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. 21. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 23, 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 *Five Dollars* 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, ..... 592,660

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

**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.

**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 respectfully 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, Proprietor
late of Waverly House, St. John.)

**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.

I. HARRIS & SON, WATER STREET.

Chatham, Dec. 6th, 1881.

**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 Ceda Shingles, and to

Plane and Match Lumber, and Plane and Butt Clapboards.

Scroll Sawing to any Pattern

TURNING, &c.

Having a Moulding Machine I am prepared to supply mouldings of different patterns, and to do 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**

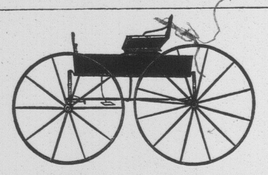
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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.

ALEX. ROBINSON.

Chatham, June 2, '81.

**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 FERLEY.

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.

**"HALT! EYES FRONT!"**

IF YOU
Want a Cook
Want a Clerk
Want a Teacher
Want a Situation
Want to sell or buy a farm
Want a place to Board
Want to buy or sell property
Want to sell Groceries or Drugs
Want to sell Dry Goods or Carpets
Want to find custom for anything

ADVERTISE IN THE MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

Advertising will gain new customers
Advertising will keep old customers
Advertising liberally always pays
Advertising begets confidence
Advertising shows energy
Advertising shows pluck
Advertise and succeed
Advertise or fail
Advertise largely
Advertise long
Advertise well
Advertise
HERE.

**ALBERT LIME.**

THE A. B. LIME AND CEMENT CO'Y

Are now prepared to furnish their

Best Quality Selected Lime

By the Car Load at all STATIONS on the ALBERT and INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAYS.

This Lime differs from all other Brands in the market—having peculiar cement qualities, which hardens it like stone, and makes it improvious to the action of water. It requires no cement to improve it, and is the CHEAPEST in the market for all purposes.

For Agricultural purposes it can be furnished by the car load in bulk, CHEAP, and is the best as well as the cheapest fertilizer known.

All orders should be addressed

THOMAS McHENRY,
Manager A. B. Lime & Cement Company,
Hillsboro, Albert County

**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.

**MILLINERY.**

1881. FALL & WINTER, 1881.

We are now showing the latest novelties in

Plush Hats and Bonnets.
Beaver Hats and Bonnets.
Felt Hats and Bonnets.
Satin Hat and Bonnets.
Velvet Hats and Bonnets.
Crape Hats and Bonnets

OUR NEW SHOW ROOM

contains every conceivable novelty in splendid Millinery, Feathers, Birds, Flowers and Ornaments.

All orders by mail will receive early and careful attention.

HENRY G. MARR,
Main Street, Moncton, N. B.

**For Sale.**

REFUSE SPRUCE BOARDS.
REFUSE SPRUCE DEALS.
PINE BOARDS.
REFUSE SHINGLES.
LATHS.
BBL. STAVES & HEADING.

JOHN FLETT.

Nelson, June 21, 1881. 2239

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains five colored plates, 470 engravings, about 200 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all. Send for it. Address,

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

**HOLLAND GIN**

IN BONDED WAREHOUSE.

55 Quarter Casks Gin,
35 Octaves, do.
320 Green Cases, do.

FOR SALE BY

**LEE & LOGAN,**

45 and 47,

DOCK STREET --- ST. JOHN

**Removal.**

The Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Chatham, that he has taken the Bakery, formerly occupied by Mr. Philip Anslow, near Mr. Thomas Fountain's store. Anything in the bakery line can be had either at Mr. Fountain's or at the bakery, and all orders left at either places will be punctually attended to.

Cakes, Pies, Tarts and Bread at the Bakery.

JOHN WYSE


## 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.

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

For Sale by

JOHN PALLEN, - - Chatham.
E. LEE STREET, - - Newcastle.
JAMES DOYLE, - - Douglastown.
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 Glanular 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

**HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.**

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderfu and satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthfu color.

It removes a eruptions, itching and dandruff; and the scap by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capiary, glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it *the best preparation* for its intended purposes."

**Buckingham's Dye,**

For the Whiskers.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any lother undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in *one preparation*, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

R P HALL & CO

NASHUA, N. H.

**GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.**

TRADE MARK. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a premature grave.

Before After.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☜ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
Toronto, Ont., Canada

**Tonsorial Artist,**

PHYSIOGNOMICAL HAIR DRESSER,

Facial Operator, Cranium Manipulator & Capilliary Abridger.

