ust geturned from Europe, where he has

seen on a most important mission. He

was sitting as one of the arbitrators in reference to the difficulty between England

and the United States, arising out of the

Bering Sea seal fisheries. He comes out

and says that he is highly satisfied with

the result. It is true that as an arbitrator

he did not carry his views, or succeed in

having his views prevail, but still he is

lighly satisfied. It is true that when the

court came to frame the award, and the

that award, he could not get his views as

regulations which were the outcome of

an arbitrator endorsed by the majority

he was in the minority. Still he is highly

satisfied. It is a rule of international law

that three miles of water belong to the

soil of the adjacent maritime country. The

arbfirators appointed in the case of the

Hering Sea hunting Islands have extended

that limit from three miles to sixty miles.

Sir John Thompson thought that the zone

was too large, and wanted it reduced, but

the arbitrators were against him. Still

he is highly satisfied. He wanted to have

a close season for the hunting of seals, to

extend from the month of September till

the month of May. His fellow-arbitrat-

ers took a different view. Instead of hav-

ing a close season from the month of Sep-

from the month of May to the month of

August. Still he is highly satisfied. He

wanted for our sealers the right to use

coadjutors prohibited the use of firearms.

Still he is highly satisfied. So much nat-

isfaction under so many rebuffs is an

evidence of Christian resignation which is

not often met with in these evil days of

time in the course of history the old pre-

ours, and I do not remember that at any

firearms in the hunting of seats.

ber to the month of May, they made I'

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THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicer,"

A COMPLETE VINDICATION. The orator at Quebec-the representative of the church with very advanced and liberal ideas in educational reformwho advocated the equal training of the young in the schools and colleges in French and English struck a popular chord. It is true that the extremists have not endorsed his views, that the so-Double Chlorides old system. called nationalists have not been moved Results invariably satisfactory. Write for information. Lakehunst Sanitanum, Oakville. to approve of his performance, but those posing—that the welcome you have given stances, he believed himself to be in the have who are uninfluenced by racial pregeon, etc. Office and Residence nearly opposite the Post Office, Wellington Street. Calls in an important deliverance on the judices. The Montreal "Gazette" has that they are presented to him who on he is being somewhat vexed, we would subject, declaring

"As to what is said of thoroughly teaching English and French, the first as a matter of business, there is to-day Hardy, Ontario Commissioner of Crown it may be that there are two different men wark of its national existence. It is on

them to do better for themselves for that. by teaching them English, while leaving them free to make such use of their own language as they please. A series of bilingual text books was authorized and a model school established at Plantagenet. The commissioners write now after three years experience of the changed conditions. They report that of 3,640 children on the rolls 3,581 are learning English. In 1889 of 8,210 children o

French speaking parents only 2,484 were being taught the tongue of the majority. The change has evidently made the schools more popular, the increase in the attendance plainly exceeding the ordinary growth of population in a rural community. Of the standard of the schools. twenty-seven of which have made themselves "separate," it is said that they are fully equal to the public schools in re-"gard to the standing of their teachers and to the diligence and efficiency with "which the English language is taught." It is in agreement with these facts to believe that "while all classes of the "French people are not only willing but desirous that their children should learn the English language, they at the same time wish them to retain the use of their own language." To all appearances an ugly looking question has been

solved in a way to satisfy not only those

who raised it, but even the extremist friends of those who feared for the exposed minority. Therein is a vindication of the policy of the Ontario government, so much 4. Union Station and convenient to criticized, and adversely, by the opposition 3. T. R station and steamboat landings, re-ently enlarged by a handsome addition, loubling former capacity. Bedrooms in new spartment well lighted, airy, and from winpress before the last election. Hon. Mr. dows a complete view of harbor and prominent strated, and it has been endorsed by an experience that is exceedingly satisfactory. Time is surely on the side of the Mowat government and time has given

> EDITORIAL COMMENTS. A num ber of mayoralty candidates are talked of. Why not call a meeting and let the electors pick their man?

Hon. Mr. Chapleau, just returned from France, says the politicians don't know how to run elections over there. He ought to have given them a pointer.

Labouchere says Chamberlain is not a political Judas, else, like his great prototype, when he had sold his master

One church in Toronto persists paying its taxes annually and in protesting against the exemptions which the law allows. Sir Oliver has more reason to feel worried over this one act than all the others performed in the name of tax reform.

