[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.]

poorest classes of the whole community, the poor of the large cities. On these people it falls heavily in the depth of the Canadian winter. The revenue it brings in will be wrung from about the one-twentieth part of the people of Canada. It is absolutely sectional in its influence, and bears very heavily on the people of Western Ontario, and not at all on the large numbers scattered through the other Provinces. It will form, Sir, I tell him, a standing grievance, and will be a ready means of agitation against this tariff in a great many places; and almost surely when he comes to consider the especial effect that it will have on railways I think that the hon. gentleman will see that if he wishes to injure our reputation abroad, and particularly in England, he could do nothing worse than impose this special duty on coal. At the present moment, by the imposition of this duty, if I am correctly informed, something like $100,000 in one case, and something like from $60,000 to $70,000 in another will be levied on one or two of the great railways in this country. They are already, as every body knows, in a position of extreme financial embarrassment, and the effect of this duty will be to deprive that small remnant of English bondholders who are deriving interest on Canadian investments of any chance of receiving dividends for many a day to come. (Hear, hear.) It is a most doubtful gain to the Province of Nova Scotia. I doubt exceedingly if there is any reasonable chance of 100,000 tons additional of coal being sold under the duty proposed. We had occasion to look into this question in some detail, and I doubt very much if it be possible to place more than a comparatively 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 7½ 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 classes of the community, however, will amount to about 20 per cent., while in the case of better qualities it will be about 6 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 this country, which will be largely affected by the increases the hon. gentleman 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 magic wand to the value of the stocks held by individual merchants and wholesale houses throughout this country. These men will to-morrow morning wake up and bless the Finance Minister, and find themselves, all around, 12 per cent. richer as to stocks which they have on hand than they were when they went to 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 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 informed 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. CARTWRIGHT—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 number of merchants and persons in that position to anticipate his own tariff, and to make out of the imposition of these duties, which were to be brought down to-night, a profit which ought never to have gone into the individual pockets, but into the public treasury of the Dominion. (Hear, hear.) Such an extraordinary confession never yet was made by any Finance Minister before in any country in the world. (Hear, hear.) Such a confession I repeat, never was made before. I do not wish to say to the hon. gentleman what under 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 in not giving the slightest intimation of the measures he is about to bring down.

MR. TILLEY—I gave no intimation.

MR. CARTWRIGHT—I am sorry to say that a great many proposals which I have heard to-night were anything but strange to my ears, and they had been very freely discussed in mercantile circles. (Hear, hear.) If the hon. gentleman was discreet, I am afraid that a good many persons whom he took temporarily into his confidence were hardly equally discreet. * * * * The hon. gentleman is perhaps not blame-worthy for not having brought down his tariff before, but he is very blameworthy, I will tell him, for allowing Parliament to be summoned before he was prepared to bring down his tariff. (Hear, hear.) And the country has suffered very serious loss in consequence of the extreme delay which has occurred. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I was very severely censured by the hon. Minister of Public Works because in 1874 there was a total anticipation of the customs changes to the extent of $645,000. I was then told that I had been guilty of a great wrong, that I had disturbed the whole relations of trade and commerce throughout the country, and that the country had suffered severely therefor. (Hear, hear.) What has been the case in the year of grace 1879? In February, 1879, Sir, we have received $2,036,353 as against $908,937 in the same month of the preceding year, and therefore the revenue has been anticipated to the extent not of $645,000 but of $1,127,416, a great part of which might have been saved to us had the hon. gentleman decided not to bring Parliament together until he was prepared to come down with his tariff. The hon. gentleman at any rate, although he only entered office on the 19th October and I entered on the 17th November, yet managed to bring down his tariff by the 14th of March, whereas ours was brought down on the 14th April. But here he forgot to tell the House that the very first thing I was subjected to, after taking office, was a sharp private election contest in my own constituency, and that immediately after there was a general election extending into the month of February, and therefore there is no fair comparison between the zeal that was then displayed and that which is displayed now.

