(Continued from First Page.)

able to meet the world." We all know that it was the farmer who had much to do with making this country what it is; who went in and cleared the forest and made the wilderness blossom as the rose and drove the aborigines back, and brought our vast domain into cultivation. We know who should receive a fair kind of protection at the hands of the Government, but who have received insult upon insult and who, instead of being invited to give their opinion when the great change was made in our fiscal system, were treated with silence. I think 30 per cent. is too large a duty on agricultural implements. I think 15 per cent. should be enough and let them have the raw materials free of duty.

Mr. Domville—What would you do with the raw materials we produced? Would you leave them unprotected?

Mr. Irvine—We will come to that by-and-bye. But I would like to know how the farmers are used. It takes the lawyers and doctors of the House to explain anything like that. One of the cries of the Government in 1878 was that Canada should be kept for the Canadians. Well, I believe they want to keep Canada for the manufacturers; but what is to be done to secure Canada for the Canadian farmers? Supposing that when the change was made in our fiscal system, a committee of Canadian farmers had been invited to discuss that point and say what protection should be given them. Do you think the first step they would have taken would have been to ask the Government to place a duty of 20 per cent on our horses? We exported 29,000 horses last year; would a duty of 20 per cent. upon them have put money in our pockets? Last year we exported 62,179 head of cattle, and 354,156 head of sheep. If a practical farmer had been asked to assist us, would he have placed a duty of 20 per cent. on cattle and sheep? Certainly he would not. He would have seen that we imported last year 75,000 barrels of pork; and would not a practical man have said to the Finance Minister, "We do not want you to put a duty on those things which we export, but we would like you to put a duty on the article we import, namely, pork." But he did not put a duty on that article. The 10 per cent. duty was on before Confederation. No; he insulted us first and humbugged us afterwards. Then, again, he placed 15 cents on barley and 7½ cents on corn. We export barley largely; we exported last year 8,800,519 bushels of barley and imported about 7,000,000 bushels of corn, about 3,000,000 bushels being for home consumption. The excuse he gave for putting the duty on barley was, that it was used by the brewers, and he is a great friend of the brewers. Everyone knows that a bushel of corn is worth two bushels of oats; and there has not been a year since 1879 in which oats have not ranged 4 or 5 cents a bushel higher in Maine than in New Brunswick. It is taunting and insulting the farmers, pretending that this kind of thing is any protection for them. It is humiliating to hear the Finance Minister talk such nonsense as to say that this is any retaliation. It is all very well to talk of imbecility, but who is the imbecile? Then I come to the article of wool. The Finance Minister says we export 1,000,500 pounds of Canadian wool, and the inference naturally is that we are raising more Canadian wool than we can manufacture. But what is the fact? We import a million pounds of foreign wool. After this Tariff was in operation a great cry was raised by the Canadian farmer that foreign wool was imported by our manufacturers, to the great injury of the Canadian farmers, and he placed 3 cents a pound on wool. Yet we bring in 1,000,000 pounds of wool duty free, and we are obliged to ship 1,000,500 pounds of our native wool. Now, Sir, the farmers of Canada ask that Canada should be for the Canadians, and that you should place the farmers on an equality with the manufacturers. On a suit of woolen clothes worn by the poor man a duty of $2.40 has to be paid, while the clothing of the silk-stockinged fellow is allowed to come in duty free. What can we expect better from the Tories than that? They never were the friends of the poor man; they always pressed him and made him subservient to the rich; and I am sorry that a gentleman whom we took from the apothecary shop and from being a servant should be the enemy of the poor man.

Sir Leonard Tilley—He was a good apothecary.

