(Continued from 2nd page.)

resolution. Now, I quite agree in saying that we desire respectfully to suggest to Her Majesty that Canada and its inhabitants have prospered exceedingly under the federal system, leaving to each Province of the Dominion considerable powers of self-government. That is the recital of a simple fact in which we all agree

When Mr. Gladstone chose, in that extraordinary speech he made a short time ago, to admit that the question of self-government has become a practical question, but at the same time to demand from the Home Rulers that they should formulate their demands in such a shape as to be acceptable to the people of Great Britain, he certainly demanded what he had no right to ask, and by making that demand he seemed to wish to evade the responsibility which rested upon him as leader of the Government. If he believes the time has come when there must be a reconstruction of the parliamentary system of Great Britain, and when there must be a central and local Parliament, it was for him to frame such a system as would be applicable to the present state of things and which is best calculated to maintain intact the power and the interest of the Empire, and it was not for the forty or fifty gentlemen who represent the Home Rule party in Parliament, and who have no power to give effect to anything they may propose. I think the hon. member for West Durham offered no opposition to Mr. Gladstone in dissenting from his own views of what the duty in this particular is, and I think that Mr. Gladstone was mistaken as to what his duty is, and I think he was also mistaken when he argued as if he were not aware that there was in existence anywhere in the world a system which might form the model for the system he seemed to think was desirable. There was in the United States a federal system which might have formed the groundwork of some such system. There is also here in Canada a federal system which the Imperial Parliament itself has created and upon which he might have formed a scheme to suit the necessities of Great Britain. It is true that in our federal system there is a considerable amount of friction which it is desirable to avoid, but even in that system he could find something worthy of imitation. It is not impossible to devise a system, and it was scarcely just to throw upon the Home Rulers the duty of formulating a scheme when, according to the English Constitution, it is the duty of the Imperial Parliament to provide for the proper legislation of every portion of the United Kingdom. We do not ask our Governor General to determine any question of the kind. There was a time in the history of the old Irish Parliament, when notwithstanding restrictive legislation that crippled it and really deprived it of all right of independent action, it certainly awakened to a sense of its own rights and without asking the sanction of the British Parliament, it simply declared its own power to renew and exercise its powers. But that was the case of an independent Parliament, having a separate existence, not one depending on the British Parliament, by its own right. To-day, however, there is nobody, certainly no one whose opinion possesses the slightest value or influence, who pretends to say that the Imperial Parliament is not absolutely sovereign and supreme in this matter and may pass just such laws regulating legislative action and creating new legislation or apportioning new legislative powers, as they see fit to pass. The Imperial Parliament has the right to pass such acts, and the Legislature posesses such powers as the Act describes. There is therefore, no necessity of resorting to such a clumsy and unconstitutional manner to determine these matters, as Mr. Gladstone seems to think is the only course open for the Home Rulers to adopt.

But while I believe all this, and while we are glad to see, notwithstanding our party differences, that we are in an eminent degree showing all the essential excellencies of the Federal system applied to a country grown too large for a single Legislature, we might have said very plainly that a similar system should be adopted in Ireland; that Ireland should be given the blessings of self-government which we all cherish. Therefore, I do not like the words :—

"We venture to express a hope that if consistent with the integrity and well being of the Empire, and if the rights and status of the minority are fully protected and secured sure means may be found of meeting the expressed desire of so many of your Irish subjects in that regard, so that Ireland may become a source of strength to Your Majesty's Empire."