Shaves and Hair Cuts

WITH AMBIDEXTROUS FACILITY.

GEORGE STAPLES.

NEAR COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

Chatham, September 8th., 1880

**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.



## Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - MARCH 26, 1882.


### The Speech of Mr. Irvine, M. P.

[From "Hansard."]

Mr. Irvine.—Although I do not consider I possess less courage than other men, I am entirely unaccustomed to guerilla warfare. I admit that my grammar is not very good and that my arithmetic is not such that I can apply it to some of the calculations presented to this House. I have listened with a great deal of pain and some pleasure to the speeches delivered during the debate. I have listened with pain to hon. gentlemen trying to prove the most absurd propositions on record. I confess that I like a man from the Lower Provinces better than a man from Ontario; but I would like, when Maritime Province members rise to the intellectual standard of the House, that they should neither deceive the people or pursue a course of absurd reasoning. It was with pain that I listened to the statement of an hon. gentleman occupying two hours in delivering, that the people of Ontario were paying less for coal because they were paying half a dollar per ton duty. My arithmetic does not answer in that particular. I shall address myself to the discussion of the National Policy. I am quite a humble man; I belong to a very small party in this House, but, if I am informed correctly, to a large party in the country; I am a practical farmer, not a gentleman farmer, who has servants near him to whom he can say "come and go," but I issue orders and I assist in executing them. I am one of those who, according to hon. gentlemen opposite, have been enriched by having taxes heaped upon them. I can speak from practical experience, and one ounce of such is worth a pound of theory such as is addressed to the House. I am pleased to say that I belong to a party to which I have always belonged, the great Liberal party of Canada, which has given to this country all she possesses in the shape of liberty, religious and civil. I am glad also to think that I have a love and respect for the Old Country, and when the Liberal party of Canada and the Old Country are compared, they will be found to be very closely allied. The Liberal party in the old land is always the friend of the poor man; the Tory party, prior to Sir Robert Peel and the repeal of the corn laws was the friend of the law monopolists. The Peelites and Liberals were friends of the poor, and in this county the Liberal party has always been a friend to the poor, while the Tories, like the Tory party in England, are supported by property-holders. I am glad to say that I have the honor of following a leader in this House against whom, after sitting in this House a month, the worst thing that can be charged against him is comprised in the two words "Speak now." I am gratified also that the man, whom I love above any other man in Canada, the hon. member for Lambton (Mr. Mackenzie), has been followed by his opponents from Dan to Beersheeba, and the only charge ever preferred against him—and that charge never stuck to him—was that he had purchased rails in August, and the price had afterwards fallen. I remember very well hearing in 1848, when I landed in New Brunswick, a boy, that the times were hard, for they had not then the National Policy. I bound myself at £16 a year to do labor as a servant, and I have never been ashamed of it. I have heard that Andrew Johnson, when he was in the height of his glory, was asked whether he had not been a tailor, and replied, "Yes, and I was a good tailor too; I made clothes and was a good workman." If I was a servant, I was a good servant, and the man who hired me for £16 a year was the first man to vote to send me here. Nor am I ashamed of my ancestors, for I am descended from a stock which wherever placed in the world makes its mark.—Whether at Inkerman or the heights of Alma it is always to the front.—Wherever I go in Canada and come across a full-fledged Tory manufacturer, when he gets defeated in argument, he turns round, whether in the social circle or market-place, and says, "You are not patriotic, where is your patriotism and loyalty?" That is the incessant cry. That was the old story and cry when our fathers were fighting for responsible Government. They too were told they were disloyal when they were abolishing Clergy Reserves and other grievances. I am glad to say, however, that reproach and cry had died out entirely in this country till lately. From an early period, after the Union, we were for a short time troubled with it, and it was owing to the want of patriotism in the tyrannical treatment of Nova Scotia and our people. If they had been properly treated there is no people more loyal. They were accused of base disloyalty, because they did not follow the beck and nod of the tyrant. Happily, till this National Policy was started, we never heard this disloyalty cry of late years. We entered the Union in good faith, expecting to be treated constitutionally; but we find to our sorrow we were not so treated. I am bound to say we have never been troubled with this foolish howl about want of loyalty and patriotism until lately—till hon. gentlemen opposite returned to power. Why do they fling this disloyalty across the floor? Simply for the reason, that those gentlemen who formed the coalition, including some of the men of New Brunswick that we honored—though we never liked coalitions, we were willing our representatives should assist in consolidating this country into a grand Dominion—find it to their benefit. In order to keep themselves in power before they committed acts, which in the eye of the people of Canada, and according to the universal verdict of England, which disgraced this country; and in order to get back into power they propounded a theory or policy which we were promised would make everybody rich—farmer, manufacturer and all. This reminds me very much of what Artemus Ward said when getting up a great show. He was asked what he was about, and answered: "The people of this country like to be humbugged, and I might just as well humbug them as anybody else." The Ministerial party tried this plan, and returned to power. They think they can capture the county I represent, but they are much mistaken, if we take, as a criterion of the moral sentiment of my county, its action in electing a representative. I find it stands higher than the average constituency of Ontario who sent Ministerial supporters to Parliament to support men who would not be penitent for their past political conduct.

