day, after eleven years' service, I have had the distinguished honor of being selected by my leader here to move that resolution in another form before the convention preceding the inauguration of the Liberal party in power. I need not tell you I feel proud of that. During all that time we have been in opposition, and I wish to make one remark as to the conduct of the Liberal party during these eleven years. The conduct of that party has been such as challenges the admiration of all lovers of free institutions. Although we were fighting battle after battle at the polls, and were defeated election after election, we felt and knew, and our opponents felt and knew, that we were not being defeated by the voice of the people, but by legislative enactments carried through by a tyrannical majority for the purpose of keeping an impure party in power. (Applause.) Notwithstanding that in 1882 they gerrymandered the constituencies of Canada and kept us out, notwithstanding that in '87 they passed the infamous franchise act and kept us out then, notwithstanding these attempts to stifle the voice of the people, the Liberal party, recognizing the responsibility of their position, proceeded within the lines of the constitution to advocate measures for the benefit of the great mass of the people. We have never spoken of rebellion, of resistance to the laws, although, God knows, if there ever was a country in which or a time that resistance would be justified, it would be in opposition to such measures as we have had to contend against. We stand to-day in the proud position of men who, I believe, are about to receive the reward of their labors at the hands of the people. (Hear, hear.) Well, sir, there was worse than that. Not only have the government kept their opponents out of power by such legislative enactments, but they have resorted to corrupt means of a character which has brought the blush of shame to the face of every Canadian, and made our fellow-citizens of the empire hang their heads when the name was mentioned of the fairest daughter of Great Britain. These enemies we have had to submit to, but now the time has come when the principles we have been advocating quietly but persistently are about to be adopted by the people.

We have already moved and carried a resolution denouncing that protection which is the twin sister of monopolies and combines, the robber of the many for the benefit of the few. We have advocated a reduction of the tariff, and such freedom of trade as is consistent with the raising of the revenue necessary for carrying on the government of the country. We propose to you to-day our scheme for enlarging our trade relations with the United States, and let me say just here, that while this has been one of the freest conventions that ever met in convention in America, while every man has been asked freely and frankly to come forward with any suggestion he may have to make, this convention of Canadian Grits, assembled from one end of the Dominion to the other, has not had a suggestion made to it which the strongest supporter of British connection could construe into the faintest shade or shadow of disloyalty. If there is an annexationist in Canada he is not in this convention. We have never had the suspicion of a suggestion in that direction. We are prepared to work out our own destiny within the lines of the constitution. (Hear, hear.) I am sick and tired of the cry that our opponents bring against us, 'Loyalty to the Queen.' Yes, as a citizen of the empire, I respect and honor that good woman. And loyalty to the British empire? Yes, I love and revere the mother from whose loins we are sprung, and who has given us our free representative institutions. We draw our inspiration from her, and the freedom we enjoy to-day we owe to the mother land. (Hear, hear.) But, much as I respect and love her and her institutions, there is one I love more. I love the country in which I was born. (Great applause.) I love the country in which my children were born, and in which they must make their living. For that country I reserve my special love and special favor, and if, unfortunately, it ever happened that any discord should take place, I hope we will fight for Canada. (Applause.) The resolution which I propose

