

which meanwhile leaves such questions out, or the party car carry nothing, nor get from the electo, ate the position which would emble them to carry anything. I do not say this is so with every important in the carry anything to the carry anything to not say this is so with every important. question not hitherto embraced in platform of the Liberal party. atters which our honored leaders and representatives in Dominion affairs and our public journals have for some years been pressing on public attention with ability and perseverance, have been so well chosen that they are now being recognized as just and right, and in the country's interest, not by Liberals only, but also by many who are not of the Liberal party. I hope that we shall secure these at all events. Foremost of them are a reformed Rariff and reciprocity of strade with our neighbors, if we can obtain such reciproci-ty on fair and honorable terms. This, there is reason to believe, a Liberal gov-ernment could do. Reciprocity restricted to the natural products of the two countries is unattainable, but our neighbors know that Liberals are willing that the reciprocity should not be restricted to the natural products of the two countries, but should include such manufactures also as may be agreed upon. Liberals believe should include such manufactures also as may be agreed upon. Let be provide a provide fuse acceptance of such a measure if at-

"On many other subjects of prime importance to the country the Liberals the Dominion are also agreed. We a agreed as to the iniquity of the wastful-ness which there has been in the man-agement of federal affairs during the last fifteen years, and which is likely to continue as long as the present govern-ment continues. We therefore do not want

that government to continue.

"We are agreed as to the duty and the importance of conducting the business of the federal government on business principles, which for party objects the federal government has in so many ways disregarded, to the injury of the country and the demoralization alike of members of parliament, of contractors for public works, and of officers of the gov-ernment. We want to save our country



H. S. HARWOOD, M.P. for Vaudreuil.

and admit that the senate needs reform in

good platform as far as it goes, and whether therefore the convention should recommend it without any change, or whether some modification should be made in regard to any of its planks; or whether there should be added some new planks. All such proposals are to be weighed from every standpoint. On the one hand, important, beneficial improgramments are not to be beneficial improvements are not to be hastily rejected, and, on the other hand, we can none of us forget the darger of 'swapping horses while crossing a river.' We are now in the river; we want to get Mr. J. F. Lister, M. P. for West Lambton. cipal matters which, in the interest of the people of this great country, most need present attention. In addition to these, there are other important questions which are exciting the interest of large sections of our people, and may be brought before us to-day. Some at least of these questions it would be impossible for us to-day. Some at least of these questions it would be impossible for us to-day, and they must be open questions, or union and success are impossible. The party must be content with a platform which meanwhile leaves such questions.



among our people received their death-blow, (Applause.)
'It is fifteen years since Canadians, for the sake of the protection experiment,



its tenure of office be long." (Loud and continued applause.)

The remainder of the afternoon session was devoted to the work of organizing the convention. Hon. W. S. Flelding, premier of Nova Scotia, was appointed first vice-chairman, and Hon. A. G. Joly and A. G. Blair, premier of New Brunswick, second and third vice-chairmen.

Premier Peters of Prince Edward Island was named associate chairman. was named associate chairman.

IN THE EVENING. The convention met again in the even-ing about 8 o'clock. The rink was crowd-ed to the doors, the body of the hall being occupied by the delegates and the galleries by the ladles of Ottawa and their escorts. The audience was both sympathetic and enthusiastic and notwith-standing the international control of the internation their escorts. The audience was both sympathetic and enthusiastic, and notwithstanding the intense hear listened with the keenest attention to the speakers of the evening. When Sir Oliver Mowat, the chairman for the evening, was conducted to the platform by Mr. H. A. Bate, the secretary of the Ottawa Reform association, the audience rose as one man and cheered for several moments. The chairman was followed by Mr. Laurier and Hon. A. G. Jones, Hon. Fred Peters, C. S. Hyman, W. D. Balfour, M.PP., Hon, E. H. Bronson, Hon L. H. Davies and others.

Mr. D. C. Fraser, M. P., the giant from Guysboro', N. S.



