A CANADIAN PARTY.

The Platform of the Liberals of Canada,

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Tariff Reformation Looking to Free Trade and Honest Government the Vital Features of a Splendid Platform.



SIR OLIVER MOWAT, Premier of Ontario.

by any torridity that this climate can furnish. They came, and came early, and came in thousands, and stayed till they were positive that nothing more would be done until 8 o'clock.

done until 8 o'clock.

It was precisely 2.39 p.m. when President MacLean of the Ottawa Reform association advanced to the front of the platform and said :—"Gentlemen, you will come to order." Immediately quiet fell upon the great gathering.

When Mr. MacLean had invited all Reform members of the privy council and



Hon. W. S. FIELDING, premier of Nova

Scotia. cause of reform, who has been associated with all movements that have taken place in the last 30 years for the advancement of the people of Canada, who has been the successful leader of the Liberal party in the banner province of the Dominion. I therefore submit for your choice as chairman of this convention Sir Oliver Mowat, premier of the province of Ontario, Great Applause). I may say that this motion is

Ottawa, June 20.—(Special.)—The greatest polytical gathering ever held in Candada cogan its sessions here to-day. The weather was sultry, almost past end of the Liberals of all canda since control of the Liberal party. A prospect so hopeful that on such a day the attractions of the epsing and the three conference of the river would have drawn many of the delegates from the furnace air in the rink. But, no; the warmth of their enthusiasm refused to be exceeded. and the representatives of the Liberal party of every province have met to-day to take counse as to the best devisable policy for the Liberals of all Canada to pursue as a party, in order to the largest province has provided by the country of the largest party of the largest provided by the largest provided by the largest provided by the largest party of the largest practicable prosperity and greatest pos practicable prosperity and greatest pos-sible well-being in all respects of every province of the Dominion, and therein of the Dominion as a whole. Ontario Liber-als are not for Ontario only; are we, my friends? And Quebec Liberals, though they like Quebec much, are not for Que-bec only. Is it not so, my brothers of Quebec? The Liberals of the maritime



When Mr. MacLean had invited all Reform members of the privy council and members and occurrently and the privy council and members and occurrently and the production of the common for the production of the council and members and occurrently and the production of the common for the production of the council and members and occurrently. The filterals of the public works for Outario.

How C. M. Fraser, M.P.P., minister of public works for Outario.

There was a tremendous outburst of genuine enthusiasm as Mr. Laurier arose. It was several moments before the cheering subsided, and then the leader said to be a veeral moments before the cheering to have amongst us to-day, among this year and for the population than heat to make the good fortune to have amongst us to-day, among this year and for common for, and territories are not for these provinces and territories only: is this not so, my traction of the production of the common for the common for the common for the manuscation do not do so from the to make the good fortune to have amongst us to-day, among this year and for every province and territories are not of classed, and all the common for the substitution of the manuscation do not do so from the other of the manuscation do not do so from the other of the manuscation do not do so from the other of the manuscation do not do so from the other of the manuscation do not do so from the other of the manuscation do not do so from the other of the manuscation do not do so from the other of the manuscation do not do so from the other of the manuscation do not do so from the other of the manuscation do not do so from the other of the manuscation do not do so from the other of the manuscation do not do so from the other of the manuscation do not do so from the other of the manuscation do not do so from the other of the manuscation do not do so from the other of the manuscation do not do so from the other of the manuscation do not do so from the other of the manuscation do not do so from the other of the manuscation do n





future of half a continent may depend, and not for a year or two only, but for generations.

"Our country, in the largest sense, is the British empire.

