[Written for the Miramichi Advance.] The Demon of "Old Baldy."*

BY GEO J. FORBES, SAN GABRIEL. [The remainder of the Story is held over to make room for Mr. Cartwright's speech on the tariff.

It will appear next week .- EDITOR. 1 additional of coal being sold under the and that which is displayed now. duty proposed. We had occasion to look into this question in some detail, and I doubt very much i it be possible to place more than a com; aratively small amount of additional coal on the market in Canada under existing circumstances. As for the duties on flour and several other articles, to which the hon, gentleman has alluded, I must forbear making any extended remarks, and wait until I get full details in my hands; all I can say is this, if they can have any effect beyond pure waste, that effect must be to enhance the price of a necessary of life with respect to the very poorest classes of the community, while the agricultural class is one which we cannot help, because they necessarily find the whole market for the products of their industry abroad.

Then, when the hon. gentleman comes to woollens, we find that the hon. gentleman's secrets do not appear to be as well kept as was desirable, and it would seem that this great interest obtained some little information on the subject before the hon. gentleman brought his policy down to the House. I find that on a certain class of woollens, I believe, the hon. gentleman proposes to impose 7½ per cent. on some and 10 per cent. on others. Mr. TILLEY-It is 71 cents per pound.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT-In that case the proportion would have to be reversed a little on certain classes of woollens. This tax on such goods as are worn by the poorest amount to about 20 per cent., while in the per cent, and so on. As we go down, we find that those who use the worst and most inferior cloth, because they cannot afford to buy the better article, will have to pay fully 15 or 20 or 28 per cent, while those who purchase the most expensive and valuable goods will only have to pay about 12 and 10 and 9 and 8 per cent. Sir, this is one of the ways, and one of the most curious ways that I have ever heard of, of promoting the greatest happiness of the greatest possible number.

Then, Sir, the hon. gentleman, although I do not in the least degree propose on the present occasion to go through the tremendous and elaborate details which the hon, gentleman has been kind enough to read to us to-night-I think they will occupy us, profitably or unprofitably, for several weeks hereafter. Now, it is a matter of very grave difficulty to ascertain exactly what quantity of goods are likely to be affected by this tariff which is now held in this country, and which has been imported during the four long weeks that this tariff has been in suspense; and I am inclined to believe, judging from what I have heard to-night, that very nearly from thirty to forty millions of dollars worth of goods are in stock now in proposes. Who, Sir, are to benefit by this? There is, Sir, an average of from 10 to 12 and 15 per cent. duty being added by the influence of the hon. gentleman's held by individual merchants and whole sale houses throughout this country. bed. These gentlemen toiled not, neither did they spin, they only over imported, and as far as they possibly could in many cases they contributed to bring about that very extravagance which has produced the present depression in the country, and as the practical result of the beneficent legislation there has been bestowed on them from four to five millions of dollars in the shape of a bonus to the stock of goods

they now possess. * * It has been stated to me, on authority which I cannot disregard, although I can hardly bring myself to believe it, that in connection with the very long and unfortunate delay that has occurred in bringing down the tariff, which has disturbed commerce in no ordinary degree, the hon. Minister of Finance has absolutely encouraged and has absolutely created and afforded facilities to the banking institutions of this country to supply men with the means of anticipating their own tariff, and reaping in this way at the public expense a large benefit out of the pockets of the consumers. I would like to ask the hon. gentleman if it be possible, as I have heard, that he has made agreements with various banks in the country by which they were encouraged to aid in affording facilities to their customers to anticipate the tariff and to obtain in the way I have shown, at the expense of the people of Canada, large augmentations in value of their stocks of goods. Is the hon, gentleman prepared to reply?

MR. TILLEY—The facilities which were given, Mr. Chairman, were to those persons in business who desired to obtain discounts to pay duties who no doubt met | States. One of these was the belief which, rightly with difficulties, because under the arrangement the money deposited was to be paid into the Bank of Montreal, and instructions were given that cheques received by Customs and the Excise Department should be paid into the Banks granting

these checques. MR CARTWRIGHT-Am I imformed wrongly to the effect that they were to be left there for a certain period? MR. TILLEY-This was not at all the case. No arrangement of the kind was made.

They were subject to the call of the Government at any moment. MR. CARTWEIGHT-They were subject to the call of the Government. (Hear, hear.) Then, Sir, the hon, gentleman is very much in the position of the merchant

who has been assisting to rob his own till. MR. TILLEY-Not at all. MR. CARTWRIGHT-By his own confession on the floor of the House the hon. gentleman has connived to assist a great | the shortest means to render our separate political number of merchants and persons in that position to anticpate his own tariff, and to make out of the imposition of these duties, | tion of the foes of England when these hon. genwhich were to be brought down to-night, a profit which ought never to have gone into the individual pockets, but into the down. We have had renegade Englishmen suppublic treasury of the Dominion. (Hear, | porting the policy of the right hon. gentlemen ophear.) Such an extraordinary confession

ister before in any country in the world.