I regard that as seriously objectionable and to be contrary to the opinion expressed by many hon. members who addressed the House. We have all declared that we believe home rule should be extended to Ireland, and that such extension is not inconsistent with the safety of the Empire. Some have declared that it has become absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the Empire in its integrity and power. In this resolution we are raising considerable doubt on that point. We are also expressing doubts as to the good faith of the Irish people, for the resolution says: "if the rights of the minority are fully protected and secured then we hope certain things will be done. If there is a country in the world where the rights of the minority, and more than their rights—almost their privileges—have at all times been respected and held sacred, it is in Ireland. It will be impossible to point to a single instance wherein the rights of the minority have been disregarded by any body of Irishmen. There have been times in the history of Ireland since those religious differences have occurred, when Catholics were in the ascendancy, when they had control of the Government of the country. They had it in the reign of Queen Mary, and during those years there were prosecutions or persecutions of Protestants in England. Many fled from England to Ireland; they were received in Dublin hospitably and were maintained at the expense of the city; there was again another time when what was known as the Confederation of Kilkenny had control of Ireland, and in no one instance did the minority suffer the slightest injustice or injury at the hands of the majority.—To-day what is the state of things?—For years and years the corporations of Ireland have been close boroughs, Protestants only being admitted to a share in the Civil Government, and in some ca es, Protestants only were permitted to be burgesses. One of the measures obtained by O'Connell was a change of the municipal law in Ireland. The Catholics possessed a large majority in many of the cities and towns. How did they treat the minority? In Dublin, to this day, it has become the rule that the mayor shall be one year a Catholic and one year a Protestant, although the Catholics are three to one in the common council which appoints the mayor and six to one in the city.—The same is true of other cities and towns in Ireland. With regard to parliamentary representation, one of the most Conservative counties elected, a few years ago, a Presbyterian Minister, and we have every day Catholic constituencies preferring Protestant candidates. I never heard of a case in Ireland where the fact that the candidate was a Protestant was considered objectionable; on the contrary it is rather in the candidate's favor that he belongs to the religion of the minority. To-day the very leader of this great agitation, not the man to whom it owes its origin, but its Parliamentary leader, Mr. Parnell, is himself a Protestant, as are many others of the same class, and they are not the less admired and esteemed because they happen to belong to the religion of the minority. Therefore I do not think it is desirable that the Canadian Parliament should, by adopting a resolution of this character, throw any doubt upon the liberality of the majority in Ireland. If I believed the results of home rule if obtained by the Irish people would be that the minority would be oppressed, wronged or aggrieved in any degree by the majority, I would never record my vote in its favor. And I believe, Sir, a very great number of Irish Catholics throughout the world are of the same belief.

And then the extraordinary expression we find here, is "the rights and status of the minority protected." What does he mean by status? One has to almost guess that. I am not aware, Sir, that legally the minority holds a different status from the majority, but as a matter of fact they hold a very different status indeed, inasmuch as the minority occupy all the lucrative appointments under the Crown. The law prohibits the appointment of a Catholic Lord Lieutenant. There has never been a Catholic Secretary, and at the Castle I have never known more than one or two Catholics in important offices. A few Catholic judges, and several Catholic lawyers have forced their way to the bench; but though the great majority of the lawyers are Catholics the great majority of judges are Protestants. Is that what he meant by the status of the minority? Are we to ask that they are to be put on an equal footing with the majority?

Sir John A. Macdonald. The Lord Lieutenant is the only one.

Mr. Anglin. Does the hon. gentleman mean that for all time to come that that shall continue?

Sir John A. Macdonald. He is a representative of the Queen. The Constitution provides that the Sovereign must be a Protestant.

Mr. Anglin. I am aware of that.

Sir John A. Macdonald. Very well, it is held by constitutional lawyers that the office of representative of the Sovereign there—the Lord Lieutenant is a Viceroy—must be a Protestant also.

Mr. Anglin. I am aware of that, but that is a matter that can be changed by due course of law.

Sir John A. Macdonald. Oh, yes.

Mr Anglin. Materially it was not a matter of much consequence, but considered as one of sentiment and believing it is a matter of very great consequence that we are by law prohibited from occupying that office.

Sir John A. Macdonald. I think so. I would be glad to see it repealed.

Mr. Anglin. I am trying to find out what this means, "the status of the minority is to be protected and secured." That is the only case in which the law makes any difference. I think it would have been very much better if those words were omitted. I shall not propose that they be omitted, in fact under the rules I could not, but I do not want to do anything that would prevent the unanimous passage of these resolutions. I think it of the greatest possible importance that they should be passed unanimously and the people and Government of England should hear us with one voice ask that Home Rule be granted to Ireland.