[illegible] America. South of you lies the greatest republic the world has ever seen, people who are sprung from the same stock as yourselves, worshipping before the same altars, speaking the same language, discussing the same questions, and looking forward with almost the same hope. Can you doubt that the greatest good that any man can confer upon Canada will be to cultivate friendly relations with that people, so that the time may never come when war shall engage Great Britain, the mother land, and the neighboring republic? The resolution expresses the idea that the period of the reciprocity treaty extending from 1854 to 1866 was one of marked prosperity. I cannot speak with the same assurance in regard to the other parts of the Dominion as I can in regard to the part from which I come, but I say this, that since the maritime provinces were peopled there never was a decade when prosperity was so marked among all classes, when land rose in value so quickly, when the wharves were alive with shipping, when the workmen had plenty of employment, when the farmers had as good a market, as between 1854 and 1866, when we had reciprocal trade with the United States of America. (Applause.) We look back with longing eyes to that period of free trade with our neighbors, and we look forward with hope that the Liberal party, coming to their own again, will bring back the prosperity of that period to us. This resolution affirms that the government have been guilty of misleading and dishonest statements, with the deliberate object of deceiving the electorate. They went before you the last time with an official document in their hands, declaring that they had been invited by the United States government to discuss reciprocity, and thousands of people said, 'The government have now been asked to go there to discuss a treaty; we will give them a chance to do it.' They deceived the people, they made dishonest and misleading statements, and they got thousands of votes by it. But when the representative of Canada went to the United States, in pursuance of a resolution which was passed by parliament, the first thing he had to do, to the humiliation of this land—Sir Charles Tupper had to go in and on bended knees declare to Mr. Blaine, 'I am sorry that the statements Sir John Macdonald and myself made are not correct in that regard.' Such a spectacle as this, so humiliating to Canada, could never occur under a Liberal government. They made no sincere effort to obtain reciprocity. Mr. Foster declared time and again that there were three essential requisites in obtaining reciprocity—one that the tariff of the United States and of Canada must be a uniform tariff on all subjects; secondly, that that tariff must be determined upon and settled at Washington, and as a corollary to that he said it meant the surrender of the fiscal independence of Canada. (Cries of 'No, no.') I hold in my hand the official statement of Mr. Blaine to the president, and Mr. Foster says that he completely misunderstood Mr. Blaine. I am not concerned as to what Mr. Foster understood; what I am concerned about is the official record of the terms upon which Mr. Blaine stated the United States government was willing to negotiate a reciprocity treaty, and I say deliberately in this convention that it never was understood, either directly or by implication, that the tariff of the two countries should be uniform, should be framed and regulated by the United States, or that Canada's control of fiscal questions should be interfered with. Mr. Blaine says that the Canadian commissioners refused to discuss the question on any other ground than on the ground of a treaty confined to natural products. He says that, on his part, he asked that a list of manufactures, carefully considered, should be included. I say that this is nothing but a fair and reasonable demand which they make, and that it would be as much for the benefit of the people of Canada that a treaty should be negotiated upon these lines as it would be for the benefit of the United States. When George Brown went, at the instance of my late revered leader, Alex. Mackenzie, to Washington in 1874 to negotiate a treaty did he confine it to natural products? Take the treaty which I hold in my hand and you will see that, in addition to natural products, there are 90 distinct articles of manufacture which he was willing and agreed to negotiate a treaty upon. Was George Brown disloyal? Not at all. No friend or foe has ever dared to make that charge against him in his life and he would be ashamed to make it. What more do we say? We say a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada. Is it so? (Cries of Yes, yes.) The country has natural resources excelled by none in the world, and they are lying here dormant, awaiting development at the hands of capital and labor. By a treaty such as we are desirous of obtaining capital will come in and your dormant resources will be developed and there will be a flood of prosperity sent over all this land as a ray of sunshine illumes the landscape. We say that a treaty of reciprocity would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries. Our trade with the United States, the volume of which was $13,000,000 in 1854, sprung by leaps and bounds in 1866 to the enormous sum of $80,000,000. It remained stationary for a great many years. Give us a fair, honest, liberal treaty, a free and fair exchange of products—it is in the interest of both countries to exchange—and you will have a return of that period when your commerce and trade will rise and mount up by leaps and bounds till the best son of Canada will stand aghast at the figures. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Charlton, who was received with unstinted applause, said it gave him great satisfaction to second this resolution. They were called upon to take action on no more important question than that embodied in this resolution. This continent, from the Gulf of Mexico northwards, afforded unrivalled play for the great forces of the Anglo-Saxon race. There was every variety of soil and stream; every channel of communication. They had a country evidently designed by providence to be the seat of empire. "We have," he said, "two nationalities, both speaking the one language, belonging to the same race, and separated by an imaginary line, but prevented from holding communication by arbitrary fiscal regulations. The benefits of intercourse between these two sections are scarcely dreamed of to-day, as the two people have never participated to the fullest extent in the advantages of free communication. We had a partial reciprocity treaty for twelve years, and we can infer from the advantages which flowed from that arrangement what would be the result if there was unfettered trade between us. The exports of this country to the United States in 1854 amounted to $19,500,000. In 1866 they were $39,000,000. In round numbers the exports increased four-fold in twelve years. Our exports to the United States last year were $20,000,000, or $1,000,00 more than in 1866-67 years ago. (Hear, hear.) So that while our exports in twelve years increased four-fold under partial reciprocity, it increased $1,000,000 in twenty-seven years under restricted trade, and that in the face of the fact that the population of the United States increased two and one-half times. If our exports to the United States had increased to the same extent as they did between 1854 and 1866 we would have exported to that country last year $104,000,000 in place of $20,000,000—(cheers)—and that bold statement of fact would enable them to realize the enormous loss sustained by repression and hostile tariffs. He could name twelve articles of the produce of Canada of which in 1890 we exported to the United States $10,500,000, and in 1892 the exports were $5,000,000, a shrinkage in two years caused by the McKinley tariff. (Hear, hear.) The government had been trying various expedients to overcome the difficulties occasioned by being shut out of the natural market of the country. They were told to raise fat cattle and two-rowed barley and other things, but all these expedients had failed. It was like a man who complained to the authorities that a flock of his cattle had drowned in the chicken-pox and was asked, "Why in thunder don't you keep ducks?" (Laughter.) That was the consolation offered by this government. They want the people to raise ducks, two-rowed barley and other things to compensate them. The Liberals propose to give a market for ducks, as well as everything else. Reciprocity would give an impetus to agriculture, lumbering, fisheries and every industry, except, perhaps, some manufactures, and even there he held that free access to the American market would enable Canadian manufacturers to compete with the Americans and largely to extend their operations. (Hear, hear.) This was a policy loyal to Canada. Reciprocity, in his opinion, was essential to the prosperity of Canada. This question was of the utmost importance. It is an arrangement the Liberals can secure, but the Conservatives never honestly sought to secure it. They deceived the people in regard to it at the last election and sent a bogus commission to Washington for the express object of not getting it. They went to negotiate a policy foreordained to failure, because they knew that reciprocity in natural products alone could not be obtained. They insulted the intelligence of the people and trifled with the best interests of Canada. If the people desired reciprocity let them place their interests in the hands of a party able and willing to secure it. We stake our reputation that we will secure it if we ever have the opportunity. (Cheers.)

