OCTOBER 10, 1889.

## THE LIBERAL LEADER

A Great Meeting Addressed by Hon. Wilfred Laurier.

A POLICY OF CONCILIATION.

Distrust the Bane of the Canadian . Confederation.

STANDING BY UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY

The Advantages the Triumph of the Liberal Policy Would Bring to Canada-A Frank Discussion of the Jesuit Estates Act-The Liberals' Consistent Record-The General Issues of Dominion Politics.

Mr. Laurier made his appearance on the

platform, which was the signal for pro-

longed cheering and tremendous applause. The Pavilion rang with the plaudits of Mr.

Laurier's friends. He must have been

convinced that Ontario is solid for the prin-

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

After order was secured, Mr. J. S. Willi-

son, the Chairman of the evening, rose and,

in introducing the orator of the evening,

Three years ago the Young Men's Liberal Club first introduced to the citizens of To-

the Quebec Liberals and the first Parlia-

mentary lieutenant of the Hon. Edward

Blake. To-night, in the same hall, before

an audience as imposing, as representative

this city as that which greeted him three

Liberals could present to their fellow

citizens who has more of their respect and

citizen with whom the interests of

tion in the Liberal party. We believe that

in this Province Mr. Laurier will meet a

generous, a tolerant, a broad-minded people

and we feel sure that from this great audi-

ence of the citizens of Toronto he will

receive a courteous and kindly reception

and that the message he has to delive

Commons, we have the invincible Premier

of our own Province, Ontario's best friend

the Hon. Oliver Mowat. (Tremendous ap

plause.) We are glad also that Mr. Laurier

is accompanied to Ontario by one of the ablest and staunchest of his Parliamentary

supporters from the Province of Quebec-

(cheers)-and it is our confidence that the

words he may address to the people of

Ontario will not fail of wholesonie offect.

(Applause.) May I just add very respect

fully that nothing could be more gratifying

large number of ladies who have come out

to grace and honor the occasion by their

HON. WILFRID LAURIER.

Hon. Mr. Laurier was received with

cheers, the audience standing and the

ladies waving their handke chiefs. He

said :- Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentle-

men, I would be only too glad to be able

kind things which you, Mr. Chairman, have

been pleased to speak of me on this occa

sion; but upon this occasion-though on

no other-I have to be a restrictionist.

(Laughter.) I cannot accept the too kind compliments which your kindness to me

has prempted you to speak. You have alluded to the fact that when I last stood

before an audience in this great City of

Toronto I did not then occupy the position

which the too great partiality of my friends

in the House of Commons has imposed upon me. I can tell you, gentlemen, if there is

anybody who regrets to-day that I have

to appear before you in that position, no

my too great pleasure—to be able to serve, as I have done many a day, under the leadership of my able and dear friend, Mr. Blake. (Cheers.) Fate, however, decreed otherwise, and I thought that duty compelled me then to ac-

cept the position which, unfortunately, dis-ease forced him to forego; and in the dis-

charge of the great responsibilities which I then assumed, I claim no other credit but this—I do claim that I have endeavored to

one regrets it more sincerely than I do, would have been my pleasure—indee

presence. (Applause.)

have not sought to inquire.

spoke as follows :--

ciples which he so eloquently expounds.

The Young Liberals of Toronto scored a | and giving a solid endogsation to the princigreat triumph at the Pavilion, and the Hon. ples which he enunciated. At eight o'clock Wilfrid Laurier demonstrated that he is truly a great leader of the party which, in every age of the world's history, conceded to the masses what they were justly entitled to.

There was enthusiasm of such a character a left no room for doubt that the principles of the Reform party of Canada will receive national endorsation when the proper time comes. True, these principles were on one er two occasions misunderstood and rejected, but, like all living truths and axioms, they sooner or later assert themselves and become the cherished thoughts of the people.

Hitherto the leaders of the Liberal party, identified with the Government of Canada, happened to reside in Ontario. They were one and all noble men, to whom history will de full justice. The names of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and Hon, Edward Blake will be beacons in the history of Liberalism in Canada, not so much tor the reforms they accomplished by legislation, as by the promulgation of the doctrine that from the Atlantic to the Pacific we are all Canadians. That feeling asserted itself, and, despite the attempt made by persons unfriendly to the development of Confederation, the Liberal party can to-day claim that they were the saviours of a United Canada.