The trades and labor council, in ses sion at Montreal, passed a resolution to the effect that the dominion government be requested to cut Sir Charles Tupper's salary down to \$1,000 a year, and he to meet his own expenses. Sir Charles would throw up the job before he'd stand

The Hamilton "Herald" favors the retirement of Sir Charles Tupper ground that the office he holds is unsecessary. "There would be no hardship in relieving him," it says, "for he has become a very rich man, but he would not like the loss of prestige."

The World's fair has drawn away rom the summer attractions of Canada. The travel has been light towards the usual resorts, the tourists having gone in other ways. And now the fall fairs are suffering. The people are not flush of money, and the few who have it want to see the biggest show on earth.

According to the McIntosh biography, published in an Ottawa paper, he suggested the protective policy of the goverament, and advised the sudden appeak to the country in 1887 and 1801. Singular! Statistician Johnston had been credited with counselling the old man on those points. The records are becoming a trifle mixed.

declared, during the sickness preceding his death, "When Perley goes I go." Lakes, and Canadians from the prairies that they are lewing duty not for the But Ps, ley was condomned, and all the of the west, meet together, and affirm that purpose of filling up the treasury, but in

LAURIER IN ONTARIO.

FALL CAMPAIGN.

A Great Political Demonstration-A Brilliant Speech Defining His Policy and That Upon Which He and His Party Goes to the Country.

The North York demonstration in honor Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, on the 5th inst. was one of the greatest political gatherings ever held in Canada. His speech which intensely interesting, followed the deliverance and reception of enthusiastic and sulogistic addresses presented to him by his followers in the riding. After replying to these, and after speeches by other Libsertion, whether for changes or for new aderal politicians, Hon. W. Laurier spoke as Mr Laurier, who was received with tre-

mendous enthus.agm, then rose. He spoke for an hour and a half, reviewing the polatical situation, and explifning amid the approving applause of his auditors, the poacey of the Liberal party on the issum now er grossing public attention. He said :-" Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,-A business man once told me that there were two classes of bad debtors. One cass was composed of those men who nevpay their obligations at maturity, but, after maturity ; those men who are prolific in promises but rather chary in performances. The other class is composed of those men who pay their obligations before maturity; who never promise much; who always fulfil more. That man of business says these men were two bud classes of debtore. What he wanted was a class of men who paid according to their promises; not one cent more, not one cent less. But he cared tose for the class that made promises and did not fulfil them than for the class that promised much and fulfilled more. My good friend Mr. Mulock belongs to that latter class of debtors. He promised much, but he has fulfilled more than he had promised. I received a letter a few days ago from Mr. Mulock in reference to this great demonstration. He told me that I would witness to-day one of the grandest demonstrations that it had been my priviege ever to have seen. He has more than fulfilled the promise made on that occasion. He is one of those bad debtors. He himself promised a good deal, but the peopic have fulfilled much more for him. It is my pleasure to say that the demonstration of this day is one of the grandest, if not the very grandest, in which it was ever my pravilege to take part. "Now, ladies and gentlemen, I do not presume I have not pretension of sup- the wrong; and if, under such circumand the addresses you have tendered me are a dressed to me personally. I know wrong; if instead of being highly pleased this day has the honor of being the standard-bearer of Reform in the Dominion of At this point Mr. Laurter's remarks were interrupted by an outburst of applause If he is rebuffed to the right and rebuffed

among either French speaking or Eng- Mr. Laurier, continuing, said :- Ladies lish speaking people. The gaining of a and gentlemen, those of my friends who thorough knowledge of French does not have addressed you have addressed you award was against him; but after he need to be recommended to a community in terms speaking of me which, perhaps, ceased to be a judge he became a politi- a great statesman, undertook to be also presented to you as being an ernment had set up pretensions before the reform the policy of his country by conlines much like these that Ontario's ways like the citizen of old, who was tired taining. Then, perhaps, the thought of protection. He put on an enormous French school difficulty has been settled. of bearing Aristides called "the Just." I struck him that after having made such duty against foreign sugar, and at the the pupils of the use of their native as being an honest man. Honesty is comtongue. The object of the change in the mon, after all. Hone ty runs on the street, taken, it would be better policy the bounty sugar was exported from Germethods of teaching, it is declared, is to bring to his lips the language of satis. methods of teaching, it is declared, is to the been found in high places in faction when I suspect mourning was in finers of sugar in England commenced to