MANUFACTURERS HEARD FROM.

Mr. W. J. Copp of Hamilton, who was announced by the chairman as one of the largest manufacturers in the Dominion and as belonging to those who are not afraid of the breath of competition, was the next speaker. Mr. Copp came from the audience, and as he went up the aisle received round after round of applause. The question of reciprocity, he said, had interested every Canadian and every manufacturer. Many manufacturers had shrunk from meeting the competition of the neighboring nation. The United States manufacturers, he said, were in many ways advanced. They had had the advantage of a large market in their own country, and to some extent in Canada as well; but while this was true, and while he appreciated the gravity of the question, he felt that his fellow-countrymen were equal to any emergency when placed upon an equality with their competitors. He could not conceive that men raised in the vigorous climate of Canada were not physically equal to those of the United States, or that with our magnificent educational system Canadians were not intellectually their equal. He could not see that such men as Canada rears were not able to enter into competition with any people in the world. They had heard a good deal about the burdens of the farmers and others, and they would find if they examined the question that the manufacturers were also burdened by the present fiscal system. (Applause.) He was pleased with the resolution just moved, and if they carried it out, holding their faces like flint toward free trade, they would arrive at the goal. They must, however, handle the tariff and its revision with great care, for there were large manufactures, and small ones, and it was not right that their interests should be sacrificed needlessly. The changes should be gradual, but after they made reductions they should never go back upon them. If the Canadian market were opened to the United States manufacturers it would stagger the Canadian manufacturers for a time, but they would be able to compete and supply the United States and abundantly recoup themselves for what they might have relinquished. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fielding, when Mr. Copp had finished, paid this compliment to him. He said he (the chairman) was a politician, and not apt therefore to underestimate the politician's influence, but he believed that such a speech as that they had just heard from a practical man did more good than many speeches from politicians. He would therefore, he said, call upon another manufacturer, Mr. S. Boaz of St. Hyacinthe, who was the largest manufacturer of knitted goods in Canada.

