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TWELFTH YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1891. ONE CENT

WHO WILL BE PREMIER?

Cabinet Reorganization Now the Absorbing Topic.

MEREDITH OR THOMPSON, POLITICIANS SAY.

WITH THE PROBABILITY OF AN ENTIRELY CLEAN SLATE.

A Short Summer Session, a Reconstruction of the Cabinet and a Second Session in November--Significance Drawn From the Attendance of D'Alton McCarthy at a Conservative Caucus--The House Adjourns Until Tuesday of Next Week --Eloquent Tributes to the Dead Chieftain by Sir Hector, Mr. Laurier and Nicholas Flood Davin--The Arrangements for the State Funeral About Completed--One of the Most Imposing Funeral Pageants of Modern Times.

OTTAWA, June 8.—Who will be the new Conservative chief and who will be the Ontario leader and where will Ontario be in the reconstruction of the Cabinet? These are questions that are fast superseding the gloom into which the country and the capital were cast by the death of Sir John Macdonald.

In the first place bear in mind that, as announced by the Ministers in the House today, the Governor-General has sent for no one as yet and it would now appear that he will not do so until after the funeral.

The Ministers leave for Kingston on Wednesday afternoon and His Excellency will not be able to consult any of them until Friday. The Cabinet reconstruction will then take place. Until Friday there will be nothing but speculation.

To discuss the leadership of the Conservative party in succession to Sir John Macdonald it is necessary, in the first place, to find out where Ontario is and where D'Alton McCarthy is in regard to the crisis.

If D'Alton McCarthy will serve under Sir John Thompson the Minister of Justice will be Premier.

If he will not, then Mr. Abbott will be Premier and Sir John Thompson and McCarthy will be second and third man under him. I have good reason for knowing that Mr. McCarthy will not sacrifice his convictions on Northwest questions to Sir John Thompson, and therefore that he is not likely to go into the Cabinet. But he has been in close negotiation with Sir John Thompson. It is further understood that Mr. McCarthy is pressing the name of Mr. Meredith as the Ontario leader in the Cabinet. There is a big McCarthy boom on to-day and a Meredith boom as well, and if D'Alton McCarthy is earnest in his support of Mr. Meredith the latter is likely to be the man from this province, provided he can afford to give up his practice in Toronto and go into the turmoils and expenses of Ottawa politics. With Abbott as temporary leader it would come to be a question between Sir John Thompson and Meredith for the real leadership within the next two years, with the likelihood in favor of Meredith, as Sir John would soon be prepared to retire.

Meredith the Coming Man.

The best advised men here to-day say that Meredith is the coming man if he can come in now and if a temporary arrangement as to the leadership can be effected. Where is there a stronger man in Ontario than Meredith? No one can name him. D'Alton McCarthy has so named Meredith.

If a patch-up arrangement is effected for the session it will be on the distinct understanding that each member who is retained in the Cabinet will give a pledge to place his resignation in the hands of the new chief immediately at the close of the session. This will enable a thorough reconstruction to take place.

Sir John Thompson and Mr. Meredith would be able to form an entirely clean Cabinet and to begin with a clean slate. They would accept responsibility for none of the acts of Sir John Macdonald's government. The reign of the contractor would be at an end. The McGreevys, the Connollys, and all that crowd would have to go. Men like Caron would not be retained in the government. Fresh blood would be brought in from all the provinces.

Unfulfilled Prophecies.

One of the marked features of the situation is that the prophecies of a few years ago are not realizing themselves as to Sir John's successor. They used to say that when he departed it would be Blake or Tupper. Both of these men are active, but neither's name is mentioned. Tupper's name may be mentioned, may be pressed by some of the Maritime members, but outside of that he is not in the running to-day. Later on in the week he may come up with a rush.

A short summer session, a reconstruction of the Cabinet and a second session in November is how one of the shrewd members outlines the future to-night.

McCarthy Attends a Conservative Caucus.

D'Alton McCarthy attended the Conservative caucus to-day the first time this parliament, and by many this is considered significant. He was named as one of the Ontario members who are to prepare a letter to Lady Macdonald expressive of the sympathy of the Conservative members. Another significant attendant at the same caucus was J. Israel Tarte, the man who laid the charges against Sir Hector. This and other little straws go to show that the new Cabinet can get along and have a majority of perhaps 36. Sir Alexander Galt's name is mentioned instead of Hon. J. J. C. Abbot as temporary Premier, but there is nothing in this, as he is out of the running on account of age and absence.

