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EXPENSES.

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the chamber o Minister Etienne. of the army exxperts maintain ns of France are defend her also announce nal defence will on lines similar tee of imperial Our strongholds The rumors of infounded. Al

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The second se and the same and is the A 1.12 SIR WILFRID LAURIER TO THE PEOPI OF

ART I

On the evening of Wednesday, Feb- day. I may tell you, for I have nothing of civil liberty, of religious tolerance, If such be the assertion, such, I say, is streams are highways which have to our legislation before the people which not on theirs. But, sir, that will not uary 21st, Toronto was the scene of to hide before you, I breakfast every of fraternal affection, which from that not the doctrine of Provincial rights as be used for the common good, and that it affected directly, not one who was break the heart of anyone except our one of the most extraordinary political morning upon the prose of the Mail day to this has been the inspiring it was taught by Mr. Blake, by Sir everybody has the right to use them. so brave in words would go and fight. friends the enemy. They must admit emonstrations that has ever been held and Empire. I don't know that the guide of the Liberal party throughout John Macdonald, or by Sir Oliver Mo- He passed an act accordingly; that act (Laughter and applause.) Two more that Providence has been kind; that Canada, if not in America. The prose is the best of food. I am like its career. (Cheers.) The names of wat. Is it that in those classes of pow-was disallowed by Sir John Macdonald, by e-elections have taken place in those we have lived in a comparatively favby e-elections have taken place in those King Mithridates, who, to preserve his life against possible attempts at as-sassination, had accustomed himself to at poison every day. (Great laughter.) I am perfectly amused at this moment, and every memory the very memory the the press of the comparative of the provinces and in both the registration of the pominion ? If such be the as-and every memory the very and is career. (Cheers.) The names of Lafontaine and Baldwin are immortal. They will live forever in the hearts of all Canadians, joined in a common fame. Their career was not long. They soon withdrew, wounded to the beart. I and perfectly amused at this moment. Liberals of Ontario had decided to Liberals of Ontario had decided to express their personal devotion, their sassination, had accustomed himself to dmiration and their loyalty to the eat poison every day. (Great laughter.) ader of the party in Canada, and I am perfectly amused at this moment, leader of the party in Canada, and their love and their loyalty they ex-pressed by a banquet at which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the guest of the gues onor. The writers in the press unite all my many faults and shortcomings, in expressing the opinion that the event was unique and inspiring mag-ing the opinion that the nificent in conception and impressive prised at the many faults which are in every feature. Hon. Geo. W. Ross mine, I suppose; but, sir, there is one presided, and his address in introduc- credit which I may claim for myself, ing Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in itself and it is this: that ever since I had a masterpiece of oratory, portraying to do with the direction of the Liberal party it has been my conhe strong hand of sympathy that ex- stant endeavor to bring into public

rio and the present Premier of Can- best intellects, the highest characters that could be found in any province of the Dominion. (Hear, hear.) In same time and have continued firm of the Dontinon. (In the parties, as friends through all the vicissitudes of you know, but there is only one good was made by some parties last winvolitical life. Sir Wilfrid Laurier de-livered a speech which was at once a our party. (Laughter.) The Latin-livered a speech which was at once a our party. (Laughter.) The Latinvered a speech which was at once a our efence of his course since he was poet Ovid two thousand years ago the family of confederation, to incalled upon to form a government and I said: I see the right and I approve it, too; a cheering inspiration to all who have Condemy the wrong, and yet the wrong ple of Canada. (Hear, hear.) You heard in this province, and especially pursue.

aith in the future of the Dominion, of which he is the most distinguished Best Intellects in the House. I am surprised at the number of trines, to the doctrine of Provincial (Hear, hear.) Some weeks ago I read it behind Sir John Macdonald or Sir countrymen of all races and religions, and the best beloved son. He said: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, Latin poets that you have in the prov- rights, and that I in particular had in a newspaper published in this city Oliver Mowat? You know that every and can ask them to say that I am on Once more it is my privilege to be ince of Ontario, men who see the right