Dr. LANDERKIN, M.P., thinks it's hot.

of New Brungwick; of Mr. Peters, the premier of Prince Edward Island, and of Mr. Sifton, of the Manitoba government. If you will allow me here to speak, I would say that I value still more, from a personal point of view, the presence amongst us of my old friend, Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere, under whose leadership it was my good fortune a good many years ago to serve my apprenticeship when I had the honor to sit in the local assembly of the province of Quebec, when he was leader of the opposition. (Applause.) He has told you here to-day that he has retired from politics, but when he heard the sounds of the bugle, and got the smell of the powder, he had to fall dato the ranks like an old soldier. (Applause.) I am proud of New Brunswick; of Mr. Peters, the like an old soldler. (Applause.) I am proud to tell you, gentlemen, that we have to-day representatives from all parts mostly of the Dominion of Canada—from the province by the Atlantic, from the valley of the St. Lawrence, from the region of the great lakes, even from the property of great lakes, even from the prairies of Manitoba and the Northwest. The only province which is not represented to-day officially is the province of British Co-lumbia, and yet to some extent it is, for this morning the chairman of the convention received the following telegram:

"Although not represented, British Columbia takes warm interest in the proceedings of the Liberal convention. Sentiment here favors a policy of freer trade
relations with Great Britain and her col-

union, and without any of the advantages. You know that the principle which was then adopted as a solution of the woes which Canada was then suffering was representation by population. This principle was gradually extended until it became was gradually extended until it became the origin of confederation, until it be-came the means whereby the four pro-vinces of British America were united in-to a confederation under the sanction of the motheriand, with the object that of the motherland, with the object that it was to extend all over the continent. We, the Liberals, at this late day, are again assembled in order to discuss the present position of the country. I am glad to say that though Canada is suffering many ills and woes, they do not arise from constitutional effects. I am glad to say that the constitution, though not perfect, still is such that it should command the respect and love of all Canadians. (Applause.) I want it to be known at the members of pariament, of contractors for public works, and of officers of the government. We want to save our country from any further such injury.

"We are agreed as to the iniquity of such gerrymandering of the constituencies and as to the iniquities and inconvenience of such a franchise act as disgrace the Dominion statute book. We want to have respectful and just measures substituted for these.

"We are agreed as to the necessity of a fundamental reformation of the senate, if for any reason a senate must be or should be retained. The senate, as now constituted, is the weakest point in our constitution. All Liberals, or nearly all, want to have reform in the senate, We are agreed as to various other matters.

"If the policy of the Liberal party on the subjects manded and other subjects has not got for it the votes of members who were elected as Conservatives, it is quite certain that that policy has at all events the actual approval of some of them, and has gained, and is gaining, the favor of many Conservatives in the constituencies. Muittudes are now in favor of trade reform who were not in its favor of many Conservatives in the constituencies. Muittudes are now in favor of the permitted of the premittenship of our distinguished money which has been going on in the Dominion. Many acknowledge the indefensibility of the gerrymandering act; disapprove strongly of the franchise act.

The remainder of the work of organizing the content, Many are arainst the waste of public money which has been going on in the Dominion. Many acknowledge the indefensibility of the gerrymandering act; disapprove strongly of the franchise act.

The remainder of the sellong, the favor of many Conservatives in the consention of the subjection. However, the content of the proper of the permittenship of our distinguished to the content of the subjection of the coppedition of the opposition of the content, the content of the permittenship of our distinguished to the content of the permittenship of our distinguished to the content of the



and in a neighboring t too much to expect like Canada, with so every description, that on the soil should renada for all his life (Hear, hear.) V crown speak of to treat it very that there is no the ministers of the matter they affect by. I submit to you of greater import question. Why, sir, that the growth of sure in many in-ment of a people. ance than this i: is a well-know population is the stances of the d Not only that, ba nportant is it considered, that, not ed with the natural growth of ou ulation, we have illions of dollars in order to bring in order to bring matter of regret we are spending

are now to to country. It i that in a coun

many resources

main a citizen

every child bor

in the last fiftee to think that, the \$200,000 or \$300,000 bring in immigrant cannot keep our selves. Is it to own people among be supposed, is it to those born on the s tached to the soil the lation will be attache expected that if we c. xpected, that if s foreign popu-it? Is it to be keep our own m abroad will

