instructed in the Sunday-schools, some of whom walked six miles to attend. A sewing-school was carried on by Mrs. Osler, which was a great blessing to the girls of the parish. There were ten churches built, together with other churches built later by clergymen in charge of portions of his first missionary district. In June, 1841, the first Sunday-school treat was held, when about five hundred children from twelve nearest schools attended. In 1842, health being broken from an abscess in his back, occasioned by frequent long riding, he went to England for rest. The Earl of Galway and leading noblemen and clergy arranged a meeting in London, and the S.P.G. placed three of Rev. Mr. Osler's students on their list. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge also voted £84 worth of books, and £500 was given by the nobility for the cause of Canadian missions, which he advocated in England and Ireland. He re-

turned to Canada in the autumn, and was very warmly welcomed. Other clergy now occupied distant stations, Rev. Mr. Osler still holding Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury; population, 4,000. At a later period, Rev. Arthur Hill took the latter township. Having now eight children needing more advanced education, he applied for town duty, and was appointed to Ancaster and Dundas in 1857, after nineteen and a-half years of missionary work. Drawing up wills and doctoring the sick, formed part of the rev. gentleman's work. On taking the town work, he for twelve years held three full services every Sunday, driving fifteen miles one Sunday and six the next. Stone churches were built at Ancaster and Flamboro' during Rev. Mr. Osler's incumbency. The debt on Dundas church was paid, and tower and spire and school-house built. He was made rural dean in 1882. Failing health compelled rest from sole charge, and he retired from active work, and has since resided in Toronto. He was on the mission board of the diocese for several years. Rev. Mr. Osler has six sons and two daughters, viz.: Hon. F. Osler, Judge in Appeal; B. B. Osler, Q. C.; Edward Osler, Barrister, Selkirk; E. B. Osler, Banker, Toronto; F. G. Osler, General Agent, Qu'Appelle; Wm. Osler, M.D., Prof. Johns Hopkins, Baltimore. Daughters: Mrs. Ellen Williamson, Toronto; Mrs. H. C. Gwyn, Dundas.

THOMAS MURRAY, M.P.,

Pembroke, Ont.

THOMAS MURRAY, M.P. for Pontiac, Quebec, is a native of Carleton county, Ontario, where he was born on the 18th of January, 1836. He is the son of Mr. James Murray, a native of King's county, Ireland, who came to Canada with his father when twelve years of age. The family settled in Goulbourne township, Carleton county. Mr. Murray, senior, was a merchant on the Rideau Canal during the construction of that work, but on account of ill-health he subsequently retired from business and took up farming. Thomas Murray is the eldest of a family of eight sons. He was educated primarily at the common school, and subsequently at the grammar school, Smith's Falls, after which he entered mercantile life. He was employed for some years with the late W. R. R. Lyon, of Richmond, Carleton county, and afterwards with Messrs. Porter Brothers, of Ottawa. Leaving the employ of the latter firm, he began business on his own account in Ottawa, and prospered fairly well. He saw what he believed to be better openings further up the Ottawa river, and after careful consideration, selected Pembroke as the scene of his future operations. Here he has resided ever since, and from the

small beginnings of early days he has become one of the best known and most successful of business men in the Ottawa valley. On establishing himself in Pembroke, Mr. Murray took his brother Michael as partner, but death subsequently dissolved the partnership. Mr. Murray then associated himself with his younger brother, William, the firm name becoming T. & W. Murray. The business, which was that of merchants and traders, has since been carried on with singular success. The brothers Murray have also, either together or separately, operated more or less extensively outside their regular business, in lumbering, real estate, railway contracting, and mining. The natural trade of the Upper Ottawa, in furs, produce, lumber, and general merchandise is very extensive, and no inconsiderable share in it has fallen to the enterprise of the Messrs. Murray. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway also put enormous trade in the hands of those merchants of the district who had the enterprise and the business capacity to carry it on. Prominent among these was the firm of T. & W. Murray. There are now branches of the parent house in several places naturally tributary to Pembroke. The extensive trade done with the people of Pontiac county, Quebec, just across the river from Pembroke, called for the establishment there of a branch house, which is now, and has been for over a quarter of a century, carried on under the name of W. Murray & Co. At Mattawa, an important point on the Ottawa, the largest business house is that of Murray & Loughrin, in which Messrs T. & W. Murray have a leading interest, the junior partner being Mr. Loughrin, M.P.P. for Nipissing. Under the name of W. Murray & Co., an extensive business is conducted at Chapleau, the divisional headquarters of the Canadian Pacific, about two hundred miles west of Sudbury. At this point, as at North Bay, the divisional headquarters on Lake Nipissing, as well as at Pembroke, Mr. Murray has extensive real estate interests. He was one of the first to "locate" a mining claim in the Sudbury region, of which so much has of late been written. This claim is still known as the Murray Mine, and is now being operated by the Messrs. Vivian, of Swansea, Wales. It was taken up in the first instance for copper, but it is now known as one of the best and most extensive nickel deposits in the district. When the Canada Central Railway (since incorporated with the Canadian Pacific) was building, Messrs. T. & W. Murray had the contract for grading sixteen miles at Pembroke. Later, they made a bargain for the construction of the fence. Their claim arising out of this latter work was the basis of long and exciting litigation, the Canadian Pacific Company being the defendants. The case was fought from court to



THOMAS MURRAY, M.P.,

PEMBROKE, ONT.

court until at length the Supreme Court at Ottawa gave judgment in favour of Messrs. Murray, with costs. Mr. Murray was one of the provisional directors of the Nipissing and James Bay Railway. When the question of subsidizing the road came before the Ontario Government, he was mainly instrumental in securing for the scheme the favourable consideration of Premier Mowat and his colleagues. For his own town of Pembroke, Mr. Murray has done much, and has used a considerable portion of the means he has acquired in constructing fine buildings. Within the thriving municipality, Mr. Murray entered public life as a member of the town council in 1863. During the time he was in the council, the question of the location of the proposed new county buildings arose. Several enterprising towns entered into competition with Pembroke for the honour of having these buildings located within their borders. Mr. Murray went into the contest with vigour, and it was largely due to his earnest efforts that Pembroke was at last selected. He was chairman of the building committee during the construction, and his practical business ability was of great service to the council while he acted in that capacity. Mr. Murray was the reeve of Pembroke for several consecutive terms. He showed himself always ready to devote his energies to the public good, and as chief magistrate of the town, he was highly esteemed by his fellow citizens generally. As a leading member of the Roman Catholic church in Pembroke, Mr. Murray took an active part in the movement which led to the construction of the handsome cathedral and bishop's palace, in which not only the people of that faith but the citizens generally take much pride. There was a lively contest before the site for the new church was finally chosen, but the opinion championed by Mr. Murray and others at length prevailed. Even those who were opposed to him now acknowledge that he showed sound judgment, as proven by the direction in which the town has grown. Besides his active business and municipal career, Mr. Murray has for many years been a leader in politics in the Ottawa valley. He has been identified with the Liberal party since 1873, and the hard work he has done, and the many sacrifices he has made, are prominent among the reasons why that party has so large and influential a following in the district. Mr. Murray first entered the political arena in 1867 (the first general election after confederation), when he contested North Renfrew for the House of Commons against John Rankin. The result, however, was a disappointment to his friends, though the majority against him was small. Mr. Rankin resigned shortly afterwards, and Sir Francis Hincks succeeded him. Mr. Murray would have contested the constituency again only that Mr.

John Supple, who represented the constituency in the local legislature, agreed to resign his seat, thus opening the riding for the province. Mr. Murray chose to run for this seat. In the local contest that followed, Mr. Murray was opposed by Mr. Thomas Deacon, Q.C., whom he defeated. In the general election of 1871, the fortunes of war were against him, and Mr. Deacon, who was again his opponent, was successful. In the Dominion general election of 1872, Mr. Murray was nominated for Pontiac, Quebec, and fought a strong, manly campaign, but unsuccessfully. In the election of 1874, which followed the defeat of the first Conservative administration, Mr. Murray was again a candidate for North Renfrew, his opponent being Mr. Peter White, afterwards Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. White was successful, but this contest was only one of a series which aroused political feeling to fever heat. Mr. White was unseated for corrupt practices by agent, and in the contest that followed, Mr. Wm. Murray, his brother, was elected. He was appealed against in turn and unseated for the same reason that had voided the previous election. The next election the Conservatives won. In the general election of 1878, Mr. Murray once more ran for Pontiac for the Dominion House, but again suffered defeat. In the general election for the Local House in the following year, 1879, he was, however, elected for North Renfrew. When the general election for the Dominion came on, in June, 1882, Mr. Murray resigned his seat in the legislature to contest once more the representation of the riding in the House of Commons with his old opponent, Mr. White. The result was unfavourable. Mr. Murray attributed his defeat on that occasion to the fact that the Dominion Government passed an order in council agreeing to relieve Pembroke of some \$75,000 railway indebtedness, subject to the ratification of parliament, which ratification was afterwards given. In the provincial general election of 1883, Mr. Murray was re-nominated for the legislature, and was elected. Again, in 1886, he was returned to the legislature, but in the general election of 1890 he was defeated by a narrow majority. Being inclined to retire to private life, he accepted the shrievalty of Renfrew, but when the Dominion general election of 1891 was announced, the love of battle was too strong to be resisted, so he resigned after four weeks of office, and was nominated for Pontiac. He was opposed by Mr. Bryson, the sitting member, and by Mr. McLean, who ran as an Independent, and polled a considerable Liberal vote. In this contest Mr. Murray won by a handsome majority. From the above summary of the political campaign in which Mr. Murray has been the standard-bearer of his party, those who know

the wear and tear involved in an election contest, will be able to judge of its cost in the expenditure of energy and means. In a campaign, he is known as an effective platform speaker, and a ceaseless worker. In parliament he has always been popular with his fellow members, who admire his whole-souled devotion to principle and the zeal he has shown in upholding principle before the people. He has not made it a practice to speak often in parliament, but when he does speak he is listened to with respect by both sides of the House. Mr. Murray was married on the 24th of January, 1855, to Miss Jane Copeland, of Richmond.

[Since the above was written, Mr. Murray was unseated by the courts for a trifling corrupt expenditure on the part of a zealous friend, but ran again in the by-election held in June, 1892, and was defeated by the Conservative candidate. Mr. Murray attributes his defeat to (1st) his opponent's open declaration that if he was elected the Government would relieve the county partially, if not wholly, of its \$175,000 railway indebtedness; (2nd) to what he terms an iniquitous Dominion Franchise Act that enabled the Government candidate to manipulate the voters' list in a most unjust and partisan manner, and (3rd) to the direct expenditure by his opponent of at least \$10,000 to corrupt the electorate. If such are the facts as alleged by Mr. Murray, it is not surprising that he failed in a by-election to carry such a needy county as Pontiac.]

JOHN CRERAR, Q.C.,

Hamilton, Ont.

JOHN CRERAR, Barrister-at-law, Q.C., and County Crown Attorney, is a gentleman who for years past has occupied a distinguished position in legal, political and social circles in the city of Hamilton, as well as in many other parts of the Province of Ontario. Both by birth and by descent he is a Scotchman. He was born at Crieff, Perthshire, March 24th, 1836, his parents being Alexander and Margaret (Edgar) Crerar, both natives of the same part of the country. His father, though a mechanic, was an extensive reader and possessed considerable literary ability. During his lifetime he was a well known contributor to the local journals of the day, while the family of five sons, of whom John was the eldest, proved men of exceptionally high talent in their several walks of life. One of them, Rev. Thomas Crerar, M.A., of Leith, is a prominent divine

in the Free Church of Scotland, who distinguished himself as a student by winning the Cunningham scholarship at Edinburgh University, and in later years has contributed to the literature of his native country several valuable translations from German writers on theological subjects. Another, Alexander, is a successful West Indian merchant in London; Graham is a successful manufacturer in Glasgow, and Peter, the youngest, who is a partner in our subject's law firm, was a prize scholarship student at Glasgow University, and won several scholarships and also the silver medal on barristers' examination at Osgoode Hall. John received his early education at the private schools in his native place, afterwards attending the famous institution known as the Madras College of St. Andrew's. At an early age he entered upon the study of the law. This he, however, abandoned, after three years' office experience, and entered the service of the old Perth Bank, since merged in the Union Bank of Scotland. He afterwards entered the service of the Edinburgh Branch of the City of Glasgow Bank, in which he continued until 1857, shortly before its first suspension, when he was induced by the late T. M. Daly, of Stratford (a relation by marriage), then M. P. for Perth in the old Parliament of Canada, to come to this country. In the fall of the same year he received an appointment as clerk in the Bank of Montreal, and this connection he maintained for ten years, being stationed at various times in Guelph, Hamilton, Montreal, London and Peterboro'. While in London he married (November 10th, 1864), Jessie Anne, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Adam Hope, Dominion Senator, and two years later, at Mr. Hope's suggestion, he gave up banking and again took up the study of the law, this time in the office of E. J. Park, barrister, of London. Subsequently he studied with the late S. B. Freeman, at Hamilton, and afterwards with the late Chief Justice Harrison, at Toronto. In this part of his career Mr. Crerar was eminently successful, winning the first law scholarship at Osgoode Hall in each year of his course. He was called to the bar in 1871, and immediately commenced practice in Hamilton, where he has resided ever since. For nearly seventeen years he had as partner John Muir, now Junior Judge of Wentworth, and the firm of Crerar & Muir was widely known as one of the highest standing and most successful in the city. That reputation is well maintained at the present time by the firm of Crerar, Crerar & Bankier, who, in addition to their large general practice, are solicitors for the Molsons Bank, the Hamilton Provident and Loan Co., and many of the leading wholesale houses in the city. All through his legal practice Mr. Crerar has been noted for his sound common sense, his thorough

knowledge of the law, his remarkable power with the jury, and the earnestness which he has invariably displayed in the conduct of all cases intrusted to him. In 1881, he was appointed County Crown Attorney, a position for which his special fitness had been already recognized in his frequent employment by the government as prosecuting attorney in criminal cases. He was made a Q.C. by the Ontario Government in 1889. Mr. Crerar is gifted with splendid talents as a debater, and for many years he has been a widely known platform speaker. He first attracted public attention in this latter capacity during what is still well remembered in Hamilton as the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway campaign, and in which he assisted Mr. Adam Brown with great effect in securing the successful passage of the township by-laws sanctioning bonuses to that road. On the questions of taxation and currency he holds pronounced opinions, having always been fond of the study of political economy. He is one of the few men who upon the public platform can popularize what has been designated "the dismal science." He is a free trader of the Cobden-Bright school, and an ardent supporter of unrestricted reciprocity between Canada and the United States, as a stepping stone to free trade with all the world. This, he thinks, would soon come after the advantages of the partial emancipation were seen and felt. He also holds to the belief that a high moral tone in public affairs is incompatible with the existence of protection. Though generally classed as a Liberal in politics, he is not a party man in the sense of being deeply concerned about which set of men shall hold the public offices and draw the salaries; and he has frequently asserted in public that he would assign the Treasury benches to the Conservatives by deed for twenty years, had he the power, for the consideration of at once securing free trade with the States. He believes that what he calls the heresy of protection is based upon popular ignorance of the origin and functions of money; he denies that it is an advantage for any country to sell more than it buys, holding that all trade is merely an exchange of commodities, and that payment in kind has no advantage over payment in gold or silver. In his view, a commercial treaty cannot be constructed which will confer an advantage upon either party over the other, because freedom to buy is as much to be desired as freedom to sell. In his political speeches, Mr. Crerar shows the advantage of thorough familiarity with the subject, and never ventures beyond his depth. He has a good voice and presence, a decidedly dramatic style of delivery, and in the faculty of transferring his own intense convictions to his hearers he has few superiors; while he is never more happy than when facing a hostile audience in a doubt-

ful constituency. In 1872 he took an active part in the political campaign which preceded the Liberal victory in the following year, and again, in 1878, he was a conspicuous advocate of free trade in opposition to the N. P. But though strongly radical, he subsequently showed that he was only prepared to follow his party when at one with its policy. In the campaigns of 1883 and 1887 he refused to take any part, on the ground that the Liberal party were then heretical on the trade question, which, in his view overshadowed all other public issues. In the election of 1891, however, he once more took an active part, not as a party man, but solely as an advocate of free trade with the United States, a subject which he discussed in various parts of the country during that eventful and hard-fought campaign. With reference to Mr. Crerar's attitude towards public questions and political parties, it may be remarked that the country would gain were all party politicians only loyal to party when their personal views harmonized with the party policy—in other words, were they, as Mr. Crerar professes to be, party men in the English and not the Canadian sense. Immediately preceding his appointment to his present office, Mr. Crerar served for a year in the city council as alderman, in which capacity he was distinguished by his unvarying method of dealing with civic affairs entirely upon their merits. In the way of fraternal organizations, he belongs only to the Masonic Order, and is a member of St. John's Chapter, R.A.M. He is also an enthusiastic member of the St. Andrew's Benevolent Society, in which he has taken a great interest ever since he came to Hamilton, and at the annual banquets he is always a familiar figure. Another institution, which owes not only its existence but its success in some measure to him, is the celebrated "Garrick Club," which he founded some fifteen years ago, a dramatic association whose productions on the amateur stage on behalf of the charitable institutions of the city have always been of a high class. Indeed, members of the club have received the highest encomiums from the press of Hamilton on their faultless reading and general histrionic ability. Socially, Mr. Crerar is esteemed as a gentleman of genial nature and polished manners: on festive occasions he is the life of the company, and his post-prandial speeches are usually models of elegance and wit. Mr. Crerar has had a family of eight children, six of whom are living. Of these, the eldest, Adam Hope, is connected with the Pullman Car Company, of Chicago, and the eldest daughter is married to George Brown, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver, B.C., and son of Adam Brown, ex-M.P., of Hamilton.



JOHN CRERAR, Q.C.,
HAMILTON, ONT.

JAMES MERCER.

Hamilton, Ont.

JAMES MERCER, of the city of Hamilton, is a Scotchman by birth, having been born at Stirling, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, May 29, 1839. His parents were James and Annie (Rennie) Mercer, and he was the only son in a family of five children. His father was factor and gamekeeper for John Baird, a well-known member of the famous Baird family of Gartsherrie. On his mother's side he is descended from a leading family of agriculturists, her father, the late Alexander Rennie, having been one of the most prominent men of his time in that part of Scotland. Young James was educated at the parish school of the district, and at the age of fourteen went to learn the carpentry trade at Coatbridge, where he served his time. At the close of his apprenticeship he proceeded to Glasgow, where he spent some years, the last three of which he was engaged on his own account in the contracting and building business. In 1864 he left Scotland and came direct to Hamilton, where he remained a short time before removing to Dundas. In the last named place he formed a partnership with William Casey, and for fourteen years the firm of Mercer & Casey, contractors and builders, carried on a large business in these lines, as well as operating extensively in lumber. During the existence of the partnership, Mr. Mercer went to Guelph and established a lumber and planing mill under the same name and title as the Dundas firm. Subsequently the partnership was dissolved, and in 1877 the Guelph business became the sole property of Mr. Mercer. This he finally sold in 1881 and returned to Hamilton, where he has been carrying on a successful business as a builder and contractor ever since. While in Dundas he served as a member of the town council for four years, though at no time taking a very active part in public affairs. Politically, he formerly belonged to the Reform party, but since 1878 he has been a strong supporter of the policy of protection to home industry. He is a Royal Arch Mason, having originally joined Thistle and Rose Lodge (Blue), No. 73, in Glasgow, and afterwards affiliated with Valley Lodge, No. 100, Dundas. He is also a member of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies, and of the Independent Order of Oddfellows. In religion, he is a Presbyterian, and takes an active part in the affairs of the church. He was formerly one of the board of managers of Knox church, Dundas, and he now fills a similar position in St. John's, Hamilton. In 1863, Mr. Mercer married Ann, daughter of the late George Wilson, of Gourrock, Scotland, and has had issue seven sons and two daughters, of whom all are living except one son. Two

of the sons are engaged in business with their father, another is employed with the well-known firm of Goldie & McCulloch, Galt, and the remaining members of the family are at home. Personally, Mr. Mercer is known as a kind-hearted man, genial and affable, and is highly respected by all who know him.

THOMAS ADAMS,

Toronto, Ont.

FEW of the successful business men of Toronto began with less capital than Mr. Thomas Adams, who was born at Luton, Bedfordshire, England, July 21st, 1840, and is the son of Daniel and Sarah (Hoare) Adams. His grandfather was a commission merchant, and his father a baker at Luton, where he died in 1875; his wife, the mother of the subject of our sketch, died a year earlier. Getting an education when Mr. Adams was a boy at Luton, was attended with many difficulties. The schools were poorly conducted, and it was necessary for him, to reach one, to travel from four to five miles across fields and bogs, and in the roughest kinds of weather. Tiring of this when twelve years old, he decided, young as he was, to seek his fortune elsewhere, and to this end went to London and to work as errand boy in a butcher shop, where he remained until he had thoroughly learned the business, and then branching out for himself in the same line, with the addition of provisions. At this he continued until 1865, when he decided to cross the Atlantic. Taking passage on the steamer Virginian at Liverpool, after a voyage of fourteen days, he reached New York. Here he remained two months, but was unable to get work, and then went to Montreal; equally unsuccessful in this latter city, he came to Toronto, and in a short time was employed by William Davis & Co., the pork packers, who were then located on Front-street, near Yonge. Here he remained a year and then returned to London, where he stayed eight months, and again came to Toronto, sailing the second time from Liverpool. On his arrival here he again worked for Davis & Co., staying with them a year, and then going to St. Louis, Missouri, U.S., where he was employed as foreman in the extensive packing house of Francis Whitaker & Son, one of the largest houses of the kind in the city. He remained with this firm for two years, and then, in 1870, came again to Toronto and started a retail butchering business of his own on King-street, at the corner of York. In 1872 he sold this out and went again to England. There he was married, and after another stay, accompanied by his young wife, again crossed the ocean, and this time

went to Chicago with the intention of going into business on his own account in that city, but instead of doing this, he managed a butchering establishment for Mr. Herbert, remaining with him for nine months, when, on account of the delicate state of his wife's health, he returned to England. Leaving his wife with her friends, he returned to Toronto, finding on his arrival that he was entirely out of funds, but had a good name and a determination to succeed. He at once started in the butchering business in St. Lawrence Market, buying out Reeves & Frankland. This was in 1867. Here he has been ever since, but the space occupied by him is four times as large now as when he first started, and the enterprise, which was then a very limited one, has grown to large proportions, Mr. Adams now selling at both wholesale and retail, and supplying several of the larger hotels of the city. In 1880, Mr. Adams was admitted to the mysteries of the Masonic Order, joining at that time King Solomon's Lodge, but now belonging to Alpha Lodge, of Parkdale, with which he affiliated in 1882. He has also been a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters for the past twelve years, and, since 1881, also belonging to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is not allied to either political party, but casts his vote as his best judgment dictates. Reared in the Church of England, he still adheres to it, and attends divine service at the Church of the Epiphany, in Parkdale. In 1872, Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Stanton Fleming, of London, England, whose father is a noted dentist of that city. By this union there have been seven children, three of whom died in infancy. Of those living, Amy, the eldest, has recently graduated at the Toronto high school; Millie and Florence are attending the public school in Parkdale, while May, the youngest, is at home. Mr. Adams has five brothers, but no sisters. The eldest, William, is a leading merchant of Toronto, having recently arrived from England. Arthur, the third of the family, and next younger than the subject of our sketch, is living a retired life at Leicester, England; Alfred is a flour and feed merchant of Yarmouth, England; Frederic is a successful butcher of this city, and Walter, the youngest of the family, is a merchant in London, England. From Mr. Adams' biography it is plainly to be seen that a determined will and close application to business will in the end bring its reward. It has enabled him to surround himself with the luxuries of a home, which he bought ten years ago on Roncesvalles Avenue, in the western part of the city, and which he has greatly improved since he has been living in it; and it also enabled him, in 1889, to visit England on a pleasure trip with his family.

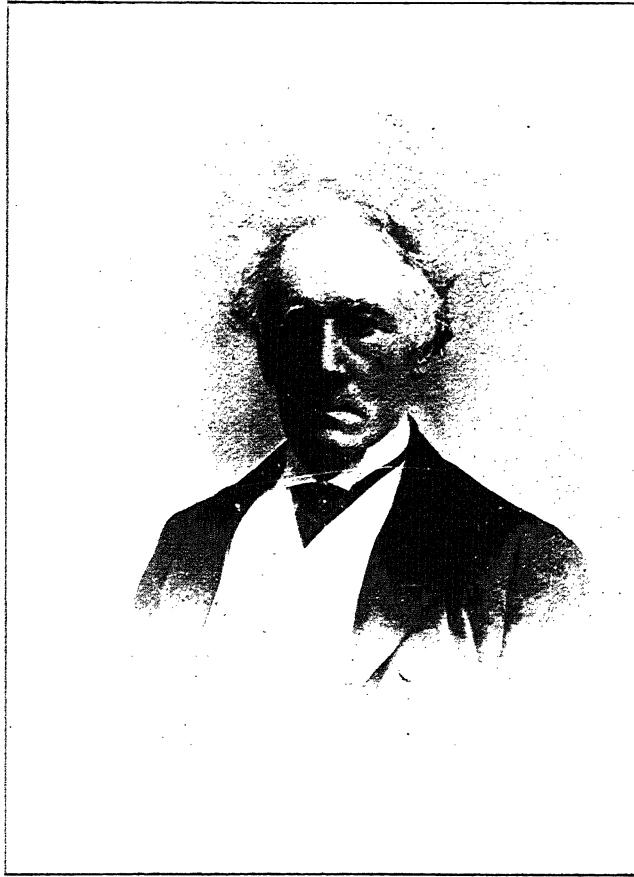
HON. JAMES ROBERT GOWAN,
Q.C., LL.D.,

Barrie, Ont.

JAMES ROBERT GOWAN, Q.C., LL.D., Senator of the Dominion. Though Hon. Mr. Gowan is now numbered among the legislators of the Dominion, and though he has rendered excellent service in that capacity, it is rather as an administrator of the law that he has made himself famous, and placed his countrymen under the deepest debt of gratitude to him. None know better than the greatest of those who have taken part in the advocacy of great measures of reform, and have succeeded at last in having their views embodied in statutes, how utterly useless their labours would be but for those men who patiently work out the details of the idea and put them down in black and white, and those other men whose task it is the even more difficult one of applying the laws thus passed to existing conditions. The more important the reform the greater need is there for perspicuity in the language used to embody it in law, and the greater the need for careful working of it out in the detail of its applications. The institutions in which Canadians pride themselves are based upon acts of parliament, it is true, but the superstructure is in the vast array of public offices spread throughout the land. If inattention, dishonesty or self-seeking establish the precedents under which a new law is to be worked out, then the law, though never so well conceived, and written with the greatest skill, will be a dead letter, or worse. Among those who may be regarded as the builders of the magnificent structure of Ontario's judicial, municipal and educational system, and indeed the system of the whole Dominion, not many are entitled to higher honour than the subject of this sketch. He was born on the 22nd of December, 1815; he undertook the duties of an honourable and distinguished office at the age of twenty-seven, after having proven himself to be a man of unusual capabilities. He has been all his life an ardent worker for the public in various capacities, and he still remains one of the most active members of the legislature of the Dominion. To state these facts is to warn the reader that in a mere sketch such as this it is impossible to do more than to give in the most convenient order a mere list of achievements, and name a few of the honours which those achievements have won for the man to whose credit they stand in the great account books of a young nation's history. James Robert Gowan is a native of Wexford, Ireland. His father, Henry Hatton Gowan emigrated to Upper Canada in 1832 and settled in the county of York. He became Deputy Clerk of the Crown and

Pleas for the district of Simcoe, where he lived to the ripe old age of 84, passing away in 1863. The subject of this sketch had received a fair education at private schools in Ireland, and this he improved by careful and faithful study in his new home. He entered upon a course of law in the office of the Honourable James E. Small, of Toronto, Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, and in 1839 was called to the bar. He began practice in partnership with Mr. Small, but his career in this department of his profession was destined to be short. Three years and five months after being called to the bar, and at the age of twenty-seven years, he was offered and accepted the office of judge of the judicial district of Simcoe. The appointment came from the Baldwin-Lafontaine administration, and, as the contributor in "Representative Canadians" says, "No tribute is needed from any pen to the legal capabilities and the integrity of a young man whom Robert Baldwin would select . . . to fill a place upon the bench." The office was one requiring for the proper fulfilment of its duties a rare combination of qualities. The judicial district of Simcoe in those days was vastly different from what it is to-day. In the first place, it was much greater in area, embracing not only the present county of Simcoe, but also the present counties of Grey and Cardwell for the most part, and the present districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, together with the territory extending for hundreds of miles to the northern limits of the province. This vast section of country was at that time but sparsely inhabited and but little developed. The sons and grandsons of the hardy pioneers of those days enjoy the improvements made by two generations of toil assisted by the tremendous development which has gone on throughout the world. Institutions had yet to be made, laws had yet to be passed and their administration settled, and almost everything had to be done which to-day makes up the sum of the prosperity of that splendid district. It required the physical powers of a young man to endure the strain of the work to be done. Courts had to be held in places separated by scores, even hundreds, of miles. Railways not only did not exist there, but the fact of their existence elsewhere was hardly known. To fill his appointments, the judge must travel mainly on horseback, enduring the fatigues and very often facing the dangers which such conditions involved. Riding through burning woodlands, fording streams, and toiling around obstacles in the pioneer roads, were among the exigencies of the judge's professional life. The work to be done was the administration of justice. Not the mere interpretation of the law, be it noted, for in those days both people and law were under-

going a process of evolution, and the judge had to rely not only upon his knowledge of his books, but upon his clear-headed, sound-hearted understanding of the principles of abstract justice as affecting cases which had not yet been dealt with by the legislature. Besides all this, the country and its institutions must be built up, and to a man marked out by his learning and his position as a natural leader in public movements the people looked for leadership and counsel. The many flattering comments of all classes upon the life-work of the honoured subject of this sketch, and his many and important services to the country, are the best proof that the administration was wisely advised in choosing him for his high position. In the first place, as a judge he developed a capacity for work such as few men have shown. He had the largest judicial district in Upper Canada, yet in more than a quarter of a century he never was once absent from the superior courts over which it was his duty to preside, while his absence from the division courts (except when called away in the service of the government) did not exceed fifty days for the whole of that long time. He continued actively to discharge his duties as a judge for forty-one years, making his experience a longer one than that of any other man who ever occupied the Bench in Canada, perhaps as long as that of any other man in an equally important judicial appointment in the world. His mind was eminently fitted for his work. Though obliged to decide in hundreds of quarrels of neighbours, both parties being neighbours of his own, his judgments were so clear, so reasonable, that he kept the good will of all and earned the reputation of being that judge who, of all the judges in Upper Canada, might be depended upon to read the law in the same way in every case, uninfluenced by his own bodily condition or by personal predilections of any kind. Only on two occasions were his judgments reversed on appeal, a record so remarkable that it might be a source of pride to a judge having one tithe of the experience of Judge Gowan. But beyond all this he made it the rule of his life, in giving judgment, to put on record the principle and the rules of law upon which he acted, so that his decisions form a commentary upon the law and a mass of precedent which is of inestimable value. These "reasoned judgments," as the lawyers call them, show the judge to be a writer of no mean capacity, the most intricate cases being explained with remarkable clearness. His work as a judge was the main part, but only a part, of the public work to be credited to Judge Gowan. At the same time that he was appointed to the Bench, he was appointed by the Crown one of the trustees of the district grammar school at Bar-



HON. JAMES ROBERT GOWAN, Q.C., LL.D.,

BARRIE, ONT.