sociated together fighting for the best intellects in the House of par-the best intellects in the House of parthe best intellects in the House of par-liament, not only of my own party, but these years has been cordial and after-tionate, and I am not aware that there has ever been a shadow to mar that harmony. (Applause.) It is to me a supreme pleasure to find myself sur-bunded by so many friends who dur-sentemen you will not be suprement. The best intellects in the House of par-tionate, and I am not aware that there has ever been a shadow to mar that harmony. (Applause.) It is to me a supreme pleasure to find myself sur-hear and cheers who last winter opposed the other party. If such be my views, sentemen you will not be suprement to first occasion, nor the last, in the other party. If such be my views, sentemen you will not be suprement to first occasion, nor the last, in the other party. If such be my views, sentement you will not be suprement to the other party. If such be my views, sentement you will not be suprement to the other party. If such be my views, sentement you will not be suprement to the other party. If such be my views, sentement you will not be suprement to the other party. If such be my views, sentement you will not be suprement you will not be supremen ded by so many friends who dur- gentlemen, you will not be surprised to me. Sir it is said that wonders will nev- which the Province of Quebec had giv- You were told we were depriving it of g all these years, through good re- know that it is already many years ago er cease, and we all admit that this is on good service for the Dominion. (Ap- the right which by the letter and the t and through evil report, in the that I attempted to scure for the coun-weather and in the sunshine, have try the services of such a man as Mr. ders that have taken place in recent But, sir $\begin{array}{c} \text{Mert} \text{Mert$ e, their names to testify to one and ment. Mr. Aylesworth at that time that I have their memory at heart. could not see his way to do this. It t the list is too long, and I must was, mind you, a great sacrifice that y myself that pleasure. But I have no conception of the sacrifices rotions of what existed before? Is it federation, George Brown himself. ald not sleep soundly to-night if I which are entailed by public life, when id not testify how happy I am, sir a man has to renounce his ordinary urning to Mr. Ross), to see you in vocation and give to the country the his chair to-night, hale and hearty. Applause.) You and I are old friends. secret to anybody here to know that

Applause.) You and I are old friends. ou have just given the date of our iendship. I will give the date of our iendship. I will give the date of our iendship. I will give the date of our in the case of Mr. Aylesworth the sal-in the case of Mr. Ayleswo quaintance. It was thirty-two years ary of \$7,000 which we pay him does we met for the first time. It was not represent one-half-it is far from the floor of the House of Commons, one-half-of the sacrifice which he what is it? were both young men. You were makes every year to his country by

Ontario, I was from Quebec. But | accepting. (Applause.) was between us a bond of union Did Not Appreciate a Good Man. sympathy. We were both follow-I renewed my efforts in 1904, and on that great and good man, Alexthat occasion I was more successful. united in respect and devotion to Mr. Aylesworth agreed to come for-Mackenzie, (Applause.) We excellent man, nay, more, we had thing more than devotion and re-for him. We loved him. We bin for the appendix to the the prov-tor him. We loved him. We to for him. We loved him. We is this for the enemies he made. Ince of Ontario there is a certain coun-ty, the name of which I had better withhold from you, the electors of which don't know a good thing when they can it nor conversion and in accession accessi

fame. Their career was not long. They soon withdrew, wounded to the heart, is living yet. (Hear, hear.)

Party Now Stronger Than Ever. ion ? I say no. It is an American docstronger than ever it was in the Domatters confided to the Provinces unwest through Manitoba, British Co-lumbia, and last, though not least, Alts between the ex-Premier of On- life, into the House of parliament, the berta and Saskatchewan. Sir, these fided to the Provinces, the will of the two names which I have just pronoun-Legislature, the will of the people is ced, Alberta and Saskatchewan, bring to my mind—and they cannot but bring to my mind—the attemnt which bring to my mind-the attempt which power. That is the doctrine of Provincial rights and that is the doctrine upon which I want to be judged upon (Applause.) flict an injury upon that movement,

and a still greater injury upon the peo-Quebec's Good Service.

