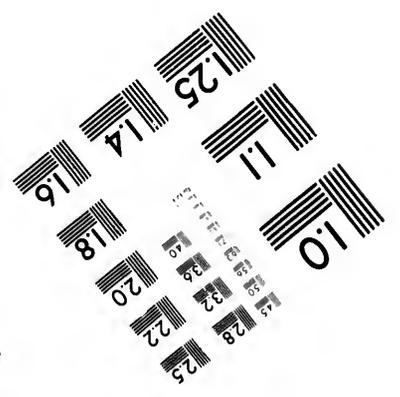
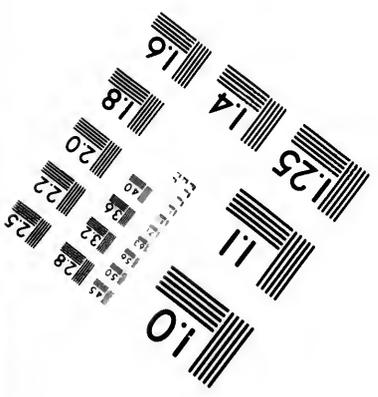
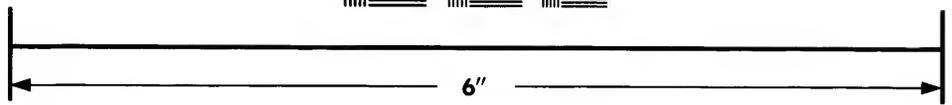
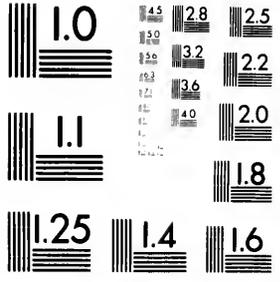


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT 3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

28
32
22
20

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**

01



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions

Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

1980

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

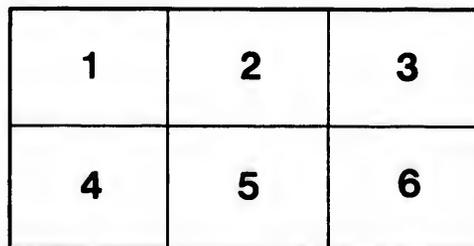
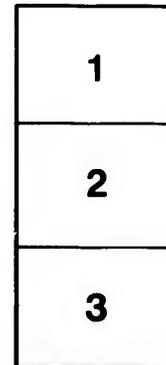
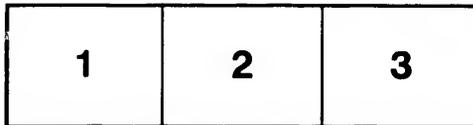
Nova Scotia Public Archives

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Nova Scotia Public Archives

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

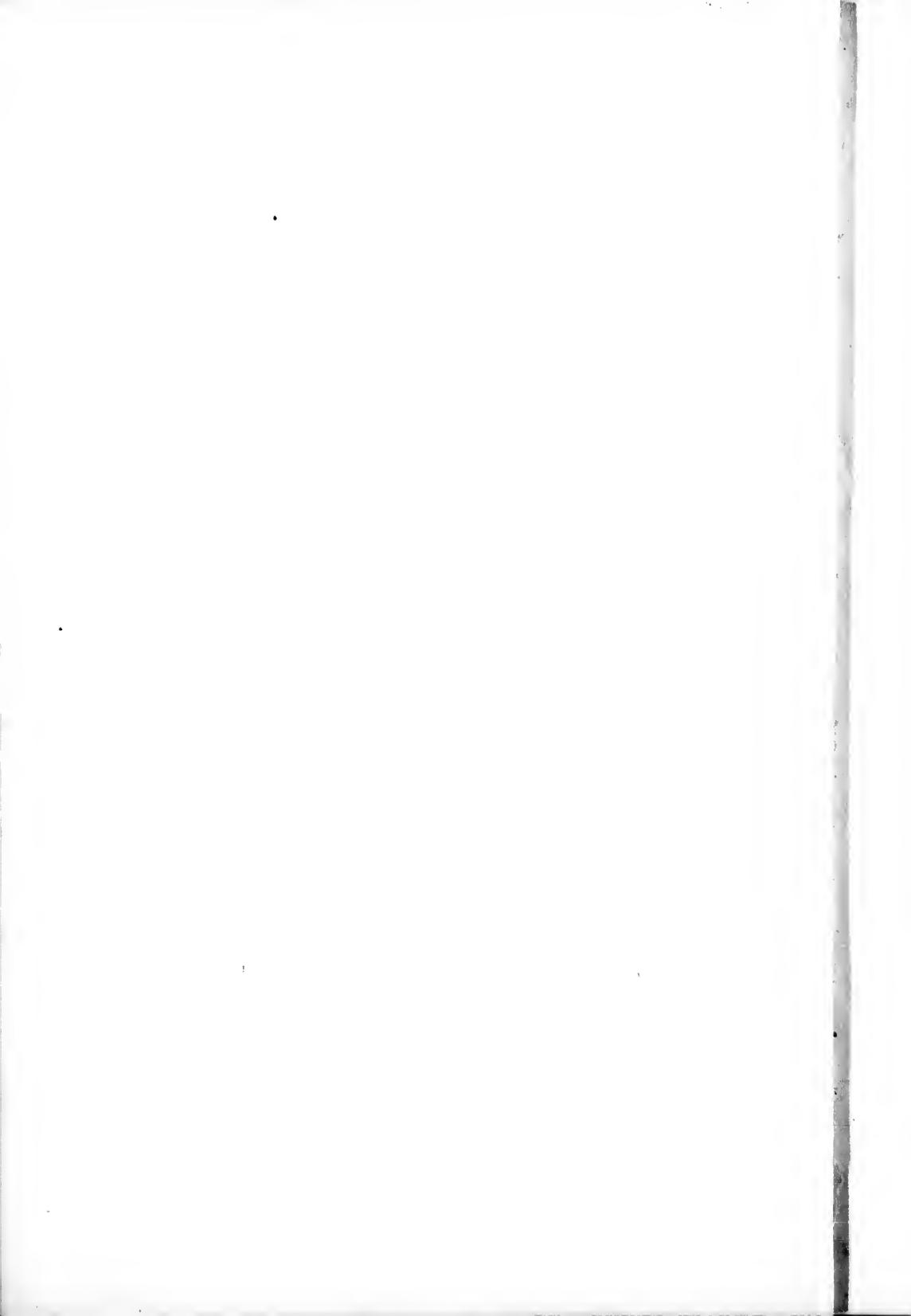
Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

ils
u
lifier
ne
age

rata
elure,
à



John George Bourne's Curator
with Adam Brown's request
Cambridge Massachusetts 1894

2016



I received
your letter of 11/25/50

and as to the amount

I know Senator
Parsons has sent you
a copy of the concluding
proceedings but still
I want to have a record
of sending you a copy
of all the things I mention
of the word you sent me
"a Canadian statesman
who takes the high
and noble view of the basis
of the strength and prosperity
of the Dominion"

LD

I hope you are quite
well again I am very
sorry to notice that your

had been understood
was then

I had a long talk
with G. J. P. after dinner
on Saturday in December
and was all right
again
I think you will not
have a serious
accident - but it may
be an angry one
with the old man

Yours sincerely
Edmund Selous

Edmund Selous
1214 St. John St
W. Hamilton

THE PROCEEDINGS

AT THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF
THE LATE

SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD

P. C., G. C. B., M. P., D. C. L. (OXON.), LL. D., Q. C.,

IN

HAMILTON,

ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1893.

