

a single shilling for any purpose unless it was shown that the shilling was justly provided for in the revenue. During his whole term of office for five years, and during the next eighteen years in which he was in opposition, he was a sturdy guardian of the public purse, and there is not the slightest doubt, although extravagance was charged against the party in power, that the disposition to spend money freely was often checked through fear of his criticism and his exposure of the consequence involved. The second feature of his public career was his inflexible opposition to taxing the public beyond the necessities of the public service, and particularly by a tariff that placed, as he said, the consumer largely at the mercy of the producer. The nearer the tariff approached a free trade basis the more satisfactory it was to him, and any additional tax was only to be tolerated from the necessities of the Treasury.

I think, myself, that he pushed his theories too far, and that, with all his breadth of view, he never fully realized the commercial conditions of Canada which involved principles of taxation not applicable to the Mother Country. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that his resolute defence of a low tariff, or what he, himself, designated a revenue tariff, to a certain extent protected Canada against demands which were exorbitant in some cases, and which might result in absolute injustice to a certain class of consumers. If he could not prevent the storm, he laboured to temper it to the shorn lamb.

Among the great questions which passed in review during his long career, and in the settlement of which his voice was heard, and his opinions considered, I might mention the following:

The admission of British Columbia into confederation; the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway; the establishment of the province of Manitoba, the erection of a separate government for the new territories; the purchase of Rupert's land from the Hudson Bay Company; the granting of a preferential tariff to Great Britain, the projection of the Grand Trunk Transcontin-

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ental railway; the incorporation of Alberta and Saskatchewan as new provinces of the Dominion, and the agreement for reciprocity with the United States.

To have assisted in framing or in perfecting two or three of these great measures would have been honour enough for any Canadian statesman. His, however, was the great distinction, by his voice and vote in parliament, in giving form and coherency to all these measures, perhaps not to the extent he would have desired, but nevertheless, in all cases, to some useful purpose.

To tell the story of his life in full would be to tell the story of our new Dominion, as it passed from its cradle in 1867 until it has attained the full vigour of manhood, and the influence it now possesses. In 1867 Canada was but a geographical expression on the map of North America. Its area did not exceed 5 or 6 hundred thousand square miles, and its population only a trifle over three millions. Its political influence was comparatively insignificant. Neither in Washington or in London was it recognized as of any importance in diplomacy. Questions affecting it were settled without any reference in its interests or its wishes. It was treated as a minor by the parent country, and as an outlying portion to be absorbed by the neighbouring republic when the proper time came. In the lifetime of Sir Richard all this has been changed. Canada now occupies fully half the North American continent. Neither the motherland nor the great republic to the south ignores its wishes or its claim for quasi nationhood, and its attitude towards imperial questions affects the diplomacy of the empire, and the plans of American statesmen. In bringing about this condition Sir Richard Cartwright played the part of a highminded statesman and a loyal son of his native land.

A few personal characteristics of this remarkable man should not pass unnoticed. First, on the public forum either in parliament or behind the footlights of a public platform, Sir Richard Cartwright appeared to be what he always was:—a frank, clear headed, forceful exponent of whatever views he entertained. He never,