

# 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, N. B., every Friday 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:

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Advertisements, other than yearly or by the year, are inserted at special rates per line (nonpareil, or eighty cents per inch) for first insertion, and three cents per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each subsequent insertion.

Yearly or seasonal advertisements are taken at the rate of 50 cents a line 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 Gaspé (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers.

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, \$250,000.

DIRECTORS:  
J. B. HARRISON, M. D., Vice-President.  
J. H. HARRISON, President.  
J. H. HARRISON, Cashier.

Branches: St. John, N. B.; Miramichi, N. B.; Grand Falls, N. B.; and all points in the Lower Provinces.

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

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

THOS. MACLELLAN, President.  
ALFRED RAY, Cashier.

#### BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Branches: Montreal, New York, Boston, and all points in the Lower Provinces.

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

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

THOS. MACLELLAN, President.  
ALFRED RAY, Cashier.

#### RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS by the Pint, Quart, or Gallon.  
OYSTERS served at short notice in all the ordinary styles.

HOT COFFEE, BREAD, TARTS, PIES.

T. H. FOUNTAIN.

Next to Ulloek'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.

#### ANGERS 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" turns out sleighs on demand.

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 refurbished it, and is now prepared to accommodate both travellers and permanent boarders, on the most reasonable terms. Good STABLES 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 heretofore.

TERMS, FROM \$10 TO \$1.50 PER DAY, ACCORDING TO LOCATION.

Coaches are in waiting on the Arrival, and 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

### WAVERLEY HOTEL,

NEWCASTLE. - - - MIRAMICHI, N. B.

The Waverley has lately been refurbished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.

LIVERY STABLES, with GOOD OUTFIT ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART, 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 travellers 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 the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor, by courtesy and attention, to merit the same in the future.

GOOD STABLES 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.		THROUGH TIME TABLE.		GOING SOUTH.		THROUGH TIME TABLE.	
LOCAL TIME TABLE.	EXPRESSION.	EXPRESSION.	ACCOMMODATION.	EXPRESSION.	ACCOMMODATION.	EXPRESSION.	ACCOMMODATION.
Chatham, 12.40 a.m.	Depart	12.40 a.m.	Depart	12.40 a.m.	Depart	12.40 a.m.	Depart
Chatham, 1.10	Arrive	4.45	Arrive	Chatham, 1.10	Arrive	4.45	Arrive
Chatham, 3.10	Depart	4.55	Depart	Chatham, 3.10	Depart	4.55	Depart
Chatham, 3.10	Arrive	5.25	Arrive	Chatham, 3.10	Arrive	5.25	Arrive

### Sutherland & Creaghan

#### NEWCASTLE.

We are showing beautiful and substantial Articles in FANCY DRY GOODS, Suitable for Birthday and Other Presents, 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, Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Spoon Holders, Breakfast, Dinner and Pickle Casters, Napkin Rings, Mugs, Table Belles, Vases, Spoons, Forks, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery 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.

Doors, Windows, Blinds, HOUSE FINISHING, Plane and Match Lumber, and Plane and Butt Clapboards, Scroll Sawing to any Pattern, TURNING, &c.

SHASH AND DOOR FACTORY. PUBLIC WHARF, - - - CHATHAM. PETER LOGGIE.

Liberal Prices will be given for Pine and Cedar wood suitable for making Saw Shingles.

### DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

#### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS.

27 & 29 KING STREET, SAINT JOHN

### 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, 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 waggons 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 Qts. CODFISH. 20 Bbls. and half bbls. MACKEREL.

#### MEAL, MOLASSES, etc.

ALSO, IN STOCK, a full stock of

### JOHN HAVILAND, HARNES 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 Harnes 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.

#### 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 2 1/2 miles from the town of Chatham, the soil is good and well wooded. Apply to AMOS PERLEY, Chatham, Jan. 24th, 1882.

### W. & R. Brodie,

Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN FLOUR, PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

No. 16, ARTHUR STREET, Next the Bank of Montreal QUEBEC.

WILLIAM J. FRA ER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES &c. HEAD OF CENTRAL WHARF, UPPER WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. CONSIGNMENTS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

### HARNES S!

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

#### Light Driving to the Heaviest Team Harnes.

And as I work the best stock that can be obtained in the market, I warrant satisfaction. A few of these

#### CELEBRATED VICTOR HUGO COLLARS.

always in Stock.

#### Carriage Trimming Neatly Executed

and carefully shipped.

Work from abroad punctually executed.

ALFRED H. PALLEN, Opposite Ulloek'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.