Mr. Irvine—Now, Sir, I come to his friend Parks, of the cotton warps. There are two men in the cotton business; one man manufactures and the other purchases, and I am the purchaser of cotton. Is it not very strange that the manufacturer, who gets his raw material free of duty and his labor cheaper than it is in the United States, should want a duty of 2 cents a yard on cotton when its first cost is only 5 cents a yard? We are told that it requires 2 cents per square yard to give him protection against the United States. Well, what is the inference? It is this—I may be unparliamentary (if I am I will take it back after I say it), but it looks to me like another Hugh Allan job; as if they were hard up and wanted to raise the wind. I do not believe a Canadian manufacturer would come here and say that he required that protection to hold his own. Why, then are we compelled to pay so much into the treasury? Well, the hon. Finance Minister explains it away; he says: cotton is as cheap now as it was in 1878, that it is sold as cheap to-day in Canada as it is, I think, in New Hampshire. But how is this? If A and B are trading and A is a manufacturer and can get his supplies cheap, but B is an importer and has to pay 35 per cent duty, how can he sell his goods as cheaply as A? The plain truth is that he cannot. Why, I live within four miles of the American boundry, and I have a better right to know what the retail prices of goods are than any other man in Canada—as good, at all events. We are told that our cottons are as cheap as those of the United States markets, but I say, Sir, there is more Yankee cotton smuggled into Carleton county than there is in all the others combined, and I am willing to let the statement go back to my constituents. Now, in reference to Parks' cotton warps, I will stake my reputation against that of the Finance Minister in this matter; he says, I think, that these warps are sold as cheap to-day as they can be purchased in New Hampshire, freight added. Well, what is the fact? From my own observation I know that, in 1880, the price of Parks' warp—white warp I have reference to—five pounds in weight, was, at retail in the stores here $1.50; and the retail price of the same article in 1881, was $1.35. Now, both in 1880 and at the present time, you might go across the line five miles and buy a better warp for $1. I pledge my honor to this fact, and the hon. Minister can ascertain it from his own party in the county. Now, Mr. Speaker, can you blame a poor man in that county if, instead of paying $1.35 out of his day's wages, he goes across the line five miles and buys American cotton for $1.00. Now, Sir, we come to the matter of hides. It appears, as though in 1880 and 1881, we imported $2,184,884 worth of hides—duty free. Well, I have never objected to that. I believe that we should import duty free the raw materials which we manufacture; still I am forced to fight for myself. If, as the hon. Finance Minister says, $1.75 duty upon the material that goes into a reaper makes that reaper cheaper, how, I ask, will 30 per cent. added to hides make them dearer? I cannot reason it out and must leave it for my hon. friend opposite. The hon. Minister says that 50 cents added to coal makes it cheaper for the people of Ontario, and I would have 50 cents added to the hides that they also might be cheaper. I wish to illustrate one point in reference to machines. If my memory serves me right, I think the first imported machine imported into the county of Carleton—it was about twenty-five years ago, and a very crude one—cost $145, and you can buy the same machine now for $65 that is $80 cheaper than the original price, But the hon. Minister of Finance—I must give him credit for it—did not say that the machine is cheaper by putting a duty upon it, but he says it is cheaper than in 1878. He also says that hats and caps are cheaper than in 1878; he says to the manufacturers—he does not say it to the men who purchase the hats—send me a letter, and the manufacturer, who, of course, is making money out of it, is quite willing to write a letter to suit him. He says hats and caps are cheaper than they were in 1878, but I venture to say they are cheaper by 15 per cent. in England than in 1878. There is so much dodging and squirming, and so much chicanery within all the arguments used by hon. gentlemen opposite that I am thoroughly disgusted. I have observed with pain and a good deal of indignation that the hon. Finance Minister has selected the last two years to make it appear that New Brunswick is using less per capita than Ontario or Quebec or any other Province in the Dominion. Last year the hon. gentleman abused his native Province; a course of action which I think unworthy of the man, for he should have been the last man to have done so. But I must thank the hon. Minister of Customs, who came to the rescue. I do not think he came voluntarily. The speech of the hon. member for Brant, in which he pointed out that the tariff had not fostered the export of the manufactures, and that the exports last year were less than four years ago, forced him to do so. The hon. Minister was driven into a corner, and he did us involuntary justice. I will read, for the edification of the people of New Brunswick, the words used by my hon. friend the Minister of Customs. The hon. Minister said:

