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glorious destiny. He endorsed the view of his friend, the Hon. Mr. Mercier, that it was necessary to respect the Provincial rights in the Federal system. He was not one of those who maintained these rights and this system because he believed that they tended to the obliteration of those bonds of unity to which he had referred, but because his earnest belief was that these rights and systems gave the people of this country a better chance of being united heart to heart. They gave in a country of the vast extent of ours a reasonable distribution of powers; to the Local Governments the power to control their own local affairs, and gave to the whole country a power to control the affairs which were common to all, and gave them the best opportunity for carrying out the principal of the Liberal party, a practical and actual self-government; government by the people according to the wishes, the well-ascertained wishes of the people. It would be impossible to control these local affairs at our central legislature, the chances of there being necessary reforms introduced, the opportunity of carrying on the doctrines of progress, than they could hope to obtain by any other means. The speaker dwelt upon the responsibilities inseparable from the privilege of this form of Government. He thought, perhaps, the Province of Quebec would yet see its way to follow the example of the Province of Ontario. With regard to the second Chamber, he had never been able to reconcile the existence of this Upper House with the principle of self-government. The existence of a Senate nominated by the advisers of the Government for the time being, holding their seats for life and responsible to no one, is contrary to the principles of representative Government. No doubt there were able men among them, men who they will be glad to see serving their country more efficiently in the position to which they were called by the public suffrage. Passing to the consideration of Federal matters, the honourable gentleman said we find ourselves in a most dangerous position. Previous to 1873 the present Government had acted upon the idea that the country was in a permanent and normal condition of large importations, and permanent burdens of the country were increased to an alarming extent. The Liberal party came into power just as the tide of depression set in, and were charged by their opponents with being responsible for the state of affairs. Now the tide has turned, and the same policy of reckless expenditure is being again adopted. Contrasting the policy of the Government and the Opposition in regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the speaker said that it was

impossible to compare them without a decision in favour of that of the Opposition. Referring to the offer of the second Syndicate to build the road, he said they were told they were too late. "But they never had a chance before." "No matter; it is too late." "But is it too late to save three millions of money and three millions of acres of land; too late to save the country from the hands of a monopoly?" "Too late!" But when the country comes to pass upon the question the verdict will be that the offer was in time (cheers), and I ask when you render that verdict, to punish, if you think well, those unjust stewards who have taken the onerous bargain and have left the good one. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman concluded with wishing the organization every success, and resumed his seat amidst loud cheering.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Hon. Mr. Mercier that the Canadian Liberal party is exclusively political, having for its chief object the defence of the constitutional liberties which are the only safeguard of all religious and national interests in a country like ours, peopled by various races, professing different religious creeds;

That, therefore, the Liberal party not only respects our religious and civil institutions and protects their acquired rights, but still defends them against whatever may tend to destroy or obstruct their beneficial action on society.

Moved by the Hon F G Marchand, M P P, Hon H Mercier, M P P, James McShane, M P P, Hon E G Penny, Ed Lareau, Ernest Tremblay, F X Archambault, Jas Stewart, J E Robidoux, H C St Pierre, G J Barthe, C F Papineau, Dr P O'Leary, Dr J L P Desrosiers, Dr E P Lachapelle, F L Beique, C A Geoffrion, J B Brousseau, Odilon Desmarais, V Gladu, Dr Mercier, L P Dufresne, J B R Dufresne, A Larimee,

Seconded by J Hodgson, Robert Mackay, R E Fontaine, F O Kinfret, M E Bernier, L F Morrison, Dr A Raymond, L C Lebeuf, A E Poirer, Arch McGoun, Jr, N W Trenholme, J J Maclaren, D Barry, J S McCormick, A Magnan, O J Devlin, J B Resther, J B Galipeau, Antoine Favreau;

Whereas, every representative system presupposes an enlightened electoral body able to judge the questions submitted to it;

Whereas, there is but one method of placing a free people in a position to govern itself well, viz., education and the want of education among a people, jeopardizes even the representative system of government;

Whereas, in shedding light abroad amongst our people by a huge system of