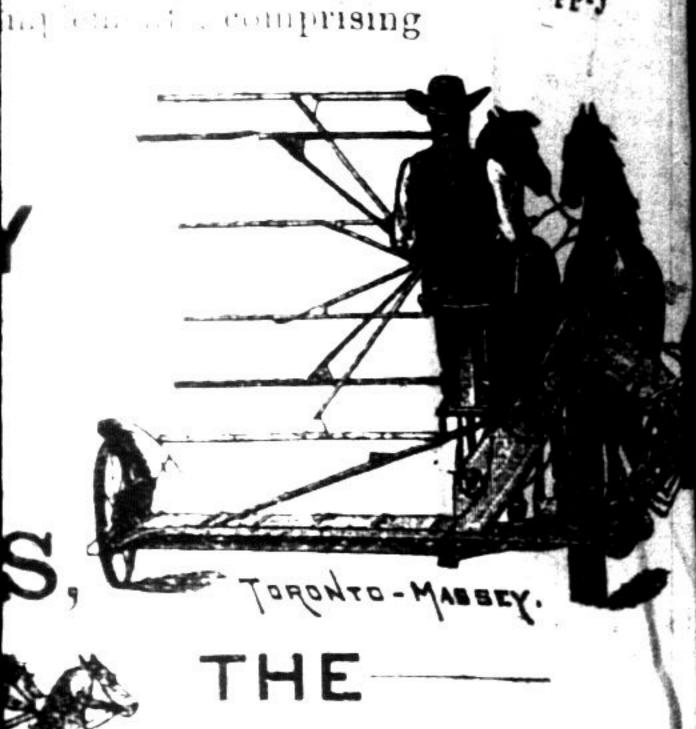
Silks WE

BENGALINE ST mind Silks at the same price, necessible tot Black and Colored timer's let our own immense of

MORNING SDAY

ing Street

rmers



MASSEY

MOME

Bincheye Daills, and Cameomplete, Wilkinson Plows Cultivators, &c. Machine, Monarch Cl e : and low prices.

as I do not intend to d at Warerooms, next door to

VIAY CHISHOLM, MILTO

Talk

hargains in

Shot eale el

ves' and Childrens'

terry well known all over the country

ohally can give you both

nces we are offering them at.

re you more money on a Ten Dol n, as we just think we have all d general stock of goods you have We don't care what it is you. ney on it.

Supplement to Canadian Champion.

Slowly But Ebbing Away.

HE PREMIER'S CAREER.

haracteristies of Canada's Greatest Politician-Sketch of a Wonderful Life-

Wherein Lay the Secret of His Power In Harness Till the Last-Sorrow in the Death Chamber at Earnseliffe-The Turmoll of the House of Commons Silenced When the News is Announced,

TORONTO, June 3 .-- At the present moment i. in. Wednesday, the bedside of Sir John is surrounded by weary and anxious friends, who are momentarily expecting the entrance the Messenger of Death with his dread Before t ese lines are seen in nt the end will probably have arrived, and the great and much-loved Sir John will have become a matter of history. The latest miletin says the desperate strgggle with leath is all but over.

The First Intimation in the House.

On Friday night last the Commons was ngaged in a fierce party conflict. The confact of Sir Charles Tupper during the recent dections was the occasion of vehement philpies from the mouths of Liberal leaders. The heat and clamor of the scene was suddenbroken in upon by an ominous silence. A inte had been handed to Sir Hector Langevin. the passed it to Mr. Foster, who read it and anded it to Mr. Bowell. Thence it passed to Sir John Thompson, who gave it to Mr. Hagpart and heand Mr. Dewdney read it together. It went on to Sir Adolphe and thence to Mr. C. I Tupper. The facts of the Ministers showed hat the letter contained distressing news, and wasevident that the appech of Mr. Mackinosh, who had the floor, fell upon dull ears within the circle of the Cabinet. All day the abject of the Premier's condition had been many mouths, and the bulletins from arnscliffe were sought with eager interest. puring much of the day the report current as that his condition was easier and the prosect hopeful. This was the first bulletin isred:-