You have welcomed me as a standardbearer of Reform in Canada. This position, as my colleagues well know, I never sought or covoted. For reasons to which I need not allude, if it had been teft to me to have chosen the rank I should occupy I the facts. I would advise him to go back what objection can the English people a simple private in the grand army of reform and progress. I would have been satisfied to have served under the leaders unfer who a I as yed before. For rea one tecanical I would have preferred that the position should have been held by one of British origin and British blood, I must say, and I am proud to say, that there never was a man in the position I occupy



MR, WM. MULOCK, M.P. who received from his colleagues in the House of Commons such cordial support as attempt would be made to make political capital out of my French origin. I have in is a Canadian -a Canadian first, last and decroughly, but the only question as to race; but, proud as I am of my origin, still prouder I am of my title of a Canadi- | moment ago by Conservatives, by the genhe would have gone out and hanged him- an. My country is not confined to the demen of the Council, in which Liberals limits of the Province of Quebec; my coun- and Conservatives siz-I hope there are trymen are not only those of French or someigin. My country is wherever the British stag floats in America; my countrymen are all those Canadians who bear allegiance to her Majesty the Quien. (Applause.) a moment the occupants of the platform effect in the Province of Ontario. I know ground beneath. Nobody proved to be at especially that they will have no effect up- all injured, but Mr. Laurier's speech was on the old soil of this historical county of rudely interrupted, and it was some min-York. I'was aware before I came here utes before the damage had been repasred that in this old county of York, in the and order restored sufficiently to allow him early struggles for Reform and responsible government, one was once elected of my own race and creed, I refer to the Hon. Mr. Lafontnine, and I am glad to see here on this present occasion one of the veter-

broader ground than this. THE SPIRIT OF UNITY. We are all fellow-Chris-Hans, and it ! this quality that I come before you. I come here in the spirit of Lafontaine when he came to you or your fathers lifty years ago. Nay, more, I some here in the spirit of Confederation, because, if there is one thing more true than another, it is that Our federation was made in order to blend all the conflicting elements we have in this country, and to make one nation, one common nationality of all. This is the aim for which, in an auspicious moment, such men as Brown and Macdonald forgot their old quarrets, and locked hands that they might bring about such a result. You have heard that we had a convention a few weeks ago in Ottawa. It was in that spirit that the convention met. For the first time in the history of Confederation, for the first time in the twenty-seven years that Confederation has lasted, men met from all the Provinces of the Dominion. unknown most of them to such other, but they met together because they held in common principles for the government and guidence of this country. They met in our vention to remedy the evils of our sountry, and, though different in creed and origin, still were united by the bonds of common brotherhood and common brotherhood and common had common by the bonds of common brotherhood and common had common by the bonds of common brotherhood and common had been supported by the bonds of common brotherhood and common had been supported by the bonds of common brotherhood and common had been supported by the bonds of common brotherhood and common by the bonds of common brotherhood and common brotherho from this important region of the Great others bonnected with the public works our hope is in "Canada, our home." I now stand before you, to develop to some partment, however seriously touched extent the plutform adopted on that on policy, and I assert that no duty should be its sound and its policy, and I assert that no duty should be its policy, and I assert that no duty should be its policy.

cept was so well carried out-that which says, "If you are smitten on the right cheek, you should tender your left." (Applause and laughter.) But, after all, Sir John Thompson is a judge, and he was a judge before he was a politician. I am quite sure that Sir John Thompson, when he gave the advice which he gave before the Court of Arbitration, was sincere in have been prepared, I am sure, for this. We would have supposed that it was a little exhibition of human frailty, to which we are all liable. But he is different. which heralded the arrival of Hon. Mr. to the left, still he is always satisfied. But in Sir John Thompson-the judge on the one side, and a politician on the other side. pretensions, instead of saying to the same time he gave a bounty to sugar expecule that he had been mis- ported from Germany. Under that system make scholars of the rising generation Canada. But I caim to be what I am, and his heart. He tried to console us by tellto the history of Abraham Lincoln. Lin-Douglas. It was a gigantic struggle, and in the end Lancoln was defeated. He carcied a majority of the people, but the Legislature was against him, and he was defeated by a few votes. Some of his friends

afterwards asked him how he liked the result, and he replied: "I feel very much like the boy who hurt his too-too badly to hugh and too big to cry." Sir John Thompson will say, in the language of Lincoln, that he feets " too badly to laugh, and too bly to cry." AS TO THE TARIFF. When the Government speak the tariff, they profess to be pleased beyond measure. They speak of the tariff, and they tell you that it is the very acme of perfection, that it has made Canada rich and prospercu . But there is only one drawback to that statement. They may believe it. I suppose that they believe every word of it, but the people do not believe it