(Hear, hear.) Such a confession I repeat, da intolerable, so that we should soon be forced to Adults, and whenever it is necessary to increase never was made before. I do not wish to seek refuge from the position we had ourselves insay to the hon, gentleman what under | duced in annexation to the United States. But a such circumstances I might be justified in saying, that this was a most immoral transaction, because I think he has gone into it blindly, without considering what he was doing; but I do say this, that he ought to have known that every Finance Minister, when considering a change in tariff, has always felt the extreme inexpediency of allowing individuals to make profit, at the public expense, against which it was his duty to be most careful to guard

the measures he is about to bring down. that a great many proposals which I have

in not giving the slightest intimation of

hear.) If the hon. gentleman was dis- able currency is the twin sister of protectioncreet, I am afraid that a good many per- hear, hear)-and we have already seen evidence of sons whom he took temporarily into his that system following in the line of the hon. genconfidence were hardly equally discreet. tleman's policy. When you find men sufficiently * * * * The hon. gentleman is per- deluded to believe that increased taxation is going haps not blame-worthy for not having to make a people prosperous, it is natural enough brought down his tariff before, but he is that there should be many among them foolish very blameworthy, I will tell him, for allowing Parliament to be summoned before he was prepared to bring down his tariff. poorest classes of the whole community, (Hear, hear.) And the country has sufthe poor of the large cities. On these fered very serious loss in consequence of people it falls heavily in the depth of the extreme delay which has occurred. the Canadian winter. The revenue it (Hear, hear.) Sir, I was very severely brings in will be wrung from about the censured by the hon. Minister of Public one-twentieth part of the people of Canada. Works because in 1874 there was a total It is absolutely sectional in its influence, anticipation of the customs changes to the and bears very heavily on the people of extent of \$645,000. I was then told that Western Ontario, and not at all on the I had been guilty of a great wrong, that I large numbers scattered through the other | had disturbed the whole relations of trade Provinces. It will form, Sir, I tell him, and commerce throughout the country, a standing grievance, and will be a ready and that the country had suffered severely means of agitation against this tariff in a therefor. (Hear, hear.) What has been great many places; and almost surely the case in the year of grace 1879? In Februwhen he comes to consider the especial ary, 1879, Sir, we have received \$2,036,effect that it will have on railways I think 353 as against \$908,937 in the same month that the hon, gentleman will see that if he of the preceding year, and therefore the wishes to injure our reputation abroad, revenue has been anticipated to the extent and particularly in England, he could do not of \$645,000 but of \$1,127,416, a great nothing worse than impose this special part of which might have been saved to duty on coal. At the present moment, us had the hon, gentleman decided not to by the imposition of this duty, if I am cor- bring Parliament together until he was rectly informed, something like \$100,000 prepared to come down with his tariff. in one case, and something like from \$60, The hon. gentleman at any rate, although now bringing before the House. But there are 000 to \$70,000 in another will be levied on he only entered office on the 19th October some of his colleagues, who in consenting to them one or two of the great railways in this and I entered on the 17th November, yet are deliberately sinning against light and knowcountry. They are already, as every body managed to bring down his tariff by the ledge, and who know that they are doing what is knows, in a position of extreme financial 14th of March, whereas ours was brought likely to bring all or many of those evils I speak of embarrassment, and the effect of this duty down on the 14th April. But here he for- upon their country; and to these men I say that will be to deprive that small remnant of got to tell the House that the very first great as was their guilt in the transaction for English bondholders who are deriving in- thing I was subjected to, after taking which the country originally hunted them from terest on Canadian investments of any office, was a sharp private election contest | power, that guilt is nothing to the guilt they incur chance of receiving dividends for many a in my own constituency, and that immediday to come. (Hear, hear.) It is a most ately after there was a general election | istence for a few short years of power. Sir, let me doubtful gain to the Province of Nova extending into the month of February, and Scotia. I doubt exceedingly if there is therefore there is no fair comparison beany reasonable chance of 100,000 tons tween the zeal that was then displayed Now, Sir, we have examined, although very imperfectly and very briefly, some of the practical

workings of this tariff. We have seen what elevation of moral principle dictated it, but I want to call the attention of the House to what will be the probable results of this policy in the future; and here let me give one caution. I would advise my hon, friends on both sides of the House to remember that, however clear the tendencies of any line of policy may be, that in any country a considerable time is required to work them out. Now, Sir, we may have a tolerably correct idea of what will be toe result of this policy to which, I fear, we are committing ourselves to-night, but we cannot with any possibility fix the exact date. That is the popular delusion had got hold of the popular true in every important transaction, but is espeially true with us in Canada. Canada, as everybody knows, is a small State, and is largely indebted, and however rich we may be in internal resources, we do not possess that accumulated wealth which would give prompt effect to a tariff like this. There are no doubt a great many counteracting agencies which will break the effects which will flow from such a policy, as in the United States from 1866 to 1873. Although they had been engaged in a course which all their ablest and wisest men saw would result in a great national disaster, still I admit they appeared for a considerable time to be prospering, just in the same way as it is possible, though very unlikely, that we, for causes over which this Government or this policy have no control, may for a time appear to prosper more or A great deal will undoubtedly depend on the policy the United States adopt. They will laugh classes of the community, however, will at the hon gentleman's pigmy attempts to frighten them. (Hear, hear.) They may perhaps-I hope case of better qualities it will be about 6 they will-allow viser counsels to prevail with regard to their fisca system than prevail at present. They may decide to retaliate sharply, and I warn the hon, gentleman that our system may become intolerable. (Hear, hear.) But they may choose to bide their time until his policy has worked its way, and they may do then as they have done before, strike us sharply just at the moment when there is a fear of the whole fabric falling to pieces. A great deal will depend on whether or not the shrinking in values goes on. Much will depend on European complications of one kind and another. Much will depend on the development of our North-West territory, which will do more for our prosperity than all the tariff legislation ever brought down to this House. There may be a revival of the great ship-