people, those we bring remain? There is onl remain? There is only one conclusion to be arrived at, and it is this, that if e

of customs. He opened his remarks by expressing his great admiration for the beauty of the surroundings of Orangeville. He spoke in glowing terms of the appearances of prosperity of the farm houses, and of the farms, which he saw in all directions. I have no doubt that Mr. Wallace had good reason to speak thus. Orangeville is one of those places which claims to be the garden of Ontario and of Canada. Mr. Wallace said tarlo and of Canada. Mr. Wallace said



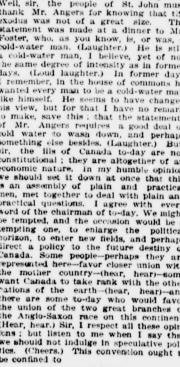
P. T. GORMAN, ed Free Press, Ottawa.

that if the 'Grit oakers,' as he called

them, had been evidences of the ere, they would find evidences of the regarding the corbut if the 'Grit can the would have to a fact, that every decreased in value of those farms had the control of the country. The sun does not shine upon a better in its course, but the country the country does not give him. This language of Mr. Wallace is the strongest possible arraignment of the policy of the present government, that, with the undoubted advantages we have, these people of Orangeville and surrounding country cannot keep their own at home. (Applause.) The minister of finance also said on that occasion that the country was prosperous to ister of finance also said on that occasion that the country was prosperous to a degree, and the story of the exodus invented simply by the Grits. (Laughter.) There might be, he said, a few emigrants now and then, and what think you was the cause Mr. Foster told them of these people leaving the country? You could not possibly divine it, because what little exodus there may be out of the country is caused, according to Mr. Foster, by the articles in The Globe newspaper. (Great laughter.) According to Messrs. Foster and Wallace, those who leave the country leave it simply because they read The Globe newspaper. Well.



immigrant except 37. Yet Mr. Angers said the exodus was not of a very great size. We are told that the Lord one day sent His angels to smite the first born of a people to punish them for their cruelty, but here not only the ilist born are swept as a yet, but the whole issue of the people is extinguished. (Loud cheers.) Yet Mr. Angers says that the exodus was not of a very great size. The newspaper report did not say that this statement had been read maintain a hundred millions of men, cannot keep a paltry bopulation of 5,000,000 there must be something wrong with the policy and with the government. (Applause.) The conclusion is irresistible. When the ministers of the crown deal with this question, they simply deny the facts. They tell you that the country is prosperous and that there is very little emigration. There was a few days ago a meeting in Orangeville, which is situated in the country of Cardwell, and you know it has been rumored that the government were contemplating rewarding one of the faithful, that the government were contemplating removing Mr. White, the representative of Cardwell, to another sphere of usefulness, to make him the collector of customs in Montreal; but, before they camas to that conclusion, they had hard hat cerhapolar would not be after the present circumstances to open Cardwell. Therefore, they made a descent upon the faithful of Cardwell. One of the ministers who was taken up was Mr. Clarke Wallace, the controller of customs. He opened his remarks by expressing his great admiration for the beauty of the surroundings of Orangeville, the spoke in glowing terms of the poil as well as the water." (Laughter.) Well, sir, the people of St. John must will be surroundings of Orangeville, the spoke in glowing terms of the poil as well as the water. "Laughter.) Well, sir, the people of St. John must will be surroundings of Orangeville. He spoke in glowing terms of the cardwell. When the spoke in glowing terms of the cardwell. When the spoke is glowing terms of the cardwell. When the spoke i



