Board Works
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OBSERVE THE YELLOW SLIP ON THE PAPER—THE DATE ON IT INDICATES THE TIME TO WHICH THE SUBSCRIPTION IS PAID. PROMPT REMITTANCES ARE EXPECTED FROM THOSE WHO HAVE NOT ALREADY MADE THEM.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 8—No. 23. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, APRIL 6, 1882. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. FOR TERMS—See Business Notice.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates:—

If paid in advance, - - - $1.00.
" " within 2 months - - - $1.50.
" " after 2 months, - - - $2.00.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *eight cents* per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *three cents* per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of $6.75 an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

General Business.

THE MARITIME BANK

OF THE

Dominion of Canada.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL, ... 502,600

DIRECTORS.

LEB. BOTSFORD, M. D., Vice-President.
JER. HARRISON, (of J. & W. F. Harrison, Flour Merchants.)
JOHN H. PARKS, (of Wm. Parks & Son, Cotton Manufacturers.)
ROBT. CRUIKSHANK, (of Jardine & Co., Grocers.)
THOS. MACLELLAN, (of Maclellan & Co., Bankers.)
JOHN TAPLEY, (of Tapley Bros., Indiantown.)
HOWARD D. TROOP, (of Troop & Son, Ship-owners.)

The Bank, under new management and with fresh capital, is now open and prepared to transact a general Banking Business.

Loans granted, Deposits received, Exchange bought and sold, Drafts issued, Collections made at, and money telegraphed to, all accessible places.

Every facility afforded to customers, and business transacted on favorable terms.

THOS. MACLELLAN, President.
ALFRED RAY, Cashier. 416

BANK OF
NOVA SCOTIA.

CAPITAL, ... $1,000,000,
RESERVE FUND, ... 275,000

DRAFTS GRANTED ON
MONTREAL
NEW YORK,
BOSTON,
and all points in the LOWER PROVINCES

Sterling Exchange Bought and Sold.
American Drafts Negotiated.
Collections made at all accessible points. Interest allowed on special deposits.
OFFICE IN CHATHAM—Kerr Building, Water st.
OFFICE IN NEWCASTLE.—Rooms formerly occupied by R. R. Call, Commercial Wharf.
HOURS.—10 a. m. to 3 p. m. SATURDAY, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

F. R. MORRISON, Agent.
Newcastle, May 23, 1881.

RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS by the Pint, Quart, or Gallon.
OYSTERS served at short notice in all the ordinary styles.
—ALSO—
HOT COFFEE, BREAD, TARTS, PIES.
T. H. FOUNTAIN.
Next to Ullock's Livery Stable.

Hotels.

Metropolitan Hotel,
[Adjoining Bank of Montreal,]
WELLINGTON STREET, CHATHAM, N. B.
J. F. JARDINE, PROPRIETOR.

First Class Rooms and Table.
It is the constant aim and practice of the Proprietor to meet the requirements of the travelling public, who may rely upon finding at the "Metropolitan"

a Man who Knows How to Keep a Hotel.

ANGLERS AND SPORTSMEN

are provided on the premises with ice and all other necessary facilities for the care and shipment of fish and game.
In addition to teams for carrying the

Mails and Express

matter between the Railway and town offices, the "Metropolitan" Turnout is always on hand on the arrival of trains for conveying passengers wherever they may desire to go.
A new

Sample Room Building,

practically designed after consultation with LEADING COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS is now in course of erection on the Hotel grounds It contains

FIVE SAMPLE ROOMS

calculated to meet the requirements of all classes of business.
The location, grounds, general appearance and style of management of the "Metropolitan" are such as to invite and retain the patronage of all travellers. J. F. JARDINE.

DOMINION HOUSE,
CHATHAM.

The Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the

DOMINION HOUSE,
Water Street, Chatham,

and carefully refitted and refurnished it, and is now prepared to accommodate both travellers and permanent boarders, on the most reasonable terms.
Good STABLING on the Premises.
DAVID McINTOSH.

BARKER HOUSE,
Fredericton.

I BEG to announce to the travelling public that I have again assumed charge of the Barker House, so well and favorably known, and it will be my aim to give entire satisfaction to my patrons as hitherto.

TERMS, FROM $100 TO $1.50 PER DAY,
ACCORDING TO LOCATION.