ping interest, of which there appears to be signs all over the world, and there may be a revival of the lumbering interest. These are things over which the hon, gentleman can exercise no control, but which may very considerably affect the whole material prosperity of this country. But this policy, I repeat, Sir, is radically bad-bad financially, and bad socially, bad politically, bad in every conceivable way and shape in which you can regard it -- (hear, hear) -- and I tell the hon. gentleman, Sir, that the longer it lasts the harder it will be to correct it, and the worse will be the rebound. Looked at in the financial aspect, it simply means this, for every dollar you are putting into the nathis country, which will be largely affect- tional treasury you are going to take a pound out of ed by the increases the hon. gentleman your pocket by way of improving your condition. (Hear, hear.) That you will waste, if possible, more than you can make. You are going to divert capital from fields where it might be wisely em. ployed, and turn it, as has been done in the United magic wand to the value of the stocks | States, into a mere means of injuring and destroying these very investments-too few, I fear, in Canada-which are now doing well and profitably These men will to-morrow morning wake | conducted. Looking at it in its social aspect, I do up and bless the Finance Minister, and not conceive it possible to imagine a policy which find themselves, all around, 12 per cent. is likely to do more to corrupt the people of Canaricher as to stocks which they have on | da than the policy brought down to-night. We hand than they were when they went to like all other countries, have all kinds of dangerous classes to deal with. There is always at the base of society a clas of shiftless, idle men, not having sufficient self-reliance to naintain themselves, who exist only by thrusting their maintenance on other persens, and this class may fancy that it is the duty of the Government of Canada to make every man prosperous. At this moment every man who knows anything of European affairs knows that one of the greatest dangers European statesmen have to contend against is the spread of Socialism and Socialistic ideas among a large mass of the people. And you are introducing a system which recognizes Socialism, which fosters Socialistic ideas, which recognizes practically that the ownership of property is therefore little more than a kind of legalized robbery. Then there are able and unscrupulous men who know that under such a system the short cut to such wealth is best obtained by securing political influence enough to get the tariff fixed to suit their own ends. You offer a premium to these men in every possible way to corrupt the Legislature, and if the example of the

United States can be invoked again you may rest assured that your labors will not be in vain. Prac. tically, Sir, I fear the matter is likely to be even worse. I say that if this expedient fails, if this mode of restoring prosperity prove, as I verily believe it will, a sham, a delusion, and a snare; if after you have locked up many millions to profitless investments, and crowded men by the thousands into the towns and cities; if this system breaks down in Canada as completely as it is known to have broken down in the United States -I say you will be confronted with the cry for larger markets at any cost. Up to the present time there have been two barriers which have assisted in maintaining our political independence and in keeping us separated from the United or wrongly obtained, that after all was said and done our political system was the superior. The purity of our politicians was greater than those of the United States. This may have been a sort of a national self conceit, but if there ever did exist any doubt of this statement that doubt has been removed for evermore. No intelligent Canadian, no matter how patriotic he may be, can dare to say with the spectacle now before us that the politicians of Canada are one whit better than the pe-

liticians of the United States. Another plea was that after all that was said and done we possessed a superior fiscal system to that of the people of the charge. United States. If you sweep the old tariff away-I have to put this question not only to the House long centinued cheering. but to the people of Canada-what will then remain to keep us apart from the great nation on our border. (Hear, hear.) We know the direction in which our material interests are likely to draw us,

and I tell those gentlemen if they desire to maintain a separate political existence they are taking existence an impossibility. Sir, if further proof was wanted we might find it in the open exultatlemen acceeded to power, and when it was known what sort of proposals they were likely to bring posite, not because, as they avowed, they thought never yet was made by any Finance Min- it wise or good, but because they believed it would speedily render the position of the people of Cana-

few weeks have passed since both sides of this House were uniting in expressing gratitude to Her tion of Cod-Liver-Oil, knows how very liable it is Majesty for having confided her child to our care. If that illustrious lady should return to England I am afrald she will be obliged to tell her Royal mo- To overcome this trouble we have added Pancerther that this talk was mere lip loyalty, that we had adopted a policy antagonistic to the interests of Great Britain-a policy which, whatever may be the intentions of the hon. Finance Minister and his colleagues, is in its practical results especially designed to injure British interests and hamper to science, in the treatment of any of the above British interests. (Cheers.) Sir, there are other diseases.

contingencies, which are likely to flow from this FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGISTS. Mr. CARTWRIGHT-I am sorry to say policy in the not very distant future. If it works \$1 per Bottle. Six Bottles for \$5. Trial size 25 cts. fronted with the problem of a demand for irreto my ears, and they had been very freely discussed in mercantile circles. (Hear, FOR SALE IN CHATHAM BY J. PALLEN & SON

Medical.