'A man who loved his country with a passionate love.'

PUBLISHED BY THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

INDEX.

	Page
MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE,	5
INSCRIPTION ON MONUMENT,	8
INTRODUCTION,	5
PERSONS HAVING SEATS ON AND IN FRONT OF PLATFORM,	9
THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP OF NIAGARA,	10
HONORABLE W. E. SANFORD'S SPEECH,	10
THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN S. D. THOMPSON'S SPEECH,	12
THE HONORABLE SIR ADOLPHE CARON'S SPEECH,	20
THE HONORABLE SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER'S SPEECH,	22
THE HONORABLE SIR OLIVER MOWAT'S SPEECH,	27
THE HONORABLE N. CLARKE WALLACE'S SPEECH,	30
PRESENTATION OF THE STATUE TO THE CITY OF HAMILTON,	32
HIS WORSHIP MAYOR BLAICHER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT,	32
RESOLUTION OF CITY COUNCIL,	32

ILLUSTRATIONS.

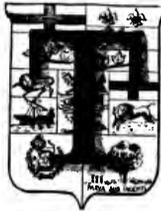
STATUE OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,	3
SIR JOHN CARLING, K. C. M. G.,	6
MEMBERS OF THE DOMINION AND ONTARIO GOVERNMENTS PRESENT ON THE OCCASION,	7
MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE,	11
SCENE JUST BEFORE UNVEILING,	16
SCENE AT THE INSTANT OF UNVEILING,	17
SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD IN HIS EARLIEST POLITICAL CAREER,	21
RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD AT AGE 76,	24
BARONESS MACDONALD OF EARNSCLIFFE,	25
AN IDÉA OF THE CROWD AT THE CEREMONY,	31



MEMORIAL STATUE OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

*A*T a meeting of the Memorial Committee held after the ceremony of unveiling, it was resolved that a record of the unveiling ceremonies be published, and that Messrs. Adam Brown and C. R. Smith be a committee to prepare the same.

The Macdonald Memorial.



THAT Canada had lost a great statesman when Sir John A. Macdonald died was universally realized. His name will always be rightfully associated with the foundation of the progress of united Canada. Abroad as well as at home he was recognized as an able and a representative leader—as one among the great leaders of his day.

Among those who were his personal friends the desire to fittingly mark his memory quickly took practical form; those who had opposed his policy acquiesced, as knowing that monuments to greatness not only commemorate the dead but stimulate national confidence and pride, and awaken emulation in the living.

Sir John had many warm friends in Hamilton, and shortly after his death a movement was set on foot to erect a monument to his memory. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to see about the raising by popular subscription of the money needed, and to make all necessary arrangements:

Hon. W. E. Sanford, President; A. G. Ramsay, Wm. Hendrie, Vice-Presidents; John Knox, Treasurer; C. R. Smith, Secretary; Geo. Roach, J. M. Lottridge, Adam Brown, John Milne, F. Fitzgersld, B. E. Charlton, Alex. Turner, J. J. Mason, Geo. E. Tuckett, John A. Bruce, Eli Van Allen, J. J. Scott, Alex. Gartshore, M. Leggat, W. A. Robinson.

The object before the committee was recognized as so worthy, and was so in accord with the feelings of liberal-minded Canadians, that their appeal met with hearty response. Arrangements were rapidly completed, and the commission for executing a statue of Sir John was given to George E. Wade, a talented young sculptor, of London, England. The work was admirably done. The statue, which is cast in bronze, is of heroic proportions—eight feet three inches in height. Sir John, with closely-buttoned frock coat, is represented standing in an easy posture, with the right hand slightly extended, and an animated but benignant expression on his face, as if he were in the act of addressing a sympathetic audience, and about to get off one of his quaint witticisms. The likeness is an excellent one, and the pose of the figure is easy and natural.

The statue arrived in Hamilton the 10th of last March; but, as it was thought becoming that Sir John's successor in office should unveil the statue, the ceremony of the unveiling had to be postponed until after the



SIR JOHN CARLING, K. C. M. G.,

A life-long friend of Sir John A. Macdonald, and present at the Unveiling Ceremonies.

ity did not furnish all of the thousands who gathered around the statue, for very many had come a great distance to be present. The most distinguished party to arrive was that which came on the morning train from Toronto, and included: Sir John S. D. Thompson, Minister of Justice and Premier of Canada; Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Sir Adolphe Caron, Postmaster General; Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario; Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia and Defence; Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Minister of the Interior; Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, Comptroller of Customs, and Hon. J. F. Wood, Comptroller of Inland Revenue; Lieutenant Governors Kirkpatrick, of Ontario, and Schultz, of Manitoba; Hon. Frank Smith, Senator McCallum, Col. Tisdale, M.P.; Dr. Lachapelle, M.P.; T. B. Craig, M.P., Collector Small, of Toronto; W. H. Howland, J. Hamilton Gibbs, W. F. Downey, Douglas Stewart, Sir John's private secretary, and a number of others, among whom were some of the most prominent citizens of Toronto. Senator Sanford was also on board, having gone to Toronto, as chairman of the monument committee, to accompany the Premier and his party to Hamilton.

Long before the hour fixed for the unveiling crowds began to gather around the statue, and the invited guests filled up the platform which had been prepared for them. When Sir John Thompson ascended the platform, promptly at three o'clock, there was seen such a sight as Hamilton

return of Sir John Thompson from the Behring Sea arbitration in Paris, and was finally arranged for the first day of November.

On Monday, the 30th of October, the statue, veiled in the folds of a Union Jack, was hoisted into position. A platform with seats for about two hundred persons was erected near the statue, and from it rose a tall flag-staff covered with crimson bunting and topped with a gilt globe and spear head; and in front of the platform a floor was laid, and upon this floor were placed several hundred chairs.

The morning of November 1st was clear and bright, and although the promise of the morning was not fulfilled and rain came before the ceremonies were completed, yet this marred but slightly the brilliant ceremony. Hamilton and its vicin-

MEMBERS OF THE DOMINION AND ONTARIO GOVERNMENTS
PRESENT ON THE OCCASION.



1—Sir John Thompson. 2—Sir Adolphe Caron. 3—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. 4—Hon. T. Mayne Daly. 5—Hon. J. C. Patterson.
6—Hon. J. M. Gibson. 7—Hon. N. Clark Wallace. 8—Hon. J. P. Wood. 9—Sir Oliver Mowat.

has seldom furnished. The platform and the buildings near it were gay with bunting, and the dense crowd of people stretched over the Gore and the streets adjacent, and filled every available space, while every window for blocks around was full of faces, and numbers of the more venturesome were seen upon the roofs. It is estimated that twenty thousand people gathered to do honor to the dead.

The site chosen for the monument was at the intersection of King and John streets, and upon this site a pedestal of gray New Brunswick granite was erected. This pedestal is eleven feet high and pyramidal in shape. Upon the front of it, which faces the west, is a carved shield bearing this inscription:

THE RIGHT HONORABLE
SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD,
P.C. G.C.B., M.P., D.C.L., (OXON),
LL.D., G.C.,
 BORN IN GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, 11TH JANUARY, 1815.
 DIED AT OTTAWA, CANADA, 6TH JUNE, 1891.

A CANADIAN STATESMAN WHO VALUED BRITISH
INSTITUTIONS AS THE TRUE BASIS OF THE STRENGTH
AND PROSPERITY OF THE DOMINION.

*This inscription
 was written by
 J. G. B. [unclear]*

Another shield on the opposite side is inscribed as follows:

MEMBER OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF CANADA,
1844-1867.

MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA:
 11TH MAY, 1847, UNTIL 9TH MARCH, 1848
 11TH SEPT. 1854, UNTIL 29TH JULY, 1858.
 6TH AUGUST, 1858, UNTIL 23RD MAY, 1862.
 30TH MARCH, 1864, UNTIL 1ST JULY, 1865

FIRST MINISTER OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA:
 1ST JULY, 1867, UNTIL 6TH NOVEMBER, 1873;
 17TH OCT., 1878, UNTIL HIS DEATH, 6TH JUNE, 1891.

" HIS LAURELS NE'ER WILL FADE WITH YEARS."

Upon the sides were chiselled the names of all the Provinces of the Dominion.

The following, among others, had seats upon the platform (ladies being provided with chairs immediately in front of the platform) :

Right Honorable Sir John S. D. Thompson, K. C. M. G., (J. C., Minister of Justice and Premier; Honorable Sir Adolphe Caron, K. C. M. G., Postmaster-General; Honorable Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C. M. G., Honorable Sir Oliver Mowat, K. C. M. G., Attorney-General and Premier of Ontario; Honorable T. Mayne Daly, Minister of the Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs; Honorable J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia and Defence; Honorable N. Clarke Wallace, Comptroller of Customs; Honorable J. F. Wood, Comptroller of Inland Revenue; Honorable J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary of Ontario; Lieutenant-Governors Kirkpatrick, of Ontario, and Schultz, of Manitoba; The Right Reverend His Lordship the Bishop of Niagara; Senators Smith, McCallum, MacInnes, Sullivan, and Sanford, Mayor Blaicher, A. McKay, M. P., S. S. Ryckman, M. P., Dr. Montague, M. P., Col. Tisdale, M. P., Dr. Lachapelle, M. P., T. B. Craig, M. P., James Masson, M. P., Henry Cargill, M. P., A. Boyle, M. P., U. Wilson, M. P., W. Gibson, M. P., J. D. Edgar, M. P., E. Coatsworth, M. P., F. M. Carpenter, M. P., W. D. Balfour, M. P., W. McCleary, M. P., Adam Brown, A. G. Ramsay, W. G. Reid, John Calder, Alex. Turner, G. F. Glassco, John A. Bruce, William Hendrie, Geo. E. Tuckett, Robt. Evans, Churchill Livingstone, Col. Monaghan, W. Sanford Evans, H. W. Witton, F. W. Fearman, F. Fitzgerald, Stuart Livingstone, W. Southam, Alex. Gartshore, City Clerk Beasley, C. R. Smith, W. F. Burton, J. J. Scott, Major McLaren, T. D. J. Farmer, J. R. Wolfe, J. Parker, A. T. Freed, J. J. Mason, A. Rutherford, S. P. Stipe, W. Kavanagh, W. J. Grant, S. F. Lazier, Q. C., Thos. Lawry, T. C. Haslett, W. E. Brown, T. H. Brown, E. VanAllen, J. V. Teetzal, Q. C., Police Magistrate Jelfs, W. Nicholson, John Kenrick, W. Bowman, C. D. Blachford, Jas. Bovaird, W. Young, Geo. Roach, Capt. J. S. Hendrie, Matthew Leggat, Major McLaren, Major Snider, Aldermen Arland, Brick, and Derby, John Leggat, B. Cauley, John Caruthers, Murray Pettit, A. G. Jones, C. W. Tinling, John Wylie, A. D. Braithwaite, T. Hobson, W. Clucas, W. F. Walker, Q. C., Jonathan Carpenter, Geo. A. Young, R. T. Lancefield, J. Ronan, J. T. Burkholder, W. H. McLaren, E. Furlong, W. Ellison, Geo. Ross.

From Toronto—John Small, collector of customs; W. H. Howland, J. Hamilton Gibbs, W. R. Brock, David Creighton, (Empire), C. W. Bunting, (Mail), W. R. Brock, C. Ritchie, Q. C., Dr. Pyne, Thomas McGaw, T. C. Irving, Geo. Musson, Hamilton McCarthy, H. Scott, W. Laidlaw, Q. C., R. Gowanlock, Geo. Kappel, R. Birmingham, George Simpson, J. Thompson.

From London—Sir John Carling, K. C. M. G., Ernest B. Smith, Captain Carpenter, Dr. Roome, M. P.

From Dundas—T. A. Wardell, A. R. Wardell, Thomas Stock, Major McKechnie, Lieut.-Col. Gwyn, W. E. S. Knowles, A. F. Pirie, R. T. Wilson, T. H. A. Begue, John Bertram.

Rev. Messrs. W. W. Carson (Detroit), Dr. Laidlaw, S. Lyle, B. D., R. G. Boville, G. W. Kerby, J. H. Long, T. Geoghegan, J. VanWyck, Dr.

Burns, E. M. Bland, W. R. Clark, Dr. Fraser, Dr. Clark, I. Tovell, E. M. Fessenden, Dr. Potts (Toronto), Canon Sutherland, Father Coty, Father Brady, Chancellor Craven, Rev. Mr. Woodsworth, Rev. James Allen; Mayor Hiscott, St. Catharines; C. D. Potts, Glanford; R. Quance, jr., Binbrook; J. H. Grout, Grimsby; David Bell, Rockton; J. Scott, T. Blackstock, R. C. Morriston, Charles Morriston, Morriston; J. Hull, Walpole; W. H. Brooking, Ancaster.

Mayor Mullin, Brampton; J. McLaughlin, president board of trade, Owen Sound; Robert Henry, Thos. Elliott, J. J. Hawkins, Joseph Vanfleet, R. Reville, Dr. E. Griffin, H. M. R. Wilson, G. R. Sanbourne, Brantford; A. H. Baird, Paris; John McDermott, Georgetown; M. Young, Burlington; Mayor Barker, Kincardine; Mayor Smith, Guelph; Mayor Wright, Dresden; E. B. Smith, London; Jas. A. Livingstone, Mayor Taggart, Clifton; Joseph Hope, Ottawa; Surgeon-Major Keefer, Galt; W. A. McCulla, J. Golding, E. Stonehouse, W. D. McCulla, Brampton. Others present were: Lady Schultz, Mrs. Ryckman, Mrs. W. Hendrie, Mrs. J. S. Hendrie, Miss Tina Hendrie, Mrs. Adam Brown, Miss Brown, Miss MacLaren, Miss Maria MacLaren, the Misses Howard, Mrs. W. E. Brown, Mrs. Henry MacLaren, Mrs. John Calder, John and Mrs. and Miss Proctor, Major and the Misses O'Reilly, Geo. T. and Mrs. Tuckett, Mrs. Freed, John and Mrs. Hoodless, F. C. Bruce, Mrs. J. Rose Holden, John Crerar, Q. C., A. E. Carpenter, J. W. Hendrie, Misses Leggat, H. S. and Mrs. Brennan, J. M. and Mrs. Lottridge, H. H. and Mrs. Robertson, F. F. Dalley, Mrs. John Alexander, Mrs. W. F. Walker, E. A. Colquhoun.

After the cheers which greeted the appearance of the premier had subsided, Senator Sanford requested Bishop Hamilton to open the proceedings with prayer. His lordship, dressed in full canonicals, came forward and requested that his auditors would repeat after him the Apostles creed and the responses following. The bishop then repeated the creed, followed by the Lord's Prayer, all on the platform joining.

