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We take from the 'Toronto Globe the following report of the Premier's Speech :
Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE, upon rising, was greeted with round aftor round of oheers. When they had conned he suid:

Mr. Cliairmun, -I am exceedingly obliged to yourvelf, to Mr. Lenox, and to the other gentlo men for the address which you have presented to me, and also for the remarks with which you, Sir, have been kind onough to introduce me in atating the object for which this meetiug was called. I assure you that I receive this token of the friendship and the political adheronce of tho worklngmen of Toronto with grenter pleasure than any event of my life has ever given me. (Cheerr.) It has been ropresented that I failed in my duty as a member of tho Administrution in not giving effect to enactments which would have for their object the benofit of the workingmann. Now, sir, I look upon this adilross, coming as it does from the workingmen, as emanating from the true shurce of politionl power, and as being a complete vindication of the Government in the course pursaod in this country. (Choers) For whatever may be said by those who may be a step ubove the worsingman in the social scalo in this country, I hold it is the workingman who havimuide the country. It is the workingman who is to give the country power for the future, and io make it grent his the eyes of the world. It is the workingman to whom we must nill looks, not inopely for the frults of mechanicul pursuits common to cities and towns, but also for the cultugation of our neldsfile cleating of our forwsts, the conatrugtion of our public works, and,
 Tore fool nil the groator pride in rewivilig this inkel or honuget won myselt, but id those print ciples which I at present im only a repre entative of, and I assure you that my colleagues in the Government, and my collungues in public life in the Purliamdnt of the country will abundantly appreciato the motives which have led the wonkingmen of this eity to adopt this course of displaging his politicul pawer und vindicating his polltical character, You have alluded, Mr . Chairman, to the fict that their have been workingmen's gatherings in other parts of the corntry as woll as in thes city. with a view to manifesting their approval of the conduct in puivic lifo of the leallor of the Opposition. Fur be it from me to find any fault with this indication of the politicul opinions of certain sections of the workingmen. (Hear, hear 1) 1 rathor rejoine to know that there is that independence of thought and thut independence of action which leads numbers of our fellow-eitizens to take a view of political lifo and political men whambat adverse to those which wo hold ourselves. At the same time, I cannot but express some litte surprise that any workingman who looks back to the history of the country, to the history of our race in tho Motherland, should, by natural instinet, be a Conservative. (Checre.) Sir, the power of the workingman is made manifest only when a country becomea civilized and powerfill. The power of a workingman is nothing in a state of semi-barbarism. The 'Iory party in England were but the followers or the successorss of those who oppressod the workingman in times long gone by. (Cheors.) I say they were bit tho followers or succossors of those who held the workingman in light esteem. If we look back to the history of the early nges of the Enstern monarchies, we find the workingman a slave. If we look barlk to the history of the comntry which affords as the earliest instance of national civilization-such as $i_{t}$ was-wo find the monarch and the nobles of Egypt making thoir subjects toil to rear monument, not to humau industry, not to that industry which is productivo, but merely monuments to the monarches and to the pagan gods whom they wormipped; and in the building of the Egyptinn pyramids and the vast temples of that land there was an amount of human life and human fabour sacrifteed which would have ton times completed the entire public works which this oountry has been endeavouring to carry torwurd to completion. (Interruption.) I am not at all surprised it the impatience of certain gentlemen. They know that the tide of public opinion is runining against them. (Cheers.) They know that this magnificent demonstration sinks into insigniticance anything that they have attempted. (Hear and cheers.) I was about to trace the listory of the workingman from the time when he was the mere slave of the despot and the tyrunt. In our own day efforts are mado by strong Conservatives to induce the workingmun to beliove that they, and they alone, are his true friends, when it is impossibie that muy substuatial sympathy can exist bot ween a Conservativo and the real workingman who suhsisis by the labour of his hands. (Cheers.) Well, Sir, let me come down in the history of the world to wacicilos ", nive' followed fint upon the footetepe of the Egyptinas in the race for alvilizatiou. Let is con tider vhat was the condition of the workingman in England itseif in the sixtoonth and sevemeench cenruries, when Tory rule was at its height, when no labourer hal any voice in the administration ri affairs, when soaroely such a thing as popular representation in Parliamont asisted E.:ll in the days of the Commonwealth we find that the wage of the
a little puasing attention to the subject. Now, sir, wayes ut the in force in England were at the very point of starvation. I reec farm luborer had to be contonted in Great Britain with abont whell some improvement was made, that one shilling nind vixp good wuge; I recinlect: whon the hands employid by the agric paid whin they were gothing $£ 10$ per annum aruit their thaitl; chanic's, such as masoins, car'ponters, blacksinithe and othor urtiti threepence to fourpence per hour. Now they think themselvos eightpence to tenpence half-peinny in' hour in England. This sh been to the English mechanio and to the Fiugjrih laboier. N orvinary farin servaint-the ploughman of the old land-cune his board, whero formerly, within the memory ot many of thasu my own, he only obtained 810 . What was thoditate of the woi means of raising " family in docency; as to the means of ol ohildron? 'The reatrictive laws which so long herpether warki subjection lof him also, as a gonernil thing iv fanglumd, withou true that in Scotland, and some purts. of Eugligodiand lrelanul. of education, but I speak of the general charturen of the ment were then at the disponal of a man with a family for obtuining his children. All this, I say, was the result of ath ovil ays coll if Richard Cobulen began his erusade againest to Corra Laws landlord that if cliose taws : were repualed of the peoplle were admitted free into England, the re would be-
 mimiler system in Gunuida. (Year, heal. and apors) I am re
 Co......ws. Thoy believed that universul disister w, wli ine Instead of that, Sir, from the time those injurious und uninet l: Grent Britain took a fresh sturt ; now lifo wis infused intustie p better implements, better husbandry, new manures-every thing productiveness of the soil. The rosult was that the farmer prodi and instead of his commodities fulling in price thoy stendily ro. time in England you will have to pay at least a price twice a was paid when Richard Cobden was agitating for the repeal of which are moro subject to competition with toreign grain. R were at that period in England. Instead, therefore, of a reponl injury, it has really benefited, not morely the working classes on fiod, but also those who are immediatoly intorented an the prop upon those lunds; and at this moment we have the woulderful whole population of England only fifty years ago believel tha pended upon haviug England for the Englishmen, so we mow it must have Canada for the Canadians. Sir, the very moment ropealed the country took a bound forward. It increased in times that at which it incroased previously. (Hear and els once received better pay, the farmers became more prosper noro wealthy, and we had the most abundant pricit on value of that system of legislation whid wo adivecate of a revenue turiff. Wo have in this country at the present mo of free trude. No one has ever propoed that. What we have will raise a revonue sufficient for the wants of the country, and tho protoctionist in principle wants is, that we should not only maintenauce and execution of the laws, but we should ulso pay either the agriculturist-if he cinl be protected-or of the n proteot him. We may now compare vory fairly the effect of ing country with the effect of the tariff laws in this country-t system with the Cumadian system, and see how the resulta aro adversity of either country. The people of the Unitel Statea they are of the same blood and the same languago; they posses same genius for conducting the Government of a free country ; lous uduplatiou to everything that relates to human progress themselves, indeed, to be firr: head of Britain and British depen admit that any superiority of the kind belongs to them. (He that we are on a footing of perfect equality with them in that huvo the same boundlesse cupacity, aro on the saias footing of e labour productivo and muking a pooplo happy. They are not o make their own laws. We are oppressed by no tyrunt eithe discuss the public affiairs of n nation. (Cheers.) We moo principles which have lor their object the greatest a mount of ultimate rosult nationul grundeur', or if the lawe should be unjn examine a few of the effects of the laws of the United States, Canadian laws bouring upon human indinary; and eonnooqnontly who hava not atudied United stales pulity or history may not era ouly commenced with 1860; for muny yoars betiore that co Occasionally before 1860 they lovied duries which partwok larg taritif; but in 1860, just :llouit the time that the war broko out, nit in particular upeculations succedell to a certain extent in ge