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enough to suppose that they can be made rich

by printing bits of paper promises to pay. But

sums of money we require to carry on the govern-

ment of this country, so sure will the attempt be

made, and I see symptoms of it already, to bring

about the abolition of our system of local govern-

ment. No doubt plausible reasons enough may be

urged in favor of that course. These Local Gov-

ernments have made mistakes, and have been ex-

pensive in many ways, and when the cry of false

economy goes up, there may be men found indis-

creet enough to abolish our federal system, and to

re-introduce the legislative system, a system to

which I for one would be extremely opposed, and

which every man who has the slighest interest in

the well-being of his country would bitterly deplore

to see inaugurated. (Hear, hear.) But I fancy

ously considered the effect of the proposals he is

in conclusion say a few words in review as to the

general bearing of this whole policy. The hon.

gentleman told us that this country is in financial

this country from its financial difficulties and to

aid our people-how? By trebling or quadrupling,

ation of the people. We are to become rich by

spending in taxation three or four times as much

as he would otherwise be required to raise. The

hon, gentleman is in power at a time when above

all others the soundest judgment is needed, and

when it is the duty of every man having any pre-

tensions to the character of a statesman not to

yield to or to apply that popular delusion, as he

appears to think it to be his duty to do, and to en-

deavor by every means to enlighten his fellow-

countrymen, and to stem the current whenever

mind. The hon, gentleman is apparently prepared

to pander to that delusion, and if any kind of folly

has been committed the hon gentleman seems

disposed to perpetuate it, if possible; and as to

the danger existing with regard to our own course,

he seems disposed to take such a line of action as

will inevitably result in bringing the ship of State

full on that hidden rock. Knowing, as the hon.

gentleman cannot fail to know, because he is a man

of experience and a man who has been conversant

for many years with the affairs of this country-

knowing that one of our most besetting national

sins is a passion for extravagant speculation and

the locking up of money, which is unduly and un-

productively employed-we find him deliberately

legislate so as to increase that tendency. Know

ing, as he cannot fail to do, the uncertainty of

trade and atuse of credit, all crying evils in our

mercantile community, we find him introducing a

system of legislation which will deliberately en-

courage the most intelligent of our people to turn

business simply into a form of gambling, and ren-

der it impossible for any man to calculate from

year to year, or almost from month to month, what

changes, what alterations, may be inserted in the

laws under which his business must necessarily be

that there is no one thing statesmen are deter-

mined against more than the encouragement of any

class in the community to rely on the Government

for aid or support, we find him deliberately setting

to work to proclaim that it is the duty of the Gov-

ernment to make all classes of the people prosper-

ous; knowing, as he cannot help knowing, that at

this present moment there is no problem harder to

solve than the proper distribution of wealth in any

country, and if one thing threatens our civilization

more than another, it is the existence of monstrous

fortunes at one end of the social scale and masses

of paupers at the other; knowing, as he must, that

if there is one thing more than another which the

American tariff has produced, it has been great

profits for a few successful manufacturers and

great misery to the masses of men collected toge-

ther in their cities, we find the hon. gentlemen de-

liberately legislating so as violently to alter and

disturb wealth in this community (hear, hear)

knowing, Sir, that there are, say what he will,

here great mischiefs arising everywhere from the

tendency to crowd together in the large cities and

to band together; knewing that this is a special

evil in North America from causes which I cannot

now properly discuss and analyze, we find the hon.

gentleman fostering and encouraging that evil, and

knowing in a country like this the imminent dan-

ger of encouraging sectional feeling, and showing

one part of the country that your legislation is

framed so as to serve another part of the country

at its expense, we find him bringing down a tariff

which will afford every man in the large Provinces

a ready mode of agitation, and a ready standing

grievance against the Government of this country,

which, by reason of the enormous excess of duty

it imposes as compared with the duty which exist-

ed in the hon. gentleman's own Province prior to

Confederation, cannot fail to produce a deep-root-

ed and deep-seated discontent with the working of

Confederation; we find him introducing a tariff,

which he has just laid before you, knowing, as I

have said, the great and grave physical difficulties

in the way of obtaining and achieving our indepen-

dence; we find him legislating so as to put our

whole fiscal policy at the mercy of the people or the

United States; knowing, Sir, that there is very

great difficulty always experienced in collecting

sufficient revenue in a time of depression like this

that along an extensive frontier like ours, smug-

gling on the largest scale is avoided with extremest

difficulty; we find him introducing a tariff which

gives every possible inducement for hundreds of

miles for men to engage most actively in the bus-

iness and occupation of smuggling; knowing, as

we do, from dearly bought experience, how gre-

vious this legislature, and our Provincial Legisla-

tures have suffered in times gone by from impro-

per influences brought to bear upon them by weal-

thy and powerful corporations, or even by weal hy

and powerful individuals, we find him deliberately

making it the interest of the wealthiest and mos.