Mr. Boaz was received with loud applause, in which the delegates of his own province took a prominent part. He said he was glad he was not the only crank among manufacturers who believed that Canada could open her markets, and successfully compete with the manufacturers of any part of the world. In support of this belief he referred to the advantages enjoyed by the Canadian manufacturers. The three requirements of cheap manufacture are a cheap labor market, cheap power, and a large enough market. In evidence that Canada presents the advantage of a cheap labor market, he pointed to the fact that the manufacturers in the eastern states drew upon the French-Canadians because they are capable and intelligent, and not easily disturbed in their every-day routine, if they are well treated. There were large numbers of French-Canadians in the New England factories who should be working in Canada. So far as his own case was concerned, he said, besides having this good labor market, he had cheap water-power, and believed he could compete with the United States, or even with the whole world. If, as he was willing to do, they should adopt the policy of free trade, he believed that under free trade manufactures suitable to the climate and conditions of the country would spring up which could compete with the whole world. The only thing the Canadian manufacturers lack is a sufficient market. However, it was not a question whether a few manufacturers could compete. The question was, what would benefit Canada as a whole; not what was going to benefit one class, but what was going to benefit all classes. He asked that they (the manufacturers) be not treated as imbeciles, but as men able to fight their fight and hold their own, and not men who required to be fixed up with the greedy monopolists and combinesters. Manufacturers that are native to the climate and conditions of Canada are able to take care of themselves. The policy laid down in the resolutions would lead to free trade, and that would make prosperous and fill up this country. In conclusion, he said he had never been a partizan, but he was willing to follow the Hon. Mr. Laurier and to support the platform of the Liberal party so long as it led to free trade. (Cheers.)

MR. CHARLES MACKENZIE SPEAKS.

Mr. Chas. Mackenzie, M.P.P., of Sarnia, brother of the late Alex. Mackenzie, was called upon to address the convention. He said that he gladly availed himself of the privilege of speaking to this vast assembly, an assembly of Liberals of Canada that had never been equalled during his lifetime, and perhaps not in the lifetime of any present. This assembly, from the farthest of the far east to the limits of the great west, would be an encouragement, an inspiration to work in the future. It was an evidence of the hold these great questions had taken upon the public mind. The convention had risen to the occasion, and had properly welcomed their gifted chieftain, a man whom they all revered and honored. There were hundreds of men from east and from west who never had the privilege of hearing him, and they would go home with renewed enthusiasm to work for the success of the party led by so noble and able a man. It had brought them also in contact with many men from the eastern provinces whom they had never had the privilege of hearing, e.g., men as Mr. Davies and others, who were an honor to the country that had given them birth. (Hear, hear.) Reciprocity with the United States, in his humble opinion, would bring prosperity such as this country had never had before, and it was encouragement to the convention to have upon the platform manufacturers who said boldly that they did not fear competition from abroad. It was important that the convention to know that there were many other manufacturers in Canada who felt that they had nothing to fear from the competition of any man on the face of this wide world. Give them a chief of the stamp of Laurier, and what had they to fear? When the day came that Canada had increased trade in natural products and manufactures that day would give vim and opportunity to every Canadian. It was a lamentable fact that our ports were empty, our shipyards were idle, and of the tonnage passing up and down the St. Clair river not one ship in 50 floated the Canadian flag, and on the waters of Lake Superior it should have cost. The many occasional tourist or the lone Indian in his canoe. Give Canada reciprocity and a market of 65,000,000 and the shores of these vast lakes would swarm with a multitude of industrious people and work would be given at home to the energies of Canadians, and especially to young men who had grown up to take the places of those who had gone before them. It was to be regretted that so many of the noble spirits who fought the battle of 1878 had gone to their long rest.