"Whatever the nation may have been to us or to any of our ancestors in times to us or to any of our ancestors in times to us or to any of our ancestors in times are the concurrence of the country of the document in other respects is concurred to the concurrence of the concurren





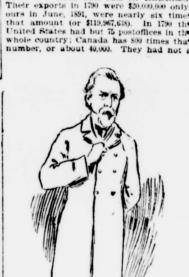


THE LEADER.

their readiness to hazard their lives in defence of their country. Thanks to them

But if on such occasions as this I should say nothing about annexation or British connection, and there should be ascertained to be some annexationists in the convention, my silence would be misconstrued by the enemy, and perhaps by others elsewhere as implying that I had found the sentiment of the convention to be against me on these subjects, and that for that reason I had said nothing. Such a notion would cause a sufficient stampede from the Reform ranks as to make nede from the Reform ranks as to make





Hon. D. MILLS, M.P. for Bothwell. pride and with a probund sense of our

pride and with a prolound sense of our responsibility as well that we call to mind the greatness of Camada, and that we think of the greatness which belongs to its future. It is great now in the extent of its territory; it is is great in resources, and it is great in fitness for maintaining in comfort and prosperity a vast population. We like to remember that in territorial extent this Camada of ours is about as large as the great republic south of us, and that if some portions of the territory of that nation have advantages over some portions of ours, other portions of the is the lower power for the opposite of the power for the system for the system for the power of the power for the opposition in the province of the power for the opposition in the province of the power for the opposition in the province of the power for the opposition in the province of the power for the opposition in the province of the power for the opposition in the province of species. All in favor of the manths will be constituted which is the province of the power for the opposition in the province of species. All in favor of the manths will be constituted as for the country for the constitution which is constituted as for the power for the opposition in the province of species. All in favor of the manths will be constituted as for the country of the manths will be constituted as for the country of the manths will be constituted as for the country of the manths will be constituted as for the country of the manths will be constituted as for the power country at the constitute of the country of the manths to the country of the manths to the country of the manths to the country of the manths will be common to the province of the country of the manths will be constituted as for the country of the manths will be constituted as for the country of the manths will be constituted as for the country and the country of the manths will be constituted as for the country and the country of the manths will be constituted as for the country and the country of the manths will be constituted as for the country and the country of the manths will be constituted as the country and the country of the manths will be constituted as the country and the province of the country and the country of the manths will be constituted as the country and the province of the country and the country of the country and the country of the country and the province of the country and the country and the country of the country of the country of the cou

Hon. ROBERT WATSON, Manitoba.

This sum is obtained from customs and excise duties, and the amount so raised is an enormous amount to take from our people; but the fact that year after year so great an amount is obtained from Canadian pockets, however to be deprecated, illustrates in a striking way the immenseity greater wealth of Canada at the present time than the United States had with about a like population a century ago. Take some further facts:—The imports into that country in 1799 amounted to \$23,09,090 only; the imports into Canada in the year ending 30th June, 1891, amounted to five times that sum (or \$119,957,628). Their exports in 1790 were \$20,090,090 only; ours in June, 1891, amounted to five times that sum (or \$19,967,628). In 1790 the United States had but 75 postoffices in the whole country; Canada has 890 times that





Mr. WM. MULCCK, M.P. for North York.

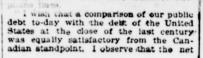
1891 little more than twice the tonnage owned by our 5,000,000 of Canadians.

"Again, our neighbors had no canals, eW have about 89 miles of canals, constructed at a cost of \$57,000,000 (557,214,222). They had not a mile of railway. Their other roads are described as having been bad beyond conception, and communication was so limited that one stage a week was sufficient communication between any of their cities. I copy a reliable statement on the subject of their roads from an article in The Encyclopedia Britannica, written by a professor of Princeton college, New Jersey:—The communication between the cities was as bad as could be. The traveller was subject to every danger or annoyance that bad roads, bad carriages, bad horses, bad inns 1891 little more than twice the tonnage