rie. This position he still holds after almost half a century of service. On the death of Rev. S. B. Ardagh, M.A., the first chairman, Judge Gowan was elected as his successor. He is still in that position as chairman of the Barrie Collegiate Institute Board, so that this institution presents the remarkable record of having had only two chairmen since its very formation. In the old days of the Board of Public Instruction of Barrie, before the present complete provincial system was established, Judge Gowan was the Chairman of the board. This body performed the duties of examiners, and, to a great extent, those now relegated to the inspectors as well. In this connection may be aptly mentioned the fact that Judge Gowan established the first legal periodical in Canada. This was in 1855, the paper being called the *Upper Canada Law Journal*, which is still in existence as a well known and influential journal. For many years Judge Gowan was the main and almost the only contributor of original matter. He also gave liberally in a material way in order to enable the *Law Journal* to keep abreast of the requirements of the day. For these services he neither expected nor received any pecuniary advantage. Through the *Law Journal* the learned judge was able to advocate many reforms in the law, reforms which in not a few cases are now embodied in the statute book. To other writers upon legal subjects he gave important assistance. He collected a great and invaluable mass of material on the subject of municipal law, intending to write a work upon that subject. Learning that the Late Chief Justice Harrison had also undertaken such a work, he turned over to that gentleman, freely, all the material he had collected, and not only that, but he read and revised every page of the book, which has since become so well known as the Common Law Procedure Act and Municipal Manual. Mr. O'Brien, in his work on Division Court law, and Mr. (now Judge) Boys, in his work on Coroners, also received valuable assistance from Judge Gowan. In 1857, it was deemed necessary to make regulations respecting fees under the Common Law Procedure Act, and the judges of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas were entrusted with that duty, having power to associate with them a district judge. They chose Judge Gowan as their associate. A year later a commission of three—Justice Burns, Vice-Chancellor Spragge and Judge Gowan was appointed to make rules and orders under the Act for assimilating the Canadian law of probate to that of England. This commission framed the rules which, with very few amendments, are in force to-day. A far more important duty, and one calling for the exercise of great skill in legal draughting, was the consolidation of the

statutes from 1792 to 1858. Sir James Macaulay had been entrusted with this work, but it proved too great a task for one man, and Judge Gowan was appointed to assist him. The statutes of forty volumes were condensed into two volumes, and this with such skill that practically no friction was ever occasioned in the administration of the law by the change. Upon his work in this revision Judge Gowan received many and hearty encomiums not only from Sir James Macaulay, but from the Attorney-General, Sir John A. Macdonald, and many others who were in the best position to judge of the importance of the achievement. In 1871 a commission was issued by the Sanfield-Macdonald Government to enquire into the constitution and jurisdiction of the several courts of law and equity in Ontario, with Sir Adam Wilson as chairman: Mr. Gowan was a member of this commission. Again, after Confederation, when, to make the criminal law uniform throughout the Dominion, it became necessary to consolidate the different statutes in force, Judge Gowan was one of a commission of three appointed to carry out the work; and, still further, in 1876, when the statute law of Ontario was to be consolidated, Attorney-General Mowat sought the assistance of Judge Gowan. In the latter case gold medals were struck to commemorate the event, and of this souvenir Judge Gowan was one of the recipients. The Judge was also one of the arbitrators appointed by the coalition government to settle the differences between the contractors and the government in respect of the parliament buildings at Ottawa, being chosen by common consent of the parties immediately on his name being proposed. Though only two were necessary to a decision, the three arbitrators joined in giving one decision which was accepted by the parties without question. The commission appointed by the Macdonald Government in the "Pacific Scandal" case in 1872 will not soon be forgotten. So fierce was the party warfare over this question that even the members of the commission did not escape criticism by the press representing the opposition. The Governor-General, however, by whom they were appointed, approved of the work of the commission, and in the controversy which followed, the evidence taken by the commission was used by both parties. In these and many other ways did his honour Judge Gowan use his gifts and his knowledge for the benefit of his country. In October, 1883, he announced his retirement from the Bench. This decision took even his intimate friends by surprise. He had acted with characteristic conscientiousness, however, for he explained, when asked, that he was too old to perform the more arduous of his duties and believing so, he thought it was his

duty to make way for a younger man. His retirement was made the occasion of the presentation of several addresses, one from the bar of the district, one from the county officials, one from the Division Court officials, and one from the members of the county council. These were accompanied with valuable mementos of the affectionate regard in which the "old judge," as every body called him, was held. The many services he had rendered, his high character and great ability, his kindly manner and never-failing good-humour, were again and again recalled by the people, most of whom had known him personally or by reputation from their childhood. On his retirement, Mr. Gowan made a trip to Ireland, which he had left as a lad over half a century ago. His reputation had preceded him and he was welcomed, not only by relatives, but by members of his profession with whom he came in contact. He was paid the almost unique compliment of receiving an honorary call to the Irish bar. This honour was conferred upon him at the sitting of the Court of Chancery on the 5th November, 1883, and the event was widely commented upon in the Irish press, the journals which referred to it speaking in the most laudatory terms of Mr. Gowan's life and work. Before his return to Canada he was made a Queen's Counsel, an honour which had been denied him before by his occupancy of the Bench, which began when he had under four years' standing at the bar. In January, 1885, Mr. Gowan was summoned to the Senate of the Dominion. This choice was most favourably commented upon, not only by the ministerial press, but by many journals which support the Liberal Opposition, and many of which are opposed to the continued existence of the Senate as a body. The county council of Simcoe presented the new Senator with a complimentary address, cordially endorsing the action of the government in recommending to the Governor-General his appointment as a member of the Canadian House of Lords. His course since his entrance upon the duties of a legislator has amply justified the expectations of his friends. His experience on the bench has given him a knowledge of the law such as few possess, and he, more than any other without such experience, understands its defects. One of the tasks he performed since entering the Senate was to call attention in an exhaustive, learned and able speech to the defects of the Grand Jury system, a speech that has given direction to an agitation which is quietly working toward the certain accomplishment of the reform Senator Gowan has in mind. He gave his attention also to the defects in the procedure in divorce cases, legislation respecting which originates in the Senate. Objections which were raised to the whole system of a parliamentary divorce

court have been quieted since Mr. Gowan's proposal of a select committee of the Senate to hear the evidence in the several cases was accepted. Dr. Bourinot, in his great work on parliamentary practice, speaks in eulogistic terms of "the improvements which have taken place under the energetic and learned supervision of Senator Gowan." In 1884 Mr. Gowan was given the honorary degree of LL.D. by Queen's University, he being one of only thirteen men who have been thus honoured. Hon. Mr. Gowan still has his residence at Barrie. He is a member of the Church of England. In 1853 he was married to Anna, daughter of the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, M.A., rector of Barrie.

REV. GEORGE MONRO GRANT, D.D.,

Kingston, Ont.

REV. GEORGE MUNRO GRANT, D.D.,
Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.—In an age too prone to rank mere material good above the higher well-being of man, it is well for Canada that she can claim in Principal Grant a representative Canadian—representative at least of her higher, purer, and more generous life. The Principal of Queen's University is emphatically what the late editor of the "Century" magazine once styled him, "a strong man," having that union of diverse qualities that constitutes strength. He comes of the fine old Celtic stock which, when its intensity and enthusiasm are blended with an infusion of Anglo-Saxon breadth, energy, and common sense, has produced not a few of the leaders of men. He is a native of the county of Pictou, Nova Scotia, somewhat remarkable for the number of eminent men it has already produced. His patriotic and passionate love for his country in all her magnificent proportions is one of his leading traits, and has much the same influence on his mind which the love of Scotland had on that of Burns, when, in his generous youth, he desired, for her dear sake, to "sing a sang at least," if he could do no more. Principal Grant was born on the 22nd December, 1835, at Stellarton (Albion Mines), a village on the East River, Pictou county, and his early days were passed in a quiet country home, amid the influences of nature, to which he is strongly susceptible. His father, who was a Scotchman by birth, taught the village school. He was led by circumstances, and doubtless by that "divinity that shapes our ends," to study for the ministry, and won honourable distinction in his preliminary course in the Academy at Pictou, where the family had removed. His studies were pursued chiefly at Glasgow University, where he came under the strong personal influence and

inspiration of the high-souled and large-hearted Norman McLeod, whom in some of his characteristics he strongly resembles. While a student in Glasgow he became a labourer in the mission work carried on amid the degraded inhabitants of its closes and wynds, gaining there an insight into life and character which has been most valuable to him in fitting him for his later work among men. He did not remain long in Scotland, however, for though the beauty and culture of the land of his fathers had many attractions for him, he felt that to Canada his heart and his duty called him. He ministered for a time to the quiet country charge of Georgetown, in Prince Edward Island, from which he was soon called to the pastorate of St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, one of the oldest congregations in the Dominion. His gifts as a pulpit orator were soon recognised. The force, directness, and reality of his preaching strongly attracted to him thoughtful young men, who found in him one who could understand their own difficulties, and who never gave them a "stone" for the "bread" they craved. His charge grew and prospered, and a new church was built during his pastorate. His ministerial relations were so happy that it was a real pain when a voice that he could not resist called him to another sphere. When his friend and parishioner, Sandford Fleming, civil engineer, was about to start on a surveying expedition for the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway, Dr. Grant accompanied the party for a much-needed holiday. The novel experiences of the long canoe journey, through what was then a "great lone land," with unknown capabilities, strongly impressed his own imagination, and were communicated to thousands of readers through the hastily-written but graphic pages of "From Ocean to Ocean." This glimpse of the extent and grandeur of the national heritage of Canadians—the fit home of a great people—made him still more emphatically a Canadian, and gave him a still stronger impulse and more earnest aim to use all the powers he possessed to aid in moulding the still plastic life of a young nation born to such privileges and responsibilities. The popularity attained by the publication of this volume (published by Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto), called attention to Principal Grant as a writer, and though his time and strength have been too much taxed in other fields to leave him leisure for much literary labour, his vivid and forceful style has made him a welcome contributor to Canadian and American periodical literature, as well as to "Good Words" and the "Contemporary Review." Several articles of his in the "Century" magazine have given American readers some idea of the extent and grandeur of the Canadian Pacific. His happy associations with the inception of this enterprise, and repeated visits during its progress,

have given him an almost romantic interest in an achievement worthy of the "brave days of old." If in the judgment of some he seems to exaggerate its utility, and to lose sight of serious drawbacks and evils which have become connected with an enterprise too heavy for the present resources of the country, the explanation is to be found in the fascination which, to his patriotic heart, invests a work that connects the extremities of our vast Canadian territory, and helps to unite its far-scattered people. It need hardly be said that Principal Grant heartily rejoiced over the confederation of the Canadian provinces, or that he has always been a warm supporter of its integrity, and a staunch opponent of every suggestion of dismemberment. He thinks it not all a dream that this young sturdy "Canada of ours" should indeed become the youngest Anglo-Saxon nation, working out for herself an individual character and destiny of her own on the last of the continents where such an experiment is practicable. It is his hope that such a nation might grow up side by side with the neighbouring Republic, and in the closest fraternal relations with it, free to mould its life into the form most useful and natural, and therefore most enduring, but yet remaining a member of the great British commonwealth, bound to it by firm though elastic bonds of political unity, as well as by unity of tradition, thought, and literature. This hope and belief makes him a warm supporter of Imperial federation—a scheme which he thinks full of promise, both for Great Britain herself and for her scattered colonies, as well as for the world at large, in which such a federation might be a potent influence, leading possibly to a still greater Anglo-Saxon federation. To such a consummation his wide and catholic sympathies would give a hearty God-speed. But he believes intensely that, in order to secure a noble destiny, there must be a noble and healthy political life, and that for this there must be a high and healthy tone of public opinion, a pure and lofty patriotism. And this he earnestly seeks to promote as in him lies. The following stirring words recently published in the *Mail* are a good illustration of the spirit in which he seeks to arouse Canadians to their responsibilities?—"Duty demands that we shall be true to our history. Duty also demands that we shall be true to our home. All of us must be Canada-first men. O, for something of the spirit that has animated the sons of Scotland for centuries, and that breathes in the fervent prayer 'God save Ireland,' uttered by the poorest peasant and the servant girl far away from green Erin! Think what a home we have. Every province is fair to see. Its sons and daughters are proud of the dear natal soil. Why, then, should not all taken together inspire loyalty in souls least capable of

patriotic emotion? I have sat on blocks of coal in the Pictou mines, wandered through glens of Cape Breton and around Cape North, and driven for a hundred miles under apple blossoms in the Cornwallis and Annapolis valleys. I have seen the glory of our Western mountains, and toiled through passes where the great cedars and Douglas pines of the Pacific slope hid sun and sky at noonday, and I say that, in the four thousand miles that extend between, there is everything that man can desire, and the promise of a mighty future. If we cannot make a country out of such materials it is because we are not true to ourselves; and if we are not, be sure our sins will find us out." All narrow partisanship he hates, and every kind of wirepulling and corruption he most emphatically denounces, whether the purchase be that of a vote, a constituency, or a province. The evils inflicted on a country by the virulence of blind party spirit he has again and again exposed, with a frankness that finds no favour from the thorough-going partisans of either side. During the elections of 1886-7 his voice and pen urged on all whom he could reach the honest discharge of the most sacred trust of citizenship, the paramount duty of maintaining political purity—of opposing, as an insult to manhood itself, every approach to bribery, direct or indirect. Nor were his eloquent appeals to conscience quite in vain. Some elections at least were in some degree the purer because, leaving the beaten track to which some preachers too often confine themselves, he followed the example of the old Hebrew prophets in denouncing the moral evils that threaten to sap the public conscience, and seeking at a public crisis to uphold the "righteousness that exalteth a nation." In 1877, Principal Grant was called from his pastorate at Halifax to take the responsible office of Principal of Queen's University, Kingston. It was no sinecure that was offered him, and considerations of personal happiness and comfort would have led him to decline the call. But the university had urgent need of just such a man to preside over its interests, and he could not refuse what he felt a call of duty. The institution was passing through a financial crisis, and it was imperatively necessary that it should be at once placed on a secure basis, with a more satisfactory equipment. He threw himself into his new work with characteristic energy, and his great talent for organization and comprehensive plans soon made itself felt. It is mainly due to his counsels and efforts that the university has been able to lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes, as in the last ten years she has done. His eloquence stirred up the city of Kingston to provide a beautiful and commodious building to replace her former cramped and inconvenient habitation. But the gifts that he secured for her treasury were of less

account than the stimulus imparted to the college life by his overflowing vitality and enthusiasm—a stimulus felt alike by professors and students. The attendance of the latter largely increased, and the high aims and ideals of the Principal could not fail to have their influence on all its grades, down to the youngest freshman. He has always treated the students not as boys, but as gentlemen, seeking to lead rather than to coerce, and under his sway there has been no need of formal discipline. The application of female students for admission to the university led him to grant their request without reluctance or hesitation, from a conviction that public educational institutions should be open to the needs of the community as a whole, and, in supplying these, know no demarcations of sex. Without taking any special part in the movement for the "Higher Education of Women," he believes that every individual who desires a thorough mental training should have the opportunity of procuring it. He has a firm faith in the power of the ineradicable laws of human nature to prevent any real confusion of "spheres," and believes that it is as beneficial to the race as to the individual, that each should receive the fullest training and development of which he or she is susceptible. On the subject of university federation, Principal Grant has maintained a strongly Conservative attitude. He believes firmly in the wisdom of respecting historic growth and continuity of organization, and in the salutary influence of honourable traditions on institutions as well as countries. He deprecates extreme centralisation, as narrowing the scope of education for the many, even though raising its standard for the few. He thinks that for Canada, as for Scotland and the United States, several distinct universities, each with its own individuality and *esprit de corps* will prove most useful in the end; and that the Queen's University, for the good work she has done and the high position she has maintained, deserves to preserve her continuous historic life. Heartily endorsed in this position by the trustees and graduates of the university, he set himself vigorously to the task of raising, by voluntary subscription, such an endowment as should give it an assured position for the future, in the face of the growing needs of higher education in Canada. Probably no other man would have dared such a task, but he carried it to a successful completion through the magnetic power over men of his cheery and resolute spirit. Principal Grant has since his appointment acted as professor of divinity also. His prelections in the class-room, like his preaching, are characterised by breadth of thought, catholicity of sympathy and vividness of presentation. He has instituted a series of Sunday afternoon services for the university, conducted

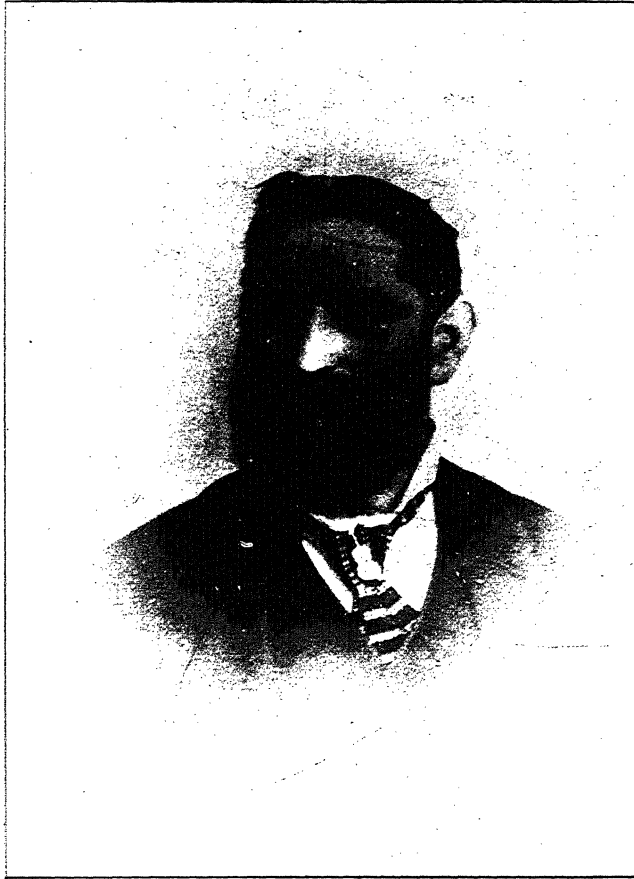
sometimes by himself or other professors, sometimes by eminent preachers from other places and of different denominations. These are much appreciated, not only by the Professors and students, but also by a large class of the thoughtful citizens of Kingston, to whom—though many admirable sermons are preached there—none are more welcome than those of the Principal himself. As a preacher, he is marked by simplicity, directness, earnestness, and force. For “fine writing” and rhetorical and finished periods he has no admiration, and aims instead at the direct conversational style, for which he has the highest of all examples. He is not afraid of plain speaking, and prefers direct appeals to heart and conscience to theological disquisitions. Valuing only that vital religion which is the root of right feeling and right action in daily life, he has no respect for a “profession” of faith without its fruits. As in the case of political sins, so he denounces social and individual sins with the same fearless freedom, believing that this is one of the preacher’s most solemn duties. He strives not for *effect* but for *effects*, and though he not infrequently rises to impassioned appeals, he aims rather at producing permanent conviction than temporary excitement. His moral influence on the community is somewhat analogous to that of the late Henry Ward Beecher in the neighbouring Republic. He is always on the side of the generous and unselfish policy as against that of mere expediency, and he seeks to uphold the pursuit of a noble idea as infinitely better than that of mere material success. Many, especially of young Canadians, owe to him their perception of this truth, and some measure of inspiration for his enforcement of it, and from the example of a noble and unselfish life. But while ever ready to promote with heart and hand any movement for the real good of humanity, he believes in no artificial panacea for evil. He holds that as this is radical, having its root in human selfishness, that power alone, which can change the nature of individuals, can in the long run change the condition of masses, and he believes that the only true light of a darkened world streams from the Cross. “In this sign” all his efforts, all his teachings, find their inspiration. To him it is the most real of all realities; and to make it such to others is the central aim and impulse of his life. His faith in this, and in the duty of the Christian church to fulfil her “marching orders,” have made him a warm advocate for Christian missions, giving a catholic sympathy to all, of whatever name, who are seeking to plant among the heathen abroad what he holds to be the root of a true Christian civilization, or who are labouring by any method to humanise and Christianise the heathen at home. The narrowness of conventionality in religion is as repulsive to him

as that of creed or ritual. He delights to own true brotherhood with all who “profess and call themselves Christians,” and he looks and labours for the true spirit of unity in the Christian church, which shall give it its true power in the world. It is the inspiration of this faith and hope that has made his life so fruitful in power and inspiration, and will make him live in many hearts and lives when other men, as prominent now, shall be forgotten.

THOMAS LITTLEHALES,

Hamilton, Ont.

THOMAS LITTLEHALES, general manager of the Hamilton Gas Company’s works, is known not only as one of the most eminent consulting engineers in Ontario, but, in connection with his talented family, he possesses a high reputation in musical circles throughout the province. He was born on the 11th October, 1843, near Shrewsbury, the home of “the proud Salopians,” in Shropshire, England, and is the youngest son of William Littlehales, of the same county, by his wife, Sarah Jones, of Montgomeryshire, Wales. He received his education at an English school, conducted on the Lancastrian system, which was the forerunner of the present public school system of England; and at the age of fifteen he obtained a situation as a clerk in the grocery business, in which capacity he served for five years. At the end of that period he became a pupil in gas engineering at the works of the Crystal Palace District Gas Company, in Sydenham, near London. Four years later, he was appointed manager of the West London Junction Gas Works. In this post he remained three years, when he was engaged to come to Canada to take charge of the Hamilton Gas Works, a position which he has held ever since his arrival in October, 1872. His long tenure in this office is in itself evidence of his ability in his special line. During his administration, the works have been entirely rebuilt from his own designs and suggestions, and the cost of gas has been reduced fully one-half as compared with its price when he undertook the management. These facts are a further testimony to his skill and ingenuity. As a consulting engineer, his services have been in frequent demand in various parts of the country. Among the works he has carried out were the reconstruction of the gas works at Guelph, Brantford and St. Catharines, and the designing and building of the Barrie gas works, besides others of lesser importance. Mr. Littlehales was, for three successive years, elected one of the vice-presidents of the American Gas Light Association, of which he has been an active member from its first year of organiza-



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HAMILTON, ONT.

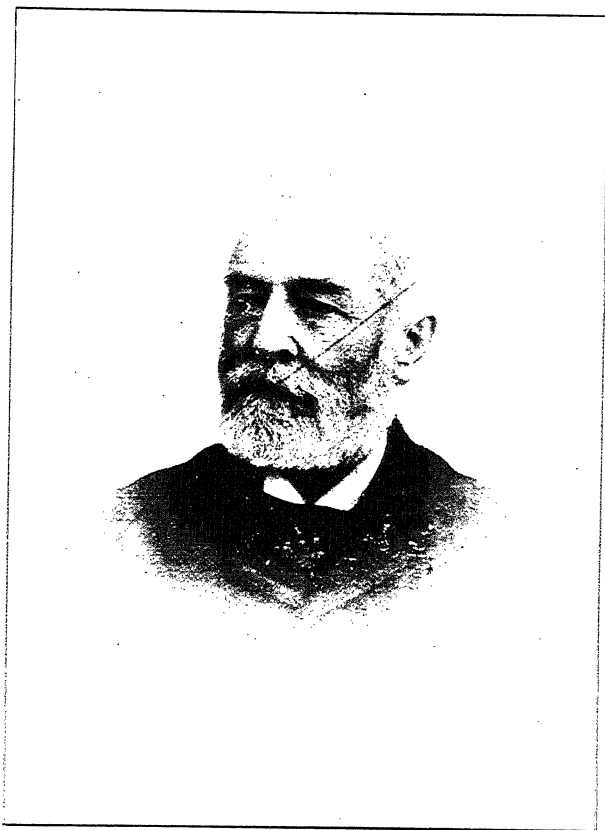
tion, and for a number of years past has been engaged in experiments, which have resulted in the invention of a new process of gas-making, which has caused much interest in the gas world. Apart from business matters, Mr. Littlehales' chief attention has been given to the subject of music, to promote and advance which he has laboured as only an enthusiast can, and in this connection he has achieved a high reputation. Since coming to Hamilton he has been identified with every musical movement of any importance, and it is scarcely possible to over-estimate the value of the services he has rendered in this way. It has been aptly said that his family and his home are deemed the well-springs of music in the ambitious city, and a glance round the walls of his drawing-room would delight the eye of any musician, with the portraits of the great composers and performers of the past and present, while he is the possessor of one of the finest musical libraries in Canada. Besides being himself a skilful performer on the violoncello and double-bass, every member of his household is a trained musician. The fame of the Littlehales family thus extends over the country. It can boast in itself a complete string quintette, first and second violins, viola, 'cello and double bass—a combination exceedingly rare in the members of one family. Each of the children (of whom there are six), performs on two instruments, the piano, and either the violin or violoncello, while the eldest daughter, Edith (who died in July, 1891) studied under the best masters in Europe, and was something more than a local celebrity. Of this young lady's musical career, a recent article in the *Dominion Illustrated* gives the following particulars: "At ten years of age Miss Littlehales was the first violin of the 'Family Quartette,' consisting of herself, her brother, mother and father. When only sixteen years of age, Miss Littlehales was selected as first violin, or leader of orchestra, in the festival performances of 'Creation' and 'Samson,' with a chorus of five hundred voices, and an orchestra of fifty-eight performers, under the direction of Mr. F. H. Torrington; and in many other oratorio and orchestral performances, she was to be seen at the leader's desk. In 1887, she entered the Royal Conservatorium of Music, Leipzig, studying the violin under Professor Frederick Herman and Hans Sitt, and piano and singing under other masters." One of the important accomplishments of Mr. Littlehales, in connection with his musical work, was the founding of the Jubal Club, and in an article in the *Etude* (a Philadelphia musical journal) on musical societies, and the importance of concerted work, F. W. Wodell, a distinguished musician in Rochester, N.Y., speaks of the organization as follows, the personal references

being to Mr. Littlehales and his family: "An enthusiastic amateur musician (in Hamilton) secured instruction for his children upon stringed instruments, and soon had a family quartette. The first public appearance of the quartette, father, mother and two children, at a city school entertainment, resulted in many parents sending their children, boys and girls, to teachers of the violin and other orchestral instruments, and ere long a juvenile orchestra, which eventually grew to a number of twenty-eight pieces, was formed, carefully fostered by the enthusiastic amateur, who afforded the young society the benefit of his ripe experience in the conduct of its rehearsals and public appearances, besides opening his beautiful home as a place of meeting. The work of this little Jubal club has largely helped to render possible in the city of its birth the performance, chiefly by local players, of orchestral accompaniments, to oratorios given by the local Philharmonic Society, such as *Messiah*, *Creation*, *Samson*, *Lay of the Bell*, *Eli*, etc., while the organization has now grown to the rank of an Orchestral Club, under professional leadership, giving two orchestral concerts each season." In private life Mr. Littlehales' character may be summed up in the brief sentence that he is an honourable man and a good citizen. Politically, he usually sides with the Reform party, but he holds very independent views, and is opposed to any one party holding power too long. In religious matters he does not belong to any sect, though brought up in the Baptist faith, but he now considers himself entirely outside orthodox beliefs. In 1869, Mr. Littlehales married Mary Ann Tysoe, a native of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, England, and has issue six children, four daughters and two sons, all of whom, except Miss Edith, are living.

COL. DARBY BERGIN, M.P.,

Cornwall, Ont.

AS a man highly skilled and honoured in his profession, as one whose record in private life and as a public man is singularly free from reproach, and as a patriotic citizen, Col. Darby Bergin, M.D., the popular representative of Cornwall and Stormont in the Dominion Parliament, is eminently worthy of a place in the pages of Canadian biography. Dr. Bergin was born in the city of Toronto, Sept. 7th, 1826, his parents being William and Mary (Flanagan) Bergin, the latter a daughter of the late John Flanagan, of Charlottenburg, Glengarry county, Ont. William Bergin, who was a civil engineer by profession, came to this country from King's county, Ireland, in 1822, and for some years he carried on a mercantile business in Toronto.



COL. DARBY BERGIN, M.P.
CORNWALL, ONT.

He died in 1840, leaving a widow and three children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the first. As young Bergin grew up, he received the benefit of a liberal education, and at Upper Canada College he was one of the brightest and most promising students of his time; in fact, his whole career as a student was exceptionally brilliant. On leaving U. C. College, he matriculated at McGill University, Montreal, and immediately entered upon the study of medicine, that being his chosen profession. From the very first he showed remarkable aptitude for medical science, and so zealously did he pursue his studies, that in 1846, when but little more than 19 years old, he passed his examination before the Lower Canada Medical Board, and received a license to practise. In the spring of 1847 he completed the curriculum at McGill, but, owing to the fact that he had not yet attained his majority, he did not graduate until the September following, when, at a special convocation held for the purpose, he received the degrees of M.D., C.M. The young doctor at once settled in Cornwall, and by his undoubted skill and devotion to his profession, he soon built up a large and lucrative practice. Throughout his whole career, Dr. Bergin has been eminently successful as a practitioner, and among his brother medics he has always been held in high honour and distinction. In 1848, in conjunction with the late Dr. Roderick Macdonald, he had charge of the emigrant typhus fever hospital at Cornwall, and at a later date, when smallpox broke out in the Indian village of St. Regis, he was sent by Lord Bury, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to look after them, a duty which he discharged so satisfactorily that he received the thanks of the department for his services. He was also for many years surgeon to the Cornwall gaol. In connection with the medical organizations in his own immediate vicinity, as well as the larger ones, embracing the whole province, he has for years been a prominent figure. He was the first president of the Eastern District Medical Association, and was afterwards president of the St. Lawrence and Eastern District Association. In the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, he has been examiner in midwifery and general surgical anatomy, and he has also filled the offices of vice-president and president, for the latter of which he was re-elected for a second term in 1885. In the council of this institution he has for years been the leader of the higher education party. But though always devoting so much attention to matters connected with his profession, the Dr. has found time to take an active interest in public affairs, and here, too, his part was no minor one. He was foremost in supporting every movement which he believed was for the public good, and the

positions of town councillor, grammar school trustee, and president of the Cornwall Rifle Association, in which he served at various periods, were but the stepping-stones to the higher offices he has since been called upon to fill. In politics, he has always been a Conservative, and at the general election for the House of Commons in 1872, he was chosen as the candidate of his party, and was elected by acclamation. During the twenty years which have elapsed since that time, he has occupied a seat in the Dominion Parliament, with the exception of the four years of the Mackenzie régime. At the general election of 1874 he was defeated, but at the next general election of 1878 he was again a candidate, and defeated his opponent, D. B. McLennan by a pronounced majority. Being unseated on petition, a new election took place in January, 1880, and he was re-elected by an increased majority. He was returned for his present seat (Cornwall and Stormont) at the general elections of 1882, 1887 and 1891. Dr. Bergin has proved himself a talented and useful member of the Dominion Parliament. He is a ready and fluent speaker, thoroughly capable of taking part in the debates on public questions, and gives strict attention to all matters involving the interests of the country at large. His name has been well-known in connection with the deepening of our canals and rivers, of which he was a strong advocate, his object being to remove all obstruction to navigation. Though opposed by the late chief engineer of canals, whose methods were of the past, Dr. Bergin has demonstrated the necessity and feasibility of his plans for the enlargement and completion of the canals, which works are now being carried out. He took an active part in the framing and passing of the Factory Act—in fact, he may be called the father of this measure, as when he found it was *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament, he was the means of having public attention directed towards the question so strongly that the local legislature passed the measure. As chairman of the printing committee of parliament, the Dr. has also rendered excellent service, as he brought forward plans by which the cost of printing for the House of Commons was reduced by over 50 per cent. Another phase of Dr. Bergin's career, which merits special attention, is his connection with the volunteer force, with which he has been actively identified for many years. At the time of the Trent affair, when war between Great Britain and the United States was imminent, he commanded a company of volunteers which had been raised for active service, and since that time his connection with the force has been continuous. From December, 1863, to May, 1864, he served as captain in the 3rd provisional battalion at Laprairie, and during the Fenian raid

of 1866 he served as major, to which rank he had been promoted. In 1869, he organized the 59th, the Stormont and Glengarry battalion, of which he became lieutenant-colonel. In 1885, on the breaking out of the North-West rebellion, the necessity of organizing a medical department soon became apparent, and this important work was entrusted to Dr. Bergin, with the rank of surgeon-general. The manner in which he carried out the task won the highest encomiums from the militia authorities, and Dr. Boyd, of London, England, who was sent by H.R.H. the Princess Louise to Canada with medical stores, stated that the arrangements, as made by the surgeon-general, were complete and most satisfactory, and that he had never known of a more thoroughly equipped medical field hospital than that sent out under the direction of that officer. In religion, Dr. Bergin is a Roman Catholic. Personally he is of a most genial and kindly nature, and his many estimable qualities secure for him universal respect and esteem.