They exhibited in selecting Hon. Wilfrid Laurier as leader their appreciation of a great and patriotic man, and also laid down the principle that neither race nor creed has anything to do with the government of

Canadian, and that was the sentiment which prevailed when he was seen ascending the platform last evening. The Liberals of Toronto endorsed the choice of the Liberal contingent at Ottawa at the great meeting at the Pavilion.

Mr. Laurier's address will convince any one that he is not a Provincialist, and that he is a Liberal Chief worthy of the great Liberal party of Canada. Let the subjoined

But let us come first to the decorations of the Pavilion, which perhaps never before appeared so gay. The platform itself was an attraction. Above was the motto :-

WELCOME TO TORONTO.
Welcome to Our Leaders.
LAURIER. MOWAT.

The Union Jack was well represented amidet numerous jets of gas, all presenting a dazzling appearance. Immediately behind the speakers were

the following significant figures:—
Aggregate trade with the United States:-Aggregate trade with Great Britain :

Looking around the building other startling facts and figures were presented, but perhaps the prettiest sight was exhibited on the platform, The table in front of the Chairman was adorned by two handsome bouquets, while the freshest plants all along the edge of the stage were made to do duty in welcoming the great Liberal. The gallery and the main part of the hall were handsomely draped with Union Jacks and

ing and that the decorations exceeded any hing seen in the history of Toronto. There were placed along the face of the gallery words that kindled the enthusiasm of the Liberals to a marked extent. They

streamers of bunting. It was said by many

that the Pavilion never looked more charm-

MACKENZIE. LYON MACKENZIE BLAKE. MATHEWS. BROWN LAFONTAINE HUNTINGDON. CARTWRIGHT. LOUNT. MASSES, NOT THE CLASSES. DOWN WITH MONOPOLY. CANADA FIRST. FREE SPEECH. FREE TRADE. FREE MEN. ABOLISH THE SENATE. MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

this—I do claim that I have enquavored the discharge them to the best of my judgment, to the best of my conscience, without fear, without favor for any man. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And it is in this same spirit and cheers.) without favor for any man. (Hear, Rear, and cheers.) And it is in this same spirit that I come before you this evening, and I say at once that I would not respond to the task which I have imposed upon myself, yor respond to the duty which you, sir, and the Young Liberals of Ontario have entrusted me with, if I did not at once make the tathernant as the year hasis of everything FREE TRADE WITH THE CONTINENT From seven o'clock streams of people wended their way to the Pavilion, and before eight o'clock standing room could not be found in the immense building. The ed me with, if I did not at once make the statement, as the very basis of everything that I shall feel obliged to say this evening, that the situation of our-country at this moment, for causes obvious to all, is such that it cannot be viewed withoutsome degree of anxiety and alarm. In the first place, scene was brilliant in the extreme as the representatives of the Liberal party awaited. surrounded by dazzling decorations, the appearance of the Liberal chief. In the

and only incipient population, must admit, whether the admission comes, manfully to his lips, or whether the admission remains within the dark recesses of conscience, that the economic position of the country is no satisfaction. Not that the country is wanting in wealth, in vigour, in energy. On the contrary

CORTRARY, WEALTH, VIGOR AND ENERGY wealth, vigor and energy
are everywhere exuberant, but in an evil
hour the country allowed its limbs to be
sliackled and manacled by vicious fiscal
lines under which its growth has been started. But the situation is not less hopeless,
Yet there are other considerations, there
are other dangers which must be met, and
which if not met may threaten the very
existance of Confederation, and which can
be met only, in my judgment, by a firm an
judicious adherance to those principles
which you, Mr. Chairman, acknowledged
as Liberal principles. Now, Mr. Chairman,
I am not ignorant that in this Province the
Liberal party is at this moment subjected
to many reproaches and strictures. In fact
the dangers and the obstacles with which
the Liberal party has to contend
at this moment come not from its avowed
opponents, but come from
THIS NEW SCHOOL OF LIBERALS,
who would impart into the country Liberal