Sir, it is a well-known fact that when the Provinces were united Sir in this city, that the Liberal party had John Macdonald was in favor of a legfallen from the high pedestal which I —and it was not a friendly article by one of those who now shout for provamongst you Reformers of Ontario. and approve it, and yet follow the had raised for myself in the year 1896. any means—that if the union had been incial rights was then against provin- (Applause.) or nearly twenty years we have been wrong. But since it must needs be that Well, I may say that if I raised federative and not legislative this was cial rights. It is said we have gone

some new discovery has been made in to the man who was the great mover science which forces us to review our and the great spirit in the work of conthat the St. Lawrence has turned upon (Applause.) He was the man when the its course and is now flowing westward conference met at Quebec, he was the instead of eastward? Is it that the rose is now growing without any thorns? In that the violet is without any that in this he was closely followed by derful than that has occurred. And ly afterwards, though Sir John, Mac- to all matters not coming within the

Champions of Provincial Rights. It is that all of a sudden the Con-

tory, it is a matter of record, it is a scrvative party has turned and become the champions of Provincial rights. matter which cannot be disputed, that. Sir John Macdonald, true to his con-(Hear, hear.) Shades of the departed victions, true to his principles, at-Conservatives! They would not believe tempted again and again to encroach it if they were to come back to this in favor of the Dominion upon the powers vested in the Provinces.

Tried to Wrong Ontario.

the right to impose a license fee for

federative union, it is a matter of his-

This was followed immediately by a plause.)

of Mr. Blake and of Sir Oliver Mowat. third one. Under the constitution Is it that the classes of power not giv- which we have in the British North en to the Federal Parliament, the resi- America Act the lands of the province due of power should be placed under the Provinces and not in the Domin-province of Ontario, and are to be ad-America Act the lands of the province of Ontario belong to the people of the province of Ontario, and are to be administered by its provincial govern- 1905. What was the issue in 1896? Sir, The party which they founded is now it is not the true doctine ministered by its provincial govern-trine, but it is not the true doctine ment. But Sir John Macdonald said the new party of provincial rights, the of Provincial rights. The true doctrine that in that part of Ontario which has Conservative party, attempted to force Oliver Mowat, is this: That in the ince, but to the Dominion. And I re- toba a system of schools which had matters confided to the Provinces un-der the authority of the British North America act in all matters I say nonthat "not one acre of land, not one vative party, and I said, "No. You stick of timber, not one lump of min-erals" could be disposed of by the propose, to force upon the people of province of Ontario. Again there was Manitoba a system of separate schools another battle of the glants, and again which they have rejected. You may victory went to the little giant, Sir have that power, but it is a power Oliver Mowat. (Cheers.) Oliver Mowat. (Cheers.)

> Where Were the Conservatives? I ask now, upon every one of these ercion. Was it coercion when we sim-

constitution belongs to the province. ber that it was a work of compromise

of these articles will you find anything with regard to education. Let us look to article 91, which reads as follows: "It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to Senate and House of commons, to

ive jurisdiction of the Dominion, and amongst these is not to be found the man in me in 1905 as they had in 1896. Gentlem

upon the power of the legislature. | out any appearance of exaggeration

never apply to me. (Renewed ap- istration and legislation. (Cheers.)

1896 and 1905.

When we came into office in 1896 it is nothing more than the truth to say that the country had been stagnant. I have no objection to criticism and

the cause? One of the causes is well known. For six of those ten years at east and west — east through the Mar-itime Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island: and school question. Our predecessors had been unable either to solve the question or to quell the agitation. I need not tell you that agitation of this character is always an impediment to progress. Not only does it mark more profoundly the lines of cleavage be-tween population and population, but it takes away from the energy which is so essential to conduct the work of the nation. It was our aim, when we came into office, and it was our good plause.) They attempted to force that system upon Manitoba. That was cofortune to quell the agitation, and for occasions where, when the powers of the province were in jeopardy, were the champions of to-day in favor of provincial rights? Where was the Conservative party of that day? Was is howing an appeal to my fellow-it howing an appeal to my fellow-country and appeal to my fellow-the classical appeal to my fellow-country and appeal to my fellow-the classical appeal to my fellow-the mischief-imakers could not disturb. the last ten years we have had peace. This was one of the causes which is responsible for the progress and prosperity which we have at this moment. There was another cause, which, in

But I am not here to argue the ques-tion of schools. Men differ upon such these days, prevented progress and prosperity, and it was, if I may say

A Staple Tariff Required.