#### TIN WARE

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 call on

Shop in rear of Custom House.

Chatham, July 22.

A. C. M'LEAN.

### IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS.

GLOBE AND ANGLE VALVES, STEAM COOKS, GLASS WATER GAUGES, STEAM GAUGES, INJECTORS, STEAM PUMPS, RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING, And a Full Line of Machinists' Supplies.

WISDOM & SIBB, 41 LOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber will open up in a few days a very excellent line of Scotch and Canadian Tweeds suitable for spring and summer wear. Also a beautiful and choice lot of English Coatings, personally selected in Montreal.

N. B. - These goods will admit of my making suit 30 per cent less than heretofore.

### STEAM MILL FOR SALE!

The Rotary Steam Mill, situated at the lower end of Chatham, opposite Middle Island, known as the "Perley Mill," with all the machinery belonging thereto, including Flanser and Box Machines. To an active enterprising man, this offers a splendid opportunity for investment, as it will be sold at a bargain.

For particulars apply to G. STOTHART, Chatham, Sept. 28.

### Practical Tailoring.

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

#### CANADIAN TWEEDS

English Coatings, Broadcloths, Doeskins, etc., 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, 27 Water St. Chatham.

### In the Estate of Alexander Ferguson.

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

WILLIAM FRASER, CHRISTINA FERGUSON, JESSE 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.

Chatham, Oct. 12, 1881.

ALEX. ROBINSON.

### 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, GOLF 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 Wood Working Mill, Derby, QUEBEC AND LONDON.

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 PALLEN, F. LEE BERRY, JAMES HAYES, JOHN KAIN, CHATHAM, N. B.

### DR. CHANNING'S Sarsaparilla

FOR THE BLOOD.

CURES A BLOOD CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF

SCROFULA, RED JAMAICA, SALSAPARILLA, AND DOUBLE IODIDES.

Scarcely a day goes by without the receipt of testimonials from persons who have been cured of all the various diseases which this medicine cures. It is not only a cure, but a preventive of all the various diseases which it cures. It is a blood purifier, and will cure all the various diseases which it cures. It is a blood purifier, and will cure all the various diseases which it cures.

### IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS.

GLOBE AND ANGLE VALVES, STEAM COOKS, GLASS WATER GAUGES, STEAM GAUGES, INJECTORS, STEAM PUMPS, RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING, And a Full Line of Machinists' Supplies.

WISDOM & SIBB, 41 LOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

### HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

AND THE PUREST AND BEST QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE ALL Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs. They also cure all the various diseases which they cure. They are a blood purifier, and will cure all the various diseases which they cure.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or injure, or for anything, improve or injure.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. TALK NO OTHER.

Prepared by D. C. CHESMAN, 377 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

### GROCERIES!

NEW RAISINS, CURRANTS, MICE MEAT, ORANGE LEMON AND OTHER PRES. FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, SPICES, ALL KINDS, NUTS, CONFECTIONERY.

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

30 Tubs Choice Butter, 5J brls. No. 1 Apples.

SAUSAGES, BOLOGNOISES 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. Cloth, Balls, Cues, Tip-Backs, and all the various articles which are 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, and we will send you a full and complete list of the Billiard line supplied on short notice.

PULLOUG & POLLEY, 22 Charlotte St. St. John, N. B.

### SUGAR, FRUIT, ONIONS, &c.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO, Have Received:-

45 Bbls Extra C. SUGAR  
10 Boxes ORANGES  
5 LEMONS  
10 Bbls ASTORIA OIL  
150 Bbls ONIONS  
300 Boxes Layer, London Layer, Loose Muscat  
2 Cases BURETT'S EXTRACTS  
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. BODY'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 called 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 or 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, and 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 the 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 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 he 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. 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 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 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 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 an extent that the latter despise the country they live in. We find, as an effect of this policy, that some of those men over whom so much wailing was made in 1873-74, are to-day buying places in Europe, where they can revel in their wealth. Is this state of things to be tolerated? This is where the money goes instead of into the pockets of the people for whom this policy was supposed to be made. Are the people in these 135 factories not to get an increase of wages, and is this money to be wrung from them and put to purposes for which it was never intended?

THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS QUESTION.

When this policy was being discussed last year, the hon. Finance Minister made a very gratifying statement to this House--one certainly for which I was not prepared to grant that importance which he did, but which appeared to give him great pleasure. The hon. Minister told us that, for the first time in the History of Canada, our exports

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 469 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 for 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 paid 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. 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.