THIS NEW SCHOOL OF LIBERALS,
who would impart into the country Liberal
principles from Germany, from France and
Continental Europe, altogether unsuited to
the position you occupy on this Continent.
These men tell you that the Liberal party
of to-day is composed of effete Liberals,
weak Liberals, Liberals only in name. They
tell you we have sacrificed the principles of
the great Reform party for the support of a
dominant Church. They tell you that upon
a late occasion, upon a most important
question, we went back upon every tradition, on every principle, of the great Liberal
party. Well, Mr. Chairman, if these reproaches were to come from the ranks of the
Conservative party, if these reproaches were
to come openly from the friends of the Conservative party, as they are made in fact
and in reality on behalf of the Conservative
party, I would pass them by; but, and in reality on behalf of the Conservative party, I would pass them by; but, as they come from the so-called advanced Liberals and are addressed to the Liberal party, they cannot be ignored; and I am here to show, or to attempt to show, and I am sure I can show you that the men who use this language are not loyal to the principles they profess and are not supporters of the language are not loyal to the principles they profess and are not supporters of the principles they pretend to serve. I call upon the Liberals not to be moved from the paths of duty by such repreaches addressed to them. I call upon all Liberals—those who agree with us and those who disagree with us—to be true to themselves and to their country or this great question. Let us remember that there is for every question which comes up a common ground, not us remember that there is for every question which comes up a common ground, not always easily discernible, but yet compatible with local interest, and which when found will ever afford for every question a sure solution upon the broadest lines of nationality. Let us remember that when this ground is found it must be adhered to unflinchingly, and that upon every occasion and for every question, whether our course is approved or whether our course is censured, we must always and ever remain the same—bold without temerity and prudent without timidity. Again, Mr. Chairman, I say that the question of this country at this moment is full of difficulties and full of perils. We have now been under Confederation for the space of some twenty-two years, and the great task we set ourselves twenty-two ronto the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, leader of of the wealth and culture and intellect of years ago, we introduce him as the leader of the Liberal party of Canada. (Great great task we set ourselves twenty-two years ago of building up a nation in Canada seems to be no more advanced than it was cheering.) There is no man the Young twenty-two years ago. New complications arise constantly, which make the hope indulged in twenty-two years ago almost as far away as it was at that time. And now, my fellow-countrymen, I ask you this—What are the causes of these difficulties and mails. I solve the second these difficulties and mails. more of their confidence. He has inspired in an unusual degree the enthusiasm and the devotion of the young men of the Liberal party. We believe that he is a true Liberal, a loyal Canadian, a perils? Look for them, examine them, sift them well, and you will agree with me that his country are supreme, a politician clean in his record and clean in his methods. (Cheera.) Beyond this we have not sought to inquire. "We know of no other tests of fitness for service or positive, distrust of motive, distrust of intention, which tician clean in his record and clean in his methods. (Cheers.) Beyond this we combines a creed or a race within itself all to a common end; distrust which engenders hostility, hostility the consequence of which are almost appalling. I am now speaking in the Province of Ontario. Is it not a fact that to day, in this great Province of Outario, there is a latent or expressed

of the Catholic Province of Quebec. I come will have fair and honest consideration.
(Applause.) We are glad that, side by side with the Liberal leader in the House of from the Province of Quebec, and I know it unfortunately for a fact that in the Catholic Province of Quebec there is a feeling of distrust of the Protestant Province of Ontario. Now, for that state of things, for that uni versal distrust, that general feeling of diffi dence which permeates the whole political body, I lay the charge and the blame upon the Conservative party. They have gov-erned this country almost without inter-ruption since Confederation. And when in power they have governed, and when out power they have sought to govern, not

