# THE WATCHMAN

AND

# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1878. NO. 31



## THE WATCHMAN
AND
## Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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Assignees, Accountants, Auditors, and Commissioners for taking Affidavits, in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Accounts Collected, etc., etc.
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J. N. GREENSHIELDS.
Oct. 12, 1y

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ADVOCATE.
No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22. tf

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☞ Collections made and Insurance effected for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
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St. Andrews, P. Q., Sept. 21, 1877. 3-tf

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BOA'S BUILDING,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

A. BERTHELOT,
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A. B., will negotiate promptly all monetary and all kinds of business transactions put in his charge.

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SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in St. Andrews from 4th to 15th of every month, and in Lachute, at Mrs. Quinn's Boarding House, the 16th, 17th, and 18th, of each month. Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas always in readiness, and administered when required.

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THOS. ALLAN & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLER.
361 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL,
E. COX, Engraver, On the premises.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
Oct. 12, y1

CHEAPSIDE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.
427 and 429 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
The Place for
Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosery
A. A. MURPHY, Prop.
Oct. 12, 1877. y1

HENRY BEATTIE,
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Of East and West India and French Goods, 17 St. Sacrament Street Montreal. 8y1

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Envelopes and Paper Bags,
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 2071.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very moderate rates. Workshop in Burch's building, opposite Evans' store, Main street.
N. B.—A working jeweller on the premise
8y1.s.


### Lines on the Death of Beloved Pupils.

Death has been here, and borne away,
Two pupils from my side.
Just in the morning of their day,
In youthful bloom they died.

Not long ago, they filled their place,
And sat in school to learn;
But they have run their mortal race
And never can return.

I miss them in their singing class,
Their sweet voices no more I hear;
The presence of that lad and lass,
Now to me would seem more dear.

I miss them where they used to be,
In playgrounds wont to roam.
They're gone where mortal eyes can't see
Them in their glorious home.

No more I see them coming in,
To school at nine A. M.,
They're gone from sorrow, pain, and sin,
No more I will admonish them.

Far from maternal or paternal care,
Have these little children fled,
Away from the tempter's luring snare,
Where farewell tears are never shed.

In the dreary, cold and silent grave,
Their bodies now repose;
Narrow now is the bed they have,
But free from all their earthly woe.

One sweet consoling thought
To parents, teacher, friend;
We trust, by angel hands they're caught
To dwell in bliss that never ends,

Perhaps our time may be as short,
Our days may fly as fast;
O Lord, impress the solemn thought
That this may be our last.

We cannot tell who next may fall,
Beneath thy chastening rod;
One must be first; oh may we all
Prepare to met our God.

M. J. W.

Belesville, March 27, 1878.

## BY THE TRENT.

### CHAPTER XX.

THE DOCTOR AND HIS PATIENTS.

MR. WILBRAHAM the doctor was on his morning round. A gray horse and a species of hooded chaise conducted him every day to the homes of his patients, far or near, and he was now seated beside the servant-man who was driving, with a heap of books and papers in the ample recesses of the hooded seat; for he liked occasionally to read on his longer journeys, and he had that morning called at the library and news office. He was not a physician, though styled Doctor Wilbraham by the poor; but he had a large practice as surgeon and family medical attendant, and had been settled many years in Trentham.

He was therefore well known, and his carriage and gray horse were well known likewise. As he proceeded through the principal streets and the wide market-place, he encountered bows and greetings from persons of both sexes, from friends and ex-patients not a few. Bowing benignantly over his spectacles, the doctor drove on; he had no time to spare of course. Several important cases were just now under treatment at his hands; and he must, if possible, have visited and attended to all before two o'clock, his usual dinner hour. It was now ten, and he had this morning a good many miles to travel. If we take wings and fly beside him, we also must hasten, but we shall not enter all the sick chambers that are on his day's list to be visited—one or two will be sufficient for our purpose—Occasionally as the doctor proceeded on his way, a look of care came across his ample brow. He had just now special cause to look full of care, and to consider what would be the consequence if he continued to do as he had done the last three months—to deny alcoholic stimulants of all kinds to his patients, and what would be its effect upon his popularity and practice.

More and more he had become convinced that these stimulants were needless, and every day's experience convinced him also that they were harmful. He had been an abstainer himself for some time, and now was beginning to introduced abstinence into his practice—not partial, but total abstinence; a perilous experiment, as he was well aware, for he should gain no new patients by it, and might lose many old ones. He would be looked upon as that very objectionable person to lovers of routine and precedent, "the man with the bee in his bonnet;" and he would be despised and avoided by lovers of self-indulgence—so large a majority in every medical man's number of patients—as a rigid, and, awfullest of all awful words to self-indulgent lovers of the table, as a *teetotal* doctor.

Yet his conscience—and our doctor had a large supply of that article, an inconveniently large supply, as he was beginning to find—would not allow him to do otherwise; let his practice rise or fall, he must still do his duty, and refuse poison when he knew it to be so, though all the rest of the medical world should see no harm in it, and administer it almost *ad libitum*.

His first visit this morning was to a lady possessed of ample means, and in the decline of life. She was nervous, and had several imaginary ailments, and one or two real ones. He had attended her in his capacity of medical man for more than twenty years; she had always hitherto professed the greatest confidence in his skill and judgment, but now, that he forbade her her daily stimulant, and endeavoured to convince her that it was not only unnecessary, but really injurious, she looked coldly upon him, and complained of his prescriptions. "They did not suit her; he did not understand her constitution," &c.

As he entered her thickly-carpeted chamber, fresh from the open air, he perceived a distinct odour of spirits, and the nearer he approached the patient, the stronger became the scent. She was seated near the fire, having just risen and dressed, and looked smilingly into his face, as she pointed to a rich velvet-covered easy chair, and begged him to be seated, with the fascinating grace of manner she knew how to command, when she pleased.