D'Alton McCarthy said to-night, however, that he did not want to co-operate with any one just now, leaving the impression that he was averse to engaging more actively in politics than at present. He added that there had been no negotiations with him in that regard, and that as far as he was concerned there no new developments during the day.

IN THE COMMONS.

The Galleries Packed with Ladies—Sir Hector's Emotion—Mr. Laurier's Tribute to the Dead Statesman.

OTTAWA, June 8.—The chamber of the Commons was appropriately draped. Sir John's vacant chair was covered with black and on his desk was a wreath of white flowers with the words "Our Chief" when the House assembled this afternoon. The galleries were packed, five of the tiers being occupied by ladies, most of them in dark colors. The members were all in their places, many of them wearing black coats and hats. All the pages wore crape on their arms and nearly everybody in Ottawa is wearing a funeral badge with a small photo of the dead leader attached.

Sir Hector Langevin, as Sir John's oldest colleague, was the first to rise. He spoke from manuscript in a voice that frequently gave way in his emotion.

Mr. Laurier's tribute was quietly eloquent, full of the kindest expressions toward Sir John and eulogistic of him in the highest terms as a statesman.

Nicholas Flood Davin followed and aptly described Sir John when he spoke of his exquisite urbanity.

Eloquent Tributes to the Dead.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: I desire to inform the House that in view of the fact that the Right Hon. leader of this House died so late on Saturday night and it was impossible to communicate with hon. members earlier than the present, I thought it was only a fitting tribute to a gentleman who had occupied so prominent a position both in parliament and in the councils of the country for so long a time that we should exhibit some sign of mourning in this House to-day, and I took the responsibility of ordering that the symbols of mourning which are shown here to-day should be put up this morning, and I venture to express the hope that the honorable members on both sides of the House, irrespective altogether of politics, will sustain me in the action I have taken. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Hector Langevin: Mr. Speaker, having to announce to the House the sad event that has been known for two days, I was afraid I could not trust to my memory, and I therefore thought it desirable to have it in writing what I wish to say. Accordingly, I will now read the observations I desire to offer.

Mr. Speaker, as the oldest Privy Councillor, it falls to my lot to announce to the House that our dear old chief, the First Minister of Canada, is no more. After a painful illness of two weeks death put an end to his earthly career on Saturday last. To tell you, Mr. Speaker, my feelings under the circumstances is more than I can do. I feel that by the death of Sir John Macdonald Canada has lost its greatest statesman, a great patriot, a man of whom any country in the world would be justly proud. Her Majesty our gracious Queen never had a more devoted and loyal subject than the grand old man whose loss we all deplore, and regret from the bottom of our hearts. For nearly fifty years he has directed the public affairs of this country. He was, among the fathers of Confederation the most prominent and distinguished. He put his whole soul into that great undertaking, knowing full well that the confederation of all the British North American provinces would give to our people a country and institutions to be proud of and to the Empire not only a right arm but a great and safe highway to her Indian and other possessions. He told me more than once how grateful he was to the people of Canada to have allowed him to have consummated that great work. The fact is his love for Canada was equal to that he had for his own Mother Country. Mr. Speaker, when the historians of Canada write the history of the last 50 years they will have to write the life of Sir John Macdonald, and in writing his life they may not agree with all his public acts, but they cannot fail to say that he was a great man, a most distinguished statesman and that his whole life was spent in the service of his country, dying in the midst of his official duties, not having a day's rest before he passed to a better world. I need not express, Mr. Speaker, my own personal feelings. Having spent half of my life with him as his follower and his friend his departure is the same as if I lost half of my existence. I remember how devoted he was not only to the old province of Canada, but how chivalrous he showed himself to the Province of Quebec and especially to my French-Canadian countrymen. He had only a word to say, and instead of being at the head of a small band of 17 Upper Canada members, he would have all the representatives of his province behind him, but as he told me several times he preferred to be just to his French compatriots and allies, and the result was that when Confederation came the Province of Quebec had confidence in him, and on his death-bed our great chief could see that his just policy has secured peace and happiness to all.