How can the people believe it when thousands and thousands of your fellow-countramen are leaving this country every day to go to another land no more favored by nature man their own? It is evidence notwithstanding what the Government may say, that the country is not prosperous, as we believe. In my younger days, in the parish in which I was born, there were two young men who had developed a taste for melous, Instead of growing melons for themselves, they thought it camer to supply themselves out of the garden of the porish priort. On one Saturday evening, after they had drunk something elee than water, they supplied themselves out of the garden of the parish priest, and they sat on the roadside and commenced to eat their melons. One said to the other : "I' ceems that these melons are tasteless but the other replied, "No, they are very good," What was their horror next morning on going to church when they foun 1 has been given me by my colleagues. There by what remained on the roadside that inwe know no race or creed. We are Can- stead of eating melone they had been eatadians; but I knew at the time that I ac- ing pumpkins. The Government tells us cepted the conition that in some parts of | we are eating melons when it is pumpkins, the Tory party, not in all, I am sure, an (Applause and laughter.) It is not easy to try and feed us upon words, the people want something more substantial. The my hands here a copy of a Conservative authors of the National Policy, those that newspaper, The Hamfiton Spectator, in pretend that it is good for the people, tell which it is stated as a taunt that the Grits | us to-day that it must be reformed. We of Ontario are following a French leader, are all agreed as to this. The National Sir, the leader to-day of the Liberal party Policy must be reformed, and reformed always; a Canadian, I am proud to say, of which there is any degree of difference is French origin. (Applause.) Nay, I am this : There are Conservatives in this audiproud of my origin. I belong to a noble | suce, I hope, Mr. Chairman, and I know that an address was presented to me a

> A SLIGHT. INTERRUPTION. At this juncture the assembly was startto proceed. Congnuing, he said : Mr. Chairman, la-

dies and gentlemen, you know that when this little mishap occurred I was just tellans of this old cause in your Chairman; a stand as it is, and I think the National nean now old in years, but ever young in Policy to going to break down just as that, platform did. (Applause.) The Government, Sir John Thompson, Mr. Foster, all the friends of the Government, aspirants to office, and men in position, tell you that the National Policy, though it is perfection, is to be reformed. The only difference between Conservatives and Liberain is as to what is to be the nature of the reform which is to take place. Upon this the issue is well pronounced. The Conservatives tell you that they mean to reform the protective policy on the lines of protection. The Liberals tell you that we are going to reform it on the lines of freedom of trade. The Conservatives pose as the apostles of lovalty. They are loyal men at least in their language ; but they take their example not from the old land, but from the land on the other side of the line. I, as the leader of the Liberal party, claim also to be a loyal man, but my loyaky does nor oose out of my boots, It does not proclaim itself averywhere. But I tell you we take our example from Great Britain: (Applause.) We are told by the Government and by their organ that we cannot be sincere because we cannot have freedom of trade in this country. I admit that we cannot have freedom of trade in this country in the same way that they have it in

by its scandals, were beautifully whitewashed. So much for the fine art of the
politician.

The general polity of the policy of the Government. We do
not believe that the condition of the counto the policy of the Government. We do
not believe that the condition of the counto the policy of the Government. We do
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the from his farm, his farm increases a pool for the
to the policy and I assert that no duty should
be levied, and no duty will be levied when
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ecument of the country. There to this uacis in York or Ontario, but I believe that | forence between the Government of Can- tario have decreased-not only in Ontario, the condition of the country is not satis- ada to-day and the future Government of - but in Canada. Notwithstanding all thus. factory to-day. You know well that the Ganada when the Liberals are returned to | we are told by the Conservative Govern-Government say that some changes have power, a day which I see coming though to be made in their policy. You know I do not precend to be a prophet that very well that at the same time they pro- they levy duty not to put money intofess to be quite satisfied with the condi- the treasury, but to put it into the pocktion of the people. The Government are | ets of classes, whereas we claim that not always satisfied so long as they are in one cent of money should be extracted. power. But, ladies and gentlemen, you from the pockets of any man except that know very well that it is no siander upon money goes into the treasury at Ottawa, the present Government to say that what- This is the broad discinction between us ever they do, or whatever takes place, it | to-day. I tell you that the next battle on that ground. We will not levy duty to pay into the pockets of any class ; we will levy money in so far only as it is THE AMERICAN MARKET.

