t these gentiomer (Henr, hear.) It must be patent to the minds of every venue. it a protective policy would be, in the first place, to destroy our to raise the price of everything the workingment consume; and ambrace the entire farming population, and nineteen twentieths of ites—in short nearly all our population. We have here no great and owners apart from those who are practically workingmen. We e have all to bear our share of the burdens imposed apon us; we no means of access to a mine of wealth, which would enable us tion required; and I venture my reputation, whatever it may be I the affairs of the State, that there is not a man at this moment in in the Opposition ranks who will propound a policy by rohibit foreign goods and raise a revenue at the same time; h a policy they are cleverer men than I take them to be. (Cheers.) otection is simply a delusive one to accomplish a present purpose. he Opposition have utterly failed to establish one single charge their speakers have in the most cowardly manner insinuated against ng that they could not establish any charge which would alienate and they raise the cry of protection But let the elections once be you will find that Providence has come to their aid, and given them I say, or something clee will be said to happen. "The country is w that it was when these mon were in. Protection then did seem , upon the whole, we can get on very comfortably as we are with aghter.) A personal friend of mine in the city of Montreal, who is was argining the question with me one day, when I said to him, me where you are to get your revenue after you get protection ?" I," I said, "you must levy direct taxation; you must send your col-every 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 cheers)—and that is the truth; the some longer. Now, Sir, in discussing public matters, we must have some no objection to the Tories, if they desire it, having a cry to go to the ke care that it does not involve consequences so serious as those to-night. But. Sir, it may give them the opportunity to act the part 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 tariff taining revenue enough to meet the wants of the country ? He dense vigour, dectaring that he opposed it because it was entering the rotection, (hear, hear, and laughter), which we would undoubtedly at opportunity. That, Sir, was what he thought immediately after a year immediately preceding another election, and, therefore, ha and of the wedge of Protection in 1874 in his desire to have some could float with a degree of respectability above his head in the d laughter.) That is simply what this election ery means. There as hollow as it is possible for it to be, and nothing that can be said ful political man to swerve from the opinion of every English states do not know an English statesman at this moment who would go e majority in Grout Britain were wedded to fifty years ago. One o as made on the subject lately was that of Sir Statford Northcote, the tchequer. He pointed out in one of his country speeches a year and ade a greater mistake than to imagine that it was now possible for y at all, in Great Britain, to advocate a return to a system which inded the prosperity of the country, and against a system which now industries. Now, Sil, their theory reduced to a very few words is ind depression, which we all admit to exist in a time when men are them rich is to make them pay more taxes. (Hear, hear, and nacea that is prescribed for all the ills which the country is lity on its face. Nothing could be more ridiculous to a thoughtful we can make ourselves right by taxing the commodities which we the shoemaker's goods for the benefit of the linen draper or the or and the linen draper to compensate the shoemaker, and then you y the cost that it takes to put this system into operation. (Cries of g the course we have taken, we have ind every national and social We are able to point out clearly and conclusively from the s for the last seventeen years, and from the record of England opted her revenue tariff policy, the prosperity of the one and of the other. (Hear, hear.) Canada stands on this Continent upon ographical and physical considerations than the United States. ou will find on all our public works at the present moment—on the Anal—that at least one-half, if not two-thirds, of all the men emwho have come over because they were unable to find work on their hear.) You will find also that throughout the whole of the United in thousands of idle men who are passing through the country cre-ch hus had no example in that country or in England, simply be ined its trade, and there are millions of people out of employment he country. It has depressed their agricultural industry and limit from the manufacturer. 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 belong ? As a loyal Canadian I think o on all-fours 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 t these men-these Tory leaders who claim continually to be the yalty-to be the means of preserving this country to British con-denouncing myself or some of my associates in the political ranks

cipal system now to men appointed by themselves a A MARTINE A SECTO What have we done, Sir " leased. They appointed their Returning-officers in the same way. We have enfranchised the workingman; we have adopted a scheme of taxation which is uniform; and we have brought our responsible Government to a state of the utmost completeness. All this is owing to the efforts—to the vigourous efforts—to the battle fought by the Liberal's halt a century ago. (Cheers) Sir, who does not remember the day when these same friends of the workingmen shut the doors of our University against him? No one could go to that University unless he became a subscriber to the Thirty-fine Articles and became a member of the University and and. It was monopolized by this one denomination, and the seventh of our land was devoted to the establishment 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 was opened to every man and upon terms that the humblest son of the humblest workingman may find his way "Alexander Mackenzie, a first-class mechanic." Do you think it would have the most up here to night, class mechanic in the days of the Family Compact to have been in that position. The (Cheers Tories-who assume with James I., from whom they seem to to have all descended-laughter)-for Tories—who assume with James I., from whom they seem to to have all (tescended—) laughter)—tor 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 poor workingman to be robbed of his wages by contractors. What are the facts? One of our con-tractors on the Ottawa River failed to carry out his contract. I withheld enough money from him to enable me to pay between \$8000 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 cent. (Cheers.) We initiated a system of letting public works by contract, 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 his sub contractors walked off with \$12,000 of money the contractor obtained from the Government, leaving only \$5,000 or \$6,000 in our hands, and owing \$20,000 to the workingmen. As it happened, we had \$14,000 in our 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 compelled some contractors on the public works to terminate a system some of them had of paying their mon by giving them orders for goods—the old truck system—and to pay them every week or fortnight in cash the whole of their wages. Never-theless I am hrandod by those people as an opponent of the workingman; and those who were so much in former days the enemies of the workingmen, they, forsooth, are the friends of the workingmen! They patronize the workingman and take him under their care, and if the workingman will only shut his eyes and open his mouth he will see what he will get. (Cheers and laughter.) The institutions of this country are eminently favourable to the production of a class of workingmen without its equal in any other country of the world. Under the able management of the Local Governments, our educational system has been perfected to such a degree that it is now confessed to be foremost system of education in the work. (Cheers.) Our youth can go from the primary schools to the graded schools, from them to the Collegiate Institutes or Grammar Schools, and from those to the Universities, at a smaller cost than in any other country on the face of the earth. (Cheers.) Our land system is free. We want no protection in it. Any man of ordinary intelligence can go to the tatuto-book and make out a deed for his land for himself if he likes-though I am bound to say it would be better for him to employ a lawyer to prevent mistakes (Laughter)-so simple is our mode of convoying lands. One of the excellencies of this system is that our workingmen-our our farmers, our farm labourers, and a very large portion of our mechanics-have a hold upon our farmers, our farm labourers, and a very large portion of our mechanics—have a hold upon the soil; and there can be no real thorough independence of a people in any nation unless they are able to control the possession of the soil. (Cheers. We know that in what after all might be designated historically the model republic of the world—that is the Swiss Confidention —during many centuries, while their powers of solf-government were cropping up here and there, the land was held by a comparatively small number of proprietors, and up to a very late period in the history of the Confederation the land-holders were able to control the legislation of period in the history of the Confederation the land-holders were able to control the legislation of the respective canton, and to secure the supremacy of themselves as ruler. It might occa-sionally happen, as in some of the Greek republics, that some person should assume under the guise of a governor what was really a dictatorship, or an ogilarchy was established, 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 would 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 susto 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 welcome 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 reand the good taste which they have snown will be rendered sum incremannes, by their again te-turning 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 feet 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,