Everybody will agree with me-the business men of Toronto more than anybody-that in a fiscal policy such as

we have, where we derive our revnight in this audience remember the fight for confederation. They rememto the workingman, to the business What the Real Rights Are. All the rights of jurisdiction between the first to do so appealed to Cana-the first to do so appealed to Cana-All the rights of jurisdiction bound are the province and the Dominion are contained in two articles. In not one contained in two articles. In not one creeds to make a sacrifice of some of the first to do so, appealed to Cana. dians of all races, nationalities and creeds to make a sacrifice of some of the had been ushered into the world it had been ushered into the world at which everyone, whatever might be though it was maintained all those with a great flourish of trumpets, his prejudices, could go and worship. years with much vaunted, it was all the time little trusted, because all the time that the National Policy was in force the conditions were such that the ranks of the Liberal party whose con-scratched at, partially demolished and sciences do not perhaps agree with me partially restored, and the restorations donald had been foiled in his efforts to make this a legislative and not a federative union, it is a matter of his-There are twenty-nine different sub-jects which are assigned to the exclus-ive jurisdiction of the Dominion, and

matters of education. Was there an oversight? Did the fathers of Confed- versight? Did the fathers of Confed- versight? Did the fathers of Confed- versight? eration not think of education? No, a more congenial subject. We have 1879, as I have told you, with a great pass to another, and, if I may say so, gentlemen, there was no oversight. They made a separate article for edu-marked a little while ago, and I think I marked a little while ago, and I think I just when the National Policy was It is a matter of record that upon the period of the legislature. It is a matter of record that upon the period of the legislature.

riff-just one year old and already 77

changes. In the year 1881 there were

66 changes, in 1882 78 changes, in 1883

88 changes, in 1884 there was some lit-

tle relaxation-only 39 changes that

year-in 1885 there were 89 changes, in

1886 no less than 150 changes, in 1887

and 1888 there was a period of calm and

cnly two changes. in 1889 there were

rone, in 1890 there was a consolidation

ice is now i er and the su already been of incontest ses the full con-

nt was not con nnection with vents as it was technical objec-

is not a little, (Applause and themselves of the services of Mr. iter.) He was abused, vilified, Unfortunate electors! Aylesworth. niated, slandered by his oppon-They may be forgiven, perhaps, in the and especially by that class of nents of the Conservative who delighted to write letters North York were made of different papers under the guise of "Old stuff. (Hear, hear.) Having lost a (Laughter and applause.) good man, an excellent man, they imin these days they do not sign mediately seized the opportunity of letters as "Old Liberal": they paving another good man, another exd themselves Baldwin Reformers. cellent man. Notwithstanding a miser-Time Brings Its Changes. able campaign, a campaign of appeals

vilified, abused, slandered, calum-

d, even more than yourself, and

to prejudices- (hear, hear) - prejume has changed, and now Mr. Mac dices of all sorts, big prejudices, and ter.) is receiving the just dues that chiefly small and picayune prejudices, leserved. He is praised and exaltthey elected Mr. Aylesworth triumnot more than he deserved, but by phantly. (Applause.) All praise to old selves the advocates and the chamsame men who once abused him. North York. (Applause.) It honored picns of Provincial rights understand is not from a sense of regret or itself by electing Mr. Aylesworth, as Provincial rights about as much as a ice, but because it seems to be the Mr. Aviesworth will honor them by blind man understands colors, about as of a certain part of the Conrepresenting them. ative party with regard to their