absolutely necessary to carry on the government of the people. This is the ground upon which I stand. I charge the Government that they are taking money out of the pockets of the people, not to put it into the Treasury, but into the pockets of some of their friends. Take sugar duties for instance. I see it is stated in The Montreal Gazette that to-day sugar is free; that there is no longer any taxation upon sugar. The statement is not true, and I am bound to prove it to you to-day. It is true that some two years ago there was a duty on raw sugar, a duty which amounted to some three millions of dollars a year. When the McKinley tariff was put in force, and the Canadian tariff removed from raw sugar, it was claimed by the Government that they had relieved people of three million dollars of taxa-It is true that they removed the duty on raw sugar, but they have put it on refined sugar. They have followed the example of the American Government in this matter. I will show you how it is. they mean to say to the people that they have put no duty on sugar in so far as taxes for Government purposes are concerned, it is true. The duty levied upon refined sugar brings only \$50,000 a year that is all ; but by giving three-tenths of a cent of protection upon refined sugar they gave to the refiners of sugar a prosection amounting to the difference that exists between the duty on American sugar and Canadian sugar. While you pay to the Treasury only \$80,000 per year, you give a protection to the refiners of \$600,000 per year. That is the way that the Government of Canada tells you that they will reform the tariff. They say that they are reducing the taxes of the people; I admit at once that it is true; that they don't take much of that money out of the pockets of the people to put it into the public Treasury-only \$80,000. But when they take \$80,-900 out of your pockets of legitimate taxes, they take \$600,000 of illegitimate taxes, which they give to the refiners of Canada. But there is a reason they give for this. They say that if they remove the duty his judgment; and therefore, since he was sincere in his views, sincere in his judgment, he must have supposed he was in pose it were true that our refiners would have to close down. Is it true that by importing American sugars Canadlan refiners would have close down? Let us took at the history

of one of the refineries in Montreal of which Senator Drummond is the manager. Senator Drummond receives as the manager of that refinery a salary of \$60,000 a year. Will any one tell me that a refinery which pays a salary of \$60,000 a year to its manager cannot live without protection ? I don't believe it. AN EXAMPLE PROM ENGLAND. We should take a cue from the English people. When he Franco-German war closmade my modesty blush. I have been clan, and then he reflected that his Gov- an economic reformer. He undertook to

> ing the people that we have had a great German bounty sugar. They said, "We're nonor, that Canada has taken part with going to the wall." German sugar could the foremost mations of the earth in a be sold cheaper than it was refined in great arbitration case. That is true; but | England. The refiners made a complaint it soems to me that when Sir John Thomp- to the Government, but they were answerson professes to be satisfied, there must ed by the free traders, by Sir Thomas be something in his heart that does not Farrer and others : "If the German people come past his lips. And perhaps I can give | will tax themselves," said they, "in order have after all," The objection was so palcoin ran in the State of Illinois for the pable and the answer so palpable that United States Senate against Stephen after a while the agitation ceased, and Douglas. It was a signatic struggle, and what do we find? We find that the refiners of sugar who had been complaining from 1880 to 1884 were actually refining in 1884, while they were competing against German bounty-fed sugar, 200,000 pounds more than in 1880. What was the reason of that? Sugar had become so cheap in Engiant that numerous other industries which had sugar for their raw, material were started, and the German sugar exported from Germany to England was taken back to Germany in jam and confectionery. In the same way, I say, let The refiners of sugar, perhaps. But if the refiners of sugar are to suffer to that the benefit of cheap sugar, I will stand by the whole people. I have an article here of The Montreat Guzette of tast Friday which says that what is true of sugar is also true of cotton, boots and shoes, agricultural implements; that upless these industries have the benefit of

