

tariff to be \$7,054,549, made up of \$4,427,378 on British, and of \$2,627,165 on American goods. The increase per cent. of duties collected on goods coming from Great Britain was 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and, on merchandise from the United States, 5 per cent. The amendments introduced by the hon. the Minister of Finance, the other evening, would change some of the items, but would not affect the aggregate as submitted. This showed the amount the Minister of Finance stated he would transfer from English to American goods was not correct, and would not be carried out by the tariff. Further than this, he believed that this tariff, as it discriminated so largely against English merchandise coming to Canada, was one of the worst possible policies that this country could pursue towards Great Britain at the present time, when England was our best market for farm produce, lumber and other exports. She gave us a free market, and all possible advantages, to encourage our exports to that country, admitting our goods free of duty, and befriending us in every possible way financially, and, therefore, placing these heavy duties on English goods was, he maintained, the worst blow that ever was struck at the connexion between Canada and Great Britain. They had been led to suppose the taxation imposed was not against Great Britain, but the examination of the returns showed the very reverse. They had heard much about the tea duty, and that former taxation discriminated against the poor man's tea, which was not true. But, under the present tariff, a differential duty was imposed on flour. On the poor man's flour, costing \$5 per barrel, a duty of 10 per cent. was levied, and on the rich man's flour, costing \$10 per barrel, a duty of 5 per cent. The increase on meal was 16 per cent. against the man who used it, and on corn 15 per cent. The duty on cotton and woollen goods discriminated largely against the working classes—from 10 to 15 per cent. more than the rich man—and his clothing 20 per cent. more than the rich man. This was the case with books and crockery.

- So the duties imposed on articles of consumption largely used by the mass of the people and the working classes were much heavier than the articles purchased

by those who were able to pay higher prices. It was a tariff discriminating largely against the great mass of consumers, and particularly against the labouring class, as well as discriminating against Great Britain. The duties were also increased on raw materials used for manufacturing purposes. The duty on raw material entering into the manufacture of boots and shoes was advanced from 14 to 20 per cent.; of furniture from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 per cent.; of carriages from 13 to 21 per cent.; of lumber from 10 to 22 per cent., and of agricultural implements from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 per cent. The duty on founders' raw material was increased from 4 to 15 per cent., and on shipbuilders' material from 2 to 7 per cent., and so on all through the list. Therefore, besides the labouring classes, who were largely burdened by these taxes, the manufacturers themselves were burdened by an increase of duties on their raw material. The goods entered on the free list last year were valued at \$30,619,000, and this year would be valued at \$10,000,000 in round numbers. The free list in the United States was very large, showing how freely they encouraged manufactures in this way. The goods so entered last year were valued at \$171,000,000. Hence, he maintained that this tariff was not in the interest of any class in the community, while it was particularly burdensome on the labouring class, the lumbering interest, shipbuilding and the foundry interest, and especially upon the people of the Maritime Provinces. The people of New Brunswick consumed more dutiable goods than any other Province in the Dominion in proportion, excepting British Columbia, which stood in about the same position. They paid more to the revenue than the people of any other Province, and under the tariff their burdens, in this respect, would be increased more in proportion than would be the case in other parts of the Dominion, and they would feel it more heavily. Last year, and in 1876, they paid \$7.76 per head to the revenue, including all taxes for Federal purposes, and this tariff would further increase their burdens at least \$2.50 per head. It was consequently the duty of every member on the Opposition side of the House, and particularly of those from the Lower Provinces, to