 raise the price of averything the workingtorn ennaune; umd mbnuce the entire tanning jopulation, and nineteen-twentieton it tex-in shurt nearly ull uur population. Wo linse hoce no gisut ud uwhers apart fiom thone who are practically workinganen. We - have all to bear our nhare of the burdens imposed apon us; we ни memas of accons to a mine of wealth, which would enable us ion seyuiood; mad 1 venture my reputation, whatever It muy to the athais ul'tho State, that there is not a man at this noment in II tho Upposition ranks who will propound a policy by ohilit lorengn gonds and raizo a revolius at the anmo timo;
 be Opmosition liuve utwry failul to entubliah one single charge heir frenkera havain the most cowardly mantier insituunted against ug thait they could not establish any charge which would abiennte und they raise the ery of protection But let the elections once be un will tind that Providence hus como to their aid, and givon them say, or something cha will be said to hnppen. "The country ia that it was when these mon were lis. Protection then did seom upion the whole, we can got on very comfortably as we ure with. ughtur.) A pensonal tivend uf'mine in the city of Montreal, who in wiss migning the question with me one duy, whon I said to him ne where you nre to gut your revonus niter you get protection ?" I," I said, "you must levy direct taxation ; you must send your colevery man his share of the taxation. Now tell me, Mr. G., how long ec if they adopted that policy?" "Well, I suppose," he said, "about nt were sitting"-(laughter and cheurs)-and that is the truth; their longer. Now, Sir, in discussing public matters, we must have some no objection to the lories, if they desire it, having a cry to go to the e-nigh that it does not involve consequences so serious as those act politically a dishonest and disreputable part. Why, what did one , say when we proposed to add a two-aod-a-half per cent. to the tarif btaining revenue enough to mect the wants of the country? He dense vigour, declaring that he opposed it because it was entering the rotection, (hear, hear, and laugliter'), which we would undoubtedly topportunity. That, Sir, wus what he thought immodiutely after a year immediately precoding unother election, and, thorefore, he thi of tho wedge of Protection in 1874 in his desire to have aume could flont with a dogree of respectability ubove his head in the d lumghter.) That is simply what this elcction ery maans. There us hollow as it is possible for it to be, and nothing that can be said rul political man to aworve trom the opinion of every English states do not know an Bnglish statesunn ut this moment who would go
o majority in Grout Britnin werv wedded to fifly yenrs ago. One of os made on the eubject litely was that of Sir Stationd Northcote, the chequer. Ife pointed out in olre of his country speeches н year and ede a greater nistake than to imugine that it was now possibie for
 ruted tho prospority of the country, und aguiust a aystom which now iudustries. Now, sit, their thenery rulliceal to a very fow worta it inl duppestion, which we all admic to exist io a time when men are thent rieh is to make them puy movo taxaeb (Hoas, baor, and nacean that is promeribed fire till the ills which the' country in lity on its fite. Nothing could Le moro tidiculous to th thougbtul Wo cun mako ourgelves sitht by tuxing the commaditiou which wo
 or and the linon drujer to compensato the slimemaker, and then jou $y$ the cost that it takes to put this sjonten into oporation. (Cries of g the course we have taken, wo have hind every nationit and social We are alle to point out elearly and conclusively trom the , for the lust seveution years, und firum the recorts of England upted her revenue tarifif policy, the prosperity of the one and or the other. (Hear, hearl) Cinnala standis on this Continent upon ograph hical and plyyical Consilerations than the United States. ou will find on all our public works at the present moment-on the innal-that ut least one-half, if not two-thirds, of all the men emwho have come over becaiuse they were unuble to tind work on their hearr.) You will find witho that throughout the whole of the United son thousands of idle men who ure pussing through the country cre ch hus had no example in that country or in Elegland, slmply becined ite trade, und there ure millions of people out of employment be country. It has depressed their ugricultural industry and limifirm the mnnufacturer. All their goods are made in such a wuy, cannot be exported to foreign countries. But, sir, as Canadians, do cy of the Empire to which we belung? As a loyal Canadian I think o on all-foure with the rest of the Empire, to keep our policy in har$r$ Country in trade and in everything else where it is possible for us these men-these Tory leaders who claim contidually to be the yalty-to be the meany of preserving this country to Britial con-
denouncing myself or some of my associates in the political ranke
pleased. They appointed their Keturningoflicers in the s.mm nas. What howe we dome, sur We have enfranchised the workingman; we have adopted ascheme of tixation which is uniform; anel we have brought our responsitle Government to a state of the utmost conmpleteneas ill this is owing to the efforts-to the vigournus efforts-to the battle foughe by the liberaly hall a century ago. (Cheery) Sir, who does not remember the day when these same friembla of the workmginen shint the doors of our Cpiversity against him? No one could go to thil liversily under he became a subscriber to the Thirly nine Aricles and became a member of the t'hurch of Fingland. It was monopolized by this one denomination. and the seventh of our land was devoted to the eatablishment of a dominant Church by the Tory party. It was by the vigorous determination and the persevering efforts of the Liberal party, a vast number of whom belong to that same Church, that the power was wrested from a single denomination, and that the University wis oprened to every man and upon terms that the humblest son of the humblest workingman may find his way to the position which I now occupy. (Cheers.) I observe you have the motto up here to-night, "Alexander Mackenzie, a first class mechanic." Do yout think it would have been possible for any