To his question about her health, her answer was—"I am much better this morning, doctor. Wonderfully relieved! I do not feel like the same being I did yesterday."

"I am glad to hear it," was his grave reply. "Do you attribute it to the medicine I sent you?"

"Well, no—not exactly. The fact is, your medicine has not done me much good lately. I told you so, if you remember, last visit."

"You did, ma'am. And I changed the medicine, hoping to be more successful."

"It had no more effect than the former. It might have been so much clear water."

"That is strange indeed! May I see the medicine, to know if my dispenser prepared it rightly?"

"Certainly! Charlotte, bring Mr. Wilbraham the last medicine."

Charlotte, the dark-haired, primly-dressed maid-in-waiting, brought a bottle in her hand for the doctor's inspection.

He took it from her, and regarded it curiously. Then he opened it, and strong was the perfume that met his nose.

He tasted it, he made a wry face. "This is not medicine," he said.—"This is not my medicine, my dear lady! this is gin!"

The lady coloured to her temples, and gave Charlotte a glance of wrath—such a concentration of anger and mortification as is not often seen on a fine lady's face. Her husband had, at the doctor's special request, denied all strong drinks to the sick-room, and some had therefore been put in a medicine bottle to avoid detection; but Charlotte had unwittingly betrayed her mistress.

However, the lady quickly recovered herself. "The fact is, doctor, I could not do without *a little*, and I came to the conclusion to take it, as you see. Now, do not be such a hard-hearted man as to say 'No' to it, for I assure, you I shall die without it."

She smiled, she looked beseeching she had deigned to entreat, but the doctor was unmoved, and invulnerable

her— madam," he replied, [illegible] cannot be. Gin is neither good for food or medicine, and in your complaint I should be a fool if I allowed you it. It is a rank poison, and I should be cruel indeed if I prescribed it for you. You must therefore allow me to take this bottle away with me, or to let me see its contents thrown away. Which shall it be?"

"Whichever you please," said the lady, with some hauteur, throwing herself back in her chair with an indifference real or affected, which made the doctor suspect other bottles of gin might be concealed in the convenient closet. The doctor quietly emptied the bottle into the toilet-basin, taking care to mix a large proportion of water with it, and the contents of a small paper packet from his pocket, that contained nauseous medicinal powder, giving it to Charlotte to remove from the room.

"Now," said he, "I can understand why my medicine had not due effect. But I trust you will allow it fair play for the future, or my visits here are really useless—worse than useless." He spoke firmly, but gently, and with as much kindness in his tone as possible; but he saw very clearly the lady was offended.

When the pulse had been felt, and the customary and necessary medical questions asked, during which she turned her face in cold dislike a little away from the obnoxious doctor, he ventured to say,—

"My dear madam! I am truly sorry to disoblige you in this matter; but my conscience so clearly opposes the admission of alcohol in any form as a medicine, that I cannot do otherwise than refuse it. I have had, as you know, an extensive practice for many years, and ought therefore to be capable of judging. I have found it in every case injurious, and in yours especially, as I said before, it is inadmissible."

"Yet you used to order me wine, doctor!"

"I did. But that was in my days of ignorance. I intend never to order it to any patient of mine again."

"There is no other medical man in the town but allows wine or brandy occasionally, as a strengthener and a tonic, and one or two of those medical men are exceedingly clever. I am sure I require a tonic—my digestion is so awfully bad—and—the fact is—I must have one."

"You shall; but there are plenty of tonics without having recourse to wine or spirits—tonics infinitely less dangerous. You ask me for poison, because it is pleasant to your taste, but should I be worthy of my profession if I gave it you?"

"I, at least, will absolve you from any harm that may happen in my case," said the lady lightly, "if you will allow it."

"But I should still be answerable to my conscience, and to Him who gave it me," he replied. "No, no; my dear lady; I again repeat—it cannot, must not be."

Soon afterwards he departed, with a foreboding on his mind that he should be discarded, for some more flexible medical rival—a foreboding that proved too true; the lady the next day sending for Dr. C——, who allowed alcohol in his pharmacopæia, and did not quarrel with patients taking a little "innocent" gin or brandy.

His next place of call was where a little patient was recovering from scarlet-fever. She was a thin delicate child, and her recovery was slow. A smile came upon her pale face when she saw her friend—for the doctor was a great favourite with most of his little ones.

"And how are you, my dear, this morning? You have not yet been to buy those roses for you cheeks, I see! but we must get them before long!"

The mamma looked anxious. "Emma does not gain strength as she should do, doctor. She wants more nourishment; but she has no appetite. I can get her to eat so little, so *very* little."

"Does she get her half-hour's walk in the sunshine?"

"Not always; it has been such weather! and she is so soon tired."

"Yes, the weather has been unfortunate for us—it has kept her back no doubt. But we shall be having finer days in a while; in the meantime she must be encouraged to play about indoors, and to go out whenever the day will permit. It is not my medicine she requires now, but good kitchen physic, and exercise."

"P[illegible]—doctor,—papa and I have both been thi[illegible]ittle wine would strengthen her. She [illegible]ds good nourishment."

"All the good nourishment you can give her, let her have. But no wine; there is no food to be obtained out of wine. It is quite a fallacy to suppose otherwise."

"You are prejudiced, doctor! Excuse me for saying it; but I know wine to be really strengthening. I have tried it myself; it once saved my life."

"Wine, madam?"

"Yes; port wine. I am ashamed to tell you how much I was ordered to drink each day; eight or nine glasses, I think, by a very clever physician at Dundee, and I firmly believe if it had not [illegible] for that wine I should not no[illegible] be The closed her lip [illegible] indeed, [illegible]ss it or[illegible] not easily t[illegible]own.

