

breakfast table, none of them had gone so far as the hon. member for King's. He (Mr. Donville) had also told the House it would not cost New Brunswick anything more for coal. He (Mr. Rogers) found by the trade returns that that Province imported 21,240 tons of anthracite coal from the United States, and 4,502 tons of bituminous coal. It was only fair to say that New Brunswick would have to pay duty upon coal to the amount of \$12,000 to \$15,000. He (Mr. Rogers) thought that the hon. member was equally unhappy in his reference to the shipbuilding industry of New Brunswick, when he spoke of it as "a little shipbuilding." Be that as it might, he (Mr. Rogers) thought shipbuilding was to the Maritime Provinces what the wheat-growing fields of the West were to them. He begged to dissent from this estimate. He found, on comparison with the United States, which had ten times our population, that the Dominion had about one-third of as much registered tonnage as they possessed. It was one of the links of the great carrying trade, which, with the railway and canal system, conveyed the products of Canada to a market in the Mother Country. That hon. gentleman had also attempted to show that in New Brunswick they paid less for certain articles now than they paid before the Union, and that their per capita tax had been lessened in that way. He had stated that in 1866 the price of flour was \$10.50, while molasses and sugar were also higher than now. Had he taken the trouble to go a little further back, he would have found some very different facts. He (Mr. Rogers) would give some quotations from the prices as shown by the *St. John Morning News* of the 5th November, 1862. Flour was then quoted at from \$5.75 to \$6; molasses 26c. to 30c.; sugar 7½c. to 8¼c.; deal freights to Liverpool, 75s. to 77s. 6d., and deals were quoted in Liverpool at £7 17s. 6d. per standard, while to-day freights were 55s. to 60s., and deals £5 10s. to £6 per standard. This went to show that Confederation had very little to do with the prices which were controlled by the larger markets of the world. The same member had also stated that this was not a cast-iron tariff, but would be tried for 12 months. He (Mr. Rogers)

hoped it was not a cast-iron tariff, and that the Finance Minister would consent to its being modified in Committee so as to meet the requirements of the Maritime Provinces. He predicted, if it should remain as at present before the House, that, notwithstanding the many bands of Protection which its promoters had encircled it with, the very first time the electors of this country had a chance of pronouncing their views upon it, they would declare that it was not in accordance with their views.

MR. ANGLIN.

April 9th, 1879.

Mr. ANGLIN said that the question before the House was a very large one, and exceedingly difficult to deal with properly at that hour, when it was hardly to be expected that hon. gentlemen opposite would listen attentively to arguments against a measure they were compelled to support. They were invited, at the opening of the debate, to consider a whole series of questions, including the present condition of this Dominion, the causes that led to the depression, and the character of the revolutionary remedies proposed by the hon. the Finance Minister. Strange to say, there was a wide difference of opinion, even with regard to the condition of the country. The Finance Minister commenced his Budget speech by drawing a contrast between the state of this country at the time he made his former Budget speech, in 1873, and its present condition, making statements not consistent with the facts. He spoke of its condition in 1873 as bright, cheerful, promising; the future was described as being full of hope and encouragement. But those who then heard that speech saw that even then the shadow of the gloom impending over this country was cast upon the hon. gentleman, for he informed the House that, although, by means of the surpluses that had accrued in previous years, he would be able to meet the liabilities then existing, he anticipated that he would find it necessary the year after to ask for increased taxation. So all was not then so bright and cheerful as he would now