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 the 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 true in every important transaction, but is especially 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 less. A great deal will undoubtedly depend on the policy the United States adopt. They will laugh at the hon gentleman's pigmy attempts to frighten them. (Hear, hear.) They may perhaps—I hope they will—allow wiser counsels to prevail with regard to their fiscal 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 shipping 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 national treasury you are going to take a pound out of 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 employed, and turn it, as has been done in the United 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 conducted. Looking at it in its social aspect, I do not conceive it possible to imagine a policy which is likely to do more to corrupt the people of Canada than the policy brought down to-night. We, like all other countries, have all kinds of dangerous classes to deal with. There is always at the base of society a class of shiftless, idle men, not having sufficient self-reliance to maintain themselves, who exist only by thrusting their maintenance on other persons, 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. Practically, 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 States. One of these was the belief which, rightly 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 politicians 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 United States. If you sweep the old tariff away—I have to put this question not only to the House 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 the shortest means to render our separate political existence an impossibility. Sir, if further proof was wanted we might find it in the open exultation of the foes of England when these hon. gentlemen acceded to power, and when it was known what sort of proposals they were likely to bring down. We have had renegade Englishmen supporting the policy of the right hon. gentlemen opposite, not because, as they avowed, they thought it wise or good, but because they believed it would speedily render the position of the people of Canada intolerable, so that we should soon be forced to seek refuge from the position we had ourselves induced in annexation to the United States. But a few weeks have passed since both sides of this House were uniting in expressing gratitude to Her Majesty for having confided her child to our care. If that illustrious lady should return to England I am afraid she will be obliged to tell her Royal mother 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 British interests. (Cheers.) Sir, there are other contingencies, which are likely to flow from this policy in the not very distant future. If it works as I believe it will, I fear that we shall be confronted with the problem of a demand for irredeemable paper currency like that of the United States. All history teaches that an irredeemable currency is the twin sister of protection—(hear, hear)—and we have already seen evidence of that system following in the line of the hon. gentleman's policy. When you find men sufficiently deluded to believe that increased taxation is going to make a people prosperous, it is natural enough that there should be many among them foolish enough to suppose that they can be made rich by printing bits of paper promises to pay. But they must remember that as sure as we shall find ourselves unable, as we shall, to raise the large sums of money we require to carry on the government 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 government. No doubt plausible reasons enough may be urged in favor of that course. These Local Governments have made mistakes, and have been expensive in many ways, and when the cry of false economy goes up, there may be men found indiscreet 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 that will be an exceedingly likely consequence of the policy of the hon. gentlemen opposite. I acquit the Minister of Finance to a great extent of doing these things designedly. I don't think he or the majority of his colleagues could have seriously considered the effect of the proposals he is now bringing before the House. But there are some of his colleagues, who in consenting to them are deliberately sinning against light and knowledge, and who know that they are doing what is likely to bring all or many of those evils I speak of upon their country; and to these men I say that great as was their guilt in the transaction for which the country originally hunted them from power, that guilt is nothing to the guilt they incur in the endeavor to break up the springs of our existence for a few short years of power. Sir, let me 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 straits and the hon. gentleman proposes to relieve this country from its financial difficulties and to aid our people—how? By trebling or quadrupling unnecessarily as he himself admits, present taxation 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 pretensions 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 endeavor by every means to enlighten his fellow-countrymen, and to stem the current whenever the popular delusion had got hold of the popular 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 unproductively employed—we find him deliberately legislate so as to increase that tendency. Knowing, as he cannot fail to do, the uncertainty of trade and abuse of credit, all crying evils in our mercantile community, we find him introducing a system of legislation which will deliberately encourage the most intelligent of our people to turn business simply into a form of gambling, and render 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 conducted. Knowing, as he cannot help knowing, that there is no one thing statesmen are determined 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 Government to make all classes of the people prosperous; 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 together in their cities, we find the hon. gentlemen deliberately 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; knowing 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 danger 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 existed in the hon. gentleman's own Province prior to Confederation, cannot fail to produce a deep-rooted 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 independence; we find him legislating so as to put out of the 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 to meet the ordinary wants of the country, and that along an extensive frontier like ours, smuggling 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 business and occupation of smuggling; knowing, as we do, from dearly bought experience, how grevious this legislature, and our Provincial Legislatures have suffered in times gone by from improper influences brought to bear upon them by wealthy and powerful corporations, or even by wealthy and powerful individuals, we find him deliberately making it the interest of the wealthiest and most active classes of the community to obtain any how, and by any means whatsoever, power over legislation of the country. I cannot stop to analyze, Sir, how much of this may fairly be attributed to folly and inexpacity; 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 deliberate 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 temporary party triumph, he, and those who support him, will in the long result prove to have utterly and hopelessly wrecked not only their own fortunes, but the fortunes of their own party, and I very much fear the fortunes of the country that have been unfortunately committed to their charge.