"Whethe[illegible]overed by [illegible] of the wine, [illegible]site of th[illegible] though I rat[illegible]ppose the [illegible]r, is not for me to [illegible]ay. But you [illegible]e quite mistaken if you imagine it was in consequence of any nutritive qualities the port wine might possess. It might act, it no doubt did act, upon you as a stimulant. But there are other stimulants to be had, far better and safer than port wine or any alcoholic mixture whatever. Alcohol, ma'am, is poison; pleasant tasted most frequently, and there is its danger, for people like it, will take it. But beware how you give it to your daughter; I give you my word it is not needed, that it would be injurious.—In fact, I forbid it entirely." The lady could say no more after so decided a refusal, but in her heart she thought the doctor a sort of monomaniac, and scarcely to be trusted.

"It is astonishing," thought the doctor, as he once more seated himself in his carriage, and took up a pamphlet that had just been published on the subject of intoxicants, by a medical man of his acquaintance, to read as he went along.—"It is astonishing what a hold alcoholic drinks have on the affections of the respectable portion of society! We talk of the poor man being infatuated with his glass of ale and his publichouse, but there is equal infatuation if we look higher. Well, well! this pamphlet I hope will do good," and he read with satisfaction from its pages. "Alcohol is a most dangerous luxury; it is neither adapted for food or medicine. The ancients called it 'a delightsome poison.' I have been long convinced that I should be criminal, were I to give it or prescribe it, either in health or disease. Alcohol is given to gratify an unnatural and depraved appetite, not having anatomy, physiology, philosophy, science, or common sense, to sanction its use; in fact, as a medicine, it is the most dangerous quackery of the present day."

The next visit was to the house of the Rev. Stephen Morris. One of the maid-servants was ill. She was feverish and sick, and moaned pitifully as the doctor, with Mrs. Morris, entered her room. A young girl about seventeen, who had only lately been engaged as under-housemaid, was standing over her, and said, something about "Martha having taken poison." "True enough, she is poisoned," said the doctor, after a few moments' examination and a few questions. The minister's wife turned pale, as did also the young housemaid. "And I suspect," he continued, "she has poisoned herself. She has had too much drink. Young woman," he added sternly, addressing the patient, "how dare you disgrace yourself in this manner in a respectable family? Were it not for your mistress, I would take no further notice of you, but leave you to get well as you could, and remember what drink does; this is not the first time, I believe, that you have taken too much." He wrote a prescription quickly, sent it to his surgery to be made up, and then went with Mrs. Morris a moment into the breakfast-room.

*(To be Continued.)*

### The Kaministiquia Job.

AN ALLEGORY.

1. A owns five lots in a desert spot on the Kaministiquia. B, who owns nearly the rest of the block, comes to him and buys them, adding at the close of the bargain that C intends to put a railway terminus there. Says A: "C "being a Minster of the Crown, I can-"not believe that he gave you that in "formation." "But," replies B, "he "did. I saw him in Toronto, and he told "me he would put the terminus there, "and that is the reason I am buying out "your lots. Moreover, here's a map I "got from Ottawa, in which you will "see that the Town Plot is marked as "the land which C wants as the Gov-"ernment reserve." At this time D, C's engineer, has just reported in favour of another site, the McKellar farm, which he thinks is a better one than the Town Plot because of its superior position, its closeness to the river's mouth, and its cheapness. Two months elapse and C, ignoring D's report, does select the Town Plot as B predicted.

2. C appoints two valuators and an arbitrator and solicitor to value the plot. Of the two valuators, one is a stationer, who knows nothing of the value of lands. The third man F, who virtually controls the valuation is none other than B's partner in the Plot.

3. The valuation proceeds. The law ordering Goverment valuators not to allow for the fictitious or prospective value of lands is ignored, on E's advice. The plot is bought at the rate of $600 an acre, though the better site D. recommended was offered for $75 an acre.

4. B and E, nearly a year after B told A that C would choose the Plot and six months after C had chosen it as predicted, place an alleged hotel right in the way of the projected track. This structure was built of slabs and culls from a mill, B E and F, the third member of this firm, own in the neigbourhood; and according to G, who built it, it was put up, not as a *bona fide* hotel, but merely to get C to buy it.

5. C's valuators receive from E bills of goods, said to have been used in the erection of this hotel. It is discovered, however, by a Parliamentary Committee two years after the transaction, that hundred of d[illegible]ars were paid for tin, [illegible]or shingles, lime, glass, [illegible] had no existence; and that the [illegible] which the structure was built ha[illegible]been paid for twice over.

The Prince o[illegible] Wales continues of course to afford the penny-a-lining gossip, with absolutely no sources of information, subject for twaddling calumny. Perhaps no man in England has been more misrepresented, or has met with less fair play than the Prince. A lot of sickening trash has been talked and written on the subject; and as I may not have another opportunity to allude to it, I will add only an extract from the new *City Mercury*, a paper one would think hardly likely to be the Prince's apologist:—

Nothing is too bad to be attributed to the Heir Apparent; and all that evil-disposed minds can invent has been identified with the daily life of our future king. Nearly all his actions are said to be bad: his good ones are hinted at as being inspired by selfish motives; all his ideas are boldly stated to be unworthy; and he is described as having no design in life but that of satisfying his desire for pleasure. We do not regard the Prince of Wales as a saint; we would have no saints ruling in England: he is not immaculate. But we say this: with all the opportunities to be an abject slave to luxuriousness, he is hardly extravagant; and that on the other hand he is benevolent, chivalrous and simple-minded. With all the duties of the Sovereign devolving upon him, he is in receipt of his income as Heir Apparent only; and, with all the inducements to be thoroughly bad, he is not a tenth part so black as he is painted. Who can compare the coarseness, the wickedness, and the innate blackguardism of the sons of George III. with the generous, open-hearted Albert Edward, Prince of Wales? True, he has faults—and what man is blameless?—but they are to be attributed to the severity of the teachings of his youth; and, invariably, the practices of manhood stand out in strong contrast to the Puritanical conduct of early life. He is not empty-headed, and whoever says that he is, is guilty of gross libel; he is no mere gallant, as is alleged; and we venture to say that, under his benignant rule, England will be as prosperous, as wise, and as virtuous as ever she was.