Mr. F. Frost of Smith's Falls, another large manufacturer, was warmly welcomed to the platform. As a manufacturer he had been able to discover why they would not be as well if not better off under a Liberal government than under a Conservative government. The manufactures of Canada had been built up largely under Mr. Mackenzie's low tariff, and the industries would flourish again under a revenue tariff. What they needed most was larger markets to enable manufacturers to secure a share of the benefits of such advantage. Canadians could meet competition with the world in Great Britain, Australia, Germany and other countries, and why not in all conscience, could they not do so at home? (Cheers.) He did not fear the competition of the United States and was glad to support the resolution.

Mr. Macrae of Guelph rose in the body of the hall and was called to the platform. We, as Canadian farmers, could produce better articles, many lines, and the market in the United States afforded good prices for these articles. He, therefore, supported the resolution, but was glad it was the second and not the first plank in the platform. He attended a meeting of the Ontario Farmers' institute at which they favored a reduction of duties on British goods. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to hear the leader of the Liberal party advocate a British fiscal system. (Cheers.) For his part he was prepared for direct taxation and to lay the axe not only to the mouldering branches but to the green branches as well. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Hall of Caledon, Peel township, Lincoln, rose in the audience and expressed a desire to say a few words. He spoke from the standpoint, as he said, of a farmer who has known what it is to have reciprocity as we had it under the national policy. He believed that reciprocity would vastly enhance the interests of the agriculturist and the fruit grower, and the encouragement of agriculture throughout the country in its every industry. He urged upon the delegates to perfect their organization for the coming struggle to the very last. (Applause.)

Chief Wm. Smith of Brant county, the only Indian delegate to the convention, was next called upon. He said in his opening remarks that the government had given the Indians the franchise, not to do the Indians any good, but to do themselves some good, and to get their votes. (Applause.) But the Indians had some brains, he said. They studied politics for themselves, and knew the Liberals were in the right, and at the last election the Indians of Brant reserve had given Mr. Paterson a majority of their votes. Furthermore, they would give the Liberal party their support at the next election. In conclusion, he said that when he returned to his people he would tell them of this meeting and of the bright hopes which this gathering showed, and tell them of the hearty hand that had been paid him in giving him the opportunity of addressing so large an assemblage.

Mr. F. T. Savoe, a manufacturer of Pleasville, Mesantic county, expressed his approbation of the policy of tariff reform and reciprocity. His remarks went to show that a comparatively small manufacturer, such as he was, could not only withstand outside competition, but that freedom of trade would be a positive benefit, inasmuch as farmers, having a more extended market, would be better able to purchase the products manufactured by him.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the first order of business was the resolution dealing with the general subject of the corruption of the government. Hon. A. G. Blair, the chairman, announced that it would be moved by Attorney-General Longley. The attorney-general was received with loud applause. He said that the subject of the resolution was intrinsically of more importance than the great trade issue, because, although a country might get along with a bad fiscal policy, it could not if its morals were sapped by corruption. The principle of pure, honest government was one of the greatest in Liberalism, and it was therefore most becoming that it should be referred to in a Liberal platform, particularly when there had been such a long carnival of corruption and political debauchery. Just as dishonesty in individuals brought disgrace and ruin, and finally ostracism, so national dishonesty, if not cured and repudiated, would bring national disgrace and ruin; and therefore it was abundantly right that the subject should be referred to. Speaking of loyalty, he said that he had been accused of want of patriotism, but all the hired slanderers who had uttered the slander had gone to the States; and while they had gone to the States to make their living, he still remained, and hoped to remain to do his part to build up the country he loved and which he hoped to hand down to his children. (Applause.) Proceeding, he said that in going into this fight for purity and free trade they had as a leader a man against whom the breath of suspicion had never been turned, and in whose praise the press of his opponents, as well as the religious press, had spoken.

At this juncture a new motto was hung above the platform, which read, "Laurier expects every man to do his duty." It was cheered, and Mr. Longley, taking the episode, declared that he was sure the motto would be engraved upon the hearts of the delegates, and that they would go to their homes resolved to do their duty in connection with the business of the convention