Coaches are in waiting on the Arrival, of all Steamboats and Trains.

I shall continue to run
THE LIVERY STABLES
in my usual first class style, and would respect fully solicit the continued patronage of the public
ROBERT ORR.

PARK HOTEL
KING SQUARE,
ST. JOHN : : : N. B.

FRED. A. JONES, - - - Proprietor
(Of the late Barnes Hotel.)

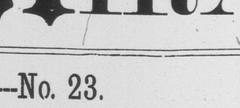
WAVERLEY HOTEL.
NEWCASTLE,----------MIRAMICHI, N B

THIS HOUSE has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travelers.
LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT ON THE PREMISES.
ALEX. STEWART.
ate of Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor

Canada House,
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.
WM. JOHNSTON, - - - PROPRIETOR.

CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this House to make it a first-class Hotel, and travelers will find it a desirable temporary residence, both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of Steamboat Landing, and opposite Telegraph and Post Offices.
The Proprietor returns thanks to the Public for he encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor, by courtesy and attention, to merit the same in the future.
GOOD STABLING ON THE PREMISES.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

CHATHAM  RAILWAY.

WINTER 1881-2.

ON and after MONDAY, NOV. 21ST, Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION.	THROUGH TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION.
Chatham,	12.40 a. m.,	Depart 4.15 p. m	Leave Chatham,	12.40 a. m.	4.15 p. m.
Chatham Junc.,	1.10 "	Arrive, 4.45 "	Arrive Bathurst,	4.37 "	8.10 "
" "	2.35 "	Depart, 4.55 "	" Campbellton,	7.00 "	12.15 a. m.
Chatham,	3.10 "	Arrive, 5.25 "	" Quebec,	8.50 p. m.	

GOING SOUTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION	THROUGH TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS	ACCOM'DATION.
Chatham,	Depart, 12.40 a. m.	10.15 a. m.	Leave Chatham,	12.40 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
Chatham Junc'n,	Arrive 1.10 "	10.45 "	Arrive Moncton,	4.00 a. m.	3.30 p. m.
" "	Depart, 2.35 "	11.00 "	" St. John,	7.30 a. m.	8.20 "
Chatham,	Arrive, 3.10 "	11.30 "	" Halifax,	12.40 p. m.	

TRAINS BETWEEN CHATHAM & NEWCASTLE.

LEAVE CHATHAM,		ARRIVE NEWCASTLE.	
12.40 a. m., connecting with regular express for north.			2.45 a. m.
10.15 " " "		freight train for north	12.00 noon.
4.15 p. m. " "		accommodation for north	5.15 p. m.
LEAVE NEWCASTLE		ARRIVE CHATHAM	
10.25 a.m. connecting with regular accommodation for south			11.30 a. m.
1.02 " " "	express	"	3.10 a. m.

Trains leave Chatham on Saturday night to connect with Express going South, which runs through to St. John, and with the Express going North, which lies over at Campbellton until Monday.

Close connections are made with all passenger Trains both DAY and NIGHT on the Intercolonial.

☞ *Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. John on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and to Halifax on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from St. John, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Halifax, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.*

The above Table is made up on I. C. Railway standard time, which is about the time kept at Chatham.

All the local Trains stop at Nelson Station, both going and returning.

All freight for transportation over this road, if above Fourth (4th) Class, will be taken delivery of at the Union Wharf, Chatham, and forwarded free of Truckage, Custom House Entry or other charges.

Special attention given to Shipments of Fish.

Tickets for the Chatham Railway are sold at the Junction Station (as well as at the Chatham end of the line) and all passengers are requested to procure them before going on the Cars. Passengers who are not provided with Tickets will be charged extra fare.

Sutherland & Creaghan
NEWCASTLE.

WE are showing beautiful and substantial Articles in FANCY DRY GOODS,

Suitable for Birthday and Other Presents,

Our Prices during the Season will be

Considerably Under Our usual Low Prices.

☞ WHOLESALE & RETAIL. ☜

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN.

1882 SEASON. 1882

We are now showing a nice assortment of

Fine Electro-Plated Goods,

—IN—

Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Spoon Holders, Breakfast, Dinner and Pickle Casters, Napkin Rings, Mugs, Table Bells, Vases, Spoons, Forks, Watches, Clocks, Jewellry and Fancy Goods, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Portemonies.

