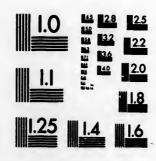
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## SUPPLEMENT TO

Mackenzie's Speech Workingmen's

We take from the Toronto Globe the following report of the Premier's Speech :

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE, upon rising, was greeted with round after round of cheers. When

Mr. Chairman, -I am exceedingly obliged to yourself, to Mr. Lenox, and to the other gentle men for the address which you have presented to me, and also for the remarks with which you, Sir, have been kind enough to introduce me in stating the object for which this meeting was called. I assure you that I receive this token of the friendship and the political adherence of the workingmen of Toronto with greater pleasure than any event of my life has ever given me. (Cheere.) It has been represented that I failed in my duty as a member of the Administration in not giving effect to enactments which would have for their object the benefit of the workingman. Now, sir, I look upon this address, coming as it does from the workingmen, as emanating from the true source of political power, and as being a complete vindication of the Government in the course pursaed in this country. (Cheers) For whatever may be said by those who may be a step above the workingman in the social scale in this country, I hold it is the workingman who has made the country. It is the workingman who is to give the country power for the future, and to make it great in the eyes of the world. It is the workingman to whom we must all look, not morely for the fruits of mechanical pursuits common to cities and towns, but also for the cultivation of our fields, the clearing of our forests, the construction of our public works, and, There to criving that gives character, power, and prosperity to a civilized country. I there-fore feel all the greater pride in receiving this token or homage, now to myself, but to those printo myself, but to those principles which I at present am only a repre entative of, and I assure you that my colleagues in the Government, and my colleagues in public life in the Parliament of the country will abundantly appreciate the motives which have led the weakingmen of this city to adopt this course of dis playing his political power and vindicating his political character, You have alluded, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that their have been workingmen's gatherings in other parts of the country as well as in this city, with a view to manifesting their approval of the conduct in public life of the leader of the Opposition. Far be it from me to find any fault with this indication of the political opinions of certain sections of the workingmen. ( Hear, hear! ) I rather rejoice to know that there is that independence of thought and that independence of action which leads numbers of our fellow-citizens to take a view of political life and political men somewhat adverse to those which we hold ourselves. At the same time, I cannot but ex press some little surprise that any workingman who looks back to the history of the country to the history of our race in the Motherland, should, by natural instinct, be a Conservative. (Cheers.) Sir, the power of the workingman is made manifest only when a country becomes civilized and powerful. The power of a workingman is nothing in a state of semi-barbarism. The Tory party in England were but the followers or the successors of those who oppressed the workingman in times long gone by. (Cheors.) I say they were but the followers or succossors of those who held the workingman in light esteem. If we look back to the history of the early ages of the Eastern monarchies, we find the workingman a slave. If we look back to the history of the country which affords us the earliest instance of national civilization-such as it was—we find the monarch and the nobles of Egypt making their subjects toil to rear monuments, not to human industry, not to that industry which is productive, but merely monuments to the monarchs and to the pagan gods whom they worshipped; and in the building of the Egyptian pyramids and the vast temples of that land there was an amount of human life and human labour sacrificed which would have ton times completed the entire public works which this country has been endeavouring to carry forward to completion. (Interruption.) I am not at all surprised at the impatience of certain gentlemen. They know that the tide of public opinion is running against them. (Cheers.) They know that this magnificent demonstration sinks into insignificance anything that they have attempted. (Hear and cheers.) I was about to trace the history of the workingman from the time when he was the mere slave of the despot and the tyrant. In our own day efforts are made by strong Conservatives to induce the workingman to believe that they, and they alone, are his true friends, when it is impossible that my substantial sympathy can exist but ween a Conservative and the real workingman who subsists by the labour of his hauds. (Cheers.) Well, Sir, let me come down in the history of the world to .out.free wait' followed fast upon the footsteps of the Egyptians in the race for civilization. Let us consider what was the condition of the workingman in England itself in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when Tory rule was at its height, when no labourer had any voice in the administration of affairs, when searcely such a thing as popular representation in Parliament existed Even in the days of the Commonwealth we find that the wage of the in particular speculations succeeded to a certain extent in ge

in force in English were at the very point of starvation. I reor farm liborer had to be contented in Great Britain with about when some improvement was made, that one shilling and six good wige; I recollect when the hands employed by the agric paid when they were getting £10 per annum and their board; chanic's, such as masons, carponters, blacksmithe and other artiti-threepence to fourpence per hour. Now they think themselves threepence to fourpence per hour. Now they think themselves eightpence to tenpence half-penny as hour in England. This she been to the English mechanic and to the English laborer. No ordinary farm servant—the ploughman of the old land—enne his board, where formerly, within the memory of many of those my own, he only obtained £10. What was the three of the womens of raising a family in decency, as to the means of old hidren? The restrictive laws which so long held—the workin subjection left him also, as a general thing in English without true that in Scotland, and some parts of English and Ireland, of education, but I speak of the general character of the mean were then at the disposal of a man with a family for obtaining his children. All this, I say, was the result of an evil aystem of were then at the disposal of a man with a family for obtaining his children. All this, I say, was the result of an evil ays can of Richard Cobden began his crusade against the Corn I was it landlord that if those laws were repealed of the people were admitted free into England, the re! would be to do with Canada?" I am life straining from English histonimiler system in Canada. (Hear, hear, and there). I am re what happily escapeli. The latters the given limit En were alike mistaken in their impressions of what wor Columbus. They believed that universal dishster would over Instead of that Sur from the time those injurious and universal that the contract of the total contract the time those injurious and universal dishster would over Instead of that, Sir, from the time those injurious and unjust lar Great Britain took a fresh start; new life was infused into the p better implements, better husbandry, new manuresproductiveness of the soil. The result was that the farmer produ productiveness of the soil. The result was that the farmer production and instead of his commodities falling in price they steadily rottime in England you will have to pay at least a price twice as was paid when Richard Cobden was agitating for the repeal of which are more subject to competition with foreign grain. Rewers at that period in England. Instead, therefore, of a repeal injury, it has really benefited, not movely the working classes and food, but also those who are immediately interested as the pro upon those lands; and at this moment we have the wonderful whole population of England only fifty years ago believed that pended upon having England for the Englishmen, so we now have Canada for the Canadians. Sir, the very moment repealed the country took a bound forward. It increased in w times that at which it increased previously. (Hear and ch once received better pay, the farmers became more prosper more wealthy, and we had the most abundant proof on value of that system of legislation which we advocate of a revenue turiff. We have in this country at the present mo of free trade. No one has ever proposed that. What we have will raise a revonue sufficient for the wants of the country, and the protectionist in principle wants is, that we should not only maintenance and execution of the laws, but we should also pay either the agriculturist-if he can be protected-or of the protect him. We may now compare very fairly the effect of ing country with the effect of the tariff laws in this countrysystem with the Canadian system, and see how the results are adversity of either country. The people of the United States they are of the same blood and the same language; they posses same genius for conducting the Government of a free country; lons adaptation to everything that relates to human progress themselves, indeed, to be far: 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 have the same boundless enpacity, are on the same footing of a labour productive and making a people happy. They are not make their own laws. We are oppressed by no tyrant eithe discuss the public affairs of n nation. (Cheers.) We mee principles which have for their object the greatest amount of ultimate result national grandeur, or if the laws should be unju examine a few of the effects of the laws of the United States Canadian laws bearing upon human industry; and consequently who have not studied United States polity or history may not era only commenced with 1860; for many years before that co Occasionally before 1860 they levied duties which partook large tariff; but in 1860, just about the time that the war broke out, m power and upon the Government of the country, and the res

a little pussing attention to the subject. Now, Sir, wages at the

## EVENING RECORDER.

men's Demonstration at Toronto, Thursday, May 30th, 1878.