JOHN STEWART, P.L.S.,

Ottawa, Ont.

JOHN STEWART, P.L.S., was born at what is now the village of Hintonburg, township of Nepean, county of Carleton, August 8, 1853. His father, whose name was Roderick, and his mother, Willumena, were natives of Ross-shire, Scotland, and their family consisted of eleven children—four boys and seven girls—John being the second youngest child. His father early emigrated to Canada, coming direct to the Ottawa valley, and settled in the locality where the subject of this sketch was born. There he continued to reside, occupied in agricultural matters until his death, which occurred about eleven years ago; his mother is still living. John was educated at the common and grammar schools in the city of Ottawa, after which he commenced the study of his profession under Mr. R. Sparks, and also received instructions from Messrs. Boulton and Mr. Garth. Having completed a most satisfactory course he commenced business for himself, and in the course of time was appointed engineer for the township of Nepean. Possibly no one among the members of his own profession, or among even the government officials connected with the North-West, has so large, and at the same time so minute, a personal knowledge of the variety and extent of the natural resources of what, until a comparatively recent period, was properly designated the Great Lone Land, than has Mr. Stewart. From 1880 until 1888, he had a sort of roving commission in the North-West, making his headquarters for three years of that time at Fort Ellis, while he travelled

over much of Manitoba. His principal explorations were, however, beyond the western boundaries of the latter province, and from Qu'Appelle in the east, to Edmonton in the west, and from the Souris river to Fort McLeod, he carefully examined the whole country, spying out the richness of the land, and making reports as to its agricultural possibilities, and the location of its large deposits of coal, sandstone and other minerals. These reports were yearly made the subject of voluminous returns to the government at Ottawa, one of which reached the extraordinary proportions of sixteen feet in length. The labour entailed in the prosecution of this arduous work may be appreciated when the fact is mentioned that in one trip he travelled over 3,000 miles. Mr. Stewart was in the west during the Riel rebellion, and assisted in recruiting and equipping the celebrated corps known as Boulton's Scouts, and was most useful in the vicinity of Fort Ellis in preventing undue excitement among the large native population settled there. In 1888 he returned to Ottawa, where he has since remained. In politics, Mr. Stewart has always been a Conservative. In religion, he is, as all his family have been, a Presbyterian, and is a worthy member of St. Andrew's Church.

HON. MICHAEL SULLIVAN,

Kingston, Ont.

HON. MICHAEL SULLIVAN, Senator, Professor of Surgery in the Royal Medical College, Kingston, and Professor of Anatomy in the Female Medical College, is the second son of the late Daniel O'Sullivan, formerly of Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland. His mother was a descendant of the great O'Connor family. Michael Sullivan was born in Killarney on the 13th February, 1838. Thus both by birth and by parentage our subject is a thorough representative of the Emerald Isle. The O'Sullivan family is a prominent one in County Kerry, but Daniel O'Sullivan, being unsuccessful in business, followed the example of many of his compatriots, and emigrated to Canada, reaching this country in 1842. He settled first in Montreal, but not finding the openings for business which he had expected, he removed to Chambly, and thence to Kingston, where he took up his residence in 1845. He was a man of exceptionally good abilities, and looked forward to a successful business career. He was determined also that his children should have all the advantages that education could confer, in order to fit them for the struggle of life. Michael received a thorough English training under private instruction, and in the common schools of the city, after which he attended Regiopolis College, where he dis-

tinguished himself by the ardour with which he entered upon his work and the success which attended his efforts. He was always at the head of his class, showing particular proficiency in classics. His love of the literature of the ancients was not merely that of one who studies for the sake of gaining prizes; he loved the books for their own sake, and gained a wide acquaintance with the best Latin and Greek authors. He was compelled to finish his course under private tutors, as the college closed its doors before he graduated. He was one of the first students in the Medical College attached to Queen's University, entering in 1854. His earliest experience in the college indicated what his career since has abundantly proved—that in entering upon the medical profession he had taken the walk in life pre-eminently suited to his talents. At the end of his first year he was appointed demonstrator in anatomy, a branch in which he had particularly distinguished himself. In his third year he was made house surgeon to the Kingston hospital. He graduated before he was twenty-one, passing a brilliant examination, and winning special compliments from Principal Cook, who on that occasion conferred the degrees. He began the practice of his profession in 1858, and achieved success from the first. He devoted himself expressly to surgery, with which branch his name has ever since been prominently identified. No surgeon in Canada has a higher place in the profession. After practising for four years he was requested to lecture on anatomy in his alma mater, and accepted the position. He changed the method of instruction, and impressed his pupils with so ardent a zeal for the subject as to largely enhance the reputation of the school, and increase the number of those seeking admission to its classes. Two years afterwards (1870), Dr. Dickson retired from the chair of surgery, and Dr. Sullivan was, at the unanimous request of the faculty, appointed to fill the vacant professorship. Having the department in his own charge, with freedom to carry out his own ideas completely, he made the teaching of surgery one of the principal labours of his life. His career has proven, not only that he is a thorough master of his subject, but also that he is endowed in a pre-eminent degree with the talent of teaching, a talent which must be possessed before it can be cultivated. The best proof of his success is afforded by the cheerful testimony borne by all the students of the college scattered throughout the country, who are ever ready to express their obligations to his practical and thorough methods, and the conscientious fidelity with which he has laboured to place them in the front ranks of the profession. When the female medical college, an institution of which Kingstonians are justly proud, was estab-

lished, the founders were unanimous and urgent that Dr. Sullivan should take the professorship of anatomy. He acceded to their wishes, and the college has ever since had the benefit of his high professional reputation and his practical abilities as an instructor. In 1866 he was appointed a member of the Medical Council of Upper Canada, and in 1870, when the board of examiners was appointed, he was given charge of the department of anatomy. Believing in practical work rather than in the mere study of text-books, he went to great trouble to procure dissections, principally made by himself, and on these the students were examined. Unaccustomed to any test, save the answering of set questions suggested by their books, the students who were unsuccessful raised a loud outcry, which was taken up by a number of public journals. But the practical men of the profession, who saw that Dr. Sullivan's method tended in the direction of cultivating doctors instead of mere readers of books, stood by him loyally. The result of the controversy was that not only was Dr. Sullivan sustained, but the innovation which he then made was established as the regular mode of examination under the Medical Council. In 1883, Dr. Sullivan was elected to the presidency of the Dominion Medical Association. This of itself tells the prominent position he occupies among the medical men of this country. The British Association for the Advancement of Science held its well-remembered meeting in Montreal, in 1884. When Dr. Sullivan rose to deliver the annual address at the meeting of the Medical Association, he found facing him not only a large gathering of his Canadian fellow practitioners, but also a considerable number of the most eminent British authorities on medical science. The address, however, was one which would have been worthy of any assembly. In it Dr. Sullivan dealt with the unexplained differences in the mortality of the several Provinces, and advocated the appointment, by the Dominion government, of a commission to investigate the facts and report some means of reducing the mortality where reduction was possible. Had this been done, Montreal might have been spared the unfortunate outbreak of small-pox, which a year later so cruelly scourged the city. In 1885, Dr. Sullivan's surgical skill, his strong common sense, and his ability in organization, were of the greatest service to the Dominion. He was requested by the government to act as Purveyor-general during the stressful period of the second North-West rebellion. He responded at once to the call, and proceeded to Winnipeg. The crying need of the time was for an efficient hospital service as near the centre of the field of action as possible. Dr. Sullivan went on to Swift Current, established a hospital there, and,

when the requirements of the service demanded, he had it removed to Moosejaw. His duty in the office he assumed was not merely to provide all necessary medical and surgical requirements, and make whatever arrangements were necessary for the care of the sick and wounded, but also to receive, forward and distribute the contributions of articles of luxury and comfort sent up by the ladies and other associations. During the whole of the trouble he remained at his post, attending to the requirements of those who had been placed in his charge. A high tribute was paid to the admirable hospital and ambulance arrangements by Dr. Boyd, the surgeon sent out by Princess Louise to assist in attending to the wounded. Speaking with the authority of one who had had considerable experience in military hospitals, including that at Plevna during the last Russo-Turkish war, he said, concerning the hospital under Dr. Sullivan, "I found a field hospital that would do credit to any nation as a model. The patients appear to have everything conceivable that they want, and are cared for better than they could be in their own homes." Dr. Sullivan received the thanks of the Minister of Militia publicly in the House of Commons, and the Ladies' Aid Society of Montreal and other places gave him the highest praise for the admirable manner in which their presents were distributed. Another point in connection with Dr. Sullivan's professional career must not be overlooked. He was appointed surgeon of the Hotel Dieu in 1858, when he was barely out of college, and has retained the position ever since. In his first year's service the number of admissions increased from 90 to 300, and the extensive reputation the hospital possesses is due mainly to his efforts. Outside of his profession, Dr. Sullivan has been equally prominent. His sympathies have always been strongly with those of his own race and religion, and, while he has always advocated a moderate, tolerant course, he has been one of the ablest and most eloquent defenders of the rights of the Roman Catholic minority in Ontario. He enjoys in the highest degree the confidence of the clergymen of his own faith, but he has never forfeited the respect of those of other denominations. He was president of St. Patrick's Society, of Kingston, for several years; but as the members did not stand by him in schemes which he proposed for their own advancement, educationally and socially, he retired from the society, but first paid out of his own pocket the debts standing against the organization, in order that the new president, whoever he might be, and his supporters might be able to carry on their work unhampered. Dr. Sullivan entered public life in 1863, when, at the request of many friends, he allowed himself to be put in nomination for the City Council. He was elected by acclamation,

and every year for ten years he was returned by his constituents, in the same unanimous fashion. He wished to retire in 1873, but his friends insisted that he should first have a term in the mayor's chair. He unwillingly consented, and was one of the candidates upon whom the members of the council voted. The result was, Dr. Sullivan's defeat by a bare majority. In the following year, however, the system of electing the mayor by the council was done away with, and popular election substituted. Dr. Sullivan was again nominated, and his popularity carried him to success, with a sweeping majority. He was re-elected in 1875. While mayor, he divided his salary among the charitable institutions of the city, and finished a municipal service of twelve years without making an enemy, and leaving a reputation for zeal and devotion to the public service which any one might covet. He inherited from his father strong Conservative tendencies, and has always been a staunch and earnest supporter of the party which represented the principles he held dear. At the same time he has always been above the rancour of mere partizanship, and has retained the respect of his opponents. In the general election of 1882 he was nominated for Kingston for the House of Commons, against Mr. Alexander Gunn, but, owing to party defection, he failed to win the seat. His political services were recognized by the Government by his appointment to the Senate, on January 29th, 1884, to succeed the late Hon. John Hamilton. When the announcement was made that Dr. Sullivan had been called to the Senate, it was received by the public in general with a feeling of gratification. The press teemed with congratulatory remarks, among those recording approval being the *Toronto Mail*, which said: "The appointment of Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, to the Senate will be well received, not only by the Roman Catholic body, of which he is a member, but by all who have watched his very creditable career. He is a man of excellent abilities and high personal character, still young in years, and with a sound knowledge of the past and present. He will be a great acquisition to the Upper House." These commendatory words have been fully justified by Dr. Sullivan's senatorial career. He is one of the ablest debaters in the House, and being known to be a man of affairs, he is always listened to with attention, and his opinions are given great weight in the councils of the Senate. Among his fellow members, Dr. Sullivan is deservedly popular, and wields great influence. In the City of Kingston, where he has resided from childhood, he is respected and esteemed by all classes of the community. In private life Senator Sullivan is distinguished for his affability, his industry, and liberal views, and his extensive knowledge of public affairs.

HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER, D.C.L., M.P.,
Ottawa, Ont.

HON. GEORGE EULIS FOSTER, D.C.L., M.P. for Kings, N.B., Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada, was born on September 3rd, 1847, in the county of which he has been for over ten years the distinguished representative in the highest popular body in the Dominion. He is of U. E. Loyalist descent on his father's side, while on his mother's side he is of German extraction. The founder of the Foster family in King's County was a U. E. Loyalist who settled in the wilderness there in 1783. After a course in the public schools and the superior school in King's County, George Eulis Foster attempted the matriculation examination for the University of New Brunswick. Not only was he successful, but he passed at the head of his class and was the winner in a strong competition of the King's County scholarship at the same university. In his first year he took the Douglas gold medal for English essay in a competition open to all the classes, and won the first prize in natural science. His strong points as a student were mathematics and classics, with a strong liking for English literature and history. He graduated in 1868. Entering the school-teaching profession, he first took charge of the grammar school at Grand Falls, in his own province, a year later he took the position of Superior of the School at Fredericton Junction, and, after another twelve months became Superior of the Baptist Seminary in Fredericton. In 1870 he became Principal of the Ladies' High School in Fredericton, and thence he advanced still higher to the chair of classics and history in his *alma mater*, the University of New Brunswick. In order to prepare himself more completely for the duties of this high and honourable office, Mr. Foster took up a post graduate course in Europe, going first to Edinburgh and afterwards to Heidelberg. In the former he took a medal, one first prize, and three other prizes. He returned to New Brunswick and entered upon the labours of his professorship. He continued to occupy the same office until 1879, when he resigned. The other distinctions won by him include the degree of D.C.L., which was conferred upon him by Acadia College, N.S., and his appointment to the office of examiner in grammar and English in the Provincial Normal Schools, which position he held from 1874 to 1879. Early in life—in the thirteenth year of his age—Mr. Foster identified himself with the Order of the Sons of Temperance, later with the British Templars, the United Temperance Association, the Dominion Alliance and the International Temperance Association. He filled the offices of Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance,

Most Worthy Grand Templar of the British Templars of Canada, National Chief of the United Temperance Association, Vice-President, later, President of the Executive of the Dominion Alliance, and President for four years of the International Temperance Association. While occupied as a teacher, and while Professor of the Provincial University, he frequently delivered lectures and addresses upon temperance topics, and upon his resignation from the professorship he engaged in an extensive lecturing tour, speaking to large and interested audiences in all the provinces of the Dominion, and in most of the States of the Union. He likewise edited several temperance journals. Both as a speaker and as a writer he was markedly successful, and his reputation extended throughout America. In addition to his temperance work, Mr. Foster took a prominent and useful part in the promotion of religious objects. He was identified with the Young Men's Christian Association of Fredericton, and was a member of the executive of the International Sabbath School Committee. After returning from his remarkably successful lecture tour, Mr. Foster resolved to try what fortune had in store for him in the political sphere, though considering how brilliant his achievements had been, and how wide and honourable the reputation he had gained, we may be sure he had no misgivings in taking the plunge. In looking about for a constituency, that one nearest his heart, the county wherein he first drew breath, suggested itself, and to King's he went. The county was then represented by the stalwart politician Major James Domville, and the friends of that gentleman considered the act of the new aspirant in seeking election as one that could be properly described as "cheeky." But what they thought made no difference to the young candidate. He proceeded with his canvass, addressing the people everywhere upon the leading national topics. Against such eloquence as his, Major Domville was powerless, but apart from his ability as a debater, the people of King's had put the highest estimate upon the integrity of the young scholar and social reformer. The election came on in June, 1882, and the result was the election of Mr. Foster by a majority of 71. The election was contested in the courts and voided, but in the by-election Mr. Foster was returned by a majority of 281 votes. King's County has for many years been hard fighting-ground, but since his first election Mr. Foster has never failed to be returned. His success is due simply to his own merits and to the determined fight he always carries on. In the House of Commons his election was regarded as the assurance of the discussion of topics aside from the usual line of politics. Such indeed proved to be the result,



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HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER, D.C.L., M.P.,

OTTAWA, ONT.

for temperance, social purity and the maintenance of public order and decency received such advocacy as they had never known before. At the same time he was no merely silent voter on the great questions which divide parties. A thorough loyalist and a believer in the greatness of a united Canada, he was one of the strongest advocates of the great national project of a railway from end to end of the Dominion. With the same object in view, he defended and upheld the National Policy of the Government of Sir John Macdonald. His eloquent denunciations of the lack of love of country or lack of faith in its future which led some to hold back from a bold aggressive policy roused the greatest enthusiasm on the Government side. By the natural force which draws together those who sympathise in the same great objects, Mr. Foster, though elected as an Independent Conservative, became more and more completely identified with that party. His eloquence, his power of application, and his force of character attracted the attention of Sir John Macdonald, who, in 1885, offered him a place in the cabinet as Minister of Marine and Fisheries. This office was made vacant by the promotion of Hon. A. W. McLelan to the eminent place of Minister of Finance. Mr. Foster accepted the Premier's offer, and was sworn in on the 10th of December, 1885. To achieve a cabinet place after only three years of political life is a piece of good fortune such as few men have ever enjoyed, but the young minister had been long preparing in his study and on the platform for the cares and honours of state. As Minister of Marine, he acted with prudence and diligence. His department, one by no means free from cares and heavy responsibilities, was administered with marked ability. There was nothing to attract to him special attention, however, until the negotiation of the Washington treaty of 1887, in which he took a prominent part, and in the defence of which in the House he shared the honours with the Premier and the Minister of Justice, Sir John Thompson. Sir Charles Tupper held the office of Minister of Finance for a short time after the retirement of Hon. Mr. McLelan, but when the latter gentleman resigned, in January, 1887, and it became necessary to appoint another to the office, the Premier took time to consider the matter fully. The result of his survey of the situation was an invitation to Hon. Mr. Foster to take the vacant portfolio. The Canadian Pacific was completed, the National Policy was established, the man now required was one careful, methodical, and iron-willed to prevent the free expenditure of the public money, to which an era of expansion had accustomed the politicians, from being carried too far. Hon. Mr. Foster was made Minister of Finance on the 29th of

May, 1888. He has held the office ever since, Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, on taking the Premiership, after the lamented death of Sir John Macdonald, requesting him to continue to hold the portfolio of Finance. Mr. Foster has made a close and careful study of the weighty affairs with the administration of which he is intrusted, and the fact that the credit of Canada never stood higher, and that the business of the Department never ran more smoothly, is the best evidence that he has justified the presence of Canada's greatest political leader and most accurate judge of men's character in selecting him for the office. His financial statements in Parliament, each year, are models of their kind—complete, yet concise, packed with facts and figures, yet interesting to everyone who takes any interest in Canadian affairs. In the active warfare of debate, Hon. Mr. Foster is one of the greatest champions of his party, and his complete command of himself, combined with his vivid eloquence and ready wit, make him a champion worthy of the greatest cause. Hon. Mr. Foster is a member of the Free Baptist denomination, and for many years has been, as he is still, a prominent member of its conference. He was President of the Union Baptist Educational Society in 1884-5. He was married in 1888, to Mrs. Addie Chisholm, of Hamilton.

SIR J. WILLIAM DAWSON, C.M.G.,
LL.D., F.R.S.,
Montreal, Que.

SIR J. WILLIAM DAWSON, Principal of the McGill University, Montreal, was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, on October 13th, 1820. His parents had come from Scotland several years before, and, if the Biblical knowledge of their son is any criterion, they were doubtless good examples of that high piety and religious education which distinguish the Scottish people. Young Dawson seems to have shown an early interest in natural history and geology, and the opportunity for an intellectual career was placed within his reach. He attended the school and college at Pictou, and was then sent to Edinburgh University, where he took the degree of M. A. at the age of twenty-two. Natural history and practical chemistry occupied his attention chiefly at Edinburgh; and it may be supposed that he listened with deep interest to the fading echoes which would be heard then regarding the respective claims of the Wernerian and the Huttonian hypotheses in geology. Here he made his first attempts at authorship, which were published in Edinburgh newspapers. He returned to Canada in 1842, and accompanied Sir Charles Lyell in his geological exploration of Nova Scotia. He entered into the work with

characteristic enthusiasm, and the valuable assistance which he was able to render to the great English geologist was not unrecognized. Sir Charles Lyell has paid many tributes to the abilities of Sir William Dawson as a geologist. He was then appointed to the direction of a geological survey of the coal fields in that province, and his report to the government proved a very valuable one. In 1850, his attention was taken, so far as the business of his life was concerned, from geology to education. He was appointed superintendent of education for Nova Scotia. It was a reforming period in educational matters in that province, and the new superintendent was entrusted with the work of putting a new School Act into operation. His interest in education, to judge from the articles which he published at that date, was not less pronounced than his interest in science. The work was, therefore, congenial, and the experience afforded in the task of administering the affairs of the Nova Scotia schools doubtless proved valuable to the future principal of McGill. His appointment to the principalship of McGill, in 1855, marks the beginning of an epoch in Canada's intellectual development. It is not a matter of ordinary course that McGill should be the university she is to-day, or that she should wield the influence that she does. It is a matter of surprise. The conditions which fifty and a hundred years ago favored the advancement of great institutions of learning in the American republic have ever been absent from Canada. The wealth which poured into the treasuries of American colleges has only been represented in Canada by dribbling subscriptions and small legacies. Our colleges have struggled up with the aid of trusty and generous, but seldom very wealthy, friends. The fortunes of McGill were at a low ebb in 1855, and Principal Dawson had an extensive work before him. The work of a college principal and president is supposed to be limited to the duties of administration, but the financial condition of McGill at that time made it necessary for the new principal to undertake several laborious professorships as well. His influence, however, soon began to make itself felt throughout the country, and the fortunes of the university steadily advanced. Its stability is now assured, and from being a matter of anxiety to Montrealers it has become an object of pride. That the result is largely due to the vast energy and administrative abilities of the principal there can be no question; and it is a significant fact that when the university came in sight of the horizon of prosperity he annually contributed to its resources by still retaining arduous and unpaid work which he had taken upon his shoulders at the outset. Leisure might seem to be an un-

known experience in the midst of labors indicated by the foregoing, but in addition to many pamphlets on educational matters, and some excellent text books on geology and zoology, Sir William Dawson has published the following volumes: "Archaia," (1860); "Air Breathers of the Coal Period," (1863); "The Origin of the World," (1869); "The Story of the Earth and Man," (1873); "Fossil Men and Their Modern Representatives" (1880). As indicated by their titles, the three latter volumes deal more particularly with the vexed questions concerning the nature of man's first appearance upon the earth, and the apparent conflict between Biblical history and the result of modern scientific research. If his treatment of the subject is not in all respects satisfactory to the present schools of scientific thought, it is at least independent and earnest. Whether his interpretations of the archaeological facts bearing upon prehistoric man will stand the test of time or not time only can show. At present he stands alone with regard to that subject, as far as his scientific peers are concerned. The fact, however, has not prevented the scientific worlds of Britain and America from recognizing and honoring him for his many and valuable contributions to the science of the day. These have comprised an extensive amount of original research in biology, chemistry, mineralogy and microscopy, which has been distinguished not only for its high scientific merits, but for the attractive literary form in which it has been presented to the world. For many years he has been an active and esteemed member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and was elected president of that learned body for 1886. It was also through his instrumentality that the British Association met in Montreal in the summer of 1884, and it was at the opening meeting in the Queen's Hall that Lord Lansdowne announced the honor of the knighthood. The American Association testified to its appreciation of his scientific labors by electing him to the presidency in 1883. The recognition which Sir William Dawson's scientific attainments have received abroad, however, should not withdraw attention from the valuable services he has rendered, and is rendering, to Canada's intellectual development. With this every Canadian is more or less practically concerned. The fact that a united nationality can never be built up in this Dominion without an educational foundation has been recognized by a good many of our public men, but by none more earnestly than Sir William Dawson. He early took a broad view of the duties and privileges of a university as an intellectual centre. Besides taking an active part in scientific and other societies in Montreal, he has paid close attention to the interests of struggling schools

and colleges in the province, and for many years has been perhaps the most active worker in connection with elementary education. This latter subject has all the importance, in Quebec province especially, which he attaches to it, and his efforts should be more generally seconded. Like Principal Grant, he is also a strong advocate for the higher education of women, who are now admitted to McGill, thanks to the generosity of Sir Donald A. Smith. Sir William Dawson is a pleasing speaker, and it is a tribute to the real taste of the day to say that he is always listened to with interest in spite of the fact that he does not indulge in the cheap fire-works of oratory. The charm of his address lies in this, that he conveys clear and definite ideas in clear and definite language. His pronouncements at convocation are always awaited with interest, and seldom fail to have a weighty effect upon the deliberations of the governing board of the university, or upon educational matters of the province when these are touched upon.

HON. CHRISTOPHER FINLAY FRASER,

Brockville, Ont.

HON. CHRISTOPHER FINLAY FRASER, M.P.P., Minister of Public Works for the Province of Ontario, one of the most eloquent debaters in Canada, was born at Brockville, in October, 1839. Mr. Fraser is of Celtic origin, his father, John Fraser, being a Scotch Highlander, and his mother, Sarah, *nee* Burke, of Irish birth and parentage. It fell to the lot of our subject, when a boy, to be poor, for his parents, like the majority of pioneers, brought into the new country very little gold in their purses. But this very poverty seems to have been a stimulus to the ambition of the lad, and it is said that he resolved early in life to carve out his own fortune. In order to accomplish anything, young Fraser knew that he must become equipped with an education. Schools in those days were sparse, and not well conditioned, but the best of such tuition as his purse afforded he was resolved to have, and have it he did. We are told that he did not hesitate to put his hand to any employment that was offered, and it was between the periods of such employment that he attended school. When a mere youth he was found employed in the office of the *Brockville Recorder*, working for a small salary, which he most carefully hoarded to use in his education. But even this honourable ambition, and all the dauntless industry, could not have availed, had our subject been composed of the ordinary clod material. But no such composition was his. He was gifted with altogether unusual mental alertness, and his utterances, when only a boy, were remarkable for their

brilliance, force and sometimes for their wit. When he had obtained what he deemed a sufficient education, the young man (this was about the year 1859) entered the office of the Hon. A. N. Richards, late lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, and began the study of the law. He was a hard-working student, and after passing a most creditable examination, was, in 1865, called to the bar. He settled down to the practice of his profession at Brockville, where a profitable business soon began to grow up around him. Most observant people about Brockville had the young man in mind when he came back from his studies to open a law office in their midst, and before he had been long with them in his new rôle, they began to perceive that his abilities were quite beyond the usual. But the young advocate was all this while fashioning out his own career for himself. He had no sooner established himself fairly in his profession, than he began to give attention to political questions. At the election of 1867 for the confederated provinces, he offered himself as a candidate for his native place, but was defeated by a narrow majority. Some years later he again presented himself for election, but was again defeated. Later on our subject was to distinguish himself by taking a conspicuous part in the formation of what was known as the Roman Catholic League. Roman Catholics being in a minority in the province, Mr. Fraser judged that they would be more effective if united in a public body, when asking for certain rights, than if they remained disconnected. This was a wise movement for the sake of the object stated, and a just one; but it was a very clever move, and since that day Mr. Fraser has come to be regarded as the political director of his co-religionists in Ontario. In 1871, Mr. Clark, who had some time before defeated Mr. Fraser for South Grenville (in the Legislative Assembly) died; and our subject, once again presented himself, and was returned at the head of the poll. His great abilities were at once recognized in the legislature, and a year later he was appointed Provincial Secretary and Registrar. On appealing to his constituency for the usual ratification of his acceptance of office he was elected by acclamation. He remained Provincial Secretary till 1874, in the Mowat administration, when he became Commissioner of Public Works. This office he has since held, and he has taken from the first a commanding place in the legislature. He is ready, brilliant and powerful in debate, whether the question be an old one or one sprung upon him, and he is a man with whom the opponents never care to trifle. He is not malicious nor unkindly in his place upon the floor when attacking or defending, and one and all are delighted to sit and listen to him so long as he remains upon

his feet; for whether they agree with what he is saying or not, they are pleased with the fresh, vigorous, brilliant and manly way that he has of saying it. Overwork in these later years had told so upon his constitution that it was feared he might have to lay aside the harness; but we are glad to be able to say that there is now every ground to believe that a long career of usefulness and brilliant public service still remains before the Honourable Christopher Finlay Fraser. The care and attention devoted to the building and details of the noble pile in the Queen's Park, erected for the use of the Legislative Assembly and public offices of the Province of Ontario, prove Mr. Fraser to be the right man for the important office he has held for so many years. He is also one of the Directors of the Ontario Bank.

HON. GEORGE WILLIAM ALLAN,

Toronto, Ont.

HON. GEORGE WILLIAM ALLAN, D.C.L., Senator, Toronto, was born at Little York, now Toronto, on the 9th of January, 1822. His father, the late Hon. William Allan, was a pioneer settler who took up his abode in York, during Governor Simcoe's term of office, and resided in Toronto till his death in 1853. This gentleman, in his day, held a very prominent place in public esteem, and being possessed of more than ordinary ability and a good education, he enjoyed advantages not so common in those early days as now. He was the first postmaster for York, and the first customs collector for the port. During the war of 1812-15 he served in the militia as lieutenant-colonel, and his son has still in his possession the flags of his old regiment. He figured prominently, too, in commercial life, and was the first president of the Bank of Upper Canada. He also held a seat in the Legislative Council of old Canada for several years, and a seat in the Executive during the administrations of Sir Francis Bond Head and Sir George Arthur. Our subject's mother was Leah Tyreer, whose father was Dr. John Gamble, who belonged to a U. E. Loyalist family, and was a surgeon in the Queen's rangers. His corps was raised in Upper Canada after the arrival of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. George William was educated by private tuition during his earlier years, and was afterwards sent by his father to Upper Canada College. When the rebellion, headed by William Lyon Mackenzie, broke out in 1837, young Allan, then in his sixteenth year, left U. C. College, and entered, as a private, the Bank Rifle Corps, of which the present Chief Justice Hagarty, Judge Galt, and some others still living, were also members. He returned to the college at the end of the follow-

ing year, and remained there until he went up for his examination as a law student, which he passed in the "senior class," in Easter term, 1839. He was articled to and began his studies in the office of Gamble & Boulton, and was subsequently called to the bar of Upper Canada, in Hilary term, 1846. Before entering upon the active practice of the law, young Allan was sent by his father to travel abroad, and in addition to a very extended tour throughout Europe, he visited many countries which, in those days, were not quite as accessible as they are now. He went up the Nile to the borders of Nubia, and afterwards travelled through Syria and the Holy Land, Asia Minor, Turkey and Greece, meeting with not a few exciting adventures, arising more particularly from the lawless and unsettled condition, at that time, of many parts of Syria and Asia Minor. He was elected, not long afterwards, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England. Mr. Allan early took a part in municipal affairs, his name appearing as one of the aldermen for St. David's Ward in 1849. In 1865 he was elected mayor of the city and served in that capacity throughout the year. In May, 1856, before again leaving Canada for a lengthened tour abroad, he was presented by his fellow-citizens with a very complimentary address. It was done up in neat book form, and is now a most interesting document, as it contains the signatures of men of all ranks, parties and creeds, a large proportion of whom have now passed away. Mr. Allan, in the autumn of 1858, in response to a requisition from the electors of York division, for which he was returned by a very large majority, took his seat for that division in the Legislative Council of old Canada, which he retained until confederation. Mr. Allan took a prominent part in the business of the Legislative Council, and filled the office of chairman of the Private Bills Committee in that body for many years. In May, 1867, he was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation, and has ever since taken an active share in its deliberations, as well as in the business of the Committees of the House. In politics he is a Conservative. Mr. Allan has always taken a deep interest in the promotion of literature and science in his native country. He was one of the original members of the Royal Canadian Institute, and has filled the chair as president, besides being a contributor to the Journal of the Institute. He has always been a warm friend to the cause of higher education, and has been closely connected with Trinity College University (from which he received his degree of D.C.L.), ever since the founding of that Institution in 1822. In all matters connected with Canadian art, Mr. Allan has ever evinced a lively interest. He is the president of the Ontario Society of Artists, and chairman of the Art Union of Can-

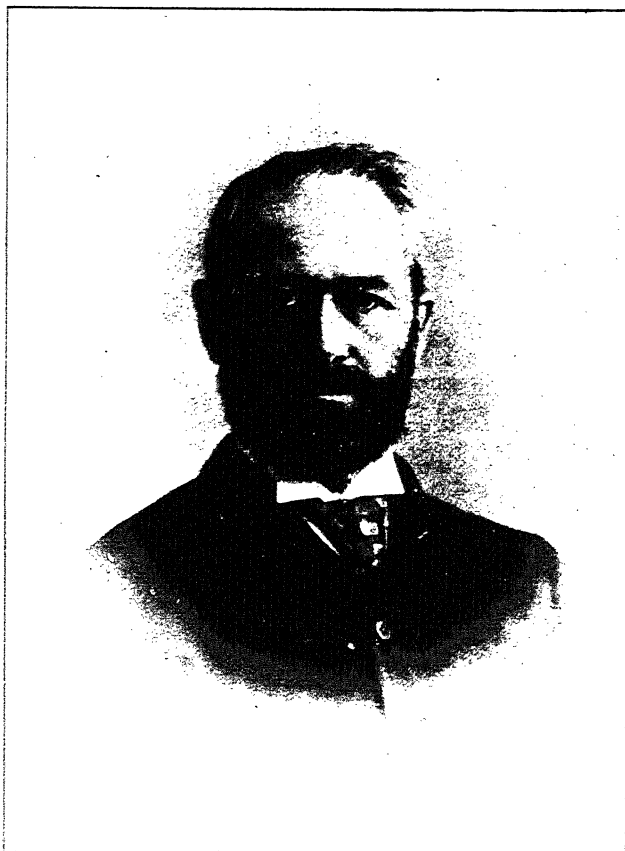
ada, and is the possessor of a large and valuable collection of paintings by a Canadian artist, the late Paul Kane, illustrating Indian life and customs, and the scenery of the great North-West. Attached to horticultural pursuits himself, Mr. Allan has labored as president of the Horticultural Society of Toronto, and in many other ways to foster a taste for the study and cultivation of flowers and fruits among his fellow-citizens, and it was with that object that he presented to the Society, in 1857, the five acres of land, which with the subsequent addition made fifteen, now forming the Horticultural Gardens. As we have already mentioned, Mr. Allan performed his first military duty at a very early age. He has always taken a warm interest in all matters connected with the Volunteers and Militia, and is himself Lieut.-Colonel of the Regimental Division of East Toronto, and an honorary member of the Queen's Own Rifles. A member of the Church of England, Mr. Allan has borne an active part in the Synod and other assemblies of the church. He has also filled the chair as president of the Upper Canada Bible Society for many years. In business affairs Mr. Allan fills more than one post of considerable responsibility and importance. He has been for many years chief commissioner of the Canada Company as well as president of one of our largest and most successful loan companies, the Western Canada Loan and Savings Company. In 1888, on the death of the Hon. Josiah B. Plumb, Speaker of the Senate, the Hon. Mr. Allan was elected to the office. While in his twenty-fourth year he married Louisa Maud, third daughter of the late Honourable Sir John Robinson, Bart., C.B., chief Justice of Upper Canada, and she died while sojourning in Rome, in 1852. He married again, in 1857, Adelaide Harriet, third daughter of the Rev. T. Schreiber, formerly of Bradwell Lodge, Essex, England, and has a family of six children, three sons and three daughters.

