

fectly ruinous to them. He was glad that his hon. friend the leader of the late Government had not allowed himself to retain power by adopting this Protective system, had not sought the favour of the manufacturer by adopting a policy that would enrich a few at the expense of the rest, and particularly at the expense of the Maritime Provinces. This tariff was oppressive to every industry in the Province of New Brunswick. The hon. gentleman had put a duty on potatoes, when he must have known that, perhaps, not more than 15 or 20 bushels of potatoes were imported into that Province annually, and that these were used for seeding purposes. That would not help them in the least, and as an offset they put a tax on everything else. In the county where he resided, last year, more than half of the gang saw mills had been unable to run. If the principle of Protection were right, why had not the hon. gentlemen on the Government side tried it years ago, when they were able to bear it? He thought it most absurd to introduce such a system of taxation, at a time when labouring men had no work, and there was a depression in every branch of industry. In his constituency this tariff was going to be absolutely ruinous. He knew of some manufacturers who had intended to erect grist mills, but when they heard of this tariff they had abandoned the idea. He felt more like weeping over the condition of the country, than talking of it. He did not think that the Finance Minister deserved the credit he claimed for having consulted a great many people on the formation of this tariff. This was the relief this tariff proposed to give, and there were the gentlemen who had been consulted—the last men who ought to be consulted. The Finance Minister should have consulted the workingmen, not the men who had grown rich on the industries of the country. A good deal had been said with regard to the slaughter-market, the imaginary evil which afflicted the country. He (Mr. Gillmor) had lived in Charlotte, a county bordering on Maine, and had never seen a single article of goods slaughtered there. Three sets of harness came in once, but they were understood to have been fraudulently obtained. Suppose the Americans

did slaughter their goods in our markets, would not his hon. friend take advantage of that? Would they not buy their cottons, or anything else that the Americans came in to sell them, at prices under cost? He denied that they had done more than their interests compelled them to, and if Protection had done for them what it was credited with, they need not have come here at all. This tariff was going to increase the burdens of New Brunswick to an enormous extent. The increase in New Brunswick, under the new tariff, on the imports of 1878, would be as follows:—

	Value.	Increase.
Specific list on which duties were collected, 1878.....	\$218,091	\$35,335
<i>Ad valorem</i>	398,425	39,998
25 p. c. list, on which duties were collected, 1878.....	8,255	1,640
17½ p.c., increased to 20, do	1,327,379	33,163
17½ do. 25, do.	499,575	37,413
17½ do. 30, do.	862,179	107,377
17½ do. 35, do.	253,616	44,387
Different rates do.	165,782	17,260
Cotton goods, incr'd 16½ p.c.	646,686	101,219
Woollen goods, 18½ p.c.	1,012,861	184,810
Goods increased 10 p.c.	105,690	11,345
Goods increased 5 p.c.	457,937	61,829
Free list.....	392,431	59,182
Coal, 32,565 tons.....	104,265	16,282
Grain.....	19,769	2,536
Flour and meal.....	532,441	52,224
114,000 tons Nova Scotia coal, 50c. p.t.		57,000
300,000 barrels flour, from Canada....		150,000
		\$1,013,000

or a total increase of over one million dollars additional taxation for which the Province got no return. With reference to coal, the idea prevailed that because a country was blessed by Providence with a coal mine, the Government must, at once, make it dearer to the people than if they had not a coal mine. Because we had agricultural facilities, the Government must go to work and enact a tariff that would make everybody's food dearer, and because we had manufacturing facilities, every article of manufacture must be made dearer. He was a little surprised that the hon. member for Pictou seemed to be somewhat dissatisfied. He was disposed to kick against the tariff. There was not the slightest danger of one of the team kicking. They would every one vote for it, their leaders had them well in hand, and