subject. Now, Sir, wages ut the time that the Corn Laws were subject. Now, Sir, wages ut the time that the Corn Laws were very point of starvation. I recollect very well when the ordinary ted is Great Britain with about a shilling a day; I recollect also nade, that one shilling and sixpence a day was thought to be a le hands employed by the agriculturists were thought to be well to per anuum and their board; and I recollect the time when meers, blacksmithed and other artificers, had to be content with from Naw that think the president ill mid if they do not have found. oper anulus and their board; and I recollect the time when mers, blacksmither and other artificers, had to be content with from ar. Now they think themselves ill paid if they do not have from my an hour in England. This shows how beneficial free-trade has and to the English laborer. Now, Sir, at the present time the nightan of the old land—enn easily obtain £24 per anum and in the memory of many of those I am now addressing and within What was the time of the workingman as to lodging, as to the decency, as to the means of obtaining a fiir education for his which so long held the workingman in a state of comparative general thing in England, without the means of education. It is a parts of England and Ireland, there was a more liberal system of general character of the means throughout Great Britain that has man with a family for obtaining a fair elementary education for as the result of an evil system of legislation, and at the time when sade against the Corn Laws it was firmly believed by every were repealed of the people obtained theap food, if bread land, the result of a will be —(A Voice—" What has that got illustrating to a English history what would happen under a ear, hear, and the great fairflowner, and the toward farmer in their impressions of what would occur after the repeal of the tamiversal disaster would overtake the agricultural interests, ne those injurious and unjust hws were repealed, agriculture in ne those injurious and unjust laws were repealed, agriculture in now life was infused into the pursuit of agriculture; there were ndry, new manures—everything possible was done to increase the result was that the farmer produced much more than ever before, falling in price they steadily rose in value until at the present to pay at least a price twice as large for almost everything as was agitating for the repeal of the Corn Laws, except cereals, petition with foreign grain. Rents are nearly double what they Instead, therefore, of a repeal of these protective laws being an ot merely the working classes and all who have to purchase their mediately interested as the proprietors of lands and the tenants moment we have the wonderful fact presented to us that as the my fifty years ago believed that their existence as a nation de-or the Englishmen, so we now hear some people saying that we nadians. Sir, the very moment that the protectionist laws were ann forward. It increased in wealth at the ratio of five or six sed previously. (Hear and cheers.) The industrial classes at farmers became more prosperous, the manufacturers became the most abundant proof on every hand of the material gislation which we advocate in Canada under the name a this country at the present moment no idea of having a system proposed that. What we have proposed is to have a tariff that re the wants of the country, and not for anything else. But what ants is, that we should not only pay a tax to the State for the he laws, but we should also pay a tax to be put in the pockets of can be protected-or of the manufacturer, if it is possible to npare very fairly the effect of restrictive laws in the neighbourne tariff 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 ourselves; the same language; they possess the same inventive power, the Government of a free country; they are a people whose marvel-that relates to human progress is most marked. They imagine end of Britain and British dependencies in that respect. I do not he kind belongs to them. (Hear, hear.) But I do assert at once feet equality with them in that particulur. (Hear, hear.) They ty, are on the same footing of equality as to the means of making ty, are on the same tooting of equanty as to the means of making popule lappy. They are not oppressed by any tyrant, and they oppressed by no tyrant either; we meet here as free men to nation. (Cheers.) We meet here to consider those great object the greatest amount of human happiness, and for their 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 nan industry, and consequently upon human happiness. Those tates polity or history may not be aware that the real protective for many years before that country had a purely revenue tariff. evied duties which partook largely of the nature of a protective e time that the war broke out, manufacturers and others interested ceded to a certain extent in getting a hold upon the legislative ent of the country, and the result of that was the enactment of

furnaces are idle, and one hundred millions of capital sunk in that work is utterly unproductive. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The shows that the protective system had brought on such an overproduction that it became the rain of the producers. (Hear, hear.) And so it would be in Canada if we were all willing to tax ourselves over and above what was necessary for revenue purposes for the promotion of the interest of certain manufacturers we would merely succeed in making a few manufacturers wealthy for a few years at the expense of the rest of the people, and so many would rush but business that the makers would produce more than could be sold. It would be produced at such an onormous cost that they would be unable to send any out of the country, and in such large quantities that we would be unable to use it in the country. In a short time, therefore, wo should have to a fut up their shops. Universal ruin to the manufacturers themselves would be the inevitable result of thus gorging the market by an unhealthy system of production. We have here the fact, and I am now speaking from figures of an official character, that while the population of he United States increased from thirty-one millions in 1850, for the interest in the population in 1850 for forty-five millions in 1850, for the interest of a state of about 46 per cent., the producing capacity, as I have already shown, increased during the same period in a much larger ratio. In 1876 the United States were not able to export goods in proportion to the population, for the exportation relatively decrease in proportion to the population. The export of cotton piece goods in 1860 amounted to nearly \$11,000,000, but in 1876, with a population of nearly effect of the population and the protection is protection in the exportation of one of their staple manufactures of 25 per cent, besides the relative decrease in the exportation of one of their staple manufactures of 25 per cent, besides the relative decrease as compared with the increase of the population. (Hear, hear I have a list here of manufactured goods exported from the United States, embracing some of their principal staples, such as tobacco, iron, cotton piece goods, drugs, medicines, wearing apparel, glass, hats, paper, printing press, type, and many other things, and we find that in 1860 there were twenty-nine millions exported of these twenty or thirty articles in this list, and only the same amount in 1876, notwithstanding the increase in population. This shows the ruinous effect of a protective tariff. (Hear, hear.) Now I am not pretending for a moment to say that it would be desirable or possible for us to have what is known as a free trade system. The Government, of which I am a member, is accused of having a free trade policy, whereas the fact is that the necessities of our revenue compel us to impose a higher duty than was imposed by the revious Administration; in other words, we have 174 per cent, when the late Administration had only 15 per cent. (Hear, hear.) I was about to speak of the exportation of certain articles of goods to one little State in South America, Venezuela, as an illustration. In 1870 the entire import and export trade amounted to \$3.345,000. The principal exports from Venezuela consists of coffee and raw hides. The United States had a large duty mon both of these articles, but in 1870 they admitted coffee free of duty into the United States, and they had hides free also, and the result was an immediate increase in the trade in these articles. In 1876 the imports alone from Venezenia were of the value of \$5,870,000, and the export, \$3,424,000, or an increase of 260 per cent, as compared with 1870. Then in 1872 there was a still further proof of the beneficial effects of a reduction of duties from the protectionist standard. In 1870 the entire shipping trade with Venezeula, amounted to fifteen vessels of only 2,570 tons capacity, and employing only 109 hands. In 1876, after only four years of comparative free trade, the ships from the United States engaged in that traffic amounted to 132, against 15 in the protectionist time, with 43,000 tons as against 2,590 in the same period, and employing 1,255 hands as against 109. Another still more conclusive argument, however, is to be found in the figures relating to the manufacture and the export of tanned leather. In 1872 hides were made free, and in that year the entire exports of tanned leather from the United States amounted to \$2,864,000, while in 1876, after four years of a comparative free trade era, they had risen to \$7,940,000, or very nearly \$8,000,000, as against \$2,750,000 four years before. Nothing could show more clearly than this the beneficial effects of removing the restrictions from trade. Now, Sir, one of the tests by which we are bound always to guage the prosperity of a country is the amount of goods which it is able to sell to other countries, as well as the amount of goods its people are able to consume themselves. It is supposed, for instance, by many that Great Britain lives entirely by her foreign trade, while the most recent financial authorities in Britain computes the enetire profit of British producers and capitalists at £1,400,000,000 per annum—that s, the profits arising from the interest derived from investments in railways and from foreign bonds, as well as the profits of the manufacturers in the country, and goods which are consumed in it; in other words, the income of the country. But the entire amount of the foreign trade—that is, the export of goods to foreign parts—last year was only £200,000,000 steeling, or exactly one-seventh part of the whole, and that figure included goods shipped which had been imported in a raw state. Now, Sir, the United States exportation in 1876 altogether of domestic produce was \$525,582,247 gold worth, or an average per capita of \$13.80. Canada exported during that same year, with less than an eleventh of their population, \$72,491,437 worth, or an average rate of \$18.48 per head, against \$13.80 per head in the United States. (Cheers.) And to show that this was not at all an exceptional year, let us take the next year, viz., 1877, when the exports from Canada had somewhat decreased, and the exports from the United States had somewhat increased, in consequence of their indebtedness in foreign countries. A huge amount of exports is not always a true measure of the prosperity of a country. A farmer who is deeply in debt is often under the necessity of providing for that debt by selling more of his stock than he can well part with, and to that extent he diminishes the productive power of his farm; for instance, it ho tries to do with five horses what he requires six to do properly, in order that he may sell the