UNIFORM, GENERAL POLICY

which would weld together all the Provinces of Confederation, and which would to the promoters of this meeting than the have made every man feel that he was proud of his citizenship as a Canadian—their object has been to obtain in every Province a ject has been to obtain in every Province a majority by appealing to the local prejudice of that Province. (Applause.) In the Province of Quebec by appealing to the prejudice of my fellow-Catholics, in the Province of Ontario by appealing to the prejudice of extreme Protestants, that game was for a long time successful. It was sure to be successful as long as the conflict of passions in Ontario and Quebec can be kept apart. But, sir, no one can deal with impunity with to accept without any restriction the too

SUCH INFLAMMABLE MATERIAL

as religious and national passion. (Hear as religious and national passion. (Hear, hear.) And I call you to witness, every one of you, that on the day when the conflict of passion of Catholic Quebec and Protestant Untario came, the whole fabric of Confederation trembled under the shock. And to-day, Mr. Chairman, to-day it is no rare occurrence to hear repeated that fatal sentence spoken some years ago by a Conservative organ, threatening that if things did not go as it wished it would smash Confederation into its original fragments. This is eration into its original fragments. This is the position, and in the face of this position

THE DUTY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY? THE DUTY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY?
The duty of the Liberal party is plain. It is a priuciple upon which I appeal with great confidence to the young men of Ontario, to the young men of the whole Confederation. In the face of this universal distruct, the duty of the Liberal party is to promote, or rather to continue, the policy of hope and exertion for mutnal respect and confidence. In the face of disintegration, if disintegration be simply hinted at, it is the duty of the Liberal party to stand firm by the principles of Confederation. I do by the principles of Confederation. I do not believe certainly that Confederation is THE LAST WORD OF CANADA'S DESTINY.
(Applause.) It can be looked upon simply as a transient state; but whenever the

Confederation had not absolute confidence in Confederation. Not that they thought it destroyed the federative principle; it strengthened it. But they thought it was premature. What was said then may be said with equal force to day, namely, that there was in the idea of British Provinces and giving them a common national aspiration, and making of them one common mation, that which would make the heart of any Canadian beat with patriotism. Sir, I know one thing. What I say now will be discounted—what I say now will be all very well in Ontario, and would not be repeated in Quebec. It will be said that it is all very well in Ontario to speak as a Canadian, but that the language as I utter is meant for Outario, and would not be repeated in Quebec. It will be said that it is all very well in Ontario to speak as a Canadian, but that the language I utter to the people of Quebec is that of the establishment of a French independent State on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Sir, in so far as I am personally concerned I resent the imputation that I would have one language for Ontario and another for Quebec. (Renewed applause.) I call upon my bitterest foe even to quote a word of mine that I have ever uttered in Quebec or wherever I may have apoken that is different, sir, from what I apoken that is different, sir, from what I have now said. I would despise myself if I

THE COURAGE OF MY CONVICTIONS. (Applause.) And whether I stand upon the soil of Outario, or whether I stand upon the soil of my native Province of Quobec-addressing my countrymen of kindred blood, my language has ever been what it is blood, my language has ever been what it is here this evening. (Applause.) It so happens, Mr. Chairman, that the last time I spoke upon the soil of my native Province it was upon the 24th of June last. The occasion was the celebration of St. Jean Baptiste, which, you know, is the national holiday of the French Canadian. I spoke in the very heart of the City of Quebec, in the division that I have the honor of representing in Parliament. I spoke to an audience that was exclusively French, and I spoke in my native tongue. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will read to you what I said on that occasion to my fellow-countrysaid on that occasion to my fellow-country-men of Freuch origin, and which can be read in the columns of L'Electeur of the 26th June. I had to respond to the toast of "Canada." I said this:—

25th Juue. I had to respond to the toast of "Canada." I staid this:—

A FORMER SPEECH.