Mr. Speaker, I would have wished to continue to speak of our dear departed friend and have spoken to you about his goodness of heart, the witness of which I have been so often, but I feel that I must stop. My heart is full of tears. I cannot proceed further. I move that in the opinion of this House the mortal remains of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., should be publicly interred, and that this House will concur in giving to the ceremony a fitting degree of solemnity and importance.

Mr. Laurier's Noble Tribute.

Mr. Speaker: I fully appreciate the motion which the honorable gentleman has just proposed to the House, and we all concur that his silence, under the circumstances, is far more eloquent than any human language can be. I fully appreciate the intensity of the grief which fills the soul of all those who were the friends and followers of Sir John A. Macdonald at the loss of the great leader, whose whole life has been so closely identified with their party—a party upon which he has thrown such brilliancy and lustre. We, on this side of the House who were his opponents, who did not believe in his policy, nor in his methods of government—we take our full share of their grief, for the loss which they deplore to-day is far and away beyond and above the ordinary compass of party strife. It is in every respect a great national loss, for no more who was in many respects Canada's most illustrious son, and who was in every sense Canada's foremost citizen and statesman. At the period of life to which Sir John A. Macdonald had arrived, death whenever it comes cannot come unexpected. Some few months ago, during the turmoil of the late election, when the country was made aware that on a certain day the physical strength of the veteran premier had not been equal to his courage and that his intense labor for the time being had prostrated his singularly wiry frame, everybody with the exception perhaps of his buoyant self was painfully anxious lest perhaps the Angel of Death had touched him with his wings. When a few days ago in the midst of an angry discussion in this parliament the news spread in this House that of a sudden his condition had become alarming the surging wave of angry discussion was at once hushed and everyone, friend and foe, realized that this time for a certainty the Angel of Death had appeared and had crossed the threshold of his home. Thus we were not taken by surprise, and although we were prepared for the sad event, yet it is almost impossible to convince the unwilling mind that it is true that Sir John Macdonald is no more—that the chair which we now see vacant shall remain forever vacant, that the face so familiar in this Parliament for the last forty years shall be seen no more, and that the voice so well known shall be heard no more, whether in solemn debate or in pleasant and mirthful tones.

His Loss Overwhelming.

In fact, the place of Sir John A. Macdonald in this country was so large and so absorbing that it is almost impossible to conceive that the politics of this country, the fate of this country will continue without him. His loss overwhelms us. For my part I say with all sincerity that it overwhelms me and also overwhelms this Parliament, as if indeed one of the institutions of the land had given away. Sir John A. Macdonald now belongs to the ages, and it can be said with certainty that the career which has just been closed is one of the most remarkable careers of the century. It would be premature at this time to attempt to divine or anticipate what will be the final judgment of history upon him, but there were in his career and in his life features so prominent and so conspicuous that already they shine with a glory which time cannot alter. These characteristics appear before the House at the present time such as they will appear to the end in history. I think it can be asserted that for the supreme art of governing men Sir John Macdonald was gifted as few men in any land or in any age were gifted—gifted with the most high of all qualities, qualities which would have shone in any theatre and which have shone all the more conspicuously in the larger the theatre. The fact that he could congregate together elements the most heterogeneous and blend them into one compact party and to the end of his life keep them steadily under his hand is perhaps altogether unprecedented. The fact that during all these years he maintained unimpaired not only the confidence but the devotion and the ardent devotion and affection of his party is evidence that besides those higher qualities of statesmanship to which we were the daily witnesses, he was also endowed with this inner, subtle, indefinable characteristic of soul which we call tact, which sways the hearts of men. As to his statesmanship it is written in the history of Canada. It may be said without any exaggeration, without any fear of contradiction, that whatever that the life of Sir John Macdonald is from the date he entered Parliament is his history of Canada, for he was connected and associated with all the events, all the facts, with all the developments which brought Canada from the position of two small provinces, having nothing in common but the common allegiance and united by a bond of paper, and united by nothing else—to the present state of development which Canada has reached. Although my political views compel me to say that in my judgment his actions were not always the best that could have been adopted in the interest of Canada, although my conscience compels me to say that of late he has imputed to his opponents motives which I must say in my heart he has misconceived, yet I am only too glad on this solemn occasion to forget and to remember only the great services he has performed for his country, to remember that his actions displayed unbounded fertility of resource, a high level of intellectual conception, and above all, a far-reaching vision beyond the event of the day and still higher permeating the whole a broad patriotism to Canada's welfare, Canada's advancement and Canada's glory. The life of a statesman is always an arduous one and very often it is an ungrateful one. More often than otherwise his actions do not mature until he is in his grave. Not so, however, in the case of Sir John Macdonald. His own countrymen have been unstintingly fortunate one. His reverses were few and of short duration. He was fond of power, and, in my judgment, if I may say so, that was the ruling point of his history. He was fond of power and he never made any secret of it. Many times we have heard him avow it on the floor of this Parliament, and his ambition in this respect was gratified as perhaps no other man's ambition ever was. In my judgment even the career of William Pitt can hardly compare with that of Sir John Macdonald in this respect, for although William Pitt, moving in a higher sphere, had to deal with problems greater than ours, yet I doubt if in the management of a party William Pitt had to contend with difficulties equal to those that Sir John Macdonald had to contend with. In his death, too, he seems to have been singularly happy. Twenty years ago I was told by one, who at that time was a close personal and political friend of Sir John Macdonald, that in the intimacy of his domestic circle he was fond of repeating that his end would be as the end of Lord Chatham, that he would be carried away from the floor of Parliament to die. How true his vision into the future was we now know, for we saw him at the last with enfeebled health and declining strength struggling on the floor of Parliament until, the hand of fate laid him low, he was carried to his home to die, and thus to die with his armor on was probably his ambition.