The hon. gentleman took his seat at 11.40. and long continued cheering.

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OFFICE:—OVER THE STORE OF W. PARK, Esq

CASTLE STREET.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

LAW BLANKS!

All kinds, for sale at the Miramichi Bookstore.

Administrators' Notice.

ALL 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, D. FERGUSON, } Administrators.

Chatham, N. B., 4th Feb., 1879. 413

Executors' Notice.

All persons having claims against the Estate of 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 payments to Wm. Scott who is duly authorized to receive then.

MARY STOTHART, Executrix.
GEORGE I. WILSON Executor.

tf

LOCAL BILL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Bill will be introduced at the present Session of the Provincial Legislature to authorize the Northumberland 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.

413

Assessor's Notice.

THE Assessors of Rates for the Parish of Chatham, having received the Warrants commanding the assessment on the said Parish of the following sums—viz.:

For County Contingencies,	$ 566 78
" County School Fund,	808 13
" County Alms House,	587 12
" Chatham Police Fund,	1281 00
" " Firewards,	2135 00
Total,	86468 03

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 also give notice that the valuations when completed shall be posted at the Post Office, Chatham.

RICHARD HOCKEN, THOS. CRIMMEN, JOHN BROWN, } Assessors.

Chatham, March 6, 1879. 4b27

Sheriff's Sale.

TO be Sold at Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18TH DAY OF APRIL, next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, 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 Southerly 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 of April, A. D. 1875.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court at the suit of Daniel O'Gorman against the said Angus McDonald.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 3rd January, A. D. 1879. } JOHN SHIRREFF. Sheriff of Northl'd.

BYE-LAWS.

AT the sittings of the County Council of the 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 Municipality:

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 Bernaby 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 Booms and Boomage" passed by the County Council 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 Northumberland:—

1. That the Boom Master in charge of the Bernaby 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.

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CHAS. F. BOURNE, Warden.

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.

STATIONS.		No. 1 EXPRESS.	No. 2 ACCOM'DATION
Chatham,	Depart,	2.00 a. m.,	9.50 a. m.
Chatham Junc'n,	Arrive	2.30 "	10.20 "
" "	Depart,	2.50 "	10.40 "
Chatham,	Arrive,	3.20 "	11.10 "

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.		No. 3. ACCOMM'TION.	No. 4. EXPRESS.
Chatham,	Depart	4.30 p. m.,	11.40 p. m.
Chatham Junc,	Arrive,	5.00 "	12.10 a. m.
" "	Depart,	5.20 "	12.30 "
Chatham,	Arrive,	5.50 "	1.00 "

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 passenger Trains both DAY and NIGHT on the Intercolonial.

☞ Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. John on *Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and to Halifax on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from St. John, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Halifax, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.*

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 Junction Station (as well as at the Chatham end of the line) and all passengers are requested to procure them before going on the Cars. Passengers who are not provided with Tickets will be charged extra fare.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1878. Winter Arrangement. 1879.

ON and after MONDAY the 18th November, 1878, Trains will leave St. John as follows:—

At 8.00 a.m. (Express) for Halifax, Pictou, Point du Chene and Campbellton (per accommodation from Moncton), and intermediate stations.

At 11.00 a.m. (Accommodation) for Point du Chene 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 Halifax, 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.

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

D. T. JOHNSTONE.

Chatham Livery Stables.

Regular Coaches to trains leaving and arriving at

CHATHAM RAILWAY STATION.

Office and Stables - - - - Water Street, Chatham.

Hotels.

PARK HOTEL,

KING SQUARE,

ST. JOHN - - N. B.

FRED. A. JONES, - - - Proprietor.
(Of the late Barnes Hotel.)

WAVERLEY HOTEL.

NEWCASTLE, - - - - - - - - - MIRAMICHI, N B

THIS HOUSE has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travelers.

☞ LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART.

Late of Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor

"NORTH AMERICA HOUSE,"

SHIPPAGAN, N. B.

HOUSE has lately been refurnished and every arrangement made to ensure comfort to travellers. Good Stabling and good Shooting to be had within easy distance.

E. DeGRACE, PROPRIETOR.

4-1 3, 79.

Canada House,

CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

WM. JOHNSTON, - - - PROPRIETOR.

CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this House to make it a first-class Hotel, and travelers will find it a desirable temporary residence, both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within five 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 STABLING ON THE PREMISES

2-52

ROYAL HOTEL,

King Square.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the