"The hon. gentleman knows, and no one knows better, because he has given much attention to the question of export and import, that inter-provincial trade, which has grown up within the last few years, and particularly within the last five or six years, is double that which existed a few years ago. Let me give the hon. gentleman a few figures. I think they will show that whereas the exports, accepting the figures he has given, have fallen off on some thirty or forty articles, that inter-provincial trade has increased and quadrupled the total sum. Take, for instance, the returns from Nova Scotia.—In 1876-77 the imports into that Province, from foreign countries, were $14,000,000. If the hon. gentleman will consult the Trade and Navigation Returns, he will find that the imports from foreign countries into that Province have decreased $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. Who have supplied those $6,000,000 worth of goods, except the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec, and the farms and dairies of this country? The same facts exist in regard to the trade of New Brunswick. If hon. members will refer to the imports from foreign countries, they will find that, seven or eight years ago, they reached $10,000,000 or 12,000,000. During last year they amounted to little more than half that sum. The hon. gentleman knows that the people of New Brunswick consume as much to-day as they did five or six years ago, that the Province is just as prosperous, and if that be the case, either the goods must be manufactured within the Province, or they were received from Ontario or other Provinces of the Dominion, which have entered largely into the production of articles formerly imported from foreign countries."

I thank the hon. Minister of Customs most heartily, and I feel uncommonly thankful to him for having done what the Finance Minister failed to do. When New Brunswick imports $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 worth of goods she pays more duty than when she imported $10,000,000. In 1873, the value of the goods entered for consumption was $10,849,763, on which a duty was paid of $1,246,138. In 1881, the value of the imports for home consumption amounted to a little over $6,000,000, while the duty reached $1,266,000. And that was done in the face of the fact that it was publicly stated there was to be no increase of the Tariff, but merely a readjustment. I will read for the edification of the House what the hon. Minister of Finance said in St. John in the campaign of 1878. Here are his words; I have taken the report from a paper, but if it is not true he can deny it—it is taken from a Tory paper and is therefore all the worse. The Finance Minister said:

"If I had been in Parliament last Session I would not have voted for increasing the duty on unenumerated articles from 15 per cent. to 17½ per cent. I am now coming to the delicate question of flour and coal, the great question on which this election is to be run. I have no hesitation in saying that if I had been in the House last Session when supporters of the Government proposed a tax on these articles, I would have voted against the motion.—It is not true that Sir John A. Macdonald advocates a 35 per cent. Tariff, or any increase in the volume of taxation. The alteration of the Tariff does not mean the imposition of more duty, but merely a readjustment of the burden."

Those are the hon. gentleman's words, and it will be remembered that he got a prominent man of New Brunswick to send a telegram on the question, and the answer he received was that there would be no increase, but a readjustment.—What opinion can I entertain of such men? Take this, in connection with the fact, that when the proposition was made to increase the Tariff from 15 to 17½ per cent., the hon. Minister of Railways was reported in the *Mail* to have said that it was entering the thin end of the wedge of taxation. If the present Tariff did not increase the burdens, how came it that we are paying as much duty on $6,000,000 of imports, as we formerly did on $11,000,000? Truly these are model statesmen. I sincerely regret that the honor of our Canadian statesman who rule half a continent is not of more value. I want to touch on the National Policy again, which I find hard to quit. It is doubtless very productive of good, as one of the most fruitful sources of blessing to some people in this country; if they had not its help they would have nothing. This reminds me of a man in our Province who was not exactly round, or as they say in Ireland, was half-witted, who, when he saw the hon. Finance Minister spreading his hands and lauding what the National Policy had done, said: "Sir Leonard, what have you done to increase the price of spruce logs from $4 to $8?" He replied: "The prosperity is due to the National Policy;" the National Policy which made spruce logs $8 in St. John, instead of $3 or $4, in a year. We do not know half the virtues or powers of the National Policy.

Sir Albert J. Smith.—Did the crowd believe him?

Mr. Irvine.—Believe him! Why, the man was half-witted who asked the question.

Mr. Ross (West Middlesex).—And how much wit had the man who answered it?