EVENING RECORDEP.
men's Demonstration at Toronto, Thursdat,
Ley 30th, 1878.
subject. Now, Sir, wages ut the time that the Corn Laws were
very point of atarvation. I recollect very weH when the ordinary ced in Great Britain with nhont a shilling a day; I recollect also hade, that one ghiling nind rixpence a day, was thought to be a e hands omployid by the rgriculturists were thought to be well 10 per anuum arid their boaid; and I recollect the time when meers, blaeksmited and other nrtificera, had to be content with from
ar. Now they think themsolves ill puid if they do not huve from ny an hour in Fingland. This slows how beneticial free-trade has end to the Enigith laborer. Now, Sir, at the present time the ughman of the old land-an euslly: obtain £24 per annam and in the memory if many of chose I am now uddressing and within
What was tho ${ }^{\text {thate }}$ of tho workingman as to lodging, se to the locency; as to clatmeans of whtaining a fitir educationafbr his which so long, hole ther whriugman in a state of comparative fonerul thing ivingland, whing the means of education., it in o general charanter of tho means throughout (ireat Britain that. ban with a fumbly for olthining a fair elementary education for
us the result of ar evil ays ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{en}$ of legislation, and at the time when sade againet the Corn Lows it. was firmly believed by every were repealed uf the popplo obtained heap frod, if bread
 ear, hear. and (he) I am reicrring to a state of things from
their impress ons of whim wonld occur after the repeal of the at universal disaster woul 1 wovtake the agricultural interests. now life wis infued into the pursuit of agriculture; there wi ndry, new minures-every hing possible was donato incperse tho result was thut the farmer produced much more than ever betore falling in price they sterdily rose in value until at the present to pay at lenst a price twice as large for almost everything as
was ngitating for the repenl of the Corn Laws, except coruale, setition with foreign grain. Rents are nerrly double what they Instead, therofore, of a repral of these protective laws boing ant ot merely the working cluswes fuld all who have to purchase their moment we have the wonderful fuct presentel to us that as the uly fifty years ago believed thitt their existunce as a nation deor the Englishmen, so we low hear some people saying that wo udians. Sir, the very moment that the protectionist laws were and forward. It increased in wealth at the ratio of tive or six
sed previonsly. (Huar and choers.) The industrial clases farmers becuine more prosperous, the manufucturers became
fursers the most abundant prial on every hand of the material gislntion shid we aulvocite in Canada under the name a this eountry at the present moment no iden of having usystem
proposed that. What we have proposed is to have a tarift that If the wants of the country, and not for angthing else. But what ants is, that we should not mily pay a tax to the Stato for the he laws, but we should ulso pay a tux to be put in the pockets of npare very fairly the effect of restrictive laws in the neighbourdu turff laws in this country-that is, compare the United States m, and see how the results are worked out in the prosperity or The people of the United States are akin in origin to ollselves; the same langnage; they porsess the same inventive power, the Govornment of a free country; they aro a people whose murvel-
hat relates to human progress is most marked. They imayiue hat relates to human progress is most marked. They imagine
ead of Britain and British dependencies in that respect. I do not lo kind belongs to them. (Hear, hoar.) But I do assert ut once fect eqnality with them in that particular. (Heur, hear:) They ty, are on the sains footing of equality an th the means of making poople lappy. They are not oppressed by any tyrant, and they oppressed by no tyrant either; we meet hete as freu men to nation. (Cheers.) We meet here to consider those groat Ir, or if the laws should be unjust, national failure. I propose to the laws of the United States, as compured with the effects of nau imdustry, and eonseqnently upon hirinan happineds. Those tules polity or history may not be aware that the real protective for ming years before that country had a purely revenue tariff. ed duties whieh partook largely of the natire of a protective
time thit the war broke out, munutacturers and others interested celed to a certain extent in getting a hold apon the legislative ent of the connity, and the result of that was the entitment of
furnacen are idle, and one hundred millions of capital sunk in that work is utterly unproductive.
(Hear, hear, and cheern.) TH shops that the protective system had brought on sulh an over(llear, hear, and cheern.) Th Bhops that the protective systom had brought oll such an over-
production that it became ite rain of the prodncers. (Hear, hear.) And wo it wonkl loo in Canula if we were alt willin to tax oursolves over and above what was necesoury for revennu purposes for the promotion of the interest of certain manufacturors; we would merely succeced in making a few manufnoturist wealthy for a few years at the expense of the reat of the jeoplu, and no many woild rush fot business that the makers would produce more thain could he solil. It would be produced at such on onormous cont that they would be nuable to send any out of the country, and in such large quintitien ef we would be unable to uwe it in tho country. lu n mort themselves would be tho inevtable rewlt of thus gorging the market by an unhenliby Nystem of production. We have here t of fort, and I am now speaking from figures of ill oficial character, thint while the population of 12 Enlted Staten increased from thirty-one millions in 1860 to forty: five millions in 1876 , for the fixtien years inclusive at a rate of about 46 jer celd., the producing
capacity, as I have already s own, inereased daring the aame period in a much larger ratio, lna 1876 the United States were hot able to export goode in proportion to the population, tor the ex. poriation relatively decrease in proportion to the population. The exprit of cotion pierce gropis in 1860 amonnted to nearly $811,000,000$, but in 1876 , with a propulation of menlj ilheon millions more, and with a protective system whiuls. Is claimed hy our prot foding quarter millions, un nbsolfte decrease in the exportation of one of their staple manulatinus ot gs per cent., besides the rulative docrease as compared with the increase of the prpulaines. (Heir, hear.) Now, could any fact be more damning as to the influence of a prutective symem upoin the
trade of " country f (Heal hear.) (A.Yoice-" That is not cansed by protection.") Well, ! can only say that nll tha jolitifal economists admit it is cenused by protoction, (cheors) i

 Camaln. I have n list here of manafactured goods exported from the United Stutes, cubluaing
 there were twenty-nine millions exported of these twenty or thirty anticles in this list, and only the same amonnt in 1876, notwithstanding the inerease in population. This shows the rninenit
 Govermment, of which I am a member, is acensed of huving a thee trale woliey, whereas the tace proviens Administration ; in other wompel we have $17 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. When thir late Alluinint by the had only 15 per eunt. (llear, hear.) I was ahout to npeak of the expratation of witain artich.
 colvide of cofter tha

 $\$ 3,494,000$, or an increase of 2 at per cent. as compared with 1870 . Then in 1872 there wisa


 figures relatinst 109. Another still mone conclusive argument,

 show more clearly than this the heneficial effects of removime the re-trietions timen Hinde. the mount of goods which it is uble to sell to other conntries, us well an

 is, the profitis arising fiom the interest derivad from investments in railways amb from tioneign bonds, as well us the profits of the munufteturers in the combtry, and gomis whichare comanmed in the export of goonds to tomeign parts-lant yenr was only $\dot{x} 200,000,0,00$ sterling, wexnetiy is, seventh part of tho whole, mad that figure included gools shipped which had been imp.otinl in a $\mathbf{5 5 2 5 , 5 8 2 , 2 4 7}$ gold worth, or an average per capita of 813.80 . Canada expmoted haring that mame yenr, with loss than 911 eleventh of their population, $872,495,437$ wheth, or an averure rate ot this wis not ad against 813.80 per hoad in the United states. (Cheerm.) Anil tor how that from Canada bad somewhat deceresed, and the exports from he Unitol states had eomewhint increased, in consequence of their indebtedness in foreign countries. A hige mammin of exprorts is not always u true measare of the pronperity of a conntry. A firmer who is derply in delt is



Sir, in 1876-7 there were imported into Canada altopether of boots a id shoes of overy kind onl $810)$ then wo actually exported firom the eountry in that gian $\$ 196,710$ worth of boots and shoes, luavibg a difurence of only $\$ 105,961$ between our imports and exports of that articlos Now, how masels is this loy you think, among the entire population of the country? It is the merest possi-
ble traction. Then wo will take the artiole of honsehold furniture-and I teel partieulury puere
 of furniture, is now in tho tield as a politieal candidate, and I an suro thut Mr. Hny will give mo crolit fir sincerity when I state that I wonld be sorry to say one word which wonld jar upon his feelngs in penking of any matter etfocting the political position of himsetf or his friends. But, Sir, we tit, lthat the entire proluct of the crumtry in the year 1870-and it has very moch in-