active classes of the community to obtain any how,

and by any means whatsoever, power over legisla-

tion of the country. I cannot stop to analyze, Sir,

how much of this may fairly be attributed to folly

and incapacity; how much to a reckless desire

only to obtain, some way or other, power; how

much to ignorance of the effects and the foundation

of the laws of political economy; how much to de-

liberate evil designing. That I cannot tell, but I

do know this, Sir, that although it may be true

that the people of Canada must reap as they have

sown, although time will have to be taken in order

that they may understand the full extent of the

mischief done to them; that time is coming, and

coming fast, when they will wake up from their

short-lived delusion and find themselves wiser and

poorer by many and many millions than they are

to night; and I warn the hon, gentleman that then

he will find that for the sake of obtaining a tem-

porary party triumph, he, and those who support

him, will in the long result prove to have utterly

and hopelessly wrecked not only their own for

tunes, but the fortunes of their own party, and I

have been unfortunately committed to their

very much fear the fortunes of the country that

The hon. gentleman took his seat at 11.40. amid

Hedical.

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disease) to digest the full amount of the oil taken.

atine to our Emulsion, which not only assists i

of itself in the treatment of Consumption.

the vital forces and build up the system.

cases of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarse

nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves that will be an exceedingly likely consequence of both the hair and its beauty Thus brashy, weal the policy of the hon gentlemen opposite. I ac- or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthquit the Minister of Finance to a great extent of falling hair is checked and stablished; thin hair doing these things designedly. I don't think he | thickens; and faded or gray hairs resume their or the majority of his colleagues could have seriously considered the effect of the proposals he is scalp, cool, clean and soft—under which conditions

diseases of the scalp are impossible As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vigor is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richneas of tone it im parts.

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over the numerous mix

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remedy, for the cure of

my experience leads me

with this remedy, I can

testify to its great value

n the treatment of all

strumous and Cachectic

affections, as Glandular En-

range of skin affections; as

all the imputed virtues of

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none that can be more

highly recommended as

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and I have every confidence

that such a remedy for gen-

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largements, and a wid

Blood Impurities. Sofar as

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ALL SKIN-DISEASES, place, in favor of this great

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cure. To all who desire it, he will send the prescription used, free of charge, w lisagree with them after a time; this is mainly be found a sure cure for Consumption, Brandue to the inability of the stomach (weakened by chitis, Catarrh Asthma, &c. digesting the oil, but is an acknowledged remedy In taking Mattison's Pancreatic Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, you receive the benefit of two of the best remedies known

Law, etc.

A. H. JOHNSON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR. NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., ETC. Chatham, N. B.

P. Williston, E. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., OFFICE-Over Mr. John Brandon's Store ; Entrance Side Door. Newcastle, Miramicni, N. B.

H. MCALPINE, Attorney-at-Law, Room 3, First Floor, Barnhill's Building,

PRINCESS STREET, ST. JOHN.

WM. A. PARK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,

> NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &C. OFFICE :- OVER THE STORE OF W. PARK, Esq. CASTLE STREET.

BLANKS! All kinds, for sale at the Miramichi Bookstore.

NEWCASTLE, N. P.

Administrators' Notice. A LL persons having legal claims against the Estate of James Kerr, late of Chatham, N.B., deceased, are requested to hand the same duly attested, to D. Ferguson, of Chatham, forthwith to whom all persons indebted to the said Estate are

required to make immediate payment.

MARY KERR,

WILLIAM KERR, Administrators D. FERGUSON, Chatham, N. B., 4th Feb., 1879. Executors' Notice.

the late James Stothart are requested to render the same, duly attested, within 3 months, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to Wm. Scott who is duly authorized to receive then.

> MARY STOTHART, Executrix. GEORGE I. WILSON Executor.

LOCAL BILL. TOTICE is hereby given that a Bill will be intro-

duced at the present Session of the Provincial Legislature to authorize the Northumberand County Council to license Peddlers or Hawkers, hawking or peddling therein, and to make regulations respecting the same. Dated 10th March, 1879. SAML. THOMSON,

Secretary-Treasurer Co. Northl'd.

Assessor's Notice.

HE Assessors of Rates for the Parish of Chat a reliable preparation for general use as a blood puriham, having received the Warrants com ner. I know of none equal nding the assessment on the said Parish of the to it, combining as it does. following sums-viz.: For County Contingencies, sarsaparilla, and several County School Fund. County Alms House, Chatham Police Fund, Firewards, Double Todides," and of

> Hereby request all persons liable to be rated in said Parish to bring to the Assessors within thirty days from date, true statements of their property and income liable to be assessed. They atso give notice that the valuations when ompleted shall be posted at the Post Office, Chat-RICHARD HOCKEN,) THOS. CRIMMEN, Chatham, March 6, 1879.

Sheriffs Sale.

