

# The Printer's Miscellany.

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS.

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ST. JOHN, N. B.; CANADA, MAY, 1880.

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St. John, N. B., Canada.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, MAY, 1880.

### Death of Hon. George Brown.

On the 9th May, the Hon. George Brown, editor and proprietor of the *Toronto Globe*, died at his residence in Toronto, Ont., after an illness of forty-three days, caused by being shot in the leg by a man named Bennett, an ex-employé of the *Globe*, and of which an account was given in the last number of the *Miscellany*.

Mr. Brown was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 29th November, 1818, and was therefore in his sixty-second year. His father was Mr. Peter Brown, who married the only daughter of Mr. Geo. Mackenzie, of Stornoway, Island of Lewis, one of the Hebrides. In 1838, Mr. George Brown, accompanied by his father, arrived in New York, and in 1843 he visited Toronto, for the first time, as a newspaper agent and canvasser for the *British Chronicle*, a newspaper published by his father in New York. In August of the same year his father joined him in Toronto and started the *Banner*, the father being editor and the son proprietor. On March 5th, 1844, the *Globe* made its appearance under the editorial direction of Mr. Geo. Brown. It was issued from the office of the *Banner*, first as a weekly, then as a tri-weekly, and in 1852 as a daily. In 1851 Mr. Brown gained his first election, having carried Lambton, a western constituency, sparsely settled by emigrants, mostly his own countrymen. In 1856 the *Examiner* and *North American* were merged into the *Globe*. He continued a representative of the

people with few interruptions until 1864. In this year he was a member of the Charlottetown Union Conference, of the Conference at Quebec of the same year, and of the Confederate Council of British North American Colonies for the negotiation of commercial treaties, that sat in the latter city in September, 1865. He proceeded to England as a delegate on public business in 1865, and was elevated to the Senate in December, 1873. In the spring of 1874 Senator Brown proceeded to Washington as Joint Plenipotentiary with Sir Edward Thornton, to arrange the terms of a new Reciprocity Treaty, but the result of his mission was unsuccessful. This finishes the open political life of Mr. Brown, though until the day on which he received the bullet of the assassin, it is safe to say that no movement of any importance in the Reform party was undertaken without his cognizance and endorsement.

While on a visit to his native Edinburgh, on the 27th November, 1862, he married Miss Annie Nelson, a daughter of the world-renowned publisher, Thomas Nelson. Mr. Brown, who had policies amounting to \$60,000 on his life, leaves a wife and family of three children—two girls and a boy—the eldest, Margaret, being sixteen, the second, Edith, fourteen, and the youngest, George, eleven years of age.

Mr. Brown was ex-President of St. Andrew's Society, and also of the Caledonian Society, and patron of the Dominion of Canada Four Brothers' Curling Club. He was a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto. He declined the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario in 1875, and also declined knighthood at the hands of the Queen.

Mr. Brown's full name was George Mackenzie Brown, but he never made use of it, and invariably signed his name George Brown.

Mr. Brown proved himself to be an enterprising journalist and publisher, and as a speaker Mr. Brown possessed robust, although not highly refined, eloquence. He possessed unflinching energy, industry, earnestness and perseverance, qualities which have frequently called forth the