are on the same footing of equality as to the means of making

If other woods, the no size of the source and the source of the political source

Sir, in 1876-7 there were imported into Canada altogether of boots  $\nu$  id shoes of every kind only \$302,671 worth, or less than the fifteenth part of the total manufacture of the country. But then we actually exported from the country in that year \$196,710 worth of boots and shoes, leaving a difference of only \$105,961 between our imports and exports of that article. Now, how nuch is this do you think, among the entire population of the country? It is the merest possible traction. Then we will take the article of household furniture—and I teel particulary interested in that item in the City of Toronto, because a well-known old friend of mine, a manufacturer of furniture, is now in the field as a political candidate, and I am sure that Mr. Hay will give me of furniture, is now in the field as a political candidate, and I am sure that Mr. Hay will give me credit for sincerity when I state that I would be sorry to say one word which would jar upon his feedings in speaking of any matter effecting the political position of himself or his friends. But, Sir, we find that the entire product of the country in the year 1870—and it has very much increased since—is put at something over \$3,500,000 in furniture; and the imports of furniture for last year amounted to \$233,980, while we exported \$143,506 worth, leaving a total difference of furniture and our imports of \$140,384—or as near as possible  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per head. (Hear, hear.) And yet, Sir, Mr. Hay assumes that we are ruining his business, because we don't give him more than  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, of protection. For every dollar's worth of goods that he manufactures the country pays him  $17\frac{1}{2}$  cents premium, and yet he wants more, although the entire consumption of the country is almost wholly manufactured in Canada. Let us consider other branches—the stove trade, for instance. Any of you who know who the stovemakers of Canada are, any of you who choose to visit the vast establishments of Mr. Gurney I recollect that, in 1874, when the tariff was revised, having repeated interviews with many of those manufacturers. They wanted a higher duty to save themselves the trouble of applying their brains to find out means of improving the machinery for the carrying on of their minufactories, and they wished for protection to camble them to send out what would be an inferior article at an increased cost to the people. Now, I say that the position of Mr. Hay and Mr. Gurney, and, generally speaking, of the manufacturers of the country is not one of isolation from profit. When I find that men who commenced life much less than half a century ago now country is not one of isolation. Girney, and, goserany speaking, or too memore life much less than half a century ago now count profit. When I find that men who commenced life much less than half a century ago now count their gains and their properties by hundreds of thousands, I am slow to befieve that the business that they have been following is a minous one. (Heur, hen, and cheers.) With regard to the manufacture of boots and shoe, I have the word of some of the manufacturers of those articles that they do dot want any more protection. (Voice: "Not a bit!") I am perfectly aware that some large manufacturers have, within the last few years, failed in business, but they did not fail some large manufacturers have, within the last few years, failed in business, but they did not fail some large manufacturer invests in real estate when it is at \$1 a fost, and has to sell it afterwards at fifty or sixty cents a foot, and fails in his boot and show tends in consequence, his failure is not to be attributed to the difficulties surrounding and show tends in consequence, his failure is not to be attributed to the difficulties surrounding his manufacturing trade, but to neglecting his own line of husiness to follow one he knows nothing about. I am speaking, Sir, with the knowledge of individuals; I know the facts, and I could put my fingers upon the names of gentlemen whose experiences I have just indicated. There is not at this moment a boot and shoe maker who will be able to show to the country—it is impossible to show it—that he is not well paid for his capital. It cannot be otherwise, because out of the entire consumption of the country in boots and shoes we don't import more than one fiftythird, or one fifty-fourth part, and that shows that they are able to derive profit from their busi third, or one fifty-fourth part, and that shows that they are note to defive pront from their cusiness. I do not at all mean to say that it would not be possible to enact laws to make us pay more for our boots and shoes than we are paying now, and to make the manufacturers of boots and shoes better off; that could easily be done, but it would merely benefit the manufacturer, being at the same time a heavy tax upon all the rest of the people, though altimately sure to result in injury to the manufacturers. Take another illustration. You have heard of the ruinous effects of a protective policy upon the cotton mills of the United States. In 1874-5, the first year of the existing hariff, the entire importation of bleached and unblenched cottons in the Canada was 25.5% of the property of the same of greeks were \$2,553,475; during the last financial year the entire importation of the same class of goods was \$1,308,361. Now, I happen to know that manufacturers of cotton are able to make a fair profit -it better profit than manufacturers of many other kinds of goods in the country at the present coment. Here is a proof of it:—Our wholesale dealers have been able to purchase in the home market cheaper than they could import, and pay oventeen and a-half cents per dollar duty in addition. This shows that these manufacturers have a fair degree of prosperity. It may be quite true that it would be desirable to see them and all other classes in the country make a of general trade depression no one has fair grounds of complaint. Now, the entire importation of general trade depression no one has fair grounds of complaint. Now, the entire importation of cotton goods in 1874-5 was a shade under \$10,000,000, while the entire importation in 187. was only a shade over \$7,750,000, or a decrease of nearly \$2,250,000. In most cases when manufactures of otton or woollen goods have gone under, it is shade they have not conducted that the same of the manufactures. their business properly, because there has been an attempt made by some of the manufacturers to run on several lines of goods at the same time instead of giving their attention to one. We know that many manufacturers who have failed in the country have made blunders both as to their mative power and the location of their works, and in many other respects which we have not time o con ider, blunders which successful manufacturers escape; but we cannot see because people were an access fut in creating or locating their manufactories, or in conducting them afterwards, were in secretarily in creating or locating their manufactories, or in conducting them atterwards, that the country is bound to pay for their want of skill. (A voice—" What proportion of cotton came from the United States?")—I cannot tell exactly where it was imported from, but that is of no consequence. The reis one class of cotton goods imported from England, another from the United States, and another class is manufactured chiefly in Canada. You will find that foreign manufacturers of cotton goods produce a kind of article which it would not pay our own people to make, because they would have to spend the same amount of labour on an inferior class of goods that they now spend on superior goods. I merely give the results of the trade in vindication of the position I have taken superior goods. -that the tariff we have is a very reasonable tariff for all manufactures, and a somewhat onerous one in the prices which it involves to all the consumers. It cannot be denied that if consumers one in the prices which it involves to all the consumers. It cannot be denied that it consumers of this country pay 17½ cents for every dollar's worth they purchase, they pay very high indeed for the protection of the manufacturer of every single class of goods in this country. (Hear, henr.) Now, Sir, I may say that if the United States is to be taben as a fair example of a country having a protective system—and it must be; for it is the only English speaking country in the world—the only country, I may say, of any kind which has deliberately adopted as a matter of principle a protective uniff—the result is the destruction of their manufacturers, the closing of their mills, indeed the failure of many of their manufacturers. But it is said, "Look at the number of tailures in Canada was to doubt, affect in common with all countries at a time ber of failures in Canada." Canada must, no doubt, suffer in common with all countries at a time when trade is severely depressed over the whole world, but during the first quarter of the present year the milures in the United States were \$84,000,000, as sgainst \$69,000,000 in 1876; while we had of failures during the last three months, nine millions against 7½ millions in 1876—showing the proportion of failures with the United States was at least as large as

four steamships. (Henr, hear, and loud cheers; A Voice I hear a gentleman enquire if a duty would stop that trade, of a duty ou grain and flour is much like a man who has me the place where he lives and the town where he does his m get there too easily, after the road is graded and levelled, he ditches across it. (Hear, hear.) These people are affaid to steamship lines which takes the products of the Western should be able to take those products, as well as our own, to place Custom House Officers at Windsor and Sarnia, and on to the ocean, who should say to these shippers : "You shall you also use our Customhouses, and give bonds to us that the would have us place obstacles in the way of a trade that or artisans every year. No greater act of madness could be expending \$30,000,000 in perfecting and making complete to go to work and erect a huge fonce along our boundary little to go to work and erect a huge fonce along our boundary little began and land cheers. from giving us their trade. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) that you are to restrict our trade; that we are to live by speak of Canada for the Canadians. They might us well s speak of Canada for the Canadians. They might us well a Mr. Robinson Crusoe, kept the Island of Juan Fernande cheers.) In fact, Sir, the very idea of protection is embod own house, and with a knife made out of bone whitling we with needles of bone stitching it into articles of clothing. tries with a vongoance; and, most undoubtedly, Robinson Co ist party of the Island of Juan Fernandez at that time. (Lo of our protectionist friends of this day and generation w go and live on the island as Mr. Robinson Crusoe did, and t go and live on the island as Mr. Robinson Crusoe did, and the preach. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) I not only believe but the United States, South America, the West Indies, Australian trade. (Loud cheers.) By the exertions of the managed during the last year, by a judicious exhibition of we a revenue tariff—we have shown the people of Australasia to implements, carriages, edge tools, and other articles, and but within the first six months after the Exhibition closed we dollars worth of our goods to that region. (Cheeks.) But it those ships ourselves; they insist on us, as Canada, s.e., consult in the libra on our terms also. Now, Sir, you—anot-posing you please. The man who trades must sell afore he and self theirs on our terms also. Now, Sir, you have possible some sour please. The man who trades must self effore he United States in this respect. There are three articles, and absolutely probbits the importation of, and they are spu (Loud laughter.) They class them together as the three art any account to come into the country. All those who have a great deal of spurious coin is imported, neverthe but they don't seem to think very much about it. country adopted its present navigation laws there ported into the United States. They passed the ported into the United States. They passed the rearrage, when they used to wear the old slouched buts and and they seem to have forgotten that the world has progr the result of their foolish policy? At the present moment United States for Europe nearly 150 steamships laden with the one of them but four are sailing under foreign flags (He Americans are deficient in mechanical effort or skill. As a p ships as the British are. The best proof of that is given in the navigation laws, when they were pursuing the old and United States the latter were then as count town with United States, the latter were then on equal terms with B United Kingdom shipping. I do not know the precise differ sion—speaking from recollection—is that at the time these la were not more than from half a million to a million tons behi merchant navy. To-day Great Britain has ever eight million States have no more than they had twenty years ago-(H millions of people, and with a seaboard that may be said to New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, is fast overhau persist in maintaining their restrictive system it will undoub in population and weak in undeveloped resources as she is— I am quite sure of one thing, and I believe you are too Conservative leaders do not mean what their speeches I know it is not possible for any Government that could a adopt a protectionist policy, for if you cease to raise a revent for use into the country you must raise it in some other w the people and asserts that it would be for the welfare of the imposed as are of a protective character must admit two place, that the object is to stop the the foreign trade from cor not he will not enlarge the market of our manufactures. If into the country, he must admit that he also stops the duties The first time you hear one of these gentlemen speaking of how he proposes to raise a revenue. (Hear, hear.) It mus one of you that the effect of a protective policy would revenue, and in the next place to raise the price of everythin when I say workingmen, I embrace the entire farming po when I say workingmen, I embrace the enure mrming potthe inhabitants of the great cites—in short nearly all our poparistocratic power, no great hand owners apart from those whare all workingmen, and we have all to bear our share of thave no royal road to weath—no means of access to a mine to pay the amount of taxation required; and I venture worth, as one who has studied the affairs of the State, that the American of Canada in the Opposition ranks we the Dominion of Canada in the Opposition ranks means of which we can prohibit foreign goods and rai and if they can propound such a policy they are cleverer mer But believe that the cry of protection is simply a delusive on