There is another point I object to in these resolutions, that is, with regard to those called suspects. The passage says:

"We would furthes express a hope that the time has come when Your Majesty's clemency may, without injury to the interests of the United Kingdom, be extended to those persons who are now imprisoned in Ireland charged with political offences only, and the inestimable blessing of personal liberty restored to them."

I hope the hon. leader of the Government misunderstood the remarks made, for if not he treated very unfairly what was said by the hon. member for West Durham (Mr. Blake.) He assumed that the hon. gentleman wished to ask that persons charged with the most serious offences should be set free, that the jail doors of Ireland should be thrown open, and that persons guilty of the most enormous offences be allowed to go out. The hon. member never stated anything of the kind, and I cannot understand how the leader of the Government could have misunderstood him. What he did say and what I am prepared to repeat is that men who have been arbitrarily arrested and who are arbitrarily held in prison on no charge whatever, but on the extraordinary charge that there are reasons of being suspected of committing some crime, and this in a country supposed to enjoy the glorious privileges of a British constitution, surely, Sir, it is a monstrous state of things that the Government of the country should sweep over that country, and upon information furnished it, may be by the very members of that landlord class who are affected by this agitation, and have learned to hate the agitators, seize them and put them into prison, without trial or hearing of any kind, merely because it is said they are reasonably suspected of being guilty of some political crime. These men deny that they are offenders of any kind. I find that there are, according to a telegram we received a few days ago, 510 of these men now in prison throughout Ireland, some not charged with political offences at all. There are men imprisoned for being surpected of murder, of arson, of violence against the person, others of provoking, others to like crimes.

Sir John A. Macdonald. The original resolutions which, I believe, the hon. gentleman saw and approved of, referred to the political prisoners in much the same terms as these.

Mr. Anglin. The original resolutions were defective in that respect, and I should probably have spoken of them in the same way that I am speaking of the present ones. Among these prisoners are such men as Mr. Parnell, a member of the British Parliament, a man of high character, of whom no one has ever been able to say that he has ever been guilty of any crime even the most venial; Mr. Dillon, another member of Parliament, as well as four or five others also members of the House, are also among the suspects accused of being suspected of the same treasonable practices. Mr. Arthur O'Connor, in Parliament, succeeded in extorting from the Irish Attorney-General an admission that a warrant was awaiting him should he ever set foot in Ireland, and yet he had the right to sit in Parliament the peer of any member there. He challenged the Government to put him on trial, that he was prepared to meet the charge against him openly, waiving all plea of want of jurisdiction. That challenge was, of course, not accepted. That is a state of affairs that is, in my opinion, utterly unjustifiable and inadvisable. I have always deeply regretted, with my great regard for Mr. Gladstone and my high opinion of his ability and honesty of purpose, that he has allowed himself to be driven to resorting to means of this kind for the purpose of suppressing crime in Ireland. Some state, and not without some show of reason, that for the mere indulgence of personal spleen or pique he allowed himself to resort to measures which in history will attach to his name a stigma that I would gladly see removed from it. But we ought to ask for these men no clemency; when we ask for clemency, we place them in a position from which clemency only can relieve them. They would not ask clemency for themselves, Sir; they ask for justice and fair play; and only what they would ask for themselves should their friends ask for them. I would be ashamed, were I the mover of that resolution, to ask for clemency; I would ask for a trial and fair play.

I know it has been said that it would be useless to put these men on their trial—that it is impossible to obtain the conviction of a political offender in Ireland; but for that there is no foundation whatever. A short time ago a number of persons were arrested charged with being members of a band of what are called "Moonlighters," charged with intimidating throughout the country, with seizing arms, and committing other illegal acts. The person who gave the information, as it turned out, was the person who organized these men. He was himself an old soldier, and when he was arrested by the police, on his person were found a watch and various other articles. That man's evidence was scarcely worth receiving against men charged with any serious offence; but in this case, which was tried in the City of Cork, which was said to be the very focus of discontent, there was no difficulty in obtaining a conviction of five of these men. That fact is conclusive proof that if these men were put on their trial, there would be no difficulty, if they were guilty, in convicting them. I have no hesitation in voting for the passing of these resolutions, but I wish it to be understood that I do not believe in asking for clemency for these men, because I do not wish to ask for clemency for men who have been convicted of no offence. These words were not in the resolutions originally agreed upon, and I am sorry they are used here.