The toast proposed by Mr. Langelier reminds to that our senaration from France has imposed new duties upon us, has created new interests and opened new affections to us. We are French Canadans, but our country is not confined to the territory over-hadowed by the citadel of Quebec; our country is Canada. It is the whole of what is covered by the British flag on the American Continent, the fertile lands bordered by the Bay of Fundy, the Valley of the St. Lawrence, the region of the great lakes, the prairies of the West, the Rocky Mountains, the lands washed by the famous occan where breezes are said to be as sweet as the breezes of the Mediterranean. Our fellow-countrymen are not only those in whose veins runs the blood of France. They are all those, whatever their race or whatever their language, whom the fortune of war, the chances of fate, or their own choice have brought among us, and who acknowledge the sovereignty of the British Crown. As far as I am concerned, loudly do I prochaim it, those are my fellow-countrymen, I am a Canadain. But I told it elsewhere, and with greater pleasure, I repeat here this sevening, among all my fellow-countrymen, the first place in my heart is for those in whose veins runs the blood of my own veins. Yet I do not hesitate to say that the rights of my fellow-countrymen of different origins are as dear to me, as sacred to me, as the rights of my own race, and if it unfortunately happened that they ever were attacked, I would defend then with just as much energy and vigor as the rights of my own race, and if it unfortunately happened that they ever were attacked, I would defend then with just as much energy and vigor as the rights of my own ready to defend the rights of our fellow-countrymen of different nationalities to the same extent as our own. What I claim for us is an equal share of sun, of justice, of liberty; that share we have it, and what we claim for ourselves we are anxious to gran from one's head without the permission of an Eternal Providence, eternally wise. Can we not believe that in that supreme battle here, on the Plains of Abraham, when the Iate of arms turned against us, can we not believe that it entered into the decrees of Providence that the two races, up to that time enemies, should henceforth live in peace and harmony, and henceforth should form one nation? Such was the inspiring cause of Confederation.

Sir, such was the language which I held to my fellow-countrymen of French origin, in my own native Province of Quebec, and such language I hold this evening. If any there are amongst my fellow-countrymen of French origin who have ever dreamed of closing themselves into

A SMALL COMMUNITY OF FRENCHMEN

on the banks of the St. Lawrence, I am not one of them. (Hear, hear, I am not one of them, I say, let my words be heard by friend and ios. Sir, I will go further. When the fate of armies and the power of treaty made my ancestors subjects of England, it is matter of history that they con tinued to wage against England a long struggle. They complained—and in my judgment they complained with justice— that they were not fairly treated; but his tory attests that in that long struggle the tory attests that in that long struggle the only thing which they claimed was the privileges of British subjects. (Hear, hear.) The concession did not come at onds. The concession was long to be made; but it came, and when it came the oncession was made without any reservation, in the most ample manner; and this I say, that it would be the blackest ingratitude if, after we had sought from England the privileges and the rights of British subjects, we were now to reject the respon-sibilities of British subjects. (Hear, hear.) I say that it would be the blackest ingratitude if, having sought the protection of Britain to grow strong, we were, when strong enough, to attempt to stab the friendly hand and to refuse to cast in our friendly hand and to refuse to cast in our lot with those who are fellow-countrymen of ours, whose fellow-countrymen we are indeed, and whose birthright we claim as our own inheritance, since we were subject to England. (Hear, hear.) But, Mr. Chairman, at the same time let me tell you sycophant; I am not here to play the part of a sycophant; I am not here flattering the peculiar views of those whom I am add ess-HERE AS A FRENCH CANADIAN

to the language of my ancestors. (Hear, hear.) Men there are amongst you, it is true, to tell you that it is dangerous to Confederation that the French language should be spoken in this great country of ours. Welf, Mr. Chairman, I am a French Canadian; I was brought up on the knees of a French mother; and my first recolled tions are those recollections which no ma ever forgets; and shall it be denied to me-

-(hear, hear)-and I am firmly attached

the privilege of addressing the same lan-guage to those that are dear to me? Shall I not continue to speak French as French was spoken to me in my younger days? I know very well, Mr. Chairman, that it is a great disadvantage for a French Canadian not to speak English. I understand that my friend, Mr. Ross, is to compel all pupils in this great country to learn English, and he will describe the country to learn English, and change comes, the change must be a step forward and not a step backward. (Applause.) We live under Confederation, and it is our duty to stand by Confederation, to be loyal to Confederation. I am a Liberal,

in silence. It was a long time be rethe Legislature. Public attention was not
directed to it. Not one word was said
against it, and it imally passed and had the
unanimous consent of the Legislature of
Quebec; but after the Act had been passed Quebec; but after the Act had been passed petitions which had not come to the Legislature were sent to His Excellency, or rather to the Government, and finally to His Excellency to disallow the Act. The Government refused, and the motion of censure against that course of the Government was introduced into the House of Commons by & well-known supporter of the Government—Col. O'Brien. (Cheers.) Well, I see that the action of Col. O'Brien meets with approval. (Renewed cheers). Gentlemen, thank God.

