

spring of 1897, to which pamphlet he attached his name; it was criticized in the "Citizen," and this is what Mr. Magurn says in the pamphlet:

What is to be the tariff of the new Liberal Administration to be laid before Parliament and the country in a few weeks? To go over the tariff item by item, as Mr. Foster did in the revision of 1894, is only necessary in the maintenance of a protective system, and would be a task of great magnitude, as it proved to be at the time. In the present case the tariff commissioners consist of men who believe in the principle that the prime duty of a tariff is to raise a revenue, and that being the main object, the work of revision is simple compared with the other. To classify the imports and deal with them on some general principle is the only thing to be done. A low duty must be placed on the necessaries of life.

Hear that; hear that, ye farmers throughout the North-west and Manitoba, and now sugar is being taxed still higher. Is sugar a necessary of life or not?

Specific duties must be set aside—

And there are 135 specific duties in the present tariff:

Specific duties must be set aside in order to relieve the tariff from the scandal of making the cheapest goods pay the highest tax. Raw materials must be subjected to a low rate of duty in order that legitimate manufacturing shall not be heavily handicapped.

That is written by a devoted henchman of the present Minister of the Interior, and when he was coming back from the Klondike with the Minister of the Interior, he was enabled to put up a deal in Winnipeg by which he became correspondent of the Winnipeg "Free Press." He was already correspondent of the "Witness," and I do not know how many other papers and, Sir, I am sorry to say that on his taurine adolescence I act like a red rag on a bull. The moment he has to write about me he loses himself completely—I know he cannot help it, he is not responsible for it—but the moment he has to write about me he lies like a misplaced milestone which under no circumstances can tell the truth. So, Sir, I tell my friends in the North-west who read the "Witness," and I tell my friends in the North-west who read the Manitoba "Free Press," that when they read anything about me in either of these papers—if they read the leading articles, that is different; the leading articles are written with great ability and with fairness—but whenever that correspondent mentions me in any paper, let them remember the misplaced milestone, and remember, too, that there is an equation that I defy Sir Isaac Newton, if he were to rise from his grave, to find a flaw in; it is: Magurn and misplaced milestone; misplaced milestone and Magurn.

Now, Sir, I think I have demonstrated the proposition. Is there to be any relief?

Mr. DAVIN.

Clearly, none. I must not refer, it seems, to the Finance Minister's speech; but I may say that nothing that has occurred in this House this session can hold out any hope to the people of this country that the promises made will be fulfilled. I see, by the way, that the hon. Minister of the Interior (Mr. Sifton), as usual, is not in his place. He is never in his place, whether it is late at night or early in the day. This is too early for any terpsichorean exertions, for which I would excuse him at nine o'clock in the evening. But with regard to the young Napoleon, I would say:

Oh, blame not Napoleon if in pleasure's soft dream

He should try to forget what he never can heal.

because I am quite certain that he would feel a strong desire to do better things, only the social duties call him to those terpsichorean exercises.

Oh, give but a hope, let a vista but gleam
Through the gloom of the Klondike, and mark
how he'll feel;

Every passion it nursed, all the hopes it adored.
That instant his heart at Yukon will lay down,
And he'll smile as he can at Mackenzie & Mann,
And deal out dredging claims to his friends
standing round.

That is a parody sent to me by a young friend from Montreal. The hon. Minister of the Interior when at Vancouver, put the stroke of finality on the tariff of last session. He said—and he said the same thing at Regina—and I call the attention of the Minister of Trade and Commerce to it:

Sir Richard Cartwright is a pretty good free trader, and Sir Richard Cartwright is satisfied with the tariff.

Thus we have on the authority of the Minister of the Interior—I do not know whether it is a very good authority or not—that the Minister of Trade and Commerce is satisfied with this tariff. Now, Sir, I have demonstrated that hon. gentlemen opposite on several occasions promised that they would, if they got into power, place agricultural implements on the free list. They have got into power, and I say that good faith should compel them to do it. Are we for one minute, Sir, to tolerate the spectacle we are confronted with on these front benches, of men who have got into power upon definite promises, and who, although they have had three sessions, have not yet attempted to redeem a promise? They have betrayed the people to whom they made the promises; they have gone back on their promises. How well I remember how the stalwart form of the Postmaster General (Mr. Mulock) used to rise on this side of the House, and how he would denounce the least tax on the necessaries of life. Where are his sympathies now? They have gone to his boots, as the "Sun" said. Then there is the Minister of Trade and Commerce, who also denounced all taxes on the