Met Another Good Man. ments to praise the dead in order

er to abuse the living. (Laughter It is already some few years ago applause.) I do not doubt, sir, since I had the privilege of visiting old | take their newspaper articles-and you for you and for myself there shall North York, and I could have an apturn of the leaf. I am quite sure preciation then of the quality of the the day will come when I shall stalwarts of which it is composed. I and their speeches, and try to get out ar your well-deserved encomiums met there a man whom I have never m the pens and from the mouths of forgotten since, and who, unfortunate- rights. You might as well try to get who are now the severest against | ly, is no more - Mr. Cane of Newmarou. Pardon me if I say so, because, ket. (Applause.) In my career of ter all, in my words there is perhaps more than sixty years it has been my selfish motive and thought. I shall | rivilege to meet many good men, but d your encomiums because you I do not know that in all my life I st allow me to say that I am your ever met a man who more impressed (Laughter.) I am younger than me than Mr. Cane of Newmarket. are by two months and two days. (Hear, hear.) He was a man true to ughter.) Probably there is not his convictions, sincere, honest, and to boast of in that difference. as gentle as a woman. I learned from ably it means that there is not him that he had been a Reformer all to boast of in two months, even his early life, and that when he was the addition of two days. There a young man of not more than twenty obably some of the gentlemen years he had accompanied Mr. Lafonis table, at this board, who, hav- taine through the county of York, long life before them, make light when Mr. Lafontaine had been defeatting of months. Ah, but when ed in the county of Terrebonne in the ave doubled the cape of sixty, and first election after the union, and was we are finally launched upon this introduced by Robert Baldwin to the in and fatal ocean from which Reformers of the county of York. (Apis no return, we cling to the plause.)

is and to weeks, and even to the From that date, gentlemen, dates the with all the tenacity of the miser existence of the Liberal party of Canada. When the friends of Mr. Lafontaine and the friends of Robert Bald.

amiliar With All His Faults. win met in the Legislature of United ther, sir, would I be entirely Canada in 1841, at Kingston, there was

ied if I did not mention by name founded the Liberal party, of which we one whom I am proud to see at are proud, and which is represented on bard, the name of an old Liberal this occasion. Lafontaine and Baldold in years, but a Liberal of the win are immortal names. They brought father to son, and from grand ments of which our party is compoone whose pedigree can go back sed. Then for the first time English-I I have given you the name of r-General,

attempted to take away from the provof the Dominion call themselves "Prowhen he is at their command. A maince of Ontario powers which under the vincial righters." The Conservative jority of the electors refused to avail constitution belonged to the province party are Provincial righters in the of Ontario. It is a matter of record same sense that Beau Brummel was a also that in his effort he was met at vegeterian. (Laughter.) Beau Brumevery step by that staunch friend of next world, but certainly not in this mel ws asked one day if he was not world. (Laughter.) The electors of a vegeterian. "Oh, yes," said he, "I the province, Sir Oliver Mowat, long the leader of the Liberal party in this am; I once actually did eat one-half of a pea." (Laughter.) That was the province, and I am proud to say my colleague in the government of Canextent of Beau Brummel's vegetarianada. (Cheers.) It was in the first year ism. If I were to say that one-half of of the administration of Sir Oliver a nea is the extent of the Provincial Mowat that he passed the regulation to rights doctrine of the Conservative parlicense the liquor traffic. He relied ty I would give them far more credit upon the article of the constitutionthan they deserve. (Renewed laugharticle 92, which gave to the province

Doctrine is Not There.

they?

shops, taverns, etc. He was opposed Sir, those gentlemen who call themby Sir John Macdonald, who contended that he had not the right to regulate the liquor traffic, but that the right belonged to the Dominion government. I remember very well, and perhaps much as the deaf and dumb can congentlemen in the province of Ontario

ceive speech and sound. Take their have not forgotten the speech deliverspeeches - and the Lord knows we ed by Sir John Macdonald in a nearby Lave had a good many - (laughter) village-Yorkville, perhaps it was-in which he stated that he would "teach know that we have had still more; a lesson in constitutional law to that take their articles in their newspapers little tyrant Mowat."

It so happened that Sir John Macof them the true doctrine of Provincial Sir Oliver Mowat, received a lesson to despot he would not change a single a horse out of an empty stable. You himself in constitutional law. It so could not get the horse out of the empturned out that though Sir John Macty stable, because the horse is not donald was a good constitutional lawthere - (laughter) - and you cannot yer, no one can deny it, Sir Oliver get the doctrine of Provincial rights Mowat was a still better lawyer than from the Conservative party, from Sir John Macdonald. And that was their speeches or their newspaper arwhy it was decided by the highest auticles, because the doctrine is not there. thority that Sir John Macdonald was time the constitution we have given And who are these men, I want to wrong, and that Sir Oliver Mowat was to the new provinces has been submitknow ? Who are these men who in right, and that the power which had ted to those provinces. It was subthe by-lanes and streets and public been claimed by Sir Oliver for Ontario mitted first to the people of the provsquares complained because we had really belonged to the province of Ongene back on the doctrine of Provin-cial rights? Who are they? Who are tario under the constitution.