An hon. member.—The National Policy.

Mr. Irvine.—I will come to that subject soon enough, if you will keep quiet. I remember very well, from 1848, when we had no National Policy. It was a very poor time when I settled in my county. We had no stimulus to trade; no National Policy. I remember till 1854, when the Russian War broke out, when prices reached their highest figure. Hay sold at $40 a ton; oats at 80 cents a bushel, and spruce logs $13 a thousand, in St. John, a point never touched since.—We had no National Policy then, however. From that time until the American Civil War broke out, we had a very poor period. But during that war the farmer received excellent prices for his products, though we had no National Policy then. Afterwards, we had a poor time, a time of depression. What I hold is, that we have generally seasons of prosperity followed by seasons of adversity, the one following the other quickly. But we, farmers, had to pass through a season of depression after 1878, and I am bound to say without reference to the National Policy, that I sold farm produce lower in 1879 than since 1848, and 1879 was the first year of the present Government. Oats in Carleton then sold at 22 cents a bushel. We had the National Policy then, but of course it had not had time to bring forth fruit. But I sold hay lower in 1880—fifty tons at $5 a ton lower—than ever before. At present, notwithstanding the National Policy, we are not receiving exactly as high prices as some years ago. But I admit that my county is now very prosperous. We have Lumbering, and, if a man cannot get employment on the New Brunswick side, he can cross to Maine, where there is any amount of work for man and beast. There are no idle men in the county, whatever be their occupation. If that be due to the National Policy, let its friends prove it; I do not think so. With regard to manufacturing interests in New Brunswick, it has always done well. I never knew a manufacturer to fail. We have in Carleton two iron foundries, whose owners commenced with a little capital and are now reported wealthy. I have it from both proprietors that they were better under the old than under the present Tariff. As far as that is concerned I think it is very plain that the new arrangement has been no benefit to them. Then there is one thing in reference to the manufacturers that we always laid down in New Brunswick, and that our Government appears to have laid down—that was, that it was unwise for a new country to encourage every class of manufactures, but that only those should be encouraged which could be carried on successfully. Another principle laid down was that raw material should be allowed to come in free, so that our manufacturers could compete with others. Another point I wish to dwell upon is this: Before the Union, certain propositions were made to us that I am bound to say the hon. gentlemen who occupy the Treasury benches have not fulfilled. When these propositions were made to us to enter the Union, New Brunswick was under a 12½ per cent. Tariff, and Old Canada was under a 20 per cent. tariff, and, in order to induce us to enter the Union, they reduced it 15 per cent. If it was for our interest to reduce the tariff to 15 per cent. in order to induce us to enter the Union, how can it now be for our advantage to have a tariff rising to 30 or 40 per cent.? Then I must say this—and I am sorry to say it, I blush to say it—that Canadian statesmen are not exactly the material we thought they were. It is said of English statesmen that they consider their country's honor as their own, but I am sorry to say Canadian statesmen are not so sensitive as that. If they can compass their own ends they are not so very careful of their personal honor. Another point I wish to direct attention is, that when the statesmen of this country decided to make such a great change in the Tariff, all parties should have been consulted. I am glad to say that I have the honor to belong to a great party in this country—the farmers. It is said that four-fifths of the people of Canada are farmers, but I am sorry to say there are less than a dozen farmers in this House. You cannot walk about here without running against manufacturers. This country will soon be ruled by manufacturers and doctors and lawyers. I say, with all due respect to the occupants of the Treasury benches, that a party as influential as we are, who contribute so much to the material prosperity of Canada, who export more than half the products of Canada to the European markets and bring the money back in gold—I say they are entitled to some consideration at the hands of the Government. When they proposed this great change in our fiscal policy, did they call upon the farmers to know what changes they required? No, Sir; they promised that they would make everyone rich, and, if I am informed correctly they sent over to Uncle Sam's territory and brought over two Tariff tinkers to fix this up, and then the hon. Minister of Finance issued his circulars to all the manufacturers to come up and meet the Tariff tinkers, and arrange the Tariff so to have just what they wanted. The farmers of Canada have to purchase goods from the manufacturers; but did he ask the farmers to come up here to see whether he was giving the manufacturs' produce preference or not? No, he insulted them, openly and knowingly insulted them, and they are of poorer stuff than I think they are, if they do not resent it, they are not the material I think they are, if they do not drag the Tariff down upon the wretches' heads. No wonder hon. gentlemen laugh when I say wretches' heads; but you must always remember that I am an Irishman, and have the privilege to say what I think.

