

now in power," says Duncan Marshall, the well-known Patron campaigner. Hon. gentlemen can find this in the "Sun" newspaper of the 29th of April, 1897. He goes on to mention a number of articles which the farmer is interested in, on some of which the duty is higher to-day than it was under the Conservative Government. Now, my hon. friend from Alberta (Mr. Oliver) when he made his maiden speech in this House, referred to the promises that had been made by the Liberal party. I have here the words of his speech, which will be found in "Hansard" in the debate on the Address. He, relying on such promises, did not think it necessary to support my contention in regard to implements, because he said :

If it is the intention of the Government to place agricultural implements on the free list and to meet the desire of the farmers of the North-west Territories, and carry out the promises made by the Liberal candidates, and by the supporters of the Liberal candidates in the North-west Territories, why delay it? Can any reason be given for delaying?

And I remember that my hon. friend was not able to vote with me, because he had confidence that when Parliament met in 1897 the Government would give the relief to the farmer that he said they had promised; and I can conceive that my hon. friend, with the independence that has already done him honour and placed him on a pinnacle before the people of this country for what he has done this year, is bound to support me on the present occasion. But to show how disappointed the people of the North-west were, I have here what took place in Winnipeg in October, 1897, when the hon. member for Winnipeg (Mr. Jameson) and the hon. member for Lisgar (Mr. Richardson) were present. This is what the hon. member for Winnipeg said :

He dealt with the tariff first, and said that western members were disappointed with it.

Why were they disappointed with it? Because in that very city of Winnipeg the Prime Minister had promised, with regard to these very agricultural implements, that the farmers of the North-west would get them on very different terms from those on which they were getting them under the Conservative tariff.

He dealt with the tariff first, and said that western members were disappointed with it, but he was sorry to say that in their effort to reduce it, the western men had a force against them which was not all party, and mentioned as instances, Mr. Frost, the implement man,—

That is the hon. member for Leeds and Grenville.

—demanding reduced duties on everything but his products, and the duties on them he would like increased.

Probably that hon. gentleman had some secret promise, because in the contest at West Toronto one of the opponents of the

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present members declared that the duty of 20 per cent was not enough for Mr. Frost and Massey & Harris, and that the Government would raise it. This is what the hon. member for Winnipeg went on to say :

Mr. Frost, the implement man, demanding reduced duties on everything but his products, and the duties on them he would like to see increased; also, Mr. Fraser, M.P. for Lambton, who is interested in the oil-producing works, wanted the duties kept up on oil, and several other Liberals were likewise in their theoretical love of free trade, but did not want the duties on their own particular goods touched. As a matter of fact, the whole of the east is against the west in the matter of protection.

Then the hon. member for Lisgar (Mr. Richardson) spoke. There is a picture of that hon. gentleman published in this newspaper report, and as I regard my hon. friend as a handsome man, I think he ought to sue for libel the artist who drew this picture of him, but probably the artist accurately depicted the expression of sadness and gloom which then changed the hon. gentleman's appearance, arising from the disappointment he had experienced in Ottawa. Here is what my hon. friend from Lisgar said :

Mr. Richardson spoke of the disappointment the tariff was to him, and said it was hard to get the duty on farmers' implements left alone, as the tendency in the caucus meetings was to increase them rather than decrease.

But who does not remember how that duty was denounced in the Liberal campaign sheets and speeches in 1895 and 1896. If my hon. friend had supported me the last time I brought this matter up, that would not have been the tendency in the caucus, and if he will support me now, he will do a great deal to destroy that tendency in the caucus of his party. He will find that if he is true to himself and speaks out his mind, not merely in meetings when he goes home, but here, which is the place above all where a member of Parliament ought to speak—because, although there is appropriateness in a member of Parliament speaking to his constituents on the platform in his riding and through the press, there is no place where he is so bound to speak out the truth that is in him as in this House of Commons—he will raise himself in the estimation of the people of the west, and he will effect something. That is the way I succeeded in accomplishing what I did. It was by kicking hard from year to year, and there never was a session in which I did not accomplish something for the farmers of the North-west. I believe my hon. friends mean well, but they are young members, and I do not think that in their first session they had a full grasp of their duties as parliamentarians. I know very well, because I have observed it, what a benumbing and hypnotic influence on a young member is produced by his surrounding at Ottawa, when he first arrives. I see that the "Globe" talks of the hypnotizing influence of society on its own