the protective system they cannot live. I do not admit that. I do not admit that the industry of boots and shoes is benefited at all by the protective tariff. I manufacturers of boots and shoes in the City of Quebec and all are Liberals The same is true of the cordago factory. This paper, this Conservative organ, has the effrontery to tell us that the cordage industry, cannot exist without protection. Cordage factories have taken vantage of protection, in to form a combine. There the city which I represent factory, which was absorbed by the combine and closed down by it, and to-duy the owner receives a yearly salary from the cordage combine, in order to keep his manufactory closed. Will anyone tell me that the tariff is necessary to the cordage industry? We are told that the manufacturers of agricultural implements cannot five without the protective tariff. There are, I am glad to say, manufacturers of agricultural implements in this r-ling-the Mayor of the town of Aurora

is a manufacturer of agricultural implements. He does not want protection. He wants free trade. And it is so all along the line. We are told that unless these industries are benefited by a protective tariff they cannot live. What is the meaning of this? The meaning is simply this. That the consumers, the people at large, have totake from their pockets large sums money, in order to sustain a certain number of industries. I want to know from the farmers of Canada to-day, from the farmers of Ontario, and of the County of York, are they prospesous? Have they been so prosperous under the National Policy that they are ready to take out of their earnings to give to another class of men. other part of Canada. The farmers of Canada are not sufficiently wealthy to take out of their pockets money in order to benefit and earlich some other class. It might be so if all the promises of the National Policy had been fulfilled. What were the promines of the National Policy ? Sixteen years ago Sir John Macdonald, in this very town, made a speech to the farmers of West Ontario, York at that ime. He told that if he was returned to power, by protection their goods would be market. Have any of these promises bean fulfilled? If everything that was said by Sir John Macdonald were true, that the farmers had the benefit of an increased market, I would say let us stand by prohand, that the farmer has not received any benefit from protection, then, I say, can give the farmer the full benefit of his earnings. We are told that the larmer is more prosperous now than in 1978 at the time when Sir John Macdons I used that language. There was a crisis then, I admit, but I put the question to my spfarmers of Ontario are poorer than they Ontario one single farm that would sell of common brotherhood and common nathought. It was an important event in
the history of this land to have Canadians

The appeared before an audience in
this great county, but I am speaking within the knowledge of everybody here, and
I claim that them as not a single farm to
lish are doing for themselves. What inlish are doing for themselves.

ment that they are going to reform this tariff, but reform it on the times of protection. We have protection now. Are we going to get more or less? I will not be satuntil the last yestige of protection has been removed from the soil of Canada. This is the aim towards which we are progreening, the nim which we have in view. and we will not rest until we have achieved profess to know, but, at all events, I say that the Reformers of Canada have re- in 1850, one in 1882 and the present example is to put away from the soul of Canada the last vestige of protection. This is one of the planks of the policy that we adopted some weeks ago at Ottawa. We adopted

believe that for the people of Ganada Recentury that 'we should wider markets, and above all, that should have the benefit of the American market, the market of the Americans, of that great Anglo-Saxon country on the kindred people. There is not in this audience a Conservative supporter of the Goverament who would not be glad of such a to be in favor of securing reciprocity with Telephone No. 116, the United States, at least in one thing, in agricultural products. Conservatives tell you that they are in favor of securing reciprocity with the United States in agricultural products. I charge the Goveroment with insincerity upon this. They do not want to have reciprocity in agriif they had so ordered it. But they would | per box at Wade's drug store, Kingston. not have it. What is the history of that case? Parliament was dissolved the last time to obtain from the people their assent to negotiating a treaty with the Americans for reciprocity. There was never any necessity for such a step, because there was not a period in the history of Canada since 1854 that the people were not willing and anxious to have reciprocity The Government were returned to power more, and they sent their Commissioners to Washington. They could have obtained reciprocity in natural products if they had been willing to include a list of manufactured articles in the arrangement. That was the condition, but they would not have it. It has been debated again and again during the last session of Parliament and the session be fore last, and it was shown that Mr. Blaine told the Canadian commissioners that the United States was ready to agree to a reciprocity treaty in natural products if the Canadian Government would consent to have included in the treaty a list of manufactured articles, to be agreed up-The Government would not do it. and what is the reason ? The Government admit that reciprocity in natural products would be for the advantage of Canada, but they tell you that reciprocity in manufactured articles would not be for the benefit of Canada. I disagree with the Government. I believe that the Canadian man-