The leading brands of CIGARS, CIGARETTES and TOBACCO always on hand.

Chatham, Dec. 6th, 1881. I. HARRIS & SON, WATER STREET.

Patronize Home
MANUFACTURE.

I am now prepared to supply the Public with Superior Quality of

Doors, Windows, Blinds
HOUSE FINISHING,

For Inside or Outside. First Quality Pine or Cedar Shingles, and to

Plane and Match Lumber, and Plane and Butt Clapboards.

Scroll Sawing to any Pattern

TURNING, &c.

Moulding Machine! I am prepared to supply mouldings of different patterns. Also Joiner work generally, at reasonable rates, guaranteeing satisfaction.

☞ ORDERS SOLICITED AND ATTENDED TO. ☜

CALL AT THE

Sash and Door Factory.
PUBLIC WHARF, - - - CHATHAM
PETER LOGGIE.

Liberal Prices will be given for Pine and Cedar wood suitable for making Sawn Shingles P. L.
46-4

Manchester,
Robertson,
& Allison,

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS,

AND

MILLINERY

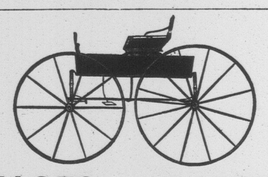
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS.

27 & 29 KING STREET, SAINT JOHN



CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

The subscriber has now on hand an excellent assortment of vehicles of his own make consisting of

Piano Box, Single and two Seated Open Waggons,

and Express wagons of the best material, leather trimmed, and finished in first class style. They will be sold at reasonable prices on easy terms
Carriage painting and repairing in blacksmith's and wood work promptly attended to.
Slovens and Lumber wagons made to order. Double and single second hand waggons for sale.
Chatham, June 2, '81. ALEX. ROBINSON.

In Store,

50 CHESTS TEA, very good and cheap.
100 Bbls. and half bbls. HERRING.
100 Qtls. CODFISH.
20 Bbls. and half bbls. MACKEREL

Pork, Flour,
Meal, Molasses, etc.

☞ Any of the above will be sold low.

ALSO, IN STOCK,

a full stock o

General Dry Goods,

At remarkable LOW PRICES.

ARGYLE HOUSE,
CHATHAM.
WM MURRAY

LONDON HOUSE,
CHATHAM, N. B.

THE Subscriber will sell off the Balance of his Stock of Fancy Goods at GREATLY REDUCED Prices—
Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Cases, Glove Boxes, Reticules, Albums, Games, Fancy Boxes, Opera Glasses, Cigar Cases, Meerschaum Pipes Pocket Books, Parian Ware, Bronze Goods, and numerous other articles suitable for Christmas and New Years' Presents. ALSO—Groceries, Pickles, Sauces, Canned Goods, Spices, Citron and Lemon Peel, Extracts, Cocoa, etc etc.
IN STORE—Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Tea, Sugar, Butter, Lard, Soap, Onions, Tobacco, at LOWEST WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES.
RICHARD HOCKEN.

G. A. BLAIR,

has on hand, a superior assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

—COMPRISING—

Men's, Youths' & Children's Suits,

IN CLOTH, TWEED & VELVET.

Which he is offering at prices suitable to the times.

JOHN HAVILAND,
HARNESS AND COLLAR
MAKER,

would announce to his former customers and the public, that he may be found at his old stand, opposite the Masonic Hall, where he is prepared to manufacture Harness of every description.

Collar Making.

Having a practical experience of this branch of the Trade for THIRTY-THREE YEARS, he is prepared to turn out COLLARS which cannot be excelled in the Dominion.

The most difficult horse satisfactorily fitted.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING

executed in a tasteful and workman-like manner.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale, from sixteen to twenty acres of wood land, about 2½ miles from the town of Chatham, the soil is good and well wooded. Apply to AMOS PERLEY
Chatham, Jan. 24th, 1882.

Brokerage, etc.

W. & R. Brodie,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants
AND
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS
No. 16, ARTHUR STREET,
Next the Bank of Montreal
QUEBEC.

WILLIAM J. FRASER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES &c.
HEAD OF CENTRAL WHARF,
UPPER WATER STREET,
HALIFAX N. S.
CONSIGNMENTS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

HARNESS!