Death and Separation.

Sir, death is the supreme law, although we see it every day in every form, although session after session we have seen it in this Parliament, striking right and left without any discrimination as to age or station, yet the ever recurring spectacle does not in any way remove the bitterness of the sting. Death always carries with it an incredible sea of pain, but the one thing sad in death is that unless is involved in the word separation—separation from all we love in life. This is what makes death so poignant when it strikes a man of intellect in middle age. But what death is the natural termination of a full life in which he who has disappeared had given the full measure of his capacity, has performed everything required from him and more the sadness of death is not for him who goes but for those who love him and remain. In this sense I am sure the Canadian people will extend unbounded sympathy to the friends of Sir John Macdonald, to his sorrowing children and above all to the brave and noble woman, his companion in life, his chief helpmeet. Thus, Mr. Speaker, one after another we see those who have been instrumental in bringing Canada to its present state of development removed from amongst us. To-day we deplore the loss of him whom we all unite in saying was the foremost Canadian of his time and who filled the largest place in Canadian history. Only last week was buried in the city of Montreal another son of Canada, one who at one time had been a tower of strength to the Liberal party, one who will ever be remembered as one of the noblest, purest and greatest characters that Canada has ever produced—Sir Antoine Aime Dorion. Sir Antoine Aime Dorion had not been in favor of Confederation. Not that he was opposed to the principle, but he believed that the union of these provinces at that day was premature. When, however, Confederation had become a fact, he gave the best of his mind and heart to make it a success. It may indeed happen, sir, when the Canadian people see the ranks thus gradually reduced and thinned of those upon whom they have been in the habit of relying for guidance that a feeling of apprehension will creep into the heart lest perhaps the institutions of Canada may be imperilled. Before the grave of him who above all was the father of Confederation let not grief be barren grief, but let grief be coupled with the resolution, the determination, that the work in which Sir John A. Macdonald had arrived, death whenever it comes cannot come unexpected. Liberals and Conservatives, in which Brown and Macdonald united, shall not perish, but that though united Canada may be deprived of the services of her greatest men, yet still Canada shall and will live. I agree to the motion.

The Member for West Assiniboia.

Mr. Davin: I think, sir, it would be unbecoming, if I may venture to say so, that I should remain silent on this occasion and that no expression should be given of the way the Northwest feels at this supreme hour. For myself it would be hard not to express a sense of grief at such a time as this, because it so happens that for some years I was brought closely into contact with him whom Angel of Death had appeared and had crossed the threshold of his home. Thus we were not taken by surprise, and although we were prepared for the sad event, yet it is almost impossible to convince the unwilling mind that it is true that Sir John Macdonald is no more—that the chair which we now see vacant shall remain forever vacant, that the face so familiar in this Parliament for the last forty years shall be seen no more, and that the voice so well known shall be heard no more, whether in solemn debate or in pleasant and mirthful tones.