HON. JAMES WILBERFORCE LONGLEY,
M.P.P., M.E.C.

Halifax, Nova Scotia.

HON. JAMES WILBERFORCE LONGLEY, M.P.P., M.E.C., Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, is the son of Israel Longley, who was of United Empire Loyalist parentage, and Frances Manning Longley, whose father was a pioneer Baptist minister, who came from the North of Ireland and settled in Annapolis county. Israel Longley was a substantial man in the community, and took an active part in the politics of Annapolis county and of Nova Scotia generally. James Wilberforce Longley was born on the 4th of January, 1849, at Para-

dise, Annapolis county, Nova Scotia. He was educated at Acadia College, and graduated as B.A., in 1871, winning four years later the degree of M.A. On leaving college, in 1871, he entered upon the study of law in Halifax, finishing his course in Osgoode Hall, Toronto. He was called to the bar of Nova Scotia on the 10th of September, 1875. In the same year he was appointed a commissioner of the Supreme Court and a notary public, and in 1878, he was chosen law clerk of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia. He had been all his life an active and aggressive participant in political affairs, and when, in 1882, he was offered the Liberal nomination for his native county of Annapolis, for the House of Assembly of the Province, he was ready for the contest. He made a vigorous campaign and was successful. Since that time he has been continuously a representative of the people, and has steadily advanced in prominence as a leader of thought in the political life of Nova Scotia and the Dominion. Almost as soon as he was elected, the Provincial Government availed itself of his ability as a lawyer by appointing him one of the commissioners for the revision and consolidation of the provincial laws. In 1884, he became a member of the Executive Council, and on the 25th June, 1886, was appointed Attorney-General for the province, an office which he has held ever since. On appealing to his constituents for confirmation in his seat as a minister of the Crown, he was triumphantly returned. As Attorney-General, he has performed his duties to the satisfaction of the people, and has shared with Premier Fielding the honor of holding Nova Scotia for the Liberals in provincial politics. He is a man of wide reading and marked literary ability, and apart from the fame he has made in politics, would be entitled to eulogy as one of the leading writers of the Dominion. His writings being mainly upon political questions, they have necessarily been more or less ephemeral in their character, but that they have had a great influence in moulding public opinion none can doubt. He was for years a regular contributor to the columns of the *Halifax Recorder*, one of the strongest and most influential newspapers in Nova Scotia. He has written voluminously for other Canadian periodicals, and his articles in *Harper's Weekly* and other metropolitan journals and magazines have commanded world-wide attention. His favorite themes have been the extension of Canadian trade, especially with the United States, and the development of a national sentiment among Canadians in the direction of Canadian Independence. He has always been an ardent Liberal of the advanced radical school, and has been an uncompromising opponent of the existing Dominion administration as well



HON. JAMES WILBERFORCE LONGLEY, M.P., M.E.C.,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

as of that led by Sir John A. Macdonald. He advocated the abolition of the Senate and the confining of the powers of legislation and administration as closely as possible to the chosen representatives of the people. In 1890, after several years' effort, Mr. Longley succeeded in passing a measure to abolish imprisonment for debt. In religious affairs, he is identified with the Episcopal Church. He was married on the 3rd September, 1877, to Annie Brown, of Paradise, N.S.

HON. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,

Toronto, Ont.

HON. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, is a native of Toronto. He was born in the paternal homestead, Beverley House, on the 21st February, 1820. He is the second son of the late Sir John Beverley Robinson, Baronet, for years before his death the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and for long one of the most distinguished public men in the British American colonies. The subject of this sketch was educated, at first under private tutors, and afterwards attended Upper Canada College, being one of the earliest students in that great institution. He was remarkable not only for all-round proficiency in his studies, but for his fine physical powers, and his devotion to manly sports. He was a leader in all athletic exercises, and the fine physique he then developed has been the cause of the remarkable preservation of all his faculties, so that as a septuagenarian he is the junior, so far as real advancement in life is concerned, to men who have far fewer years behind them. Mr. Robinson was just seventeen when the Upper Canadian rebellion broke out. The chivalric governor of that time, Sir Francis Bond Head, had made the young man one of his aides-de-camp and required of him in various ways exceedingly arduous service. There was nothing that devotion could accomplish that the youth was unwilling to undertake. He accompanied His Excellency from Government House to Montgomery's hotel, Yonge-street, immediately after the short battle there, which was sufficient to dishearten the rebel leaders and scatter their forces. The scene and the occasion are graphically described in Sir Francis' book, "The Emigrant." To hear of the rebellion in these days, one is apt to minimize the danger and difficulties of the time. A great civil war in which the people are drawn up in hostile array, each man in his own camp, is a more impressive sight to watch through the glass of history, but to the people who actually experience it, this is far preferable to such a state of affairs as then existed in Canada. The

passions engendered by political differences were heated to a white heat, yet there was no geographical division in any way, and the representatives of the two sides were in many cases neighbours. Each side, therefore, feared surprise, and dreaded the results of an outbreak. The fact that blood had been shed, and an organized rebellion actually attempted, had brought the evils under which the country suffered to an acute stage. Where life was believed to be in danger there was a reign not only of terror but of suspicion and dread. The authority of the law had yet to be completely asserted, and until this was done there was danger on every hand. It was deemed expedient by the Governor to communicate the state of affairs to the British representative at Washington. There was danger in the mission, not only on the Canadian side of the border, but more particularly on the American side, where the sympathisers with the rebels were numerous and aggressive. No sooner did Mr. Robinson hear of the service to be performed than he volunteered for the task. The attempt was made, because of his youth and his connections, to dissuade him, but in vain. It was clearly seen that he was pre-eminently the man to be employed, for he was a thorough soldier, with no thought except duty, and with the physical strength to carry through so arduous an undertaking. It was decided finally to entrust him with the mission. He was charged with the despatches, and, in the face of the winter season, set out for Washington. This was not the day for steam engines and cosy palace cars; every mile of the distance had to be covered in the trundling stage coach. An idea of the volume of travel, and therefore of the accommodation for travellers, may be had from the fact that when the young aide-de-camp arrived in New York he was the only passenger, though the coach was the regular mode of travel. The trip from New York to Washington was made more easily, and without incident. Mr. Robinson remained for several weeks, and returning, proceeded at once to Sandwich, where he joined Col. Hill's regiment, in which he was lieutenant. He served with his comrades until the country was restored to quiet, the regiment being discharged from active service about a year after the battle at Montgomery's. Mr. Robinson then took up the study of his intended profession, the law. He first entered the office of Christopher Alexander Hagerman, who subsequently attained eminence as a politician, and still later as a judge. After two years, Mr. Robinson had his articles transferred to James M. Strachan, of Strachan & Cameron, a very prominent firm of that time, and with this gentleman he remained until the expiration of his term. He was called to the bar at Easter term, 1844, and soon after entered upon the practice.

of his profession. Though always holding a good place as a lawyer, being a partner in several firms of eminence, he did not devote himself to work in this direction, and, to follow the story of his life, we must enter upon other fields of greater publicity. The railway era had just opened, and the demand of the time was for communication between Toronto and the rest of the province, so that traffic might be carried on in modern fashion. In 1851, Mr. Robinson was elected to the city council of Toronto, as representative of St. Patrick's ward. The Northern Railway had been projected, but, as the people found out, it is one thing to project a railway, and quite another thing to build it. A man was needed to lead, and he was found in the person of John Beverley Robinson. It was his hand that framed the resolutions providing for large money grants to the Northern and the Guelph and Toronto roads, and it was his persistent energy that carried them through the councils. Mr. Robinson's interest in the project was acknowledged by his election as the representative of the city on the board of directors, and his exertions on behalf of the company won for him the distinction of the presidency. This office he held for thirteen years, with another well-known director, to the satisfaction of all concerned. At the end of that time, however, political differences with the management caused a combination of forces which led to the election of a new president. Meantime he had advanced very greatly in his public career. He became for a time president of the city council, and in 1857 he was elected mayor of the city. In the general election following he was a candidate for the representation of Toronto in the parliament of the Province of Canada. One of his opponents was the late Honorable George Brown, the leader, it might almost be said the idol, of the Reform party. Though he did not succeed in defeating Mr. Brown, he at least came in second, and thus was elected junior member for the city. Mr. Robinson, like his father, was a staunch Conservative, and was one of the most prominent members of his party. He was the seconder of the resolution moved by Mr. (now Sir) Hector L. Langevin upon which the "short administration" of Hon. George Brown was defeated, just before the event which has passed into history under the name of the "double shuffle." While in Parliament, he was identified with many movements for the improvement of the condition of the people and the development of the country's resources. About the year 1861 he went to England, with the object of putting a large tract of Government land in Upper Canada upon the market. His mission was regarded as a hopeless one by many who pretended to know the condition of affairs, but those faint hearts were

surprised to learn that the plucky young Toronto representative had formed a company with Sir Francis Bond Head as President, and Lord Robert Cecil, now Lord Salisbury, ex-Premier of England, as Vice-President, and that to this company he sold a million acres of land, and added to the treasury revenue the sum of £60,000 sterling. His "extraordinary zeal and energy," was publicly acknowledged by Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, in his place in the Legislative Council. Mr. Robinson was instrumental in procuring the passage of several acts in reference to the Toronto esplanade, the re-establishment of the Northern Railway, and other local improvements of importance. He did not confine his attention to legislation, however. He was the originator of the Western Canada Building and Loan Association, which, though begun upon a modest scale, met a public requirement of the time, and grew rapidly to be, as it is now, one of the greatest financial corporations in the country. About this time there was a good deal of grumbling because of the inferior hotel accommodation of the city. With characteristic energy Mr. Robinson made a collection among the citizens and procured \$13,600, which, with his usual generosity, he handed over to the Messrs. Rossin, to be used towards building and equipping a good hotel. On the 27th March, 1862, Mr. Robinson became President of the Council in the Cartier-Macdonald Administration. He held this office until May following. His connection with the Northern Railway led him to consider the importance of the mining and other resources of Algoma, then a wilderness, almost as far beyond the line of ordinary communication as the shores of Hudson's Bay are at this time. He did much towards bringing Algoma to the front, and interesting capitalists in enterprises likely to be of advantage in the development of the resources of that country. In 1872, a general election for the Dominion was held, and Mr. Robinson was invited to be the Conservative candidate for the great district in the north. He easily succeeded in winning the election. On the 17th September, 1878, he was returned for West Toronto by 637 majority over Thomas Hodgins, the Reform candidate, this being the seventh election he had run in the interest of his party in his native city. He continued to represent West Toronto until his appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship. In this high office he was eminently successful, and, though a strong party-man, he had always kept the regard of opponents as well as friends, for he was eminently a fair fighter in politics, as in everything else. His appointment was received with favour in every part of the province. The duties of the office are mainly social, and those Hon. Mr. Robinson, with his genial, kindly manners

and his boundless good will for all classes, was eminently suited to discharge. He was fortunate in having as his wife a lady whose many graces made her one of the most honored hostesses that ever presided in Government House. Mrs. Robinson was Miss Mary Jane Hagerman, daughter of Mr. Robinson's principal in his legal studies. Their marriage took place on 30th June, 1874. On the completion of his term as Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Robinson was succeeded by Sir Alexander Campbell.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, M. A.,
LL.D., D.C.L.,

Toronto, Ont.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, M. A., LL.D., and D.C.L., one of the most learned and popular writers of the day, was born on the 13th of August, 1823, at Reading, England, where his father had been for some time a practising physician; though the family from which he sprung had originally lived in Wybunbury, in Cheshire. Like so many other distinguished Englishmen, Mr. Smith received his early education at Eton, which school was soon to receive added honours by his brilliant university course at Oxford; for here it was that he first evinced evidence of possessing the rare talents that have since given him so prominent a place among the thinkers of the century. He first entered as an undergraduate of Christ Church, but, on being elected to a demyship in Magdalen, he completed his course in that college. He bore away the Ireland and Hertford scholarships, obtained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and for English and Latin essays, and crowned his series of undergraduate successes by graduating with a first class in classics. Two years after graduation he was offered, and accepted, a Fellowship of University College, of which institution he became tutor. This happened to be a time of much mental activity in England, and the brilliant young Fellow soon proved that he was destined to be a leading spirit outside of college, as well as within its classic walls. He closely observed the various religious, political, and social movements, and wrote on many topics in his keen, brilliant, incisive style, commanding immediate public attention, and drawing all the younger and aspiring minds of the college around him. In 1847 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but minds like his seldom find in the law a permanent attraction, and Mr. Smith, luckily for the calling to which he surrendered himself, was won to a life-long service to literature. His ability in dealing with the vexing public questions of the time attracted the notice of government, and in 1850 he was appointed assistant secretary of the Royal Com-

mission to enquire into the general condition of the University of Oxford, "especially in relation to its revenues, discipline, and studies." When a second commission was appointed he was secretary; and he was a member of the Royal Commission to examine into the condition of Popular Education in England. It was chiefly while commissioner that Mr. Smith obtained that insight into the working and needs of the various seats of learning that has given such value to his views on educational questions, both in his native country, and in the United States and Canada. In 1858, he was elected professor of Modern History at Oxford, a position which he filled in a way that attracted the admiration of all authorities. Meanwhile his able advocacy of liberal reforms in matters educational, religious and political, won for him a world-wide name, and when he visited America in 1864, he was warmly welcomed, and received from the Brown University the degree of LL.D. From his own University of Oxford he subsequently had conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. He staunchly advocated the abolition of slavery, and warmly sympathized with the North during the civil war. Four years after his first arrival in America he was appointed Lecturer in English and Constitutional History in Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, and this office he still holds, although for the past twelve years he has been a resident of Toronto. It may be said that, in 1866, Mr. Smith left England to cast his lot in the new world, but leaders of the Liberal party, with whom he had so long been in accord, and who knew and prized the assistance he had given to their common cause, were loth to let him go; and among other inducements placed at his disposal a constituency with a certain liberal majority, but he refused all overtures; nor have his English friends since ceased their solicitations for him to allow himself to be put in nomination for a safe constituency. He left England stricken down by a sad family bereavement, and resolved to spend the rest of his days beyond the Atlantic. In 1872, Mr. Smith took up his abode in Toronto, where he at once became prominent in educational circles. He was appointed a member of the Senate of Toronto University, was elected the first president of the Council of Public Instruction, and was for two years president of the Provincial Teachers' Association. Since coming to Canada, Mr. Smith has unreservedly devoted his time and genius to a furtherance of all projects that can advance the people, intellectually, socially and morally. He has given a prestige to Canadian letters by his active and prominent connection with native literary undertakings; he was a contributor to the *Canadian Monthly*, and afterwards to the *Toronto Nation*, in both of which periodicals his voice was raised on all



PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, 'M.A., LL.D., D.C.L.,

TORONTO, ONT.

occasions, when words of advice and warning were needed. Subsequently he established *The Bystander*, a journal which for a period appeared monthly, then quarterly, but which, after some time, was discontinued to make room for *The Week*, in which paper, however, his characteristic style, trenchant, fresh, keen and brilliant as ever, is recognised over the well-known *nom de plume*, "Bystander." In private life Mr. Smith is the genuine type of the cordial, courteous, high-bred English gentleman; and in addition to his activity in literary work, he has, since coming to Toronto, taken a prominent part among those who care for the poor, to whom, it is attested, his purse is always open. It need not be said that he has by his example elevated the tone of the native press, given life and stimulus to independent journalism, and taught the journalistic profession that there is such a thing as honour belonging to its calling. In England, Mr. Smith was a Liberal, but in Canada he has eschewed party connection. In 1875 he married Harriet, daughter of Thomas Dixon, Esq., of Boston, and widow of the late William Boulton, Esq., of Toronto. As a master of style, Mr. Smith has no superior, if an equal, living. Among some of his works of the last thirty years may be mentioned, "Irish History and Character," "Lectures on the Study of History," "Three English Statesmen—Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt," a volume of essays which included that on the "Great Duel of the Seventeenth Century," "The Political Destiny of Canada," and "The Moral Crusader, William Lloyd Garrison."

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,

Toronto.

THE late Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who died on the 24th May, 1892, like several of our leading statesmen, was not born in this country, but he was only two years old when his father, an English physician, came to Canada in the year 1823, and took up his residence at Lachine, in the province of Quebec. Sir Alexander's birthplace was the village of Hedon, near Kingston-upon-Hull, in Yorkshire, England; and he ever retained the warmest sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the British empire. Sir Alexander's parents gave him the best educational advantages the country afforded. They placed him first under the tuition of a Presbyterian clergyman, and afterwards sent him to St. Hyacinthe College, Quebec, and still later to the Royal Grammar School at Kingston, Ontario. He was of a studious turn of mind; and although he left school at what would now be considered a comparatively early age, he had imbibed all the essential elements

of a liberal education. At St. Hyacinthe College he acquired a considerable knowledge of the French language, and a consequent interest in French literature accompanied him through life. On occasion he could make a French speech in the Senate; though he rarely exercised the gift, and only perhaps to meet some playful challenge of the French members. He studied the classics also up to a certain point; but above all he acquired a knowledge and command of his own language, and a habit of using words with a peculiar force and directness. Mr. Campbell was only seventeen years of age when he entered on the study of the law at Kingston, whither his family had some years previously removed. No stories have reached us of his student days, but he seems to have applied himself earnestly to his work, seeing that he was able, on completing his course and being called to the bar, to form a partnership immediately with the late Sir John A. Macdonald, whose reputation even then was rapidly growing. The partnership subsisted for many years under the name of Macdonald and Campbell; and the business, in the hands of these two exceptionally able men, was a lucrative one. Politics, however, soon began to absorb the attention of the senior partner, and the burden of the office work fell upon Mr. Campbell. The experience which the latter thus acquired, aided by his studies, made him one of the soundest lawyers at the bar of Upper Canada; and had he not, while still a comparatively young man, diverged into politics, there is little doubt that he might have occupied a distinguished position on the bench. It was in the year 1848 that Mr. Campbell made his *début* in politics by carrying an election for the Catarqui division, and taking his seat in the Legislative Council of Old Canada. He very quickly familiarized himself with his new surroundings, and became an efficient and highly esteemed member of the Upper House. No new member probably ever had less crudeness or inexperience to rub off; and no one seemed at all surprised when, in three or four years after his first election, the member for Catarqui division was placed in the Speaker's chair. The position was, indeed, one for which, by temperament and character, he was pre-eminently fitted, but not one in which his practical energies could find much scope; and a wider sphere of usefulness was opened up to him, while the administrative strength of the government of 1864 received a great reinforcement when the Speaker of the Council was assigned to the position of Commissioner of Crown Lands. Here his knowledge of law and prompt business methods found ample exercise, and it was admitted on all hands that he filled the office in an admirable manner. From this time forward Mr. Campbell was looked upon as one of the

strong men of his party, though one whose strength was shown rather in council than in fight. His was the balanced judgment and sound knowledge of affairs, and one can only regret that the influence he was so fitted to exert, and must at any critical moments have exerted, in favour of sound, safe and honorable methods of party management, could not have asserted itself at all times. A very ugly chapter of Canadian political history might then never have been written. In 1867 the first government of the Dominion was constituted under the leadership of the then newly knighted Sir John A. Macdonald, and Mr. Campbell was sworn in as Postmaster-General. The new position did not call, to the same extent as the previous one, for the exercise of legal acumen, but it involved dealing with large public interests and a very extended patronage. During the period that Mr. Campbell remained at the head of the post office much solid progress was made, in all of which he took a lively interest, and exerted a judicious control. As regards the patronage of the department, it was administered by the Postmaster-General with a constant eye to the good of the service, and occasionally with a wholesome indifference to mere party demands. One of the chief characteristics of Mr. Campbell during his administrative career was that he was never willing to descend to the level of the mere party politician. Some have said that this was due to the fact that his position exempted him from dependence on the popular vote; but we have seen other senators whose high position did not seem to exercise any very elevating effect on their political methods. After a six years' tenure, exactly, of the post office department, Mr. Campbell accepted the portfolio of the newly constituted department, of the Interior. Here everything was to create, order had to be called out of a most discouraging chaos; but the new minister was proceeding bravely with his task, when the government of which he was a member met an inglorious defeat over the "Pacific Scandal." The operations which led to this result had been carried on wholly without Mr. Campbell's knowledge; he was not indeed the kind of a man to whom the schemes formed at that time for creating an election fund were likely to be confided. From 1873 to 1878 Mr. Campbell acted as leader of the opposition in the Senate, and discharged the duties of the position with the same ability as well as with the same fairness and moderation as when he had represented the government. To act a really factious part was, we may say, almost wholly out of his power: certainly, it would have been foreign to his nature. When the Conservative party returned to office in November, 1878, Mr. Campbell first accepted the position of Receiver-General, but in the

spring of 1879 he returned to his old office of Postmaster-General. Thence he passed in the month of January, 1880, to the department of Militia and Defence, which, during a brief term of office, he did not a little to invigorate. The end of the year saw him back in the Post Office department, which he again left in the month of May of the year following (1881), to assume the portfolio of Justice. Meantime (24th May, 1879) he had been created by her Majesty a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, an honour which his eminent public services had very fully merited. Sir Alexander remained at the head of the department of Justice until the latter part of the year 1885, when he once more returned to the Post Office department which he finally left in the spring of 1887 to accept the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario. His appointment to the latter office was viewed with pleasure and approbation, even by his political opponents. On all hands it was felt that in Sir Alexander Campbell her Majesty would have one of the most constitutional of representatives, such a man as she probably would herself have delighted to choose for the position. Before proceeding to Toronto, however, Sir Alexander went to England at the request of the government, to represent Canada at the Colonial conference. That conference was not empowered to enact any measures, or even to concert any scheme, for the modification of the relations existing between Great Britain and the colonies; but it gave an opportunity for a confidential exchange of views between members of the British government and leading representatives of the colonies; and there is little doubt that it has smoothed the way for the future discussion of questions of the greatest moment. As a departmental chief, Sir Alexander Campbell was deservedly popular. He was not, perhaps, the most accessible of men, and his general manner may have been a trifle distant and brief; but it was soon discovered that he had a kind heart and a strong sense of justice. He was not a man to be trifled with; he believed in holding men to their duty; but, on the other hand, he was always glad of an opportunity of rewarding faithful service. He had a keen insight into character, and had, consequently, little difficulty in dealing with men on their merits. His confidence was seldom given where it was not deserved, or withheld where it was deserved. He was always ready to form his own independent opinion on any matter properly submitted to him, and having formed his opinion, he knew how to stand by it. No department of the government came amiss to him, for the simple reason that his sound business methods were applicable everywhere. How useful such a man must have been to the

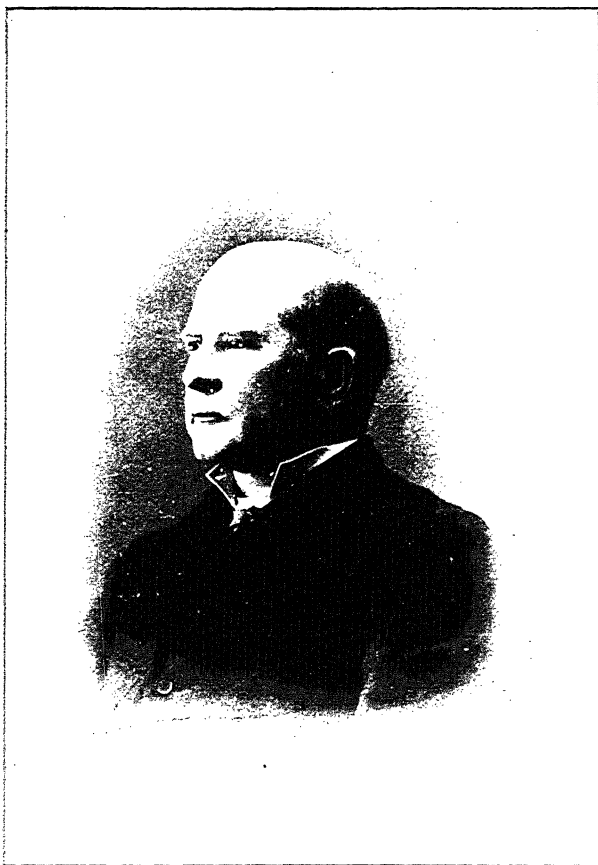
cabinet as a whole, and particularly to its leader, may be imagined, but the full details are not likely ever to become known. It will be remembered that while Minister of Justice it became the duty of Sir Alexander to draw up a memorandum explaining and defending the policy of the government in executing Riel. This he did in a manner that for force, conciseness and logic left nothing to be desired. Perhaps, however, the chief merit of the statement was the strong accent of conviction that pervaded it. It was not a partisan manifesto; it was the fitting utterance of the highest organ of executive justice in the country.

W. R. WHITE, Q.C.

Pembroke, Ont.

WILLIAM ROBERT WHITE, Mayor of Pembroke, has been a life-long resident of that town, in which he was born, Sept. 16th, 1843. His parents were the late Peter White and his wife Cecilia, whose maiden name was Thomson. Both were natives of Scotland, and the latter came to this country with her parents when she was only fourteen years of age, the family settling in Nepean township. Peter White, who died in 1878, was born in Edinburgh, and at the age of eighteen he entered the Royal Navy. In the following year he came to Canada with Sir James Yeo, and served with the commodore on Lake Ontario during the whole of the war of 1812-14, at the close of which he left the service and proceeded to the Ottawa valley, where he soon became engaged in the lumber trade. In 1828, he first went to the region where the town of Pembroke now stands, prospecting for timber limits, but after taking stock of the land and its resources, he concluded to remain, and there he resided from May 24th, 1828, to the end of his life. At the time of his settling at Pembroke, the nearest house was sixty miles distant, so that he may be justly considered the founder of the town, in whose affairs he took a prominent interest as long as he lived, and to whose material growth and prosperity he largely contributed. He held a commission as lieutenant-colonel of militia from 1853, was a magistrate for a long period, besides holding various municipal offices, and for forty years he was known among the people of the Ottawa Valley as a thoroughly upright and honest man. The subject of our sketch, who was the seventh of the family of ten children, received his early education at the common school in his native place, subsequently attending for a couple of years at Victoria College, Cobourg. Shortly after leaving the latter institution, he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Thos. Deacon, Q.C., of Pembroke, with whom

he remained for some time. He afterwards spent two years with Roaf & Downey, of Toronto, at that time a well-known chancery firm. On being called to the bar in 1868, he opened an office in his native town, where he has continued to practise ever since with great success. He was appointed a Queen's Counsel by the Dominion Government in December, 1889, and for several years past he has been one of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's solicitors, his division extending from Ottawa to Port Arthur. During all this period, Mr. White practised alone until the beginning of the present year (1892), when he formed a partnership with W. H. Williams, under the firm name and title of White & Williams. From the time of his youth almost, Mr. White has been accustomed to take a leading part in connection with public affairs in Pembroke, and for eight years in succession he held the office of deputy-reeve, to which he was elected by acclamation on each occasion. He also served a term as warden of the county of Renfrew. In 1891, under pressure of strong solicitations by his fellow-citizens, he allowed himself to be nominated for the mayoralty of the town, and so satisfactorily did he discharge the duties of his office that he was again returned by acclamation in 1892. In politics, he has always been a staunch Liberal-Conservative, and an indefatigable campaign-worker. But withal, he has never been ambitious for political honour or preferment, and though time and time again solicited to accept a nomination for parliament, he has always declined. Mr. White is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic Order, which he looks upon as the grandest fraternal organization in the world. He joined the craft in Toronto in 1868, has risen to the 32nd degree, and has been a member of Grand Lodge since 1870. In 1871, he was Grand Senior Warden, and in 1872 and '73 D.D.G.M. of the Ottawa district. At the last annual meeting of Grand Lodge in London, in July, 1892, he was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada. He has also been a member of the Board of General Purposes for several years past, and belongs to Ottawa Rose Croix Chapter, and Murton Lodge of Perfection in Hamilton. In Oct., 1870, Mr. White married Jennie, youngest daughter of Col. Willson, of Onondaga, Brant county, and has had issue four children—a daughter, who died in infancy, and three sons, who are still living, John, the eldest, being now a student at the University of Toronto, and Reggie, the second son, is studying medicine at McGill. As a professional man, Mr. White has a high reputation, both in legal and business circles, and his strong sense of honour, and strict integrity of character, have secured for him the confidence and esteem of all classes.



W. R. WHITE, Q.C.,
PEMBROKE, ONT.

HON. JOSEPH A. CHAPLEAU, LL.D.,
Q.C., P.C., M.P.,

Montreal, Que.