Unmerited abuse is generally followed by reaction in favour of the victim, and there are signs of its setting in. He and the Princess came in for several demonstrations of loyalty on their way to and from Crichel, where they spent a week with Lord Alington; better known in Dorsetshire as Mr. Sturt.

### Farm and Garden Gleanings.

Parsnips contain almost twice as much dry matter or real food as turnips and this of a superior quality. Carrots, again, contain about as much dry substance as mangolds, but are richer in sugar and of better feeding quality.

Germany is setting an example to other nations in the establishment of dairy schools, with the assistance of Government, and placing them under the management of competent scientific men as well as practical managers.

Good seasoned muck is of immense service to farmers when used as an absorbent, and the stalls for animals should be so constructed as to admit of a wide passage in the rear, with generous room for the muck to be used daily with the droppings.

The French *Jouanvl d' Agriculture Pratique* states that worms in pots can always be got rid of by using for the plants water to which a tenth part of grated horse chestnut has been added. Under this treatment, it is said, the worms must either fly or die.

### AGRICULTURAL.

HOTBEDS.—A discussion on making hotbeds and growing early vegetables was opened by Mr. H. Gatehouse. Many people made a mistake in using the manure before it was thoroughly hot; it ought to be piled, and any refuse matter added, and if composed mostly of dry straw, water might be thrown on to heat it; hotbeds ought to be not less than 12 feet long, and divided into three compartments, for different kinds of plants. The box ought to be about 10 inches deep in the back and 7 in front, so as to have the plants near the glass, and as the plants grow, the box could be raised. He procured earth in the fall; it ought to be dry when put on the manure, as if wet it was liable to bake; any common light soil would do; it was not necessary to have a compost for the top. He thought that the refuse "shivs" of the flax mill were very valuable. About 24 inches of manure was right for hotbeds. The manure ought to be allowed to stand about three days in the bed bdfore putting on the earth; and the seeds should be planted about two days after the earth was put in. It was no disadvantage for the earth to be frozen, as the frost pulverized the soil. A good plan for amateurs was to put earth in barrels, or in a pile covered over, so that the frost would penetrate about six inches, but not freeze it solid. What was wanted about the beds was to protect them from the north wind; it might be advantageous to have a fence to the north. The result of long experience was that it was best to have the beds on the level of the ground, except for melons and cucumbers, for which pits were preferable, as they retained moisture better. The manure ought to be trodden down in the beds, to prevent the soil cracking; if the manure became too much decayed, new stuff should be added. As much air should be given to the plants every day as possible; the manure should be at least a foot all round outside the box. He generally began about the last of February or the beginning of March. If there was cold weather after this time, the hotbeds should be covered over at night with boards or straw; in the day time they would take care of themselves. The earth ought to be made firm or packed over the seeds, after planting, to prevent the sun from baking them; this was a great secret in making hotbeds. Sometimes an insect attacked cabbage plants at the roots; tobacco water or salt and water would kill them. To kill the black fly, he had used land plaster with success, but the best plan was to grow cabbage plants quicker than the insects could eat them.

ASPARAGUS BEDS.—The quickest way to obtain asparagus is to purchase plants, because by doing so the beds are fit for cutting one or two years earlier than would be the case were they started from seeds. To commence with the beginning, however, obtain seed as early as possible in the spring and sow in wide drills, say five inches in width, and fifteen inches apart, about as peas are sown. Keep the soil mellow and the weeds destroyed, and in autumn, if the soil is good, you will have one-year old plants to transplant. One year old plants are pretty small, and many prefer to keep them in the seed-bed until two years of age. An ounce of seed is sufficient for a drill, about twenty-five feet in length. In making a bed for the plants select a good, mellow soil, if possible, and make it deep and rich. An asparagus bed once made will keep in good condition for half a century, so the work should be well done. The bed must be narrow, so as to permit of cutting to the centre without stepping on them. Set the plants not less than twelve inches apart in the clear, spreading the roots out naturally, and not crowding them into a hole, and so deep that the crown or top of the plant will be about three inches below the surface. In removing the weeds have care not to injure the young shoots, and it is best to do this by hand as much as possible. Salt is a good manure for asparagus, and may be used with such freedom as to keep the weeds pretty well subdued without further trouble. If strong two year old plants are set, a little may be cut the second year. The part used is the young shoots which commence to appear early in the spring, and they should be cut when five or six inches in height and when the head is close and firm. Take them from a little below the surface, with a sloping cut. It is not best to continue cutting late in the season, unless the shoots are very strong. After the season is over, allow the tops to grow and bear flowers and seeds. When ripe, cut them close to the ground, cover the beds with a few inches of manure, and upon this throw the old tops. Early in the spring remove the coarsest of the manure with a coarse rake or fork, and the asparagus bed is ready for its spring work. Often, when planted, the young shoots will have made a little growth, but this is no injury.—*Vick's Magazine.*

M. Genin, in a communication to the French Academy of Sciences, states that he was able, after having carefully investigated the matter for several years, to say that all eggs containing the germ of males have wrinkles on the small end, while female eggs are smooth.

FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS AT FIFTY CENTS AND ONE DOLLAR PER BOX.

All classes, irrespective of age and sex, whether in poverty or wealth, have secured in Chester's Cure a panacea against all forms of disease that are so prejudicial to the breating organs. The manner of application and the cure itself are so simple, that a child may take it without fear. When you purchase a box, procure also a funnel, place the herbs on an ordinary plate, apply a match, and holding your face over the funnel, inhale the smoke. After a few times you will find that your complaint is quietly but surely disappearing. The proprietor's letter carrier is laden with testimonials, that come not only from the homes in our fair Dominion, but are dated thousands of miles away in the rocky slopes of British Columbia, the marshes of Florida, and even from the British Isles. The cure cannot be too widely known; like the benign influence of the gospel, it should and will be wafed into the recesses of the forest, and borne into cities on the tongues of emancipated thousands. Tell it to your friends! Talk of it to your neighbors! Proclaim it when you go abroad; it is a discovery that will yet be noticed and sought by the entire world.