I am glad, on the other hand, to find that the resolutions are going to pass unanimously, and that they have been received in such a kind and sympathetic spirit by hon. gentlemen of various nationalities in this House. The hon. member for Ottawa County (Mr. Wright), I am glad to know, has always manifested a warm sympathy with the Irish people; one of the first speeches I heard from him some years ago was on a similar subject, and he spoke then with the same earnestness and ardor and generous feeling that we all admire in him. I am glad to find that a better sense of the condition of things in Ireland is prevailing; I am glad to find, as the hon. member for Vancouver (Mr. Bunster) said, that prejudices which came with the mother's milk are gradually disappearing. We are learning to appreciate and understood each other more thoroughly, and to find that if one man is a protestant and another a catholic, one an episcopalian and another a presbyterian, it matters little, that every man should act and think for himself, and that notwithstanding these differences we ought to combine in all that relates to us as a people, by having one heart, one mind, one thought, and one vote.

General Business.

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55 Quarter Casks Gin,
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Property Sales, etc.

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WE the undersigned, Trustees of the Estate and Effects of Joseph Aheran late of Black Brook, in the Parish of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, an absconding or absent Debtor, will sell or cause to be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, FIFTEENTH DAY OF MAY next, at twelve o'clock (noon) at the sales room of the Auctioneer Mr. William Wyse in Chatham: All the right, title, interest claim and demand whatso that of the said Joseph Aheran, of, in and to all the piece and parcel of Land and Premises situate and being at Black Brook aforesaid, and bounded as follows: Northerly or in front by the Queen's Highway, Westerly by the School House Property and the lands of Phineas Herman and Southerly and Easterly by lands of Daniel McDougall, containing one half acre more or less, and on which said property the said Joseph Aheran formerly resided. Dated at Chatham, the 18th day of April A. D., 1882.

J. R. GOGGIN
Wm. B. HOWARD } Trustees.
G. B. FRASER

Property for Sale.

THE PROPERTY now occupied by D. T. Johnstone is offered by Private Sale up to the 15th MAY next, and if not disposed of previous to that date will be offered at Public Auction at 12 o'clock, noon. For Terms and particulars apply to

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Chatham.

Chatham. April 19th 1882.

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TERMS- For Mill one-fifth down and balance in equal annual payments extending over four years. For the logs payment after delivery next season as customary.

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All the right, title, and interest of James Lynch, in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the North side of the Miramichi River, in the parish of Newcastle and County of Northumberland and bounded and described as follows:—Beginning on the Westerly side of the road leading to Jones' mill, thence along the said road forty rods, thence on a line at right angles with the said road eight rods, thence on a line parallel with the first mentioned boundary or until it strikes the Queen's highway leading from Newcastle to Fredericton, and thence on a line along the said highway to the place of beginning:—Containing four acres more or less. Together with the right and privilege of a road twelve feet in width, leading from the highway to the river Miramichi, across the land in possession of Edward Dwyre and on the East side thereof:—being all that piece of land with the privileges thereunto belonging conveyed to the said James Lynch by Edward Dwyre by deed dated the 9th day of October, A. D. 1878, as by reference thereto will more fully appear, and being the same land and premises at present occupied by the said James Lynch.

The same having been seized under executions issued out of the Supreme Court and out of the Northumberland County Court by John Brown and by J. B. Snowball against the said Jame Lynch.

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Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, } 20th March, A. D., 1882.

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GOING NORTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION.		THROUGH TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION.
Chatham,	12.40 a. m.,	Depart	4.15 p. m	Leave Chatham,	12.40 a. m.	4.15 p. m.
Chatham Junc.,	1.10 "	Arrive,	4.45 "	Arrive Bathurst,	4.37 "	8.10 "
" "	2.35 "	Depart,	4.55 "	" Campbellton,	7.00 "	12.15 a. m.
Chatham,	3.10 "	Arrive,	5.25 "	" Quebec,	8.50 p. m.	