 per houl. (Hear, hear.) And yet, sir, Mr. Hay mennes that wo ure ruining his busi"osw, hereanve wo don't give him moro than $17 \frac{1}{2}$ ger cent. of protection. For every dollar's worth of g(e) Io that be manuractures tho country pays lim $17 \frac{1}{2}$ cents premium, and yot ho wants moro, allhugh the entire consumption of the comitiy is almost wholly manufictured in Canmin. Let an emsider other branchas-the stove trinde, fine instance. Any of you who know who the stovemakers of Cianala are, any of you who chowe to visit the vast ostablishmonts of Mr. Ginrney nam oher manumeturers, will be slow in beliove that there are pursuing ne very ruinous trude.
I recollect that, in 1874, when the tarift was reviced, having repeated interviews with many of those manamechrors. 'They wanted a highor daty to shve themelves the trouble of applying their brains to thad ont mouns of improving the maehinory for the carrying on of their manufactorios, mind ther wished for protection to umble thom to send out whit would be an inferior article it an ineroneal cost to the poople. Now, 1 any that the position of Mr. Huy mid Mr. Gurney, :unl. grmerally spenking, of the manfincturers of the country is not one of isolition from protit. When I tind that men who commenced lite much less than half a "entury ago now count their gains and their propertion by hundreds of thanands, I am slow to believe that the hasinesy
that her have loen following in a ruinous ono. (Hear, henr, and cheers) With regme to the manuacture on buots and shoo, I have the worl of some of the manufacturers of those miticles that they do cul s:unt any more protection. (Voice: "Not a bit!") $I$ nu perfectly aware that home harge manabeturors have, within the last few years, fixiled in business, but they did mot fail
 it is ut 81 a fins, and baw to sell it atterwards at tity or sixty cents a foot, and mils in his boot
 his manatichurine trade, but to neglecting his own line of gusiness to follow one he knows ennld pur my tingers apon the numes of gentlomen whose oxpreriences I lonve just indicuted. There is letat at this moment a boot and shoo matier who will bo ablo to show to tho ronatry- it is imposisible to show it-thut he is not well paid tor his capitul. It cannot be otherwisu, becemes thind the curire consmoption of the country in loons und shoes we don't import nore than one fiftythind, or one fifity-forth part, und thut shows that they aroable to doive profit from their businese, I do nut at all mean to say that it wonld not be possible to onuct laws to make ny pay
 being at the same time a heavy tux upon ull the rest of the peoplo, though ultimately sine to result in injary to tho manatheturers. Take another illustration. You have henrd of the ruinous etiecte of "n puntective prolicy upon the cotton mille of the United Stuter. In 1874-5, the firet year of the oxistang taritf, the entire importation of blenched and unbleached cotoons inm Canmla was 82,553,475; diuting the last fimmial year the entio importation of the satian clans of goote was $\$ 1,318,361$. Now, I huppen to linow that manabeturers of coton are able to make a finir protit - a beter protit than manutacturem of many other kinds of goods in the connary at the phesent moment. Ifere is a proof ot it:-Our wholesule dealers inve been able to purchaso in tho home market chenper than thoy could import, and pay covelleen and a-half vents per dolhur cinty in aridition. 'Thas shows that those manufacturers lanee a fiair degioe of propperity. It may be
 of pencmal rade depression no one has fair, gromulw of complatint. Now, the ontire importation
 was only a siade wer $87,750,000$, or a decrease of nearly $82,250,000$. In most cases when manulueturers ar'rotton or woollen goods bave gone under, it is because they have not conducted their hasmeop propelf, becmase thero has been allatempt made by some of the manufacturers tor ran (in) werad lines or goods at the same time instead of giving their attention to one. We kbow hat many umatinctureve who have fitiled in the country lave made blundors both as to
 wore un wece fin in creating or loenting their manactories, or in conducting them afterwarde, that the country is bound to pay for their want of skill. (A voice-" What proportion of cot ton came fiom the United States ?") I cannot tell oxastly where it was imported trom, but that is of no consequence. The re is one class of cotton goods impretel fion England, another from the United States. and another chass is manufnetured chiefly in Comadn. Yon will tind that firoige manofucturers of cottongroots prodncea kind of article which it would not pay our own peopla to make, beculuse thoy
 - hat the lariff we have is in very reasonable tariff tior all nanufactures, nad a somewhat onerous one in the prices which it involves to all the consumors. It cannot lie doniod that if consumers of this conntiy pry $10 \frac{1}{2}$ ecmin for every dollar's worth they purchase, they pay very high indeed fir the pincection of the manufacturer of every single class of goods in this country. (Hear, hear.) Now, Sir, I may eny that if the United Sutus ia to be taben as a fair example of a country having a potective aysleun-and it must be; tor it is the only English speaking country in the world-the only country, I may say, of any kind which has delibermely adopted as a matior of pheir mills, pindeed the fiiture of muny of their manufacturers. But it is said, "Look nt the num. ler of tailues in Cunada." Canada must, no doubt, suffor in common with all countries at a timo when trade is severely depresed over the whole world, but during the first quarter of the present femr the tuilures in the Uniled States were $884,000,000$, us sgainst $869,001,000$ in 1876 ; while we had of talures during the last three monthe, nine millions agninet it millions in 1876 the hast three months, nine millions against it millions in $1876-$
of finilures with the Inited Stutes was nt least us largo ns
four steamships. (Hour, honr, and loud cheers; $A$ Yoice
I heur a gentlominn enquire if a duty would stop that trade. of a duty ou girain and flour is muela like a man who has ma
 ditehus across it. (Hear, hear:) These peopla ure aftrial
stermslip lines which takes the products of the Wentori ahould be able to tuke theno prometres, as well an sur own, place Custom IIouse Ofleers at Windsor and Sarnia, und on to the ocelin, Who should say to these shippers: "Yon shal
you also use our Customhouses, und give bonds to un thit t would have os place obstaclen in the way of a trade that o artisiuns every year, Nor grenter act of madnoss could b expending $\$ 30,000,000$ ith perfecting mind mukink complete
to go to work and ureet a huge fonco along our boundury from giving us their trule. (Hear, hear, and loud cheera.) that you are to restrict our trade; that we mo to live by consso with the outor world, then, Sir, I ean understand wh
epeak of Canada for tho Canalians. They might us Woll a Mr. Robinson Cruspe, kept the Island of Juan Furnande cheors.) In fact, Sir, the very idea of protection is embou own house, and with a knife made out of bone whithing wh
with needles of bune stitching it into articles of clothing. thies with a vongoance ; mad, must undoubledly, Iolininsong. $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ ist party of the Island or Juan Fer-uandoz at thas time. (Lo or our protectionist fitionds of this day and generntion w/ prencl. (Renewed laughter and cheors,) I not auly beliuv but the United States, South Amuricu, the Wost Indios, Australian trade. (Loud cheers.) By the oxertiona of $t$
managed durine the lust yoar, by a judicions exhibition of managed during the last yoar, by a judicious exhibition of $w$
a revenne tariff-we have shown the people of Australasia t implements, curriages, edge tools, and othor articles, and bui within the tirst six momitha after the Exhibitio closed w dolars worth of our goonls to that regien. (Che \%) But
those ships ourselves; they insist on us, as Cangs consu will not allow us to sell unless we can tind a nation so foolis and soll thoirs on our terms also. Now, Sir; yoir miot-pos nss you plense. The man who trudes must sell fotore he
United States in this rospeot. There are three arteles, and ubsolutely proh bits the importation of, and they are spuy (Loud laughter.) They class them togother as the three urt
miny account to come into the conntry. All those who have a great deal of nporious coin is imported, neverthe
lut they don't seem to think very much about it. conntry adopted seem to think very much theout its navigation laws thero ported into the United States. They passed th
yoarsagg, when they insel to wear the old slouched bais and and they seem to lave firgotten that the world has progy the resalt of their foolish policy? At the present moneint
United States for Europe neurly 150 sleumshipa laden with th one of them but four are suiling vader for eign flags (He Amerjcuns are deticient in mechanical effort or skill. As a
ships as the British are. The best proof' of that is given in t her navigation laws, when they were pursuing the old ang United Stutes, the lattor were then on equal terms with $B$ United kingdom shipprig. I do not know the precise differ were not mone than from hait a million to a million tons behi merchant masy. To-day Gireat Brituin hava over eight million)
Stalos have no more than thes had twenty years ago-(H) millions of people, and with a seabonrd that may be suid to Now Bronswick and Pruce Edwurd Island, ia fist overbay pergist in manintaining their restrietivo system it will undoub I am quite aure of one thing, and I believe you are' too Conservalive lenders do not mean. What their speechos a
I know it is not possible for nny (Government that could e adopt a protectioniat policy; for if you couse to raise a revenu for use into the country you must vaise it in some other w the people and asserte thit it would be for the wolfiare of the impersod na are of a protective chnagoter muat admit two
place, that the object is to stop the the foreign trinde from cor not he will not enlarge the market of our manufictures. If inte the country, he must admit that he also stops the duties
The first time you hour one of these gentlomen speraking of how he proposies to raise a rovenue. (Hear, hear'.) It mus one of you that the effect of a protective policy would revenue, and in the next pluce in raise the priee of everythin
when I say workingmen, I embruce the entire fiuming po the inhabitants of the great eites-in short nearly all our po aristocratic power, no grent hand owners apart fiom those wh are all workingmen, and wo bave all to bear our share of
have no royal romd to wealth- no moan of accous to mine to pay the amonnt of taxation required; and I venture worth, as one who has studied the affiaiss of the State, that th the Dominion of Canada in the Opposition ranka meuns of which wo can prohibit forelgn goods and rai and if they can propound such a policy they are cleverer med
Sut believe bat be cer of wrotection is simply a delusive on
ear. und lond cheers; A Yoico-"Would a duty ntop that trale?") if a duty wonld athp that trade. Undoubtedly it would. The placing
in mueli like a minn who has mido a roud to mailitate travel hetwean I the town where he dous his marketing, and then, for fear he shonld o roud is graded and luvelled, he gnes to work mind cuts three or four
these peoplo ne afinid that onr cupitalints who entablish the he products ot the Western States through Caming to the ocesen, prixincts, as well us nur own, too ennily; and they would have us to
sat Windsor und Sarnin, mad on the Welland Canal, and at the outlets y to these shippors: "You shall not use our avenues of trade uniess es, und give bonds to us thit the vessels will be retin'med." Thoy in the way of a trade that omploys thousands of our sailors and rfecting mad making complete our aystem of eanal navigation, than uge lence along our boundary line and thus prevent those foreigners (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) If you mean by a profective syatein rude; that we me to live by ounelves without commercial inter 'hinn, Sir, I can understund whit these gentlumen mean when they
udius. They might ns wall any thut that well-known gentlumat tho Island of Juan Fernundez tor himself: (Jond laukhter and ry idea of protection is embodied in Robinson Crusue building his - mide ont ot' bone whitling weed. out of which he made cloth, and gig into urticless of clothing. Thut was protection to home indus, nunst undoubtedly, İolinison Crusoe was the leader of the Protection. of this day ath generation who are so fond of impoesible theorics Mr. Robinson Oruase did, and thus practice what they so ardently and cheors,) I not quly believe in having Canadn for the Canadinna, oth America, tho West Indies, and oll share of the European and heors.) By the exortiona of the prosent Almalaistrution we have ar, by a judicious exhibition of what Canadian industry can do under own the poople of Austrilasia that we ean make betier ugricultural es aftur tho Exhibition closed wo had exported nearly half a nillion o that regien. (Che, But those gentlemen want us to use all insist on us, as Canad , consuming all tho Cinnadians make; they so toolish as to bny our goods on our terms Now, Sir; you miot-possibly buy just as you please and sell trudes must woll atore he cun buy. Look at the folly of the There are three artheles, and only three, I think, that their turift portution of, and they mee spurious coin, obscene prints and ships. ss them rogether as tho three articles which they will not allow on untry. All those whe have beell in the United States know that cuin is imported, nevertheless, and many indecent prints, think vory much about it. But fiom the time that that