EARNSCLIFFE, May 29, 10 a.m. - The Premer passed a quiet and comfortable night and this morning his physical strength shows listinct improvement since vesterday. (Signd. R. W. POWELL, M D

ill evening, however, the rumors grew ere ominous and disturbing. It was learnd that at 6 o'clock Fir James Grant and Dr. Wright has been called to Earnscliffe. It egan to be whispered that the Premier's andition was gravely critical. At first the there alarming rumors were generally disreditted, and few were prepared for the shock which came later with the sad but pitiless that

All Hope Was at an End,

and that death was at the door at Earnsafte The debate in the House had atracted a large crowd to the galleries. The Spanker's and Senators' galleries were crowdwith the beauty and fashion of the apital. The bright faces, the handsome tumes and the eager buzz of gossip a med an interesting scene. In the chamber here were few vacant seats, for although it was Friday evening a division was expected and the House was much fuller than usual. he speecher were keen and vigorous, and the applause was frequent and hearty, reaching at times to the height of enthusiasm. Outside in the lobbie there was a great throng of gosand promenaders, when, like a cruel now, came this bulletin, which was posted up none of the pillars by the Commons postthre at 9.30 o'clock

EARNCLIFFE, Sp.m. - Sir John Macdona'd fiered a relapse while I was with him at 4.15. He is quite conscious at present, but his condion is most critical. (Signed) R. W. POWELL,

In a moment the bulletin was surrounded. against of grief were upon every countenance. supathetic glances and sympathetic words were exchanged by political friend and politial foe. The sad message flew from lip to into the press room, into committee ms, into the party headquarters, into the amber and into the eager galleries minutes later the ominous message, whose assage from Minister to Minister has just een described, was made public, as follows:-I have just seen Sir John in consultation. his speech is gone. The hemorrhage has ex-

ended to the brain. His condition is quite

(Signed) R. W. POWELL. At 9 o'clock, it may be mentioned, a sasage of a disturbing character had also Ministers the House had sunk into a been read by Sir Hector in the House. meter state, while Mr. Mackntosh read newspaper extracts incidental to he line of his argument. Sir John Thompson sed down to the seat beside Mr. Foster. war the dying leader's chair, and then the Ministers on the front benches whispered toether for a moment. An intimation was there were marks of sorrow on his are and his voice was low toned and tremulous as he told the House the intelligence, which seemed to be given additional gravity

Standing beside the vacant chair of the fremier, Sir Hector said: "Mr. Speaker,-We have known that for he last few days the Premier has been lying lat his residence. I have the painful duty announce to the House that the news from Earnseliffe just received is that the First Minister has had a relapse and that he is in a nost critical condition. We have reports om the medical men in attendance on the ght hon, gentleman, and they do not seem believe that he can live many hours longer.

by its announcement in Parliament.

nded by Mr. Laurier, that this debate be illness. now adjonrned." When Mr. Laurier rose all eyes were turn-

nder these circumstances I will move, sec-

d towards him. second the motion of the bon. The country will, of course, be hocked to hear the sad news. and I am sure it will not be possible to proceed with business further. I second the motion."

Sir Hector then moved the adjournment of the House, seconded by Mr. Laurier. The nembers moved hurriedly from their places and around Sir Hector to question him wheher he had any further intelligence and then stood about in groups and in subdued voices talked of the news. The voice of criticisms was hushed and human brotherhood reigned. I'p to midnight the telegraph offices were rowded, and messages were flashed from end to end of the Dominion, across the continent and by cable to England.

Sir John's Last Discussion. oke in the House was the subject of the de- would reveal still more improvement. Unbate which was adjourned by the news of his happily, almost at the same moment Sir approaching death. It was late on Friday John was suffering one of those dreadful re-