TO be Sold at Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18TH DAY OF APRIL, next, in front of the Post Office, Chath in, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock, p. m., - All the right, title and interest of Angus McDonald, in and to all that piece parcel or lot of Land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, and bounded as follows :-Northerly, by the Long Cove Brook, Westerly by land occupied by Farquhar McGraw, Easterly by land occupied by Alexander McLean and Southering by the Big Cove, containing 100 acres more or less; and being the piece of land conveyed to the said Angus McDonald by David McDonald and Margaret, his wife, by deed bearing date the 21st day April, A. D. 1875. The same having been seized under and by vir-

tue of an Execution issued out of the Northun berland County Court at the suit of Daniel D'Gorman against the said Angus McDonald. Sheriffs' Office,) JOHN SHIRREFF. weastle, 3rd January, Sheriff of Northl'd.

BYE-LAWS.

A Municipality of Northumberland, held at the Council Chamber, Newcastle, on Tuesday, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1879 :-Resolved; That the following Bye-Law be made and established for the government of the said A Bye-Law Relating to Booms and Boomage

Be it ordained by the Municipal Council of the County of Northumberland : 1. That the Boom Master in charge of the Barnaby River Boom be entitled to receive fifteen cents on each thousand S. feet of Logs, and three cents on each ton of Timber securely boomed. 2. That Section 1 of "A Bye-Law relating to oms and Boomage" passed by the County Coun cil at April sittings be repealed. CHAS. F. BOURNE, Warden.

A Bye-Law Relating to Dogs. Be it ordained by the Municipal Council of the County of Northumb rland :-1 That Farmers and others, being householders, residing in the Parish of Newcastle, beyond the Police District limits, except those residing between Urquhart's Brook and Russell's Brook, be allowed to keep one dog exempt from dog tax. That any person residing within the County of Northumberland, beyond the dog tax districts of Newcastle and Chatham, who owns, keeps, or hariors more than one dog shall pay a tax of \$1.00 annually for each and every dog more than one so owned, harbored, or kept, such tax to be collected as provided by Section 2 of the existing Bye-Law relating to Dogs. That the Collector of dog tax in each District or parish be authorized to retain twenty per

cent. for his services on all sums collected and paid over by him 4. Any Bye-Law heretofore made, repugnant to, inconsistent with the foregoing Bye-Law, is hereby repealed. CITIS F BOURNE, Warden,

General Dusiness,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, JUST OPENED -AT THE-

CHATHAM,

MARCH 15TH., 1879. CASES AND BALES AMERICAN

GREY. WHITE. & PRINTED COTTONS.

COTTON WARPS. Canadian Tweeds,

AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF NEW SPRING GOODS REMARKABLY CHEAP

IN STORE! Cheap for Cash.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

100 BBLS. HERRING, 50 Quintals CODFISH, 200 Bbls FLOUR,

20 Boxes TEA. ARGYLE HOUSE Chatham, March 15, 1879.

Travelers' Column.

Chatham Branch Railway.

WINTER 1878-9.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, 1878, until further notice, Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

GOING SOUTH.

EXPRESS. ACCOM'DATION

Depart, 2.00 a. m., 9.50 a. m Chatham June'n, Arrive 2.30 " 10.20 Depart, 2.50 " 10.40 Arrive, 3.20 " 11.10

GOING NORTH ACCOMMD'TION. EXPRESS. Chatham, Depart 4.30 p. m., 11.40 p. m Chatham Junc., Arrive, 5.00 " 12.10 a. m Depart, 5.20 " Arrive, 5.50 " The above Tables are made up on St. John (or

Miramichi) Time. All the above 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. Close connections are made with all pas-senger Trains both DAY and NIGHT on the Inter-

AT 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. Chatham Passengers wishing to return from the Junction by the same train may obtain Tickets for the trip both ways at one fare. Tickets for the Chatham Railway are sold at the unction 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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1878. Winter Arrangement. 1879. O'N and after MONDAY the 18th November, 1878,

At 8.00 a.m. (Express) for Halifax, Pictou, Point du Chene and Campbellton (per accommodation from Moncton), and intermediate Sta-At 11.00 a.m. (Accommodation) for Point du Chene PATENT LEVER SHINGLE MACHINE, and intermediate stations. At 5.00 p. m. (Express) for Sussex, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal and West. At 8.15 p. m. (Express) for Hallfax, Pictou and

intermediate Stations.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE At 8.35 p. m. (Express) from Halifax, Pictou. Point du Chene, Campbellton and intermediate Stations. At 6.05 a. m. (Express) from Halifax. Pictou and intermediate Stations. At 9.15 a. m. (Express) from Sussex, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal and West. At 3.15 p. m. (Accommodation) from Point du Chene and intermediate Stations. C. J. BRYDGES,

Gen. Supt. Gov't Railways.

D. T. JOHNSTONE.

Railway Office, Moncton, Nov. 13th, 1878.

Chatham Livery Stables. Regular Coaches to trains leaving and arriving at CHATHAM RAILWAY STATION. Office and Stables - - - Water Street, Chathan.

Ziotels.