Mr. Irvine.—You can guess by the answer. Now, coming to the question of the interests of the farmers, no doubt the country has got into serious hands. I remember last fall, when the Prime Minister came over from England, the Tory press loudly proclaimed that England was going back to her position before the repeal of the Corn Laws. This press said that the hon. gentleman had set the heather on fire in England too, and that we should have Protection in England as well as in Canada. But there was no great prospect of that event in England. Let us see whether the present Ministers are friends of the farmers. The "fair traders" in England say, we are going to pay all our taxes by putting a 20 per cent. duty on foreign wheat and a duty on lumber, too; and our Ministers have declared that our duty on wheat and other articles would not increase the price to us. They have stated we are exporting $53,000,000 worth of produce, and that as soon as 27 cents a bushel was put on wheat in the old country it would be a grand boon for the Canadian farmer, and make him rich at once. He was not only going to bind down the farmer with clogs, taxes, and other obstacles, but was to assist him to defeat other competitors in Canada by this duty on wheat. This policy would help the manufacturers, for they are not obliged to go to the outside or English market, because they have the slaves in Canada to impose their goods upon whether good or bad. The English manufacturer does not pretend to sell goods cheaper than any one else, but he fears not to sell them on their merits; but the Canadian manufacturer says to the people, "You must take my goods and pay for my shoddy whether good or bad," and to the lumberman, "You must take your lumber to the English market and bring back the money to spend in such goods as Canadian shoddy." That is the freedom and liberty we are treated to. One class is to be favored, and all the others are to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for it. The cry of disloyalty in Nova Scotia and elsewhere has only lately been raised by the present Government, who have set one class against the other—the manufacturer against the farmer and the laborer. I do not think we are going to cement the bonds of union in a country stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific by any such means. There was a time when Englishmen said to Americans—if I remember right—"You must carry American goods in English bottoms," but the Americans did not submit to it. We now come to another point: The National Policy was to make a home market for our produce. Speaking from memory, the Finance Minister said he had found a market for about $6,000,000 of the goods in this market. I will not dispute that, but I think we exported $3,000,000 worth of farm produce more in 1881 than in 1880; this would show that he has not made much of a market. I must give him credit for this, however, that he has made a market for some in the Maritime Provinces, for we buy six or seven millions worth more of Canada manufactures than formerly. He made a market for the market gardeners of Ontario, and especially for the men of a place called Gananoque. I wish to read his own words on this subject, but I am afraid that the people of New Brunswick would not see them except through me. This is one of the nicest productions I have seen, and it will add to the literature of the Lower Provinces. The hon. gentleman spoke thus, as I see by the official report:

"Let us see now if these leading articles which he is consuming are no higher than before, and in many cases they are less than before, what benefit he has in addition to the lower prices. In my judgment the farmer is as greatly interested in this Tariff as any other class of men in the Dominion. In the first place, he has the home market. An hon. member opposite referred to the home market last Session, I think, stating that it was of very little importance. Visit any section of the Dominion, put yourself in communication with a farmer, especially in the different towns where manufacturing industries have been established and are increasing, and ask them if they are deriving no advantage. Why, Sir, under the operation of this Tariff, for the vegetables, the fruit, the poultry, the lamb and veal, and other meats, the butter, the cheese, for almost everything they offer for sale, they obtain higher prices on account of the home market, than is obtained in localities where they have to sell to the middleman and ship to another market. Now, Sir, in conversation with some of those gentlemen, I found that, in 1878—I speak more especially of a conversation I had with some farmers not a hundred miles distant, in the active and energetic manufacturing town of Gananoque—I ascertained that they frequently came to market with their vegetables, would stand there all day, and, not being able to get a price which would be an object to them, would drive home and wait for another opportunity, frequently being compelled to return and take what was offered. "How is it now?" I said. They replied: "There is no difficulty now. We sell everything we bring in for cash, at better prices." Why? Because in that locality everything is in an active and flourishing state. Manufactories have increased, the number of the employed has increased, and their wages have increased. They have plenty of money with which to buy perishable produce—I speak particularly of perishable goods which cannot be sent to a distant market."