(22 May) when his last utterances were heard in the chamber. During the evening half a dozen members of the Opposition had spoken in condemnation of the conduct during and since the election of Sir Charles Tupper. The Premier had sat out the discussion, leaning back on the black leather cushion of his armchair, one leg thrown over the other in his asual attitude and the smile on his wan features which was hat itual when he was under fire. Mr. Paterson of Brant spoke in the debate and asked Sir. John if Sir Charles told the truth to a Kingston audience when he said the Premier had sent for him to come over and belp in the elections. "Well, Mr. Speaker," Sir John replied, and his air was as jaunty as in his stronger days, although his voice at times was almost inaudible, "I cannot resist the seductive tones of my bon. friend, and I may answer him that Bir Charles Tupper did go there at my request, and be made the speech at my instance, and I fancy that his speech must have had a

make a speech for me.' "You would have been wise if you had stopped him at that point," Mr. Paterson

considerable influence, because in the previous

election I was elected by a majoriy of seven-

teen, and after Sir Charles made this speech

I was elected by a majority that only wanted

17 of 500. You see I was wise in my gener-

ation in asking Sir Charles to go there and

Sir John went on:-"I will go a little further, and I will say that Sir Charles Tupper came out from England to give us the advantage of his skill and influence at my special request."

which he has occupied for thirteen years were subsequent to his replies to Mr. Paterson when to Mr. McMullen who asked the object of bringing out the High Commissioner, be said: -"I have already stated what I asked him out for." Sir John on that Friday night did not requested the Minister of Justice to go to Department, which was in a very topsy-turvy remain until the House adjourned. When he the Governor-General and keep an appointmoved past the Speaker's chair that night be was passing through the doors of Parliament for the last time.

the nineteen days on which it has met during this session although in many cases the attendance was only for a few minutes. He was at the opening of this the third Parliament under the present Administration. He moved the election of Mr. Peter White as Speaker making in connection therewith some flattering references to his career in the House. On the day of the formal opening he wore for the last time his imperial privy councillor's

His Last Days.

Sir John attended the House on twelve of

uniform with its broad, gold embroidery covering his breast and around his shoulders the insignia of the G. C. B. His first speech of the session was on the day after the formal opening. The subject was the dissolution of the last Parliament, and it was made in reply to Mr. Laurier and Mr. Mills. That was on a Friday and Sir John remained in the Hou e until the adjournment at 11 o'clock. During the first week of the session he was in the House at every sitting. During the second he was only there one day. The third week he attended every day, but last week he was not able to leave Earnscliffe. The Premier's illness really dates from early in the year, but be only disappeared from public view on Friday the 22nd. On Sunday he became seriously

On Wednesday night the physician slept at Earnschiffe. Thursday night the patient was mending and slept well at night, o much so that Lady Macdonald, who had been up all the night before, retired to bed, and only occassionally went in to see how Sir John was resting. Dr. Powell arrived early Friday morning and found the Premier much improved. Sir John slept well and rose and took some beef ten for breakfast. He spent a portion of the morning dictating a few letters on public matters to his private secretary, Mr. Joseph Pope. He was doing a little work all day. He was weak, but Mr. Pope states that his mind was perfectly clear. "In fact," added Mr. Pope, "he was the same man." More than this, during the day the Premier discussed public policy and tactics, these things finding the foremost place in his mind. At 4 o'clock Dr. Powell arrived and found his patient sitting up and feeling better. He was telling the doctor how he felt and what nourishment he was taking. The loctor had hold of his hand, when suddenly and without warning the terribe stroke descended. The featurers, so familiar to all, became white and set, and Sir John fell back in the awful embrace of paralysis. The alarm was given and messengers were despatched for two consulting physicians, Sir James Grant and Dr. Henry P. Wright, who arrived quickly at the bedside of the unconscious Minister. This was between 4 and 5 o'clock. The Fremier had no pain prior to the attack,

and probably suffered little or none. Hemorrhage of the Brain. Consulting physicians were called in and the patient's case analysed. It was found His Life for 50 Years Back is a History of the recieved by the Cabinet from the room that paralysis had been succeeded by hemor Earnsciffe, and Ministers were in a rhage of the brain and it was just after this measure prepared for this final blow. Just consultation that Dr. Powell wrote the bulbefore this message was delivered to the letin which is referred to above as having

IN THE DEATH CHAMBER.

at Sir John's Bedside.