Fight Over Streams Bill. Who are they? Are they not

the Province of Ontario were attempt-That was not all. You gentlemen cd to be encroached upon by the Fedfrom this city and province have not eral power at the hands of Sir John forgotten, I am sure, that some twenty Macdonald, and who was resisted at years ago or thereabouts the atmoevery step by Oliver Mowat-(cheers) sphere was' thick with the words aided and abetted in every attempt "streams bill." You heard those words against the Province? They are the in the legislature. I heard them very same men to-day who are proclaiming often in the parliament of Canada. Sir that we have gone back on our con-Oliver Mowat had undertaken under victions. the constitution to regulate navigation

What Are Provincial Rights? upon the streams and the power to use the waters for navigation purposes. What is-sir, before I go any further -what is the doctrine of Provincial The occasion of the quarrel was that rights ? How has it been taught to us in the valley of the River Ottawa, upon by the master of Provincial rights, by a certain river which I believe is called been taught by Mr. Blake himself? that river. The man who had the lower more:

The Question of Education.

Canada have no reason to regret the And what are these exceptions. day that they confided the destinies of 'Nothing in any such law shall prethis country into the hands of the judicially affect any right or privilege present administration. (Applause.) with respect to denominational schools, Canada during the last ten years has which any class of people have by law made a step forward; nay, not only in the province at the union." made a step forward, but made a gi-

There follows another special article gantic leap forward. (Renewed apwith regard to Ontario and Quebec; plause.) Canada has emerged during "All the powers, privileges and duties at the union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the separate schools and school trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended of the

to the dissentient schools Queen's Protestant and Roman Cathoic subjects in Quebec."

Therefore that is another exception Sir, there can only be one law for all the subjects of His Majesty the King. been modified by the legislature of the cations and compromises until it has Conservative party, said of it that in the figures of population, places Can-

Confidence in the Government. There is something more. It was

easy to say last year that we were easy to say that we were going back kngdom, according to the last census, upon our convictions. But since that ince of Alberta. For Alberta twentyfive men had to be elected; twenty-five ain, and the trade of the United Kingmen had to become members of the new legislature. Sir, of that number in the ber, 1904, was \$4,145,181,718, and the new legislature no less than twenty-

four who were elected are Liberals. (Applause.) There has been an elec-Haultain, who had been premier of the as you know, by the last census, was province for several years, the people 5,371,315, or a total of trade per head of fied this legislation by returning seventeen supporters of it against eight.

(Applause.) Yet in the face of this there are still men in this province of Ontario, and this city of Toronto, to

and revision, in 1891 there were 14 those ten years from the obscure conchanges, in 1892 82 changes, in 1893 2 dition of a simple colony to the rank changes, in 1894 a new tariff, in 1895 16 and station of a proud nation. (Long changes. continued applause.) We have a popu-Dreaded the Budget Speech. lation of at least six millions of souls at a very conservative estimate. Well, sir, when there were so many changes the manufacturer dreaded the How Trade is Growing.

and false pride, that the Reformers of

day of the budget speech. He was always anxious lest he find himself the This year our trade, I have reason to believe, will reach the \$500,000,000 mark. | following morning a ruined man, But (Applause.) With such an increase be-I am proud to say that under our regime the manufacturers always sleep fore you I have the proud satisfaction The denominational school system had of saying to you, my fellow-country- soundly and never fear interference with the tariff. We have made very men, that Canada occupies no mean Territories, modified and improved place amongst the commercial nations few changes in the duty. For instance more than once, by a series of modifi- of the world. I can say, and say with one of the changes was made in 1904. perfect truth and accuracy, that to- when we introduced the anti-dumping reached such a state of perfection that day the trade of Canada, judging by clause. (Applause.) Why did we adopt even Mr. Haultain, the leader of the imports and exports and according to such a policy? Why did we introduce that anti-dumping clause? We introhis opinion it was so good that if he ada third of the nations of the world duced it for the reason I gave a mohad the power of a dictator or of a in the scale of trade. (Prolonged ap- ment ago, that it was essential to the plause.) Canada comes third, immesuccess of manufacturing that the man diately after Great Britain, which who is engaged in business should

immediately after Belgium, know exactly the conditions under comes which is the first. In the year which which he would operate, and we put closed 31st December, 1904, the trade of in this clause to prevent the demolition Belgium, imports and exports, was of the market.