THE HON. JOSEPH ADOLPH CHAPLEAU, LL.D., Q.C., P.C., is a native Canadian, having been born in Lower Canada, at Ste. Therese de Blainville, Terrebonne, in 1840. His parents were of French birth, having come to this country in the early part of the century and settled in the Seigniorship of Terrebonne. At the colleges of Terrebonne and St. Hyacinthe, Mr. Chapleau received his education, and as a student he distinguished himself greatly, winning the warm admiration of his teachers, who predicted for him a great career. His favorite studies were the languages and history, but for all branches of learning he displayed a wonderful aptitude and regard. He had, while yet young, decided to enter the legal profession, and accordingly, immediately on completing his collegiate course, he entered himself as a student-at-law. Here he devoted himself with unremitting zeal to his work, and when in 1861 he was called to the bar of Lower Canada, he was regarded, though yet young, as one of the best read men in the profession. His success at the bar was immediate, and his ability as a pleader was readily recognized, not by the members of the bar alone, but by the occupants of the bench as well. Indeed it was in this capacity that he first brought himself prominently into notice. But as a speaker he was powerful, not only by reason of his argumentative abilities and the masterful manner in which he arranged his facts; but he added the grace of an accomplished declaimer, and his addresses abounded in flowers of rhetoric and in the choicest diction. In short, Mr. Chapleau was quickly regarded as a brilliant and effective orator, and the opinion then formed of him, in this respect, by the Lower Canadian bar, has since been fully endorsed on a larger stage by the people of the Dominion of Canada. While still a student-at-law he had taken a keen interest in the politics of the day, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that Mr. Chapleau is found in the political arena at an earlier age than it is usual for men in Canada to seek parliamentary honours. It was not Mr. Chapleau's desire for political distinction, however, which first brought him into the field. It was the imperative demand of his party which forced him to divide his services between his profession and his country. In 1867, in the first Quebec Legislature which sat after Confederation, he represented the county of Terrebonne, having been elected by acclamation. Mr. Chapleau's success in politics was as rapid as had been his success in law. Before he entered the administration of Premier Ouimet, he was regarded as the strongest Conservative

on the floor of the house, and even at that early stage he was, by the far-seeing, looked upon as the future leader of the French-Canadian forces in the Dominion. It was as Solicitor-General that he first took office. It was in February, 1873, and he continued to occupy this position until the close of 1874, when the Ouimet administration resigned. In 1876 he accepted the post of Provincial Secretary and Treasurer in the Cabinet formed by Mr. De Boucherville. When Lieut.-Governor Letellier turned the De Boucherville administration out of office in 1878, Mr. Chapleau became leader of the Conservative party, and during the year and a half which he then spent in Opposition, he displayed, perhaps in a more marked degree than at any other time of his life, before or since, all those wonderful qualities as orator, organizer, diplomatist and leader with which he is so richly gifted. Mr. Joly, the leader of the Government, a man of pure and stainless character, of large and just views and patriotic intentions, was unable to contend with his fiery and tireless opponent on anything like an equal footing, and the result was that long before the Premier received his overthrow at the hands of the Legislative Council his administration had been discredited in the country. During this season of active political warfare, Mr. Chapleau impressed the country with such a sense of his greatness, of his matchless energy and of his devotion to their interests, that the influence he then gained in his native province he retains unimpaired to-day. Upon the fall of the Rouges, Mr. Chapleau formed an administration of which he continued the head until 1882, when increasing ill-health forced him to resign the Premiership. He then entered the Dominion House and accepted office in Sir John Macdonald's Government as Secretary of State for Canada, which position he continued to fill till 1892, when, under the Cabinet reconstruction, he was offered and accepted the more arduous post of Minister of Customs. Notwithstanding the fact that during this long period he has been afflicted with constant ill-health, Mr. Chapleau has in no measure relaxed his grasp upon the political situation, and on many occasions he has come to the aid of his party when it was placed in difficult and embarrassed situations, and the energy and force displayed by him have proven him to be in possession of undiminished powers. His hearty and able support of the Government during the debate on the resolution of censure moved by the Opposition at the first meeting of Parliament, after the execution of Louis Riel, stamped him as a man who was not to be shackled by provincial or race prejudices when the question of the proper and efficient administration of justice was in the balance. While Mr. Chapleau is a man of towering ambition, he has, out



HON. JOSEPH A. CHAPLEAU, LL.D., Q.C., P.C., M.P.
MONTREAL, QUE.

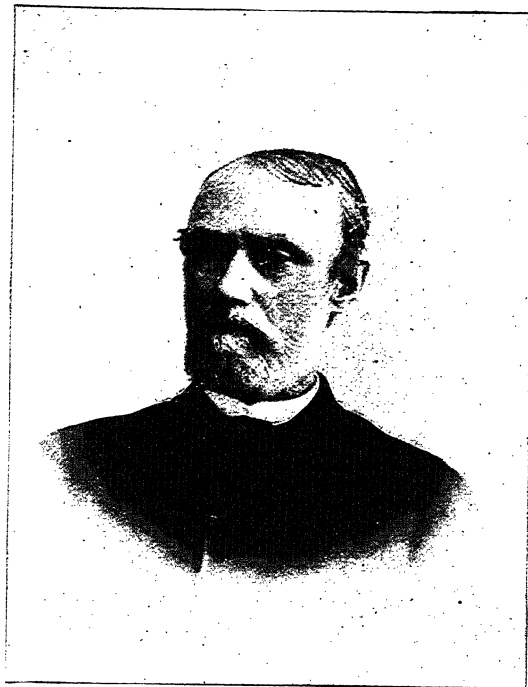
of a sense of fidelity to his party, kept that ambition well in check. For many years he was regarded with suspicion and fear by his French-Canadian colleagues in the Federal Cabinet, and this cause retarded his political advancement. As the recognized leader in the House of Commons, of the Conservatives of French Canada, and with a compact and an unquestioning following, his claims can now no longer be disregarded or deferred. With his fellow-countrymen his popularity has all the elements of personal regard, and to strengthen and extend this popularity Mr. Chapleau has spared no pains. Mr. Chapleau's great qualities have been recognized abroad as well as at home, and in 1882 he was created a Commander of the Legion of Honor by the President of the French Republic. In 1883 he was made a Queen's Counsellor, and in 1884 he was appointed a Commissioner by the Dominion Government to proceed to British Columbia and enquire into the question of the Chinese Immigration to Canada. He holds the chair of International Law in Laval University, Montreal section, from which institution he himself obtained the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws. He is a director of the Pontiac and Pacific Junction railway and vice-president of Le Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian. In 1874 he married Marie Louise, daughter of Lieut.-Col. King, Brigade Major of Sherbrooke. In religion, M. Chapleau is an adherent of the Roman Catholic faith, and was created a Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, in 1881.

HARVEY PRENTICE DWIGHT.

Toronto, Ont.

HARVEY PRENTICE DWIGHT, President of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, was born at Belleville, Jefferson county, New York, on December 23rd, 1828, his parents being of New England origin. He received his early education at a small country school-house in Oswego county, which he left at the age of fourteen to seek his fortune in the world. His first situation was in a small country store, where he remained for three years. Telegraphy, which was then in its infancy in Canada, held out bright inducements for young men to enter its service, and after learning the art of an operator he sought and secured a position with the Montreal Telegraph Company. This was in 1847, the first year of that company's operations. He was an operator, despatching messages by the Morse alphabet, as is done all over the continent to-day, but receiving them in a vastly different mode, *i. e.*, reading the Morse characters printed on a paper *tape* by a ponderous brass machine, instead of, as to-day,

receiving them by the ear, "taking by sound," as the phrase is. He was first stationed at Belleville, Ont., and then Montreal, where he soon became chief operator. He was sent to Toronto when the company's lines were extended thither in 1849, and there filled, in his own person, the functions of the whole staff in that office. Always diligent, punctual, accurate, he was something more, he was prudent, and he was trustworthy; not many years passed, therefore, when he was appointed Western Superintendent of the Montreal Company. This position gave scope to his abilities. Ontario was developing rapidly, new districts were being settled, the narrow-gauge railways radiating out of Toronto were being built. Mr. Dwight, doubtless, saw the future importance of many a village that has since become a city, and he urged the construction of the network of telegraph wires, which has given the Montreal Company so strong a foothold in the province. Not only for purposes connected with navigation were lines extended across the western peninsula, but the lumbering interest, the mining interest, the oil-fields, the salt wells, all these appear to have been considered in Mr. Dwight's plans, which may well have been regarded by some of the Montreal directors of those days as bold in the extreme. Opposition having arisen about 1870, in the shape of the Dominion Telegraph Company, the result was the lowering of rates that in a few years made the business a losing one. Both companies were relieved, therefore, when, in 1881, a new organization, the Great North-Western, took over the wires of both companies. Mr. Dwight was chosen as the general manager of this company, and went to work to make one system out of the two sets of lines, and otherwise to consolidate the business—a Herculean task. There are between 30,000 and 40,000 miles of wire in the system, which reaches Manitoba as well as the Maritime Provinces, and extends to Michigan as well as New York and Vermont. The offices number nearly 2,000, which will give some idea of the number of employés. Mr. Dwight has been mainly instrumental in placing the Dominion of Canada second to no country in the world in regard to the extent and cheapness of its telegraph facilities. Notwithstanding its comparatively sparse and scattered population, it possesses to-day a system of telegraphs, which, for the number of offices in proportion to population, cheapness of service in proportion to distance, effectiveness and extent of facilities, is surpassed by no other country in the world, if, indeed, it is equalled or approached. As the advocate and pioneer of a cheap, uniform, and yet profitable rate for instantaneous communication, Mr. Dwight takes a place in the front rank of his profession in North America.



HARVEY PRENTICE DWIGHT,
TORONTO, ONT.

With more or less to do with politicians and public men of all parties, and sometimes placed in positions of peculiar delicacy and embarrassment, Mr. Dwight has secured the confidence of all parties and creeds, and no general ever counted with greater confidence upon the loyalty of his officers and men. But Mr. Dwight has not confined his business abilities exclusively to the telegraph system which owes to him its superb completeness. He has taken an active part in a number of other important public enterprises, and is one of the best-known men in Canada. Since the recent wonderful development in electricity, Mr. Dwight has been prominently connected with a number of important schemes in connection therewith, and is an electrician whose judgment is much sought after, and whose opinions are highly valued. In private life, Mr. Dwight enjoys the respect of the whole community. Mr. Dwight is a member of the Church of England. He was first married to Sarah Hutchinson, of Port Robinson, she being of Irish descent. This lady died. He subsequently married Miss Mary Margaret Helliwell, daughter of William Helliwell, a York Pioneer. It is seldom that an efficient administrator, who must not regard economy as the least important factor in good management, can be thoroughly popular with those around him, yet Mr. Dwight is greatly liked by his large staff of employes throughout the country, and they would consider no word of eulogy too strong to bestow upon him.

HON. CHARLES CLARKE,

Elora, Ont.

HON. CHARLES CLARKE, Elora, Ontario, Lieut.-Colonel, Justice of the Peace, and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, was born in the grand old cathedral city of Lincoln, England, within sound of the famous bell known as "Great Tom," on the 28th Nov., 1826. He was a pupil of Mr., afterwards the Rev. Thomas Cooper, who became such a prominent figure in the Chartist movement in England. He subsequently attended an advanced institution at Waddington, Lincolnshire, under the tuition of George Boole, well known as the author of several mathematical works, and who became first professor of mathematics in Queen's College, Cork, Ireland. Before he was fourteen years of age, he entered the extensive establishment of John Norton, of Lincoln, to learn the business of a draper. Mr. Norton was a prominent Radical, and an intimate friend of John Bright and Richard Cobden; and it is not to be wondered at if a young man like our subject, with eyes wide open for important public questions, and yearning for the day when his own voice might be heard, should

carry away in his mind the foundations of a very sound and very enduring liberalism. Young Clarke developed into manhood at a period when England was in the throes of a trade revolution, when the hand of the nation was at the throat of monopoly, and the Corn Laws were on their trial before the people. In 1844, he emigrated to Canada, following some of his connections who had gone before a short time previously. He settled in the township of Canboro', in the Niagara district, and devoted himself to farming. Four years later, he removed to Hamilton, where he found commercial employment for a time. Whilst so engaged, he amused himself during leisure hours in writing descriptions of the scenery about Elora, for the local press. The merit of these contributions attracted the attention of the editor of the *Hamilton Journal and Express*, and Mr. Clarke was solicited for a contribution to that journal, and a little while afterwards became its sub-editor. Baldwin and Lafontaine were now at the head of affairs, and the paper gave the administration a cordial support. In a few months the young journalist got control of the paper, and thereafter during his connection with it, which lasted till 1850, it was conducted with vigor and marked skill for a man of such little experience in colonial politics. A semi-weekly journal, in a provincial town, was not a vehicle important enough for the conveyance of his thoughts, so he began to contribute to the *Toronto Mirror*, and he was requested by Mr. (now the Hon.) Wm. McDougall, to contribute a series of articles to the *North American*. These brilliant, sound and able papers appeared under the title, "Planks of our Platform," and very naturally commanded wide attention. He likewise, about this period, contributed to the *Dundas Banner*, *Paris Star*, *Toronto Examiner*, and other Reform journals. In 1852, the *Backwoodsman* was started under his political editorship at Elora, and it did sturdy service in the cause of reform and general political progress. About this time, too (1852), Mr. Clarke married Emma, daughter of Jas. Kent, of Selkirk, in the County of Haldimand. This worthy lady died in 1878, and Mr. Dent, in the "Canadian Portrait Gallery," pays this tribute to her worth:—"Mrs. Clarke was truly a helpmeet. She was possessed of remarkable activity of body, was a clear and incisive thinker, a pleasant, not profuse, conversationalist, and a mother among ten thousand. Her broad, common-sense views, and her cheerful application of them in the affairs of every day life, were a service to her husband in facing many of the inevitable difficulties that arise during every long and busy public life." There were five children by this marriage; and the only son, Charles Kirk, who, as a student, was on the



HON. CHARLES CLARKE,

ELORA, ONT.

medical staff of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for several years, and afterwards medical assistant at Hamilton and Kingston, is now superintendent of Rockwood Asylum for Insane in the latter city. In 1881, Mr. Clarke married a second time, and became united to Rose, eldest daughter of James Halley, of Ponsoby, Ontario. In 1857, Elora was incorporated, and Mr. Clarke elected to the council. He was appointed reeve in the following year, and for many terms afterwards occupied a seat in the County Council of Wellington. He was a school trustee for several years, and served for a considerable time on the Elora High School board, always evincing a zealous interest in educational affairs. In all matters relating to the progress of the town, or his own county, he has taken an active interest; but he is none the less a friend of the entire province, because his own constituency is so dear to him. In 1861, he was appointed a lieutenant in a volunteer rifle company at Elora; in 1866 he became captain, and served for three months at Chatham and Point Edward during the Fenian raid. He was gazetted senior major of the 30th Wellington battalion of Rifles, and, later, was promoted to the command. He is a zealous, active, efficient and popular militia officer. At the election of 1871, he was elected by a majority of six hundred and seventy-four votes, for Centre Wellington, to the Ontario Legislature, defeating Mr. McLaren, a Reformer nominated by a Conservative convention. After, in 1875, he was re-elected by acclamation; in 1879, by a majority of six hundred and sixty; in 1883, by a majority of five hundred and eighteen; in 1886, by acclamation; and in 1890, by a majority of four hundred and fifty-nine. In 1880, on the organization of the new Parliament, he was chosen Speaker, in succession to the Hon. R. M. Wells, and this position he retained through two parliaments, giving unqualified satisfaction to his fellow-members on both sides of the House, alike by the manner in which he discharged his duties as presiding officer of the Assembly, and the liberality and tact with which he dispensed the hospitality pertaining to that high position. His course in the House was characterized by judicial impartiality, prompt and sound judgment, and a dignity and firmness which, while never standing in the way of legitimate freedom of debate, have always kept discussion within the proper limits. After the general election of 1886, he retired from the Speaker's chair and resumed a seat on the floor of the House, as a private member. He served during the whole of that Parliament as chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, one of the most important positions in the gift of the Assembly, and as a debater and party adviser he rendered the Mowat administration

most effectual service. He served in the same capacity during the first session after the election of 1890, and in the following session resigned his seat to take the office of Clerk of the Assembly, made vacant by the death of the late Col. Gillmor, who had filled it continuously from Confederation, in 1867. His long experience as member and Speaker, and his very unusual knowledge of parliamentary history and practice, are the best guarantee for the efficient discharge of his duties in that capacity. As a writer, Col. Clarke is bright, pointed, terse and vigorous. There is a literary flavour in his style, and a musical balance in his sentences. In *repartee* he is quick, and sharp as a needle; and in debate is ready, interesting and effective.

COLONEL SIR CASIMIR STANISLAUS
GZOWSKI, K.C.M.G.,

Toronto, Ont.

COLONEL SIR CASIMIR STANISLAUS GZOWSKI, K.C.M.G., Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was born on the 5th March, 1813, at St. Petersburg, where his parents then were making a temporary sojourn. He is descended from an ancient Polish family, which was ennobled in the sixteenth century, and which for more than two hundred years thereafter continued to exercise an influence upon national affairs. He is a son of Stanislaus, Count (Hrabia) Gzowski, who was an officer of the Imperial guard. C. S. Gzowski's childhood was spent in preparation for a military career. In his ninth year he entered the Military Engineering College at Kremenetz, in the province of Volhynia, and here remained until 1830, when he graduated as an engineer. He then received a commission and passed into the army. The insurrection in Poland of 1830, in which noble and serf, civilian and soldier, arose to overthrow the tyrannical rule of Constantine, has been blazoned through history. Throughout the whole of the fruitless attempt at freedom Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski played a conspicuous part. From the first he staked his lot with his co-patriots, and was present at the expulsion of Constantine from Warsaw, in November, 1830, and fought in most of the numerous conflicts of the time. He was several times wounded, and as often narrowly escaped capture. After the battle of Boremel, General Dwernecki's division, to which he was attached, retreated into Austrian territory, where the troops surrendered. The private soldiers were permitted to depart, but the officers, to the number of about six hundred, were imprisoned at the several fortifications, where they languished for several months, after which they were exiled to the United States. When with his fellow exiles he

landed in New York in 1833, he had no knowledge of the English language, and at Sandy Hook he heard the English tongue for the first time spoken by a harbour pilot. He was, we are informed on good authority, an excellent linguist, and had not merely a grammatical but a practical knowledge of the French, German and Italian languages. Better than all these, he was endowed with an iron constitution, which even the rigours of an Austrian prison had not been able to injure, and a strength of will which would not admit the possibility of failure. Some idea of his resolution may be formed from the fact, that when he found his want of knowledge of the English language prevented him from pursuing his engineering profession with advantage, he determined to study law, as a means of acquiring a mastery of the English tongue. After subsisting some months in New York by giving lessons in French and German, he betook himself to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he entered the office of the late Parker L. Hall, an eminent lawyer of that town. The achievement of Mr. Gzowski in mastering the English language here was regarded as almost phenomenal. While pursuing his legal studies he supported himself by teaching modern languages, by drawing, and by fencing in two local academies. He studied Blackstone & Kent, the "lamp" from which he derived light to the meaning of the books, being a dictionary. We further are assured that his indomitable industry, his natural ability, his handsome, manly presence, and his fine social qualities, all combined with his misfortunes to make him a marked man in Pittsfield society. After three years' study, in 1837, he passed his legal examination successfully, and was only prevented from admission to the bar in consequence of his not being a naturalized citizen of the United States. He then passed over to Pennsylvania, whither he had been attracted by the fame of the coal discoveries there; and having taken the oath of allegiance, was admitted to practice as an advocate in the Supreme Court. Law, however, he soon discovered was not the occupation for which he felt he had most inclination; so in a little while we find him engaged as engineer in connection with canals and great public works. In 1841 he came over to Toronto, and was for the first time brought into contact with some of the leading public men in Canada. The project of deepening and widening the Welland canal was now attracting much attention in Canada, and Sir Charles Bagot, who formed a very high opinion of the abilities and the character of Mr. Gzowski, sanctioned very cordially his appointment to an office in the department of Public Works. Mr. Gzowski thereupon bade adieu to his American friends, and took up his abode in Canada. For the next six years he was en-

gaged in this department, and his report of the works in connection with harbours, bridges and highways occupies a considerable portion of a large folio volume. Every important provincial improvement came under his supervision, "and nearly every county in Upper Canada bears upon its surface the impress of his great industry and engineering skill." In 1848 he published a report on the mines of the Upper Canada Mining Company on Lake Huron, but the railway era had set in, and upon railway construction was the mind of Mr. Gzowski bent. He first connected himself with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway Company; and of this enterprise Mr. Gzowski was made chief engineer. He afterwards formed a partnership with Mr. (now Sir) A. T. Galt, the late Hon. Luther H. Holton, and the Hon. (now Sir) David Lewis Macpherson, and for several years devoted himself exclusively to railway construction. In 1853 the firm of Gzowski & Co. obtained the contract for the construction of the line from Toronto westward to Sarnia. At the completion of this work, which terminated with the most satisfactory pecuniary results, the firm was dissolved, and the partnership thereafter comprised only Messrs. Gzowski & Macpherson, who still continued in large railway-building operations. In 1857, the firm established the Toronto rolling mills for the purpose of supplying railway companies with iron rails and other material. These mills were successfully operated for twelve years. The era of steel made the continuance of the mills unnecessary. During the excitement caused by the *Trent* affair, Mr. Gzowski proceeded to England, and laid before the War office a proposal respecting the defences of Canada. The liberality of his own personal offer, and the brilliancy of the scheme, were admitted by the Government, but diplomatic reasons made it impossible to carry out the proposal. Thereafter Mr. Gzowski took a deep interest in our militia, and became president of the Toronto Rifle Association. He afterwards became president of the Dominion Rifle Association, and was instrumental in sending the first team of representative Canadian riflemen from this province to England in 1870, to take part in the annual military operations at Wimbledon. In Nov., 1872, government recognized Mr. Gzowski's zeal and achievements in connection with the Rifle Association, and appointed him Lieutenant-Colonel of the central division of Toronto volunteers. In May, 1872, he became a Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff; and in 1879 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The greatest of the many important public works, at the head of which was the subject of this sketch, may be mentioned: the International bridge spanning the Niagara river, which magnificent work was performed

by Messrs. Gzowski & Macpherson at a cost of \$1,500,000. Sir Charles Hartley, in a work published in England, in 1875, bears testimony to the fact that "the chief credit in overcoming the extraordinary difficulties which beset the building of the piers of this bridge is due to Colonel Gzowski, upon whom all the practical operations devolved." Still higher testimony came from Thomas Elliot Harrison, president of the institute of civil engineers of Great Britain, who referred to the bridge as one of the most gigantic engineering works on the continent. In politics, Colonel Gzowski has always acted with the Conservative party; but he is broad in his views, and esteemed by men in both political parties. He has frequently been importuned to enter public life, but he has refused; and one cannot but regret the refusal, when we consider what a splendid figure he would be in the political sphere—that he would achieve brilliant successes there, as he has done in the walk chosen for himself, there is no room at all to doubt. Colonel Gzowski still continues in partnership with Sir David Macpherson, but he enjoys more now than in former years the ease of domestic life. Colonel Gzowski is princely in his hospitality, and has entertained at his beautiful residence on Bathurst-street most of the Governors-General of his time. He has acquired a handsome fortune, and in social circles has a position of great eminence. Altogether his character is a very splendid one, and it is above reproach of any kind. In manners, Colonel Gzowski is courteous and genial, and he has a very distinguished presence. On the 1st of July, 1891, Colonel Gzowski was created by Her Majesty a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

HON. RICHARD WILLIAM SCOTT, Q.C.,

Ottawa, Ont.

HON. RICHARD WILLIAM SCOTT, Q.C., leader of the Opposition in the Senate, and ex-Secretary of State, was born in Prescott, Ontario, on the 24th February, 1825. He is of Irish parentage on his father's side, while on his mother's side he claims kinship with the McDonnells of U. E. loyalist fame. Young Scott had the advantage of a good education, his parents being in comfortable circumstances. He was educated by a private tutor, William Spiller, of Prescott, until he was ready to enter upon the study of law. He read in the office of Messrs. Crooks & Smith, of Toronto, and was called to the bar at the age of twenty-three years. He settled in Ottawa, then a small town, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He early exhibited a leaning towards public affairs, and took an active part as a young

man in many warm political contests. In 1852 he was elected mayor of Ottawa, and filled his term of office with general satisfaction to the people. In 1857 he was elected to the Canadian Legislature for Ottawa, but suffered defeat on seeking re-election in 1863. When confederation was consummated and the first general election for the Ontario Legislative Assembly was held, Mr. Scott was again elected for Ottawa, and from that time to the present he has been continuously active in Canadian public affairs as a member of one of the great legislative bodies. He has held high positions in several administrations, and is to be credited with the initiation of some of the most important laws under which the Canadian people now live. He was elected Speaker of the Ontario Legislative Assembly in 1871, but in the organization of the Blake administration he was asked to accept a portfolio and a seat in the executive council, and resigned the speakership after two weeks of office. He became Commissioner of Crown Lands, and administered the affairs of that exceedingly difficult office with marked ability. In 1873 he was called to the Privy Council of the Dominion, as a member of the Mackenzie administration, and resigned his place in the Ontario government and his seat in the house. He was chosen as the fittest man to lead the Senate in conjunction with Hon. Mr. Pelletier, and was called to the upper house and made Secretary of State, in March, 1874. His position in the government was that of Secretary of State and Registrar-General. When Hon. (now Sir) Richard Cartwright, Minister of Finance, went to England in that year, Hon. Mr. Scott acted in his place; and subsequently, in the absence of other members of the government he acted at one time as Minister of Internal Revenue, and at another as Minister of Justice. On the defeat of the Mackenzie administration at the polls in 1878, Hon. Mr. Scott became leader of the opposition in the Senate, which position he still holds. The legislative enactment by which he is most widely known, and which forms his highest title to a high place among Canadian law-makers, is the Canada Temperance Act of 1875, better known as "The Scott Act." This measure was the outcome of a long agitation on the part of the temperance people for an advance in some way upon the license laws and the old "Dunkin Act," until then the ones in force. The "Dunkin Act" was a local option measure, but was of so defective a character that it was but lightly considered by the prohibitionists, and was not of much use as a guide in framing another law based upon the local option principle. The Canada Temperance Act is considered a pioneer in the path of local option legislation in regard to the liquor traffic, and it is a remarkable tri-

bute to the sagacity and legal ability of its framer that since it was passed, although it has been the subject of the fiercest legal disputes, not only has its constitutionality been upheld by the highest court of the empire, in spite of the determined efforts of the greatest pleaders to overthrow it, but so perfect was its details that even only a few amendments have been made to it by the prohibitionists, and of these some have arisen out of advance in the temperance sentiment of the country which could not have been legislated for in the first place. Another important act which owes its origin to Mr. Scott, and which now forms part of our constitutional system, is the Separate School Law of Ontario, prepared and carried through parliament by him as a private member, in 1863; a measure which was the means of removing a vexed question from the political arena, and of allaying much public irritation. Mr. Scott is a man of quiet, methodical ways, but remarkable for his perseverance and tenacity of purpose. As a speaker, he makes no oratorical flourishes, but arranges his arguments with marked ability in such a way as to produce the most telling effect upon a candid mind. Personally there is no man in parliament who is held in higher or more deserved respect by representatives of all shades of public opinion.

JOHN THORBURN, M.A., LL.D.,

Ottawa, Ont.

JOHN THORBURN, M.A., LL.D., was born at Quothquan, a village near Biggar, Lanarkshire, Scotland, on the 10th of October, 1830. His father was John Thorburn, a man in many ways remarkable, whose salient points of character have been admirably touched off by one who knew him well, the Rev. James Proudfoot, of Culter (see "Songs and Ballads of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire," by A. Nimmo). His mother's name was Mary Wilson. He was the second youngest of a family consisting of six sons and two daughters. He first attended school at Quothquan, but subsequently, when preparing for a college, he spent some years at the parish school of West Liberton, then under the charge of Wm. Black, who had acquired a deservedly high reputation as a successful teacher, many of his pupils having distinguished themselves at one or other of the Scottish universities. He matriculated at Edinburgh University in 1848, and afterwards took a full course in arts. During the first years of his college life, he devoted considerable attention to classics, and was awarded one of the highest prizes for proficiency in his work. On leaving college, he taught school for a short time in his native village. In 1853 he was appointed first

assistant in Musselburgh Grammar School, where he remained for upwards of two years. In 1855 he received the appointment of classical master in the Western Institution, Edinburgh, but the following year his health gave way, and he was laid aside from duty by illness. Acting on the advice of his medical adviser, in 1856, he set sail for Canada, intending to spend a few months there recuperating, and then to return to Scotland again and resume his work. After a short experience of Canadian life he gave up the idea of returning to the old land, deciding to make this country his future home. After spending about eighteen months in Montreal, in 1858, he was induced, through Principal Dawson of McGill University, to take charge of a school at Yarmouth, N.S. He removed in 1860, to St. Francis College, Richmond, Quebec, of which institution he was appointed Principal and professor of classics. In the summer of 1862, he went to Ottawa, having been appointed head master of the Grammar School (now the Collegiate Institute), and for nearly twenty years he held that position with marked ability and success. Many of his pupils are now occupying important positions in every walk of life. Two of them carried off the Gilchrist scholarship open to the whole Dominion, during two years in succession, and a considerable number of them are filling professors' chairs in several of the leading Canadian universities. At Christmas, 1881, finding the pressure of work beginning to tell seriously upon his health, he withdrew from the Collegiate Institute. On this occasion a public testimonial was presented to him, accompanied by an address, of which the following is an extract:—"During your unusually long tenure of the office of head master, great changes have necessarily taken place in the educational system of Ontario, and in the inception and execution of these beneficial changes, you have played a very important part. At the conclusion of your labours within these walls, it must give you great satisfaction to remember, as it gives us unalloyed pleasure to declare, that the school, whether known as the Grammar School, or as the Collegiate Institute, has constantly maintained its position in the very van among the best schools of the province." When the Royal Military College of Kingston was organized, Dr. Thorburn was asked, on behalf of the militia department, to draft a scheme for the entrance examinations to that institution, and this was adopted by the government, and has, with but slight modifications, been used ever since. When the Headquarters Board of Examiners was appointed, he was made its chairman, a position which he still holds. On retiring from the Collegiate Institute, he shortly afterwards received the appointment of librarian to the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, and, in

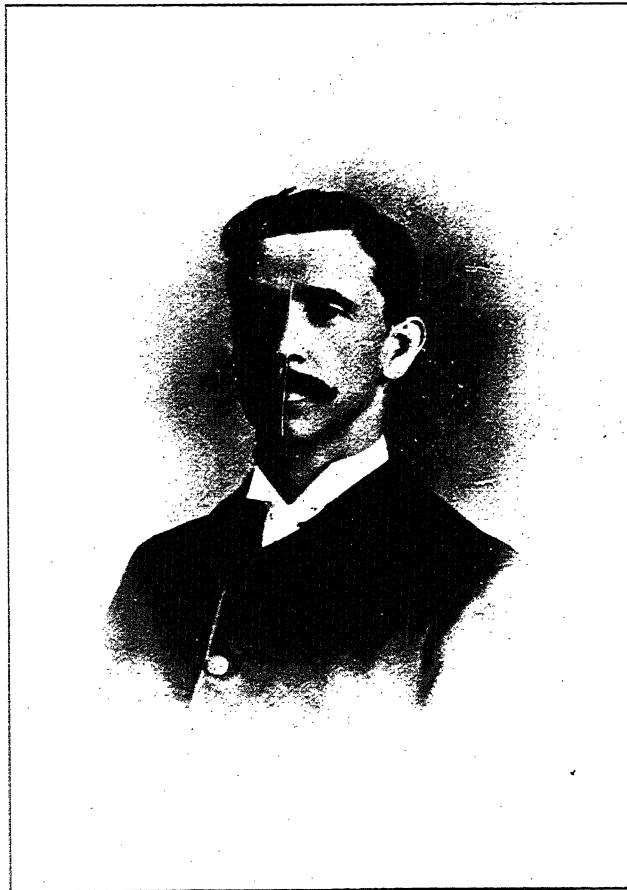
the same year, the government, recognizing his valuable public services as a practical educationist, appointed him a member of the board of civil service examiners, of which he has been chairman since it was organized. During his residence in Ottawa, he has always taken a warm and active interest in the social, benevolent and literary movements of the day, and among other positions which he has occupied may be mentioned the presidency of the St. Andrew's Society, and of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society. This last he held from 1873 to 1877. Dr. Thorburn is a member of the board of trustees of the Ottawa Collegiate Institute; a director of the Beechwood Cemetery; a director of the Civil Service Building Society; president of the University Extension Scheme of Lectures for Ottawa. He has been for many years an elder of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, and superintendent of its Sunday School; also a vice-president of the Ottawa Bible Society. The doctor has long been known as a keen and skilful curler, having in his time won a large number of prizes, namely, a medal from the Ottawa Club, three Governor-General's medals, a Governor-General's silver cup, and other curling trophies, thus attesting his prowess at "the roarin' game." In 1860 he received from McGill University the degree of M.A., and from Queen's University, that of LL.D., in 1880. In 1849 he was married to Maria J. I., youngest daughter of the late Dr. Henry Greggs Farish, of Yarmouth, N.S. Mrs. Thorburn takes a warm and active interest in benevolent and philanthropic movements. For a quarter of a century she has filled the position of secretary of the Ottawa Protestant Home, and for several years past she has been presbyterial president of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, of Ottawa.