An Anxious Day for the Weary Watchers

OTTAWA, June 3.-The vitality of the diveyed to Mr. Mackintosh to cease speak- Premier has been something amazing. His ng, and the chamber roused to anxious in- physicians declared days ago that he could terest as Sir Hector Langevin rose in his not survive more than a few hours. Yet he awakened yesterday apparently better than when he went to sleep. Aided by the cool weather he actually seemed to

ERNSCLIFFE, 6 a.m. -Sir John passed the night composedly and comfortably without any draw. back. The several periods of serious depressions that occurred throughout yesterday have not been repeated since 9 o'clock last night. I write this bulletin he is sleeping. R. W. POWELL, M.D.

quietly at the time of our visit, having recently the 6 o'cl ck bulletin this morning. While we are gratified to find such an exhibition of vital cannot alter our opinion as to the results of his R W. POWELL, M.D.

J. A. Grant, M.D.

(Signed)

H. P. WRIGHT, M.D. This last bulletin was read with the greatest satisfaction. Many a prayer went up The reports during the day indicated that there was no change. In spite of the positive opinion of the physicians, instances were recalled where recovery was known in cases almost as bad as the Premier's. When the House met the members seemed more hopeful, and as the afternoon passed a spirit cheerfulness even prevailed. This was strengthened by the next bulletin at 5.40;

ERNSCLIFFE, 5.45 p.m. -- The Premier has dosed has not teen exhausted by such free action of the skin, which undoubtedly tended to weaken R. W. Powell, M.D.

The House resumed its evening session in the hope that the midnight consultation

apees which accompany the malady. At nidnight this bulletin was imued:

Ennschippe, midnight.—The Premier passed a quiet day, without notable change, till o'clock his evening. Since that time he has shown signs of great prostration, evidenced by per-spiration and a labored respiration numbering 30 per minute; pulse 135, weak and irregular. Took usual nourishment at 9 p.m.

(Signed) R. W. POWELL. J. A. GRANT. H. P. WRIGHT.

The great perspiration on a [cool night is indicative of the exhaustion of the Premier nourishment was champagne diluted with apollinares. Lord Stanley walked over from Rideau Hall about 10 o'elock and remained until the bulletin was issued.

At 3 a.m. the condition of the Premier was much the same. The respiration continued. The breathing was rough at times and almost labored. He still retained conscious ness. The action of the heart was weak and irregular and heart failure was feared.

A man who has not left the sick bed since Friday is Stewart, the male nurse, who was for a time connected with the Montreel General Hospital. Stewart is on duty night and day, and attends to the wants of the illustrious patient along with Lady Macdonald, who is almost always by her husband's side. When Sir John has to be turned in his bed Stewart moves him, but Lady Macdonald is also on hand to see that nothing is done to disturb the patient Stewart says that Sir John has not lost any weight, and that he must weigh from 160 to 170 pounds. It is now learned that Sir John Macdonald

had an attack of what was dangerously like The last words he spoke from the place paralysis two weeks ago. He was in his did him credit. own room in the House of Commons when seized, and became partially unconscious and almost speechless. Sir John Thompson was with him at the time, and when the Premier revived in a few minutes ment which the Premier had made with His Excellency for that hour. Sir John Thompson was reluctant to leave him but the Premier insisted that he was all right again, in fact he afterwards walked part of the way to the cab in which he drove to Ernscliffe. As the Premier's ness increased, and he still went to his office in the Department of Railways and Canals, Sir John Thompson remonstrated with him and asked him to give up the portfolio and take that of President of the Council, which was vacant. He renewed the suggestion as late as Thursday last-the day before the fatal stroke, and the Premier said to him, 'I'll let you know to-morrow what I will Too late, for that to-morrow never

The Queen's Message. Sir John was lying awake when the first message of sympathy from Her Majesty came. Lady Macdonald, bending her silvered head close down beside the patient, whispered in his ear the words of consolation from his Queen. Those who watched him will never forget the bright, happy smile which lit up his face. He nodded slightly, and in a moment or two was asleep again. A cablegram tendering the sympathy of Lord Salisbury was received later on. He heard this, too, with evident pleasure. To-day Lord Stapley received this tele-

BALMORAL, June How is Sir John to-day?

Sir John's Illness Referred to in the British House of Commons.