Amongst hundreds of certificates, we take the following at random:—

MONTREAL, July 5th, 1877.

DR. WILLIAM E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of your Asthma Cure (cure indeed it has been to me, as I am in better health now than I have been for years.) Last Winter and Spring, I suffered from a very severe attack of Asthma, complicated with Bronchitis, and during that time I used your medicine, and found it always afford me great relief, and I am quite convinced that it has been the means of restoring me to health

JAMES LASKEY,
733 St. Bonaventure street, Montreal.

CALLICOON, DEPOT, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

W. E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I have not been able to write for some time, owing to business that has occupied my attention. I have used the remedy you have sent me, with great success. In several recent cases that have come under my notice, and in a neighboring county, I used it, and in three weeks from the time, the party was cured. I saw him a few days ago, and he says there has been no return of the trouble since, now over two months.

Another case, one of some interest, was a young man who had been a keeper in Sing-Sing State Prison. When I saw him, he was suffering from a catarrhal form of Bronchitis. He had doctored much and became disgusted, but while visiting a friend here, I saw him, and indneed him to try the remedy. The first dose relieved him so much that he said, "Doctor, you have touched the spot," and from that day he recovered his former health, and can now do hard work, such as chopping timber, ploughing, &c.

These few cases I mention as they were given up by neighboring physicians as incurable. In mild forms of catarrhal and bronchial troubles, it acts like a charm—at least to my satisfaction.

Enclosed please find $2.20 for two packages of the Remedy. I am paying special attention to these classes of diseases. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Yours, etc.,
S. A. KEMP, M. D.

MONTREAL, April 19th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I come among the many to repeat what, no doubt, you have frequently heard. That is, the curing properties of your Bronchitis Cure. I have a young sister that has had the above complaint since she was nine years old, being now seventeen. My father has had the best doctors in the city of Hamilton, Ont., attending her, and could get nothing to do her any good. I have also sent her different preparations from Chicago while residing there, but they failed with the rest. On coming to this city, two months ago, I read in the Star of your Cure. I thought as it had considerable local references, I would get a box and send it to Hamilton. I did so, and I received a letter last week which I will quote in regard to what good it did. It says: "I was very sick on Easter Eve; could not sleep all night. In the morning, a friend gave me some of that medicine you sent me. She put it on a plate, and I inhaled the smoke, and in five minutes I felt so relieved that I was able to eat my breakfast as well as ever I did. After a while I took some more, and was able to attend church at half-past ten, and also afternoon sodality. So, you see, that it has acted like a miracle on me."

Thinking, dear sir, that you deserve the thanks of the suffering, I took this mode of expressing mine, as I never felt happier than when I read the above lines from one who has suffered so long.

With respect,
I remain, yours, truly,
SARAH J. KIRKPATRICK,
30 Notre Dame Street.

LAKES, P. E. Ont., June 22nd, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER & Co.:—

GENTLEMEN.—You will find enclosed $1.10 for one box of Chester's Cure for Asthma. It is a sovereign remedy for Asthma. I have recommended it to acquaintances who have the disease.

Yours truly,
GEO. DALRYMPLE

KINGSTON, N. B., June 13th, 1877.

DEAR SIR.—I write to you for another box of your Cure, for I have received great benefit from the two that I received. I think another will effect a complete cure. I enclose $1.10 for another box.

WILLIAM JAMES PORTER.

POINT ST. CHARLS, Jan 29th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—Being the unfortunate possessor of an inflammatory sore throat (the effects of a cold), I was induced to try your Cure, received with the assurance that it would prove a cure indeed. The result was eminently satisfactory, the soreness disappearing within twenty-four hours after the first application of the remedy. Yours, truly,

W. Q. MORCOM.

KINGSTON, KENT Co., N. B.

MR. CHESTER,

Please forward me another box of your Cure for which I enclose you $2.20. I have used all the be I got from you, and feel myself quite a new man. I would strongly recommend all afflicted with the same disease (Asthma and bronchitis) to try your ever valuable Cure.

Yours, &c.,
J. W. PORTER.

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877

P. W. E. CHESTER

DEAR SIR,—Can you send me by return mail another package of your Cure for Bronchitis. I think I shall do well from it, if you don't send me soon. I wrote before for it.

Yours, &c
ED. MOIR,
474 West 22nd Street.

LONDON EAST, Ont., March 31st, 1876.

SIR:—

In reference to the combination prepared by W. E. CHESTER, I can say that it combines our most sure and reliable remedies for the immediate relief of the paroxysm of Asthma, etc., its use will tend to soothe the irritated air passages and strengthen, so as to prevent so frequent a return, and deserves a fair trial by any so afflicted.

A. DE COU, M. D.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE SAVING STATION, NINTH DISTRICT,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, April 4th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 239 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.

DEAR SIR.—Please find enclosed $1.10, for which send me a box of your Cure for Bronchitis, &c. I have used one box sent me by a friend in Montreal, and before I have used another I am satisfied that I will be entirely cured of a severe bronchial affection. When I received the first box, in December last, I was confined to my house, and had been suffering for over a year with a very distressing dry cough, but three days after its use I was able to leave the house, and have been about ever since, and gaining strength. To-day I am quite as well as ever. I have recommended this Cure to many sufferers since I have known it, and presume you have received orders from all parts of this State. I wish it was more generally known.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH SAWYER,
Supt. Ninth Life Saving District.