Having commenced business in my NEW FACTORY, I am prepared to manufacture harness of all descriptions from the

Light Driving to the Heaviest Team Harness.

And as I work the best stock that can be obtained in the market. I warrant satisfaction.

COLLARS A SPECIALTY which we warrant. A few of those

CELEBRATED VICTOR HUGO COLLARS,

always in Stock,

Carriage Trimming Neatly Executed

and carefully shipped.
Work from abroad punctually executed.
ALFRED H. PALLEN,
Opposite Ullock's Stables.
Chatham, N. B.

TIN SHOP.

I have now opened the well known establishment formerly occupied by the late James Gray, and with the kind patronage of former friends, am prepared to execute all work in

TIN,
SHEET-IRON,
GAS-FITTING.

Granite Ware, Japaned Stamped and Plain.

TINWARE

always on hand, which I will sell low for cash.

PLOUGHS,

Also, a nice assortment of

Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

fitted with PATENT OVENS the inner shells of which draw out for cleaning purposes.
Those wishing to buy cheap would do well to us a call.
☞ *Shop in rear of Custom House.* ☜
ChathamJuly 22. A. C. M'LEAN.

IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS.

GLOBE and ANGLE VALVES
STEAM COCKS;
GLASS WATER GAUGES;
STEAM GAUGES,
INJECTORS, STEAM PUMPS;
RUBBER and LEATHER BELTING,

And a Full Line of Machinists' Supplies.

WISDOM & FISH,
41 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will open up in a few days a very excellent line of English Scotch and Canadian Tweeds suitable for spring and summer wear. Also a beautiful and choice lot of English Coating, personally selected in Montreal.
W. S. MORRIS.
N. B.—These goods will admit of my making suit 10 per cent less than heretofore.

STEAM MILL
FOR SALE!

The Rotary Steam Saw Mill, situated at the lower end of Chatham, opposite Middle Island, known as the "Perley Mill," with all the machinery belonging thereto, including Planer and Box Machines.
To an active enterprising man, this offers a splendid opportunity for investment, as it will be sold at a bargain.
Terms easy.
For particulars apply to
Chatham, Sept 28, G. STOTHART.

Practical Tailoring.

Gentlemen requiring Suits, or separate Garments, or anything else in the Tailoring line, can have their orders, which are hereby respectfully solicited, promptly attended to by the Subscriber at his shop. A well-selected Stock of

CANADIAN TWEEDS
English Coatings, Broadcloths, Doeskins, etc.,

is now on inspection, for which orders are solicited.
Gentlemen's and Youths' Garments are also made to order from materials furnished by themselves.
Just received an excellent assortment of.

FUR AND PLUSH CAPS
CHEAP FOR CASH.
F. O. PETERSON, Tailor
☞ Water St. Chatham.

In the Estate of Alexander Ferguson.

All persons are cautioned against settling any claim or paying or handing over any property of said estate to James Robinson, pending the decision of the Courts in reference thereto.

WILLIAM FERGUSON,
HUGH FERGUSON,
CHRISTINA FERGUSON,
JESSIE PARKER
MARGARET PARKER.

Derby, 9th May, 1881.

Portage and Lumber Waggons for Sale

At the Subscriber's Carriage Shop, St. John Street, good workmanship and material.
ALEX. ROBINSON.
Chatham, Oct. 12, 1881.

New Leather & Shoe Store.

The Subscriber, having disposed of his tannery, and retired from the business connected therewith, has opened a

Leather, Boot, Shoe and Findings Store

In stock
OLE, UPPER KIPP, CALF INSOLE LEATHER, AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER.
ON WATER ST., CHATHAM.
(North side, west the Commercial Building,) where he hopes to receive a fair share of the public patronage hitherto given to him.
Parties having open accounts with the subscriber are requested to call and arrange the same immediately.
☞ Agent for Wilson's Wool Carding Mill, Derby.
DUNCAN DAVIDSON.
Chatham, Aug. 24th, 1881.

Medical.

JOHN M'CURDY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
CHATHAM, N. B.

HEARTBURN
—OR—
SOUR RISING,

Oppression after eating, and every form of DYSPEPSIA are soon relieved by

PERISTALTIC LOZENGES.