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Mr. Mills Thinks the Course an Unusual One.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell): I think that the course suggested by the Honorable Minister of Public Works is a very unusual one. The hon. member says that English precedent has not always been followed, heretofore in this country. So far as I am aware it has been very closely followed since the organization of this Confederation and before, and if it was not followed that has arisen from oversight or inadvertence rather than from any intention to depart from the precedents established in the Mother Country. At this moment His Excellency is without a Cabinet. The death of the Prime Minister has dissolved the Administration as advisers of His Excellency on matters of general policy. They retain, of course, their constitutional right to advise His Excellency individually as privy councillors. Under these circumstances it seems to me that His Excellency, if he follows the English constitutional rule, will without delay, notwithstanding the death of the Prime Minister, which the House deplores, send for someone to whom he will entrust the duty of forming an administration. I do not think that His Excellency can delay that until Saturday. No one can tell at what moment some emergency may arise when it will be necessary that His Excellency should have constitutional advisers enjoying the confidence of parliament, and there would be as much propriety in his sending for someone to assume the responsibility of forming an Administration now as on Friday or on Saturday. When Mr. Perceval, who was Prime Minister of England, fell by the hand of an assassin in the House of Commons steps were at once taken to form an Administration, and the House adjourned from day to day, only remaining in session so as to be in a position to advise the Crown if it were necessary in reference to its proceeding in constituting a Government, and it is the Dominion confederation of Canada, and I beg of common practice through the actually intervene and carried. Though a House a resolution in which advice was tendered to the Crown upon that subject, and so we find that on the fall of the Aberdeen Government Her Majesty first sent for Lord Derby, who failed to form an Administration, then she sent for Lord John Russell, who also failed, and after a fortnight had elapsed Lord Palmerston succeeded in forming an Administration, having all that period, after the defeat of the Government nothing took place from Jan. 13 until Feb. 16, but during that time there was only one day's adjournment. The House met watching the every day for the purpose of proceedings and intervening as the great council of the nation if it thought fit to do so. Looking at the precedents which we have before us and at those which occurred in England under circumstances somewhat similar to those which now exist here I think the course advised by the Minister might very well have been taken by him if he could at the same time have informed the House that His Excellency had sent for some one to form an Administration, but that information has not been given to the House, and while we owe it to ourselves and to the late Prime Minister to pay all proper respect to his memory we also owe it to the country that we shall not be derelict in discharging those duties, which the law and the constitution and our public responsibility impose upon us.

Sir John Thompson's Address.

Sir John Thompson: I think it would be a mistake for the House to exercise its judgment on the motion to adjourn for a week on the supposition that it is put forward on the ground of inconvenience to His Excellency or with a view of desiring the reformation of the Government being deferred until the expiration of that time, or until the funeral arrangements have taken place. The motion is made with no such view, with no view that the re-formation of the Cabinet should be deferred. We are not, as the Minister of Public Works has announced, in a position to state that His Excellency has yet sought the advice of anyone in regard to the formation of his Government, but we cannot assume that His Excellency will not do so at the convenient and proper time, at a time to suit the convenience of this Parliament, nor by acceding to the motion to adjourn will the House be acceding to the idea that the re-formation of the Government should be deferred. I think the motion made by the Minister of Public Works on the ground on which I support it, that in view of the funeral observances this House should adjourn out of respect to the memory of him who was so recently its leader until the funeral ceremony is over, should be adopted. The arrangements already made will take the rest of this week. The re-assemblage of the House on Monday would be awkward and we thought it would suit the convenience of the honorable members to meet again on Tuesday at 3 o'clock. In the case of the death of distinguished members of Parliament it is not unusual for the House to adjourn in respect to their memory, and we cannot foresee any emergency, any crisis, any danger to the state which would interfere with the adoption of the motion proposed by the Minister of Public Works. I think the House will refrain from tendering advice to His Excellency as to the formation of the Cabinet, because it has full confidence that His Excellency will follow the precedents laid down and will do the best in the interests of the country in forming his Cabinet. I hope, therefore, that the House will accept the motion to adjourn simply on the ground that it is proper, that it is expedient and that it is respectful to the memory of the late leader of the House that we should adjourn until after his funeral has taken place.

