

their protective policy. The Liberals, while professing a free trade policy, agreed that it was distant, and that the home industries of the country should have a measure of protection. The election took place on 23 June, 1896, with the following result, as confirmed by division in the House of Commons, on 8 Sept., 1896.*

1896.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Liberals.</i>	<i>Conservatives.</i>
Ontario.. . . .	48	43
Quebec.. . . .	49	16
Nova Scotia.. . . .	10	10
New Brunswick.. . . .	5	9
Prince Edward Island.. . . .	2	3
Manitoba.. . . .	2	4
British Columbia.. . . .	4	2
North-West Ter.	2	1
	122	88

Majority against the Government. . . . 34

Sir Charles Tupper resigned, 8 July, 1896, and on the following day His Excellency the Governor-General sent for Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, who on 13 July, 1896, informed His Excellency, that he had formed a Liberal Administration.

* An analysis of the House, as disclosed by the vote, gave the following as the standing of the parties:—Liberals, 117; Conservatives, 89; Patrons, 3; Independents, 2; vacant Seats (Brandon and Saskatchewan), 2; total, 213. This counted the Speaker to the Liberals, and gave Mr. Robertson, the Conservative member for East Toronto, who voted with the Liberals in the above division, to the Conservatives.