Mr. JOHN CAMERON, editor London Adver-

and bad police protection could combine and bad police protection could combine to inflict on him.' Many of our Canadian roads might be better than they are, but the average of them are better than the average in the United States at even the present day. While their four millions of population had no railways, ou four or five millions have now no less than 14,623 miles of railway. These railways have cost many millions of dolars (the exact figure I have seen is \$816,647,758), and instead of one trip by stage in a week there are one trip by stage in a week there are marly railway trips every day of the week between some of our cities. Further, tele-processing and telephonical ware original





Hon. ROBERT WATSON, Manitoba.



them, is a further advantage in our favor as compared with the Americans of the last century. (Applause.) Why, in view of all such facts, should not a century do as much for Canada as a century has done for our neighbors? May it not do more? The resources of Canada for the purposes of agriculture and commerce are immense, and unsurpassed by any competitor. We have probably the finest forests in the world and the richest fisheries; our country abounds in minerals, too; we have treasures of coal and iron and copper and silver and gold and nickel. Two-thirds of the wheat area of North Amerithirds of the wheat area of North Ameri-ca are in Canada. We have climate and



Mr. JOHN CHARLTON, M.P. tor North Nor-

soil which are specially adapted for raising the best wheat, the best bariey, the best horses and the best cattle in the world, and for producing the best cheese. At the world's exhibitions of London and Philadelphia and Paris and Chicago, Canada has held its own, as respects its principal exhibits, in competition with all the rations of the earth. More important in our favor, however, than all I have mentioned, is the acknowledged fact that our climate, with all its varieties, is specially adapted for developing an active and hardy race of men and women. Canadians who, either in mature life or in early manhood, go to the United States as affording a larger field for their activity, compete successfully there in every walk of life with natives of that country who have had like advantages of education and otherwise. There is no future among the rations which such a country as Canada is may not attain, if only her sons, whatever their origin or their birth, continue true sons of our dear Canada, and pursue as its citizens the paths of righteousness and fetriotism. (Anothers of world in the sons) soil which are specially adapted for raisas its citizens the paths of righteousness and patriotism. (Applause.) We admire the energy of our neighbors as a people, ard we admire the success that they have accomplished in almost every department



Hon. F. Perens, premier of Prince Edward Island.

themselves. Most, if not all of us, may themselves. Most, if not all of us, may be against political union with them, but we all respect them as a nation, and esteem very many of their people.

"None will infer from my mentioning the facts of which I have been reminding you that I want you to believe the time to have come when Canada may safely or properly part politically from the empire of which it forms a part, and set up as a wholly separate nation, as under different conditions and circumstances the other British American colonies did 12) other British American colonics did 12)
years ago. Nor, on the other hand, am
I at present speaking of Canadas groutness as being a reason against gruing-up
the country and amexing it to the neighbering nation. That subject I' have discussed more than once elsewhere. My
reason for speaking at present of our
country's greatness, and of what, in spite
of obstacles and mistakes, it has accomof obstacles and mistakes, it has accomplished hitherto, is that, in view of the object of this immense gathering of representative Liberals from all parts of the Dominion, it is fitting, as I have already suggested, and may be useful at the outset of our deliberations.



J. ISRAEL TARTE, M.P. for L'Islet

mind the greatness of the country, the



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.



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people, those we bring remain? There is only

remain? There is only one conclusion to be arrived at, and it is this, that if e

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P. T. GORMAN, ed Free Press, Ottawa. that if the 'Grit oakers,' as he called

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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.

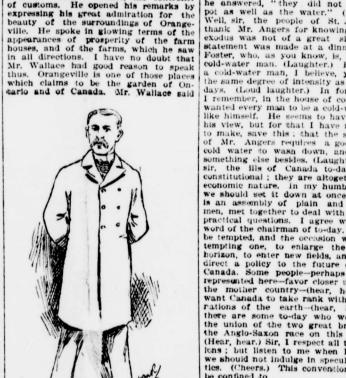
The remainder of the sellong, the favor of many Conservatives in the consention of the subjection. However, the content of the proper of the permittenship of our distinguished to the content of the subjection of the coppedition of the opposition of the content, the content of the permittenship of our 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 the ministers of the matter they affect by. I submit to you of greater import



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 we are told that the sexdus is 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 cama. so 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 ville, sir, the people of St. John must will be anyther the prospective of the water." (Laughter.) Well, sir, the people of St. John must the prospective of water and the prospective of the water. "Claughter." Well, sir, the people of St. John must the answered, "they did not send the prospective of water the prospective of the world have been nothing the world have been swept away. Under Mr.