They restore the action of the Liver and Stomach, and cure COSTIVENESS and its results

For Sale by
JOHN FALLEN, - Chatham.
E. LEE STREET, - - Newcastle.
JAMES DOYLE, - - Douglasto
JOHN KAIN, - - - Nelson.

DR. CHANNING'S
Sarsaparilla
FOR THE BLOOD.

CURES SYPHILIS, — SCROFULA, — SALT-RHEUM, — ALL SKIN-DISEASES, — TUMORS, — ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND SPLEEN, — RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, — DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS, — LEUCORRHŒA, — CATARRH, — AND ALL DISEASES RESULTING FROM A DEPRAVED AND IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
AND THE
DOUBLE IODIDES.

Space forbids the giving more testimony in this place, in favor of this great medicine. Is not one certificate, however, from an eminent and well-known Physician like Dr Bessey, of Montreal, sufficient to establish its superiority over the numerous mixtures called Blood Purifiers offered by Druggists and others?

T. C. STRATTON, Esq.
Montreal, Feb. 1st, 1877.
I cannot but regard the formula from which Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla is prepared, as one of the best possible combinations to constitute an effectual remedy, for the cure of *Blood Impurities*. So far as my experience leads me with this remedy, I can testify to its great value in the treatment of all Strumous and Cachectic affections, as Glandular Enlargements, and a wide range of skin affections; as a reliable preparation for general use as a *blood purifier*, I know of none equal to it, combining as it does, all the imputed virtues of Sarsaparilla, and several other valuable remedies, with the extraordinary alterative properties of the "*Double Iodides*," and of none that can be more highly recommended as safe, certain and reliable, and I have every confidence that such a remedy for general use, taking the place of the many worthless nostrums of the day, will be a great boon to suffering humanity, and its use will be attended with the most satisfactory results. It should be invaluable to persons beyond the reach of medical advice, and will, no doubt, become popular with Medical men throughout the country.
Respectfully yours,
W. E. BESSEY, M.D
Beaver Hall Square.

NOTE.—Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla is put up in large bottles, with the name blown in the Glass, and retails at $1.00 per bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sold by Druggists generally, and most Country Stores. Be sure, and ask for Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla and take no other. If not readily obtained in your locality, address the General Agent.

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence,
377 St. Paul Sreet, Montreal

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink,)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkeness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

GROCERIES!

NEW RAISINS,
CURRANTS,
MINCE MEAT,
ORANGE, LEMON AND CITRON PEEL,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
SPICES, ALL KINDS, NUTS,

CONFECTIONERY.

ORANGES,
LEMONS,
GRAPES,
DATES.
PULVERIZED, PARIS LUMP,
GRANULATED, AND YELLOW SUGARS.

30 Tubs Choice Butter,
50 brls. No. 1 Apples.

SAUSAGES, BOLOUGNIES AND A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOTTOM PRICES!

D. CHESMAN,
WATER STREET.
Chatham, Dec. 15, 1881.

MONARCH
BILLIARD TABLES

We are agents for the Brunswick & Balke Co's., celebrated Billiard Tables and Billiard Furnishings generally, Cloths, Balls, Cues, Cue Tips, Chalk, Cement Green Court Plaster, &c. These tables are all fitted with the wonderful "Monarch" Cushion, the very finest, most Elastic and truest Cushion ever made.
Persons about purchasing Billiard Tables for home or public use should write us for prices. Pool and Bagatell Balls turned and colored. Every thing in the Billiard line supplied on short notice.
FURLONG & FOLEY,
22 Charlotte St. St. John, N. B.

SUGAR, FRUIT, ONIONS, &c.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO,
Have Received:—

45 BBLS. EXTRA C. SUGAR
30 do Granulated do.;
10 Boxes ORANGES;
5 " LEMONS;
10 Bbls ASTRAL OIL;
DAILY EXPECTED.
150 Bbls. ONIONS;
350 Boxes Layer, London Layer, Loose Muscatel and Dehesa RAISINS;
2 Cases BURNETT'S EXTRACTS;
New Walnuts, Almonds, Quinces, &c.;
25 Bbls. AMERICAN OIL, &c., &c.
78 and 80 King Street, St. John.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - APRIL 6, 1882.

Mr. Snowball's Speech.

[From Hansard.]

WAYS AND MEANS—THE BUDGET.

