

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, N. B., every Thursday morning...

General Business. THE MARITIME BANK OF THE Dominion of Canada. ST. JOHN, N. B.

GENERAL BUSINESS. CHATHAM RAILWAY. WINTER 1881-2.

Table with columns for Local Time Table, Through Time Table, and Train Services. Includes departure and arrival times for various routes.

Brokerage, etc. W. & R. Brodie, GENERAL Commission Merchants.

W. & R. Brodie, GENERAL Commission Merchants. FLOUR, PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

WILLIAM J. FRASER, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WILLIAM J. FRASER, COMMISSION MERCHANT. Importer and Dealer in TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES & C.

Medical. JOHN M'CURDY, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

JOHN M'CURDY, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. CHATHAM, N. B. HEARTBURN OR SOUR RISING, PERISTALTIC LOZENGES.

Miramichi Advance. The Speech of Mr. Irvine, M. P.

The Speech of Mr. Irvine, M. P. (From 'Hansard.') Mr. Irvine.—Although I do not consider I possess less courage than other men...

they committed acts, which in the eyes of the people of Canada, and according to the universal verdict of England...

'HALT! EYES FRONT!' IF YOU Want a Clerk, Want a Teacher, Want a Situation...

'HALT! EYES FRONT!' IF YOU Want a Clerk, Want a Teacher, Want a Situation, Want to sell or buy a farm...

DR. CHANNING'S Sarsaparilla FOR THE BLOOD.

DR. CHANNING'S Sarsaparilla FOR THE BLOOD. A Pure Concentrated Extract of RED JAMAICA Sarsaparilla and DOUBLE IODIDES.

ALBERT LIME. THE A. B. LIME AND CEMENT COY.

ALBERT LIME. THE A. B. LIME AND CEMENT COY. Are now prepared to furnish their Best Quality Selected Lime.

Sutherland & Creaghan NEWCASTLE.

Sutherland & Creaghan NEWCASTLE. We are showing beautiful and substantial Articles in FANCY DRY GOODS, Suitable for Birthday and Other Presents.

HARNES!

HARNES! 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.

HALLE'S HAIR RENEWER.

HALLE'S HAIR RENEWER. This standard article is compounded with the greatest care. Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.

1882 SEASON. 1882.

1882 SEASON. 1882. We are now showing a nice assortment of Fine Electro-Plated Goods.

Patronize Home Manufacture.

Patronize Home Manufacture. I am now prepared to supply the Public with Superior Quality of Doors, Windows, Blinds, HOUSE FINISHING, etc.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY. WE are now showing the latest novelties in Fish Hats and Bonnets, Beaver Hats and Bonnets, etc.

Buckingham's Dye.

Buckingham's Dye. For the Whiskers. This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion.

DOMINION HOUSE, CHATHAM.

DOMINION HOUSE, CHATHAM. The Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the DOMINION HOUSE, Water Street, Chatham.

FOR SALE.

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

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. An infallible cure for Scurvy, Weakness, Debility, Rheumatism, etc.

BARKER HOUSE, Fredericton.

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 in my usual first class style...

WATER STREET, CHATHAM.

WATER STREET, CHATHAM. 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 waggons of the best material...

Tonsorial Artist.

Tonsorial Artist. PHYSIOGNOMICAL HAIR DRESSER, Facial Operator, Cranium Manipulator & Capillary Abridger.

PARK HOTEL.

PARK HOTEL. KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B. FRED A. JONES, Proprietor. WAVERLEY HOTEL, NEWCASTLE, N. B.

G. A. BLAIR.

G. A. BLAIR. has on hand a superior assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING—COMPRISING—Men's, Youths' & Children's Suits, IN CLOTH, TWEED & VELVET.

IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS.

IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS. GLOBE AND ANGLE VALVES; STEAM COCKS; GLASS WATER GAUGES; STEAM GAUGES; INJECTORS, STEAM PUMPS; RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING.

Canada House.

CANADA HOUSE, CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK. WM. JOHNSTON, Proprietor. A CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this House to make it a first-class Hotel...

LEE & LOGAN.

LEE & LOGAN. 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 Anson...

NOTICE.

NOTICE. The subscriber will open in a few days a very complete line of English Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, suitable for winter wear.

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 waggons of the best material...

WATER STREET, CHATHAM.

WATER STREET, CHATHAM. 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 waggons of the best material...

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HOLLAND CIGAR.

HOLLAND CIGAR. IN BONDED WAREHOUSE. 55 Quarter Casks Gin, 35 Octaves, do. do. 320 Green Cases, do. do.

FOR SALE.

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

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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 in 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 manufacturers' 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, are they 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 country 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, 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; 24 lbs. malleable, additional duties 24 cents; 32 lbs. spring steel, 13 cents; 16 lbs. machinery steel, 10 cents; and say 81 worth of bolts, 25 cents; 75 lbs. wrought iron, 19 cents; 1 lb. nuts, 5 cents; 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 tantamounting 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 farmer, they say, is able to compete in the markets of the world, but the manufacturer is not. As a farmer, I am willing to protect the manufacturer to a reasonable extent, but not to such an extent that the purchaser of his goods may not have the right to use his own judgment in purchasing goods. I do not think it necessary to give the implement manufacturers of Canada a protection of 30 per cent. I do not believe that the manufacturer is made of any such material that he will fold his arms and say: "I am unable to compete with the American manufacturer unless you give me the benefit of a 30 per cent duty." At all events, if the manufacturer does so, he is not of the stuff that Britons are made of, because, wherever you find a Briton on Earth, "I am