men, thank Good

THIS IS A FREE COUNTRY
and I do not object. (Hear, hear and cheers). But if it met the approval of a large portion of the people of Ontario, it did not meet the approval of the Government. (Hear, hear and laughter.) Now, gestlemen, I tell you this: I have no spare love for the Government, and I am willing enough to admit that it will always be a labor of love for me to work and heip Col. O'Brien or any other member when they go against the Government. Upon that occasion, however, I could not. The question was not a new one; it had been debated over and over again between the two

rapidity and continuance of its antics. Now, sir, with regard to this question, I know that our course has not been approved of by all Liberals. The great newspaper with which you, Sir, are connected, The GLOBE, the veteran of Reform—(hisses)—why should any man hiss because another her.

I do not agree with THE GLOBE, and I have no fault to find with THE GLOBE because it disagreed with me. THE GLOBE is Liberal and I am Liberal, and we Liberals are not of the men who do not see any good in them. Now it with record to the be fitting in me while before auch an audience to discuss that question on its merits, except in so far as it relates to the question of disallow-ance, and in that view I only intend to discuss it. That is the only point from which I intend to discuss this question, which came up in Quebec and which had to be settled in some way or other. Now Mr. Chapleau, the other day, not later than 15 days ago, said, in a speech delivered at St. Hilaire, that, while he was Prime Minister, he had entered into negotiations to settle the question, and that if he had settled it he would have settled it to the satisfaction of everybody—to the satisfaction of Catholics, to the satisfaction of Protestants—but he did not settle it and he has not attempted to say that what was done was not properly done. But this was a question that had to this was a question that had to be settled. Now, many objections have been taken against it, there are many this objections which I could discuss which have been raised against it, and in discussing these you will bear with me. I only ask one thing, fair play, while I discuss the question. I ask of you simply to be heard. (Cheers.) I do not know that I shall be able to convince you; I do not hope for that. But at least you will not refuse to s

fellow-countryman coming here TO ABGUE AN UNPOPULAR CAUSE a fair hearing, I hope. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Now I believe one thing, that the whole of that Act would have passed without any trouble whatever, it could not have aroused any excitement, but for the fact that the name of the Pope is prominently introduced in it, and that it was constru introduced in it, and that it was construed in such a manner to mean a thing which I shall presently discuss—that it was putting the supremacy of the Pope over the supremacy of the Queen. Gentlemen, I think I put the question fairly; I wans to put it honestly and to, discuss it manfully. I know one thing—I know enough of my. fellow-countrymen of English origin, I know enough of English history, I know enough of English literature to know that when Shakespeare puts into the mouth of King John the proud words which he makes him address to the Popo's legate:—

----No Italian priest Shall tithe or toll in our dominion, he touched the British heart in its most responsive chord. (Cheers.) I know this, that there is no man of English blood, let its condition in life be ever so humble, let its condition in life be ever so humble, let its range of information be ever so limited, but knows this much of English history—that at no time would the English people or English sovereigns allow the sway of the Pope in the temporal affairs of England (Cheers.) Now, my fellow countrymen, allow me to go one step farther. The objection which you have to that Act is simply this—you say that this Act has attempted to do

WHAT NEVER WAS DONE IN ENGLAND.

