

And a Brilliant Future for the Country
Will Be Assured.

UP TO THE TANTION OF AVARICE,
and which erect barriers between man and man. Let me say that this is directly opposite the course which the best interests of the nation requires us to take. It is only by a generous spirit of self-sacrifice that the popular interest in public affairs can be kept faithful, public men honest and the public administration pure. (Cheers.) An appeal to avarice, if successful, is also very destructive of public spirit. A man who is disposed to disregard everything but his own private interests, and who thinks public honour will be wounded and the national life threatened, but they are no more to him than the wounded man lying by the wayside, is no less to the priest and to the Levite who pass him by, than the man who is unmoved by the cry of the poor man who is perishing. I may be sure, that the public policy of the country is, in the end, the most advantageous to the country which invites the people to look to the things that are to be done, rather than to habits of private industry and economy, and to a generous spirit of public service. The habits of public service are the quality of the citizens upon whom with which to build up prosperous and enduring States. On what occasion in 1874 have you had an election where these things were not promised by those who were elected? These promises have only led to disappointment and to the ruin of the State. The predictions which were made, with

history, when I say, from its inception to this hour all the appeals made to the people for support by its promoters were addressed to the meager qualities of the human mind, and if it had not led to material progress. The argument, it may not have been followed by moral improvement. How could such a policy ever have given to those large views, and those generous impulses which are necessary qualities in national growth and national respect? The argument which guides all people who are led away from the path of justice to their neighbors to the path of profit to themselves, is a living spirit, which, in the end, is sure to disappoint and deceive those who are so zealous, as to trust to its grasp. The Society has been carried forward by proper motives and by worthy aims, wisely directed. They are not wisely directed so long as men seek to employ the authority of the State, solely to promote the interests of private individuals, and to the small benefit of the community. It is of the first importance that all men should stand on a footing of

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

and in the eyes of those who make it, and Parliament should not make it, and the people should not make it. It should leave the members of the community free to become the architects of their own future, even be-

they have paid they are still better off than they were before these works were undertaken. But, under the present fiscal system, **HEAVY BURDENS HAVE BEEN IMPOSED**, not for the protection of life and property, nor for the improvement of the highways of commerce, but to add to the profits of those engaged in certain lines of property, and to the profits of certain sections of the country, and of certain powerful corporations, for the Ministry. Our opponents have, by legislation, endeavored to regulate the production and sale of various fabrics, and this attempt on the part of the Government has resulted in some and greatly injured the industrial pursuits of a vastly larger number. (Cheers.) It is said that the business of farming is backward, that the farmer is unenterprising, that he is wanting in push, that he is a constitutional grumbler whom it is impossible to please. This is a most unfair representation of the farming class. He is by far the largest consumer in the country, and he has been grievously burdened for years by the onerous taxes of which he has to pay, under the present system, never reaches the public treasury. It is a tribute levied on behalf of others, which enriches not them, but makes him poor. Not long ago, in a conversation with a dealer of the pro-

war upon their methods? They have given me what I asked them for. Why should I not give them what they ask of me? Let them serve both me and themselves? As long as any people remain in the country we shall have some customers; and so we must stand by Ministers; we must keep the compact, though the public interest should be sacrificed. But it is not fair that a minority should be ignored in the conduct of public affairs." "Do you think this is an unfair picture of the relation between Ministers and their most influential supporters? I have already deprecated the spirit of the speech which has been the foundation of the fiscal policy of this country, and has done so during the past fourteen years. It has heightened the growth of more generous qualities, and has produced effects upon the population far beyond calculation. The Government are more than to their public spirit. Men with little capital have been seized with a mania for going suddenly rich, not by patient labor and close attention to business, extending over a long series of years, but in a single day. Many of the best talents of the vast majority were doomed to disappointment. Where was this untold wealth to come from? Where was the wealth that was to be thus distributed to be found? Was it the state that was to be taken in and Jones and Smith were to be?" Temperance Colonization Society, N. E. Press

community can, while so galled, exhibit the same magnanimity and generosity to the existence of a sovereign state, nor will they ever make any lasting contribution to the treasures of mankind. (Cheers.) I have never ceased to admire the old Roman who, when the enemy was besieging the city, would throw his children from the walls upon which that enemy was encamped. It was the most effective expression of confidence in the future of Rome that he could give. He knew the unwearied perseverance, the dogged determination, on the part of the Romans, that, whether they were the Roman people, and that while Romans lived the future of Rome had not perished. I affirm that great calamities have befallen this country. I affirm that your resources have been wasted, that your liberties have been impaired, that your constitutional rights have been violated. I admit with regret, that there has been an amount of public indifference to these great calamities which would have induced a more timely and more energetic action on the part of the people of this country, and less courage in resisting the wrong than the Opposition in the House of Commons exhibited, to have abandoned the contest; but they have guarded with ceaseless vigilance

CITIZEN OF FREEDOM

They have done this when not a light was seen in the darkness beyond; not a voice

11