It may be had wholesale and retail of

A. BENN & CO.
Lachute.

# THE WATCHMAN
AND
## OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1878.


Mr. Joly's manifesto has been given to the public. In it he assumes all the responsibility of a Governor Letellier's act. Hence, by his own showing, the electors have to take this matter into consideration when they are called to register their votes. Mr. Joly claims that his policy is economy as opposed to direct taxation on the part of the late Government. He says:—"The new Cabinet declare that they "abandon the Bill, which has for its "object the imposition of new taxes. "They propose to meet the obligations "of the Province and to carry out the "undertakings,—to the execution of "which the public faith has been pledg-"ed—by a system of economy and re-"trenchment which will render unnec-"essary the laying of new burthens up-"on the people." There is a remarkable similarity between these professions and those of Mr. Mackenzie, how far they have been wandered from in the past by the party may be taken as a pretty correct indication of how far they will get astray in the future. We have just as little faith in the protestations of Mr. Joly, as we have in the professions of Mr. Mackenzie. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The country has experienced that it cannot, in the case of the Dominion Grant, gather grapes off thorns or figs off thistles. Mr. Joly is but an off shoot of the gigantic thistle which has caused so much trouble, irritation and disaster during the last four years.

### OUR CANDIDATE.

We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Alexander Pridham, of Grenville, at a numerously attended meeting held in Lachute, on Saturday, consented to be the Liberal Conservative standard-bearer at the ensuing Provincial elections. As to the wisdom of this choice there can be no two opinions, the candidate having long been looked up to as a rising public man, and who in every respect was possessed in a high degree of those qualifications that are essential to political life. Much of Mr. Pridham's career has been spent in the County of Argenteuil, in the township of Grenville, and as an evidence of his popularity we may remark that only three votes on the list of that township were absent from the numerously signed requisition, upon whose receipt Mr. Pridham pledged himself to bear the Conservative standard—we feel assured *on to victory*. We are told on the higest authority that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. Though Mr. Pridham is not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, his own neighbours have eminently honored him, on which account no one need hesitate to repose his political confidence in him. But it is not Mr. Pridham, the individual for whom the suffrages of the electors are solicited. It is for him as the representative of a party in the state and of the principles for which that party have in the past contended, and are still continuing to contend. Mr. Letellier has committed a high crime and political outrage upon the institutions and traditions of the Province of Quebec, he has acted as only a tyrant would have done, he has comported himself as if he were *irresponsible to the people* for the proper discharge of his official duties, and it is for the Electors, by rejecting his creatures who come forward as Mr. Joly's candidates, to vindicate their rights and the prerogatives which the glorious British Constitution has vested in them. "Give me Liberty or death!" was the fervent exclamation of the renowned Patrick Henry. The sounds of that declaration have not yet died out, for borne upon the wings of the wind, they have permeated every portion of this continent, and with no faint whisper do we now hear in the county of Argenteuil and all over our Province the echo, "liberty or death!" The issue is indeed, to-day, between political liberty and political death. With Mr. Joly placed in power, a death-blow is given to our political liberties, and everything we hold to be the dearest; with Mr. Joly in power, the Province lies helpless at the feet of the tyrant, Letellier, who, if he only dared, in his autocratic madness might be disposed to go to lengths that would be terrible to contemplate. On the other hand, if the electors desire to vindicate themselves, they will, when they enregister their votes for Mr. Pridham, say "thus far, "but no farther shalt thou go!" There is a good story told with respect to setting certain individuals on horse-back and the lengths to which they will ride. Mr. Letellier has ridden to the limit if the electors will only say so, he has disgraced himself, he has outraged our Province, and has greviously sullied the uniform which he wears only by reason of the important office that he occupies. We have little doubt that the people are alive to the situation, and that very soon the *coup de grace* will be given to the usurpers that now fill the high places of Quebec. The feeling everywhere is increasing in intensity, and will only be diminished in its volume of sound after the people at the polls have done their duty, and the grand, emphatic shout shall have gone up, "So perish all the King's enemies!" We say the King's enemies, for those who endeavour to deprive the people of their rights are the most dangerous enemies of the Crown, and of all of which it is the embodiment.

### ANOTHER REFORM CIRCULAR.

The Reform Committee have issued another Circular addressed to the Parish of St Jerusalem d'Argenteuil ONLY, as if this Parish assumed to lead the whole County. The Circular begins fairly mild and reasonable but soon decends to the usual style of abuse. There is language applied to gentlemen of Lachute, which to borrow a Reform phrase is *a downright falsehood*. It ill becomes men who have been proved guilty of the grossest corruption before the Courts to presume to blacken the characters of their opponents. As to who is responsible for the $25,000 Bonus imposed on this Parish, the people who attended public meetings from 1870 down to 1877, know that Mr. Robert Meikle and Dr. Christie were foremost in motions and resolutions in favor of the Bonus; and, when Councilor McOuatt moved for a $20,000 By-law, it was to avoid a motion of $25,000. Of course, Mr. Fish was influenced to join them, which no one wishes to deny, but when he afterwards took the very proper course, (after correspondence with Mr. Bellingham), of petitioning the Government to be relieved from the Bonus, Mr. Robert Meikle was the most earnest of any man in *refusing to sign* the petition, and denounced it as dishonorable; and from the damper put on the effort there were a few other Grits not applied to. The Reform Circular says "Mr. Meikle is one of the heaviest tax payers of this Parish." We wish this statement proved as in our opinion he is one of the smallest, and would rather make the Parish pay the Bonus than have the Station moved from its present position, which no one seems to have greater fears of than he. As to Mr. Joly relieving the municipalities from the Railway subscription, there is no sign of such intention on his part, to be found in any of his sayings—and what does Mr. Marchand say—"Montreal would have to pay its balance of the million only when the conditions on which it was subscribed are fulfilled." There is not a word in this about the municipalities *generally*, and all the comfort that can be extracted from the above quotation is not much.