WHAT NEVER WAS DONE IN ENGLAND. Let me tell you, if you allow me to discuss the matter calmly with you, there never was any such intention on the part of Mr. Mercier. (Hisses.) Let me go again one step further and do not hiss too soon. (Cheers.) Because I will be forced to tell you he will do a great service to all the children of this country. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

We live under Confederation, and it is our duty to stand by Confederation, to be loyal to Confederation. I am a Liberal, and I believe in movement, in progress; and I believe in unconsidered changes. I believe in changes rendered necessary by the natural evolution of the who chamor for A CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

A CONSTITUTIONAL

of the Pope over the supremacy of the Queen, I disclaim in the most emphatic manner any such intention. (Loud cheers.) There is no Christian organisation in which Christ's great precept, \*\* Render under should give up its characteristic, but it was expected that though every nationality might retain its individuality, yet that all would be accuated by one aspiration and whould endeavor to form one nation. It is, Mr. Chairman, in this spirit, it is according to the Liberal party, it is in according to the Liberal party, it is in accordance with the principle laid down at the outset of Confederation that there should be a division, but a union of the whole. That we have acced upon—an action for which we have acced upon—an action for which we have been subjected to too many criticisms. I refer to the Act passed by the Legislature of Quebec with respect to.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am here entering upon a delicase statement. I have taken one view, and in stating this I ask one privilege. It is the privilege of laying my views as I entertain them. I only ask one thing of you. It is what is never refused by a British audience—it is to give me fair play in the statement I intend to make. I know that will be granted whether you to substitute the authority of the Pope over to attempt to substitute the majority in Quebec, I speak to you as one of the majority in Quebec—were ever to attempt to substitute the authority of the Pope over the supremacy of the Legislature of Quebec, or any other Legislature of Quebec, or any other Legislature mind you—I speak to you now as one of your fellow-country-men in Quebec, I speak to you as one of the majority in Quebec—were ever to attempt to substitute the authority of the Pope over the country-men allow are refused by a British audience—it is to give me fair play in the statement I intend to make. I know that will be granted whether you men in Quebec, I speak to you as one of the majority in Quebec—were ever to attempt to substitute the authority of the Pope over the authority of the Queen, that Legislature, by that very fact, would place itself beyond the pale of the Canadian Confederation, would place itself beyond the pale of British citizenship, and that Act would be simply treason and would have to be dealt with as treason. (Cheers.) Sir. this is simply the mawer which to be dealt with as treason. (Cheers.) Sir, this is simply the answer which I have to give upon this occasion to the many strictures which have been heaped upon the Liberal party for that Act, which have been heaped upon the Literal party for refusing to disallow that Act. But, Sir, there is another objection which is made to this Act. It is an objection which if find expressed in the press of Ontario. It is stated that the men in whose favor that legislation was made are enemies of progress, enemies of freedom, that it was a crime on the part of the Liberal party, a crime on the part of every one who believes in freedom and modern progress not to use

in order to remove such a dangerous weapon from such dangerous hands. (Cheers.) That is the view, unitoubtedly, which has been taken by several of those of our fellow-citizens who lately organised love for the Government, and I am withing enough to admit that it will always be a labor of love for me to work and heip Col. O'Brien or any other member when they go against the Government. Upon that occasion, however, I could not. The question was not a new one; it had been debated over and over again between the two parties. The question of Provincial Rights, which was involved in that motion, had been an issue between the Conservative party and the Liberal party. The Gonservative party are presented at Ottawa by the Government of Sir John Macdonald, had always held the doctrine—and they applied that doctrine here in the Province of Ontario—that they had

THE RIGHT TO REVIEW LOCAL LEGISLATION, and to disallow anything they considered in any way objectionable. On the contrary, the Liberal party always maintained that the legislation passed by the Local Legislature was amenable, and amenable only to the people of the Province where it had been enacted. Upon that occasion—whether right or wrong, for good or for ill—westood by our principles, but the Government did not. They turned a somersault; they tuened a somersault rice that the legislation passed by the Local Legislature was amenable, and amenable only to the people of the Province where it had been enacted. Upon that occasion—whether right or wrong, for good or for ill—westood by our principles, but the Government did not. They turned a somersault; they tuened a somersault; they december the treatment of the subject of the movement, which must be met with respect which must always rouse in every maily heart a recognition of the spirit of conviction. I have followed that movement, which must say that I have been at roughly impressed by the discussion as nearly as I could and I must say that I have been at roughly impressed by the speech of a man of elevation. I have followed all the discussion as nearly as I could and I must say that I have been at rough words which he then uttered the reason for the attitude which he had taken. His views were expressed in the following language to the theory that the Church is paramount in the secular as in the religious sphere has come into collision with the theory on which all free public life proceeds, and in accordance with which our modern civilisation is being developed. To my own mind it is this fact which land. words which he then uttered the reason for my own mind it is this fact which lend, importance to the situation with which we have to deal, and makes it the imperative duty of those who reject the first of those theories and regard it as dangerous to the community to resist legislation such as the Acts of which we complain. The Ultra-montane theory of Government is distinctly avowed and constantly proclaimed by its advocates, so that we are net to be charged with misrepresenting the Jesuits and others who defend it; and we need not be sur-prised when the charming of this theory