JAMES PAWSON EDWARDS,

Toronto, Ont.

THE gentleman whose name appears above is one of the rising young men of Canada, and has not yet attained his fortieth year. James Pawson Edwards was born in Toronto on the 14th of April, 1852, his parents being William and Ismena (Taaffe) Edwards, the former of whom was born in Briston, county of Norfolk, England, and the latter in Ballymote, in the county of Sligo, Ireland. Our subject is the only one living of two children who survived infancy, the offspring of a second marriage, he being the eldest. His sister, Emily Ismena, who in 1873 became the wife of George R. Harper, architect, Toronto, died in 1875, leaving a daughter. His father was born on the 4th of May, 1818, and came to Canada in May, 1836, settling in Toronto in Dec-

ember of that year, since which time he has been a permanent resident. At first he was engaged in mechanical and commercial pursuits. At the time of the confederation of the provinces he entered the Ontario civil service as secretary of the department of public works and immigration, which position he held until the year 1873. Immigration duties were then attached to the department of agriculture, and his whole time has since been devoted to the public works department alone. He was for thirty years closely identified with the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, in which he filled all prominent offices up to that of president; was also for ten years secretary-treasurer and editor of the published journal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures of Upper Canada. For fifteen years he was secretary-treasurer of the Toronto Electoral District Agricultural and Arts Society; and it was while acting in this capacity that James Pawson got his early training, fitting him for the active part taken in all matters connected with agriculture, arts, and manufactures; and, indeed, "the mantle of the father has fallen upon the son." The elder Mr. Edwards was secretary-treasurer of the Arts and Manufactures Department of the Provincial Agricultural and Arts Association's annual exhibitions for nineteen years; he was for twenty years secretary-treasurer of the Ontario Association of Mechanics' Institutes; and represented St. James' ward in the city council for five years. Few men, indeed, who have office duties to attend to have done more in advancing enterprises of a public nature. Mr. James Pawson Edwards was educated at the model and grammar schools in Toronto, finishing at the latter in 1866, when he entered the hardware store of Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, where he remained but a short time, when he went west to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In the fall of the same year he returned home, and resumed his studies, in which he spent another year. His next position was in the hardware store of Joseph N. Hall & Co., who was succeeded by the firm now bearing the name of M. & L. Samuel. Holding that position until 1868, he was appointed to a position in the Public Works Department of the Ontario Government, under the Sandfield-Macdonald administration. From the position of a clerk he was subsequently appointed to that of accountant, to which was shortly after added the duties of law clerk, and these combined positions he still continues to fill. During the absence of his father as chief commissioner of emigration for Ontario, in Great Britain, in the year 1873, he also attended to the duties of secretary of Public Works for Ontario. In 1872 he was appointed to the post of Assistant Immigration Agent for Ontario, at Quebec,



JAMES PAWSON EDWARDS,

TORONTO, ONT.

where he remained for one season. He became secretary-treasurer of the Toronto Electoral District Society in 1876, and since that time has been one of the most active workers in all matters or schemes having a tendency to promote the welfare of Industrial Exhibitions. Indeed, this has been one of Mr. Edwards' hobbies, and few can say what he has to say, and that is, that ever since he was twelve years of age he has been associated in some way with exhibitions—in his earlier years as assistant to his father, and in his later years as a director or executive officer. In the bringing about the establishment of our present Toronto Industrial Exhibition, which has since proven to be, in the words of the late P. T. Barnum, "the greatest show on earth," he was one of the sub-committee to draft the scheme. From the inception of the Industrial Exhibition Association in the fall of 1878 to the year 1890, Mr. Edwards has been a member of the association. He was elected an honorary director for the years 1888 and 1889, and during the same years was also chairman of the carriage committee. On the death of Mr. Mitchell in 1889 (the then treasurer), Mr. Edwards assisted in carrying out the work of the department for the balance of the year, and in the fall of the same year he was unanimously elected treasurer of the association. Mr. J. P. Edwards is one of the vice-presidents of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions, which meets yearly to exchange ideas on matters pertaining to exhibitions. He is an ardent devotee of athletics, and was one of the promoters of the Toronto Athenæum Club, of which he was one of its first directors, and since its formation has, in addition to that of director, held the positions of president and vice-president, the last of which he occupied for four years. He is also president of the Athenæum bicycle club in connection with that institution. In all athletic pursuits, wheeling, boating, lacrosse, and, in fact, all field sports, Mr. Edwards is much engrossed, and devotes what spare time he has from his arduous duties to the development of bone and sinew, and in this his vigorous frame shows he has been successful in no small degree. Although springing from an old Reform family, he is neutral in politics, he having entered the civil service at so early an age that any political proclivities he may have possessed or developed were buried. In religion, Mr. Edwards was brought up in the Methodist Church, his father having filled several official positions in the old Richmond-street Methodist church, of which he was for forty-six years a member. For the past six years, James Pawson Edwards with his family have been attending the Episcopal Church. He was married on the 21st of October, 1874, to

Emily E., only daughter of the late John Harper, who for many years was one of our most prominent architects and builders. Mr. Harper was among the pioneers of Toronto, and had the honor of representing St. Andrew's ward in the first city council, and for many years thereafter; and while in that capacity succeeded in bringing about many reforms which have since proved of the greatest benefit to the city. Among the more prominent buildings erected by him, which stand to-day as monuments of his handiwork, are the Toronto General Hospital, St. Michael's Cathedral, a portion of the new fort, Holy Trinity Church, and, in connection with his son, the police court buildings in Court-street. By this marriage there has been an offspring of two children, a girl and a boy, the former of whom, Edith Lilian, was born on the 16th day of April, 1876, and Arthur Harper on the 6th of March, 1878, both of whom are now attending the Model School. It is the purpose of his father that Arthur should still further continue his studies at the Upper Canada College, and thence on to a point which will fit him for any walk in life that he may select. In concluding this sketch, it is safe to presume that Mr. Edwards, our subject, will still rise to greater attainments, and when old age has come upon him, will be able to look back upon the past and congratulate himself that his has not been a useless or misspent life.

THOMAS G. SHAUGHNESSY,

Montreal, Que.

THOMAS G. SHAUGHNESSY, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is a native of Milwaukee, Wis., where he was born on the 6th of October, 1853. Mr. Shaughnessy is a typical son of the great West. He is of Irish parentage, as his name would indicate, but he prides himself upon his American birth, and while he retains the virtues of his ancestry, he is remarkable rather for those good qualities which are characteristic of the great land of lake and plain where he was born. Having the advantage of a good common school education, Mr. Shaughnessy was fitted to enter the great college of the railroad where he was destined to make so brilliant a name. He began his career in a subordinate position in the purchasing department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, in July, 1869. From the first day of his life as a railway man there was no doubt in the minds of those who knew him that he would be a success. The qualities of his mind are thoroughly modern, and fit exactly the service of this greatest branch of modern public service. Ardent and



THOMAS G. SHAUGHNESSY,
MONTREAL, QUE.

untiring, he has the ability to do much work, and his shrewd common sense and prodigious memory enable him to guide that work to the very best advantage. He is not compelled to work as a serf, as are so many men in every calling. He was fitted to take an interest in his work from the first, and that interest has absorbed him completely in every position he has been called upon to fill. In the office in which he was employed, greater and greater responsibility was put upon him, as he gave evidence of ability to assume it. He was only twenty-six years of age when he was appointed general storekeeper of the road. In this capacity he came particularly under the notice of Mr. Van Horne, a man of much the same character as himself, but older and higher in the service, and when Mr. Van Horne became manager of that greatest of all railway experiments, the Canadian Pacific, he availed himself of the services of the indefatigable and level-headed young man. Mr. Shaughnessy was appointed general purchasing agent of the Canadian Pacific in October, 1882, and since that time he has been identified with the great Canadian system, advancing steadily and rapidly to his present high and responsible position. Mr. Shaughnessy has been useful to the Canadian Pacific in the most important work of negotiation. The building up of the present magnificent system has not been only a matter of buying right of way and laying rails. At every turn and on every side complications of the gravest kind have blocked the advance of the Canadian Pacific. There have been times, as the directors themselves confess, as has been declared in public by no less a friend of the road and of Canada than the late Sir John Macdonald himself, when failure seemed imminent and almost inevitable. Only the finest generalship has enabled the Company to surmount all difficulties and attain its present proud position as the greatest railway corporation in America, if not in the world. Whether in arranging for the purchase of stores or arranging matters of the gravest and greatest importance to the company, Mr. Shaughnessy has been uniformly successful. His sagacity and knowledge of affairs, and, above all, his thoroughgoing loyalty to his road, have enabled him to win success for the Canadian Pacific in many a hard battle when he had opposed to him the shrewdest and least scrupulous people representing other interests. The extension of the road by the purchase or lease of lines built or under construction, the promotion of necessary legislation, and the prevention of laws inimical to the company, the arrangements for terminal grounds and facilities as at Toronto, Montreal and other great points, have been directed in large degree by Mr. Shaughnessy, and the re-

sults are proof of the soundness of his judgment and the efficiency of his methods. His success in the purchasing department led to Mr. Van Horne placing still more confidence in him, and so he became assistant to the general manager in January, 1884, and less than two years later, Assistant General Manager. When Mr. Van Horne was elected to the Presidency of the road, on the retirement of Lord Mountstephen, Mr. Shaughnessy was given the title of Assistant President, his duties remaining the same as before. Subsequently the Board gave direct recognition of his services by electing him Vice-President. The attainment of so high and responsible a position by so young a man is unexampled in the history of Canadian railway life. Mr. Shaughnessy has not sought fame or fortune outside the railway. He has a wide circle of friends, however, by whom he is highly esteemed and cordially admired. Though in business affairs his manner is direct almost to brusqueness, he is known among his acquaintance as a man of the kindest sympathies and readiest generosity.

SIR SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY,
K.C.M.G.,

Fredericton, N.B.

SIR SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, Fredericton, one of the most prominent of our Canadian statesmen, is the son of Thomas M. Tilley, of Queen's county, New Brunswick, and great grandson of Samuel Tilley, of Brooklyn, New York, a U. E. loyalist, who, at the termination of the American revolutionary war, came to New Brunswick, and became a grantee of the now city of St. John in that province. Sir Leonard was born at Georgetown, Queen's county, on the 8th May, 1818, and received his education at the grammar school of his native village, and when he had attained his thirteenth year, went to St. John, and became apprenticed to an apothecary. Before beginning business for himself, Mr. Tilley was for a time in the employ of William O. Smith, druggist, a gentleman of superior intellectual parts, and who took an active interest in all political movements of the day. It was probably from him that the future Lieutenant-Governor of the province derived his first lessons in political economy, and which served him so well when he was minister of finance for the Dominion of Canada, and we say, without being far astray, that Mr. Smith plainly saw that his lessons were not likely to be wasted on this clear-headed and enthusiastic young man. Young Tilley, too, being sprung from loyalist stock, it is only fair to assume that whenever, if ever he should bring

himself before the public, he would find a prepossession in his favour. He became a prominent member of a debating society when seventeen, and took a leading part in political discussions, and shortly afterwards became an able advocate of the cause of temperance. It may be said here that from that far-past day to this Mr. Tilley has always been loyal to his temperance principles, has always seized the opportunity to forward the movement, and upon all occasions has shown the sincerity of his character by the practice of his precepts. In recognition of his distinguished services in the cause, the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of America, in 1854, elected him to the highest office in the order, namely, that of Most Worthy Patriarch, and which position he held for two years. In enlarged politics the first heard of Mr. Tilley was in 1849, when he was the seconder on the paper of B. Ansley, who was returned by a good majority. He was one of the foremost promoters of the Railway League, organized to secure the construction of a railway from St. John to Shediac. In 1850 he was elected to the New Brunswick legislature for the city of St. John. Mr. Tilley was at this time a Liberal. The following year, the Tory manipulators began to undermine the foundations of their opponents, and they seduced from allegiance the Hon. J. H. Gray and the Hon. R. D. Wilmot [Mr. Gray was afterwards appointed a judge, and Mr. Wilmot a Lieutenant-Governor], and these two leading gentlemen entered the government. On the day that their secession became known, the Liberal party was naturally shocked and pained at the treachery, but closed up their ranks and resolved still to fight the enemy. Messrs. Tilley, Simmonds, Ritchie and Needham thereupon published a card to the people, declaring that if Mr. Wilmot, who had accepted office, was re-elected, they would resign their seats in the house, as they could not, in that case, represent their views. The electors, however, returned Mr. Wilmot, and all the parties on the card, except W. H. Needham, resigned their seats. Mr. Tilley then returned to private life. But he was not long to remain "a mute, inglorious Milton." In 1854 the Liberals were triumphant, and Mr. Tilley obtained a portfolio in the new administration. From that time up to 1885, when he resigned his seat in the House of Commons at Ottawa, with the exception of a couple of breaks, he had enjoyed a remarkable lease of power, having been a member of the New Brunswick and Dominion governments during many long years, except the session of 1851, and part of the extra session of 1854. In 1856 he was beaten on the liquor question, but in 1857 regained power, and became leader of the administration in 1860, which position he retained till March, 1865. He

attended the conference held in Prince Edward Island to discuss maritime union, and subsequently appeared at the Quebec conference, where he made a telling speech on the importance of the province he represented. The proceedings of the Quebec conference were kept from the public with the most zealous care, but one member belonging to a sea province told his wife one day that "it was no use," he was unable "to keep it any longer." He unburthened himself to a newspaper editor, when, with the speed of the wind, intelligence of the affair was spread through the British North American provinces. At once in the lower provinces a storm of opposition was raised to the scheme, and presses rolled out tons of pamphlets, placards, circulars and open letters, denouncing the scheme, and calling upon the people to rise and thwart Tilley and other enemies of his country. The minister fell. The Irish were all the time rampant and unappeasable. They all remembered how Ireland had once been sold, and their representative newspaper became so bitter as to eventually overreach its aim. To help along the scheme and defeat the great booming of the Irish, fate brought along the Fenian scare. The government resigned, and Mr. Tilley was sent for to form an administration. A new election took place in 1866, and the *antis* got a still worse drubbing than had fallen to the lot of the supporters of confederation. A short time afterwards Mr. Tilley attended the conference in England, formed to procure a Chart of Union, and he was, in July, 1867, made a C.B. (civil), in recognition of his distinguished services. He resigned his seat in the New Brunswick legislature and government to become minister of customs in the new Canadian cabinet. From November, 1868, to April, 1869, he acted as minister of public works, and on the 22nd of February, 1873, he was made minister of finance. This office he held until the downfall of the administration on the 5th of November of the same year. He then became Lieutenant-Governor of his native province, which office he held till 1878, when he took the field again, with the triumphant result so well known. In the new Conservative administration he became once again finance minister, and shortly afterwards framed the legislation with which his name will be connected so long as the history of Canada is read, namely the National Policy. On May 24th, 1879, he was created a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by the Governor-General, acting for the Queen. During the session of 1885, at Ottawa, Sir Leonard's health having given way, he was compelled to relinquish his parliamentary duties, and seek comparative rest and recreation by a visit to London, England, where he gave attention to some matters relating to the finances of the

Dominion, and also considerably improved his health. On his return to Ottawa in the fall, he however suffered a relapse, and it became very evident to his friends, that he could no longer successfully cope with his departmental duties, and if he would prolong his usefulness, he must abandon parliamentary life. He accordingly sent in his resignation, which was accepted at a meeting of the Cabinet held on the 31st October, at which meeting Sir Leonard was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick for a second time, the term of Lieutenant-Governor Wilmot having expired several months before. On his return to his native province, he was accorded a hearty reception by the people among whom he had grown up, who gladly welcomed him back to the position he had so worthily filled from 1873 to 1878. He was sworn into office in the legislative council chamber at Fredericton, on the 13th November, by the chief justice of the province, in the presence of a large number of prominent persons, who had assembled to witness the ceremony. It may here be stated that in December following, the Liberal-conservative Club of St. John, N.B., was presented by Mr. Rogerson, with a bust of Sir Leonard, on which occasion C. A. Everett, then M.P. for the city, who had known him from boyhood, delivered an address in which he sketched his career, and spoke in the most complimentary terms of his great public services. Sir Leonard Tilley has been twice married, first to Julia Ann, daughter of James T. Hanford, of St. John, N.B.; and second, in 1867, to Alice, eldest daughter of Z. Chipman, of St. Stephen, N.B. Sir Leonard Tilley's career has been an honour to his country, and one that young men who aim to do well in public life should seek to remember and imitate.

SIMON JAMES DAWSON,

Port Arthur, Ont.

SIMON JAMES DAWSON is connected both on his father's and mother's side with old historic Scotch families, his maternal grandfather having for a long period been heir presumptive to the estate and honors of the ancient house of Glengarry. Mr. Dawson is a native of Scotland, but came to Canada when very young, where he studied civil engineering. He developed exceptional gifts in his profession, and early came to be regarded as one of the leaders in this profession. In 1851, he was appointed by the Government to plan and superintend the construction of extensive works then contemplated on the St. Maurice river, with the view of opening up the vast pine regions of that district. This work he carried out successfully. In 1857, he explored, at the request of the

Government, that vast and then little known region between Lake Superior and the Saskatchewan river, and drew the attention of the world to what are now the great wheat fields of Canada. After completing his reports, he resigned his office and returned to Three Rivers. In 1867, he again visited Lake Superior in the Government service, to indicate the proper starting-point of the road which it was proposed to build to the interior. In 1868, he commenced the construction of the route to Red River, now known as the "Dawson Route," and in 1870 he was directed to provide the means of transportation for a large force intended to be sent forward on the opening of navigation, for the purpose of quelling the insurrectionary movement in the North-West. The country to be passed through between Lake Superior and Fort Francis had never before been traversed with vessels larger or stronger than birchen canoes of the Indians and fur traders, and the class of boats to be used was a matter requiring consideration, as they had to be built of sufficient capacity and strength to carry twelve men each, with military equipment and stores, and at the same time made so light as to be easily taken over a carrying place. By the opening of navigation in 1870, however, Mr. Dawson had a fleet sufficiently large for the purpose, and properly adapted for the undertaking. Having manned these with 800 skilled voyageurs, the expeditionary force was carried through without so much as an accident. The success of this memorable boat voyage, through 500 miles of wilderness, induced Lord Wolseley, who had been in command of the forces sent against Riel, to try, in after years, the same system of transportation on the Nile, and the Canadian voyageurs who went to Egypt were as successful as had been those in Canada. In 1871, Mr. Dawson acted as Honorary Indian Commissioner with Mr. Weymiss W. Simpson, Chief Indian Commissioner, in his negotiations with the different bands of Indians at Rainy River and Lake-of-the-Woods; and in 1873 he was appointed joint commissioner with the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and the Indian Commissioner of the North-West, in concluding a treaty with the Salteaux tribe of the Ojibbeway Indians. In 1874 he consented to stand for the constituency of Algoma in the Provincial Ontario elections, and with this end in view he resigned the charge of the Dawson Route. He was elected, but in 1878 he resigned his seat in the local House and was returned for the Commons. In the general election of 1882, Hon. Wm. McDougall entered the lists against him and suffered disastrous defeat. In 1887 he was again returned for Algoma, but refused to stand at the last general election, having had enough of public life. In

parliament Mr. Dawson has done much, not only for his own district, but for the country generally. The hydrographic survey of the great lakes was largely his measure. He was chairman, too, of the select committee, appointed in the session of 1880, to inquire into matters connected with the disputed territory, and the reports of that committee were most exhaustive and contained much valuable information regarding the country. He has done much for the district of Algoma, which, in population, has increased six-fold since he first began to represent it in Parliament.

RAYMOND FOURNIER PREFONTAINE,
B.C.L., M.P.,

Montreal, Que.

RAYMOND FOURNIER PREFONTAINE, B.C.L., M.P., Montreal, is a representative of one of the oldest families of Canada, his ancestor having settled at Chambly, in what was then New France, in 1680. Mr. Prefontaine was born at Longueuil, Que., September 16th, 1850. He was educated by private tuition, and the ablest tutors of the province were employed to instruct him. Subsequently he attended the Jesuits' college, in Montreal, from which institution he graduated. In 1873 he was called to the bar of Quebec, and in the same year he received the degree of B.C.L. from McGill college, Montreal. His brilliant abilities as a student had been noted, and when he entered on the practice of his profession, he did not disappoint the expectations of the many who had prophesied a successful career for him. He rapidly made his mark as a barrister, and built up a large legal business. Like most of the aspiring and able young men of Canada, he early took a warm and active interest in politics, and in the Quebec general election he was nominated as the Liberal standard-bearer for Chambly. Against the fiercest and most determined opposition, he succeeded in carrying the constituency. If Mr. Prefontaine's abilities as a barrister are great, and that they are is universally acknowledged, his capacity for politics is still greater. When he entered the public arena he had discovered his proper sphere. He soon came to the front in the legislature of Quebec, and was recognized as one of the leaders of the future. In the general election of 1878 he was defeated, but his opponent was unseated by the courts, and in June, 1879, Mr. Prefontaine was once more returned. In 1879 he was elected mayor of Hochelaga, and was re-elected in successive years till 1884, when he became an alderman of Montreal, his legal business being in that city, and compelling him, by its great increase, to take up his residence there. In the general election, held in

the Province of Quebec in 1881, Mr. Prefontaine lost his seat in the local house. When, in 1886, Mr. Benoit, the member in the Dominion parliament, resigned the seat for Chambly, Mr. Prefontaine was selected by the Liberals to contest it in their interests. The nationalist agitation caused by the execution of Louis Riel was then at its height, and the election in Chambly was looked forward to with great interest in every portion of the country as an indication of the Government's strength in Quebec. The contest, accordingly, was one of the most fiercely fought ever known in Canada. Mr. Prefontaine satisfied the hopes of the nationalists by carrying the seat. At the general election of 1887, he was once more successful against great and determined opposition, and in the last election he was still favoured with the confidence of his constituents. On June 20th, 1876, he married Hermine, daughter of the late Senator J. B. Rolland, of Montreal.

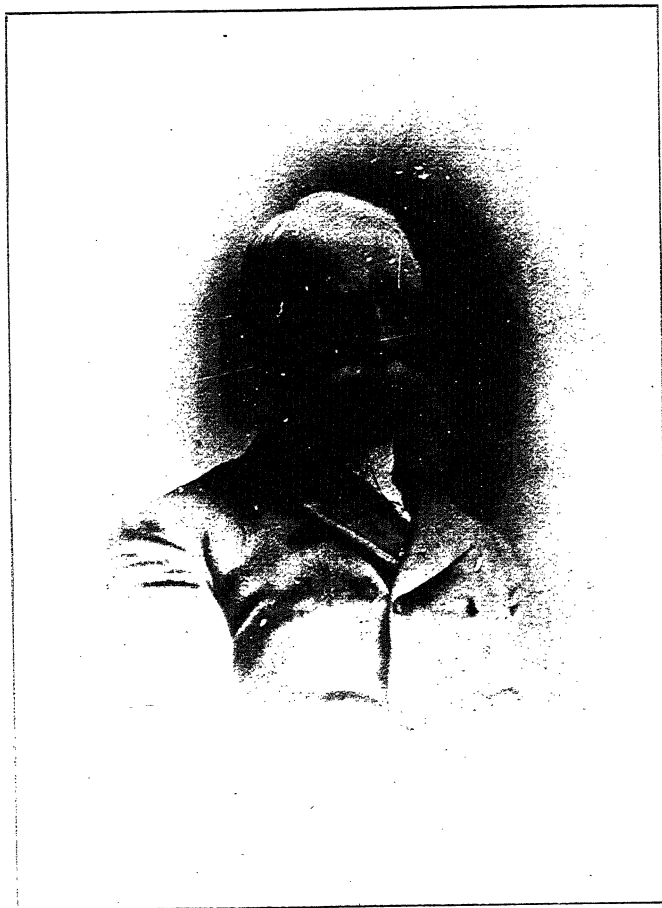
ALLEN McLEAN HOWARD,

Toronto, Ont.

ALLEN McLEAN HOWARD, Clerk of the First Division Court, Toronto. Mr. Howard is by parentage, birth and sentiment, a thorough Canadian. He was born in Toronto, then named York, in 1825. His father, James S. Howard, was a native of Bandon, Cork, Ireland, and of Huguenot descent. The great-grand father of our present subject was Nicholas Ouard, a Huguenot, who, like many of his people, was forced to fly from France, by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and the cruel persecutions that followed. Nicholas Ouard settled in London, but the family subsequently removed to Ireland. James S. Howard sailed for Canada in 1819, and came at once to the little capital of the Western Province. Hon. Mr. Allan, father of the present Senator, at that time held most of the civil offices in the town and district, the duties being such that one man could perform them with a little clerical assistance. Mr. Howard, who was then twenty-one years of age, obtained a situation under Mr. Allan. In 1828, when the growth of public business made a division of the offices necessary, Mr. Howard was appointed postmaster, which position he held until 1837. In 1842 he was appointed Treasurer of the Home District, which then included the territory now covered by the counties of York, Peel, Wellington, Simcoe and Ontario. He died in 1866. His wife, the mother of our present subject, was Salome McLean, who was of United Empire Loyalist parentage. Her grandfather was the late James French, a Loyalist officer in Delancy's corps. Her father, the late Captain Archibald McLean, was one

of the pioneer Loyalists of New Brunswick. Before he came to that province he had commanded a troop of horse in the New York Volunteers, a Loyalist corps, and had served through the American rebellion of 1776, taking part in many battles, including that of Entaw Springs, South Carolina, in which he was severely wounded. In his adopted home, New Brunswick, he took a prominent part in public affairs. He was for a time Adjutant of Militia, and for upwards of twenty years he represented the county of York in the Legislature of New Brunswick. He died in 1830. Allen McLean Howard, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the Old Home District Grammar School, an excellent institution for that time, conducted by Dr. McAulay, in a building on the corner of two streets, then known as New and March streets, each of which has been several times renamed, being now known as Jarvis and Lombard, respectively. As one whose memory of Toronto extends further back than that of others, save a very few, Mr. Howard has many reminiscences of a most interesting character. He remembers seeing as a lad a woman in the stocks in the vacant lot, as it then was, between the court-house on the corner of Court and Church-streets, and the gaol on the corner of King and Toronto-streets. This was in 1834, the first year of Toronto's history as a city. Since reaching man's estate, and investigating the history of the city, Mr. Howard has learned that the culprit in this case was an Irish woman, who had been guilty of drunkenness. The incident so roused the feeling of the Irish element in the city, that William Lyon Mackenzie, who had been elected as the first Mayor of Toronto, sought in vain a second term in office. The incident is noteworthy also, as being the last occasion on which the stocks were used in Toronto. Later on, during "Mackenzie's Rebellion," in 1837, the incidents of that time were brought vividly and unpleasantly before the lad Allen Howard's mind. The Howard residence was on Gallows Hill, which is now historic as the rendezvous of the rebels. The morning after Colonel Moodie was shot on Yonge-street, and while Mr. Howard *père* was in the city, Mackenzie himself entered the place accompanied by a rabble of men, bearing all sorts of weapons, and demanded of Mrs. Howard that dinner should be prepared at once for his followers. Mrs. Howard had too much of the Loyalist blood in her veins to be overawed by threats, and she declined to work at the rebel leader's behest. Mackenzie's temper was not the quietest even under ordinary circumstances, and the good lady's refusal angered him almost beyond his very limited powers of self-control. His men invaded the family storehouse and larder, and set about preparing a

meal for themselves. On the receipt of some message from outside, Mackenzie called his men away, but the party soon afterwards returned, their leader more furious than ever that dinner had not been made ready. One of the men was poor Lount, who was afterwards executed as a rebel. He spoke kindly to Mrs. Howard, and asked her to avoid trouble, and hasten the departure of the unwelcome visitors by giving them food, of which they stood in need. A meal was prepared and the rebels left the house, but detachments of them were seen about the place for several days, until the inpouring of the loyalists from all quarters completely overawed the poorly-equipped and badly commanded rebels. Later on, as a court-house official, Mr. Howard was present when the trial of McDermott was in progress on the charge of murdering Capt. Kinnear and his housekeeper in Richmond Hill, when a panic seized the immense crowd in attendance because of the belief that the building was falling, and all hands, from Judge Jones, who was on the bench at that time, to the lowest spectator, frantically rushed from the court, leaving the prisoner absolutely alone. In the great fire of 1849, which destroyed St. James' Church, Mr. Howard, with the late Col. George Duggan, took part in endeavoring to save the contents of the church, but the efforts of himself and others to save the building proved futile. Mr. Howard was appointed Clerk of the Division Court in 1854, succeeding the late Augustus Sullivan, brother of Chief Justice Sullivan, and this office he has held ever since. He is now the oldest official in seniority of service in the court-house. The growth of the city has added greatly to the labors and cares of his office, but his excellent business capacity and tireless industry have enabled him to perform his duties always to the satisfaction of the public. In 1852 he was married to Miss Macdonald, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, sister to Mr. J. K. Macdonald, Treasurer of the County of York, and Managing Director of the Confederation Life Association. Of this union there have been born eight children, six of whom are still living. Mr. Howard's eldest son is clerk under him in the Division Court office. The third son, the Rev. James Scott Howard, M.A., is the rector of St. Matthews, Toronto; the fourth son, Capt. Donald Macdonald Howard, is by profession a barrister. He had command of a company of the 10th Royal Grenadiers, and served in the North-West during the rebellion of 1885, and has since been appointed Inspector in the North-West Mounted Police. The youngest son, Harold, is now an official of the First National Bank, Chicago. Mr. Howard has a pleasant home-like residence on Carlton-street, Toronto, in a locality which he has seen develop from a



ALLEN McLEAN HOWARD,
TORONTO, ONT.

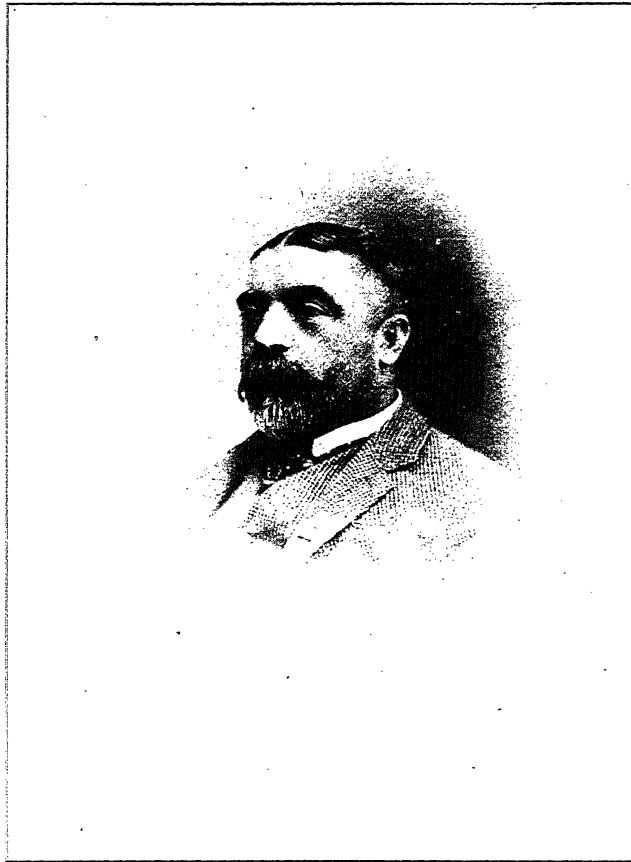
mere country road into one of the busiest up-town thoroughfares. Here amidst his library and flowers he spends the leisure that is allowed him by the exacting duties of his office. He is a close student of the history of Canada, especially that phase of it in which the work of the United Empire Loyalists may be most clearly traced. His reading confirms him in the opinions he imbibed in childhood that British institutions and British political methods are best calculated to bring out all that is best in a growing people. He regards annexation to the United States, which is sometimes proposed, with a feeling which is not unjustly to be called one of abhorrence, and the idea of Independence being, in his opinion, only a step in the direction of the other, he treats with little more forbearance. He has been precluded by his official position from taking part in political affairs, but he never conceals his opinions, and such influence as he feels he may exert, is given in the direction of drawing closer the bonds between Britain and Canada. As a young man, he was a member of the Sedentary Corps of Militia, now out of commission, in which he held the rank of captain. During the Trent affair, he was one of those who volunteered for active service. In carrying out his principles, he has become a member of the Imperial Federation League, a body of peaceful methods, but having for its object the one which he regards as the highest aspiration of the true Canadian—the union of the mighty British Empire. Mr. Howard has few business interests outside of his official position. He has been a director of general commercial concerns, but he has resigned these positions, except in the case of the Confederation Life Association, of the board of which he is still a member.