An hon. member.—Their righteous heads.

Mr. Irvine. Righteous heads? I do not mean such a thing as that. No, for you might as well look to Sodom for righteousness. If there were two righteous men among them they might be saved. Righteous! The whole head is sick and the heart faint. Righteous! The men who would—perhaps I had better stop. I am very glad I have had a chance to meet these silk-stocking chaps that have been ruining the farmers. I am about the first farmer that has had an opportunity of stating his case here, and want to state it fairly. I am pleased to think that I am just in the place where I am, for I tell you that in my own county I had to oppose these giants; these ravenous wolves were around, and I had a serious time of it. I am bound to say that here British liberty is the ruling principle in the House. If we take the returns of Canada we will find that manufacturers succeeded much better under the Mackenzie Administration than they do now. As far as exports of manufactured goods are concerned they exported nearly, if not quite, three-quarters of a million more in 1878 than in 1881. The exportation of manufactured goods in 1878 amounted to $4,715,776, and, in 1881, to $4,045,123, so that the manufacturers made a better showing in 1878 than in 1881. But what I object to in this arrangement is, that the manufacturer has an undue advantage over the farmer. I will explain the farmer's position. He has no home market except for a limited amount of his products. In 1881, the entire exportation was $53,000,000, of which farm produce amounted to $44,000,000. The farmer is obliged to go into the broad world to dispose of his produce; he cannot do it at home. Now, I ask you if every weight should not be thrown off the farmer? I ask you, if he is to run the race successfully, should not every weight be thrown off him? But the gentlemen who occupy the Treasury benches have weighed him down still more instead of taking the weights off of him. We have to go to the markets of Europe to sell our produce. There is not an implement the farmer uses on his farm, with the exception of a bar of steel, that is not heavily taxed—not one solitary implement. I will take the liberty to read the letter that was read the other day by the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton). It will answer my purpose as well as it did his. It is in reference to the extra duty under the present Tariff on machinery, over the duty under the Mackenzie Administration. The letter is as follows:—

"DEAR SIR,—Yours of yesterday received asking for details of extra duties over those of 1878 in our manufactures. Below we give them to you, and they are under rather than over the mark. In the construction of our reaper we use 500 lbs. of cast iron, 50 cents; 5 lbs. malleables, additional duties 24 cents; 32 lbs. spring steel, 13 cents; 16 lbs. machinery steel, 10 cents; and say $1 worth of bolts, 25 cents; 75 lbs. wrought iron, 19 cents; 1 lb. nuts, 1 cent; paints and oils, 4 cents; varnish, 5 cents; coal, 3 cents; wire, 1 cent; knives, 20 cents; total, $1.75."

I wish to ask hon. gentlemen on the Treasury benches if they think that by taxing the raw material of every implement used on the farm they can enable the farmer to work to greater advantage? Previous to this there was a tax upon the tin which the farmer used, but if it was for sealing fish or any purpose like that a rebate was allowed. I ask if Canadian farmers can compete fairly with those of other nations in the markets of Europe, if they must pay more than their share of the revenue of their country? The materials of which implements are made were never taxed before, or, at all events, only to the extent of something like 5 per cent. It is said that we are opposed to the manufacturers, but we never heard that until these hon. gentlemen came into power in 1878. There is no reason why we should oppose the manufacturers. We have mutual interests with them, we sell them our products and they sell us their goods. But the farmer asks no favors from the Government, he has the common sense to know that the Government cannot give him a market, and that it is only taunting and humbugging him to tell him so. What we object to is that the Government should take the manufacturers under their particular protection, that they should put them in hot-houses so that they are afraid to come out for fear the cold blasts of winter may strike them. The far