The people of this Parish need not expect any assistance from any present supporter of Mr. Joly, to relieve them of this Bonus; especially they need not expect Mr. Meikle to relieve them of it considering the active stand he has taken all through to fasten this burden upon the people, and his determined effort to oppose the very measure suggested and supported by Mr. Bellingham to be released from it.

### MR. CARTWRIGHT'S MORALITY.

A writer in the *Bullionist*, a London (England) financial journal, thus speaks of Mr. Cartwright's declarations in his Budget Speeches, and the arguments he made use of when negotiating his loan on the British market:

"Every honest man will say that he proclaimed in a shameful and "brazen" manner that when he, the Finance Minister of Canada, went to England to borrow money, he misrepresented, or rather intended to misrepresent, the true financial condition of the Dominion; that he boasted of having obtained the loan under false pretences; and that so lost was he to all sense of honour, that he evidently was in happy ignorance of having disgraced his country, and of having done that which should disqualify him from representing her again on any mission, and from continuing to serve her in any capacity. Who would trust a country that retained in her service a Minister who boasted that he carried about with him a two-faced shield, representing Truth and Untruth, to present whichever face he might consider best calculated to promote his objects?

"When Mr. Cartwright's confession becomes known in England, he may have assigned to him a high place among the dishonourable negotiators of foreign loans whose frauds were brought to light before the British House of Commons two or three sessions ago, and he may find himself classed with the worst of them—with those who were expressly excluded from the the presence of the Queen, notwithstanding that they filled at the time the high positions of diplomatic representatives of their countries. He may congratulate himself that the caustic Sydney Smith is not alive and a holder in the Canadian Loan of 1875. The holders of the loan need not be anxious. Canada will keep faith with them; but the readers of Mr. Cartwright's speech will see with deep regret his declaration that when he issued the prospectus, on the strength of which the loan was taken, he believed it misrepresented the financial condition of the country.

"This is a very grave accusation, and it is one eminently for discussion on this side of the Atlantic. The worst of it may be that the gravest interests of the Dominion are treated as a political shuttlecock by a gentleman who does not appreciate their magnitude or the dignity of his own office, and it possibly may be that before listening to the future blandishments of a Canadian envoy to Lombard-street, we had better more closely examine the public accounts of the Dominion. I confess that the admission of a two-sided-shield-way of doing business is at least disquieting, and must give investors some uneasiness, and, if Mr. Cartwright should ever again have the temerity to present himself in this market, his statements must be received with caution. At the same time, I would rather think what he told the English was true, and what he told the Canadians was coloured for political purposes, that conclusion being the more consistent with my own knowledge of the country and the temporary causes of depression in its trade."

### LETELLIER'S EXPLAINATIONS

The explanations of Lieut.-Governor Letellier have been brought down to the House of Commons as contained in a memorandum to His Excellency the Governor-General, and relieved of the excessive amount of verbige in which they are couched, are as follows:

"1. That in general the recommendations which I made to my Cabinet did not receive the consideration which is due to the Representative of the Crown.

"2. That my name has been used by the members of the Government in the signature of documents which I had never seen.

"3. That a Proclamation summoning the Legislature was published in the *Official Gazette* without my being consulted or informed of it, and before my signature had been attached thereto.

"4. That a like Proclamation fixing a day of Thanksgiving was also published under similar circumstances.

"5. That, although I had intimated to the Premier by my advice, and by my letter of the 14th of March, 1877, my firm determination to protect the inhabitants of this Province against the arbitrary decisions of the Executive in matters within the jurisdiction of the courts of justice, he thought proper, without my participation and without advising me, to propose to both Houses, in legislating for the "Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway," to substitute the power of Executive for that of the Judiciary.

"6. That, without having advised me, and without having received authorization of any sort whatever from me, the Government of M. Delboucherville proposed to the Legislature a measure of almost general taxation upon the ordinary contracts and transactions of life, transfers of bank stock, &c., while no Message from me had been asked for this object, nor signed by me to authorize its proposition to the Houses.

"7. That, after its dismissal, the Government of M. Delboucherville again failed in its duty by assigning reasons for the adjournment of the House from day to day, different from those agreed on between myself and the Premier, at the risk of prejudicing public opinion against the Representative of the Crown.

"8. That at the time of the communication of the causes which rendered necessary the dismissal of the Cabinet, the explanations which were given by the Premier to the Legislative Council, and by the Attorney-General to the Legislative Assembly, were not communicated to the Legislative Assembly, as the Premier had, by his answer to the letter of the Lieutenant-Governor of the 4th of March last, limited his explanations to the communication to both Houses of the memoranda of the 25th February and 1st March, and the answers of the Premier of the 27th February and of the 2nd and 4th March instant.

"9. That therefore the additions and the comments made by the Premier before the Legislative Council, and by the Attorney-General before the Legislative Assembly, were contrary to the conditions agreed upon between the Lieutenant Governor and the Premier.

"10. That the Premier and his colleagues, by making use of pretended private conversations to explain the causes of their dismissal, in contravention to their duty to the Crown and to what they had pledged themselves to observe with regard to it, have placed the Lieutenant Governor under the necessity of bringing under the notice of Your Excellency all the reasons for that dismissal."

These are only Mr. Letellier's statements which have to be received with caution, as the announcements of one who having placed himself in a difficult position, considers that any excuse whether well or ill founded on the facts is better than none at all.

### The War Outlook.

War is now an assumed fact. In its presence we may fairly look at the position Great Britain may be expected to occupy.