The motion was agreed to.

Quebec Harbor Contracts.

Sir John Thompson: There is an item on the order paper which requires to be disposed of in order that the business of the House may be kept in proper shape. I therefore move that the order of the House in regard to the attendance of Michael Connolly at the bar of the House this day be discharged and that the said Michael Connolly be summoned to appear at the bar of this House on Tuesday, June 16, at 4 p.m.

The motion was agreed to.

The House adjourned at 4.15 p.m.

In the Senate.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Abbott announced briefly but feelingly the death of Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Scott, leader of the Opposition, in the course of his remarks said that it was owing to the late Premier that the Catholic minority of this province enjoyed many of the privileges they now have.

Mr. Tasse also referred to the death of Sir John Macdonald.

THE STATE FUNERAL.

Order of Procession—One of the Most Imposing Pageants Ever Witnessed in Canada.

OTTAWA, June 8.—A state funeral involves an immense amount of preparation. Hon. Edgar Dawdney, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, deputy sergeant-at-arms, and Major Sherwood, Superintendent of Dominion Police, met this morning to arrange the details of the funeral procession which will leave the House of Parliament at 1 p.m. Wednesday. The cortege will proceed in this order:

Squad of Dominion Police.
Squad of Dragoon Guards with the officers, riding eight abreast.
Bands of Governor-General's Foot Guards and 43rd Battalion.
The Officiating Clergy.
The Undertakers.
Pallbearers (12 or 14).
Six Bearers, Dominion Police.
Flowers.
Hearse.
Mourners, two coaches
His Excellency the Governor-General and Staff.
Senior Officers of Her Majesty's Troops and Senior Naval Officers according to Seniority.
Archbishops and Bishops according to Seniority, Members of the Cabinet according to Seniority.
Speaker of Senate.
Chief Judges of Law and Equity according to Seniority.
Members of Privy Council, not of Cabinet.
General Officers of Her Majesty's Army not being in Chief Command.
Members of Senate.
Speaker of Commons.
Puisne Judges of Courts of Law and Equity according to Seniority.
Members of the House of Commons.
Members of the Executive Council within the Provinces.
Speaker of Legislative Council.
Members of Legislative Council.
Speaker of Legislative Assembly.
Members of Legislative Assembly.
La Lyre Canadienne Band.
Consuls of Foreign Powers.
Deputy Ministers.
Law Societies.
Grand Trunk Railway.
Canadian Pacific Railway.
Officers of Militia, Seniors going last.
Mayor and Corporation of Ottawa.
Other Municipal Bodies.
Political Clubs.
Deputations from Cities and Towns.
Citizens.

The Council View the Remains.

The members of the Council met at the council chamber this morning at 11 and drove in a body to view the remains of their late colleague.

The Supreme Court met this morning, but immediately adjourned out of respect to the memory of Sir John A. Macdonald.

The Conservatives, immediately on the adjournment of the House, met in their committee room and appointed a committee of one member from each province to draw up a resolution of condolence with Lady Macdonald, which will be presented to her to-morrow. They also arranged to attend by turns, four at a time, for an hour and a half at the bier of the late Premier, while the remains are on public view in the Senate chamber.

A Message From the Count of Paris.

Comte de Paris, who spent a few days in Montreal last fall, sent this message of sympathy to the Secretary of State:

DORFORD, June 8. 1891.

Hon. J. A Chapleau, Ottawa:

Upon learning the death of Sir John Macdonald I unite myself to the national grief of the Dominion confederation of Canada, and I beg of you to convey to your colleagues the assurance of my sympathy. COMTE DE PARIS.

Buckingham.

Mr. R. Boulac, Montreal, is engaged draping the Senate chamber for the reception of the body to-morrow.

Following is the inscription on the casket and outer case: "John Alexander Macdonald, born 11th Jan., 1815, died 6th June, 1891."

Princess Louise and Lord Lorne sent a St. Andrew's cross in white roses and pink carnations, with violet scroll bearing the words: "Lorne and Louise."