House resumed adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Sir Leonard Tilley: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee to consider the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. Snowball.—In continuing the debate, I wish to make reference to a few remarks made by the hon. member for West Montreal (Mr. Gault) before the debate closed on Tuesday evening last. From a great many of that hon. gentleman's remarks I have no reason to dissent very much, but, like most hon. gentlemen opposite, he could not go entirely through his speech without making some references which we, on this side, cannot be expected to agree with.

MR. BOYD'S STAMP TAX STORY.

In closing his speech he thanked the Government on behalf of the mercantile community of Montreal, for the abolition of the Stamp Act. The abolition of the Act no doubt is a great benefit to the mercantile community in the Dominion, but the hon. gentleman's version of how it was brought about and my own do not quite agree. I wish to read an extract from the St. John *Sun*, of the 13th inst., giving a different account of the proceeding from that related by the hon. gentleman.—At a meeting of the St. John Board of Trade:

"The President read a telegram from Hon. Senator Boyd, stating that it was the petition of the St. John Board of Trade which secured the abolition of the Stamp Tax. Mr. Boyd said he knew this when he asked for the petition of the Board, for although Sir John was opposed to the removal of the Stamp Tax, he left it to the decision of Sir Leonard and Sir Leonard had done this for St. John."

Mr. Boyd, you will observe, asked for this petition. I should like to know why, under these circumstances, Montrealers should interfere in this matter. Their effort to do so reminds me of a story of a worthy couple, called John and Betsy, who lived in the backwoods. John was in the habit of visiting his neighbors in the evening, and, getting a little elated as many worthy people often do, would, boast of his exploits in the past and of what he would do under certain circumstances—that he would venture upon death very readily, not only for the sake of his country, but, if necessary, for a very much less cause. It happened that this worthy couple left the door of their house open, and a hungry bear entered, and made for the cradle in which was their child. John speedily took up his position on the collar beam, while Betsy seized the axe and despatched the bear. When the bear was safely disposed of John sallied forth to inform his neighbors of how Betsy and he had killed the bear. After telling it a few times John omitted to mention Betsy's name altogether and boasted of how bravely he had killed the bear. There is some resemblance in these stories, but Mr. Speaker I do not care who killed the bear whether John from the upper part of the house, or Betsy from below; what I wish to do is to vindicate the cause of St. John in this matter. We find, Sir, that none but people of New Brunswick were invited to the funeral, and I think it unkind of the people of Montreal to intrude.

THE ONE-SIDED POLICY.

But to return to the debate. Hon. gentlemen opposite seem to take a good deal of pleasure in taunting us by saying that we are not agreed on this question of the so-called National Policy—or rather on the extreme imposition of taxes on this country. I can find no such disagreement among my hon. friends on this side; they think, as I do, that the whole system is obnoxious, and we agree upon every step that should be pursued, and I think when the time comes hon. gentlemen opposite will find us in line and ready. They, Sir, are content to follow the multitude to do evil; we warn them against that evil. We do not believe in a system of hot-house protection in this country which may prosper for a time, but is productive of nothing but evil in the end. We might, for example, produce pine apples in this country of a larger growth and better flavour than those produced in their native clime, but it does not follow that the enterprise would be generally successful. You can force production in this country, but while, in the one case, you force production at the expense of a single individual, in the other you are forcing a community unwillingly to embark in an enterprise in which they have no interest.

THE N. P. AND THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Now, I desire to refer briefly to the speech of the hon. member for Renfrew (Mr. White). In that speech the hon. gentleman made some statements which, I have no doubt, were candid, and based on such information as he possessed, but as I, like he, am engaged in the timber trade, a few remarks from me in regard to those statements may not be out of place. I may say that he views the matter in an entirely different light from what the people of the Maritime Provinces view it; it must be remembered that the produce of the forest in the section in which he is interested is quite different from the product of the forest in the Province I am interested in; the former is almost exclusively pine timber, while the latter is almost exclusively spruce, and while it does not cost more to bring one to the market than the other, the lumber he speaks of is worth twice as much as ours. Then, again, their market is largely in the neighbouring Republic, while ours is almost exclusively in Europe; that being the case, what governs the price of lumber in Canada? Is it not the value of our lumber in Europe, and the value of theirs in the United States? Does the hon. gentleman mean to tell us that the price of lumber has been advanced by the National Policy? Unless the hon. gentleman can show that we have not to seek a foreign market for our productions of lumber, but have a market for it at home, it is not possible that the National Policy, or any tax on the materials going into the production of lumber, can enhance the price in the foreign market; it only shows that the materials going into the production cost more on account of that tax,—not that we receive more for the lumber that is produced.