ear, and loud cheers; A Voice—" Would a duty stop that trade?")
if a duty would stop that trade. Undoubtedly it would. The placing
is much like a man who has made a road to facilitate travel between the town where he does his marketing, and then, for fear he should e roud is graded and levelled, he goes to work and cuts three or four ear.) These people are afraid that our capitalists who establish the products of the Western States through Canada to the ocean, products, as well as our own, too easily; and they would have us to at Windsor and Sarnin, and on the Welland Canal, and at the outlets y to these shippers: "You shall not use our avenues of trade unless ses, and give bonds to us that the vessels will be returned." es in the way of a trade that employs thousands of our sailors and renter act of madness could be perpetrated at a time when we are renter act of minness could be perperrated at a time when we are perfecting and making complete our system of eanal navigation, than uge ience along our boundary line and thus prevent those foreigners (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) If you mean by a protective system trade; that we are to live by ourselves without commercial interst, then, Sir, I can understand what these gentlemen mean when they adians. They might us well say that that well-known gentleman, the little little of the Newmonter to himself. (Coul laughter and the Island of Juan Fernandez for himself. (Lond laughter and ry idea of protection is embodied in Robinson Crusce building his made out of bone whitling weed, out of which he made cloth, and That was protection to home indusg it into articles of clothing. That was protection to home indus-most undoubtedly, Robinson Crusoe was the leader of the Protectionan Fernandez at that time. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Let any one of this day and generation who are so fond of impossible theories. Mr. Robinson Crusoe did, and thus practice what they so ardently rand cheers.) I not only believe in having Canada for the Canadians, the Mest Indies, and our share of the European and heers.) By the exertions of the present Administration we have ar, by a judicious exhibition of what Canadian industry can do under ar, by a judicious exhibition of what Canadian industry can do under hown the people of Australasia that we can make better agricultural tools, and other articles, and build better ships than they can; and as after the Exhibition closed we had exported nearly half a million to that region. (Checker) But these gentlemen want us to use all insist on us, us Canada, ad, consuming all the Canadians make; they ses we can find a nation se foolish as to buy our goods on our terms also. Now, Sir, your annot-possibly buy just as you please and sell the trades must sell effore he can buy. Look at the folly of the trades are three articles, and only three, I think, that their twrift to the contains of and they are sourious coin, obseene prints and ships. portation of, and they are spurious coin, obscene prints and ships. sportation of, and they are spurious coin, obsected prints and ships, is them together as the three articles which they will not allow on a country. All those who have been in the United States know that is coin is imported, nevertheless, and many indecent prints, think very much about it. But from the time that that seent navigation laws there has never been a ship imit States. They pussed these laws nearly one hundred wear the old slouched hats and small knee breeches of the Puritans, otten that the world has progressed since that time. And what is olicy? At the present moment there are leaving the ports of the urly 150 steamships laden with the produce of the country, and every ailing under foreign flags (Hear, hear.) Now, it is not that the techanical effort or skill. As a people they are able to make as good to best proof of that is given in the fact that before England repealed they were pursuing the old and restrictive system as well as the re then on equal terms with Britain, and were fast gaining on the I do not know the precise difference between them, but my impres-tion—is that at the time these laws were repealed the United States it's million to a million tons behind the entire tonnage of the British at a minion to a minion tons gening the entire comings of the British and their war sign of the united are had twenty years ago—(Hear, hear.)—and Canada, with four a senboard that may be said to be confined to Quebec, Nova Scotia, Edward Island, is fast overhauling the United States, and if they restrictive system it will undoubtedly be the case that Canada—small advanced to secure as he is will undoubted to the case that Canada—small mit that he also stops the duties which are leviable on these goods. of these gentlemen speaking of imposing protective duties, ask him ovenue. (Hear, hear.) It must be patent to the minds of every of a protective policy would be, in the first place, to destroy our ce to raise the price of everything the workingmen consume; and co to raise the price of everything the working men containe; and embrace the entire farming population, and nineteen-twentieths of sites—in short nearly all our population. We have here no great and owners apart from those who are practically working near. We have all to bear our share of the burdens imposed upon us; we so means of access to a mine of wealth, which would enable ustion required; and I venture my reputation, whatever it may be dithe affairs of the State, that there is not a man at this moment in in the Opposition ranks who will propound a policy by prohibit foreign goods and raise a revenue at the same time; has rolley they are eleverer men than I take them to be. (Cheers.) h a policy they are cleverer men than I take them to be. (Cheers.) rotection is simply a delusive one to accomplish a present purpose.

with being tainted with disloyalty to the Empire-why, air, these are the men who scorn to p with being the strength to the policy of the British Empire—that policy which has carried the English ship and the English flag to every port of the workd—that policy which has carried British commorce, the British name and British civilization to the remotest parts of the earth. commorce, the British name and British civilization to the remotest parts of the earth. (Lond cheers.) Some years ago most of the public men of Canada exerted themselves to procure a close union of the British American Provinces. That Confederation we accomplished, and we hope, Sir, to preserve a similar close alliance—if not with the same system of representation—at all events, an alliance in our legislative actions, if not in our legislative authority—which will harmonize with the British system; and we will see the whole of the Colonies of the Empire which are girdling the earth working together as a confederated body, setting at deflance the tyrants of the earth, and setting also at deflance the evil systems of commercial economy and commercial polity which would, if carried out, result in beinging us back to the state from which we only emerged fifty or sixty years ago with considerable difficulty. Sir, I prophesy further, that the United States of Americas within the next five years will go buck to the policy in existence before 1860. (Hour, hear, and cheers.) There is now no possibility to escape from that course for the people of the United States. They have, by their protective policy, brought ruin upon themselves. They have by their refusal to admit ships into the country, given British vessels the greater portion of the carrying trade of the country. And even though they yet vessels the greater portion of the carrying trade of the country. And even though they yet build many fine sailing vessels, foreign ships last year carried seventy-two per cent. of the trade of their great seaport, New York, leaving only 28 per cent. of the trade of their principal port to be carried in American bottoms to foreign countries. Now Sir, I have heard occasional remaks in different parts of the audience, from a few gentlemen who have chosen to come here to disturb the meeting, with reference to steel mile, with reference to the Neebing Hotel, and with reference to one or two other small matters. Let me say this, what I have stated at almost every meeting I have attended, that the only accusation that they can bring against the almost every meeting I have attended, that the only accusation that they can bring against the present Administration is one simply of want of prudence in purchasing rails in alvance of the time when they were required. Now, Sir, I don't believe that we purchased them too roon; but I say now, as I have said on other occasions, that all the rails we bought we bought by open tender, whereas the rails they bought were purchased through a relative of one of themselves, to whom they paid a commission of two aud-one-half per cent, and who cheated the Government of Canada by charging them \$2,000, that we know of, more than he paid the manufacturer; and this person got his two and a-half per cent, even upon that. (Cheers.) Upon a light-ship that was purchased we found that the amount paid this same person was more by \$3,000 or \$4,000 than was paid by him to the builder; we have the judgment of the Court for that. Then at the very time that we were buying rails by public competition at \$54,60, delivered in Canada, we were receiving deliveries at \$85 of rails that were bought by them. (Cheers.) Now, with regard to the Neebing Hotel, the price paid for this fameus hostlery was about \$5,300, if I recollect aright; and all the charge is, that the valuators of the Government valued it too high. Well, I don't know whether they did or not: but if they did, the Government is not to blame. We appointed a Conservative as one of the valuators, joining with him one of our own friends; these gentlemen valued the structure; and yet this is one of the great issues that the Tory party have to go to the elections on—that \$200 or \$300 too much was paid for that Neebing Hotel. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) We found on the other hand that the leader of the Opposition gave one of his friends \$2.500 for nothing (hear, hear) out of the public purse, and we have never got anything for it up to the present time. And yet they have the effrontery to come forward and say that we paid too much through veluators by \$200 or \$300 for this hotel. We do not hear these gentlement that we had kept the secret fund in our possession (Hear, hear, and rs.) We never defrauled the Government out of money that was due to the country by a Railway Corporation which was controlled by a political ring. (Hear, hear.) And yet these people attempt to make a cry out of such matters as I have referred to ! Why, Sir, it is the merest trifling with the workingmen. (Hear, hear, and interruptions.) These gentlemen know as well as I do that the attempt to prevent my having a hearing will assist in securing them one of the worst defeats a party ever sustained. (Long continued and repeated cheering.) And as to their wretched attempts to constitute themselves the friends of the workingman, (laughter), that is a new-found friendship. They have suddenly become desperately auxious bout the poor workingman (hear, hear and laughter,) and they proclaim themselves his friend in a very patronizing kind of way. Sir, the workingmen need none of their patronage, for the workingmen of this country are able to befriend themselves. (Cheers.) I recollect the day, Sir, when I first took part in the political struggles of Canada. The workingman was prevented by Tory rule from having a vote of any sort. I recollect that in later times only those who were freeholders were allowed to vote. I recollect, Sir, that the poor man, if he voted at all in our large counties, had to travel sometimes one hundred miles, because his vote had to be east our large counties, had to travel sometimes one hundred miles, because his vote had to be east in the county town; and the result of this was that the poor man if he voted at all in the county town; and the result of this was that the poor man could not get there to earry ng, and I believe you are too; and that is that our friends the times only the times only too; and that is that our friends the man, what their speeches seem to indicate on this question. Party gave self-government to the country. (Long continued and repeated cheers,) and consequently it was an easy matter to carry an election without ensuring a real representation of the people. But the Liberal Party gave self-government to the country. (Long continued and repeated cheers,) are countered to the country that such duties should be for the welfare of the country that such duties should be for the welfare of the country that such duties should be great Tory leaders say of these Municipal institutions? He described the country that such duties should be great Tory leaders say of these Municipal institutions? He described the country that such duties should be great Tory leaders say of these Municipal institutions? He described the country that such duties should be great Tory leaders say of these Municipal institutions? He described the country that such duties should be compared to the country that such duties should be compared to the country that such duties should be compared to the country that such duties should be compared to the country that such duties should be compared to the country that such duties should be compared to the country that such duties should be compared to the country that such duties should be compared to the country that such duties should be compared to the country that such duties should be compared to the country that such duties should be compared to the country that such duties should be compared to the country that such duties the country to the country make them Republicans hostile to British connection. Before that our Tory rulers, the Family Compact, entrusted the expenditure of all the money spent in the districts where we have our Municipal 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 have we done, Sir pleased. They appointed their Returning-officers in the same way. What have 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 is owing to the efforts—to the vigourous efforts—to the battle fought by the Liberals half a century ago. (Cheers) Sir, who does not remember the day when these same fri, as 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 monomolized by this one denomination, and the seventh of our land was devoted to the 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 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 was opened 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,