nent navigation laws there has never been a ship imStutes. They pussed these laws nearly ono hundred wear the old slouched hats and small knes breaches of the Paritans, olicy? At the present monenent there ale leaving the ports of the urly 150 steumships laden with the produce of the country, and every ailing under for oign flags (Hear, henr.) Now, it is not that the iechanical effort or akill. As a peoplot of hat is given in the thet that betore England repealad they were pursuing the old and reatrictive system uy well as the e then on equal terms with Britain, and were fast guining of tho I do not know the precise difference between them, but my impres-tion-is chat at tho time these laws were repealed the United States it a million to a million tons bohind the entire tonnge of the Britinh at Brituin has over cight million tons of shipping. And tho United rey had twenty years mgo-(Henr, hear.)-and Canadn, with four a seaborrd chat may be said to bo contined to Quebec, Nova Scotin, Bdwurd Island, is tist overhmuling the United States, and if they restrictive system it will undoubtedy be the case that Canndn- $\rightarrow$ nal ndevelopod resources an she is-wili succeed in duing no. (Cheers.) ng, and I believe you are' too; and that is that our fifients tho t mean. What their eppeeches seem to indicate on this question. for if you conse to raise a revenue by an impost on articles imported ou must raise it in some other way. Now, the man that goes before would be for the welture of the country that such duties shoula be ive character must admit two thinge. He must admit, in the tirwt op the the foreign trode from coming into the country, tor if he does aurket of our manutactures. If' he stops these goods. from coming of theso gentiomen speaking of imposing protective duties, nsk him ovenue. (Hear, hear.) It must be patent to tho minds of evory of a protective policy would be, in the first place, to destroy our of to raise the price of every(hing the workingtnen consume; and ites-in ohort nearly all our popalation. We luve her no great and owners apart from those who are practically workinginen. We wo have all to bear our share of the burdens imposed opon us; we - no mamen of acceas to a mine of wealth, which would onable us od the aflairs of the State, that there is not a man at this moment in in the Opposition ranks who will propound a policy by rohibit forolgy goods and raise a rovenue at the sume time :h a policy they ure cleverer men than I take them to les. (Cheers.)
with being tainted with disloyalty to the Empire-why, rir, theme are the men who mororn to pay the alightent regnil to the prilicy of the Britiah Empiro-that palicy which han earrial the Fonglish ship and the English thay to every port of the word-that policy which han enrried British ommorce, tho brithah name and British civilization to the remotent purts of the emrth (Iond cheers.) Some yerm ngi mont of the palilic men of fanmala "xurted themoolvos th procure a close union of the British American Pmolncon. That Confiderntion we aroompliahest, and we hope, Sir, to pronerve namilar close alliance-if not with the amme nywtem of reprosen-ation-at all events, nu allinnce in our legislative actionn, if not in our logivative anthoritywhich will barmonize with tho British syntem; nnd we will see the whole of the Colmies of the Empire which are girdling the earth working trgether as a eonfedorutenl lanly, motling at letiance the tyrants of the earth, and setting also at deflance the evil syatems of eommereial eromomy and commercial polity which woull, if carried ont, result in bringing us back the the wite tivin which we only emerged fifty or sixty yenry ago with conslderable dittieulty. Sir, I propheny further, that the Unitod Statea of America within the next tive yemis will go luck to the polici:
 that course for the people of the United Staten. They have, by their protertive policy, brought
 vessels the greater portion of the enrrying trale of the countre. And even though they yet build mmy fue miling vensels, foreign mhips last year curriel neventy-two per vent. "f the trimbor of their great soaport, Now York, lenving only 28 per cent. of the trule of their principul port to be carried in American lantoma to foreign conntries. Now Sir, I have henil arconsiommi remaks in different parts of the audience, from a faw genlemen who huwe chowen theme hero to dinturb the meeting, with reference to steel mils, with retiuence to the Neehing ILotel, and with refurence to one or two other nmall matters. Lot me nay this, whint I have atated at almost every meoting I have uttended, that the only neensation that they chat bring againat the present Adminiatration is one simply of want of prodence in purchasing mils in alvancen of the time when they wero required. Now, Sir, I don't believe thint we purchased them toupom,
but I may now, as I have suid on other occasions, that all the raily wo Ionoght we bought by open tender, wherens the rails they bought were purchased through il relative of one of themselves, to whom they paid a comminsion of two nud-ono-hnif per cent. nud who cheated the Government of Canala by charging them 82,0011 . that wis know of, more than he paid the inanufheturer; and this persong got his two mul n-hinff per cent paid thon cume pervion was mote by 83,000 or $8+000$ thin wis palil by him to have the judgment of the Cisurt for that. Then at the very time lint we were hinging rimily ly public competlion at $\$ 54,60$, delivered in Canada, wo were receiving deliveries nt 885 of rails that were longegt by thetn. (Gheors.) Now, with regard to tho Neebing Inotil, the pirce phid for this famqua hortlory was about 85,300, if I recollert aright; and ali the churge in, that the valuntors of tho Government Wued it ko high. Well. I don't know whether they dil or bat? but if they dil, the Guvernment is not to blame. We appointed a Cunarrvitive un wine of the valuntors, joining with him one of our own friends; these gentlemen valued tho strocture; ind yet this is one of the great insues that the Tory purty have to go to the elections on-that \$2bu or 8300 too much was paid for that Neebing Hotel. (Hear, henr, and lmughter.) We found on the other haml that the leador of the Opposition gave one of his friconds s. 5.510 fiur muthing (honr, henr) ont of the publio purse, and we have never got anything fin it ilf to the present time. And yet they have the effrontery to come formard and say that we paid tuonnch through our veicators by $\$ 200$ or $\$ 300$ for this hotel. We do not hesr there pentlemen bay that we had kept the secret fund in our possossion (hear, herw, mily
checrs.) We never defrauded the Government out of money that whs dore to the country hy a Railway Corporation which was controlled by a politicral ring. (Han", lurar.) And yut theme jeoplo attempt to makencry out of such matters as I hare referred tol Why. Sib, it is the merest trifling with the workingmen. (Hear, hear, and interruptions.) These gentemon
know as well as 1 do that the attempt to provent my having a hoaring will nasist in securing them one of the worst defents a purty ever sustained. (Long continuenl nul repoated ehaering.) And as to their wretched attempts to constitnte themselves the friends of the winkingman. (laughter). that in a new-fonnd frienilahin. They have nuddenly hecome doaperntely anxions ubout the poor workingman (hear, hear and laughter, and hey procham themselves his friemb in a very patronizing kind of way. Sir, the workingmen need none of their patronage, fire the workingmen of this country uro ible to befriend themelves. (r'heers.) I recollort the day. Sir, when I first took part in the political struggles of Canada. The workingmin wis prevented by Tory rule from having a vote of any sort. I recollect that in later timen only those who were freeholders were allowed to vote. Ireeollect, Sir, that the pror man, it he voted at all in our large sounties, had to travel sometimes one hundren iniles, heromse his vote had to be east in the county town; and the result of this wan that the poor man conlly bet there to vote, or did so at great expense, und consequently it was an pasy matter tu earry an election without ensuring a real representation of the people. But tho Likeral
Pnity gave selfgovernment to the country. (INong rontinned and repeaterl eheems.) The Liberal party fought the battle of responsible Government. The Liberal party gave us Municipal insticutions, and thereby laid the foundation of a system of self-government, which for artistic excellence has not its counterpart in the whole wide world. (Cheers.) Why. sir, what did one of the great Tory leaders say of these Municipal institutions? He denounced them as "Sucking Republics," and as a scheme that was to lead this country into a position that would make it impossible for it to remain in connection with the Britioh Fimpire; that to give the people that power of self.government which Municipal institutions are calculated to confer upon them would be to
make them Republicans hostile to British connection. Before that our Tory rulers, the Fimily Compact, entrusted the expenditure of all the money spent in the districts where we have our Bunicipal system now to men appointed by themselves, and whose officials expended it any way they pleased. They appointed their Returning-officers in the same way. What hive we done, Sir We have enfranchised the workingman; we have adopted a scheme of taxation which is uniform ; and we have brought our responsible Government to a state of the utmost completeness. All this in nwing to the efforts-to the vigourous efforts-to the battle fought by the liherals half a cenlury ago. (Cheers) Sir, who does not remember the day when these same fri - ids of the workingmen shut the doors of our University against him ? No one could go to that University unless he became a subscriber to the Thirty-nine Articles and became a member of the Church of England. It was monopolized by this one denomination, and the seventh of our land was devoted to the establishment of a dominant Church by the Tory party. It was by the vigornus determination and the persevering efforts of the Liberal party, a vast number of whom belong to that same Church, that the power was wrested from a single denomination, and that the University was opened to every man and upon terms that the humblest son of the humblest workingman may find his way
 nbrut to truce the bighay ol the wiskiagman from the time when he was the mere slave of the derpot und the tyrmi. In our owis das effiorta mre mado by atrong Conservatives bo induce the workhigman to beliuve that they, and they nlone, nre his true frienis, when it is imponsible that uny nubatantial symputhy can uxiat but weon a Conservative and tho seal workingman who uftefore by the laboor of his hands. (Cheers.) Wull, Sir, let me come down in the hiatory of $\mathrm{tt}_{1}$ worfd we countrier which filluwid fuat upon the footsteps of the Egyptiana In the race for rivilization. Let uscomtider what was the condition of the workingenan in England itself in the wixtounth and sovsiteenth centuries, when Tory rulu was at its hoight, when no labourer had any voice in the maninistrintion of affuirn, when soarooly such a thing as popular representation in Purliament existed. Even in the duys of the Common wealth we find that the wage of the workingnoll was fixed by the Quarter Susuiuns or tiso magistrates of the respective countieg in Fingland, and that, although they were termed fresmen, they wore really compelled to do the work of nerfs. We find that during that period they were allowed simply such wayea as would afford them tho barent possible covering for their bodies, and the scantiont ponsible meand of subuistence. And yet, Sir, through all that long poriod of darkness and distress to the labouring man, he was compelled to serve the State, either in the public armies or in doing publio works, to an extent far in excess of any labour which the labouring meu of this day performed when it is of a voluntary character, and performed at a fixed price bargained for by themuelves. At thu present day the conditions of labore are pructically the sume in Canada as in Englund. In both countries the arrangements with regard to it are now gulject to oonditions on which master and employee munt of necossity agree. The labourer in Canada la, however, in a position a good deal superins, I think, in othor respects to that of the labourer in England, bucause in Canada-in all tho country places, at sll events, and to a groat extent in the cities ubo-overy labouring man may, if he likes, bave a homo for, on soil owned ass well as oucupied by, himyelf. (Cheers.) I was about to allude to laws of a rostrictive character which have been enactol appurently for the protection of the workingman, but rually in order to bring about the most uvil resulta' to every one of them. All laws which have a tendency to prevent the free exchange of labour, which make labour tributary to capital, which make the employee a mere surf to the employer, must of necessity affect injuriously the interests of the workingmun. (A disorderly interruption here occurred, lasting for about five minuter; it was caused by an obstiuste individual in tho middle of the hall, who persisted in standing on his sent and acting in an eccentric fushion; he was ultimately, however, induced to sit down.) I was proceoding, Sir, to remark upon the evil tendency of all restrictive lawa-that is, law whleh unnecosarily iaterfere with contracts between man and man. Precisely the same prinaiple which affects cuntracts for labour uffeote contraota for any other commodity; and whatever deprives a uan of the liberty to trausfur his labour to the market he thinks best adapted to meet his wanta, und to furnish bim with the equivalent which his labour is intended to purchaso, must of nocessity have an injurious effect upon the public policy of a people aubjected to such a system of laws. Thune who livod during the time of the agitation for the repenl of the Corn Laws in Englundthat grout agitation against tho last vestige of protection which cursed for so long the Mother Country-cannot but remembor the deplorablo state to which the population of Englund was reduced by this attempt to protect the farmer at the expense of all the rest of the community. (Cheers.) Sir, it is well known to every Englishman presunt who lived in England forty or ifty yours ago, that at that timu there was, instead of prosperity as is commonly supposed, a condition of the utmost deprossion in the Mother Country. (A Voice.)