WILD STATEMENTS CRITICISED.

But the hon. gentleman asserted that we had a home market, and in connection with that he made a most extraordinary statement. He told us that they sold, last year, 100,000,000 feet of lumber in Montreal city alone, and 80,000,000 feet in Toronto, for local consumption. Let us see how he is able to sustain that assertion. I suppose there is no record to show clearly what quantity of lumber went into the market of Montreal; therefore the hon. gentleman must have spoken from some figures compiled by himself. Now I have here the Trade Returns of Great Britain for the year 1881, which, I think, hon. gentlemen opposite will not dispute; and which show the quantity of wood consumed in Great Britain during the year. I suppose the hon. gentleman will not claim that the people in any portion of this Dominion consume more wood per individual than the people of England. In this country we have many resources to draw upon for our supply, while there they have, comparatively speaking, none but the importation. I find that Great Britain consumed last year 3,321,000,000 superficial feet of lumber, which, divided by the population of 35,000,000, shows the consumption to have been 95 feet per head. Now, multiply the 95 feet per head by 140,747, the population of Montreal, by the last Census, and, according to this calculation, the city of Montreal would consume 13,370,000 feet; yet he states that they consumed 100,000,000 feet. Again, there are not so many ways of consuming lumber in Montreal as there are in England. A few weeks ago I visited a clog sole factory in England, the proprietor of which told me that they consumed 15,000 superficial feet per day in the manufacture of clog soles and brush backs, and I claim that when I make the allowance of 13,000,000 feet for the city of Montreal, it is about double the quantity actually consumed there. How is it possible that, without any outlet except the ordinary building trade of Montreal—no extensive packing-case trade or other consumption except the ordinary building trade, which comprises a small proportion of the consumption of lumber in England, that there was an outlet for 100,000,000 of feet, when it is quite clear that it did not provide any outlet for much over 6,000,000 feet. If that statement made by the hon. gentleman is so very incorrect, that he is over 1000 per cent, out of his reckoning, what reliance can be placed on other statements made by him in regard to other matters dealt with in his speech. He had not the same opportunity of getting so many millions astray, but he was, proportionately, astray. If the hon. gentleman made mistakes in regard to pork, beef and oats, that enter into the production of the lumber trade, with which he should be thoroughly conversant, it is not surprising that he went equally far astray in dealing with other points.

THE WHOLE *vs.* HALF THE TRUTH.

The hon. gentleman went on to make quotations to show what lumber cost in 1878 and 1881, on account of the different values of the products of the farm that entered into the production of lumber in those two years. He told the House that, in 1878, pork was worth $16 per barrel, and, in 1882, $21; that the National Policy had the advantage of advancing the prices of pork to the farmers to the extent of $5 per barrel. Why did not the hon. gentleman take the previous year, 1877, and he would find that pork was $24 as against $21, in 1881? If the hon. gentleman was going to make a comparison, he must prove that pork was never higher than $21 per barrel before the National Policy was introduced; and if pork was dearer before we ever heard of that policy, what had the policy to do with advancing the price? Pork raised in Canada is considered in Europe to be a superior article; it is fed better than that produced in warmer climates. The Canadian pork is supposed to be grain fed, and is worth more for exportation than for home consumption. If so, and we know we have a large exportation of pork, and it is more profitable to ship it to the European market and buy Chicago pork, what has the National Policy to do with the price? Nothing whatever. We do not use Canadian fed pork in the lumber woods. I have had considerable experience in the lumber business, and a barrel of Canadian pork never passed through my establishment; it all comes from Chicago and we pay the duty on it. We find American pork more profitable; it is salted longer, and goes further in the work of the woods than pork produced in Canada. Canadian pork is dearer and we use that which is cheapest.

GIVING THE N. P. THE GLORY.