PARK HOTEL, KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN

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 LIVERY STAPLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT ON THE PREMISES ..

Late of Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor T the sittings of the County Council of the Municipality of Northumberland, held at the SHIPPAGAN, N. B.

HOUSE has lately been refurnished and every arrangement made to ensure comfort to travellers. Good Stabling and good Shoot-E. DeGRACE.

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

CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made onthis U 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 the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor, by courtesy and attention, to merit the GOOD STABLING ON THE PREMISES

ROYAL HOTEL, King Square.

HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have | 20,000 were manufactured and sold last season, by eased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTI-NENTAL," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it, as the 'ROYAL" always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Pro-Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquor and Cigars, and superior accommodation Blackhall's Livery Stable attached THOS. F. RAYMOND St. John, July 9 1877.

Brokerage, etc.

LUKE STEWART. SHIP BROKER & COMMISSION MERCHANT SAINT JOHN. NEW BRUNSWICK.

WILLIAM J. PRASER. COMMISSION MERCHANT, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES &c. HEAD OF TOBIN'S SOUTH WHARF, UPPER WATER STREET, HALIFAX N.S. CONSIGNMENTS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

Vroom & Arnold, SHIP BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,

SMYTH STREET,

ST. JOHN N. B.

R. H. ARNOLD.

W. & R. Brodie, GENERAL Commission Merchants

AND ISAAC HARRIS, WATER ST., CHATHAM' DEALERS IN FLOUR, PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS, No. 16, ARTHUR STREET,

Next the Bank of Montreal.

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General Business.

FIRST-CLASS

WINTER & SPRING

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS made up under the

A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER.

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MIRAMICHI

Machine & Boiler Works,

CHATHAM, N. B.

GENERAL

IRON & BRASS FOUNDER.

----MANUFACTURER OF----

Steam Engines and Boilers,

Gang and Rotary Saw Mills, Gang Edgers and Shingle Machines, Ship, Plough, Stove, Cemetery Railing, House Roof Crestings and every

description of Brass and Iron Castings,

Yachts with Paddle or

POND'S WISCONSIN

a specialty. Smallwood's

Steel, Iron and Wooden Ploughs, manufactured

and in Stock. A large assortment of Cooking

Ranges and Stoves. Base Burners, Hall and

Parlor Stoves, & Register Grates, Stove

Pipe & Elbows, a large variety of Stamped Tin & Wire Goods &

Hollow Ware Plain & Enamelled

NEILSON'S

Engine & Machine Works.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to make and

ENGINES,

Dewn-holders, Saw Spindles of all kinds, of Cast Steel or Iron.

and general repairing of Machinery of all kinds.

ACCIDENTAL BREAK-DOWNS of Machine

BRASS CASTINGS

I beg to call the attention of Millmen and Lum

COMPOUND EDGER AND SIN

GLE EDGER, AND MY RE-

SAWING MACHINES

My Edgers have now been running in St John

and Miramichi for twelve months and have given

every satisfaction desired and I feel pleased to be

Long & Barnhill, Clark Bros. - Firms of such

regard to the practical superiority of my machine

COMPOUND OR DOUBLE MACHINE

will edge 10,000 feet per hour, if required. My Six-

Steam Mills of limited power, with a view to do the most work with the fewest hands, will be about

half the weight of the Compound, and about half

000 feet per day of 10 hours My RE-SAWING MACHINE

is got up expressly for recutting deals and scant-

Plans, specifications and estimates furnished.

ee all work that may be entrusted to my care.

TO THE

FARMERS OF MIRAMICHI

We have been Manufacturing

IRON FRAME MOWERS

Fer the last four years, and are now offering to the

farming community this, the

BEST MOWER

plicity together with greater durability and entire

American Machines. Of the former there are over

200,000 in use, and the extraordinary number of

the Wood Company of United States. We have

over 500 of our manufacture now in use, every one

of which (no exceptions) stands as a monument of

the grand and unprecedented success of home

manufacture and our enterprise. A list of our

Agents in this section of the Province will be found

appended, and farmers are requested to ask infor-

mation of them relative to our Mowers in use in

their respective localities, which will establish

beyond doubt their inquestionable superiority over

The facility of procuring all parts or pieces with-in a nominal length of time must show beyond the

shadow of a doubt the claims such an enterprise

For the coming harvest of 1877 we will manufacture LARGLY in excess of our num-

bers of last season, and trust that our grow

to it as will be commensurate with its merits.

ing enterprise may find such inducements held out

Let it be remembered we have no hesitation at

all times, in entering into a friendly competition in

WEGUARANTEE OUR MOWERS TO BE INFE-

RIOR TO NONE. Farmers would do well to enquire prices and terms before purchasing else-

AGENTS:

Campbellton-MALCOM PATTERSON.

Newcastle-Stephen Y. MITCHELL.

M'Farlane, Thompson & Anderson.

P. S.—Various patterns of the most improved HORSE RAKES to be had of

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

Manufacturing Silversmith and Electro-Plater

184 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

has now on hand the largest Stock of

Doaktown-Robt. Swim & Son.