Preparations at Kingston.

KINGSTON, June 8.—To-day's trains carried many floral tributes to Ernscliffe from Kingston, among the number a beautiful pillow of white roses, carnations, lilies of the valley, calla lilies, fox maiden hair fern and smilax with the words, "Kingston mourns Sir John," in raised letters of natural flowers and an accompanying note which read, "From the Liberal-Conservative Association of Kingston with the profoundest sorrow in this time of national calamity."

Preparations for the reception of the body in the City Hall have begun, a large waiting catafalque will be erected squarely in the middle of the floor space and on it the body of the late Premier will be surrounded by a guard, which will probably be chosen from the battery or the police. The walls and the minister's large life-size portrait, hung to the right of the main door, will be heavily draped in black. On the wall are the paintings of many of those who were most intimate with the dead man and were associated with him in life.

In Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 8.—The various public bodies of the city met to-day to take action regarding the death of Sir John Macdonald. The Corn Exchange authorized its president to attend, the Board of Trade will send a deputation and the City Council will attend in a body. All the courts decided to adjourn over Wednesday and Thursday.

THE CLOSE OF PARLIAMENT.

City Council Passes a Resolution—Delegation for the Funeral.

At the meeting of the City Council last night the following resolution was passed: Moved by Ald. Saunders, seconded by Ald. McDougall and resolved:

That this council desires to give feeble expression to the overwhelming sorrow which the death of the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Q.C., P.C., First Minister of the Crown for the Dominion of Canada, has brought upon the citizens of Toronto and the entire country.

Canada mourns the loss of her most eminent statesman, her ablest parliamentarian, her most illustrious and best beloved son, the veteran servant of the people and the crown. Elected as one of the first members for Kingston in the early age of the councils of the nation, so soon were his commanding abilities recognized that within three years thereafter he was called to become one of Her Majesty's advisers. Thenceforth his energies were devoted to Canada. In the discussion and settlement of all the questions, many of them of great importance, which after 1841 agitated the country he took a leading part, and throughout a career of well-nigh half a century was one of the most striking personalities in public life.

With Confederation the name of the late First Minister will be forever linked. The Fathers of Confederation were leaders of whom any people might be proud. Of these, as president of the historic conference of representatives of the North American provinces which sat in the capital of Prince Edward Island in 1864, he was the chief and acknowledged chief. Harmonizing, adjusting, adapting, persuading, reconciling, constructing, uniting, his surpassing skill in statesmanship was rewarded with enduring success by the agreement of the conference on the terms of the British North America Act, the great measure that united the several Provinces in one Dominion under the Imperial Crown. The result of his persevering efforts and courageous, far-seeing policy has been the strengthening of that union by the strong iron bands of a transcontinental railway, and the effect of his utterances—broad as they were national and inspiring—the cementing of that union in the bonds of common national life and purpose.

Loyalty to British connection; devotion to the interests of Canada and faith in her future, her capabilities, and her people constituted a fund of confidence and creed differences in a Canadian citizenship; union and progress—these were the prominent features of his policy and of the principles on which his legislation was based.

When Sir John A. Macdonald entered public life Canada was comprised within the two Provinces, East and West. He has bequeathed to us a Dominion continental in breadth, one from ocean to ocean, and from the southern boundary to the Pole; united politically, commercially and materially, ours to serve, defend, and develop, and to make and preserve worthy, in purpose, character and achievement, of our British name and blood, of our Anglo-Saxon civilization.

Honors—social, professional, academic, municipal, political, parliamentary, imperial—rewards of great services, recognitions of great talents, marks of true distinction, conferred upon the late statesman by the people and by the Sovereign he bore with unassuming dignity. The man was always greater than the honors, his character than the titles.

Sir John A. Macdonald has left us an example of great talents—talents of the first order—employed, not in aggrandizing himself, but devoted throughout a long life to the service of his country. Personal ease he sacrificed to public cares, private fortune to the business of the state. The troubled and uncertain sea of political life he chose instead of a profitable and distinguished professional career.

In history the name of the late premier will shine as that of a statesman who controlled Parliaments, directed parties and guided the destinies of a people. He will also be remembered as a man of large heart, broad sympathies and a rare personal magnetism, who commanded the esteem of his political opponents and won the love of his countrymen.