-"That's so.") As long as protective laws remainod in forco it was supposed that a cortain class would be benetitted, and that no other clase would suffer any injury from them. It is, however, impossible to protect any particular interest, unless it be at the expense of other interosts. (Hoar, hear.) Now, Sir, I romomber very well when John Bright, George Thompson, Richard Cobden, and other groat men of that time who had the far-secing eyo of a statesman to obsorve the disastrous influences waich were sure to result within a comparatively short period if those laws were continued in existence. It is well known that for soveral years before the repeal of the Corn Laws was curried by a reluctant Legislature the people of the country were becoming most dosperate. It was well known that revolution was breoding in the very heart of the British Empire. It is well known that starviug thousands were patrolling the streets, cursed-cursed I sily-by the dumou of protection. And I shall be able to show beforo I am done the similarity which exists between that prutective system and the system which people would have prevail in this new country, where we ure supposed to be in a position to sweop away all the abuses of the old tand, to atrike out a new line for oursulven, and to bring Canada and all it can influence into harmony with the policy of the Empire. (Cheers.) That policy is one which is eminently just to all men, as it makes no conditions that we shall pay taxes to any one but the State; and any system iff protection that compela us not merely to pay taxes for the maintenance of the State and for the xcecution of its laws, but compels us also to pay a large taxation for the purpose of filling the pockets it' some of our fellow citizens (hear, hear), is a most iniquitous system. It is unjust io principle, it is productivo of the worst consequences in practice. No one can possibly doubt that if they give
 lubenr probluctive and making a people happy. There are mot make their own lawn. We nre oppleaned by ins tyrunt eith discuss the public ntiaits on a nintion. (Cherom.) We me principles which have tire their ohjert the greatent momont o
 xamine a fow of the eftects of the laws of the Chited State
 who lave not atudiod United simte, pulity on lintory may mis ora ouly communced with 1860 ; fire many yonm lefero that ed Occanionally befire lsitio they luviend flotids which partook In tariff; but in 1860, just abonit the time hait the war broko out, is particalar speculations marciedend to a certain oxtent in power and upon the Goveramont of the conatry, and the re aws which leviod dution that were prohibitory in their churn for uny foreign country to send articlos into tho United Stutes were capable ot' producing. 'The pooplo of the United Stutes silk goods, certain qualitios of woullen gooln mind mome othor' by actual ficete that it was imposuilile for them to do two thin thought they could-that is, ly mems of a prohibitory tarift with all the manufactured urtirlos requried, and at tho samo tries to competo in thoir markets. What is said by our manu protection to get our manuficturus finirly established, and we foreigners and to muintuin entide control of our home mark result of such a policy in the Énited States. Aftor ten year acquiring a pretty large amount of munufacturing power and 1870 we leain that the goons manufactured in the Unit $84,232,5 \% 5,000$, or about, in round numbers, $84,250,000,000$. greatest degree of prosperity which they ever anjoyed, and, steady decline in 1876 . In 1876 the amount of their ma is, in four yearn-to the oxtent of $8732,000,000$, the goods from the United Stutes in 1876 being $869,500,000$ per cent., of the entire amount of their totul munutactures, unable to compete in foreign markots with may considerable Now let as take one or two instances to illastrate the rela States under difierent tariff systems. In 1876, the entire prow as near us may be, $\$ 100,000,000$. The total exports of the $\$ 888,612$, or eleven-sixteenth of one per cent. of the enti showed that they were utterly unable to compete in the mark other manufuctures, who had no protection whatever to susta woollen munufacturos of the United States. They had a protec through the greater portion of the period from 1860 to 187 duce in 1876 was $\$ 134,000,000$, while their exports only rea the same time they were compolled to admit woollen products protection did not enable them to maunfacture themselves to ti the United States manufacturers of clothing made altogether and they exported altugether 8579,595 worth, or ulmost ox their total product. To nuch a state were the manufacturer they were utterly unable to send a particle almos foreign countries, whilo Eingland and other countries which he Revenue Tariti, wero able to nond their goods to Asia, to the Republics, to Atrica, to the East Indies, und to almo globe, and completoly to shut out the American mun world. There are some before me who will also remember the ships of Great Brituin. At one time within the nemory land prevented any foreign ships from being brought into ships from carrying uny portion of the produce of Great Bri that whenevor a protective syatem is adopted it will for a country-the manufactured products of a country-but I w think $I$ shall be ablo to show you that, although it will ineree mately the cause of terrible wreck and ruin amongst the mat increased the production of the country. In the United adopted, the entire sulue of the products in manufactures wa in ten yems of a protective system, the annual average had i very nemrly double of what it was in $1860-$ although a ver value in 1870 is to be deducted in order to find the real rat upon American money at that time was such as would reduc to, as Mr. Duvid Wells calculates, something between 890 immense increase in the production of a country, and this always sure to increase much finstor than the ratio of incren 1870 the number of cotton spindles in the United States increased to $9,415,383$, or in the ratio of 33 per cent. during tion had only increased 11 per cent. You will olwerve from country were being produced much fister than conld be cons of course, to one of two things-to compel the manufacturers make so many goods. They tried to obtain a larger reason that it cost so much in the United States to (IIear, hear.) When they shipped their goods to other trade England, and the result was that within a few years a the United States began seriously to retrograde. Take the there was an unlimited fleld for the production of iron. Ther than $\mathbf{8 0 0}$ iron blast furnaees in operation, At the present tin
ity, aco "hin tho sumutimoting ot equality in to dhe means on lathith - perple huppy. 'They are wot oppresved by any gront, and they nation. (Cherom.) We meot here to eonimider thane sreat olject the greateat amonnt of homma happiness, und fin their It, or it the lawe nhould be unjost, imional tailure. I propene to - the laws of the Cinited States, am compared with the efleento on
 tute, pulity or hintory may not be aware that the renl protective
 usiend dutien which partook largely of the naturo of a protective de timu that the war broke out, manutactarers and others interested cederl to a certain extent in getting a hold upon the legislative aent of the country, and the result if that was the emecment of were prohibitory in their charater, as it was utterly impossible articles inte the Uniled Stater which permons in the Uniterl States 'he peoplo of the United Stater were not, of compo, uble to oxelade woillen gooks mal nome othor articles. Now we propose to show ossilhe for them to do two things at once in the manmer that they mems of a prohibitory turiff to nupply the entire home murket iclos requried, uni at the samo time nelld goods to foreign comiIs. What is sand by onr manufincturers is this, "Give us onough ares finirly establinherl, and we will, then he able to compete with tire control of our home markets." Well, Sir, let us look ut the Enited States. After ten years of protection they succeeded in it of munufueturing power anmi proluctivencss. By the census of ds manufactured in the United Sintes amounted in valne to und numbers, $84,250,000,000$. They had at his time anived at the which they ever onjoyed, and, firom thencetorward there was a 1876 the amount of their manufuctured goods had fallen-that extent of $8732,000,000$, the entire export of manufactured es in 1876 being $869,500,000$, as near as possible only two t of their totnl manatiactures, showing thisi they were utterly markets with my considerable staple mannfaetures of tho country, o instances to illustrate the relative position of trule in the Udited stems. In 1876, the entire produce of her iron manufactures was, 00. The total exports of that produetion amounted only to of one per cent, of the entire produce of manufuctures. This - unable to compete in the markets of the world with Euglish and no protection whatever to sustain them. Let us take ugain the Inited States. They had a protection of something like 60 per cent. of tho period from 1860 to 1876 . The total umount of their pito000 , while their exports only reached the figure of $\$ 685,898$, and at pelled to admit woollen products from foreign countries that their to maunfacture themselves to the extent of $847,676,065$. In 1876 ors of clothing made altogether goods to the value of $8160,000,000$, ir 8579,595 worth, or almont exactly one-third of one per cent. of a state were the manufucturers of the United Sates reduced that to send a particle almost of their whole product to and and other countrics which hall either entire Free Trude or a sond their goods to Asia, to the West Indies, 10 the South Americun e East Indies, und to almost every civilized mution on the e me who will ulso remember the restrictive laws which affected It one time within the memory of very many who ure present Eingips from being brought into the country-prevented any foreign ion of the produce of Great Britain coastwise. There is no doult system is adopted it will for a time inerease the productions of a sroducts of a country-but I wish to argue this mater out, and I you that, although it will incrense them for at time, it is only ultithe country. In the United States, when the tarift of 1860 was be products in manufuctures was about 865 per head; but in 1870, stem, the annunh arerago had increased to about $\$ 128$ per head, or it was in 1860-although a very considerable part of that annual in order to find the real ratio value of that day. The discount $t$ time was such ar would reduce the average per capita from $\$ 128$ ates, something letween 890 and $\$ 100$ per head; still it was un faster than the ratio of incrense of population. For instunce, in spindles in the United States was $7,114,000$; but in $187 t$ it had e ratio of 33 per cent. during these four years, while the popala3r cent. You will observe fiom this that the manufnetures of the much faster than could be consumed, and thus leading, as a matter -to compel the manufacturers to find a larger market, or not to ay tried to obtaln a larger market, but they failed, for the
h in the United Stater to produce what they were making. shipped their goods te other parts they were outsold by free was that within a fow years afterwards the producing capacity of isly to retrograde. Take the State of Peunsylvania alone, where or the production of iron. There were in that state in 1870 not less 1 operatiou. At the present time more than one-half of these blas $t$









