

2. To abolish all unnecessary expenditures and curtail and reduce those which, though necessary, are extravagant.

3. To raise by taxation only just so much money as is absolutely necessary to carry on the government.

4. To so adjust the customs tariff that ALL THE TAXES PAID THROUGH IT SHALL GO INTO THE TREASURY AND NOT INTO THE COFFERS OF A FEW FAVORED INDUSTRIES.

The present Government say they cannot "run the machinery" for less than the present expenditure, and that the present customs tariff (which collects \$20,000,000 for the Treasury and more than \$20,000,000 besides for the combines, trusts and other protected industries) is the best they can devise.

Mr. Foster, in his Budget speech of 1894, expressly and deliberately stated THAT THE MAIN OBJECT IN FRAMING A TARIFF OUGHT NOT TO BE TO RAISE REVENUE FOR THE COUNTRY, BUT TO DEVELOP THE INDUSTRIES OF THE COUNTRY.

His exact words were: "So far as the revenue aspect is concerned, it is OF INFINITELY LESS IMPORTANCE than the effect and details of the tariff upon the trade and development of a country."

As opposed to all this

The Liberal party says that several millions may be lopped off the present expenditure without injuring the public service. (Hon. D. Mills estimates the possible saving at \$4,000,000.)

The Liberals further say that while all citizens according to their means should be taxed for the support of the national government, to tax them for the support of private enterprises, and under cover of law to take money from one citizen's purse to enrich another, is a gross injustice and "legalized robbery."

Now in order properly to understand the working of the N. P. we ought to consider carefully how we stood financially in 1878, how we stand financially to-day, and how our present DEBT, TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE compares with that of the revenue tariff period of Mr. McKenzie, and how that great test of national wealth and progress, viz.: the population of the country stands and compares with former periods.

At the end of the financial year 1878, when Mr. McKenzie went out of power, the nett debt of the Dominion was \$140,362,069.91.