That is the return we receive for the $6,000,000 worth of goods we buy from Canada instead of being imported from Britain, and an excellent market it is, no doubt, for the New Brunswick farmer. It is a great compensation. But there is another thing that I would like to say in behalf of New Brunswick, and that is in reference to the flour business. If the people of Ontario believe the statement made by the hon. Minister of Railways, that 50 cts. a ton duty on coal makes the coal cheaper, we are willing to let the duty remain. Seeing we are purchasing $7,000,000 worth of manufactured goods from Ontario, it might be well for you, seeing that the duty on coal does not affect you, that you should abolish the duty on flour. We are willing to let it remain on coal, owing to the convincing argument of the Minister of Railways, and you would do well to leave it there. But I think that seeing the hon. Minister of Finance himself made the statement, it would be just as well in the interest of the coasting trade of the Maritime Provinces, to abolish the duty on flour. Well, I am about to close, and I daresay the House is very glad of it. When I get home to my own people they will ask me: What is doing up there now? What is the news? In reply I shall have to commence something after this fashion: "You did a great deal for a man in New Brunswick. You took him up and made a man of him, and he is now I believe, like some of the rest of his colleagues. When we entered into the Union he stated that $2.68 per head for the Dominion Government annually would be sufficient for 25 years, and that sum has already been doubled. After reducing the Tariff to 15 per cent. to get you into Confederation, it is now nearly doubled. After promising a market to the farmers of Canada, according to his own story, he has simply made a market for the gardeners." In addition to that I would tell the people: "You know that on every platform in New Brunswick he went round telling you that the Intercolonial Railway was coming right down the valley of the St. John. There was one gentleman that snubbed him rather poetically. The hon. gentleman had been from one place to another, and, I believe, premised the very place where he was speaking. This gentleman put to him a poetical question. He says, mentioning him by name, though I believe it is unparliamentary to mention names here—but he said:

'Come, Tilley, stop your puffing and blowing,
And tell us where the railroad is going.'"

That hon. gentleman told the people who made a man of him that that railway would be built by the valley of the St. John, and if it was not that he would resign.—He wrote his resignation, and put it in his pocket, he kept it in his pocket. I believe there is an hon. gentleman here—they say he is the hon. member for Halton, I am speaking from memory now—that hon. gentleman told the people in Fredericton shortly afterwards that these Tories built the road and threw $8,000,000 into the sea, and what was that for? It was to keep the Province of Quebec in the traces. But the hon. member that they made a man of, put his resignation just where he intended it, and he kept it, in his pocket. I have to tell my people that, and when I go home again I will tell them in addition to that, that if I had been in Parliament in 1878, I should not have voted for the duty on flour or coal. And I will tell them in addition that the hon. Finance Minister, and the Prime Minister too, declared that in changing the fiscal system of the country, there would be no increase but a readjustment; but that, nevertheless, under that readjustment we are paying $6,000,000 per annum on Ontario manufactures. By-and bye, they will be so proud of the giant, that they will not know how to contain themselves, and they will wonder what sort of man this is that can adapt himself to every circumstance. Why, these men, if they were out of power to-morrow, there is not a pledge they would not make to get back to power. There is nothing they would not do to get into power. Just think of it! If I am correctly informed, there is a smooth-faced gentleman over there, whose garments smell with a bribe of $32,000. If that is unparliamentary, I will take it back. Some hon. gentlemen surrounding me seem to think it is. I do not know but my hon. friends are right, because they do not wish to throw mud, and I object to that myself. However Mr. Speaker, it is said. But I suppose it is quite enough for me to tell the good this Minister of Finance has done to the Province of New Brunswick when I go back. I desire to say what the gentlemen who occupy the Treasury benches, have done to the farmers. They have not placed them on an equal footing with the manufacturers. We do not object to protection, provided we are not taxed too much to pay for our manufactured goods. We are willing our manufacturers should have a reasonable protection—not 35 or 40 per cent. We are willing to buy their goods and to unite with them in the work of building up a great country in the Dominion. I have said that under the present Tariff arrangements we have not received justice at the hands of the Government. I have only to conclude by thanking the House for the kindness with which thay have received my remarks This is the first occasion on which I have attempted to address the House and it will probably be the last.

Law.

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Wool Serges, French Cashmeres, French Merinoes,
Black Scicillians, Black Grecian Cords,
Colored Cloth Debeges,
100 pairs Best White
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
50 pairs Best Twilled
Canadian White Blankets
A few pairs of Super Extra BATH BLANKETS, at reduced price
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH!
Chatham, Oct. 18, 1881.

