

HON. GEORGE BROWN ONE OF ABLEST OF CONFEDERATION FATHERS

Hon. George Brown was in many ways the most striking figure that played a part in the political life of Upper Canada. He was a Scot, having been born in Alloa, near Edinburgh, on November 29, 1818. In 1833 he emigrated with his father, Peter Brown, to the United States, where they founded, in 1842, the British Chronicle in New York. On a trip to Toronto in the interests of this paper George Brown became deeply impressed with Upper Canada, and in 1843 he and his father came to Toronto, where they founded the Banner, which, in the following year, gave place to the Globe with George Brown as editor and guid-

ing spirit. By the vigour of his style and his uncompromising attitude on public questions he became a force in the land and the Globe won, and long held the first place in Canadian journalism; indeed, it dominated the thought and moulded the views of the majority of the counties of Upper Canada.

In 1851, George Brown was elected to the Legislative Assembly, his platform being: control over the executive religious equality, a national system of education free from sectarian bias, an amended jury law, improved assessment, and cheap postage. He more than any other man, achieved a full

measure of responsible Government for the Canadas. He at once became a power in Parliament. In 1858 he caused the defeat of the Macdonald-Cartier Government and was called on to form a ministry. But the Brown-Dorion administration was immediately defeated on a vote of want of confidence and Brown once more found himself in opposition.

Much has been written to prove that this or that man was the prime force in bringing about Confederation. George Brown played an essential part in the movement. In 1858, he suggested to Luther Holton a comprehensive union as the remedy for the unstable position of government in the Canadas. "A federal union, it appears to me," he wrote, "cannot be entertained for Canada alone, but must include all British America." At a convention in Toronto, in 1859, he advocated the

adoption of the federal principle. In 1864, he was chairman of a committee on constitutional changes and reported on the application of the federative system to Upper and Lower Canada alone, or to the whole of British North America. John A. Macdonald was one of three on the committee who dissented.

The Tache-Macdonald Government now went down to defeat. Brown could have formed a Government, but he had produced a "deadlock" and instead of taking over the reins of government he arranged for the formation of a coalition, by means of which Confederation was brought about. He retired from the Coalition Government in 1865, when he saw that Confederation was certain of achievement.

In 1867, in the first Dominion election, he was defeated and henceforward showed no desire to re-enter

Parliament. But in the columns of the Globe he continued to mould and fashion Liberal opinion. In 1875 he was offered the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario, but, the editorship of the Globe was not compatible with such an office, and he would not surrender the Globe for a kingship. He was twice offered knighthood but declined.

On March 25, 1880, in his sixty-second year and in the full vigour of his manhood he was shot by Gordon Bennett, a discharged employee of the Globe. He might have recovered from the wound, but, contrary to the advice of his physicians, he continued to do his work in his chamber, and, largely as a result, died on May 9.

When the meek inherit the earth what's going to become of the go-getter?

LILAC TIME.

We lingered by the lilac bush
Molly and Nell and I;
The breath of lilacs in the air
The May moon in the sky.

And Molly had a head of gold
But Nell had eyes of brown
And Molly took the woodland path
But Nell the path to town.

My fancy trailed the golden head
Adown the woodland way;
But brown eyes led my footsteps
home
That moony night in May.

Now lilacs bloom again and I
Dream what had been to tell
Had I but followed Molly, then
And had not followed Nell.

—ESTEBAN in Chicago News.

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The text in the book reproduced above is from "Hakluyt's Voyages" in the Everyman's Library. Published by J. M. Dent & Sons, Toronto and London.

WITH all their faith and all their foresight, the Fathers of Confederation cannot have even imagined, sixty years ago, the world influence that their new-made country was destined to exert in the twentieth century.

Their chief concern was to keep the Provinces together, to preserve their integrity, to bind them, with tracks of steel and cords of understanding, into a great nation. But the effect of their accomplishment, of the unification and opening up of this vast territory, has been felt to the ends of the earth. The Canadian Pacific, at first a means of bridging the Continent, has spanned the world—and spanned it for Canada!

Its ships, laden with the silks, the spices, the fabrics of the Orient, transfer their cargoes to its trains, which race across the continent to reload their precious freight into fresh vessels bound for Great Britain or Europe under the same Company flag. In every port and commercial city of the world are to be found Canadian Pacific representatives seeking and obtaining business for Canada, to be handled by Canadian ships and trains.

The regular sailings of the ships are supplemented by those of cruising vessels carrying passengers on pleasure or education bent, and flying the House Flag in every quarter of the globe. This traffic enhances the trade of Canada, gives employment to more than 80,000 workers, consumes a huge volume of supplies, mainly of Canadian origin.

But more important even than this is the world outlook that it gives to the Canadian people, the influence that it gives to Canada in world affairs.

Where the Canadian Pacific goes, there goes Canada, her men, her standards, her ideals.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

IT SPANS THE WORLD