 part with, and to that extent he diministion the probluetive power of his tiam; fir ilabimer, it lan tries to do willa tive homes what he rembires six to do properly, in orler that her may ell the








 the United States. They exported in that year, when they had only a reverne buati and an we

 to accomplish at emplete establishment of their business, the problaction of the combry wabld te no increased that they would be able to flax lioreign markets with their prondere. Wrif, sir, what

 decrensed, and it whs only atter 187, when a reriotis amd contimuous stagmation of linsimeas ret in, and the manfactures of the United States were compelled to seld at any prides which combl be ralized, when they were eompelleal to nell in order to pay their dehes and prevent their mann. ofactories and mills being Nant up, that there was a slight mally in the mine of the axpert ot mantiatered goods. And even in 1876 , when they were sending gronls into this conmby and into other comitries at prices far below their valne, it only reachen 811,60 ; while in thee Cimada in that same year we exceded them by 86.88 per hemal. (Cheers.) But I do mot fieqeat that I am addessing workingmen. I do not tioget that I have risen to the ponition I mow ordory from the ranks of the workingman. I have done my fiall share of the hard work wh lhis worlit. (Cheers) But I would he sorry inleed to nee nmongst my tellow eonatrymen auch an abone e of thought and intelligene ats would indue them to mdopt anstem which eond ondy reant in

 the tymnng, of laws which prevent you buying where you pleste and nelling where yon like? (Cheers.) That is the point wo have to come to. What wis the condition of the wirdiminam during this period of which I have striven to give yon a miet history, illa-trated hy tigure
 weruge wares of about twenty chases of artimas, embracing all angral in the babline trade, and all engaged in the leading mantactures, the wages rowe abont but por remt. from 1860 to 1870 ; that is, the man who was getting a dallar in $18 t i d$ in lha United States, daily whges, was getting 81 60 "t day in Isal. Now, Sir, llii. tant


 the workingmun to have-overything that was comlueive he his health and livelihenal-rime in
 not matter to you or me whether our wagen me adollar or a shilling, it the price of emmmaties


 What is the state of matters now? From 1870 down to 1877 here has been a stemby dedinathes of wages in the United States, mad at this moment the United States labomer and artinan ent less wares than the Camalian labonrer nod artisan-positively lens in amount, and very far land in the purchasing power of that amomit. It you desire to proteet a particular indiatry, gen must either protect all other indastries at the sume time, or you take a course bujust to the path
 them a bit vetter: If, for instance, I have to go to the butcher and pay him lis comts tim what I bonght before for ten, what does it nmont to it my wares are tive cents an han more? Depend "pon it, the best policy for any country is one umler whin sum State; not one which requires the commanity to pay taxes to any member of it, bat me whil


 indastries mean? They talk, Sir, ubont being the friends ot' the wenkingman, thon who are thas clamouring to gret jon to pin your necks in the noose, and to merept a pring whinh wanh be utterly fintal to your happiness and properity, and to the welfare and propprity a blas


 article is $17 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Sis far as we are able to teli, the censas of 1501 being tabina as tho authority, the value of the boots and shoes consumed in Cimala in 1870 was $811,13: 9,13: 5$. Now,

- han in:






 when thade in seserels depermed over the whole werld, but during the tirn gunter of the present
 we hat in bullurex during the lant three monthe, nine millions againat it millions in 1876 --