HENRY ALFRED GRAY,

Toronto, Ont.

HENRY ALFRED GRAY, C.E., Toronto, member of the institute of Civil Engineers, Engineer in charge of the Public Works department, Western Ontario, was born on the 21st Nov., 1843, at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, England. His father was Edmund A. Gray, for many years a prominent educationist connected with the Anglican church. He was also an artist of considerable talent and repute, and many of his paintings were exhibited by the Society of Arts, of which he was a member. He always encouraged his son in drawing and sketching, and gave to him his first lessons in mathematical drawing. He died 7th October, 1857, and his wife died 24th January, 1852. The family from which Mr. Gray is descended is Scottish, and very old. His paternal grandfather

was attached to the British embassy at Moscow, Russia, for a number of years. His brother was one of the firm of the original Broadwoods, piano-makers, London. Mr. Gray, jr., was educated under Doctor Charles Baker, at Doncaster, Yorkshire, and at Saltley College, near Birmingham, under Canon Gover, M.A., and was intended for the ministry of the Anglican Church, and at school he was remarkable for his studiousness. He showed a great inclination for the pursuit of art; nor was he content to catch his inspiration at secondhand, for he was found in those days abroad in the field, with sketch book and pencil, "at nature's own lips drinking deep." Not finding in himself a vocation for the ministry, he entered the service of the Midland Railway of England, where he served as a student, engineer, etc., under the general manager, the late Sir James Allport. In 1863, he terminated his connection there, and proceeded to Bombay, India, upon special service. He was stationed in the West Indies from 1864 to 1866; came to Canada in 1866, and joined the staff of exploration surveys of the Intercolonial Railway, and acted on surveys and location till 1871, as assistant engineer. In 1871, he was appointed by the commissioners engineer in charge of the construction of the Nova Scotia section of the railway. In 1873, upon the completion of the road, he was appointed engineer of permanent way, and held this charge till 1875. From 1875 to 1878, he was chief engineer of the Cape Breton Company's railways, completing the narrow-gauge line from Sydney to Louisburg; was also consulting engineer of the Londonderry Iron and Steel Works, Nova Scotia, and engineer in charge of the Western Counties Railway construction in Nova Scotia. He was appointed to the Public Works department of Canada in 1878, under Sir Charles Tupper, and transferred to the department under Sir Hector Langevin, in 1879. From 1879 to 1886, he was in charge of Western Ontario (Lake District), residing at Stratford, where, as a citizen, he was the first president of the Art School and member of the High School Board as well as the Separate School Board. In 1886, he was appointed Assistant Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, and during 1886-87, examined and reported upon the Rideau river floods and proposed canal, also the pan-dust obstructions in the Ottawa river. In 1887, he was admitted a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and from 1888 to 1889 was Resident Superintending Engineer, Public Works, Maritime Provinces. In 1889, he was recalled to take charge of the district of Western Ontario. In 1890, as a mark of his high professional standing, he was admitted to membership of the Institute of Civil



HENRY ALFRED GRAY,
TORONTO, ONT.

Engineers, London, England. Mr. Gray designed and built the large College at Memramcook, New Brunswick, and several churches and convents in towns where he was stationed from time to time; and a splendid Gothic church at Truro, Nova Scotia, is the work of this extremely capable architect. In 1866, Mr. Gray became a Freemason of the Scottish rite, and held office in that association till he became a Roman Catholic. He was brought up in the Anglican Church, but after leaving college associated himself with the Swedenborgians, but never joined that body. After some years of study, he at last joined the Roman Catholic Church (May, 1857), and is now an ardent adherent to that faith, although not at all bigoted. He married Alice Lomer, second daughter of Captain George Lomer, late of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, on the 20th September, 1865. Her father was officer in charge of military prisons, and died of yellow fever in 1863. This lady died in Cape Breton, on 7th February, in 1879, leaving five children, one of whom, the second eldest, Edmund, was drowned in the same year. He married again, on the 12th May, 1880, Catherine McDonald, daughter of John McDonald, lumber merchant, Ottawa, and niece of Alex. McDonnell, one of Canada's oldest contractors. There are no children by the second marriage. Mr. Gray has three sons and one daughter living; the eldest son, educated at St. Michael's College, Toronto, is now an officer in the Bank of Hamilton. His second son, Blande P., educated at the Jesuit College, Montreal, is an officer in the Peninsular Savings Bank, Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Gray has not been lost in his profession by any means, and has given much of his time and a good deal of enthusiasm towards the promotion of education and other worthy objects. He is a man of large heart and cheerful disposition, and encourages manly sports, yachting and boating, in which he himself participates. He is a lover of music and of art, and an advocate of the legitimate drama. He is always ready to assist younger members of his profession.

HON. JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ,
M.D., F.B.S.C.

Winnipeg, Man.

HON. JOHN C. SCHULTZ, M.D., F.B.S.C.,
etc., Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Manitoba and of the District of Keewatin, is a native Canadian, and no public man in Canada has had a more varied, adventurous, eventful, or successful career. His boyhood was passed where the great straits meet Lake Erie on the picturesque Essex shore, which is so rich in memories of Canada's early heroic history. Here was the mound from which

Tecumseh harangued his dusky warriors; there, the grass-grown earthworks where Brock reviewed his ill-armed frontier levies; this, the sandy beach where the Red and White Chiefs first met, and Indians and whites lived near by who had listened to the fiery eloquence of the one, and fought and conquered with the other; and with this environment the boy's mind was deeply tinged with the belief that the blood which had been shed in the defence of Canada was wasted if the successors of these pioneer heroes proved unworthy of the trust they had inherited. When the time came for the choice of a profession, he chose that of medicine, and it seemed likely that his life was to be spent in its practice in Ontario. It was well for the Dominion, however, that it was not so ordered, for if the great country west of Lake Superior is part of Canada to-day, that fact is largely due to the patriotism, the courage and the constancy of the subject of this sketch. This quiet but athletic Essex lad was to develop a manhood characterized mentally by quickness of perception, readiness of resource, coolness and intrepidity in time of danger, and a fixity of purpose which nothing could swerve; while the arduous frontier life gave him physically an endurance, activity and strength which was to serve him well in many a time of danger, and to save his life at last in his memorable escape in 1870 from Riel's prison. Visiting the Red River Settlement in 1860, while still a medical student, he decided upon it as his future home, and graduating as M.D. the following year, he began the practice of his profession at Fort Garry in 1861. Quickly appreciating the fertility and value of the country, he early advocated its union with that united Canada which was then engaging the attention of the statesmen of the different provinces, receiving in after years one of the Confederation medals struck to commemorate that event, for those who had taken prominent parts in bringing it about; but these efforts, aided by a newspaper which in the later years, between 1860 and 1870, he controlled, earned for him, however the hostility of those who thought the country should remain as it then was. The closing months of 1869 brought open rebellion and anarchy. The hauling down of the British flag at Fort Garry, where it had floated since that fort was built, brought Fenian sympathy and promise of support, and the way seemed broad and easy for a Fenian Republic or forcible annexation to the United States. Fortunately for Canada, she had a handful of sons worthy of her, who saw with bitter grief their country's flag hauled down, and quickly gathered around the man who still dared under the shotted cannon of Fort Garry to defend his country's honour. The gallant defence made by



HON. JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ, M.D., F.B.S.C.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

those thirty-nine Loyalists, their treacherous capture, months of imprisonment, sufferings, which meant loss of life to some and permanent loss of health to others, are now matters of Canadian history. It is sometimes said that the daring attempt of this handful of men to stem the tide of rebellion and defend the flag of their Queen was a hopeless and therefore a useless task; yet it saved the great West for Canada by confirming the loyalty of the early British settlers and the Indians who watched these strange proceedings with curious eyes. It confuted Fenian statements that Riel headed a rebellion of the whole people against Britain, and that the Shamrocks and Fleur-de-lis he had hoisted where the Red Cross of St. George had been torn down, was the work of an united people who were rife for a Fenian Republic. Fenians and Annexationists alike saw in it the frustration of their hopes, and it left to Wolseley the easy task of scattering Riel's followers like chaff, when the harder one of reaching the country at all had been accomplished. Dr. Schultz's escape from prison first, and the walls of Fort Garry afterwards, his aiding the raising of a force which released his former companions in prison, his escape from the country with a price upon his head, are too well known to need recapitulation here, and it is rarely that he can be persuaded to speak of these thrilling events which, while they have made his name in Canada a household word, yet have caused him years of physical sufferings and left him but precarious health. Elected as one of the first representatives of Manitoba in the House of Commons, he was instrumental in causing the adoption of the block system of survey for the Prairie region, and took an active part in all the debates upon matters affecting the North-West. Respecting the Indians for their loyalty to the Crown during the rebellion, and grateful to them for their kindness to him when dependent upon them for shelter and food, he has always been their firm friend in parliament and elsewhere, and many of the measures adopted for their benefit have been upon his advice, as no man in Canada has a more extensive acquaintance with the different tribes and the country in which they live. He, more than any other man, has been the means of informing Canadians of the value of their Western and Northern acquisition, and has freely given to Canada the result of his thirty-two years of travel, experience and research in the country he knows so well, and for which he has done and suffered so much. Although weakened by years of sickness, caused by the events of which we have spoken, his carriage is still erect and dignified; uniformly courteous to all, and, aided by his devoted wife, who so gracefully dispenses the hospitalities of Government House, their rule is

popular with all classes, and it is everywhere conceded that His Excellency the Governor-General has in his Manitoba lieutenant a governor who has fairly won his high position, step by step, from the patriot, hunted for his life over snowy wastes, to the representative of the Crown in Manitoba, which he now is. The following chronological and other details will be interesting to our readers: His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Schultz is of Norse and Irish descent. His father, William Schultz, was a merchant of Bergen, Norway, and his mother, Elizabeth Reily, of Bandon, Ireland. He was born at Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, Ontario, on the 1st of January, 1840. He received his primary education in the schools at Amherstburg and Oberlin, and his medical education at Queen's and Victoria Colleges. He visited Fort Garry in 1860, and returned the same year through the Sioux and Ojibway country to St. Paul, and thence to Canada. In 1861 he graduated M.D. He then returned to Fort Garry, where he made extensive botanical collections, and afterwards embodied his observations in a paper which he read before the Botanical Society of Kingston, and for which he was elected a Fellow. In 1863, he assisted Governor Mactavish and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Anderson, D.D., in forming the Institute of Rupert's Land, of which he became secretary, taking an active part in the formation of its museum, by contributing papers on prevailing diseases of Rupert's Land, and other subjects. In 1867 he married Agnes Campbell, daughter of James Farquharson, Esq., formerly of British Guiana, merchant. In 1867 and 1868 he urged the union of all the provinces, and his efforts to induce the western extension of the Confederation of provinces, to include his adopted home, gained him the ill-will of the then rulers of Rupert's Land. He was afterwards awarded the Confederation medal. When the purchase of the North-West was consummated in 1869, and after the capture of Fort Garry by the insurgents of that year, his house, then under its guns, was besieged, and its thirty-nine defenders of the Government supplies stored there, cut off from wood and water, were, on the 7th December, 1869, captured and incarcerated in Fort Garry. In February, 1870, he escaped, and was one of a large force of loyally-disposed inhabitants who completed the release of the rest of the prisoners. He was then declared to be liable to be shot, a reward was offered for his capture, dead or alive, and the ordinary routes of the province were guarded. He, however, succeeded in eluding pursuit, and after a toilsome and adventurous journey, reached Ottawa, by way of the heads of Lakes Winnipeg and Superior. In the spring of 1870 he returned to Manitoba by the Dawson route and Winnipeg river, and at the first general

election he was chosen to represent Lisgar in the House of Commons, which seat he held till 1882, when he was elevated to the Senate. He was captain of the Lisgar Rifle Company from 1871 to 1874; a member of the first Executive Council for the North-West territories in 1872; appointed member of the Dominion Board of Health for Manitoba and North-West territories same year, and one of the Governors of the Manitoba Medical Board. Was president of the South-Western Railway of Manitoba, and has been patron of a number of Manitoba associations. He took an active part in the discussions in the House of Commons and Senate, on Indian land, prohibition and other North-West matters, and was chairman of the Committee of the Senate on North-West food products, and of the committee on the resources of the MacKenzie Basin, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, 1st July, 1888.

ALPHEUS TODD, LL.D., C.B.,

Ottawa, Ont.

THE late Alpheus Todd, LL.D., C.B., was born in England, in 1821, and died at Ottawa, Canada, January 22nd, 1884. Although born in England, he was distinctly a Canadian, having removed to this country in 1833, while still but twelve years of age. He received his education in Toronto, and prior to the union of the provinces he was appointed Assistant Librarian to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada. He was continued in office by the legislature of the united provinces until 1856 when he was appointed Chief Librarian. When Mr. Todd became connected with the parliamentary library its shelves held less than one thousand volumes; at his death they contained upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand, all of them practically collected, arranged and classified under his supervision. In 1851, in Montreal, and in 1854, in Quebec, a great many volumes had been destroyed by fire, and in consequence of these misfortunes a grant of £10,000 was made in 1856 by the Assembly, and Mr. Todd was sent to Europe to lay it out to the best advantage. The present Canadian parliamentary library tells how well Mr. Todd fulfilled his commission, as the books then selected by him form the basis of the present magnificent collection. The numerous ponderous folios containing the classified indexes are largely in his own clear and beautiful handwriting. Mr. Todd was essentially a student, and possessing a mind of great literary receptivity, he absorbed and assimilated to a very large extent the stores under his charge. As an instant and exhaustive reference for authority or information in any volume in the collection, the librarian was

never at fault. By ministers, public officers, the judiciary, members of both houses, and by authors, his services were in constant requisition, and no one left him without being strongly impressed with the clearness of his statements, the readiness of his richly-stored memory, and the never-failing courtesy with which he placed its treasures at the service of those who applied to him. Notwithstanding the exhaustive character of his duties and the demands made upon his time, Mr. Todd was able to snatch now and then a brief space from the daily routine of work, which he employed in supplying valuable contributions to the history of constitutional and parliamentary government. His works upon these subjects received widespread recognition as soon as they issued from the publisher's hands, and are now regarded in England as well as in Canada as authorities. His principal works were: "The Practice and Privileges of the two Houses of Parliament," published in Toronto in 1839. "Brief Suggestions in Regard to the Formation of Local Governments for Upper and Lower Canada in Connection with a Federal Union of the British North American Provinces," published at Ottawa in 1866. "Parliamentary Government in England: its Origin, Development and Practical Operation," published in London, England, in two volumes, the first volume issuing in 1867 and the second in 1869. He also wrote and published a work on "The Position of a Constitutional Governor under Responsible Government," and one entitled "Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies." Dr. Todd's work was remarkable for its wide range of thought, and for the clearness and accuracy of its observation. Into constitutional questions he seemed to have an intuitive insight, and his declarations upon the same are made in a style as simple, graceful, and direct as running water. His books were commented on in the most favorable manner by all the great literary magazines of the day, and his work on Parliamentary Government in England, especially, obtained enthusiastic praise. Speaking of it, the "Edinburgh Review" said: "It is a remarkable circumstance that we should be indebted to a resident in a distant colony, the Librarian of the Canadian House of Parliament, for one of the most useful and complete books which has ever appeared on the practical operation of the British Constitution." In reference to the same work, the "Saturday Review" said: "At the first sight there seems a certain boldness in the notion of one whose experience is exclusively colonial, venturing to instruct people at home on the nature and scope of the system by which they are governed. But Mr. Todd has kept himself so accurately informed upon all that has been said and done in the mother country, and he has so

diligently read everything that has been written here at all likely to throw light upon the subject, that nobody will detect the least colonial or provincial flaw in his book." Dr. Todd's death caused a widespread feeling of regret among all classes of public and literary men in Canada, and it was recognized in the keenest sense that the Dominion had suffered a distinct loss.

ALEXANDER MILTON ROSS, M.D.,

Toronto, Ont.

THE age of chivalry has long since passed away; the long perspective of succeeding centuries has softened the rugged features of that period, barbarous and mercenary in its prosaic reality, and we are apt to behold it dimly, enshrouded in the romantic mists of legend and tradition, the age of graceful gallantry and knightly devotion. Our own age is one governed by underlying motives, that, while not less base, are the more flagrant that we can boast of a moral revelation and an intellectual cultivation wholly withheld from the former. The motto of the times is "*Sauve qui peut*." Hence it is a pleasant task to record the deeds of one whose life comes nearer to the chivalrous standard of ideal chivalry than ever plumed knight occupied, as it has been, in a long championship of the enslaved, whether by temporal power, by human passions, or by the bonds of ignorance or prejudice. Such an one is Dr. Alexander Milton Ross, to whom the philanthropic and scientific worlds will need no introduction, but for that reason, will read, with added interest, of his early struggles of which the golden fruits of his strong and noble life are the outcome. Alexander Milton Ross, M.D., philanthropist, scientist and author, was born on December 13th, 1832, in Belleville, Ontario. His father, William Ross, was a grandson of Captain Alexander Ross, an officer of General Wolfe's army of invasion. Captain Ross took part in the battle on the plains of Abraham, which resulted in the defeat of the French and the conquest of all Canada. He subsequently received a grant of lands from the Crown, and settled in Prince Edward County, Upper Canada, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1805. Captain Alexander Ross was a grandson of Alexander Ross, laird of Balnagown, Ross-shire, Scotland, who descended in a direct line from Hugh Ross, of Rariches, second son of Hugh, the sixth and last Earl of Ross, of the old family. Dr. Ross's grandmother, on his father's side, was Hannah Prudence Williams, a descendant of Roger Williams (1595-1683), the famous liberal preacher and apostle of freedom, of Rhode Island. His mother, Frederika Grant, was the youngest daughter of

John Grant of the British army, who died of wounds received at Niagara, in the war of 1812-1814. His maternal grandmother was Mary Jenks, a daughter of Joseph Jenks, colonial governor of Rhode Island. Governor Jenks has left a famous record of public services. He was speaker of the House of Representatives of Rhode Island from Oct., 1698, to 1708; deputy governor from May, 1715, to May, 1727; governor from May, 1727, to May, 1732. He was a staunch and persistent friend and advocate of political and religious liberty. In his boyhood, Dr. Ross made his way to New York city, and, after struggling with many adversities, became a compositor in the office of the *Evening Post*, then edited and owned by William Cullen Bryant, the poet. Mr. Bryant became much interested in young Ross, and ever after remained his steadfast friend. It was during this period that he became acquainted with General Garibaldi, who at that time was a resident of New York, and employed in making candles. This acquaintance soon ripened into a warm friendship, which continued unbroken down to Garibaldi's death in 1882. It was through Dr. Ross's efforts in 1874 that Garibaldi obtained his pension from the Italian government. In 1851, Dr. Ross began the study of medicine under the direction of the eminent Dr. Valentine Mott, and subsequently under Dr. Trall, the celebrated hygienic physician. After four years of unremitting toil, working as a compositor during the day and studying medicine at night, he received his degree of M.D. in 1855, and shortly after received the appointment of surgeon in the army of Nicaragua, then commanded by General William Walker. He subsequently became actively and earnestly engaged in the anti-slavery struggle in the United States, which culminated in the liberation from bondage of four million of slaves. Dr. Ross was a personal friend and co-worker of Captain John Brown, the martyr. Although Dr. Ross's sphere of labor in that great struggle for human freedom was less public than that of many other workers in the cause, it was not less important, and required the exercise of greater caution, courage and determination, and also involved greater personal risks. Senator Wade, vice-president of the United States, said, in speaking of the abolitionists:—"Never in the history of the world did the same number of men perform so great an amount of good for the human race and for their country as the once despised abolitionists, and it is my duty to add that no one of their number submitted to greater privations, perils or sacrifices, or did more in the great and noble work than Alexander Ross." The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in a complimentary letter to Dr. Ross, after his anti-slavery



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crusade was over, says: "No one can deny the skill, forethought and tenacity which you exhibited in that pursuit, or withhold his admiration for the signal courage, disinterestedness, and humanity which formed the basis of your whole proceedings." He has received the benediction of the philanthropist and poet, Whittier, who was secretary of the convention, in 1833, which formed the American Anti-Slavery Society, in the following noble words, which find their echo in the hearts of thousands: "Braver act was never done than thine, in thy *raids* of humanity. How very satisfactory it must be to thee to know that the poor people whom, like another Moses, thee led'st out of bondage, have proved so well worthy of their freedom. God bless thee and thine."

"For his steadfast strength and courage
In a dark and evil time,
When the Golden Rule was treason,
And to feed the hungry, crime.

"For the poor slave's hope and refuge,
When the hound was on his track,
And saint and sinner, state and church,
Joined hands to send him back.

"Blessings upon him!—What he did
For each sad, suffering one,
Chained, hunted, scourged and bleeding,
Unto our Lord was done."

The sincere radical abolitionists, with whom Dr. Ross was labouring, were despised, hated and ostracised by the rich, the powerful and the so-called higher classes; but Dr. Ross always possessed the courage of his opinions, and prefers the approval of his own conscience to the smiles or favours of men. During the Southern rebellion he was employed by President Lincoln as confidential correspondent in Canada, and rendered very important services to the United States government. For this he received the special thanks of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. When the war ended, with the downfall of the Confederacy, Dr. Ross offered his services to President Jarez, of Mexico, and received the appointment of surgeon in the Republican army. The capture of Maximilian, and the speedy overthrow of the Empire, rendered Dr. Ross's services unnecessary, and he returned to Canada and to the congenial and more peaceful pursuits of a naturalist. The object of his ambition now was to collect and classify the fauna and flora of his native country, a labour never before attempted by a Canadian. He has collected and classified five hundred and seventy species of birds that regularly or occasionally visit the Dominion of Canada; two hundred and forty species of eggs of birds that breed in Canada; two hundred and forty-seven species of mammals, reptiles, and fresh water fish; three thousand four hundred species of insects, and two

thousand species of Canadian flora. A writer in this connection says, "Dr. Ross has been a member of the British Association of Science, and the French and American Associations for many years, and has devoted special attention to the ornithology, ichthyology, botany and entomology of Canada; has personally made large and valuable collections of the fauna and flora of Canada; has enriched by his contributions the natural history museums of Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome, Athens, Dresden, Lisbon, Teheran and Cairo, with collections of Canadian fauna and flora." He is author of "Birds of Canada" (1872), "Butterflies and Moths of Canada" (1873), "Flora of Canada" (1873), "Forest Trees of Canada" (1874), "Mammals, Reptiles, and Fresh water Fishes of Canada" (1878), "Recollections of an Abolitionist" (1867), "Ferns and Wild Flowers of Canada" (1877), "Friendly Words to Boys and Young Men" (1884), "Vaccination, a Medical Delusion" (1885), and "Natural Diet of Man" (1886). He received the degrees of M.D. (1855), and M.A. (1867); and was knighted by the Emperor of Russia (1876), King of Italy (1876), King of Greece (1876), King of Portugal (1877), King of Saxony (1876), and received the Medal of Merit from the Shah of Persia (1884), the decoration of honour from the Khedive of Egypt (1884), and the decoration of Académie Française from the Government of France (1879). He was offered (and declined) the title of Baron by the King of Bavaria, in recognition of his labours as a naturalist, and was appointed consul to Canada by the King of Belgium and the King of Denmark. Dr. Ross was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, and the Linnean and Zoological Societies of England; the Royal Societies of Antiquaries of Denmark and Greece; the Imperial Society of Naturalists of Russia; the Imperial Botanical and Zoological Society of Austria; the Royal Academy of Science, of Palermo, Italy; a member of the Entomological Societies of Russia, Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Bohemia and Wurtemberg; member of the Hygienic Societies of France, Germany and Switzerland; honorary member of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, and member of the European Congress of Ornithology. For several years past Dr. Ross has laboured with his characteristic zeal and energy in behalf of moral and physical reform. He founded, in 1880, the Canadian Society for the Diffusion of Physiological Knowledge, and enlisted the sympathy and active support of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Shaftesbury, the Archbishop of Toronto, and two hundred and forty clergymen of different denominations, and three hundred Canadian school-teachers in the work of distributing his tracts on "The



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Evils Arising from Unphysiological Habits in Youth." Over one million copies of these tracts were distributed among the youth of Britain and Canada, and called forth thousands of letters expressing gratitude from parents and friends of the young. Dr. Ross is one of the founders of the St. Louis Hygienic College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which he is professor of hygiene, sanitation and physiology. He is always on the side of the poor and the oppressed, no matter how unpopular the cause may be. He does his duty as he sees it, regardless of consequence to himself. The philanthropic Quakeress, Lucretia Jenks, in 1885 thus spoke of Dr. Ross:

"No, friend Ross! thou art not old;
A heart so true, so kind, so bold,
As in thy bosom throbs to-day,
Never! never! will decay.

"Some I know, but half thy years,
Are quite deaf to all that cheers;
They are dumb when they should speak,
And blind to all the poor and weak.

"There are none I know, in sooth,
Who part so slowly with their youth,
As men like thee, who take delight
In helping others to live right."

When Dr. Ross had attained his fiftieth birthday he was the recipient of many tokens of regard and congratulations from friends and co-workers. From the poet Whittier the following:

"DEAR FRIEND,—Thy fifty years have not been idle ones, but filled with good works; I hope another half century may be added to them."

From Wendell Phillips:

"MY DEAR ROSS,—Measured by the good you have done in your fifty years, you have already lived a century."

From Harriet Beecher Stowe:

"DEAR DR. ROSS,—As you look back over your fifty years, what a comfort to you must be the reflection that you have saved so many from the horrors of slavery."

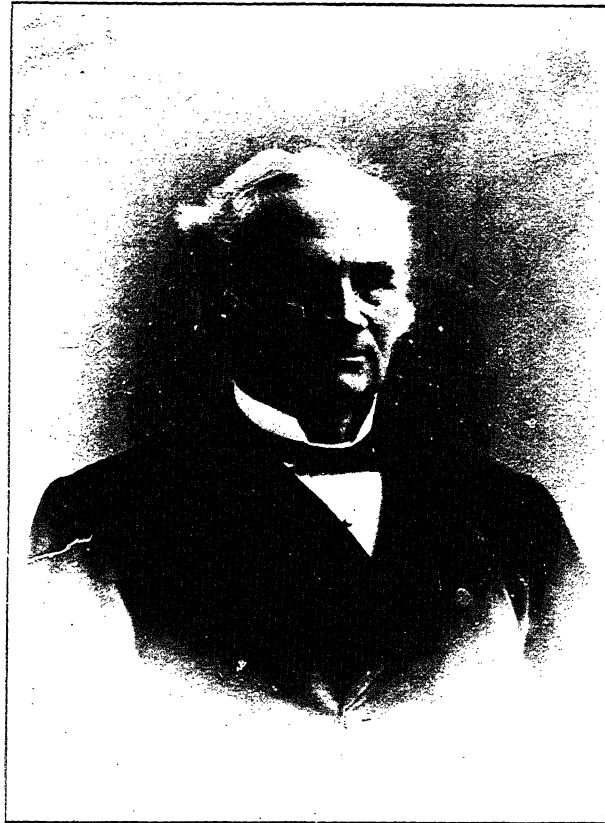
During the small-pox epidemic in Montreal in 1885, Dr. Ross was a prominent opponent of vaccination, declaring that it was not only useless as a preventative of small-pox, but that it propagated the disease when practised during the existence of an epidemic. In place of vaccination, he strongly advocates the strict enforcement of sanitation and isolation. He maintains that personal and municipal cleanliness is the only scientific safeguard against zymotic diseases. When the authorities attempted to enforce vaccination by fines and imprisonment, Dr. Ross organised the Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League, and successfully resisted what

he considered an outrage on human rights. Dr. Ross is a radical reformer in religion, medicine, politics, sociology and dietetics, and a total abstainer from intoxicants and tobacco. He is a graduate of the allopathic, hygienic, hydro-pathic, eclectic, and botanic systems of medicine, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. He is a member of the International Medical Congress, the Anti-Slavery Societies of England and France, president of the Food Reform Society, the Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League, and the Medical Liberty League of Canada, and vice-president of the National Liberty League of the United States. Dr. Ross's stout, powerful frame; earnest, keen blue eyes; firmly closed lips; measured, firm and steady step; prominent and broad brow, mark the man of earnest purpose and iron will; self-contained and self-secure. Dr. Ross has no fondness for social, religious or political gatherings; from these he holds himself aloof and apart; he is not a church member, but he is an earnest, practical christian. He remembers "those in bonds as bound with them." His sympathy for the oppressed of all climes and conditions is as boundless as the impulses of his generous heart. His love for freedom and justice extends all along the line, and touches all subjects and conditions. He is so thoroughly sincere, honest, consistent, conscientious and unselfish that most men cannot understand him—hence he is often misunderstood and misrepresented.

FREDERICK W. FEARMAN,

Hamilton, Ont.