GOING SOUTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION		THROUGH TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS	ACCOM'DATION.
Chatham,	Depart, 12.40 a. m.	10.15 a. m.		Leave Chatham,	12.40 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
Chatham Junc'n,	Arrive 1.10 "	10.45 "		Arrive Moncton,	4.00 a. m.	3.30 p. m.
" "	Depart, 2.35 "	11.00 "		" St. John,	7.30 a. m.	8.20 "
Chatham,	Arrive, 3.10 "	11.30 "		" Halifax,	12.40 p. m.	

TRAINS BETWEEN CHATHAM & NEWCASTLE.

LEAVE CHATHAM.		ARRIVE NEWCASTLE.	
12.40 a. m.,	connecting with regular express for north.		2.45 a. m.
10.15 "	" "	freight train for north	12.00 noon.
4.15 p. m.	" "	accommodation for north	5.15 p. m.
LEAVE NEWCASTLE		ARRIVE CHATHAM	
10.25 a.m.	connecting with regular accommodation for south		11.30 a. m.
1.02 "	" " express	"	3.10 a. m.

Trains leave Chatham on Saturday night to connect with Express going South, which runs through to St. John, and with the Express going North, which lies over at Campbellton until Monday.

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.*

The above Table is made up on I. C. Railway standard time, which is about the time kept at Chatham.

All the local 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.

Special attention given to Shipments of Fish.

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.

SAMPLE ROOMS For Commercial Men

THE demand for Sample Rooms to accommodate the commercial travellers being so great, and the supply being inadequate, causing the travellers in some instances to remain three or four days awaiting their turn, has induced the subscriber to build two Sample Rooms, well lighted, aired and warm. Commercial men can depend on obtaining just what they require, being situated in the central part of the business community, namely, corner Main and Wesley Streets, they will be found to be far more suitable, comfortable and convenient. Should a horse and sleigh be required it will be furnished without additional expense. Rooms secured either by letter or telegram.

HENRY G. MARR,
Main Street Moncton, N. B.

HAY AND PORK.

200 TONS Pressed Hay, in bales of 120 to 150 lbs. each,

12 Tons Pork Hams and Bacon, slightly smoked and of choice quality.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH L. BLACK

Sackville 18th Jan. '82.

Tonsorial Artist,

PHYSIOGNOMICAL HAIR DRESSER,

Facial Operator, Cranium Manipulator & Capilliary Abridger.

Shaves and Hair Cuts

WITH AMBIDEXTROUS FACILITY

GEORGE STAPLES.

NEAR COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

Chatham, September 8th., 1880

LANCASHIRE

Insurance Co.

JOHN ELLIS, Esq., has accepted the Agency of the Lancashire Insurance Company for Chatham and Newcastle, N. B.

J. McGREGOR GRANT
General Agent, Lancashire Insurance Co.,
St. John, N. B.

J. D. TURNER,

No. 25 North Side King Square, St. John, N. B. Dealer in

OYSTERS AND HADDIES.

Consignments of oysters solicited.

Good reference if required.

THE BROCKELBANK MERCHANT SHIPPING AND TRADING CO. of LONDON & LIVERPOOL. (Business Established 1804.)

UNDERTAKES THE EXECUTION OF INDENTS for British Manufactures and Exports.

CONTRACTS FOR DELIVERY OF STEAM, House and Gas Coal, C. I. E. to any Port Abroad.

RECEIVES CONSIGNMENTS OF PRODUCE for sale, and makes advances thereon if required.

CONTRACTS FOR BUILDING AND FITTING out of all classes of Steam and Sailing Vessels.

Address the Manager, THOMAS BROCKELBANK, London

Telegraphic address, "BROCKELBANK," London.