Dissolution.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of
MERSEREAU & THOMSON
has been dissolved this day by mutual consent and the business of
Photographing and Picture Framing
will be continued by Mr. E. H. THOMSON, at the old stand, and all bills due the late firm are payable to him, and all debts owed by them will be paid by him. J. Y. MERSEREAU.
E. H. THOMSON.
Chatham, N. B., Aug. 23rd., 1881.

LOOK THIS WAY!
And learn that having bought Mr. Mersereau's interest in the above business, I shall continue the same on my own account, and shall, until further notice, make Good Photogrephs, at the
Unprecedented Low Price of
$1.00 Per Dozen.
Pictures framed to order.
Call and see for yourselves.
E. H. THOMSON,
Duke Street.
Near Canada House.
Chatham, N. B., Aug. 23rd, 1881.

SEWING MACHINE.
I respectfully inform my friends and patrons, that I have by no means given up handling the celebrated
WANZER SEWING MACHINES.
and may be found at the Studio above named, where all orders shall receive prompt attention. Repairing attended to as usual.
J. Y. MERSEREAU.
Chatham, April 20, '81. 3m.

SUGAR, FRUIT, ONIONS, &c.
LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO,
Have Received:—
45 BBLS. EXTRA C. SUGAR
10 Boxes ORANGES;
5 " LEMONS;
10 Bbls ASTRAL OIL;
DAILY EXPECTED.
150 Bbls. ONIONS;
350 Boxes Layer, London Layer, Loose Muscats 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.

TO BUILDERS.
The subscriber begs leave to announce to his Patrons and the Public that he is now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him with despatch,—such as the
ENTIRE FURNISHINGS FOR
Dwelling Houses, Stores,
ETC., INCLUDING:
Doors, Window Sashes & Frames, Mouldings, Stair Rails, Banisters, & Newel Posts, etc,
Orders also executed for
Window Shutters & Venetian Blinds.
with despatch.
Keeping none but first class workmen in my employ, I can safely affirm my goods to be equal to any in the market.
PLANS, DESIGNS
—AND—
SPECIFICATIONS
furnished on application.
☞ PRICES REASONABLE! ☜
GEORGE CASSADY, Architect.
Chatham, N. B.

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.

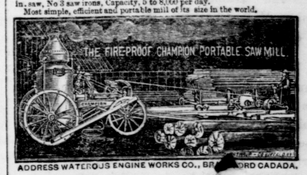
GROCERIES!
NEW RAISINS,
CURRANTS,
MINCE MEAT,
ORANGE, LEMON AND CITRON PEEL,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
SPICES, ALL KINDS, NUTS,
CONFECTIONERY.
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
GRAPES,
DATES.
PULVERIZED, PARIS LUMP, GRANULATED, AND YELLOW SUGARS.
30 Tubs Choice Butter,
50 brls. No. 1 Apples.
SAUSAGES, BOLOUGNIES AND A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES.
BOTTOM PRICES!
D. CHESMAN,
WATER STREET.
Chatham, Dec. 15, 1881.

BEST
REFINED IRON.
Lowmoor, Swede, Londonderry and English
common BOLT IRON and PIG IRON.
CAST STEEL
Thos. Firth and Son's Extra Axe, Tool and Drill Steel.
Spring, Sleigh Shoe & Tire Steel.
—ALSO:—
ROUND MACHINE STEEL
Manufacture of SPEAR & JACKSON.
Tinplates, CHARCOAL and COKE.
Sheet Iron,
Black and Galvanized.
☞ A special lot of Galvanized Sheet Iron —
6 ft x 39 in. x 20 gauge.
7 " x " x " "
8 " x " x " "
First class make (Davies') and well adapted for LOBSTER BOILERS, &c. Besides a heavy stock in store, we expect early in March, per good Ship "Alfarin:" 11,224 Bars } Refined Iron.
2,566 Bdls. }
265 " Hoop Iron.
I. & F. BURPEE & CO.
St. John N. B.

HAY AND PORK.
200 TONS Pressed Hay, in bales of 120 to 150 lbs. each,
12 Tons Pork Hams and Bacon, slightly smoked and of choice quality.
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH L. BLACK
Sackville 18th Jan. '82.

Manuf's., Builders, etc.

