

literally swept the fish from the sea. They surrounded everything in the water, gathered them up, culled out a few mackerel or such fish as they required, leaving the surface of the bays for miles strewed with dead fish, the very fish our fishermen expected to get. He next came to the lumber interest, a very important interest. We exported, in 1877, \$27,124,000 worth of lumber, but not a sufficient proportion, as many people supposed, to give us the control of the markets of the world. The imports of lumber into Great Britain, in 1877, were \$5,000,000, but \$27,000,000 of which came from the Dominion. What Protection did lumber get? As had been proved by the hon. member for Queen's, it was taxed 60c. per 1,000 superficial feet, under the new tariff, in addition to the 70c. under the old tariff, which, with the 80c. imposed by the Local Legislature of New Brunswick made a total tax of \$2.10 per M., or 52c. per tree. This was a great hardship, an amount of taxation which these people could not stand. He held a document from a person engaged in the trade, showing the cost of a quantity of goods that he imported a few weeks since actually going into that trade. What did he find in this statement? He heard his hon. friend, the other evening, say that the advance on cottons and woollens was only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The very first thing in this invoice was a bale of flannels which cost £53.2s. Under the old tariff the duty would have been $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or \$41.80. Under the new tariff it was as follows:—The goods weighed 320lb. at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound, and 20 per cent., making the total amount \$75.63, or an advance of 70 per cent. The next item was a bale of cottons, valued at £63. 1s. 10d. sterling; at the old duty of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., \$53.20. Under the new tariff, it was \$102.17, or 95 per cent. of an advance on the old tariff. The next item was a bale of wineys, £25 9s. 10d. sterling, at $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., \$21; under the new tariff, \$45.72, an advance of 115 per cent. The next bale was also wineys of cheaper quality, costing £19 14s. 5d. sterling. Under the old tariff, the duty would be \$16.10, while under the new one it was \$37.98,

making a difference of 135 per cent. He would like to know how this was going to be contradicted. In every item he was prepared to go down to the minutest particulars. The next was a bale of bed-ticks, which cost £11 10s 6d., and they paid, under the old tariff, \$9.80, and under the new, \$16.72, there being a difference of 72 per cent. The next was a piece of serge to make a summer suit for the importer himself. Of course, he had money to pay for it; he was not a labourer, and there was a little consideration shown him. On this article, the duty, under the old tariff, was \$4.20, and under the new, \$6.15, or under 47 per cent. advance. The next was a bill of small wares. The only thing in which there was a saving was a case of threads costing £13 18s. 9d.; under the old tariff the duty was \$11.90; under the new, \$8 50, showing a saving of \$3.40. Taking the whole invoice, the duties under the old tariff were \$233.28; under the new, \$109.94, or an advance of over 75 per cent. There were other things to the detriment of the poor lumberman. He was afraid they did not vote right in the last election. Possibly that was the reason the new tariff bore so heavily upon them. Supposing he wanted to buy a jacket, he would have to pay duty for it \$2.04. The average weight would be 7lb., at 10c. per pound, making 70c. Allowing it to cost 16s.—the lowest cost for a passable jacket—the duty on this, at 25 per cent., would be \$1. Allowing the trader 20 per cent. on his investments, 34c., would make the cost \$2.04 to the purchaser. A pair of blankets, by the same calculation, the duty being $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound, and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, would cost the purchaser \$1.50 in duty on every pair of blankets that he put over him at night, which he must pay or freeze. He admitted that we had imported too many goods, which was injurious to the country. But here was a tariff of taxation that came right home to the poor people in the country, the shipbuilders, the carpenters, the lumbermen, the fishermen. He would like to know how his hon. friend was going to show that we were not going to be grossly taxed beyond what we were able to bear. It had been said that we could make use of the bonding system in bringing goods from the