LONDON, June 3.—Sir John Macdonald's illness called forth a graceful tribute in the House of Commons last night from Mr. W. H. Smith. "Bir John Macdonald," said the First Lord of the Treasury, "is a man who, however his party conduct may be viewed. has earned the respect and admiration of all who know the services he has rendered to the Dominion and the empire. There can be but one feeling of deep sorrow that a life so valuable seems about to end."

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Sta veley Hill and Joseph Chamberlain joined tribute to Sir John Macdonald, whose death they all said would be an international loss. The House generally showed keen sympathy with Canada.

The Daily Chronicle devotes the first leader to Sir John Macdonald and speaks highly of his services to the Empire. It thinks that his program will suffice to keep some years and says that the choice of a leader lies between Sir Charles Tupper and Rir John Thompson.

SIR JOHN'S CAREER.

the Country.

John Alexander Macdonald was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on January 11, 1813. who lived originally in the parish of Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, but who, when John A. was aged 5 years, removed to Canada. This was during the great emigration movement of 1820. The family settled at Kingston, which was then the most important town in Upper Canada, and after residing there for upwards of four years removed to Quinte Bay, leaving John Alexander—then in his tenth fear—at reneral election and again secured a ma-



school he had given no promise of the reonly in mathematics. But at law he soon only enter on their course.

When he commenced active practice the first mutterings of coming trouble shook the country, and soon Papineau in Lower Canada and William Lyon Mackenzie in Upper Canada rushed to arms. A body of hunters, as the invaders were called, under command of a Pole named Von Shoultz, crossed from the American side over to Prescott, but Shoultz was captured and his followers killed and dispersed. Courte-martial were establish-

My Shoultz and his comrades were put on trial. Young Macdonald defended the unfortunate Pole, who had been induced by illusive representations to cross the border after the rebellion proper had been put down. Barristers often at a stroke create a name, but none ever did so more signally than did this young lawyer in the defence of the Pole whom no ability could save from hanging in face of the evidence.

Thus, in 1839, at 25 years of age, he took rank as a leader of the bar. In the same year he entered into a legal partnership with Mr. Alexander Campbell, now Sir Alexander

and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. His First Seat In Parliament.

In 1844 Mr. Macdonald was elected to represent Kingston in the second legislature under the union, defeating Mr. Manahan. He entered Parliament at a very trying time. Sir Charles Metcalfe, the new Governor-General, had come freighted with notions of authority imbibed in India and Jamaica, and was not disposed to submit to dictation by a Canadian House. A quarrel with the ministry resulted over some appointments to office and the latter resigned. The historical battle for responsible government followed, in which the Conservatives found themselves by hereditary duty called upon to support the Governor-General. The young member for Kingston showed his great tact by withstanding the strong temptation to break himself on the wheel. He did not plunge with premature impetuosi'y, as most young members do, into the debates of the House. His first speech was a bold one -in reply to Hon. Robert Baldwin-but it

In May, 1847, he was selected by Attorney-General Draper for the vacant office of Receiver-General, who said: "Your turn has come at last, Macdonald." Very soon be assumed the management of the Crown Lands state, and with surprising speed brought it

under business methods. Six Years in Opposition. On the defeat of the Draper Ministry in 1848 by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lafontaine the stirring times took on more stirring guise but Mr. Macdonald was conspicuous for his wise attitude. Six years in Opposition afforded him valuable discipline, and when he again sat on the Government benches there was but a single antagonist in the House for whom he was not a full match. While in Opposition he opposed the reform of King's College and the Rebellion Losses Bill. It was an insecure period for governments, and the Baldwin-Lafontaine Ministry showed signs of weakness. Finally the double-headed leadership made way for Sir Francis Hincks in 1851, and then it became apparant that Reform disruption was complete. It broke into two sections, one led by Sir Francis, the other by Mr. George Brown. Against foes within and without, the Government staggered along until 1853, when an appeal to the country caused its overthrow. Then came a great surprise. The Reform wing which coalesced with the Conservatives in the fight was passed over in the House and the defeated wing joined the Conservatives in a Coalition Cabinet. In this McNab-Morin combination Mr. Macdonald became Attorney-General, and great interest was excited by speculating as to whether the Reform or Conservative element would predominate. That the latter prevailed was chiefly due to

Interprovincial Troubles.