that we are on a looding of perfect equ sinks into insignificance anything that they have attempted. (Hear and cheers.) about to trace the history of the workingman from the time when he was the mere slave of the despot and the tyrant. In our own day efforts are made by strong Conservatives to induce the workingman to believe that they, and they sione, are his true friends, when it is impossible that any substantial sympathy can exist but ween a Conservative and the real workingman who substitute by the labour of his hands. (Cheers.) Well, Sir, let me come down in the history of the world to countries which followed fast upon the footsteps of the Egyptians in the race for civilization. Let us consider what was the condition of the workingman in England itself in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when Tory rule was at its height, when no labourer had any voice in the minimistration of affairs, when scarcely such a thing as popular representation in Parliament existed. Even in the days of the Common wealth we find that the wage of the workingmen was fixed by the Quarter Sessions or the magistrates of the respective counties in England, and that, although they were termed fresmen, they were really compelled to do the work of serfs. We find that during that period they were allowed simply such wages as would afford them the barest possible covering for their bodies, and the scantiest possible means of subsistence. And yet, Sir, through all that long period of darkness and distress to the labouring man, he was compelled to serve the State, either in the public armies or in doing public works, to an extent far in excess of any labour which the labouring men of this day performed when it is of a voluntary character, and performed at a fixed price bargained for by themselves. At the present day the conditions of labour are practically the same in Canada as in England. In both countries the arrangements with regard to it are now subject to conditions on which master and employee must of necessity agree. The labourer in Canada is, however, in a position a good deal superior, I think, in other respects to that of the labourer in England, bucause in Canada-in all the country places, at all events, and to a great extent in the cities also—every labouring man may, if he likes, have a home for, on soil owned as well as occupied by himself. (Cheers.) I was about to allude to laws of a restrictive character which have been enacted apparently for the protection of the workingman, but really in order to bring about the most uvil results to every one of them. All laws which have a tendency to prevent the free exchange of labour, which makes labour tributary to capital, which make the employee a more surf to the employer, must of necessity affect injuriously the interests of the working man. (A disorderly interruption here occurred, lasting for about five minutes; it was caused by an obstinate individual in the middle of the hall, who persisted in standing on his sent and acting in an eccentric fashion; he was ultimately, however, induced to sit down.) I was proceeding, Sir, to remark upon the evil tendency of all restrictive laws-that is, laws which unnecessarily interfere with contracts between man and man. Precisely the same principle which affects contracts for labour affects contracts for any other commodity; and whatever deprives a man of the liberty to transfer his labour to the market he thinks best adapted to meet his wants, and to furnish him with the equivalent which his labour is intended to purchase, must of necessity have an injurious effect upon the public policy of a people subjected to such a system of laws. Those who lived during the time of the agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws in Englandthat great agitation against the last vestige of protection which cursed for so long the Mother Country-cannot but remember the deplorable state to which the population of England 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 present who lived in England forty or fifty years ago, that at that time there was, instead of prosperity as is commonly supposed, a condition of the utmost depression in the Mother Country. (A Voice.)-"That's so.") As long as protective laws remained in force it was supposed that a certain class would be benefitted, and that no other class would suffer any injury from them. It is, however, impossible to protect any particular interest, unless it be at the expense of other interests. (Hear, hear,) Now, Sir, I remember very well when John Bright, George Thompson, Richard Cobden, and other great men of that time who had the far-seeing eye of a statesman to observe the disastrous influences which 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 carried by a reluctant Legislature the people of the country were becoming most desperate. It was well known that revolution was breeding in the very heart of the British Empire. It is well known that starving thousands were patrolling the streets, cursed-cursed I saydemou of protection. And I shall be able to show before I am done the similarity which exists between that protective system and the system which people would have prevail in this new country, where we are supposed to be in a position to sweep away all the abuses of the old tand, to strike out a new line for ourselves, 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 if protection that compels us not merely to pay taxes for the maintenance of the State and for the xeccution of its laws, but compels us also to pay a large taxation for the purpose of filling the pockets the United States began seriously to retrograde. Take the sof some of our fellow citizens (hear, hear), is a most iniquitous system. It is unjust in principle, it is productive of the worst consequences in practice. No one can possibly doubt that if they give than 800 iron blast furnaces in operation. At the present times the consequences in practice.

have the same boundless capacity, are on the same footing of labour productive and making a people happy. They are not make their own laws. We are oppressed by no tyrant eith discuss the public affairs of a antion. (Cheers.) We me principles which have for their object the greatest amount o ultimate result national grandeur, or if the laws should be ungestamine a few of the effects of the laws of the United State Canadian laws bearing upon human industry, and consequently who have not studied United States policy or history may no era only commenced with 1860; for many years before that co Occasionally before 1860 they levied duties which partook lar tariff; but in 1860, just about the time that the war broke out, a in particular speculations succeeded to a certain extent in g power and upon the Government of the country, and the relaws which levied duties that were prohibitory in their charafor any foreign country to send articles into the United States were capable of producing. The people of the United States silk goods, certain qualities of woollen goods and some others by actual facts that it was impossible for them to do two thing thought they could-that is, by means of a prohibitory tariff with all the manufactured articles required, and at the same tries to compete in their markets. What is said by our manu protection to get our manufactures fairly established, and we foreigners and to maintain entire control of our home mark result of such a policy in the United States. After ten year acquiring a pretty large amount of munufacturing power and 1870 we learn that the goods munufactured in the Unit \$4,232,525,000, or about, in round numbers, \$4,250,000,000. greatest degree of prosperity which they ever enjoyed, and, steady decline in 1876. In 1876 the amount of their mais, in four years—to the extent of \$732,000,000, the goods from the United States in 1876 being \$69,500,000 per cent., of the entire amount of their total manufactures, unable to compete in foreign markets with my considerable s Now let us take one or two instances to illustrate the rela States under different tariff systems. In 1876, the entire prod as near us may be, \$100,000,000. The total exports of th \$688,612, or eleven-sixteenth of one per cent. of the entishowed that they were utterly unable to compete in the mark other manufactures, who had no protection whatever to susta woollen manufactures of the United States. They had a protect 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 compelled to admit woollen products protection did not enable them to maunfacture themselves to t the United States manufacturers of clothing made altogether and they exported altogether \$579,595 worth, or almost ex their total product. To such a state were the manufacturer they were utterly unable to send a particle almost foreign countries, while England and other countries which he Revenue Tariff, were able to send their goods to Asia, to the Republics, to Africa, to the East Indies, and to almos globe, and completely to shut out the American manuworld. There are some before me who will also remember to the ships of Great Britain. At one time within the memory land prevented any foreign ships from being brought into ships from carrying any portion of the produce of Great Bri that whenever a protective system is adopted it will for a country-the manufactured products of a country-but I w think I shall be able to show you that, although it will incre mately the cause of terrible wreck and ruin amongst the man increased the production of the country. In the United adopted, the entire value of the products in manufactures w in ten years of a protective system, the annual average had in very nearly double of what it was in 1860-although a ver value in 1870 is to be deducted in order to find the real rate upon American money at that time was such as would reducto, as Mr. David Wells calculates, something between \$90 s immense increase in the production of a country, and this always sure to increase much faster than the ratio of increase 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 observe from country were being produced much faster than could 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 (Hear, hear.) When they shipped their goods to other trade England, and the result was that within a few years a