 mul that their bintues we cansed by a lack of cunpital in the country. This is a

 lumbe whelh ondy yed un interost of four per cent. The thet is that the utter tailure of the numuliae uren of the comintry to pur. dividendn to their stockholders has induced the enpitalists of hat comitry w, withholid the nidandant capital which they possefe fiom investment in that way; and they are investing it in any way whelh will bring to them a veasomble amount of interen. Now, sir, let um hole at the total imports nad oxporto of differont clusses of goxisinto this count y. Taking the proniucte of the mino. wo had in 1877 a total importation of $\$ 4,387,000$
 the item which cemprisen almat the whole amount-was coal. The Importition was 972,69\% tome, wihl a vilustion of $83,66^{\circ} 9,000$. Now, I would like to know from my friend, Mr. Hay, if ho is thvouable to a tux upm • oul-(Hear, liear)-if be bolieves, or if any one belicees, that a tax upen the eral which we u to light our houschold fires, to keep our manufueturied going, and run on milways and stenners, is likely to benctit the iudustries of this country? "No, no.") In addition to this, it in known that coul is a prime nocessity for our grent railways, thereby fuclitating and chenpening the trannport of the productions of the country from the interior to tho neabuand, and it would, therefore, in this case, be ono of the most serious mistakes that cuald bo made to tax this mineral product. No, Sir, it is not contended that ft would benefit the country, und no Ministry that ever live will dare to impose a lax upon one of the first necessaries of life. (Great cheering.) Another principn item is that of salt. Of that articlo we imported luat yenr three millions of bushols. Now we hare vart deposits of salt in Camada, and it would no doubt be benetioial to the Ontario salt producers to prohibit the impontation on salt, which comes to the Naritime Provinces almost ontirely from Englaud. But, on the other hand, to do this would be to depmive our flehermen of the means of cheaply preerving the product of their industry; and when I say that our ex. ports of' tish last your amounted to $85,874,000$, you will ree that to impose such a duly as would prevent the impoit of salt would only be ruining one interest by promoting another interest. Of proturts of the forest there were imported into Chimda last year $\$ 1,326.000$ worth, and we exported o the amount of $823,665,000$. Doas anyone believe-can atayone in his senses believethat we could ruive the price of lumber to the lundier dealers ly imposing a duty upon an urticle that we parctically do not import at all. The thing would be impossillde. Then let us take animuls and their procluce. Of those we imported lut your, to the anount, altogether, of about six millions and a-halt in round numbera, while we exported tifteen and a -half millions, showing that we were able to export two and a balf' time, be amount we imported, and showing alao that ulmokt our whole imports of animuls and their products were merely brought into the country fur the sake of re-uxportation at the other end of the combly; and to let you see how Iudierman is the proporal to put a protective daty oll animals and their products, I have but to mention that while there were exported 159,573 shecp last year from Ontario to tho United Stater, we omly imported seven sheep altogether firm that country. (Laughter.) And yet the protectionist wauls to tax these seven sheop to as great an extent as the Americans tax our 150 nad odd thomsands. (Langhter:) This is the way they propose that we should enrich ourselves. Ot agricularial producte, that is, grains and bieadstuffs generally, we inimported last year-and everyone will remember that whs a very bad year, that it was one of the worst years we ever had-sixteen millions nad a ball' in romnd numbers of dollars wor: h. But then we exported of thein, evell in that bad year, $19,000,000 \pm$ dollars worth in round numbers, showing that it would he impossithe liy any tax to give the tarmer a lamer price for his proluce than he now recense. Le nis assume for a moment that by taximg toreign grain ur flour we could keep it out Wit is no-sible that the workingmen of Torouto would usk ns to tax the bread the ,) let. sur, that is exactly what the lealers of the Coneervative party are usking 'They say that if thour was taxed it would ruise the prices to the miller, but if it did rave the price it womld be done at the expense of the poor man who hys to purchase it. (Hear bean.) Sir John Mardonald stated in his speecll in the Eastern 'Townships that if' wo happened To have a decticient harvont our own producers shoud reap the advantage of such prices as could be impored ly the levying of a duty on foreign breadstuffes. That in, that our buyers of bread shouid be conimpelled to pay high prices or starve. Let us shat ont these f, , , ign products and get an much as we can be consuming one own, and that is equivalon $t$ to saying that as a matter of pultic puisy it in right to aax the very bread which the poor man eats. the cmil he burns, mind the oil be com-umer. (hear, hear:) I now give you an extract fiom a return which waty not published to show what the result of hast year's hervest wan-the first good harvest we have had for abme years. lhough not no productive a one as we expected to reap. For the nine monthe ending Uc 3his of Manch we inported altogether $\$ 11,074,000$ worth of the farm-that is of grain and Flow- and we exporten during the same pericel $\$: 0,85,017$ worth, or very nemly $\$ 10,000,000$ more than we imported. Sow, sir, what was this used for? Wo imported it its a mater of thade, anll dial trad" gives employ ment to our vestels and ateamships. Wo have fivedistinct
 stines, whit thil-right miflions of prople, are able to maintain only one line consisting of but
lice tirme thate joll le
 whe if yon that tho elleret at a jutertive jwli'g would revense, and in the next pace lar laise tha price of everyll Whell I way workingmen, I enahrme the entire finming I the inhabinants of tho great eites-in short hearly ull our fr aristocrabic jower, no gient land owners apart from those w are all workingroen, and we have all to Lear our mhare of have ho rojal ruad to wealth- me mening of urcest to a min to jay the amonist of laxation lequitod; and I venture worth, an cime who him ntided the atlaire of tho State, that the Dominion of Cannda in tho Upposition ranks henns ot which wo can prohibit foreign goxis und ra nut if they can propuund auch a policy they ato cleverer me But beliove that the ery of potection is nimply a delusive o (Henr, hear, and cheors.) The Oprosition hase utterly 1 Which their newspajers and their meakers havein the inost the Govornment, sind, kituwing that they could not estibli the confldence of the electurs, and they ruise thu ory of puot over (hear, hear), then, Sir, you will tind that Providené h good harvent, and they will any, or sumething else will be not in the mano concition now that it was when theso men to be recensaly, but wo think, upion the whole, we ean got vilt fi." (Hear, hoar, and laughter.) A porsonal friend of avery ntrumg proteotionims, was arguing the quention with "Kow, Mr: G., will you toll me where you are to got you He could not tell me. "Well," I said, "you nust levy direc lectors around to collect from every man his share of the taxa would a Ministry live in Quebec if they adopled that policy ?" wenty-four hours, if Parliament were sitting"-(laugher and existence would not be much longer. Now, Sir, in discoussing respect to reason. There is no objection to the Tories, if the elections with, but let them take care that it does not invo which 1 have been discussing to-night. But. Sir, it Inay give of demagogues, and that is to act politically a dishonest and of the gentiemen, Dr. Tupper, say when we proposed to add in 1874 for the purpose of oblaining revenue enough to mect nounced it with the most intense vigour, declaring that he o thin edge of the wedge of protection, (hearr, hearr, and laug drive into its liend at the tirst opportunity. That, Sir, was tho olection. Last year was a year inmodiately preceding forgot the horrur that he had of the wedge of Protection politichl standard which lee could thoat with a degree of r coming contest. (Cheers and lnughltor.) Thut is simply wh is nothing more in it. It is as hutlow as it is possible tor it will over induce the thoughtiful politicall man to swerve from man at the present day. I do not kiow an English state back on the puliey which the majority in Gruat Brituin wero the most renarkuble spreeches mindo on the subject litely wis prosont Chancellor of the lixelioquer, Ho pointed out in ond a-dalf ago that no person made a greater mistake than to any great party, or uny party at all, iu Gruat Britain, to nd during its existence, had retarded the prosperity or the cout so eftectunlly promotes its iudustries. Now, sit, their the this-in a time of commercial depression, which' we ull ad poor, the true way to make them rich is to make them Fuyghtor:) That is the panacen that is proseribed fir suffering. It carries alsurdity on its face. Nothing coul man than a statement that we can make ourselves rim, b make and wear. If you tax the slowemaker's goods for tir tuilor, you must tux the taitor and the linen druper to com will bo so much the pooror ly the cost that it tulies to put it "Time, time.") In purrsuing the courtie wo have taken, wo consideration on our side. We are able to poiut out record of the United Stutes for the lust seventeon yeart from the time that she ndopted her revenue tariff polic the universal wreck and ruiu of the other. (Hear; haar!) no bettor footing as to geographical and physical consi (Hour, hear, and cleers.) You will tind on ail our public w new works on the Wellaud Cunul-that at least one-bulf, if ployed thero are Anericana, who have come over because th owin side of the line. (Heur, henr.) You will find also that Stales there are thousauds upon thousands of ide men who ating a stute of terrorism which has had no example in that rause the $\mu^{r}$ rotectionist has ruinedits trade, and there are $m$ -a burden upon the rost of the country. It has depressed th ted their power to buy goods fiven the manufacturer. All th and at such a coost, lhat they cannot be exported to foreign e we take any pride in the policy of the Empire to which we our plan is politically to keep on all-foura with the rest of th mony with that of the Mather Country in trade and in every to act in unity with her. But these men-these Tory leader ery sult of the eurth as to loyaliy- to be the means of prese wection-who aro constantly denouncing myself or some of
 raise the price of averything the workingtorn ennaune; umd mbnuce the entire tanning jopulation, and nineteen-twentieton it tex-in shurt nearly ull uur population. Wo linse hoce no gisut ud uwhers apart fiom thone who are practically workinganen. We - have all to bear our nhare of the burdens imposed apon us; we ни memas of accons to a mine of wealth, which would enable us ion seyuiood; mad 1 venture my reputation, whatever It muy to the athais ul'tho State, that there is not a man at this noment in II tho Upposition ranks who will propound a policy by ohilit lorengn gonds and raizo a revolius at the anmo timo;