McNab was soon relegated to the sick room

section and George E. Cartier the Quebec

and John A. Macionald led the Ontario

Between Upper and Lower Canada there was a growing gulf of auspicion and damaging distrust, which no man did more to remove than John A. Macdonald. His remarkable personality spanned the chasm for a long period and prevented complications the outcome of which can scarcely be surmised at this day. Discontent was every where and public entiment was in dangerous state of unsest. The Sanfield Macdonald Government came, but melted away as though in one night, The Tache-Macdonald (John A.) Administration followed, but its life hung in a ticklish balauce all its days. Another coalition followed, in which George Brown, Oliver Mowat and William McDougall represented the Reform-

Confederation a Fact.

As historians will tell, it was Sir John Macdonald who shaped the movement for the present Parliament at Ottawa active for Confederation, conducted the negotiations in the Maritime Provinces and in England and united the best energies of Canadian public men in favor of the great achieve- courts at Osgoode Hall. It has been asserted His former labors led up to it, his afterwork weather friends who thought that his sun hat. was made up of vigorous efforts to complete set were inclined to turn their backs upon and perfect it. He was called upon to lead their old-time leader. He doubtless realised the first Administration after Confederation to the full the words which the immortal and had the honor of knighthood conferred bard put into the mouth of the great cardinal upon him. The friendship tetween himself and Sir George Cartier came to a singular He was second son of Mr. Hugh Macdonald end. When Imperial honors were bestowed upon those instrumental in bringing about Confederation Cartier considered himself slighted, and attributed the fact to the advice of his colleagues. Sir John did his best to mollify the wounded susceptibilities of the other by recommending and securing for him higher honors than his ewn, but friendship was never re-established. In 1872 be appealed to the country in a

ority.

The Pacific Scaudal. Immediately after the general election of

1872 Sir John Macdonald fell on evil " mac Hardly had the election con it. rumors began to fly about to the effect that the elections had been won by gross corruption. There was nothing remarkable in this, as it is the common cry of the defeated party after an election. But in this case the cry instead of waning as time elapsed rather increased and grew in magnitude. The subtance of these charges was that Sir John Macdonald and some of his colleagues had accepted from Sir Hugh Allan large sums of lay his power. A survey of the civilized noney, which had been used in corrupting world fails to find his parallel. During the the electorate and winning their way back time he has held power in the Dominion the Bir Hugh Allan, head of the great Allan sapital on the globe. Men have come and Steamship Line, was also president of a gone—arisen, shone and subsided into darknompany which proposed to build the rail- ness. He alone grew from year to year in school in Kingston. At the Royal Gram- way across the continent. For the purpose the people's affections until the spectacle mer School be remained until his sixteenth of securing the return of Sir John Mac- was afforded of a statesman in a free state year, when his father articled him in the longled and his friends, who, Sir Hugh real-exercising all the powers of autocracy. He office of George Mackenzie, where he threw |zed, would be more favorable to his proposals all his energies into the study, of law. At then the Opposition would be likely to be, it was said that the great steamship owner had subscribed \$300,000 to the campaign funds-Bit by bit the evidence on this point accumu. excelled and was called to the bar at 21, an lated. Letters were published that had been age at which law students today very often got in an underhand way, but the first real thunder of the storm was heard on the floor of Parliament. About thirty days after the first session of the second parliament had reassembled Lucius Seth Huntington, a member from the Province of Quebec, stood up in his place in the House and read from a paper in his hand the resolution, which has since become historical, calling for a committee of novem members to investigate the charges.

Premier was motionies as a statue. The Speaker then put the resolution and it was roted down by a majority of 31.