While we mourn his departure our grief is tempered by the knowledge that he was spared to a ripe age to his country, and that he was gathered to his fathers with his splendid endowments unimpaired and his mental force unabated, able up to the moment of the fatal stroke to direct business of state both of Parliament and council board.

Resolved—That a delegation of this council be appointed by His Worship the Mayor to attend the public obsequies of one so deeply and deservedly lamented; also that a copy of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and presented to Lady Macdonald, to whom this council desires to tender an expression of respectful and heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved—That as a further mark of respect this council do now adjourn.

The Mayor, Ald. Saunders, Shaw, Macdougall and Hallam added a few words to those of the resolution.

Ald. Saunders, seconded by Ald. Shaw, then moved: "That as a tribute to the memory of the late Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald His Worship the Mayor be requested to issue his proclamation requesting the citizens to suspend all business from 1 to 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th inst., during the funeral obsequies, and further that it be a request that all city bells be tolled." This also was adopted.

The Mayor before adjourning the council appointed the funeral delegation in the following words: "I am sure the graceful words spoken by the members of this council form a fitting supplement to the sentiments contained in the resolution, and they both form a fitting tribute to the memory of the great man. The delegation will consist of the chairmen of the standing committees, with one or two of the other members of the council. I will have arrangements made by to-morrow at noon for the delegation to go to Ottawa and thence to Kingston, returning to Toronto on the Grand Trunk."

Those Who Will Go.

After council adjourned the Mayor and aldermen assembled in His Worship's rooms, when the following were chosen as the delegation: The Mayor, Ald. Bell, Orr, Allen, Hallam, Saunders, Score, Flett, Gibbs, Shaw, G. Verral, Bailey, Small, Hill, McDougall, Lucas, Graham, Kerr, Hewitt, Bonstead, MacMath, McMurrich, Peter Macdonald, Barns and the City Clerk. A special car is to be chartered for the occasion.

Shrouded in Black.

The Traders' Bank Building presents an appearance of mourning. The Manufacturers' Insurance Company, of which Sir John Macdonald was president, has its offices above the bank and has adorned the front of the building with graceful drapings in black.

The Canadian Pacific Railway purposes draping every station on the line all the way from Toronto to Montreal and has engaged B. D. Humphrey & Bro., 321 Yonge-street, to do the work on North Toronto Station. The engines on the line also wear crape in mourning.

A lifesize crayon portrait of the late Premier in a frame bound about with crape and the Union Jack is on exhibition in the window of Bentley & Brownell, King-street east.

Call Board Adjourns.

When Secretary Wills called the Corn Exchange to order yesterday, Vice-President Baird, hat in hand, stepped to his side and with a tremor in his voice remarked: "Anticipating the sad event which has occurred, we asked you a week ago Saturday to adjourn. To-day Canada mourns the loss by death of her distinguished statesman and friend, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald. May I ask the Board to adjourn until after the funeral. He loved his country. Let us honor his memory. What is your desire?"

Mr. M. McLaughlin: "Gentlemen, I am sure the desire of this board is but a reflex of that of the country. The flags that are hanging at half mast express profound sorrow at his departure and sympathy with his family. I move the call board adjourn till after next week." The motion was seconded by Mr. John Carrick and carried unanimously.

Delegations of Business Men.

At an emergency meeting of the Council of the Toronto Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, it was decided to send the president and first and second vice presidents to represent the board at the funeral ceremonies. A committee was also appointed to draft a resolution of condolence to be presented for the approval of a special general meeting of the board to be held at 12.45 o'clock to-day for that purpose.

The Toronto Stock Exchange passed a resolution of condolence yesterday with Lady Macdonald and decided to send a deputation to attend the funeral. The delegates will probably be President W. G. Cassels and Treasurer C. C. Baines.

Condolences From the Hierarchy.

The following speaks for itself:

Lady Macdonald, Ernscliffe, Ottawa:

We, the archbishops and bishops of the ecclesiastical provinces of Toronto and Kingston, unite in respectfully offering to your ladyship our heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement, and pray God in His infinite goodness to sustain you in patient submission to His holy will, and comfort you in this hour of sorrow. In common with our fellow-citizens