ty, are on the same footing of equality as to the means of making people happy. They are not oppressed by any tyrant, and they oppressed by no tyrant either; we meet here as free men to mition. (Cheers.) We meet here to consider those great robject the greatest amount of human happiness, and for their nr, or if the laws should be unjust, untional failure. I propose to the laws of the United States, as compared with the effects of man industry, and consequently upon human happiness. Those States polity or history may not be aware that the real protective ; for many yours before that country had a purely revenue tariff. levied duries which partook largely of the nature of a protective he time that the war broke out, manufacturers and others interested ceeded to a certain extent in getting a hold upon the legislative and of the country, and the result of that was the emactment of were prohibitory in their character, as it was utterly impossible larticles into the United States which persons in the United States the people of the United States were not, of course, able to exclude woollen goods and some other articles. Now we propose to show ssible for them to do two things at once in the manner that they means of a prohibitory tariff to supply the entire home marke icles requried, and at the same time send goods to foreign connects. What is said by our manufacturers is this, "Give us enough ures fairly established, and we will then be able to compete with tire control of our home markets." Well, Sir, let us look at the United States. After ten years of protection they succeeded in nt of munufacturing power and productiveness. By the census of ds manufactured in the United States amounted in value to und numbers, \$4,250,000,000. They had at this time arrived at the which they ever enjoyed, and, from thenceforward there was a 1876 the amount of their manufactured goods had fallen-that extent of \$732,000,000, the entire export of manufactured tes in 1876 being \$69,500,000, as near as possible only two tof their total manufactures, showing that they were utterly markets with my considerable staple manufactures of the country. o instances to illustrate the relative position of trade in the Udited stems. In 1876, the entire produce of her iron manufactures was, 100. The total exports of that production amounted only to be of one per cent, of the entire produce of manufactures. This of one per cent, of the entire produce of manufactures. This unable to compete in the markets of the world with English and to protection whatever to sustain them. Let us take again the They had a protection of something like 60 per cent. of the period from 1860 to 1876. The total amount of their pro-000, while their exports only reached the figure of \$685,828, and at pelled to admit woollen products from foreign countries that their to manufacture themselves to the extent of \$47,676,065. In 1876 ers of clothing made altogether goods to the value of \$160,000,000, r \$579,595 worth, or almost exactly one-third of one per cent. of a state were the manufacturers of the United States reduced that to send a particle almost of their whole product to send their goods to Asia, to the West Indies, to the South American e East Indies, and to almost every civilized nation on the e me who will also remember the restrictive laws which affected At one time within the memory of very many who are present Engtips from being brought into the country—prevented any foreign on of the produce of Great Britain coastwise. There is no doubt system is adopted it will for a time increase the productions of a products of a country—but I wish to argue this matter out, and I you that, although it will increase them for a time, it is only ultirreck and ruin amongst the manufacturers who will have so greaty the country. In the United States, when the thriff of 1860 was be products in manufactures was about \$65 per head; but in 1870, stem, the annual average had increased to about \$128 per head, or it was in 1860-although a very considerable part of that annual d in order to find the real ratio value of that day. The discount t time was such as would reduce the average per capita from \$128 ates, something between \$90 and \$100 per head; still it was un duction of a country, and this same tendency to manufacture is faster than the ratio of increase of population. For instance, in spindles in the United States was 7,114,000; but in 1874 it had ne ratio of 33 per cent. during these four years, while the populaer cent. You will observe from this that the manufactures of the much faster than could be consumed, and thus leading, as a matter much aster that could be consumed, and thus leading, as a matter and competed the manufacturers to find a larger market, or not to bey tried to obtain a larger market, but they failed, for the h in the United States to produce what they were making, shipped their goods to other parts they were outsold by free was that within a few years afterwards the producing capacity of usly to retrograde. Take the State of Pennsylvania alone, where

the export of goods to foreign parts—last year was only £200,000 000 \$\cdot\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{\text{c}}\{ increased, in consequence of their indebtedness in foreign countries. A large amount of exports is not always a true measure of the prosperity of a country. A farmer who is deeply in debt is often under the necessity of providing for that debt by selling more of his stock than he can well part with, and to that extent he diminishes the productive power of his farm; for instance, it has tries to do with five horses what he requires six to do properly, in order that he may sell the sixth to pay interest on a debt, he indeed shows a greater amount of sales in the year, but it is not the expense of his prosperity. Well, Sir, the United States during the year ending June 30, 1877, exported of domestic products, in gold value, \$589,620,224 worth, or at may erage per head of \$12.65; Canada exported during that year-and you all remember that the year 1876-7 was one of most unexampled depression, unexampled at least since the year 1857-the very worst year we had-to the amount of \$68,030,546, or an average of \$17.50 per head, being in excess of year we mat—to the minount of \$08,030,040, or an average of \$74.00 per nead, being in excess of the United States exports at the rate of \$5.46 per head. (Cheers.) (A voice--\* flow much did we buy?") We bought nothing we have not been able to pay for. (Hear, hear.) I have a table here showing the entire exports af manufactured goods from the year 1860 to the year 1876 from the United States. They exported in that year, when they had only a revenue tariff such as we have now—that is in 1860—with a population of little over thirty-one millions, \$316,242,123, or as a second of the property of the proper nearly as possible \$10 per head. Now, it was believed that with protection to enable manufacturers to accomplish a complete establishment of their business, the production of the country would be so increased that they would be able to flood foreign markets with their produce. Well, sir, what was the result? In 1877, after seven years of a protection period, the exports of manufactured goods had decreased to \$7.67 per head, so that as protection advanced the exports of goods decreased, and it was only after 1871, when a serious and continuous stagnation of business set in, and the manufactures of the United States were compelled to sell at any prices which could in, and the maintimetures of the United States were compelled to sell at any prices, which could be realized, when they were compelled to sell in order to pay their debts and prevent their manufactories and mills being shut up, that there was a slight rully in the ratio of the export of manufactured goods. And even in 1876, when they were sending goods into this country and into other countries at prices far below their value, it only reached \$11.60; while in free Canada in that same year we exceeded them by \$6.88 per head. (Cheers.) But I do not forget that I am addressing workingmen. I do not forget that I have risen to the position I now occupy from the ranks of the workingman. I have done my full share of the hard work of this world. (Cheers.) But I would be sorry indeed to see amongst my fellow-countrymen such an absence of thempth and intelligence in world indeed to see amongst my fellow-countrymen such an absence of thempth and intelligence in world indeed to see amongst my tellow-countrymen such an absence of thought and intelligence as would induce them to adopt a system which could only result in beggary and scrillom. (Cheers.) What does it matter to workingmen whether you are in sub-jection to some tyrants who doles out to you what he pleases as wages, or whether you are under the tyranny of laws which prevent you buying where you please and selling where you like? (Checrs.) That is the point we have to come to. What was the condition of the workingman. (Checks.) That is the point we have to come to. What was the condition of the workingman during this period of which I have striven to give you a brief history, illustrated by figures which cannot be controverted? Sir, the workingman's wages undoubtedly rose, and taking the average wages of about twenty classes of artisans, embracing all engaged in the badding trade, and all engaged in the leading manfactures, the wages rose about 60 per cent. from 1860 to 1870; that is, the man who was getting a dollar in 1860 in the United States, daily wages, was getting \$1 60 a day in 1870. Now, Sir, this fact simply stated would seem to bear out the proposition that protection is beneficial to the labouring man. But, Sir, with the rate of wages the price of materials rose in a stiff higher write. ratio. (Hear, hear.) Rents rose in a still higher ratio; everything that it was necessary for the workingman to have—everything that was conducive to his health and livelihood—rose in the proportion of 92 per cent, as against the 60 per cent, that wages rose. (Hear, hear.) It does not matter to you or me whether our wages are adollar or a shilling, if the price of commodities correspond. Why, Sir, 150 years ago a shilling would go further in England than two will now, and if it took \$1.92 to buy what only \$1.60 was given to purchase, the labouring man, as you will see, was #21840 32 per cent. worse off than he was before the protection era commenced. But what is the state of matters now? From 1870 down to 1877 there has been a steady declinature of wages in the United States, and at this moment the United States labourer and artisan gets less wages than the Canadian labourer and artisan—positively less in amount, and very far less in the purchasing power of that amount. If you desire to protect a particular industry, you must either protect all other industries at the same time, or you take a course unjust to the people; and, if you protect all industries alike, that means raising prices universally, but not making them a bit better. If, for instance, I have to go to the butcher and pay him 15 cents for what I them a bit better. If, for instance, I have to go to the butcher and pay him 15 cents for what I bought before for ten, what does it amount to if my wages are five cents an hour more? Depend upon it, the best policy for any country is one under which you raise simply the amount of taxes that is necessary to carry on the affairs of the State; not one which requires the community to pay taxes to any member of it, but one which makes the country as cheap a country as you can live in. (Hear, hear.) For it is where there is a cheap livelihood for the workingman that the workingman is the most prosperous. Sir, these gentlemen speak loudly about protecting our industries. What does protecting our industries mean? They talk, Sir, about being the friends of the workingman, those who are thus clamouring to get you to put your necks in the noose, and to accept a policy which would be utterly fatal to your happiness and prosperity, and to the welfare and prosperity of the country, of which every workingman is a unit. (Chee s.) Now, Sir, let us take a glar ce at the effect of even the existing tariff upon the productions of the country. You are nevare that the effect of even the existing tariff upon the productions of the country. You are aware that boots and shoes are made extensively in Canada, and you are also aware that the duty upon that or the production of iron. There were in that State in 1870 not less article is 17½ per cent. So far as we are able to tell, the census of 1871 being taken as the coperation. At the present time more than one-half of these blast authority, the value of the boots and shoes consumed in Canada in 1870 was \$16,133,638. Now,