Too Weighty to Be Ignored. Such weighty charged, however, could not drop thus. Nor was it to be so. Next day in the house Sir John Macdonald gave notice of a motion, which was passed on the 8th of

April, to the effect: That a select committee of five members be appointed by this House to inquire into and report upon the several matters contained and stated in a resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Huntington, member for Shefford, reating to the Canadian Pacific Railway, with power to send for papers and records, to report the evidence from time to time and i seed be to sit after the prorogation of Parlia-

The committee was composed of Messra Blanchet, Blake, Dorion, Macdonald and Cameron. The committee got possession of some important documents, and some of these were published in the Montreal Herald. They were letters and telegrams sent by Sir Hugh Allan to two Chicago gentlemen-George McMulien and Charles M. Smith. in more than one of these Sir Hugh \$300,000 promoting the scheme the contract for building the Canadian Pacific. Later still telegrams of Sir John Macdonald, Sir George E. Cartier, Sir Hector Langevin and other members of the Ministry were produced, which showed that these gentlemen had drawn for large sums of money for election purposes. These documents were so incriminating that Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General, determined to hold an extra session of Parliament, beginning August 13, 1873. Nevertheless, the House only met to prorogue. The committee was discharged and the whole matter referrto a Royal Commission consisting of three judges. The commissioners were Judges Day, Polette and Gowan.

Nothing Could Save Sir John.

Parliament met again on October 23. The report of the Royal Commission was laid before it. It was perhaps the most memorable session of the Canadian Parliament ever held. The attack on Sir John Macdonald began at once, and some of the ablest speeches ever beard on the floor distinguished it. It raged for seven days, during the course of which the here of it all made one of the ablest addresses that had ever issued from his lips. I's spoke five hours, concluding with the statement that he had given the best of his heart, his brain and his life to the service of his country.

Nothing could save him, however, and after the debate had raged for seven days he, on Nov. 5, announced in a crowded House the

resignation of his Ministry. It was difficult to adequately appreciate he weight of the blow. It was a poor ending of 25 years of public life. It would have erushed even an extraordinary man. The rapidity with which he recovered from its effects and once more leaped into public favor and to power remain to this day the historical marvel of our time.

Fallen Upon Evil Days.

Sir John Macdonald's political career was closed, so everybody said. He had ruined the Conservative party. A proposition was made to depose him which was only prevented by the plucky opposition of a journalist, who stood in the breach and reminded the ingrates who would have knifed him how much they owed to their old leader. the tact of the Attorney-General. Sir Allan But even after this acceptance and endorsement the old leader endured many trials and mortifications. The Liberals were delighted at the action of their opponents. They felt assured that the man whom they described as thrice guilty would have too heavy a load to carry. There was no denying the seriousness of the charge which had been established against him. The Conservative chieftain had his defence, which it has more than once been mysteriously hinted would one day be given to the world, but in the meantime that defence could not be used. There is reason to believe that he at times the party himself considered burden if would be relieved of a Indeed, it is he would voluntarily retire. a fact, although not generally known, that he authorized C. H. Mackintosh, editor of the Ottawa Citizen, to announce his retirement from public life. Mr. Mackintosh, who was a warm follower of Sir John Macdonald. prevailed on him to delay the announcement with the result that it never reached the

Returned to the Practice of Law. During this period of eclipse he lived in Toronto. After a quarter of a century in public life he was still a poor man. He entered once more on the practice of his profession and could be seen occasionally in the ment. This is the greatest work of his life. that in the darkest of those days some fair who hung on princes' favors.

But slowly the tide turned. The National Policy was evolved and a Conservative club, bearing the name of National, was reared largely through his influence The matchless politician with his trained on the public pulse read its very heart beats during those four years of opposition. The elections of 1878 came on and every body knows what happened on that fateful 17th of September. The man who had less than five years before been hurled almost ignominiously from power returned to it as the chief of a strong and exultant Of Sir John- Macdonald's subsequent ca

asalient points are warm in the public memorys. Since the election of 1878 he has submitted his claims three times to the anadian people, and three times they have leclared him to be the darling son. In that period two great measures stand prominentforth—the upbuilding of the National Policy and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Where Lay His Power?

The question has often been asked wherein power. It will be remembered that political figures have changed in every men who exceeded him in eloquence, in learning, in power of intellect, but not one of them thought to dispute his pre-eminence. Cartier, Hincks, Galt, Tilley, Tupper, Howe Macdougall, all bowed to his spell and ac-

knowledged the master. It would be difficult, perhaps, to briefly state what were the qualifications and facul ties that he brought into his career, but the chief of them seem to have been these:

A well-regulated ambition. Concentration of aim.

Shrewd insight to the motives that actuat

Cosmopolite largeness of spirit. Inflexible will and undeviating purpose.