

have 10 per cent. advantage over another who bought his tea in the United States, or anywhere else. He trusted the Finance Minister would give this matter his consideration, in order to see if he could not change it. It was no reason, because the suggestion came from the Opposition, that it should not be considered, as the provision was detrimental to the interests of the country. Now he came to the consideration of the lumber interest. This was confessedly one of the most important interests in this country, next to the farming interest. He would ask the Finance Minister where there was any Protection for the lumbermen. The lumbering interest was as much depressed as any interest in this country, and probably more. Unless some change took place, lumbermen must break down, and fail. Unless freights were low, it would be impossible to ship lumber at all, but the manufacturers of lumber did not get more than enough to pay for the labour, and the lumber itself was practically given away. They were giving a drawback to the shipping interest, which was as prosperous as the lumber interest, because ships went to every part of the world wherever they heard of prosperity. A ship was not confined to any country. She went abroad, and her flag floated on every sea. It was very different with the lumber interest. While the hon. gentleman was desirous of protecting the shipping interest—although he (Sir A. J. Smith) did not think any change was required; it ought not to complain, and the duty now was very trifling—they should not discriminate against and destroy the lumber interests. The latter gave employment to more men than the shipping interest did, and should have some protection. What protection had it? His hon. friend from Queen's county (Mr. King), than whom no one was more competent to make a calculation, had reckoned the very serious additional tax which this tariff would place on lumber. He (Sir A. J. Smith) could see no compensating advantages for this additional duty, which was struck at this important duty. There was nothing in the tariff which did not strike at the lumber interest. Lumbermen would have to cease their operations in consequence of this tariff, in which there were ele-

ments of destruction and decay of that industry which could not possibly be avoided. He had already stated that the Finance Minister had turned his back upon his own Province. His predictions had certainly been falsified. He had stated that a taxation of \$2.75 per head was all that would be required for twenty-five years. His hon. friend from St. John (Mr. Burpee) had prepared with great skill a statement showing the effect of this tariff on the commerce of this country, showing that, if the importations were the same as those of last year, this tariff would increase the burdens of the people to the extent of \$7,000,000 a year. He (Sir A. J. Smith) had not heard that statement challenged. He thought, therefore, it was fair to assume it was true; if not, he thought the Finance Minister would have challenged it before this.

MR. TILLEY: We will challenge it. There is plenty of time.

SIR A. J. SMITH: You are slow about it.

MR. TILLEY: I am not as slow as you. I have spoken twice, and this is your first speech.

SIR A. J. SMITH said he had been in hopes of getting light from the hon. gentleman; but his first speech, instead of throwing light, seemed to throw darkness. The hon. gentleman had not thrown a great deal of light on the subject. He had not told the House, as he ought to have told them, how much money this tariff would realise.

MR. TILLEY: Yes.

SIR A. J. SMITH: How much?

MR. TILLEY: \$2,100,000.

SIR A. J. SMITH said that was what was estimated to get into the revenue; but the hon. gentleman had not told the House how much it would take out of the people. The statements of his hon. friend from St. John had remained unchallenged, that the burdens on the people would amount to \$7,000,000. They would accept the statement of the