. THE POWER OF DISALLOWANCE

prised when the champions of this theo proceed under favorable circumstances reduce it to practice." These words seem to me very pregnant, very expressive of the thought in Dr. Caven's mind that the Ultramoutane would take advantage of this legislation to undermine our free institutions. Well, let us put the case in that way. Suppose that indeed the Ultramontanes were to use the privilege granted to them to under-mine our free institutions? How should we treat them? This question has been put again and again in The Mail. It has been put with great force, with great talent, but in my judgment in a manner which is not compatible with the ethics of English Liberalism. The views of The Mail upon that subject have been put in an article in a

late issue :-"In a recent article on the career of John Bright, Karl Blend, a Liberal of Liberals, lays it down that 'true Liberalism does not consist in furnishing the enemy of human progress and enlightenment with weapons wherewith he may cut its throat. Karl Blend is is a German Liberal, but reneate tinental countries have adopted in their dealings with Ultramontanism.

Well, Mr. Chairman, this may be indeed German Liberalism, but this is not the true English Liberalism. What is the meaning of this? It means simply this, that if an Ultramontane is entitled to an act of jus-tice he must be denied that act of justice because it may, perhaps, be used to the prejudice of the community. This is not the way I have read English Liberalism. I am of French origin, but there never was a time in my life when I did not prodain myself

AN ENGLISH LIBERAL.

I am a French Canadian Liberal and I I am a French Canadian Liberal and I belong to a party which for thirty years fought the Ultramoutanes in the Province of Quebec. (Applause.) But this I do say, consistently with those principles of English Liberalism which I profess, that it an Ultramoutane or any other man is entitled to justice at my hands, ample justice be about receive from the (Applause). In titled to justice at my hands, ample justice he shall receive from me. (Applause.) Is this discussion which has taken place it has been said over and over again that the men who are supposed to benefit most from this legislation have been expelled from all civilised countries—(applause)—have been expelled from France, from Republican France as late as the year 1883. Well, sir, I never could conceive what was the object of making reference to that fact so often. Can it be possible that those who so often. Can it be possible that those who refer to that fact intend that we should revert to the policy of ostracism so long in-dulged in European countries and yet in-dulged in by the land of my ancestors, France. I do not believe there is a man im-this audience who would have us return to the old time when men were ostracis

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Fall Stock, and to the following

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ned will offer for sale the folirable farm, consisting of the
sof Block "F," in the 7th confownship of Colborne, in the
aron. This farm is ituat
from Goderich, and 1th
ariow, on the Main Gravel
is a good frame house, 1th
new, 26 by 36, containing 7
barn, 60 by 42, with cattle
ttached, and one of the finest
township. It is watered by
spring creek and a good well,
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only \$900. The above properold on easy terms of payment.

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of lot 262, Arthur Street, with ttage thereon. 4078,—194, 196, 244, 245, Elgin irews Ward. of Huron and Britannia Road. of Huron and Britannia Road. bry house on Keays Street, lot in Reed's Survey, opposite new

s, viz, : 24, 26, 30, 52, 54, 56, 64, 66, above at LOW RATES. DAVISON & JOHNSTON

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SON. GEO. ST President. March 12th. 885.

cutors' Notices.

ORS' NOTICE. having any claim against the late Patrick Carroll, are request-the same in writing to Thomas ch. P. O., on or before the 25th tober next, otherwise their to the recognized. Also all parto the said estate will please before that date, otherwise the placed for collection.