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2. The reservation of the public lands for the actual settler.

A principle advocated by the Liberal party from the time its policy with regard to the public lands began to receive the consideration rendered necessary by the influx of settlers into the North-West. On April 12th, 1882, Mr. Charlton made the following motion in the House of Commons: "That in the opinion of this House our aim should be to people the agricultural regions of the North-West with independent freeholders, each cultivating his own farm and paying therefor no more than the public treasury receives; and that, save in the case of town plots, or other exceptional cases, the sale of North-West agricultural lands should as a rule be made to actual settlers only, on reasonable conditions of settlement and in quantities limited to the area which can be reasonably occupied by a settler." (Hansard, 1882, p. 819.)

This motion was fully debated and was defeated by a strict party vote. Yeas 47, Nays 112. (Hansard, 1882, p. 816.)

In June, 1893, the great Liberal convention which met at Ottawa reaffirmed the principle in resolution 4, as follows: "That in the opinion of this convention the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler."

A final and emphatic affirmation of the principle was made by the Liberal party in the session of 1891, when Mr. Charlton again moved in the matter. His motion, made June 1st, was as follows: "In the opinion of this House the public lands of the Dominion should be sold to actual settlers only, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler; that no sales of public lands to speculators or middlemen should be permitted; that liberal provisions should be made for free homestead grants to settlers, and that land grants to railway corporations have been made by the Government with reckless lavishness and to the serious detriment of the public interest." (Hansard, 1891, vol. 11, p. 3593.)

This motion was debated two days and on June 7th, 1891, was defeated on a strict party vote. Yeas 47, Nays 100. (Hansard, 1891, vol. 11, p. 3970.)

Thus it is seen that the policy of reserving the public lands for the actual settler was formulated by the Liberal party nearly ten years before the platform of the Patrons of Industry was adopted. (See also resolution 6 in the Liberal platform.)

3. Purity of administration and absolute independence of Parliament.

The Liberal party has uniformly and without a single exception, opposed and denounced the scandals, hoodling and stealings for which the present Government will be remembered. The Liberal party has striven, thus far in vain, to arouse popular indignation and secure reforms. By voice and vote its representatives in Parliament have opposed timber limit, pasture lease and mining land grants, subsidies to political railway schemes, waste of public money, contract swindles and every other form of corrupt practice, and they now ask the hearty co-operation of all who desire to see purity of administration and independence of Parliament once more established. (See resolutions 3 and 5 in the Liberal platform.)

1. Rigid economy in every department of the public service.

A good old Liberal doctrine, honored by practice when the Liberal party was in power. From 1874 to 1878 Mr. Mackenzie only increased the expenditure by the amount of \$186,842. From 1878 to 1894 his successors have increased the expenditure by the sum of \$14,081,867, and the net public debt by the sum of \$105,821,960. Mr. Mackenzie largely decreased the controllable expenditure during his term of office, and only added to the public debt as he was constrained to do in meeting the obligations and contracts entered into by his predecessors in office. Mr. Mackenzie sustained a loss of political