class mechanic in the days of the Family Compact to have been in that position. (Cheers The Tories-who assume with James I., from whom they seem to to have all idescended-- laughter )-for they are all apparently. in political ethics, adout as imbecile as he was-a divine right to rule. I saw not long ago in a Tory paper an accusation made against myself that I was allowing the poot workingman to be robbed of his wages by contractors. What are the facts? One of our contractors on the Ottawa River failed to carry out his contract. I withheld enough money from him to enable me to pay between $\$ 81000$ and $\$ 10,000$ to the poor workingmen who were in his employ. and who, but for that action of the Government, would have been left without a cemt. (Cheers.) We initiated a system of letting public works by enntract, under which contractors were compelled to give security to the Government for the execution of their undertakings, either upon real estate or in the shape of deposits of money or other securities. Well, Sir, one who gave such security broke down on one of the canal contracts the other day; one of him suls contractors walked off with $\$ 12,000$ of money the contractor obtained from the Government, leaving only 85,000 or 86,1000 in our hands, and owing $\$ 80,000$ to the workingmen. As it happened, we had 814,1000 in omr hands as security, and we were able to despatch one of our clerks to Montreal from whom everyone of those workingmen received his pay. (Cheers.) These men and newspapers who make such accusations know also that I compellod some contractors on the public works to terminate a nystom aome of them luil of paying their mon by giving them orlers for goods-the oll truck system-and to pay them every weok or firtuight in cash the whole of their wages. Nuverthelens I am hrandod by those people as an opponent of the workingman; mal thove who wore so much in former daye the enemics of the workingmen, they, forsurth, are the fiturls of tho workiugmenl They patronize the workingman aml take him under their ane, nud if the work ingman will only shnt his eyes and open his mouth he will wee what he will get. (checres mind laughter.) The institutions of thls country are eminently finvournhle to the prodiction of a clane of workinginen without its equal in iny other country of the world. Under the nhlee mmunge ment of the Iocal Goveriments, our educutional nystem has been perfected tu such a dogree tha it is now confessedly the foremost vystem of edacntion in the woril. (Cheerv.) Gur youth ean go from the primary schools to the grimed sehools, firem fhem to the Collegiate Institutey or Grummar Schooln, und from thowe to the Viversitien, at in smullor cost than in any other country on the face of the enath. (Cheerw.) Our land syatem is free. We want no protection in it. Any man of ordinary intelligence cull go to the statumabook and nake out a deed for hia land for himaelf if he likes-though I am bunnil to way it would be bettor for him to employ a lavyer to prevent mistaken (Inughter)-no simple is our mode of convoying lands. Ono of the excellencies of this system is that onr workingmen-bur our farmers, our farm labourers, nud a very large portion of ont mechanies-huve a hold upon the soil; and there can be no real thorough independence of a people in any mation unlose they are uble to control the possension of the soil. (Cheorw. We know that in what after nil might be designated historically the model republic of the wordd-that is the Swisn Confenlomtion -during many centurien, while their powers of nolfgovernment were cropping up here and there, the land was held by a comparatively small number of proprietors, und up to $n$ very late period in the history of the Confederation the land-holders were able to control the lexislution ol the respective conton, and to secure the supremn'y of themselves an ruler., It might ocen sionally happen, tas in some of the Greek repuiblics, that some person shonlid ussume under the guise of a governor what was renlly " dictatornhip, or un opilarchy was establiehed, but whether the one or the other the secret of their power lay in the fact that they commanded the soil of the country. Here it is impossible under our system of sub-division, under our system of assessment and taxation, to have any great landed estates, or to have a system of tenancy which wonld militate against the ascendancy of the people. I have only to say, in conclusion, that it is a matter of little importance to me personally whether I should be defeated or sustained, but it is a matter of vast importance to the industrial interests of the country that the Liberal party to which I belong should be sus tained. It is of vast importance to the industrial interests of the country that they should not be murdered, and that the workingmen should not be ruined by a protective policy(hear, hear, and cheers) and I appeal to the workingmen of this city, who, after all, will control the franchise in the city, to vindicate their position by supporting those who gave the workingmen the practical and social status which at the present time they hold in Canada. (Loud cheers.) I beg now to thank again the vast majority of this immense audience for listening to me so patiently (renewed cheers), and I also thank the handful of persons who have been indecently trying to disturb the meeting because I know that their conduct to night will tell in favour of the Liberal party as much as if the meeting were unanimous. (Hear, and cheers.) I shall never cease while I live and hold a position in the political world to feel grateful to the workingmen of Toronto for the magnificent welenme which they have given me on this, my visit to their city, and I trust that the enthusiasm. the good feeling and the good taste which they have shown will be rendered still more manifest by their again returning my friend, Mr Macdonald, to Parliament, and by their placing at the head of the poll the other Liberal candidates in the city of Toronto.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mackenzie's speech, which lasted three hours, almost the entire audience rose to their leet and continued for some time to wave their hats and give a succession of such loud and hearty cheers as have seldom been heard in Toronto.