Senator Sanford, in introducing Sir John Thompson, spoke as follows:

Mr. Premier and ladies and gentlemen: We have met to day to complete the work in which we have been engaged during the last eighteen months—the placing in our city a monument to the memory of the great statesman who, during Canada's brief life, has been most intimately associated with its growth and development. To the memory of the man who, more than all others, was instrumental in forming out of these scattered provinces, this noble Dominion of which we are justly proud. A monument to the memory of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, whose head and hand for a quarter of a century guarded Canada's fortunes and guided the way of the greatest of the colonies of the crown through various stages of material growth and political development, until to-day she ranks first among Britain's colonial possessions. The work of the subscribers is almost concluded, and we refer to it with mingled feelings of regret and of pleasure. Of regret, we who mourn the loss of the great premier, as for a father, or a dear friend, with a keen sense of personal loss. Of pleasure, that in the

MEMBERS OF THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.



1—Hon. W. E. Sanford, President. 2—Adam Brown. 3—Geo. E. Tuckett. 4—J. J. Scott. 5—J. M. Lottridge. 6—John A. Bruce.
 7—C. R. Smith, Secretary. 8—John Milne. 9—Geo. Roach. 10—Alex. Gartshore. 11—J. J. Mason. 12—Alex. Turner.
 13—W. A. Robinson. 14—F. Fitzgerald. 15—Wm. Hendrie. 16—Matthew Leggat. 17—B. E. Charlton.

completion of our work we are first in Canada to erect a monument, creditable alike to the memory of the great statesman and to our city. It is most gratifying to the committee and the citizens generally that the premier, who was so intimately associated with the late Sir John for so many years, kindly consented to lay aside the pressing duties of state to be present on this occasion. I shall now call upon Sir John Thomson, premier of the Dominion, to unveil the statue.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S SPEECH.

The premier of the Dominion was greeted with thunderous cheers from the great crowd as he came forward.

May it please your honor, my Lord Bishop, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:

Before I perform the duty which is allotted to me this afternoon, and which is indeed a task of love—to unveil the statue of the great statesman under whom I had the honor to serve for six or seven years—I consider it my first duty to tender my congratulations to you, Mr. Senator, and to the people of Hamilton, for having been the first in the Dominion of Canada to erect and unveil this statue to the eminent statesman whose memory we are to recall to-day. (Cheers.) I thank you in the name of the government of Canada; I thank you and congratulate you in the name of the people of this Dominion; but my congratulations and thanks are wider still, for I have the pleasure here of voicing the sentiments of millions of British subjects all over the world, who will hail this as a great event and a new milestone reached in the history of the British empire. (Loud cheers.)

At these words Sir John pressed the electric button on the railing before him, and as twenty thousand pairs of eyes were turned from him to the mute, draped outline of the statue, the veil of flags dropped gracefully from it, and there stood before them the life-like figure of the grand old chieftain in the very attitude of addressing the multitude. So intensely dramatic was the incident that a gasp of surprise seemed to emanate from the crowd, there was a moment of intense silence followed by a mighty roar of tumultuous cheering, and as it died away the strains of the Thirteenth band were heard playing "Hail to the Chief."

Continuing, Sir John Thompson said: I have unveiled the image of one of the most illustrious men of our generation. I have spoken of this being the first statue erected to his honor in Canada; but before it had been erected his bust had been unveiled in the cathedral of St. Paul, in the heart of England, as the memorial of one whose services to the empire deserved to be ranked with those of Wellington and Nelson. These "lords of war," as Lord Roseberry said, "preserved the empire;" Sir John Macdonald accomplished no less in his labors to consolidate that empire. As time goes on other statues will be raised to his memory in various parts of Canada, and yet the grandest thing for his memory will be that his fame needs no monument to extend or to preserve it. At the time of his death it was poetically and truthfully said, "His work—a nation—stands his monument." (Cheers.) Of no man of any period can it be more truly said

that he was the father and founder of his country. After a lapse of some years, when political asperities have ceased to mar the true estimate of the man, this will no longer be a point on which Canadians shall differ. His life was one of incessant political warfare; much of it was passed in times when the bitterness of strife between public men was far greater than it is to-day, and yet, from the moment of his death, the leaders of the party to which he was opposed have spoken generously of his great public services, his great devotion to the interests of his country, and his wonderful hold on the affections of the people. (Cheers.) One of those leaders I am glad to see here to-day—and I am sure it will be gratifying to him—at an age when long public life has brought its only sure gift, a crown of grey hairs, to lay a flower on the monument of the statesman who was his personal and professional friend, although for long years his political opponent. (Cheers.) The history of Sir John Macdonald is the history of a long and successful struggle with the greatest difficulties which government in the colonies has presented during the past fifty years. Of these difficulties the statesmen of older countries have but a very faint idea. In Canada they seem to have been greater than anywhere else. His earlier life was passed in a province where the scope of political ambition was confined to that province. The difficulties of its government had been such that to make administration possible it had to be divided, then reunited, and seemed likely to be divided again. The vast country to the west of her borders was a region of romance and rare adventure. With the provinces to the east, communication was so difficult that a letter took weeks to reach its destination. Practically they were as remote as Europe is from us to-day, but Sir John lived to see, as the fruits of work in which he took a leading part, nearly all British North America united under one system of government, and connected by railways and other means of communication unequalled in their completeness in any part of the world. (Cheers.) He saw the vast regions of the Northwest held as the great domain of Canada, and traversed by railways east and west, north and south. In the province of Canada there were burning questions about which half the population had taken up arms against the other half, and were ready to do so again and again. Some of those questions—the Clergy Reserves, the Seigneurial Tenures, the Educational Policy—have passed out of politics into history; others of them, some of them arising from the rivalries of race, and some from proximity to the United States and from the conditions of business and of politics there, are still present with us, but in a modified form, and with prospects that they will disappear as our people become more numerous and their resources become developed. Great honor is due to those who in times past aided Sir John in the settlement of those questions, but his career seems to embrace all others, and his mind seems to have risen to each great struggle which came on in turn, and to have called to his aid the men who were needed to carry his projects to consummation. He was the master builder among the many who did noble work in the structure of the nation. But it is not my task to-day to give you a narrative of Sir John Macdonald's life, or even of the great

events in which he took part. I have only time to recall some of these by name, and then to say a few words to you about the leading features of his personal character and career. This last seems to be the more pleasing, and is, perhaps, even the more necessary part of my duty. History will take good care to record those great events, but it may not preserve so faithfully as we could wish some of the features of Sir John's character which were best known to those who were close to him from day to day, for it is eminently true of him, as was said of a great British statesman, that "he leaves not only the memory of great achievements, but also the tender traditions of personal affection and social charm." (Cheers.) In the first place Sir John's love of Canada and his desire to serve her must be put far in the front of all his characteristics. His daily thought might be expressed in Webster's words: "Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country." "Nothing but our country" in the sense that Canada was to be first of all in every consideration of public policy or personal action. His true and deep Canadianism was the "pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night" to the hundreds of thousands whom he led, as no man could have led by a mere party banner. (Cheers.) It has been well said that, as this patriotism was the mainspring of all his action, so it was the source of the wonderful command which he had over the masses of his countrymen. He came into public life like a stripling, just when he was advancing on a professional career in which he might look forward to honor, ease, and wealth. He left that career at a summons which he considered the urgent call of duty. He supposed he was leaving it but for a very brief period—to meet a crisis which might be past in a year or two. I once had to consult him as to the propriety of one of our friends coming forward at an election when there was a prospect of his having to retire at the end of a single session. I asked him if he would approve of such a step, and his answer was: "Yes, certainly. Those are the terms on which I came into public life." Nearly 50 years went by, and the call of duty which summoned him in his youth was only superseded by the last summons that comes to man. In the next place I must mention his wonderful devotion to the interests of the empire. (Hear, hear.) This has made him more than a Canadian statesman. It has placed him in the shrine of the empire's heroes. (Cheers.) When he died, the Queen knew that her wreath upon his coffin covered the breast of as faithful a servant of the crown as ever lived within her realm of England. The thought of the unity of the empire was bright within him when, as a youth, he carried his musket during the disturbance of 1837. It breathed in his first election address of 1844, in which he said: "The prosperity of Canada depends upon its permanent connection with the mother country, and I shall resist to the utmost any attempt (from whatever quarter it may come), which may tend to weaken that union." (Loud cheers.) It animated him to the close of his life—for, in the great political struggle which was the final one he spoke of "This, my last effort for the unity of the empire and the preservation of our commercial and political freedom." He endeavored to stimulate the same feeling in other colonies and to strengthen

British connection in other parts of the empire. The policy of uniting the provinces, of railway connections from ocean to ocean, and of steam communication on both oceans, with the mother country and with other possessions of the crown all went in this direction.

