

support through his stern refusal to permit jobs, favoritism or waste of public funds for private and selfish purposes. The past record of the Liberal party warrants the assertion that if it is again entrusted with the administrations of the affairs of Canada it will secure economy in every department of the public service. The Liberal platform, adopted by the Liberal convention in 1893, declares in the most positive terms for purity of administration, strict economy, decreased expenditure, responsible government and independence of Parliament. (See resolution 4, Liberal platform.)

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5. Simplification of the laws and general reduction of the machinery of government.

Quite in conformity with Liberal principles past and present. Liberal leaders contend that we have too many heads of departments, too many cabinet ministers, too many civil servants; an extravagant pay roll in the customs, interior, inland revenue, excise, weights and measures, and other branches of the public service; that we have useless and worse than useless laws, such as the Gerrymander Act and the Franchise Act; that we have too many officials, too many laws, too much machinery, and a vast burden of worse than useless expense; and these abuses the Liberal party proposes to reform when the people of Canada call it back to office. (See resolutions 7 and 8, Liberal platform.)

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6. The abolition of the Senate. (See resolution 9, Liberal platform and article thereon.)

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7. A system of civil service reform that will give each county power to appoint or elect all county officials paid by them except county judges.

This is an issue not connected with Dominion politics and needs no comment here.

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8. Tariff for revenue only, and so adjusted as to fall as far as possible upon the luxuries and not upon the necessities of life.

There has been no time since Confederation when the Liberal party did not avow and act upon the principle of a revenue tariff, with duties so adjusted as to yield no more revenue than was necessary to meet the requirements of the Government when honestly and economically administered. When the slight revision of the tariff was made in 1876, and duties were advanced from 15 to 17½ per cent., the Conservative leaders condemned the Mackenzie administration for refusing to advance duties to a point high enough to afford protection to home industries, and in 1878, when the lines were being laid down for the impending appeal to the electors, the Mackenzie Government unflinchingly adhered to the policy of a low revenue tariff, while the Conservative party, under the leadership of Sir John A. Macdonald, formally took ground in favor of the National Policy by motion made March 7th, 1878. (See Hansard, 1878, vol. 1, p. 854, col. 2.) The contest was fought out upon this issue, and in an honest, determined stand for a revenue tariff the Mackenzie administration met its doom. From that time onward the Liberal party has steadfastly adhered to the revenue tariff principle, and many parliamentary motions defining the position of the party in that regard could be quoted. The freer trade and reduced taxation resolution adopted by the National Liberal Convention in June, 1893, denounces the protective principles and declares, "That the tariff should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessities of life, and should be so arranged as to promote free trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States." (See resolution 1, Liberal platform.)