coercing the new province. It was \$966,617,333. The population of the I have seen this clause attacked a few weeks ago in a newspaper of this which was taken in 1900, was 6.693,548 city. It may be attacked, gentlemen, souls, or a total of \$144.41 for every in newspapers of the city of Toronto, head of the population of Belgium, the but it will not be attacked on the floor highest record in the world. Let us of the Parliament of Canada. (Apincline ourselves in honor of little plause.) I venture to say that.

population, according to the census of 1901, was 41,609,091, or a proportion per head of the population of total trade of We want to be on the best temrs with tion since in the province of Saskatch- \$99.62. The trade of Canada for the Germany. But we thought Germany ewan, and there, though the fight was year ending 30th June, 1905, was \$452,- had no right to penalize us for taking led by the leader of the party, Mr. 780,500, and the population of Canada, an action that we had the right to of the province of Saskatchewan rati- the population of \$84.30. (Cheers.) Our treaties, of which I am sure you have place was the third of the nations of heard before. (Laughter.) We found two treaties, one with Germany and

say that we had coerced the population ning. I have said we are a nation, and tion, which they might do for a conool, a Liberal from generations, together for the first time the ele- Sir Oliver Mowat, by the great teach- the "Mississippi," there were two of the two new provinces. (Laughter proud to say so, but we are only yet sideration, then these advantages er of Provincial rights, or as it has lumbermen, each having limits upon and applause.) There is something a young nation. True it is, I admit, should be extended to Germany. That Since this bill was introduced and always admit with great pleasure, was had enough. But there was somedays of William Lyon Macken- speaking Liberals and French-speak- Sir, is it that in the distribution of limits put some works upon it for the three bye-elections nave taken place that Providence has been extremely thing more, which was worse. There ing Liberals met. They were un- power between the Federal Parliament floating of his logs, but would not al- for the House of Commons in the new kind to us. No one is more prone to was also this provision, that if we tiend, the new member for North known to each other, separated by and the Provincial Legislature-since low the upper man to make use of provinces. One of these was in Almy new colleague, the Post- language, by religion, by race; separ- you will not accept the word Parlia- these works, and, therefore, if his con- berta, when my new colleague, Mr. Oli- that the Tories are sometimes inclined tage, to the mother land, then immedir-General, Mr. Aylesworth. cheers.) Sir, I don't know what babits are in the city of the upper limits would have been the city of the city of the upper limits would have been the city of the upper limits would have been the city of the c abits are in the city of Toronto, thing in common between them. They Provinces and the Dominion the rights simply debarred from the use of his Toronto there were men saying they serve any praise if Providence has been this was bad legislation, bad treatyose you all read the Conserva- found themselves in unison in favor of of the Provinces are to be supreme property. Sir Oliver Mowat took the were eager to take the first opportuni- on our side. But, at all events, we making, and we complained to Engmess. For my part I read it every those great principles of eternal truth, against the rights of the Dominion ? ground, that all sty given to them to test the value of say this: that it is on our side, and land. The other government had com-

Belgium. Next to it comes Great Britdom for the year closing 31st Decem-

The German Surtax.

Then we made another change when we introduced the German surtax. Why did we introduce it? Not certainly from any hostility to Germany. take. When we came into office in 1896 we found the German and Belgian

with Belgium, which stipulated that if the colonies were to give any Now, sir, we are only at the begin- advantage in trade to any other na-

the earth in the commercial scale. Yet a Young Nation.

associa.

Oil, Iron

ht of con-

cet pub.

does not and ton'

have very

ten years

best phy-

Hospita!