Another feature of Sir John's character that we, who knew him best, will long delight to remember, was the great amiability and gentleness of his nature. His patience was most remarkable. We know how he was daily beset by cares and difficulties, and by the worries which unreasonableness and selfishness make some men inflict, without necessity and without a thought. It sometimes seemed to us that kindness, humor, and forbearance were the only shields which he turned to such attacks. He made all possible allowance for those who tried his endurance, and, with rare magnanimity, waited, without resentment, for the second thought of those who judged his actions hastily, when a sharp reply would have been given by most men. (Cheers.) All this in one who relished the fierce conflict of debate, who was accustomed to ask no quarter in a fight, and to deal hard blows at his adversary, helps greatly to account for his wonderful success in dominating his party, and in attaching it to himself as no party was ever attached to a leader before. Everywhere his supporters hesitated to disregard his slightest wish—not because they feared him, but because they loved him. It used to be a popular delusion that when he took a new colleague he required from him his resignation in advance. I soon found that when he took a new colleague, the new comer's relations to his chief were controlled by affection and not by command. (Cheers.) In that tie he had all the control that he needed over those who served under him. Even if Sir John had not been a statesman of such a high order, his quality as a parliamentarian would have made him a great man. He was a parliamentarian in the true sense of the word—in the sense in which that word has been applied to some of the great men who have adorned the parliament of Great Britain. He was a most vigorous and effective speaker. Naturally quick, clear, and intense, he was full of earnestness, which went farther to convince and persuade than eloquence generally does, and his tact and urbanity in debate and in the "management" of the house won for him, day by day, the admiration of his opponents and the unbounded confidence of his friends. How well these qualities served him can be appreciated only by those who reflect on the difficulties of parliamentary life in Canada, the difficulties arising from a tendency to split up into classes and sections in consequence of race feelings and of sectional interests. In his long parliamentary career how well justified are those words of his uttered long before its close:

"I know that in the long career of political life I have made many mistakes, that the government of which I am a member has, of course, made errors and been guilty of omission as well as commission; but I can honestly say that the desire was good and the motive good." (Loud cheers.)

A false estimate of Sir John's character is formed by those who regard him as having been selfish, or even as having been actuated by mere love of power. It was truly said of him by one who could well describe him:



SCENE AROUND THE STATUE JUST BEFORE UNVEILING—THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP OF NIAGARA OFFERING UP PRAYER.

SCENE AROUND THE STATUE JUST BEFORE UNVEILING—THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP OF NIAGARA OFFERING UP PRAYER.



SCENE AT THE INSTANT WHEN SIR JOHN THOMPSON TOUCHED THE ELECTRIC BUTTON, AND THE STATUE WAS UNVEILED.

"The people believed that Sir John sought for the office of first minister only that he might best minister to the country, and the people's judgment was right. It was not an office that a self-seeking man could have kept for a single session." Sir John himself said more than 30 years before his death :

"If a man desires peace and domestic happiness he will find neither in performing the thankless task of a public officer."

Again, how memorable are those words, which he uttered later, in a great crisis :

"I have fought the battle of confederation, the battle of union, the battle of the Dominion of Canada. I throw myself upon the house, I throw myself upon this country, I throw myself upon posterity, and I believe that, notwithstanding the many failings of my life, I shall have the voice of this country and this house rallying around me. (Cheers.) And, sir, if I am mistaken in that, I can confidentially appeal to a higher court—to the court of my own conscience and to the court of posterity. I leave it with this house with every confidence. I am equal to either fate. I can see past the decision of this house whether for or against me, but whether it be for or against me, I know, and it is no vain boast for me to say so, for even my enemies will admit that I am no boaster, that there does not exist in Canada a man who has given more of his time, more of his heart, more of his wealth, or more of his intellect and power, such as they may be, for the good of this Dominion of Canada." (Cheers.)

We who knew him well know that for years before the end came, he longed for rest and retirement ere he should reach the close of his life. Day after day was filled by unceasing toil, unwearied watchfulness, and painful labors at details. Night after night, when men in all other occupations were enjoying rest in their homes, he was at his work in the House of Commons, seldom leaving his place until early morning—often the last to leave, and often beginning a long and arduous effort after midnight. This was not selfishness in a man who had sacrificed wealth and honors that he might have earned, and the peace and happiness of domestic life, which he loved as well as any other, and for which his whole nature craved when he had reached the three score years and ten. It was not mere love of power which kept him to those daily and nightly tasks. It was devotion to a duty which became more pressing and unavoidable as years rolled by. He could be replaced when he was no more, but while his services could be had, no man could replace him. (Cheers.) On the first day when he was seized with his last illness he passed out of the House of Commons in the afternoon and beckoned me to follow him. We went to his retiring-room, near the chamber, and, as he sank into a chair, he told me that he had been attacked by some affection of the throat. His condition was too plain to be mistaken, but I tried to cheer him by speaking of his need of rest, and of the desire of his colleagues that he should spare himself the toil of attending at each day's session. I shall never forget his words as he turned his pallid face to me and said: "It is not that; I am worn out." He knew that the rest for which he longed in vain had nearly come, but that he

must meet it at the grave. No doubt he had a love of fame—"the sovereign passion of public men"—but what public man, worthy of his calling, is without it? In truth, unselfishness and devotion to duty are among Sir John's highest characteristics. He was ambitious in the best sense of the word. He was ambitious to infuse into the minds of his countrymen sentiments and ideas that were wider than the issues of party—ambitious to make Canada great—ambitious to silence the voice of faction and the noise of discord—ambitious to leave this country and the empire better off for the toils and sacrifices of his life.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have performed in the few minutes that were available to me, what I described at the beginning of my observations, as indeed a loving task—a loving task because we all loved, with all our hearts, the great man whose political fortunes we followed, whose political principles we believed, and whose statue stands unveiled before you to-day. (Cheers.) But as I have spoken of this duty to you as a task of love, I must tell you that it is a task of sadness, too, because in recalling him to memory the voice of affection stirs one's heart so deeply that remembrance of the past, with its personal feelings and personal affections, is almost too much for the man who has this duty to perform. But how much sadder is the task made when I recall that, though but a little over two years ago we laid his body in the tomb, this afternoon, in the city of Montreal, the grave lies open to receive his successor—when I remember that to-day we are unveiling the statue of one great public man, and at this time to-morrow we shall be laying another great public man—another great son of Canada—in his last resting place upon this earth. The man who succeeded him was worthy to be his successor. (Cheers.) Sir John Abbott's great qualities of brain and heart, his great qualities of statesmanship, his great abilities and great desire to serve this country will never be thoroughly understood by the Canadian people, because his career as first minister was so short. But in remembering the services of the two, in remembering the great characteristics of the two, in remembering the great love for Canada, the great attachment to Canada, the great desire to serve Canada, of the two, and the great devotion to British connection of the two—I say it of the last as well as of the first, without fear of contradiction or carping—the great love of Canada and the great patriotism of these men, places upon us who have public duties to discharge, either in connection with the ministry or as simple voters and electors, in this country, a great responsibility which we ought to consider well this afternoon. (Hear, hear.) The sight of that statue of the departed leader in your public place, and the memory of the men who succeeded him in public life as premiers of the Dominion of Canada—the memory of these will do honor to this country, I care not what political or personal failings they may have had, and place upon us the responsibility of carrying on—you as electors, we as public men—the task which they laid before them, and in the execution of which they strove with the genius of master hands, guided by the inspiration of heaven which falls upon truly patriotic men. (Cheers.) I thank you, citizens of Hamilton,