FREDERICK W. FEARMAN, the subject of this sketch, is an Englishman by birth, having been born in Norfolk county, England, in 1825, but both by adoption and in sentiment he is thoroughly Canadian. His parents were William Fearman and his wife Maria, whose maiden name was Calver. In 1833, nearly sixty years ago, the family left their native land for Canada, and the record of their journey affords a striking contrast between the travelling facilities of then and now. Six weeks were consumed in crossing the ocean to New York, and the remainder of the trip to Oswego *via* the Erie canal, thence by schooner to Port Dalhousie, finally, by waggon to Hamilton, occupied one week more. There were no "Ocean Greyhounds" then, no sixty-miles-an-hour railway trains, by means of which such a journey as the one described can now be accomplished in about one-eighth of the time required for it sixty years since. Hamilton was but a small place then, being only in its infancy, but



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it offered sufficient inducements for the Fearman family to settle there, and they did so. They were of good plucky English stock, and though times were hard and difficulties numerous and arduous, these were heroically met and surmounted. As young Fred. grew up, he attended the schools which were in existence at the time, and among his teachers were the late Mr. Counsell, and that well-known educator, Dr. Tassie. Under their tuition, he acquired a fair practical English education. Between the years 1836 and 1840 the family lived at the village of York on the Grand River, then a flourishing part of the country, owing chiefly to the extensive lumbering trade carried on. After reaching man's estate, Mr. Fearman spent some years (1847 to 1854), sailing the lakes with the late Captain Sutherland. Then he abandoned marine life and started business for himself in a small way in the provision trade; but the initial venture, though small, was the foundation of one of the largest and most prosperous industries of its kind in Canada—the pork-packing business of F. W. Fearman, known throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. In fact, to Mr. Fearman belongs the honour of being the pioneer of this important industry in Canada, he having built the first packing house in the country in which the work properly pertaining to such an establishment was carried on from start to finish. This was about the year in which the Great Western railway was completed, and from that time to the present the business, under the skilful management of its founder, has steadily expanded, holding its own against all competitors, both as to the quality of the goods and the yearly output, until now—as, indeed, it has been for years past—it is second to none in Canada. In June, 1885, fire broke out in Mr. Fearman's packing-house, by which, largely owing to the absence of the firemen at a picnic at Dundurn Park, he suffered a clear loss of \$22,000; yet this did not interfere with the business to any serious extent. But it is not alone in a business capacity that Mr. Fearman has distinguished himself in the city of his adoption. In all good works, in everything that tends to promote the welfare of the community, he has always cheerfully given the benefit of his co-operation. To educational matters he has given special attention. For eighteen years he was a member of the Board of Education, serving continuously from 1867 to 1884, always working on important committees, and presiding as chairman in the last-mentioned year. Looking back some fifty odd years, he can contemplate with deep satisfaction the splendid system now existing in the city as compared with the meagre facilities afforded for obtaining education in the old days. The con-

struction of water-works was an important enterprise in Hamilton, and in the movement leading to the carrying out of that work, Mr. Fearman took a prominent part. In 1855 he got up the first public meeting of the citizens to discuss the question, and the agitation thus set on foot culminated in Hamilton finding herself equipped with one of the finest water-works systems on the continent. He has also served on the aldermanic board, and at present is a director and chairman of the building committee of the public library. Mr. Fearman, though not a great traveller, has made several lengthy trips. In 1870 he visited his native land, from which he had been absent thirty-seven years. In 1886 he made a tour through the southern and western states, visiting New Mexico, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, California, Utah, Oregon, Idaho, Washington Territory and British Columbia. In connection with this trip, Mr. Fearman, who is possessed of literary abilities of no mean order, wrote a series of very interesting and instructive letters, which were published in the *Hamilton Spectator*. He also visited Cuba and the West India Islands in 1887. In the winter of 1891 he was among the Canadians who attended the Jamaica Exhibition, and was one of the principal exhibitors, in every case carrying off first prizes and gold medals, and giving great satisfaction to the people of Jamaica, Turk's Island and the Bermudas. In connection with secret societies, Mr. Fearman's experience has extended only to the Masonic Order, of which he has been a member for several years; but he has long been in the front ranks of the St. George's Benevolent Society, and takes a lively interest in the affairs of the Wentworth Historical Society, and of the Hamilton Association, the objects of both of which are of the most laudable character. In politics, he was a Reformer until 1878, when he, with thousands of others like him, joined with the Liberal-Conservative party on the question of protection to home industry and "keeping Canada for the Canadians," a line of policy concerning which he has never since found reason to change his opinion. In religion, he is a devoted adherent of the Methodist faith, and has held various offices on the boards of the Wesley and Centenary churches, with the latter of which he is now connected. On December 15th, 1851, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Robert Holbrook, an old Trafalgar hero, who died in Hamilton a few years ago. Mr. Holbrook was born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1796, and at the age of ten years entered the British navy, and fought under Sir Hyde Parker at Copenhagen, and under Nelson at Trafalgar. He settled in Hamilton in 1844, and during his later years he lived with his son-in-law (Mr. Fearman) and

family. As issue of his marriage, Mr. Fearman has seven sons, all worthy scions of a worthy sire. Four of them—Chester, Robert, Harry and Frank—are partners in the business; William J. is in the office of the Hamilton Gas Company, George is in the wholesale grocery of Messrs. Lucas, Park & Co., and Edward, the youngest, is attending Upper Canada College. Although well up in years, Mr. Fearman is still hearty and vigorous, and bids fair to live many years longer in the respect and esteem of all who know him.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE. Q.C., M.P.,
Toronto, Ont.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., M.P. for South Longford, Ireland, was born at what was then called Bear Creek, since known as Katesville, Cairngorm and Mount Hope, in Middlesex county, Upper Canada, on the 13th October, 1833. His lineage is that of the Irish gentry class, the family being the famous Blakes of Galway, known both in history and romance. The father of the Hon. Edward was Hon. William Hume Blake, son of Rev. Dominick Edward Blake, incumbent of the Church of England at Kiltegan who was shot by the rebels in 1798, and Anne Margaret, daughter of William Hume, who represented Wicklow in the Irish Parliament. William Hume Blake came to Canada with his young wife, who was also a member of the Hume family, in 1832, and settled in the county of Middlesex, then a wilderness. A year later the subject of this sketch was born. He was christened Dominick Edward after his grandfather and his uncle, Rev. Dominick Edward Blake, for some time rector of Thornhill, near Toronto. The name Dominick was retained in youth, and by the name Dominick Edward Blake the future leader of Liberalism in Canada is recorded on the roll of honour in Upper Canada College. The first name was dropped before Mr. Blake attained manhood, and there are comparatively few who are aware that he bears the full family name. When Edward Blake was but a few months old, his father, finding that the life of a pioneer was one for which his training and abilities wholly unsuited him, removed with his family to Toronto and entered upon the study of law. The history of Canada shows that he rose to high eminence, both in his profession and in his public life, and that his life was a devoted and most useful one. When he died he occupied the position of Chancellor of the Province, presiding over a court which he himself, as a legislator, had been the principal means of bringing into existence. His name is honoured by all Canadians, but especially by his gifted sons, whose pride of family shows strongest in

the reverence they have always paid to the memory of their father. Edward Blake's education was begun under his cultured father's directions, and thus the youth had the very best opportunities of storing and disciplining his mind. On Sunday evening it was the wont of the father to cause his sons to read aloud to him from the scriptures and the sacred poets. In this way Edward, at an early age, acquired the clearness and precision of utterance, which are so prominent now in his public speaking. Mr. Courtenay was Edward Blake's first tutor, and this instructor was succeeded by Messrs. Wedd and Brown, who afterwards became teachers in Upper Canada College. The lad entered Upper Canada College in his eleventh year. Among his class-mates he did not stand distinctly superior, but his mental parts were solid, of that class which watchful masters say will endure. His memory was remarkable, but, partly perhaps for this reason, he did not apply himself closely to study. On first removing to Toronto the family had taken up its residence in Woodlawn, a comfortable residence on Yonge-street; but as the practice of the elder Blake increased it was decided to move into the city. The house taken was on the south-west corner of Wellington and Bay-streets, a site now occupied by a great wholesale dry goods warehouse, and in the very centre of the mercantile district. When Edward Blake was in his fourteenth year he accompanied his father on a trip to Europe. A prominent journalist, Mr. John Ewan, writing of this tour, says: "It was the year 1848, when all over Europe the blind spirit of democracy was stirring about the walls of its prison-house. There were tumults in Vienna, in Berlin, and in Rome. England had her Chartist disturbances, and, altogether, it was a gloomy time for hereditary princes and established authority. Whatever influences this journey had on young Edward may best be guessed by the fact that when he returned to his studies he exhibited a burning fervor and industry which became characteristic of the youth and has remained the badge of the man." One of the earliest results of this industry was that the lad won the Governor-General's prize for general proficiency, and was highly complimented by the donor, Lord Elgin. He entered the University of Toronto, and graduated in 1854. His inclination being for the legal profession, he was articled to Mr. Alexander Macdonnell; was admitted as attorney in Trinity term, 1856, and the following Michaelmas term was called to the bar. He carried on business for some time alone, and then entered into partnership with Mr. Stephen Maule Jarvis, the firm being known as Jarvis & Blake. This partnership was afterwards dissolved and a new firm was established composed of Edward Blake

and his younger brother, Samuel Hume Blake. Since then the name of the firm has changed several times, and a number of men, more or less prominent, have been members of it. Hon. Edward Blake, however, has remained always at the head of it, and mainly through his towering ability it has become the leading legal firm in Canada, and has for years held that commanding position. In 1858 Mr. Blake married Miss Margaret Cronyn, daughter of the late Right Reverend Benjamin Cronyn, Bishop of Huron. Before dealing with his career as a statesman and political leader, which has won the greatest fame, the fact should be noted that he has taken a leading part in the Church of England, of which he has been a life-long member. He is evangelical in his leanings, and has been always one of the most powerful friends of Wycliffe College, which is understood to represent that branch of the church. His reputation as a friend of education is only less than that he has earned in politics. Ever since 1873 he has held the high and honoured place of Chancellor of the University of Toronto, a position which gives him the right to be considered the chief representative of education in his native province. The political life of Edward Blake began in 1867, the year of Confederation. His great ability, as a young man, led the best men in the Liberal party to hope that he would even eclipse his father in his services to the cause of Reform in Canada, and he was often importuned to enter parliament. Feeling that he must first make such a place for himself in his profession that the future of his family would be assured, he declined to consider those proposals until the era of Confederation began. This was in the days of dual representation, and as his services were required both in the Province and in the Dominion, he was elected to the Commons for West Durham and to the local Legislature for South Bruce. He was offered the leadership but declined it, but in 1869 the importunities of his friends, including Hon. Archibald McKellar, the leader of that time, became so great that he agreed to accept the position of responsibility. The Reform party was then in Opposition, the Government being led by Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, an old Reformer, the majority of whose supporters were Conservatives. Mr. Blake marshalled his forces with consummate skill and made the most forcible use of his own great powers as an orator. In the elections of 1871 the Sandfield Macdonald Government was defeated. At that time, however, the government contended that the result of the polling was in doubt, and it was not till the meeting of the legislature and after a most brilliant and exciting debate that the vote of the people's representatives compelled the retirement of the administration.

Mr. Blake was called upon to form a government, and succeeded in doing so. He himself took the office of president of the council, without salary. Shortly after the prorogation of parliament, the condition of his health made it necessary for him to go to Europe. Dual representation was meanwhile abolished, and when he returned he resigned the premiership of the province, and was succeeded by Hon. (now Sir) Oliver Mowat, who has ever since held the reins of power. In the general Dominion election of 1872, Mr. Blake was returned to the Commons by both South Bruce and West Durham, but decided to sit for the latter constituency. During the continuance of his career as a member of the Commons, West Durham remained his political home. In the general election of 1878, during his absence from the country, he was a candidate for South Bruce only, and was defeated. In the following year, however, he was persuaded by his friends to return to parliament and was offered the constituency of West Durham, which he accepted and was elected by acclamation. When he devoted his whole attention to the affairs of the Dominion, he was urged to accept the leadership, but declined the honour. He was, nevertheless, one of the greatest champions in the ever-to-be-remembered fight over the Pacific scandal, which resulted in the downfall of the first administration of Sir John A. Macdonald. When Hon. Alexander Mackenzie became Premier, Mr. Blake accepted a position in the cabinet, without portfolio, but resigned in the February on account of ill-health. In 1875 he accepted office again as Minister of Justice, his health having been improved by a visit to England. In June, 1877, he resigned the Ministership of Justice and became President of the Council. Mr. Blake was mainly instrumental in perfecting the constitution of the supreme court at its establishment by the Mackenzie administration, and the Premier offered him the position of Chief Justice, which he declined. Shortly after the downfall of the Mackenzie Government in 1878, Mr. Blake was chosen leader of the Liberal party in place of Mackenzie, whose health had been impaired by the heavy toil he had undergone while in office. He remained leader of his party until after the election of 1887, when he retired and was succeeded by Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. While still holding his place in Parliament, Mr. Blake took no prominent active part either in the debates in the House or in the general work of his party outside. When the election of 1890 came on, he declined renomination, and sent to his constituents in West Durham a letter, expressing his views of the condition and prospects of the country. This letter was believed to be of the greatest importance, but it was not



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published until after the election. When the letter was made public, it created a genuine sensation, for it not only announced the great leader's retirement from political life, but expressed the gravest forebodings concerning the future of Canada. Mr. Blake devoted his attention anew to his law practice, and again appeared in court in connection with several great constitutional cases. The splendid oratory and brilliant genius of Mr. Blake were keenly missed in Parliament, and many were the hopes expressed that he would reconsider his determination, and return to his rightful place as leader of his party. Whether it was that the wish was father of the thought, certain it is that rumours were set afloat that Mr. Blake would again be the member for West Durham, and that his colleagues in Parliament would once more have the advantage of his advocacy and advice. But such rumours were suddenly arrested by the announcement of the fact that a call had come to the talented Canadian from across the sea. This was confirmed by the publication, with Mr. Blake's authority, of a cablegram signed by Justin McCarthy, John Dillon, Michael Davitt, T. M. Healy, and William O'Brien, on behalf of the Irish Parliamentary party, inviting Mr. Blake to accept a seat in the House of Commons for an Irish constituency. This completely changed the current of Mr. Blake's life. After taking time to consider the matter, Mr. Blake decided to accept the invitation thus cordially extended. Thus it comes that he has removed for a time from Canada, and from work in the cause of Canada, to help in the great struggle upon which the eyes of the world are fastened, for a change in the political status of the land of his fathers. Mr. Blake landed in Ireland a few weeks before the British general election, which took place in July, 1892, and was received with the greatest cordiality. He was nominated for South Longford, the northern division of which county is represented by Mr. Healy. He made several speeches in his county, and was heartily received; he spoke also in several other places in Ireland, including Belfast, in which Mr. McCarthy was conducting a desperate, and, as it proved, a losing battle. Mr. Blake was opposed in the election in South Longford, but was returned by a very large majority. He thus became one of the majority, who, on 11th Aug., 1892, in the House of Commons, voted to oust the Salisbury administration. Mr. Blake's advent into Imperial politics has been made under the most auspicious circumstances, and he has fully justified the fondest hopes of his friends. At the first dinner after the election of the Eighty Club, the great Liberal fighting organization, Mr. Blake was the guest of the evening, and made a speech

which was widely commented upon, and highly eulogized as the clearest exposition of the policy of Home Rule that had up to that time been made. In the election of Ministers after the resumption of office by Mr. Gladstone, the only serious contest was that in Newcastle, where the Right Honourable John Morley stood for re-election as Chief Secretary for Ireland. In that contest both parties concentrated their strongest forces, and among the distinguished men who were called upon to speak, none was more carefully listened to or more loudly praised than the Canadian orator, Edward Blake. He returned to Canada in the summer to rest and arrange some private business. He was given a monster reception in Toronto, and was the means of starting a popular subscription to provide funds for the work of the Irish Parliamentary party, which met with great success. Before returning to England in November, he made a brief stay in Boston, by the invitation of the Home Rulers of that city, and made a speech at a meeting, which, notwithstanding that the second Cleveland-Harrison presidential contest was at its height, was attended by a vast audience.

CAPTAIN JAMES MURRAY,

St. Catharines, Ont.

THE name of Captain James Murray is one which for many years has been well and favourably known, not only in St. Catharines, where he resides, but in various other parts of the Dominion. Mr. Murray comes of an old and sturdy Scottish family, and his successful career in this country well exemplifies the characteristics of his race. He was born in Argyleshire, May 12th, 1832, his parents being John and Margaret (Campbell) Murray. On both sides he is descended from people of high repute in his native land. The Murrays were substantial farmers in Perthshire and Argyleshire, while his mother was a descendant of the famous Campbells, of Argyle, well known to readers of Scottish history. The branch of the family to which Mrs. Murray belonged had for centuries inhabited the part of the country in which she was born. In 1837, when James was but a child, John Murray emigrated with his family to Canada, and settled in the township of King, York county, where he had purchased a tract of land. There the Murrays remained until 1844, when they removed to Euphrasia township, where Mr. Murray had acquired another large farm. About the same time James was sent to St. Catharines to reside with an uncle, and to continue his studies, with the ultimate object of entering the legal profession. But the idea of practising law was distasteful to him, his special



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fancy being for a mariner's life. Accordingly, he set about acquiring a theoretical knowledge of navigation, while at the same time equipping himself with a thorough practical English education. When about seventeen years of age, he started sailing on the lakes, and so well did he succeed that five years later he held the rank of commander of a vessel. Some few years after this he purchased several large vessels, and went into the shipping trade, in which for a considerable period he carried on operations on an extensive scale, his vessels being known as among the finest engaged in the lake traffic. In 1868, he gave up sailing, and subsequently disposed of the whole of his lake fleet, shortly after which he became interested in contracting, in connection with the building of the new Welland canal. In this enterprise he has remained ever since. As a contractor, Captain Murray is, perhaps, more widely known than in other vocations. In addition to the extensive works which he constructed on the Welland canal, he had contracts for public works of various kinds all along the lakes, as well as in undertakings in connection with railway construction. He has, in fact, been engaged in some of the largest contracts let by the Dominion Government during recent years, and is still heavily interested in like enterprises. In every department of business with which he has been connected, Mr. Murray has been uniformly successful, a result largely owing to his shrewd foresight, and the indefatigable energy with which he prosecuted everything undertaken by him. Besides his contracting interests, he has at various times been connected with many other important enterprises, in all of which he has been a leading figure. Without attempting a full list of these, it may be mentioned incidentally that he, in conjunction with the well-known firm of McArthur Bros., established the Collin's Bay Rafting Co., of which he was a director for some years, retiring on account of pressure of other business; he is also president of the Castleman Lumber Co., and was vice-president of the North-West Central Railway prior to his selling the road out in England. Being so largely occupied with business concerns, Mr. Murray has had little time to devote to public matters, though he has ever taken a hearty interest in matters affecting the welfare of the people. In municipal affairs, his only active experience was as alderman, a position he held for several years. In politics he has always been a Conservative, and one of the hard workers in party contests. For a period of nearly twenty-five years he was president of the Conservative Association of the county of Lincoln. In religion, he is a Protestant, having been born and brought up a Presbyterian. He is attached to the congregation of Knox church, St. Catharines, of which he is a liberal sup-

porter. In 1856, he married Harriet, daughter of the late James Souter. Mrs. Murray's family belonged to Lincolnshire, England, and her parents came to Canada in 1839, settling in Kingston, where she was born. As a result of their union, Mr. and Mrs. Murray had a family of five children, of whom two daughters, both estimable and highly-cultivated young ladies, are still living. The beautiful family residence and grounds, "Maple Hill," are situated on the highest point of land in St. Catharines, and is one of the most charming spots in the city. In all respects, Captain Murray is a most worthy and honourable man. In business circles his character for integrity is without blemish, and as an evidence of his standing among those with whom he has been associated, both at home and abroad, it may be stated that he has the honour of being a life member of the Royal Colonial Institute of London, England, a distinction which has been conferred on only a few in Canada. Personally, he is one of the most genial and kindly of men. Among his acquaintances he numbers thousands of warm friends, and he possesses the respect and esteem of all.

HON. JOHN G. HAGGART, P.C., M.P.,
Ottawa, Ont.

HON. JOHN GRAHAM HAGGART, P.C., M.P., Minister of Railways and Canals, was born in Perth, Ontario, on the 14th of November, 1836. He is of Scottish parentage, his father being Mr. John Haggart, formerly of Breadalbane, Perthshire, Scotland, and his mother a member of the Graham family, and a native of the Isle of Skye. Mr. Haggart inherits the fine physique and indomitable courage and energy of the true clansman. He was educated in his native town, and had no special opportunities for learning to commend him to the favor of Dame Fortune. He chose a mercantile career and prospered well, becoming the owner of large mills and heavily interested in lumbering, which is one of the principal industries of the great Ottawa region. He had a strong leaning toward public life, and his great popularity among those with whom he came in contact assured him of success in appealing for the suffrages of the people. As a very young man, he entered the town council of Perth, and before he was thirty years of age had served several terms as Mayor of that thriving municipality. It was in 1867, the year of Confederation, that he first sought the honour of public favour in a wide field. He was nominated by the Conservatives of his native riding, South Lanark, as their candidate for the local Legislature. In those days Eastern Ontario was much more inclined to favour the Liberals than



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it is to-day, and the result of the contest was the defeat of the ambitious young politician. The closing of this path to prominence and fame, however, only opened one more promising still, and one in which he has fully justified the prophecies and expectations of his friends. He was nominated for the House of Commons in 1872, and was successful. He has been re-elected on every occasion since then, when it has been his duty to submit his record for the approval of the people. He thus claims a longer term of continuous service as the representative of one constituency than almost any other member of the House. At first the fighting in the constituency was hard, and the results by no means certain; but of late years Mr. Haggart's popularity, and his increasing prominence in the councils of the Dominion, have overborne all opposition, and there are none now who think of seriously opposing his election. Mr. Haggart's career as a public man is identified with Dominion affairs, and is almost co-extensive in point of time with the history of the Dominion itself. From his earliest appearance in the House it was recognized that he was on the high road to promotion, and that his reaching a foremost place was merely a matter of keeping on. When the Conservative party was out of power from 1873 to 1878, Mr. Haggart was one of the strongest of the heavy fighters, who, under the leadership of the "Chieftain," and directed by Dr. (now Sir Charles) Tupper, made such fierce and never-ceasing onslaughts upon the entrenched forces of the Liberals. During the great debate upon the Letellier question, particularly on the memorable occasion when the Government attempted to force a vote, and the Opposition prevented the success of their tactics by adopting the last resort of a small minority, "talking against time," Mr. Haggart's cool and vigorous fighting won for him golden opinions among the members on his own side, and even extorted praise from the followers of the Government. For ten years after the restoration of Sir John Macdonald to power, Mr. Haggart occupied a front seat on the ministerial side, but the claims of older members of his party and the exigencies of political warfare made it impossible for the Premier, though anxious to do so, to find a place for him in the cabinet. The opportunity came, however, in 1888, and, on the 6th of August in that year, Mr. Haggart was sworn of the Privy Council and given the portfolio of Postmaster-General. For this position he was eminently qualified by his long business training, and by his splendid faculty for organization. The Postmaster Generalship had been too much used as a mere half-way house in governmental politics, a place to which to retire those members of the cabinet who could not well be

dropped, but for whom no other provision could well be made at the time. The result of this policy had been a sort of bureaucracy among the permanent employes under a policy governed by precedent and tradition and not by the actual requirements of the people. No sweeping changes were necessary, but the tightening of all parts of the machine which was effected under Mr. Haggart's administration effected a wonderful improvement for the benefit of the public. On the death of Sir John Macdonald, Hon. (now Sir) John Caldwell Abbott, who was called upon to assume the lead, requested Mr. Haggart to continue in office, pending changes which were necessary, and which had been definitely promised. When the re-organization took place in January, 1892, Mr. Haggart was promoted to the responsible position, which he now holds, that of Minister of Railways and Canals. The duties he assumed were of the most onerous character. For years the unfortunate financial position of the Intercolonial Railway, which is owned and managed by the Government, had furnished the Opposition with some of the very strongest reasons for adverse criticism. The political system of appointment, together with other evils, had so far taken possession of the management that a huge deficit every year was made inevitable. How to so curtail expenses and swell the receipts that the road would cease to be a burden upon the people, was the question. Mr. Haggart took hold of the problem with characteristic vigor. His plan of re-organization was drastic, complete. The results of his policy are only now beginning to show themselves, but they give every hope that at last the Dominion has found a man who can stem the tide of waste that has been in progress for years. Holding as he does the chief cabinet position held by any representative of Ontario, Mr. Haggart becomes the recognized leader of the Ontario wing of his party. This honour is his by right, for undoubtedly he best combines those qualities of forcefulness and popularity which are necessary in a leader. His fellow members have perfect confidence in him, and his splendid success in the campaigns he has fought, as well as the loyalty he has shown to his friends in every way, are warranties that that confidence is not misplaced. As a speaker, Mr. Haggart is most effective in popular addresses. On the platform and before a great audience the man's force of character makes itself felt so that the people are driven rather than drawn over to his side. He has few of the graces of the orator, and thus in the House he suffers by comparison with men who have not one-tithe of his real ability. Nevertheless he is one of the foremost debaters in Parliament, and never fails to delight his friends or to make his opponents wince by his invective.

WILLIAM C. VAN HORNE.

Montreal, Que.

WILLIAM C. VAN HORNE, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is a native of Will County, Illinois, where he was born in February, 1843. His career is one of the most remarkable set forth in the railway annals of the world. The history of Canada is the record of a struggle for a grand idea, the retention in the northern half of the American continent of those institutions which have made Britain the home of freedom and the mistress of the world. In that struggle no single element has played a greater part than has the railway. All through the changes in the history of the British North American Provinces, can be seen the belief on the part of the people that with cheap and ready means of transportation from one community to the other, there might be made a nation so strong, so homogeneous, that it could maintain its individuality even in competition with a country having the advantage of a century's start in the race. Before the era of the railway, this faith of the people manifested itself in the effort to make the great St. Lawrence a complete highway. Since the locomotive became the chief factor in commerce and one of the greatest factors in national development, there has proceeded such a building of railways from east to west and from west to east as no other four or five millions of people have ever carried on. The completion of the political work of confederation by the annexation of the North-West and British Columbia left the ground ready for the social and economic work of nation-building, and it was the universal feeling that the first great step was the construction of a through railway, national in its character and representative of the most advanced methods in every detail. Great as had been the works of former times, they were more or less of the nature of patch-work. The feeling that the union of two or three or four provinces was not the whole work to be done, prevented public works looking to union being undertaken with due regard for the great future. But when the Dominion had taken in all those who represented the British idea, when the mighty Atlantic on the one side and the still greater Pacific on the other left the people to feel that there were no more worlds for diplomacy to conquer, the work of constructing the fabric of nationhood was taken up, with due regard to its true scope and importance. The time called for a man such as was not then known to exist, a man possessed of resources beyond the knowledge of even those by whom the task was to be set, a man of many-sided character and complete on every side. It is only necessary to point to the Canadian Pacific Rail-

way of to-day, and to the work it has accomplished, to prove that the highest hopes of the most enthusiastic optimists have been realized in the choice of the man to whom principally the task was assigned. Mr. Van Horne is of Dutch stock. His ancestors were among the earliest of those who laid the foundations of the great metropolis of New York and started it upon its successful career as the commercial centre of the new world, and whose race is to-day one of the strongest, sanest and most influential elements in American life. William C. Van Horne chose his parentage well. Had he been of the Netherlands, pure and simple, however, he would have lacked the forceful energy, the electric quickness of nerve and brain, which makes the captain and leader of men in these days of keen competition and massing of forces in commercial affairs. His birth in the State which furnished to the Union such men as Ulysses S. Grant was in his favour, and assured him of never being left behind in any race of wit or enterprise in which he might engage. He had little advantage of education in the ordinary acceptation of that much-abused word, but he did not begin his real education until after he had left school. Like some others of the most original and venturesome geniuses of the world of to-day, he began his life work at the telegraph-key, being first employed by the Illinois Central Railway. It is related of him that he is thoroughly imbued with the idea that the surest and easiest way to preferment in railway work is through the despatcher's office, and his constant advice to young men ambitious to enter the service is, "learn telegraphing." He took his own advice of later years, and became one of the most expert and reliable men in the service of the company. In the railway service he found the natural field for the exercise of his many and notable talents. His promotion was rapid and steady. Leaving the Illinois Central, he joined the Michigan Central, receiving a good position in the telegraph department of the Joliet division. He remained with this company for six years, constantly improving his position. In 1864 he entered the service of the Chicago and Alton road as train despatcher. In a short time he was promoted to be superintendent of telegraphs, and, later, assistant superintendent of the road. In 1872 he was offered and accepted the position of general superintendent of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway. Two years later the Southern Minnesota line was in need of a general manager, and chose Mr. Van Horne for the position. In 1877 he was elected President, combining the duties of that office with those of general manager. A year later he resigned the general managership and accepted



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MONTREAL, QUE.

the position of general superintendent of the Chicago and Alton. He received a most advantageous offer from the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad to take the position of general superintendent, and in January, 1880, he entered that company's service, resigning his other connections. Here he remained for two years, when the call to Canada and to his true career reached him. Since January, 1882, Mr. Van Horne's history has been that of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it may almost be said that the history of the Canadian Pacific has been that of Canada. Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war, the poet tells us, but, while the achievements of war, even to the minute details, are chronicled in the records of the time and handed down to posterity as part of the nation's history, many of the greatest feats in the vast arena of commerce are left unknown and unrecorded. The fact that the Canadian Pacific has been built and made successful is the one great fact that is known, but what difficulties have been overcome in the course of this triumphal progress who, outside the innermost circle, shall say? Men not prone to be faint-hearted declared the engineering difficulties insuperable, the financial problems unsolvable, the organizing work impracticable. Those lions in the path have been killed or chased away, and it is no slight thing to any Canadian who has any pride of country to hear it said by outsiders, as many of those best able to judge have said, that the Canadian Pacific is the greatest railway in existence to-day. Nor is it a small matter to notice that the enterprise is growing, advancing, improving, and that what was deemed only a Canadian enterprise but a few years ago is now recognized as an institution literally embracing the world. To the indomitable energy and versatile genius of Mr. Van Horne is the result, as it stands, mainly due. The fame he has won is like that of Wellington or Abram Lincoln, in that all sorts of stories about whomever they may have been first related, are now made to do duty as stories about Mr. Van Horne. This is the best test of popular appreciation; it is the strongest guarantee of undying fame. To the work of organizing, constructing and operating the Canadian Pacific Railway Mr. Van Horne brought a complete practical knowledge of every detail of railway work. From the greatest questions of finance to the finest test of cookery on the dining cars he is equally an authority and equally able to give clear and understandable instructions to his subordinates; yet he avoids the fault which usually goes with a mere knowledge of detail, that of attempting to do too much himself. His capacity for organization and direction are nothing short of genius. No matter how great the specialist that works

under his directions, Mr. Van Horne remains the chief, the dictator. The building of the Canadian Pacific in five instead of ten years, as provided in the original contract, is a matter of history. The last spike was driven on the 7th November, 1885. The road has had the advantage of five years' operation, which otherwise would have been wasted. This time has been put to the best use by completing equipment and establishing connections which bring the trade, not only of the continent but of the world, to the Canadian Pacific system. Mr. Van Horne was first engaged as general manager. Two years later he was made vice-president. At the general meeting held in September, 1888, he was elected president of the company, being given powers such as no other man in railway circles in this country, and perhaps in the world, has ever wielded. Mr. Van Horne is still in the very prime of life, and will undoubtedly achieve still greater things than yet stand to his credit, and will more than ever make his name a household word and an omen of success throughout Canada and throughout the world.

WILLIAM BAIN SCARTH,

Winnipeg, Man.

THE history of few men in Canada exemplifies more fully than that of Mr. Scarth, the great opportunities there are in this country for capable and energetic young men from Great Britain. Mr. Scarth is a scion of the historic house of Scarth, of Binscarth, in the Orkney Islands, Scotland. He was born in the city of Aberdeen, on November 10th, 1837, and is the son of James Scarth and Jane Geddes, of Stromness. His education, which was received at Aberdeen and afterwards at Edinburgh, was as sound and thorough as the Scottish schools and colleges could give, and in those days Scotland was as famed as she is now for her educational facilities. In 1855, while yet only seventeen years of age, Mr. Scarth came to Canada to push his fortune, and established himself first, at Hamilton, and subsequently at London. In both these towns, even then thriving commercial centres, he engaged in mercantile affairs. In 1868, desiring a larger field in which to work, he removed to Toronto where he almost immediately began to take an active interest in public affairs. It did not take the people long to recognize his capacity for organization, and his ability as a business man, and he quickly came to be regarded as a rising politician. He was a member of the Conservative party, and before he had been a great while in the city he was elected president of the Conservative Association of Centre Toronto. For two years he represented

St. James's Ward in the City Council, and having always taken a strong interest in educational matters, he was repeatedly elected on the Board of Trustees of the High School. He occupied the important position of manager of the North British-Canadian Investment Company, and the Scottish-Ontario & Manitoba Land Company. Mr. Scarth had been an extensive traveller, and was thoroughly familiar with every part of the United States, and, even at that early date, with the Canadian North-West. When, therefore, Winnipeg began to come into prominence, Mr. Scarth decided to remove to this rising town, in whose future he had the strongest belief. In 1884 he took up his residence in the capital of the prairie province, where he became manager of the Canadian North-West Land Company, and secretary and

director of the North British-Canadian Investment Co. He at once showed his belief in the future of the place by investing, though not injudiciously. He early came to the front and was soon regarded as one of the most enterprising and patriotic of Winnipeg's citizens. In 1887 he was elected to represent his adopted city in the Canadian House of Commons, but after two sessions he found that his private business demanded his entire attention, and he resigned. Since that time he has not taken any active part in political affairs, though his interest has not diminished. Mr. Scarth is a Presbyterian in religion. In 1869, he married Jessie Stewart Franklin, daughter of the late Dr. John Macaulay Hamilton, R. N., a native of Stromness, Orkney, and a cousin of the great historian, Lord Macaulay.

