

rier. I thought I would have the glory and pride of walking down this new-named street. While passing along it I began to think how, when the late Emperor Napoleon came into power, they changed the names of the streets in Paris, substituting names that rang with republicanism to those that reminded passers-by of Napoleon and Louis Napoleon. And I remember when I went through those streets of Paris afterwards, the names significant of Napoleonism had been torn down, and the names substituted that were significant of its decheance. I went along this street in Hull, called the Avenue Laurier, and do you know whither it led? I hope it will not be injurious to your health, Mr. Speaker, or to the health of the Liberals. It led—"absit omen"—to a graveyard.

Is it not palpable, that the whole thing was a reference to the Government, and not to the leader of the Government, and that use was made of the circumstance to shadow forth the decay and destruction of that Government, of which my right hon. friend is the head. But what has been the result of the short report that appeared in the newspapers in Toronto? A letter has come to me from a prominent man there, saying that he was very much impressed by what appeared in the papers, but still more by something that he, too, had noticed; for but a few days before he had been up in that quarter of Toronto where St. James Cemetery is, and he sent me a map of that part, which I now hold in my hands. Here you have Parliament Street in one place, Wellsley Street in another, Amelia Street and Sackville Street, and there is St. James Cemetery, and another street leading into it, which has been rebaptized Laurier Avenue. I need hardly say, that the coincidence is very peculiar.

Sir, there is not a man in the Liberal ranks who would feel more sorry than I, if there was anything serious the matter with the right hon. leader of the House. Strong friends of mine have, again and again, taken me to task for what they call a custom of mine, of saying nice things about my right hon. friend. Well, if I ever said nice things about him, it was because I felt them. I am glad now to know that there is nothing serious the matter with him. We know, from the papers, that it is nothing serious, and, therefore, I am free to-day, as I was when originally speaking, to say, "absit omen." There is a prophecy in things, as well as tears, and that prophecy seems to point to the destruction of that Government which has been false to all its promises, and which is false to-day than we ever knew it to be before. The sun that rose this morning and looked down on our fair Dominion, knew that we have, in the present Government, a more perjured Administration than we ever knew it to be before—false to all its professions, false to all its programmes, and, with cynical disregard of its most cherished convictions, nailing its flag to the mast of protection and striking at the poor man in his deposits, in his newspaper, in the sugar that sweetens

Mr. DAVIN.

his tea. And then, we have the Finance Minister, just as if he were cross-fishing a stream, winking pleasantly at Mr. Bertram and saying: Tinkering of the tariff is a thing of the past; and then winking, with equal gusto, at the free traders behind and saying: Never mind what we say to Bertram and the manufacturers, eternal vigilance is required of them; that is what they will have to pay, if they are going to keep their place in the world; we must stick to free trade.

We now know what they will do. We know very well that they have completely gone back on all their professions; we know, from the language of one Minister after another, what they propose to do. We have had the leader of that Government declaring, with a curious cynicism that it pained me to see and that I did not think was possible in him: "I do not mind wearing the clothes of my opponents, provided they fit me." I thought that was a wanton boast on the part of my right hon. friend, seeing that, in his habits of dissimulation he has a vast wardrobe all his own.

Mr. ROCHE. Owing to the very full manner in which my hon. friend from West Assinibola (Mr. Davin) has treated this question, it will not be necessary for me to engage the attention of the House but for a few moments. The motion is one to which I can give my most hearty support, not only because I know that the people of the Northwest Territories are anxious to secure their agricultural implements free of duty, if at all possible, but also because they were led to expect that boon, upon the accession of the Liberals to power, by the speeches delivered during the late Dominion campaign by Liberal leaders and candidates all over the country. As you are aware, that country is a purely agricultural country whose settlers labour under many disadvantages both of the artificial and the natural variety such as, possibly, are not experienced by people living in eastern Canada. To be sure, these natural difficulties cannot be overcome by any legislation within these walls, but those of the artificial variety can very materially be alleviated by the people's representatives here assembled, if they do their duty. Removed as those people are so far from the markets of the world, many commodities imported into that country, articles for consumption, wear or use, are materially increased in price, because of the long haul and the high freight consequent upon that long haul from the centres of manufacture and production. On the other hand, all products raised and exported by the farmer are correspondingly depressed in price for a similar reason. Anything, therefore, that will tend to reduce the price of production on the farm means so much more profit to the farmer, so much more money in his pocket. And, as agricultural implements are the raw material of the farmer, he, in