

Finance Minister, that the operation of this tariff would put into the Treasury \$2,100,000. That, then, would leave a balance of \$4,900,000 to go into the hands of manufacturers. That would be the logical conclusion. He now desired to show the effect which this tariff would have on New Brunswick, because, though he owned they ought not to be governed by sectional feeling—

MR. TILLEY : Hear, hear.

SIR A. J. SMITH said, still, he would ask, did the Finance Minister want him, as a representative of New Brunswick, to consent to a tariff which discriminated against her own people. It was the duty of the representatives from the Province to endeavour to protect the interests of the Province. This tariff did operate injuriously to New Brunswick, and discriminated against that Province. The Finance Minister seemed to have shut his eyes to the true interests of New Brunswick. The amount of Customs duties collected in New Brunswick, last year, amounted to \$1,448,000, which was equal to about \$5 per head.

MR. TILLEY : Was it not more than that last year ? There was \$400,000, or \$500,000 from the St. John fire.

SIR A. J. SMITH said that no doubt the fire had made the amount rather abnormal, but the normal condition, under the late tariff, would be about \$1,448,000.

MR. TILLEY : No.

SIR A. J. SMITH said this would be equal to about \$5 per head. Then the amount received from Excise was \$261,000, and from stamps \$14,000, or about \$1 per head, making a total of about \$6 per head of the population. That was about the same amount as existed when the Finance Minister left office in 1873. He had admitted that the late Finance Minister was correct in his calculations as to the shrinkage in values.

MR. TILLEY : The average of Customs and Excise for 1876-77, was \$1,321,464.

SIR A. J. SMITH : What was it last year ?

MR. TILLEY : Last year was the year of the fire.

SIR A. J. SMITH : But the hon. member said the whole amount of taxation would be only \$2.75 *per capita*.

MR. TILLEY : Yes, I remember that.

SIR A. J. SMITH said the hon. gentleman had exceeded that in any case. The least increased cost under the present tariff, exclusive of the tax on coal and flour, would be \$806,000. He would like to know if the Finance Minister was prepared to controvert these figures ? Suppose the price of coal and flour was not augmented, there would still be an additional cost to the Province of New Brunswick. The population of New Brunswick being about 300,000, this would amount to upwards of \$3 per head under the new tariff.

MR. TILLEY : Hear, hear.

SIR A. J. SMITH said he would like the Finance Minister to controvert that if he could. If the importations were the same as those of last year, the increase would be \$3 per head, making the total taxation from \$8 to \$9 per head on the population of New Brunswick. That was a matter which deserved the most careful consideration of the Government. He (Sir A. J. Smith) felt it his duty to protest, on behalf of the people of New Brunswick, against this tariff, as specially injurious to them. He believed it would be an incubus on the whole Dominion. He believed it would be inimical to the interests of the Dominion. Hon. gentlemen deprecated sectionalism, though, he thought, they ought to regard the interests of the different Provinces in preparing a tariff. They were not to prepare a tariff for the interests of Ontario, if they were inimical to those of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. He considered they must have regard to the interests of the whole Dominion, because there were great diversities of climate, soil and resources. There were great geographical differences, which