for the noble work which you have done in erecting the first statue to Sir John Macdonald. Addressing this vast assemblage which is here to see that statue unveiled I beseech you that you will learn by looking upon that figure the lessons which he whom it represents desired that his countrymen should learn and should practice: devotion to the interests of Canada our country, and the determination that the banner of England shall continue to wave over this country as long as time shall last. (Loud cheers.) How fortunate should we be, how fortunate should any man be, could he leave, as his immediate successor did, "Not only the record of great achievements, but the traditions of personal affection, and of social charm." Whether this may be our reward or not, let us steadfastly pursue in the future of this country the principles of the great men whom I have mentioned, and in the words of Lord Rosebery, in unveiling the bust to the late Sir John Macdonald in the cathedral of St. Paul's: "Once more remember our responsibility, and renew the resolution that, come what may, we will not flinch or fail under it." (Loud cheers.)

SIR ADOLPHE CARON'S SPEECH.

The chairman next introduced Sir Adolphe Caron, postmaster-general, as a gentleman who had enjoyed a life-long term of personal friendship with the late Sir John Macdonald.

Sir Adolphe Caron came forward and spoke as follows:

Mr. Senator, ladies and gentlemen,—Who can have forgotten that fatal day in the history of Canada, June 6th, 1891? Who, I ask, who has taken a particle of interest in the history of Canada, can forget that fatal day when the dreaded though not unexpected news flashed over the wires from one end of the Dominion to the other, nay, from one end of the British empire to the other, announcing the sad tidings that Canada had lost her most gifted son, that the statesman, the great patriot, the friend among friends, the master builder of the nation had gone to his last long rest? The heart of the Dominion was stilled for a moment when the news was received. It was at a period when his supporters and opponents could not help admitting that he was one of those who had left the mark of his strong individuality on the history of the country and the stamp of his genius on the institutions of the nation. He was the leader of the people who was known at home by his devotion, and abroad by his unswerving loyalty to the empire. (Applause.) Those were the titles which made his death a public calamity which the people of any country could not well afford to meet. He had created a nation out of colonies, which, from the fact of their being divided and under separate governments, had not the power at home nor the influence abroad which confederation afterwards gave them. It was the building of confederation, and the giving of a national government, directed from a centre, which gave them that strength and influence which they possess to-day. They became a nation full of promise for the future of the people, and a power in the empire to which we are so proud to belong. His love was not a barren love. He gave the benefit of every talent and every effort to his country, and it was he who, during his 47



MR. JOHN A. MACDONALD.

In his earliest political career.

years of public life, could show a record to those who read the history of the country which clearly demonstrated that all the great changes which were afterwards made began with his policy. He was the man who, believing in the future of the country, went to the colonial conference to lay down the principle of confederation. After confederation he was the first prime minister of Canada, until 1873, and in 1878 he was returned to power, and held it until he desired that rest which his appreciation of public duty did not permit him to take, and which he took only after he had reached the grave. Every great change in the history of Canada was made under him. The civil law was codified, the statutes were consolidated, the municipal system was organized, a line of steamships was started connecting Canada with Europe, the civil service was reformed, the Intercolonial railway was built, the Canadian Pacific was constructed, the election laws were ratified, and the treaty with Washington was made. Yes, it is right for the Canadian people to build up monuments in bronze, and in marble, in the country which was so benefited by his work, in order that our children may learn lessons in gratitude, and that those generations which are to come may remember how much we owe him. (Hear, hear.) If that statue of bronze could speak, and express an opinion, it would tell you that, however grateful it might be, it would be much more so if the people of Canada would erect to his memory a greater monument by continuing his work and following his example. It would be a monument that would do him honor, and if we would follow in his footsteps, let us work together, shoulder to shoulder, in consolidating the great Canadian people. We all know that in public life a man's career is surrounded with difficulties. Such monuments induce men to give up all and every advantage that they might have in gaining wealth and ease, but if they do their work earnestly and honestly, they will find a place in the heart of the people. If it was a hard task for Sir John Thompson to address you, it is still more difficult for me, after the brilliant record which he has laid before you. Let me, however, add this testimony which is dearer than any other. Among friends he was the best of friends. I knew him as a boy, when my father was his friend, when he treated me as the child of his own house, and took an interest in me which I shall never forget. Let me congratulate Hamilton on the success of its enterprise in building the first monument to the memory of Canada's most brilliant son, and let me hope that when other monuments are unveiled they may meet with as great success as this has done at the hands of the people of Hamilton. (Applause.)

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER'S SPEECH.

The appreciation of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's excellent work on the Behring Sea Arbitration won for that gentleman a round of very hearty applause, as he stepped forward to address the crowd in response to the chairman's invitation. He said:

May it please your honor, My Lord Bishop, and Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen—I count myself fortunate that I have been permitted, through the kindness of the committee in charge of this great festival, to

address to you a few words, and first of all I would like to thank the committee for what I believe to have been the kind and generous spirit which prompted them to permit me to raise my voice with those whose voices you have heard to-day. I believe that my name was suggested (I cannot help not thinking otherwise) because my father, Sir Charles Tupper, had the honor of serving the great and illustrious chieftain of the Conservative party, Sir John Macdonald, from the natal day of confederation down to the death of that great statesman. (Applause.) I therefore feel under a special obligation to the committee. After the expressions you have heard you will not expect much from me, but if I may be permitted, I would like to raise my voice in reference to some of the sentiments that I know the youth of Canada feel, and feel strongly, touching the life of the great man who has passed away, and to the great man whom Hamilton has turned out to-day to honor. By this ceremony, by this expedition and promptness in this honor to the memory of that great man, I believe Hamilton has done itself great honor. I would like to tell you that as far as I can gauge, the great impression made by Sir John Macdonald on the youth of this country, in every province and on the borders of every sea, was due to the cardinal principle, to the great principle that actuated that man throughout his whole political career. Sir John Macdonald, more almost than any other man in our young country, showed forth and lived up to a wonderful degree of faith—faith, first of all, in himself as a Canadian, faith in his party, to which he belonged, and which he so ably led, faith in his country, faith in his countrymen, and faith in the empire, the British empire, from the first, the earliest days. The references of Sir John Thompson show you how that principle remained and began, and you know how it remained with him down to his dying day. His record needs no words from this platform, needs no expression of mine. His record is across the face, the broad face of this country, from ocean to ocean, not only in the statute-books, but in this city, in every great city in Canada. There are men, free from all party bias, free from all political feeling, who will tell you, and particularly on an occasion of this kind, how much there is that will make you remember till your dying day what that man has done for you and for this country, and for this country's future. His record, ladies and gentlemen, defies the tooth of time. His record will live forever. His record and his work, in my humble opinion, were placed on a firm and lasting foundation. He started out in the early days of this confederation, not only with faith in his country, but with a firm and steadfast belief that there was to be on this half of the continent, in British North America, founded and maintained, a great British nationality. In my native province when I was a boy, before Confederation, and just on the eve of it, Sir John Macdonald, there in the midst of our public men of all political parties, announced then that faith and that belief, and said, in prophesying that there would be a great nation Canada, and made up of the different provinces then under British rule, "God forbid, however, that that nationality should ever be separated and



RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD,
P. C., G. C. B., M. P., D. C. L. (OXON.), LL. D., Q. C.

