

per cent., and now they were told by the Minister of Justice, that what he meant was that the unenumerated list should not be so increased. He (Mr. Anglin) thought, if they estimated fairly the effects of the whole tariff, they would find that it was a tariff of 35 per cent.

MR. TILLEY: The American tariff is only 27 per cent., and this is 16 per cent.

MR. ANGLIN said that reminded him of another statement the hon. gentleman had made. The hon. gentleman, in his last speech, compared the British importations with the American, and he included in the American importations the price of all cereals that merely passed through this country on the way to Europe. Thirteen or fourteen millions, so included in his calculation, ought to be struck out. Striking out this sum, and the duty upon other things exported again, he thought they would find the present tariff was very little short of 35 per cent. upon all we consumed. In all the public declarations of hon. gentlemen, they had no statement that would lead the people to conclude that any such tariff as this was to be imposed.

Several HON. MEMBERS: Question.

MR. CARTWRIGHT: This noise is simply intolerable. I have never seen in my life, such utterly disgraceful conduct. Hon. gentlemen on the Ministerial side must be assured that they will get no division to-night if they do not behave themselves.

MR. ANGLIN said that there was a gentleman opposite calling "question," who occupied ten times as much of the time of this Session as he did. He had endeavoured to treat every hon. gentleman with courtesy, and did not deserve those interruptions. If his remarks hurt hon. gentlemen opposite, he could not help that. With regard to this tariff, he did not know whether its friends had clear ideas of what its effects would be. If all he heard were true, the Finance Minister had little more to do with framing it than the supervision of the work. They had heard of a gentleman from

Washington, and of one who might be styled a secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, and of others employed in the Finance Department, who, it was said, had had much to do with framing this tariff. He did not grudge the hon. gentleman all the assistance requisite to render it as perfect as possible, but it might be doubted whether the Finance Minister himself had a very clear idea when he began to frame this tariff of what it would be when his work was done. Hon. gentlemen opposite taunted the Liberals with not having stated their policy, although they had exhibited it sufficiently during the last four or five years. He remembered how hon. gentlemen opposite had refused to expound their Protection policy while they were in Opposition. They had heard of deputations and delegations crowding to Ottawa, to see the Finance Minister, and of a secret meeting of manufacturers in St. John and elsewhere, and rumours as to what the result had been—that they were in secret correspondence with the Central Association of Toronto, and other associations. All that class of people were strongly agitated for months before this tariff saw the light, and they had heard that, among those who were very active in suggestions to the Finance Minister, as to the duties he should impose, were a great many wealthy manufacturers who had worked their way up from humble positions, and who now wanted to control the destinies and the commercial policy of this country. He had heard that a large number of them were Americans, and, if so, it was no wonder that the tariff bore an American character. If, as was reported, manufacturers, formerly American citizens, had had a large share in the framing of the tariff, it was no wonder that it appeared to be such a revolutionary measure, and one threatening to affect this country most disastrously. It gave furniture a protection of 35 per cent.; woollens 40 to 70 per cent., and a few cotton manufacturers in the country a very large protection on coarse cottons. There was a pretence of protecting almost everybody. Coal miners got 50c. a ton, which would enable them to put very little additional coal in the Canadian market, while hurting the poor of the cities by compelling them to pay higher