

lated to perform we would feel happy, but let him draw a fancy picture. They were now admitted by their neighbours to be the third rate Maritime power in the world in commercial tonnage,—a proud position, but this Bill is to some extent calculated to interfere with that branch of industry, although the sting in that direction has been forced out by outside pressure. What, he would ask, were the feelings of the brave sailors on 14th April last, when by lightning they received almost in every seaport the intelligence that the Parliament of Canada had dealt a heavy blow at their industry without just cause? he would not say with malicious intent. Fancy the flag of Canada in every sea flaunting freely in the breeze, and fancy upon receiving this intelligence the same flag half-mast high, and you have an idea of one of the provisions of this mischievous measure. The other provisions he would discuss at a future stage of the Bill. (Loud cheers.)

Hon. Mr. FLINT said he agreed with his hon. friend (Mr. R.) who was a very Boanerges on this occasion, that no cause existed for the present measure of fresh taxation, and that it was unwise on the part of the Government to propose it. If there had been a deficit, it could not have amounted to much, and it would have been wise in the Government at the commencement of their career, to have endeavoured to tide over the period between this and next session, which would have given them more time to acquaint themselves with our finances and requirements, before asking for these three millions (Hear hear.) With the large amount of banking and other capital in the country, the Finance Minister could easily have borrowed the small amount needed, or issued more Dominion notes, which would have furnished more small change, which was greatly wanted by the country for the carrying on of its business. The hon. gentleman criticised this Minister and some of his proposals, severely condemning the original set as very unwise, and well calculated to raise the storm of popular hostility encountered. He thought the Government made a serious mistake in this matter as well as in entrusting Mr. Cartwright with his present portfolio. (Cheers and counter cheers.) He denounced the duties on tea, as discriminating against the poor man, by charging him a far larger rate in proportion to the value of the article he consumed than was asked of the well-to-do, better able to pay revenue. He thought it was a mistake, at any rate, to place du-

ties on the necessaries of life, and particularly on such an article as cheap tea, so extensively consumed by the poor, who were unable to obtain varieties in diet, much less luxuries. He also found fault with the duty on ship materials. Tea duties were not necessary, he believed, but if so, they should be placed on the higher grades, and not on any under 20 cents a pound.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH followed in the same strain, contending there was no deficit, and that it was foolish and injurious to the country to strive to create such an impression, when there was a large surplus. He gave facts and figures to show the revenue was healthy and productive, and urged objections, strongly, to some of the features of the tariff, which tinkered at everything, and disturbed every branch of Trade. He complained of its being discriminative against the Lower Provinces, which already contributed more than their proportion, per head, to the Dominion Exchequer. The duties on molasses, cheap teas and shipping materials, would fall with unequal weight upon the maritime population, and tend to injure the important interests with which they were identified. He urged in justice to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a bonus or drawback of 50 cents a ton on shipping, and a duty on coal from the States equal to that on Canadian coal to the States, 75c. per ton, to encourage the coal trade of Nova Scotia. A serious blow has been struck at our present credit and future prosperity. The necessaries of life and the great industries of the country ought to be as free as possible from taxation. Stimulate our industries, and make this a cheap country to live in, then prosperity will attend us. We have taken a high position among maritime nations, our sails whiten every sea, and we have done a large part of the carrying trade of the United States. They have seen their error, and are now giving a bonus and released the shipbuilding materials from taxation. Our fishing interests will suffer most from the present tariff. For Dominion and Imperial interests we have given equal rights to U. S. with our fishermen, and now nearly everything which goes into the construction and equipment of the fisherman's craft is to be taxed, and that beyond the larger class of vessels. Did the Government know the wealth we derive from our fisheries, and the hardships, dangers, and privations attending those who labour in that great industry, they would not impose this cruel and unjust law.

Hon. Mr. DEVER said, he rose to say,