Richibucto-WILLIAM WHETEN.

Dalhovsie-DAVID RITCHIE.

Bathurst—Charles Ross.

Buctouche-B. Foley.

Fredericton, June 5, 1877.

our Agents, CHEAP.

the field with any other machine in our market.

has upon the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

any other mower to be had in our market.

JAMES NEILSON.

into boards any thickness.

GLE EDGER, which I am getting up expressly for

standings as are well able to advise intending pur-

chasers as to what is best for their interests and in

able to refer to any of the Mill owners who have

are got up expressly for the lumber business.

horse power, for Mills, Mines or Steamboats.

one inch to eight inch diameter.

GEARS AND PULLEYS of all sizes.

correctly and punctually attended to.

of the best quality at lowest prices.

bermen to my new Machines, viz., my

execute all kinds of the undermentioned work,

Chatham, March 11h,' 79.

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Screw Propeller.

W. S. MORRIS.

CUSTOM TAILORING THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a

Tailoring Establishment

MIRAMICHI STONE WORKS.

Manufrs., Builders, etc.

NORTHESK, MIRAMICHI, New Brunswick.

GRINDSTONES, Spindle Stones and Building Stone supplied in any quantity desired at short The Grindstones from the above works were awarded one of the two Medals for that class of Manufactures at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

REMINGTON FOUNDRY, FINE AITHO Received Two Gold Medals at the Paris

Exposition 1878.

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CREEDMOOR RIFLE,

Columbia Range, Washington, D. C., Oct. 1st, 1878, by Mr. Partello.

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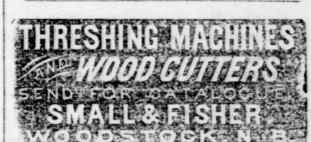
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE LOWMAN PATENT

SPADES.

Made without Welds or Rivets. PLOWS, HOES,

And Agricultural Implements generally. NEW YORK OFFICE,



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MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,

Always on hand in large quantities at lowest A. P. McDonald & Co.,

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TENT LOG CARRIAGE SHIPPING MA CHINE, to any parties requiring the same, or supply drawings, etc., to enable parties to manufac The above is in use in several Mills on this River Full information given by application to the Sul

Saws! Saws!!

MR. THOMAS B. PEACE, a Practical SAW MAKER, has opened a SAW MANU-FACTORY in Chatham, and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in that one of business. Satisfaction guaranteed THOS. B. PEACE, WATER ST., CHATHAM

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prepared to supply the Public with Superior Quality of Blinds HOUSE FINISHING,

Scroll Sawing to any Pattern TURNING, &c. Having a Moulding Machine I am prepared to st pply mouldings of different patterns, and to do

AS ORDERS SOLICITED AND ATTENDED TO. 32 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 Sawı.

his Patrons and the Public generally that he PLANS, DESIGNS

SPECIFICATIONS FRICES REASONABLE! GEORGE CASSADY,

New Glasgow, N. S.,

THE UNDERSIGNED would beg leave to inform

Engineers & Boiler Makers

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fancy Goods Estimates Furnished for Engines and Boilers, Mill and other Ma-

Electro-Plate Ware, &c., &c., ever shown in Miramichi, which he will sell at chinery. Call and seemy stock before purchasing elsewhere.

in the Shop formerly occupied by a Mr. Anslow, and owned by the Hon. Wm. Muirhead, near Let-son's Scales, Water Street, Chatl.am. Gentlemen wanting Clothes made to order for do well to examine his splendid assortment English and Canadian Cloths

Joseph Goodfellow - - - - Proprietor.

THE BEST SCORE ON RECORD

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Steam Tugs, Ferry Boats and Patent Rotary Saw Carriage,

All orders for Sheet Iron and Tin Work will CAST STEEL SHOVELS, SCOOPS

MARINE AND STATIONARY GARDEN & HORSE RAKES, with or without boiler, or fittings, from 5 to 100 MOWERS, SAW MILL WORK,

CRANK SHAFTS for WATER MILLS, GANG SHAFTS, GATE a d LOG GATES, with power 57 READE STREET. AT SEND STAMP FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, TO MILL SHAFTING of all sizes and lengths, from IRON TURNING AND BLACKSMITH'S WORK

ROOFING FELT

PITCH, TAR, AFHALT. them, including: Messrs. Randolph and Baker, Dry & Tarred Paper.

> Sole Agents for Maritime Provinces, 17 ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, NORTH WHARF,

the price, will have only two saws and will run 40,ling from four inches down to 1 in. thick or deals 'HE Subscriber is prepared to furnish his PA-N. B. An experience of 40 years in all the branches in the above lines enables me to guaran

> ROBERT McGUIRE. Chatham, 29th May, '78.

reliability for all the requirements of the field, than any other Mower extant. - In construction they are similar to the celebrated Walter A. Wood's Iron Frame Mower, and the Richardson Buckeye, both

> For Inside or Outside. First Quality Pine or Cedar Shingles, and to Plane and Match Lumber, and Plane and Butt Clapboards.

Joiner work generally, at reasonable rates, guaran

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For any description of Buildin

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