The hon. gentleman also referred to flour, oats and other grains. Flour is $6.25 per barrel during the present year, against $5.50 in 1878, as he informs us. But if the hon. member will look back to the year 1876, he will find that flour was $8 per barrel, and yet we had no National Policy. But the hon. gentleman will say that when flour was $8 per barrel in 1876—I am not positive of the exact year—we had no flour to sell; but this year we have, thanks to the National Policy. They will not say a word about blessings received from Heaven, no credit is given to God, but it is all given to the National Policy—and the hon. gentlemen opposite.

ONTARIO PRODUCERS AND MARITIME CONSUMERS.

Corn enters very largely into the production of lumber. The hon. gentleman did not tell the House that corn meal, which is so much used, is worth $3.50 or $3.75 against $2.20 last year. Is that due to the National Policy also? The consumers have at all events to pay the 40 cents per barrel which the hon. gentlemen opposite have imposed. These advances in prices, due to a cause entirely different to what the hon. gentleman wishes to ascribe, may be very gratifying to Ontario producers, but not to Maritime Province consumers.

WAGES AND THE N. P.

The hon. gentleman went on to deal with the question of wages, and detailed the rates in 1878 and 1881. But what has the National Policy to do with it? I would ask the hon. member what induced him to pay the additional wages last year? If he had not given them would the men have found employment in our factories or in industries springing up through the National Policy, or would they not have gone to Michigan and obtained there the higher wages? But the National Policy must remedy everything, according to hon. gentlemen. I feel sorry to occupy the time of the House in dealing with these trivial matters; but if hon. gentlemen put forward these arguments we are compelled to answer them.

The hon. gentleman talks of giving from $12 to $20 per month higher wages to certain men. Lumbermen from Michigan came into my mill-yard at Miramichi and took away teamsters, paying them $35 per month, and advancing money to pay their expenses to Michigan. Did the National Policy compel me to raise my rate of wages? No, but the advance of the price of lumber in the United States, and the demand for men, compelled me to increase the wages in order to compete, and the same cause also compelled my hon. friend to advance, but he now wishes to give the N. P. the credit.

SIR LEONARD STATES TOO MUCH.

Referring to the question of wages, I had better deal with the whole question. The hon. the Finance Minister on page 12 of his Budget Speech,—and I am going to be very explicit in regard to these references—referred to wages. He said:

"The wages in 135 of the factories out of the 460 remained the same as in 1878."

The hon. gentleman told the House there were 135 factories employing a large number of men, probably hundreds of men each, at all events, thousands in the aggregate, which had not been paid any increased wages since 1878, although the National Policy has been in force four years. If those 135 factories are paying to-day the same rate of wages as years ago, before we had a National Policy, and when we were told the country was in so depressed a condition that it was necessary to do something desperate to save it, one of two things is evident: either the country was not in the state in which it was represented to be by hon. gentlemen opposite, or, if it was, these manufacturers must have been out of their senses when they paid these rates of wages. Take the other factories in the country. The hon. the Finance Minister tells us the people employed in them are getting an increase of from 5 to 35 per cent. What! a paltry increase of 5 per cent.? In the old times to which the hon. the Minister so often alludes, when people were starving, 5 cents might have been of some consequence, but in these days when the wave of prosperity is spreading over the whole world, not only over Canada, but over the United States and Europe as well, such advance is not what we are entitled to, and we claim the people are not getting the full benefit of that prosperity. Take the rate of wages paid in New Brunswick. In New Brunswick, during all these bad years, and certainly they were bad years and wages were low, owing to the depression that existed all over the world, the people did not starve, as our friends opposite would like to represent. Wages were never as low there as in Ontario or Quebec, nor did the people suffer to the same extent, for they always had employment. Now, we find that those engaged in the lumber trade, the principal trade of New Brunswick, are getting an advance of wages from 25 to 100 per cent. over what they got in 1878, they are, however, but little better off, because their increase of wages is not in proportion to the increase of price of much they have to buy.

THE POOR MADE POORER AND THE RICH MADE RICHER.

Hon. gentlemen opposite tell us that farm produce has advanced in price. It has, but not on account of the National Policy. The advance is due to short crops in Europe. Our laborers have therefore to pay more for provisions, and when they come to buy clothes for themselves and families, they feel the weight of the tariff. When from 25 cents to 50 cents out of every dollar must be paid into the Exchequer, it is no wonder the people continue to be poor. The policy of the Government is intended to make the poor poorer and the rich richer, to such