At the age of 26.



BARONESE MACDONALD OF EARNSCLIFFE.

*Created Baroness by Her Majesty Queen Victoria,
after the death of Sir John A. Macdonald.*

apart from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." (Applause.) He was true to that principle down to the last day he spent upon earth, and every great thought he experienced, and every great effort that he put forth you will find were all in consonance and in keeping with that great and general principle. He lived to see the day that Canada became a nation. He lived to see the day that his hopes in that respect were realized. But he was not satisfied. He went on and bent himself to the further task, a task which the young men of this country, to whom he so often and successfully appealed, have taken up, of making Canada the strong arm, the strong right arm, of the United Kingdom. (Applause.) That was his last grand work, and that work we will carry out, God willing, to a successful end. (Applause.)

Let me ask you to remember, only a few years ago in the history of this young nation, hearts were quailing, men were frightened, provinces were nervous and disturbed, when a rebellion or disturbance broke out on the banks of the Red river. An appeal was made out of our weakness, because we did not know our strength, because we did not then exist as one people, but were still scattered provinces, an appeal was made to the mother country for help. That appeal was not made, and never has been made, under similar circumstances, in vain. Our mother country, Great Britain, gave us the help, sent us the British soldier, gave us the benefit of her arms and ammunition, and that rebellion was quelled. But Sir John Macdonald fought the good fight, true to the great principle that he enunciated in 1867, worked on steadfastly, and the day came when farther west and on the banks of the Saskatchewan another disturbance arose, a disturbance threatening the integrity of this country. But Canada in the meantime, ladies and gentlemen, had become a nation. No appeal was made to the mother country, or to any other power, and the only trouble then was, as you yourselves will remember, to restrain the men that wished to hurry to the front to the support and maintenance at all hazards of the integrity of this great Dominion, the federation of Canada. (Applause.) These great principles, I believe, I submit to you, sum up the whole of that great man's glorious life. He fought the good fight. He succeeded. He fought as you know in Hamilton, with the strength and courage of a lion, even when his life was failing him, even when he knew that his days were numbered, when he issued his last manifesto to his party that loved and trusted him so loyally. You can read there to-day the prescience of that man, the signification that he knew his last hour had come, and when he appealed to them to rally to his support, to fight for what he believed to be the unity of the empire; you know that he fought with the courage of a lion, and with the support of the youth of this country, and he won in the fight, and died as a hero should die, with all his glorious triumphs blazing about him. (Applause.) We admire Sir John Macdonald; we revere his memory, not only for the great deeds he wrought, not only for the great good he has done us and the future generations that will live in this land, but, I think, above all, perhaps men and women who study his career will admire and love the man, as we loved him, not only for those great qualities,

but for the sincerity and the simplicity of the man. He was no Pharisee. He never posed as a perfect specimen of humanity. He never pretended that he was without sin, but time and again he was ready to stand before you, and face to face to confess to you, as before his Maker, that he was a sinner, and had committed sins upon sins, but the people forgave them, as he believed his Creator would in the end forgive him, for the good he had done and for the love he had entertained, for the love he had felt for his countrymen all through this land. And I cannot do better in closing these brief remarks than to give you what Sir John Macdonald said of himself, when surrounded by loyal supporters and enthusiastic admirers, in the great city of Montreal, with that choice of language that he could command when he spoke from the heart, as he so often did in addressing his fellow-countrymen; and these words I believe you will appreciate better than any humble utterances I can add. Sir John on that occasion said: "You have met to do honor to a man who, with all his follies and sins of omission and commission, loved his country with a passionate love, and you will forgive, as the Divine Master would forgive him, because he loveth much." I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that was no language of exaggeration. No man who followed Sir John Macdonald—and I have had some experience of his leadership—no man who followed him in parliament, or in the campaigns that he fought, followed him without loving him, and many an opponent who fought him loved him almost as well. (Loud applause.)

SIR OLIVER MOWAT'S SPEECH.

Rain had commenced to fall in a steady downpour when Sir Oliver Mowat, premier of Ontario, was called upon, and Hon. T. M. Daly held an umbrella over the head of the venerable gentleman as he proceeded with his address:

To most of you, Sir John Macdonald held the relation of political leader, and of a very successful leader. As such he obtained for himself the just admiration and the gratitude of his party during his life, and his memory is entitled to a warm place in their affections, now that he is dead. On the other hand, I entered political life in opposition to him and his party, and (except for a few months in 1864) we were on opposite sides of politics during the whole of my political life until he died. For many years of my premiership in Ontario there was almost continual war between us on questions as to the territorial and constitutional position of the province. But death minimizes where it does not cancel personal antagonisms. Survivors are glad to recognize all that was good or great or commendable in an opponent who has passed away; and I am here to-day to manifest by my presence and my words the friendly memories which I cherish of Sir John Macdonald. In saying a few earnest words regarding him, I am glad to follow in the footsteps of the chief of the Dominion Liberal party, who, immediately after the death of the great Conservative chief, made in the House of Commons an appreciative speech which, for its spirit and eloquence, was commended alike by friends and

opponents. I cannot emulate the eloquence, though I may emulate the spirit of that speech. You will not expect from me such unbounded eulogy as came fittingly from the deceased premier's colleague and successor, Sir John Thompson, and from his other colleagues to-day. Still, without endorsing all that they have asserted in praise of the chief who led them so often to victory, there are many things which a candid political opponent may consistently and truly say regarding the man whom the opposition leader described as Canada's most illustrious son, and her foremost citizen and statesman.

As Sir John Macdonald was the Conservative leader in Canadian politics, so his contemporary, Mr. Disraeli, afterwards Lord Beaconsfield, was the Conservative leader in Imperial politics; and there were striking points of resemblance between them as regards both personal appearance and otherwise. In the British House of Commons, after the death of Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, who had always been Mr. Disraeli's uncompromising opponent, moved, notwithstanding, that a bust to his memory should be placed in Westminster Abbey at the public expense. The principal reasons given were "the rare and splendid gifts" of the deceased, his "devoted labors in parliament and in great offices of state," and the important constitutional and other measures of his premiership, affecting as these did the condition and future of the country. Referring to these and other claims of his old opponent to public recognition, Mr. Gladstone said: "I have not a doubt that the man who for seven years sustained the office of prime minister, the man who for nearly 30 years led, either in one House or the other, a great party in this country, and the man who had so intertwined himself in the interests of the national heart as was shown on the occasion of his illness, is a man for whom the House may well do what I now call upon it to do." Now a political opponent of Sir John Macdonald can, consistently as well as truly, say of the Canadian statesman nearly all that was said of the British statesman by his great opponent, and in some respects may say more. Sir John Macdonald, like Mr. Disraeli, had "rare" and valuable gifts. He, too, had to do with great constitutional and other measures, and they were more numerous than those of Lord Beaconsfield, and more important to Canada than Lord Beaconsfield's were to the Empire. Political parties differ about the wisdom of some of Sir John's measures, and about the justice of others, but we cannot deny that, parliament after parliament, they had the support of a majority of the people's elected representatives. Then, Sir John had the confidence of a majority of the people's representatives for more than four times as long as Lord Beaconsfield had. He was leader of a great party in Canada for 40 years or more, instead 30. For 32 of these 40 years he held high offices of state, and of these 32 years he was prime minister for, not seven years only, but for more than three times seven years. He also possessed for a longer time and in a more marked manner than the British statesman the affection of his party, and of many friends who did not belong to his party or to any party. He had quite an exceptional faculty for attaching to himself his associates and his followers. He was a genial man,