goods would not be to the advantage of the manufacturers. I do not admit it; but | ject to what they studied in college, but to suppose it is true. Let us suppose it, and what they did not learn. I believe in a busilet me argue the matter to all that are ness education, not for one class but for every here, Conservatives and Liberals alike, us have cheap sugar, and if the Ameri- and let us discuss the situation calmly but would be to the advantage of the farmers; then the position is this: that extent, or if the whole people are to have we have to take our choice between the agriculturists on the one side and the manufacturers on the other side. I do not admit that the choice is true; but if it be true that any party has to make this | Commercial, Penmanship, one side and the manufacturers on the other, elet me say, my choice is made. stand by the farmers of Canada. (Loud applause.) And let me tell you come here as a demagogue to flatter your know something of that, because I repre- passions. I do not speak thus because I and shoes. There are no less than you of farmers, I said this fifteen they are of farmers. I said this fifteen days ago in Montreal to an assembly of working men. I said this because the farmers rein tariff reform. Every one has told me present 75 per cent, of the population of country would not be prosperous. We eculd live for months without professional men, without doctors, perhaps without lawyers-(laughter)-but we could not live without the farmers at siti. And therefore ft comes to this, that if as leader of a party I have to make my choice as between the farmers and the manufacturers, my choice is made. What I have said, will say again, and I will stand by the farmers, because they are the very basis, the bone and show of our prosperity. The Government would not accept the proposition of Mr. Blaine, who wanted to give us reciprocity in agricultural products; they would not include in a treaty

A QUESTION OF LOYALTY. this broad Province which can sell within percet is Mr. Gardner defending in achedul. Twenty Minutes Late. 25 per cent, at least of what it would have the our cattle ? Does he look after the sold for to 1877. What is the reason ? The Interests of Canasa or of England ? I reason is that farming does not pay as it | want the people of Canada to look after did in 1877, 'You know very well that the | the interests of Canada. (Hear, hear.) We farmer doos not invest money in railway will never get to be a nation while such

have We

ufacturer can compete with the American manufacturer. Mr. Cane is willing to accept such competition, and other manufacturers, too, if they are allowed to compete July 3rd. with American manufacturers on American soll. But the Government say that they will not give reciprocity to the farmer in natural products, because they say that while it would be an advantage to ste, free the farmer, reciprocity in manufactured in speaking as I do now

some few articles of manufactured goods. would not do it because why,

what was the reason? Because, they sell us, that it would not be loyal towards England. "Why, air, not loyal towards England? If we trade upon terms of freedom with any nation, it is not loyal towards England! If we give to the Amer-Icans special privileges in return for reci- Fawn, Black, Navy, Purple, Olive, Moss and procal advantages, they think M is not loyal. Sir, I do not understand loyalty of that kind. Our friends profess to be loyal. I profess to be as loyal as any of them. I profess to be as loyal to England as any man of English blood. I am loyal to England because my fellow-countrymen have found under the fing of England more freedom than they could have found under the flag of France, I may here, and I claim I have no merit in saying so, but I repeat it simply to tell you at the same time that if I am loyal to England, still more boyal am I to my native soil of Canada. (Applause.) It is not because I love Ergiand loss, but still because I joys Chriada more yet. (Cheers.) I am a British subject, but I will never admit that my position as a Canadian British subject will ever prevent me from doing the west I can for the send of Canada, my own home. If I were sitting in the Imperial Parlinment k would be my duty to look after British interests in preforence to Canadian' interests. But I am sitting in the Parliament of Canada, and H to my duty to look. to Canadian interests in preference to British interests. (Applause.) You know very well if we go to the United States to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the Americane that treaty will not be ratified until it has the sanction of her Majesty the Queen, represented by Lord Salisbury or Lord Rosebery. And I am persuaded that British interests will be looked after just as well by Lord Rosebery or Lord Sailgbury as by Sir John Thompson of Mr. Poster. For my part I will trust Lord Rocebery or Lord Salisbury to do the best for their own country, and I will expect Canudian Mintators to do their best for Canada, I would warn those who may that to jook at what takes place in Engiand to-day. Conservatives here know that our cattle are scheduled to England because there is pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, while every man in this audience snows, is satisfied in his conscience, that

who would submit to it. I call it slavery, and I stand for freedom-freedom of trade upon this and upon every other occasion. A Tupir to Captivity.

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