that the truttle we have 1- a very reasonable tariff for all manufactures and a somewhat onerous one in the prices which it involves to all the consumers. It cannot be denied that if consumers of this country pay 17½ cents for every dollar's worth they purchase, they pay very high indeed for the presention of the manufacturer of every single class of goods in this country. (Hear, hear.) Now, Sr, I may say that if the United States is to be taken as a fair example of a country having a protective system—and it must be; for it is the only English speaking country in the world—the enly country, I may say, of any kind which has deliberately adopted as a matter of principle a protective turtl—the result is the destruction of their manufacturers, the closing of their minis, indeed the follow of many of their manufacturers. But it is, indeed the follow of many of their manufacturers. But it is, indeed the follows of many of their manufacturers. But it is when trade is severely depressed over the whole world, but during the first quarter of the present year the failures in the United States were \$84,000,000, as against \$69,000,000 in 1876; while we had of failures during the last three months, nine millions against 7½ millions in 1876—showing the proportion of failures with the United States was at least as large as the proportion of failures in Camada. Now it is stated on the other hand that the United States manufacturers are, to a great extent, dependent upon foreign capital, and that their failures are caused by a lack of capital in the country. This is a great mistake, and it is shown to be a mistake by this fact—that you can get money in New York at the present time upon good security at three to five per cent, and we know that the United States have within the list nine months sold to their own citizons nearly 100,000,000 of when trade is severely depressed over the whole world, but during the first quarter of the present United States have within the last nine months sold to their own citizens nearly 100,000,000 of bonds which only yield an interest of four per cent. The fact is that the utter failure of the nanufactures of the country to pur dividends to their stockholders has induced the emittalists of that country to withhold the abandant capital which they posses from investment in that way; and they are investing it in any way which will brigg to them a reasonable amount of interest. Now, Sir, let us look at the total imports and exports of different classes of goods into this country. Taking the products of the mine, we had in 1877 a total importation of \$4,387,000 this country. Taking the products of the mine, we had in 1877 a total importation of \$4,387,000 and an exportation of \$3,698,968. Of the importation of products of the mine, the chief item—the item which comprises almost the whole amount—was coal. The importation was 972,692 tons, with a valuation of \$3,660,000. Now, I would like to know from my friend, Mr. Hay, if he is favourable to a fix upon the ceal which we use to light our household free, to keep our manufactories going, and any one railways and stempers, is likely to benefit the industries of this country? ("No, no.") In addition to this, it is known that could is a prime necessity for our great railways, thereby facilitating and cheapening the transport of the productions of the country from the interior to the seaboard, and it would, therefore, in this case, be one of the most serious mistakes that could be made to tax this mineral product. No. Sir, it is not contended that it would benefit the country, and no Ministry that ever lives will dare to impose a tax upon one of the first necessaries of late. (Great cheering.) Another principal item is that of salt. Of that article we imported last year three millions of bushels. Now we have vast deposits of salt in Canada, and it would no doubt be beneficial to the Onterio salt producers to prohibit the importation of salt, which comes to the Maritime Provinces almost entirely from England. But, on the other hand, to do this would be to deprive our fishermen of the means of chemply preserving the product of their industry; and when I say that our exports of this hast year amounted to \$5,874,000, you will see that to impose such a duty as would be the invested the impost and had been producted by the invested the invested to salt would only be priced to a little the invested to salt would only be priced. prevent the import of salt would only be ruining one interest by promoting another interest. Of protects of the forest there were imported into Canada last year \$1,326,000 worth, and we exported to the amount of \$23,665,000. Does anyone believe—can anyone in his senses believe that we could raise the price of lumber to the lumber dealers by imposing a duty upon an article that we practically do not import at all. The thing would be impossible. Then let us take animals and their produce. Of those we imported inst year, to the amount, altogether, of about six millions and a-half in round numbers, while we exported fifteen and a-half millions, showing that we were able to export two and a half times the amount we imported, and showing also that almost our whole imports of animals and their products were merely brought into the country for the sake of re-exportation at the other end of the country; and to let you see how budgets in the averaged to the country. ludicrous is the proposal to put a protective duty on animals and their products, I have but to mention that while there were exported 159,573 sheep last year from Ontario to the United States, we only imported seven sheep altogether from that country. (Laughter.) And yet the protectionist wants to tax these seven sheep to as great an extent as the Americans tax our 150 and odd thousands. (Laughter.) This is the way they propose that we should enrich ourselves and old thousands. (Laughter.) This is the way they propose that we should enter ourselves. Of agricultural products, that is, grains and breadstuffs generally, we imported last year—and everyone will remember that was a very bad year, that it was one of the worst years we ever had—sixteen millions and a half in round numbers of dollars worth. But then we exported of them, even in that bad year, 19,000,0004 dollars worth in round numbers, showing that it would he impossible by any tax to give the farmer a larger price for his produce than he now receives. Let us assume for a moment that by taxing foreign grain or flour we could keep it out its assume for a moment may by maning to each grain or nour we could also be added by the stry, it is go saide that the workingmen of Toronto would ask us to tax the bread they no. ) Yet, See, that is exactly what the leaders of the Conservative party are asking

They say that if flour was taxed it would raise the prices to the miller, but if it did raise the price it would be done at the expense of the poor man who has to purchase it. (Hear, hear,) Sir John Macdonald stated in his speech in the Eastern Townships that if we happened be imposed by the levying of a duty on foreign breadstaffs. That is, the our bayers of breads and the empendence of the poor man who has the control of the imposed by the levying of a duty on foreign breadstaffs. That is, the our bayers of breads a much as we can, by consuming our own, and that is equivalent to saying that as a matter of public policy it is right to tax the very bread which the poor man eats, the coal be burns, and the oil has done years. Though not so productive a one aswe expected to reap. For the nine months ending the 31st of March we imported altogether \$11,074,000 worth of the farm—that is of grain and Flour—and we exported during the same period \$20,851,017 worth, or very nearly \$10,000,000 more than we imported. Now, sir, what was this used for? We imported it as a matter of trade, and that trade gives employment to our vessels and ateamships. We have five distinct Sames, with forty-eight minlions of people, are able to maintain only one line consisting of but