a pleasant companion, full of humor and wit. These qualities contributed to the attachment of which he was the object, though alone they do not account for its being so strong or so general. As regards his political opponents, he could when he chose, in the legislative chamber, on the public platform, and elsewhere, say severe things to them or of them, but his ordinary bearing towards them, in public and in private, was the reverse of offensive, and was courteous and pleasant. With respect to other characteristics of his public life, he was a Conservative by his mental constitution and his associations; he was fond of what was old, and as a matter of mere sentiment preferred old ways to new; yet he was a practical man, who could and did discern the signs of the times; and when occasion seemed to require, he did not shrink from new ideas, however opposed these were to his old ones; nor from new projects, whatever their boldness or their immensity; nor from new methods, however unexpected. Further, he manifested in public affairs uncommon fertility of resource, uncommon courage, uncommon perseverance, and unsurpassed common sense and tact, especially in dealing with men. Perhaps it was in his common sense and tact that he most of all excelled others.

Consistently with all that I have said of the Canadian leader, there are doubtless other things which would have to be taken into account if I were professing to draw or attempting to draw a full portrait of the late premier from the standpoint of a political opponent. But this is not the occasion for such an attempt, nor would the office be agreeable to me. I prefer calling to mind those traits of character and mental constitution, and those facts of history, of which I have made mention; and I like to call to mind in connection with these my personal relations to Sir John Macdonald at various periods of my life. An old man lives largely in the past, and likes to dwell on remembered incidents which gave him pleasure when they occurred, or incidents which others have forgotten. I like to remember those early school days when John Macdonald and myself were pupils at the same school, he being one of the older boys, and I one of the younger. He was as popular with the boys then as he afterwards became with men. I like to remember that we were cordial friends from that early period for some 26 years, and until I became a somewhat active politician, and on the Liberal side. I like to remember my student life in his office for the first four years of my term, and the kindly feeling of my fellow-students and myself towards our genial principal. I remember him gladly as the premier and attorney-general through whom I was appointed a Queen's counsel, and was gazetted without any associate sharing with me the honor. The Bar was at that time my world, and I well recollect the pleasure which the appointment, made in this way, gave me—a pleasure greater than I derived from some of the more important honors which came to me afterwards. I like to remember the cordial relations which existed between us when in 1864, rather less than seven years after I entered parliament, we became colleagues in the coalition government formed under Sir Etienne Tache to carry a confederation of provinces with a special view to settling the differences between Upper and Lower Canada.

I like to remember the cordial relations which existed between us as members of the Quebec conference at which the confederation scheme was prepared and agreed to by the representatives of all the British American provinces. I like to remember that when during the sitting of the conference the news came to him of a vacancy in the Chancery Bench, he instantly passed a note across the table offering me the place, and as I felt some scruples about accepting in the then position of public affairs, he in friendly conference argued that if I would like the Vice-Chancellorship there was no sound reason on public grounds against my accepting it. Mr. Brown and my other colleagues concurred in that view, and I was therefore appointed Vice-Chancellor accordingly after the conference had finished its work. I like to remember the flattering words in which Sir John publicly spoke of me while I was Vice-Chancellor; and I have been glad to hear from Senator Sanford and others of the kind and complimentary way in which during the latter years of his life Sir John was in the habit of speaking of me to them. All these things show the kindly nature of the man when politics did not interfere. If words of other import came, or are said to have come, from him on other occasions, or at other times, or to other persons, and these other words intrude themselves at any time on my memory, I call to mind that in party warfare hard words are natural and perhaps inevitable; and with that thought I dismiss from my mind the intrusion.

Take this distinguished Canadian all in all, it may be said of him, in brief, that he was a great political leader, beloved by his friends and followers, and possessed of qualities which obtained for him the respect of his opponents, notwithstanding what they deemed his faults. For myself as a Canadian, and an early friend, and for a short time his colleague in the government, I am pleased to be taking part in the proceedings of to-day, when there has been unveiled a statue, erected here by his friends in his honor as a memorial to future generations, of the statesman who held the premiership of his country for more years than any other premier in any country ever held a like office, and whose administration of public affairs affected the Dominion and its provinces so largely and so long that he will ever occupy a remarkable place in their history.

Two other things among many history will record of him. It will tell that he contemplated with hope and expectation the future greatness of this dear Canada of ours, and that he appreciated meantime and desired to maintain its British connection. May all Canadians long cherish on these subjects like sentiments.

HON. N. CLARKE WALLACE'S SPEECH.

Hon. N. Clarke Wallace was the last speaker of the afternoon. He received a very warm reception on coming forward, and though the rain was falling heavily by this time, the people hoisted umbrellas and braved the elements. The honorable gentleman delivered a very eloquent address. He congratulated the city on being the first to erect a statue to the great statesman. "This may be appropriate in the case of Hamilton," he



AN IDEA OF THE CROWD PRESENT.

said, " because, from the policy which the late Sir John Macdonald inaugurated, combined with the courage and enterprise and skill of your citizens you have benefited very largely. There were certain characteristics of our great chieftain, and I will briefly refer to them. One of them was the gentleness of his nature and of his bearing towards both friend and foe. Another was his invincible courage. As we all know, Sir John Macdonald very often took his political life in his own hands, and, when other men less courageous would have faltered and gone back, he always stood determined, never faltered, never turned back, when he had a purpose in view, and his indomitable pluck carried him through all his great undertakings and achievements, built up this Dominion and made it a country of which every Canadian has a right to feel proud."

A PRESENT TO THE CITY.

Senator Sanford then requested Mayor Blaicher to step forward and addressed him: " Mr. Mayor, I am instructed to hand over, through you, sir, to the corporation of Hamilton, this monument of the greatest statesman of Canada. I know that you will be proud to accept it, and I may say that the earnest wish of the contributors is that our pretty city may be graced by many other similar ornaments."

" Senator Sanford and gentlemen," responded the mayor, " on behalf of the citizens of Hamilton, I thank you heartily for this most beautiful monument of the late Sir John Macdonald. The citizens, I am sure, will accept it and cherish it for the silent instruction of ages yet to come." (Applause.)

Senator Sanford proposed three cheers for the Queen, which were heartily given, the band played the national anthem, and the ceremony was over.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

November 13th, 1893.

Moved by Ald. Ferrer, seconded by Ald. McDonald,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due and are hereby tendered to the Macdonald Memorial Committee and their associates for their gift to the city of the monument erected at the intersection of King and John streets to the memory of the late Right Honorable Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K. C. B., P. C., Premier of the Dominion of Canada; that this Board recognizes the value of the gift, not only as a work of art worthy to adorn the public place in which it stands but as an incentive to the youth of our city to study the history and constitution of Canada, in the moulding of which the eminent statesman thereby commemorated held for so long a period a leading part, and to our citizens in general so to live that Canada may be the better for their citizenship, and that their own names may be held in honored remembrance by those within the sphere of their influence; and be it further *Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. W. E. Sanford, Chairman of the Macdonald Memorial Committee.