CHAMPION PORTABLE SAW MILLS.
George Book writes, St. Anns, Ontario, June 17 1879, regarding his 16-horse power Champion herewith: "Last week, on Monday morning three men of us commenced to tear up mill to move (for we tore up, moved three miles, set it up and on Tuesday at three o'clock sawed a log with it. Not quite two days. In one week we moved and set it up as mentioned, and sawed twenty thousand feet. I will write full particulars soon. We sawed six hundred feet in twenty-five minutes—inch lumber." 3 sizes built—12 H. P. using 44 in. saw, Capacity 3 to 4,000 per day. 16 H. P. using 48 in. saw, Capacity, 4 to 5,000 per day. 20 H. P. using 54 in. saw, No 3 saw irons, Capacity, 5 to 8,000 per day.
Most simple, efficient and portable mill of its size in the world.



ADDRESS WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD CADADA.
W. A. Vernon Garret writes from Ilfracombe Misskoka, Dec. 15th, '79. The 16 H. P Mill runs well. The other day we cut 1,039 feet in 45 minutes. The mill gives me entire satisfaction.
Over 250 Fire Proof Champion Engines sold in 3 years. Only perfect Threshing Engine in the world.
Address for full particulars,
W. H. OLIVE, Agent, St. John, N. B. or
Waterous Engine Works Co.
Brantford, Canada

MIRAMICHI STONE WORKS.
NORTHESK, MIRAMICHI
New Brunswick.
Joseph Goodfellow - - - - Proprietor.
GRINDSTONES, Spindle Stones and Building Stone supplied in any quantity desired at shor notice.
The Grindstones from the above works were awarded one of the two Medals for that class of Manufactures at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

JOHN McDONALD,
UNDERTAKER.
CASKETS & COFFINS
of all kinds and prices kept in Stock.
Metallic and Patent Coffins,
furnished when required.
Burial Robes also Supplied.
☞ Prompt attention to all Orders day or night

T. S. SIMMS & Co.,
St. John, N. B.
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Kinds of Brushes,
AND
CORN BROOMS.

REMINGTON
FIRE ARMS
Received Two Gold Medals at the Paris Exposition 1878.
THE BEST SCORE ON RECORD
MADE WITH A
REMINGTON
CREEDMOOR RIFLE,
—AT—
Columbia Range, Washington, D. C Oct. 1st, 1878, by Mr. Partello.
SCORE.
75 at..... 800 yards
74 at..... 900 yards
75 at..... 1006 yards
224 Out of a Possible 225.
Single and Double-barrelled Breech Loading Guns and Sporting Rifles.
☞ SEND STAMP FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, N. Y.
New York Office 281 & 283 Broadway.

REMINGTON
AGRICULTURAL CO.,
ILION N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
LOWMAN PATENT
CAST STEEL SHOVELS
SCOOPS
—AND—
SPADES,
Made without Welds or Rivets.
PLOWS,
HOES,
GARDEN & HORSE RAKES
MOWERS,
And Agricultural Implements generally.
NEW YORK OFFICE,
57 READE STREET.
☞ SEND STAMP FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. ☜

ELECTRO-PLATING.
KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, CAKE and BREAD BASKETS SLEIGH BELLS, and other articles
plated equal to new work. Orders by Express or Mail promptly attended to.
R. HENDERY
Manufacturing Silversmith and Electro-Plater, 184 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

I. MATHESON & Co.
Engineers & Boiler Makers
New Glasgow, N. S.,
Estimates Furnished for Engines and Boilers, Mill and other Machinery.
Notice to Mill Owners.
THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish his PATENT LOG CARRIAGE SHIPPING MACHINE, to any parties requiring the same, or supply drawings, etc., to enable parties to manufacture it for themselves.
The above is in use in several Mills on this River, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.
Full information given by application to the Subscriber.
ROBERT McGUIRE.

THRESHING MACHINES AND WOOD CUTTERS
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
SMALL & FISHER,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Notice.
The subscriber, having purchased the tannery formerly owned by Duncan Davidson, Esq., is prepared to furnish all kinds of stock in his line of business
Highest market price paid for hides.
WILLIAM TROY
Chatham, Sep. 26th, 1881.