

with unparalleled facilities for amassing wealth, yet he died a comparatively poor man. None of his bitterest enemies, in the greatest and most violent heat of the most violent political debate, ever accused him of using his personal power for his personal advantage. These are the characteristics of the man we have lost. I know I speak in accordance with the feeling of every man in this Senate, and of nearly every man in the country, when I say how much we regret and deplore his loss and how great it is to us; and, moreover, how deeply we sympathize, with all our hearts, with those near and dear to him in their bereavement. I cannot trust myself to say more; but I wish to convey to the Senate that the Government of which I have the honour to be a member, the members of which are now only performing their duties provisionally, has determined to give to the late lamented statesman a state funeral. It is proposed that he should lie in state, with the assent of this Senate, in the Senate room, during to-morrow and until the following day, and that then he should be transported to Kingston, where, according to the terms of his will, he desired to be buried. Means will be provided on Thursday morning for hon. gentlemen to attend the funeral at Kingston and return the same day to Ottawa. The cortege will leave the previous day for Kingston, where the body will lie in state until the time of the funeral.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT. The sad announcement which was sent over the wires on the night of Friday week, telling the people of this broad Dominion that Sir John Macdonald had been stricken down and that his period of life on earth was limited to, at most, a few days, caused great sorrow throughout the entire Dominion. Men of all classes, of all political shades of thought, remembered only that a man was passing away who had given his life largely to the growth and development of this young nation. To enumerate the many acts of Sir John Macdonald of which his country received the benefit, would be to largely recount the history of Canada for the last forty years. Coming into public life soon after the union of Upper and Lower Canada, he, with many other distinguished men of that day, did much and did all to allay the bitter feeling that naturally arose at the period of the

union. The task of bringing together Upper and Lower Canada, inhabited by people who were not in harmony either in language, in religion, or in laws, was a task of no ordinary difficulty. It required men of broad and liberal views, men who were tolerant of the feelings—prejudices, if you will—of others, and Sir John Macdonald at that particular time performed a most important task, discharged a most important duty in cementing and uniting the two Canadas. And when again, in 1867, the new Dominion was born, Sir John Macdonald impressed upon the constitution of this country the same broad and liberal views, the same tolerance of the feelings, social and religious, of the minority class of this country, that has largely contributed to the peace and welfare of this Dominion. There were other men, no doubt, who did their share, but to-day we must recognize that Sir John Macdonald did a large portion of the work that was necessary at that time. The feelings and passions that separated men politically at that day were not based on the principles that prevail to-day. Now it is largely questions of trade and of Government; in those days, the separation arose from differences of race and religion more largely than can be appreciated by gentlemen not conversant with the times I am speaking of. I have said—and it is my duty to repeat it here to-day, conversant as I was myself with the incidents to which I am referring—the minority class, in the Province of Ontario at all events, owe largely to Sir John Macdonald many of the benefits they enjoy under our constitution. My hon. friend has referred to the fact that Sir John Macdonald, although possessed of abundant opportunities to enrich himself, remained a poor man. It must be spoken to his honour and to his credit that while he was serving his country he refused to avail himself of the many chances that were offered to him to accumulate wealth. He lived in an age, when I won't say the aspiration of every man is to grow rich, but it largely influences the conduct in life of most of us, and it is very much to the credit of the deceased statesman, that, living during a period when men were intent on creating wealth, he still remained poor. However much we may differ from him politically, we are all willing, at the present moment, to accord to him the