how he proposes to raise a revenue. (Hear, hear.) It muone of you that the effect of a protective policy would revenue, and in the next place to raise the price of everythi when I say workingmen, I embrace the entire farming pe the inhabitants of the great cites-in short nearly all our po aristocratic power, no great hand owners apart from those wi are all workingmen, and we have all to bear our share of have no royal road to wealth-no means of access to a mine to pay the amount of taxation required; and I venture worth, as one who has studied the atlairs of the State, that the the Dominion of Canada in the Opposition ranks of means of which we can prohibit foreign goods and ra and if they can propound such a policy they are cleverer me But believe that the cry of protection is simply a delusive of (Henr, hear, and cheers.) The Opposition have utterly is which their newspapers and their speakers have in the most the Government, and, knowing that they could not establis the confidence of the electors, and they raise the cry of prote over (hear, hear), then, Sir, you will find that Providence he a good harvest, and they will say, or something else will be not in the same condition now that it was when these men to be necessary, but we think, upon the whole, we can get o out in." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) A personal friend of a very strong protectionist, was arguing the question with "Now, Mr. G., will you tell me where you are to get your He could not tell me. "Well," I said, "you must levy directlectors around to collect from every man his share of the taxal would a Ministry live in Quebec if they adopted that policy?" twenty-four hours, if Parliament were sitting"—(laughter and existence would not be much longer. Now, Sir, in discussing respect to reason. There is no objection to the Tories, if the elections with, but let them take care that it does not invol which I have been discussing to-night. But, Sir, it may give of demagogues, and that is to act politically a dishonest and d of the gentlemen, Dr. Tupper, say when we proposed to add a in 1874 for the purpose of obtaining revenue enough to meet nounced it with the most intense vigour, declaring that he or thin edge of the wedge of protection, (hear, hear, and laugh drive into its head at the first opportunity. That, Sir, was the election. Last year was a year immediately preceding forgot the horror that he had of the wedge of Protection is political standard which he could float with a degree of re-coming contest. (Cheers and hughter.) That is simply wh is nothing more in it. It is as hollow as it is possible for it will ever induce the thoughtful political man to swerve from man at the present day. I do not know an English states back on the policy which the majority in Great Britain were the most remarkable speeches made on the subject lately was present Chancellor of the Exchequer. He pointed out in one a shalf ago that no person made a greater mistake than to in any great party, or any party at all, in Great Britain, to adduring its existence, had retarded the prosperity of the counts of effectually promotes its industries. Now, Sil, their the this—in a time of commercial depression, which we all and poor, the true way to make them rich is to make them hughter.) That is the panacea that is prescribed for suffering. It carries absurdity on its face. Nothing could man than a statement that we can make ourselves rich by make and wear. If you tax the shoemaker's goods for the tailor, you must tax the tailor and the linen draper to compa will be so much the poorer by the cost that it takes to put the "Time, time.") In pursuing the course we have taken, we consideration on our side. We are able to point out a record of the United States for the last seventeen years, from the time that she adopted her revenue tariff policy the universal wreck and ruin of the other. (Hear, hear.) Come better footing as to geographical and physical consist (Hear, hear, and cheers.) You will find on all our public wonew works on the Welland Canal—that at least one-half, if n ployed there are Americans, who have come over because the own side of the line. (Hear, hear.) You will find also that States there are thousands upon thousands of idle men who a ating a state of terrorism which has had no example in that cause the protectionist has ruined its trade, and there are m-n burden upon the rost of the country. It has depressed the ted their power to buy goods from the manufacturer. All the and at such a cost, that they cannot be exported to foreign cost. and at such a cost, that may cannot be exported to foreign of we take any pride in the policy of the Empire to which we be our plan is politically to keep on all-fours with the rest of the mony with that of the Mother Country in trade and in every to act in unity with her. But these men-these Tory leader very salt of the earth as to loyalty-to be the means of prese

(Hear, hear.) It must be patent to the minds of every if a protective policy would be, in the first place, to destroy our or to raise the price of everything the workingment consume; and ambrace the entire farming population, and nineteen twentieths of tes—in short nearly all our population. We have here no great and owners apart from those who are practically workingmen. We e have all to bear our share of the burdens imposed upon us; we no means of access to a mine of wealth, which would enable us tion required; and I venture my reputation, whatever it may be I the affairs of the State, that there is not a man at this moment in in the Opposition ranks who will propound a policy by rehibit foreign goods and raise a revenue at the same time; h a policy they are cleverer men than I take them to be. (Cheers.) otection is simply a delusive one to accomplish a present purpose. he Opposition have utterly failed to establish one single charge their speakers have in the most cowardly manner insinuated against ng that they could not establish any charge which would alienate and they raise the cry of protection. But let the elections once be you will find that Providence has come to their aid, and given them I say, or something clse will be said to happen. "The country is w that it was when these men were in. Protection then did seem k, upon the whole, we can got on very comfortably as we are with aghter.) A personal friend of mine in the city of Montreal, who is was arguing the question with me one day, when I said to him, me where you are to get your revenue after you get protection? I," I said, "you must levy direct taxation; you must send your col-every 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 cheers)—and that is the truth; their longer. Now, Sir, in discussing public matters, we must have some no objection to the Tories, if they desire it, having a cry to go to the ke care that it does not involve consequences so serious as those to-night. But. Sir, it may give them the opportunity to act the part act politically a dishonest and disreputable part. Why, what did one say when we proposed to add a two-aud-a-half per cent. to the tariff staining revenue enough to meet the wants of the country? He dense vigour, dectaring that he opposed it because it was entering the rotection, (hear, hear, and laughter), which we would undoubtedly at opportunity. That, Sir, was what he thought immediately after a year immediately preceding unother election, and, therefore, he ad of the wedge of Protection in 1874 in his desire to have some could float with a degree of respectability above his head in the d laughter.) That is simply what this election ery means. There as hollow as it is possible for it to be, and nothing that can be said ful political man to swerve from the opinion of every English states do not know an English statesman at this moment who would go e majority in Great Britain were wedded to fifty years ago. One o es made on the subject lately was that of Sir Stationd Northcote, the schequer. He pointed out in one of his country speeches a year and ade a greater mistake than to imagine that it was now possible for y at all, in Great Britain, to advocate a return to a system which irded the prosperity of the country, and against a system which now industries. Now, Sil, their theory reduced to a very few words is ind depression, which we all admit to exist in a time when men are them rich is to make them pay more taxes. (Hear, hear, and nacea that is prescribed for all the ills which the country is ity on its face. Nothing could be more ridiculous to a thoughtful we can make ourselves rich by taxing the commodities which we the shoemaker's goods for the benefit of the linen draper or the or and the linen draper to compensate the shoemaker, and then you y the cost that it takes to put this system into operation. (Cries of g the course we have taken, we have had every national and social We are able to point out clearly and conclusively from the s for the last seventeen years, and from the record of England opted her revenue tariff policy, the prosperity of the one and of the other. (Hear, hear.) Canada stands on this Continent upon ographical and physical considerations than the United States. ou will find on all our public works at the present moment—on the Anal—that at least one-half, if not two-thirds, of all the men emwho have come over because they were unable to find work on their hear.) You will find also that throughout the whole of the United on thousands of idle men who are passing through the country cre ch has had no example in that country or in England, simply be tined its trade, and there are millions of people out of employment he country. It has depressed their agricultural industry and limifrom the manufacturer. All their goods are made in such a way cannot be exported to foreign countries. But, sir, as Canadians, do cy of the Empire to which we belong? As a loyal Canadian I think oon all-fours 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 t these men—these Tory leaders who claim continually to be the yalty—to be the means of preserving this country to British condenouncing myself or some of my associates in the political ranks

cipal system now to men appointed by themselves a What have we done, Sir leased. They appointed their Returning-officers in the same way. 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 is owing to the efforts—to the vigourous efforts—to the battle fought by the Liberals half a century ago. (Cheers) Sir, who does not remember the day when these same friends 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 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 was opened 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 you think it would have been possible for any class mechanic in the days of the Family Compact to have been in that position. Tories—who assume with James I., from whom they seem to to have all descended—laughter)—for Tories—who assume with James I., from whom they seem to to have all descended—Haughter)—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 poor 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 \$8000 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 cent. (Cheers.) We initiated a system of letting public works by contract, 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 his sub contractors walked off with \$12,000 of money the contractor obtained from the Government, leaving only \$5,000 or \$6,000 in our hands, and owing \$20,000 to the workingmen. As it happened, we had \$14,000 in our 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 compelled some contractors on the public works to terminate a system some of them had of paying their mon by giving them orders for goods—the old truck system—and to pay them every week or fortnight in cash the whole of their wages. Nevertheless I am hrandod by those people as an opponent of the workingman; and those who were so much in former days the enemies of the workingmen, they, forsooth, are the friends of the workingmen! They patronize the workingman and take him under their care, and if the workingman will only shat his eyes and open his mouth he will see what he will get. (Cheers and laughter.) The institutions of this country are eminently favourable to the production of a class of workingmen without its equal in any other country of the world. Under the able management of the Local Governments, our educational system has been perfected to such a degree that it is now confessedly the foremost system of education in the world. (Cheers.) Our youth can go from the primary schools to the graded schools, from them to the Collegiate Institutes or Grammar Schools, and from those to the Universities, at a smaller cost than in any other country on the face of the earth. (Cheers.) Our land system is free. We want no protection in it. Any man of ordinary intelligence can go to the tutute-book and make out a deed for his land for himself if he likes-though I am bound to say it would be better for him to employ a lawyer to prevent mistakes (Imughter)-so simple is our mode of conveying lands. One of the excellencies of this system is that our workingmen-our our farmers, our farm labourers, and a very large portion of our mechanics-have a hold upon our farmers, our firm labourers, and a very large portion of our mechanics—have a hold upon the soil; and there can be no real thorough independence of a people in any nation unless they are able to control the possession of the soil. (Cheers. We know that in what after all might be designated historically the model republic of the world—that is the Swiss Confederation—during many centuries, while their powers of solf-government were cropping up here and there, the land was held by a comparatively small number of proprietors, and up to a very late period in the history of the Confederation the land-holders were able to control the legislation of period in the history of the Confederation the land-holders were able to control the legislation of the respective canton, and to secure the supremacy of themselves as rulers. It might occasionally happen, as in some of the Greek republics, that some person should assume under the guise of a governor what was really a dictatorship, or an ogilarchy was established, 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 would 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 susto the industrial interests of the country that the Liberal party to which I belong should be sustained. 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 (renewel 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 welcome 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 reand the good taste which they have shown will be rendered sum indice mannest 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 feet 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.