"It is not when the house is on fire that we should think of needed improve-ments. Our first duty is to arouse the peo-ple to a sense of their immediate danger,



mesome such direction as is claimed by the first of many times the sense and direction in some such direction as is claimed by the first of many times of protection as the principal plant in their plants. These opinions of old opponents in the constituencies cannot be considered and the protection of contario had been received on his grance broke out again and again when the grant of the gran

time in Canada, in common with the rest
this purpose matters of organization are
of essential importance to our success,
the state where the protection which there seemed any chance
for substitution which there seemed any chance
size forms at a time or of establishing the protection
of canada, in common with the rest
for the kindness with which you have
for the point of protection
of campaign must. I suppose, embrace also
size forms at a time or of establishing the protection
of campaign must, I suppose, embrace also
size for full, and the point of protection
of canada have therefore bee
with there been
the protect generally agreed as to the pratime of the pointed party was a large
to first the kindness with which you have
as a lemostrative of
the country in the long run. But the
succession without rear or favor. If
the country in the long run. But the
consider whether for this purpose
that the run handle seplects and or
the country in the long run. But
the control of the country in the long run.

I was the prospect our plan
the row of cerumatance, and to rule
for the pointed party was the angle of prince
and appears now to have come together and points
of the country in the long run.

I was the prospect of the country
in the long run which we
proposed that there is no exdistingt permit or the prospect of the country
in the long run which we
proposed the prospect of the country
in the long of the business of the country in
the country of the large and the country
in the long of the presence of Sir Oli
without. This convention may be asked
to consider whether for this purpose
the prospect of the country in
the prospect of the country in
the prospect of the country in
the country in the long of the prospect of the country
in the long of the prospect of the country
in the long of the prospect of the country
in the long of the prospect of the country
in the long of the prospect of the country
in the lo have nothing to expect from them. Apart from the logic of events, you have the word of Mr. Foster hinself, who has declared again and again within the last few weeks that tariff reform would consist in this, that there might be a few changes here and there, but that the principle of protection in the N.P. would be maintained. This simply means that the government are going to scratch off the paint, and put on a new coat of varnish, and call it tariff reform. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Chairman, again upon this occasion, I want it to be well understood that

this occasion, I want it to be well understood that

WE TAKE DIRECT ISSUE
here and now with the government. (Applause.) The government tell us that the principle of the N.P. they are going to maintain, and we answer to the government that the principle of the N.P. is vicious and must be taken off—not only the branches. Sir, you remember what took place previous to the defeat of Mr. Mackenzie. At that time we had for premier, as you well knets, a man of independent recritive phere never was 4 pure or a greater. In my estimation in Canada than Alex. Mackenzie. (Applause.) He would not stoop to pander to what he supposed to be popular prejudice. He thought that the country could not be made prosperous by high taxation. The people believed otherwise. I have no fault to find with anybody, and no criticism to offer, but I appeal to your judgment in the face of the experience of the last census the population was reduced to under 40,000. That is to say, that the whole of the natural increase had been swept away, and 2,000 souls more. (Sensation.) He spoke in a province in which the whole increase during the ten years was 37; that is, that the whole of the natural increase had been swept away, and 2,000 souls more. (Sensation.) He spoke in a province in which the whole increase during the ten years was 37; that is, that it, the whole of the natural increase had been swept away, and 2,000 souls more. (Sensation.) He spoke in a province in which the whole increase during the ten years was 37; that is, that it, that it has neighbor? By virtue of what principle will you tax a man to enrich its neighbor? By virtue of what principle will you tax a man to enrich its neighbor? By virtue of what principle will you tax the workingman? On what principle will you tax a man to enrich the whole of the people is extinguished. (Loud cheers,) yet Mr. Angers says that the kood is not of a people to punish the the codus is not of a very great size. The newspaper report did not six that this statement had been recoved which any cheers, b WE TAKE DIRECT ISSUE



what did you say" and replied. "I thanked them." "For what?" "Because, the answered, "they did not send the pot as well as the water." (Laughter). Well, sir, the people of St. John must thank Mr. Angers for knowing that the same degree of intensity as in former days. However man, thaughter). He is still a cold-water man, the same degree of intensity as in former days. Cloud laughter) in former days if remember, in the house of commons he like himself. He seems to dewater man, the same degree of intensity as in former days. Cloud laughter) in former days. However man, the same degree of intensity as in former days. However man, the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degree of intensity as in former days. House the same degr tional policy. I appeal to the farmers who are now before me if it is not true that the most difficult period for the farmer is the period following the first settlement. This is the period when, if the farmer is to be favored, he should be asfarmer is to be layored, he should be as-sisted, but farmers of Manitoba have been forced to pay tribute to the manufactur-ers of the east. Manitoba would boil with joy the day when it would be freed from the incubus of the national policy. We are told that we cannot say that the ma are told that we cannot say that the matterial that policy has been the cause of the exodus, because when the people leave the country, they go to the United States, which has also a protective tariff. The argument is a captious one. It is true that the national policy is nothing but a ser-