 be Opmosition liuve utwry failul to entubliah one single charge heir frenkera havain the most cowardly mantier insituunted against ug thait they could not establish any charge which would abiennte und they raise the ery of protection But let the elections once be un will tind that Providence hus como to their aid, and givon them say, or something cha will be said to hnppen. "The country ia that it was when these mon were lis. Protection then did seom upion the whole, we can got on very comfortably as we ure with. ughtur.) A pensonal tivend uf'mine in the city of Montreal, who in wiss migning the question with me one duy, whon I said to him ne where you nre to gut your revonus niter you get protection ?" I," I said, "you must levy direct taxation ; you must send your colevery man his share of the taxation. Now tell me, Mr. G., how long ec if they adopted that policy?" "Well, I suppose," he said, "about nt were sitting"-(laughter and cheurs)-and that is the truth; their longer. Now, Sir, in discussing public matters, we must have some no objection to the lories, if they desire it, having a cry to go to the e-nigh that it does not involve consequences so serious as those act politically a dishonest and disreputable part. Why, what did one , say when we proposed to add a two-aod-a-half per cent. to the tarif btaining revenue enough to mect the wants of the country? He dense vigour, declaring that he opposed it because it was entering the rotection, (hear, hear, and laugliter'), which we would undoubtedly topportunity. That, Sir, wus what he thought immodiutely after a year immediately precoding unother election, and, thorefore, he thi of tho wedge of Protection in 1874 in his desire to have aume could flont with a dogree of respectability ubove his head in the d lumghter.) That is simply what this elcction ery maans. There us hollow as it is possible for it to be, and nothing that can be said rul political man to aworve trom the opinion of every English states do not know an Bnglish statesunn ut this moment who would go
o majority in Grout Britnin werv wedded to fifly yenrs ago. One of os made on the eubject litely was that of Sir Stationd Northcote, the chequer. Ife pointed out in olre of his country speeches н year and ede a greater nistake than to imugine that it was now possibie for
 ruted tho prospority of the country, und aguiust a aystom which now iudustries. Now, sit, their thenery rulliceal to a very fow worta it inl duppestion, which we all admic to exist io a time when men are thent rieh is to make them puy movo taxaeb (Hear, baor, and nacean that is promeribed fire till the ills which the' country in lity on its fite. Nothing could Le moro tidiculous to th thougbtul Wo cun mako ourgelves sitht by tuxing the commaditiou which wo
 or and the linon drujer to compensato the slimemaker, and then jou $y$ the cost that it takes to put this sjonten into oporation. (Cries of g the course we have taken, wo have hind every nationit and social We are alle to point out elearly and conclusively trom the , for the lust seveution years, und firum the recorts of England upted her revenue tarifif policy, the prosperity of the one and or the other. (Hear, hearl) Cinnala standis on this Continent upon ograph hical and plyyical Consilerations than the United States. ou will find on all our public works at the present moment-on the innal-that ut least one-half, if not two-thirds, of all the men emwho have come over becaiuse they were unuble to tind work on their hearr.) You will find witho that throughout the whole of the United son thousands of idle men who ure pussing through the country cre ch hus had no example in that country or in Elegland, slmply becined ite trade, und there ure millions of people out of employment be country. It has depressed their ugricultural industry and limifirm the mnnufacturer. All their goods are made in such a wuy, cannot be exported to foreign countries. But, sir, as Canadians, do cy of the Empire to which we belung? As a loyal Canadian I think o on all-foure with the rest of the Empire, to keep our policy in har$r$ Country in trade and in everything else where it is possible for us these men-these Tory leaders who claim contidually to be the yalty-to be the meany of preserving this country to Britial con-
denouncing myself or some of my associates in the political ranke
pleased. They appointed their Keturningoflicers in the s.mm nas. What howe we dome, sur We have enfranchised the workingman; we have adopted ascheme of tixation which is uniform; anel we have brought our responsitle Government to a state of the utmost conmpleteneas ill this is owing to the efforts-to the vigournus efforts-to the battle foughe by the liberaly hall a century ago. (Cheery) Sir, who does not remember the day when these same friembla of the workmginen shint the doors of our Cpiversity against him? No one could go to thil liversily under he became a subscriber to the Thirly nine Aricles and became a member of the t'hurch of Fingland. It was monopolized by this one denomination. and the seventh of our land was devoted to the eatablishment of a dominant Church by the Tory party. It was by the vigorous determination and the persevering efforts of the Liberal party, a vast number of whom belong to that same Church, that the power was wrested from a single denomination, and that the University wis oprened to every man and upon terms that the humblest son of the humblest workingman may find his way to the position which I now occupy. (Cheers.) I observe you have the motto up here to-night, "Alexander Mackenzie, a first class mechanic." Do yout think it would have been possible for any class mechanic in the days of the Family Compact to have been in that position. (Cheers The Tories-who assume with James I., from whom they seem to to have all idescended-- laughter )-for they are all apparently. in political ethics, adout as imbecile as he was-a divine right to rule. I saw not long ago in a Tory paper an accusation made against myself that I was allowing the poot workingman to be robbed of his wages by contractors. What are the facts? One of our contractors on the Ottawa River failed to carry out his contract. I withheld enough money from him to enable me to pay between $\$ 81000$ and $\$ 10,000$ to the poor workingmen who were in his employ. and who, but for that action of the Government, would have been left without a cemt. (Cheers.) We initiated a system of letting public works by enntract, under which contractors were compelled to give security to the Government for the execution of their undertakings, either upon real estate or in the shape of deposits of money or other securities. Well, Sir, one who gave such security broke down on one of the canal contracts the other day; one of him suls contractors walked off with $\$ 12,000$ of money the contractor obtained from the Government, leaving only 85,000 or 86,1000 in our hands, and owing $\$ 80,000$ to the workingmen. As it happened, we had 814,1000 in omr hands as security, and we were able to despatch one of our clerks to Montreal from whom everyone of those workingmen received his pay. (Cheers.) These men and newspapers who make such accusations know also that I compellod some contractors on the public works to terminate a nystom aome of them luil of paying their mon by giving them orlers for goods-the oll truck system-and to pay them every weok or firtuight in cash the whole of their wages. Nuverthelens I am hrandod by those people as an opponent of the workingman; mal thove who wore so much in former daye the enemics of the workingmen, they, forsurth, are the fiturls of tho workiugmenl They patronize the workingman aml take him under their ane, nud if the work ingman will only shnt his eyes and open his mouth he will wee what he will get. (checres mind laughter.) The institutions of thls country are eminently finvournhle to the prodiction of a clane of workinginen without its equal in iny other country of the world. Under the nble mmunge ment of the Iocal Goveriments, our educutional nystem has been perfected tu such a dogree tha it is now confessedly the foremost vystem of edacntion in the woril. (Cheerv.) Gur youth ean go from the primary schools to the grimed sehools, firem fhem to the Collegiate Institutey or Grummar Schooln, und from thowe to the Viversitien, at in smullor cost than in any other country on the face of the enath. (Cheerw.) Our land syatem is free. We want no protection in it. Any man of ordinary intelligence cull go to the statumabook and nake out a deed for hia land for himaelf if he likes-though I am bunnil to way it would be bettor for him to employ a lavyer to prevent mistaken (Inughter)-no simple is our mode of convoying lands. Ono of the excellencies of this system is that onr workingmen-bur our farmers, our farm labourers, nud a very large portion of ont mechanies-huve a hold upon the soil; and there can be no real thorough independence of a people in any mation unlose they are uble to control the possension of the soil. (Cheorw. We know that in what after nill might be designated historically the model republic of the wordd-that is the Swisn Confenlomtion -during many centurien, while their powers of nolfgovernment were cropping up here and there, the land was held by a comparatively small number of proprietors, und up to $n$ very late period in the history of the Confederation the land-holders were able to control the lexislution ol the respective conton, and to secure the supremn'y of themselves an ruler., It might ocen sionally happen, tas in some of the Greek repuiblics, that some person shonlid ussume under the guise of a governor what was renlly " dictatornhip, or un opilarchy was establiehed, but whether the one or the other the secret of their power lay in the fact that they commanded the soil of the country. Here it is impossible under our system of sub-division, under our system of assessment and taxation, to have any great landed estates, or to have a system of tenancy which wonld militate against the ascendancy of the people. I have only to say, in conclusion, that it is a matter of little importance to me personally whether I should be defeated or sustained, but it is a matter of vast importance to the industrial interests of the country that the Liberal party to which I belong should be sus tained. It is of vast importance to the industrial interests of the country that they should not be murdered, and that the workingmen should not be ruined by a protective policy(hear, hear, and cheers) and I appeal to the workingmen of this city, who, after all, will control the franchise in the city, to vindicate their position by supporting those who gave the workingmen the practical and social status which at the present time they hold in Canada. (Loud cheers.) I beg now to thank again the vast majority of this immense audience for listening to me so patiently (renewed cheers), and I also thank the handful of persons who have been indecently trying to disturb the meeting because I know that their conduct to night will tell in favour of the Liberal party as much as if the meeting were unanimous. (Hear, and cheers.) I shall never cease while I live and hold a position in the political world to feel grateful to the workingmen of Toronto for the magnificent welenme which they have given me on this, my visit to their city, and I trust that the enthusiasm. the good feeling and the good taste which they have shown will be rendered still more manifest by their again returning my friend, Mr Macdonald, to Parliament, and by their placing at the head of the poll the other Liberal candidates in the city of Toronto.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mackenzie's speech, which lasted three hours, almost the entire audience rose to their leet and continued for some time to wave their hats and give a succession of such loud and hearty cheers as have seldom been heard in Toronto.