Dec. 1

MONARCH

BILLIARD TABLES

We are agents for the Brunswick & Balke Co's. celebrated Billiard Tables and Billiard Furnishings generally, Cloths, Balls, Cues, Cue Tips, Chalk, Cement Green Court Plaster, &c. These tables are all fitted with the wonderful "Monarch" Cushion, the very finest, most Elastic and truest Cushion ever made.

Persons about purchasing Billiard Tables for home or public use should write us for prices. Pool and Bagatell Balls turned and colored. Every thing in the Billiard line supplied on short notice.

FURLONG & FOLEY,
22 Charlotte St. St. John, N. B.

New Advertisement.

I have opened a

BLACKSMITH SHOP

—ON—

HENDERSON STREET,

formerly occupied by James Hays, where I intend carrying on general Blacksmith Work.

I shall give particular attention to

HORSE SHOEING,

and Guarantee good satisfaction, or the money refunded.

RICHARD D. STAPLEDON.

Manuf's., Builders, etc.

CHAMPION PORTABLE SAW MILLS.

[illegible] writes, St. Anns, Ontario, June 17, 1879, regarding his 16-horse power Champion Portable: "Good morning. Monday morning three men set up and commenced to saw up a log with it. The first up, sawed three miles, and it speeded up. Sawing off from a log sawed a log with it. Not quite two days. In one week we sawed and set it up as mentioned, and sawed twenty thousand feet. I will write full particulars soon. We sawed six hundred feet in twenty-five minutes—inch boards." 8 horse Portable 12 H. P. sawing capacity 30,000 per day, 16 H. P. sawing capacity 50,000 per day. 20 H. P. sawing capacity 75,000 per day. 30 H. P. sawing capacity 100,000 per day. Most simple, efficient and portable mill of its size.

ADDRESS WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD CANADA.

W. A. Vernon Garret writes from Huntsville Muskoka, Dec. 15th, 79. The 16 H. P Mill runs well. The other day we cut 1,039 feet in 45 minutes. The mill gives me entire satisfaction.

Over 250 Fire Proof Champion Engines sold in 3 years. Only perfect Threshing Engine in the world.

Address for full particulars,
W. H. OLIVE, Agent, St. John, N. B. or
Waterous Engine Works Co.
Brantford, Canada

MIRAMICHI STONE WORKS.

NORTHESK, MIRAMICHI
New Brunswick.

Joseph Goodfellow - - - - Proprietor.

GRINDSTONES, Spindle Stones and Building Stone supplied in any quantity desired at short notice.

The Grindstones from the above works were awarded one of the two Medals for that class of Manufactures at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

T. S. SIMMS & Co.,

St. John, N. B.

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Kinds of Brushes,

AND

CORN BROOMS.

REMINGTON FIRE ARMS

Received Two Gold Medals at the Paris Exposition 1878.

THE BEST SCORE ON RECORD

MADE WITH A

REMINGTON

CREEDMOOR RIFLE,

—AT—

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

SCORE.

75 at..... 800 yards
74 at..... 800 yards
75 at..... 1006 yards

224 Out of a Possible 225.

Single and Double-barrelled Breech Loading Guns and Sporting Rifles.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

LOWMAN PATENT CAST STEEL SHOVELS SCOOPS

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SPADES

Made without Welds or Rivets.

PLOWS,

HOES,

GARDEN & HORSE RAKES

MOWERS,

And Agricultural Implements generally.

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KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, CAKE and BREAD BASKETS SLEIGH BELLS, and other articles

plated equal to new work. Orders by Express or Mail promptly attended to.

R. HENDERY

Manufacturing Silversmith and Electro-Plater, 184 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

I. MATHESON & Co.

Engineers & Boiler Makers

New Glasgow, N. S.,

Estimates Furnished for Engines and Boilers, Mill and other Machinery.

Notice to Mill Owners

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish his PATENT LOG CARRIAGE SHIPPING MACHINE, to any parties requiring the same, or supply drawings, etc., to enable parties to manufacture it for themselves.

The above is in use in several Mills on this River, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.

Full information given by application to the Subscriber.

ROBERT McGUIRE.

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

Notice.

The subscriber, having purchased the t