COPY OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM of protection. The Conservative party, the or protection. The Conservative party, he loyal party, left the example of the mother country and went over to the other side for a policy, and they brought it back singing "God Save the Queen." They advocated that policy in 1878. In 1879, after they were returned to power, they intro-duced an American nostrum and gave it to the loyal people of Canada. When they were told by people like myself, who claim to be as loyal as they are, but whose loywere told by people like myself, who claim to be as loyal as they are, but whose loyalty is in the heart, and not on the lips, "You are endangering British connection," they said, "So much the worse for British connection." They adopted the policy, but the result was not what they had expected. The policy did not stop the exodus, as they said it would. The exodus under their policy doubled and trebled. What is the reason the policy prospered comparatively in the United States and not in Canada? The reason is that the great variety of climate to the south of the line, their increasing population and the great accumulation of wealth, were a protection against protection. They had free trade amongst an ever-increasing community, and were saved by free trade notwithstanding the high protection. But there was more. You know very well that this wisdom which was borrowed by our government from the United States has been condemned by the American people. (Cheers.)

form, and our opponents have borrowed the word from us. You know it has been the system of the Conservative party more than once, whenever their clothes became delapidated, to steal the clothes of their opponents, and present themselves before



JAMES SUTHERLAND, M.P., Liberal whip,

North Oxford.

the prope decently attired. This is what they want to do again, and on this occasion I do not object to their stealing our clothes, but I do object to their appearing before the country in false colors. They want a reform of the tariff only to North Oxford. retain the system of protection. I sub-mit to you that the ideal fiscal system is the British system of free trade.

is the British system of free trade. (Cheers.)

"Sir, my loyalty, as I stated, does now ooze from the pores of my body, but a do want to go for an example to the mother country, and not to the Unixed States, much as I respect the people on the other side of the line. I say the policy should be a policy of free trade, such as they have in England, but I am sorry to say that the circumstances of the country cannot admit at present of that policy in its entirety. But I propose to you that from this day henceforward it should be the goal to which we aspire. I propose to you from this day, although should be the goal to which we aspire, a propose to you from this day, although we cannot adopt the policy itself, to ado, the principle which regulates it; that is, to say, that though it should be your misfortune for many years to come to have to raise a revenue by customs du-ties, these duties should be levied only se ties, these duties should be levied only \$6 far as is necessary to carry on the business of the government. (Cheers.) I submit to you that not a cent should be extracted from the pockets of the people, except every cent goes into the treasury, of the people, and not into the pockets of anybody else. (Cheers.) I submit to you that no duty should be levied for protection's sake, but levied altogether and only for the purpose of filling the treasury to the limits required. I submit to you that every cent that is levied should you that every cent that is levied should

Years ago we had a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, and you know that was the golden era in the history of Canada. Again and again the wish was expressed that we should again obtain that market if possible, but it has become a settled fact with both the great routies in the United States that they parties in the United States that they will not renew the treaty of 1854; that



Mr. Scriver, M. P., takes a little refree

is to say, a treaty confined to for products only, but manufactures have to be included as well. In 1885 we adopted a policy of untrammelled trade with the United States. This policy was distorted to a most wicked perversion by our opponents. They asserted on the platform and in the press that what we wanted was unrestricted reciprocity, and nothing else, and that we would not take anything else, whereas the fact was that we were prepared to negotiate upon a basis of unrestricted reciprocity; but we would have been ready to obtain any treaty with reciprocity upon a basis of natural is to say, a treaty confined to 4.