"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,



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. 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

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of the c 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

high taxation we would create labor, we would see the result to-day, our popu-



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 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.

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 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 United 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.

a diversity of interests between England and Canada. Sir, I want now to say this, if the interests of Canada clash with the interests of England, is it any particle my loyalty or yours that we should make the interests of Canada give way to the interests of Great Britain? (Cries of "No, no.") What is the reason, I want to know, that my ancestors left the shores of France to come to the savage country? Simply because they were not satisfied with their condition in France and thought they would better it in Canada. What is the reason your own fathers left the shores of Great Britain, of maintering the shores of Great Britain, of my because your own fathers were not satisfied with their condition upon their native soil, but believed that by coming to this country they would build up for themselves and their families a better and more prosperous condition of things. And are we, their descendants, to be told when we find our interests clashing with those of the motherland we must stand by the motherland? I do not attempt any such loyalty, and I am quite sure of the position that would be adopted in any part of Great Britain. I would not hesitate to go upon any platform there and state the same thing that I say to-night. I am a Britain subject, and if it were my lot to have been a member of the British house of commons I would speak like an Englishman and stand up for England in preference to Canada any time.

There are other questions, but we have not the time to take up too many. One or two, however, ought not to be for-gotten. We should endeavor to retain in with the state of every election an honest expression of the public mind and of the public will.





May be seed of the District government object that we should make such a treaty, then, fir, and not stooker, it will be time to raise object/loss. The men and put an issue of the question. They are to be blanned for this, (ifer, they were to seek relief, that they not continue they are to be blanned for this, (ifer, they they are to be blanned for this, (ifer, they are to they are to the season for the season for the vertices and they to constitute mainly they proposed for the vertices and they they are to the season for they are th

he had done the audience cheered him again and again.

Sir Oliver Mowat said the convention would now have the pleasure of hearing another representative of the French race. They had the advantage over the English in that they spoke equally well in both languages. Those whose language was French liked to hear it; those who spoke English, many of them not having the advantage of understanding French very well, would like to hear the gentleman who was about to speak. They had not always agreed with the gentleman in the past, and he dare say there were matters in which they did not agree with limin now, but nevertheless they more than that, but we won't take any-





Interest need would have to be alim.

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effects of the tariff, and pointed out that they could obtain more information from such an array of delegates than they could from certain favored parties, in the closest, who commanded them. ("Hear, of the Scotch laird who had a songet for existing programment with the closest, who commanded them. ("Hear, of the Scotch laird who had a songet for existing programment subsidies with the closest, who commanded them. ("Hear, of the Scotch laird who had a songet for existing programment subsidies with the closest, who commanded them. ("Hear, hear, of the Scotch laird who had a songet for existing programment subsidies with the them. (Hear, hear). The Liberal leaders the provided in the control of the minister and the sprover thought the world would see through them. (Hear, hear.) The Liberal party was determined to have such reform as would give those who total and several sould make its forces if the delegates would not see that the seed the provided the seed the delegates would know they struck and every dollar they earned should be based, not as it is now upon the principle that every blow they struck and every dollar they earned should give the principle that every blow they struck and every dollar they earned should give the principle that every blow they struck and every dollar they earned should give the principle that every blow they struck and every dollar they earned should give the principle that every blow they struck and every dollar they earned should give the principle that every blow they struck and every dollar they earned should give the principle that every blow they struck and every dollar they earned should give the principle that every library and unanimously adopted, is as follows:

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