When the Crimean war began, all the troops that England could throw into the field at once numbered less than 24,000. Sir Garnet Wolseley is the authority for the statement that, were war declared to-morrow 400,000 drilled men would fall into line if required, supported by 372 field guns manned and horsed by the Royal Artillery. The calling out of the reserves enables England to put a force of about 60,000 regular troops in a position to act abroad. These 60,000 men, supported by the fleet, would likely be landed in Gallipoli, or on the south shore of the Bosphorus if the Russians should succeed in getting to Gallipoli first. It would take about two weeks to send a force to Gallipoli, and nearly three months would be likely to elapse before the full strength of the army could be brought together. So far as the supply of men or money is concerned, England is by long odds in the best position. Russia is nearly if not quite bankrupt in money, and has suffered irreparable losses in men. England, on the other hand, can get all the money she needs, and will never run short of men. With a population at home and abroad to draw upon, the size of her army would only be a question of money. In three months England could put three hundred thousand men in the field, and within a year she could put double the number. Russia, it is estimated, has at present about two hundred and fifty thousand men in European Turkey, seventy-five thousand in Armenia, and an army in reserve of two hundred thousand men. At the outset of the conflict the forces would be nearly equal. But while Russia would grow weaker financially and in fighting material every day England's strength would augment.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of a late date, said England and Russia are too definitely committed to the positions which they have respectively assumed to allow any withdrawal. The difference is so essentially one of principle that it is impossible for any third Power to suggest an acceptable compromise. The advance of Russian troops to the Bosphorus and upon Gallipoli may be immediately expected. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is the property of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The *Times* editorial says, neither the object of Russia proclaimed at the outset, nor the events of the war, justified her advance upon Constantinople or her approach to the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. So long as she remains in that menacing position we shall feel it necessary to retain our ships in the Sea of Marmora, and so long will peace be uncertain. It is Russia who has trespassed upon the forbearance of England—not England who has shown lack of consideration for her. That forbearance has now been strained to its utmost limit. Nothing but necessity would induce us to assert our rights by force. Timely and temperate concession on the part of the Russian Cabinet would, without the least compromising the interests of Russia, insure the peace of Europe.

### Religion In Politics.

Lachute, 3rd April, 1878.

*To the Editor of* The Watchman.

Dear Sir:—Please allow me a short space in your issue of this week to offer a few remarks in reply to a foul calumny published in your East end contemporary of to-day, in introducing into the present election contest the religious question. The Editor of the *Advertiser* says:

"We mean the effort to block the French vote which is in reality Ultramontane opposition to Mr. Joly, who happens to be a Protestant. The Conservatives know that without such an alliance they cannot hope to regain the county; and they have, for party gain not hesitated to loosen flood gates which must sooner or later cause this county to be inundated with strife. Already some French Canadians regard it as a straight fight between Catholic and Protestant and rejoice that divisions among the latter afford the former a wished-for opportunity."

This is wholly at variance with the truth, as the religious question was not introduced by the Protestants or by the French Canadian Conservatives into the contest; our motto being to exclude all religious controversy, and to treat the election as between Conservative and Reform on its purely political basis. "The ultramontane tyranny" is the great war horse of your contemporary and his party. It seems to be a regular nightmare—a chimera for it. The only strong, and only cry to unite the French Canadians in this county, is the desire to maintain their rights, and that they shall do.

I will ask your contemporary who was the first to raise the religious cry? And I answer it was the Reform party. A speaker (Reformer) at a meeting the other day in Lakefield, said that "inasmuch as Joly was a Protestant it was the duty of Protestants to support the man who would uphold his Ministry, and that no good Protestant could vote for the Conservative party who upheld the ultramontanes."

All I can say to this is that the Conservative candidate is a Protestant, and a very staunch one, although the *soit disant* ultramontane party of Argenteuil are almost all unanimous in giving him their support. Is that a proof that the French, or ultramontane party so-called, wish to raise a religious question in this election?

Ficticious stories seem to be the order of the day with the self-styled Reform party, as would appear by the following. The other day there was a meeting at Muddy Branch, and before it was ended it was reported authoritatively that one of the speakers had spoken of religion, and had introduced the ultramontane cry of voting for [illegible] didate. T[illegible] deny.

[illegible] assert [illegible] such ques[illegible] tion [illegible] brought f[illegible] influence any [illegible]

If Reform Committee send spies to p[illegible]te meetings at church doors, as it has been done, where they could hear or see nothing, why don't they report the things as they really are, and not print malicious and ficticious stories of things which have never taken place except, perhaps, in their fevered brains.

In speaking of spies, I would state, that spies have been sent to some of the churches, and at church doors, to try and gain knowledge if the Priest would say any thing the great Reform party could yelp at. Why don't they stay at home—they have the proof that the French Canadian party ever abhor influence that has nothing to do with the great cause of liberty.

Without further remarks for the present, I will subscribe myself,

Yours respectfully,
A French Conservative.

Objectionable Tactics.—The Reform Committee of Lachute have used the public schools and school teachers for distributing their party circulars. That such a course is very objectionable, is clear in the minds of all sensible people, or should be. They seem to think they have possession of the whole country and can prostitute to their service every instrument of public learning which should be kept free from party warfare. If they should succeed in electing their candidate, it is quite clear that everything, both public and private, would have to serve the party calling instead of following that legitimate course intended for such institutions. Let the people rise in their might and resent such infringements upon their sacred rights by electing the Conservative candidate who discountenances all such tactics and adopts the authorized medium of circulating party political literature. To use the schools and school teachers for spreading religious and literary circulars and meetings is a different thing altogether.

Not Much.—The Grits have been publicly boasting of having a leading Conservative as chairman of one of their Committees, and his active support for their party. The *truth* is, his name is on Mr. Pridham's requisition and his active support is for the Conservative party, as it has always been. Barking up the wrong tree Frisk.

### To Alexander Pridham, Esq.,

Merchant, Grenville.

Sir:

We, the undersigned Electors of Argenteuil, respectfully request you to allow yourself to be put in nomination as a Candidate in the forthcoming Election of a member to represent this County in the Local Legislature of the Province of Quebec, hereby promising should you consent, our support, assistance and vote.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Reeves, | Donald McCallum, |
| T. H. Williamson, | Dougald McCallum, |
| James Burns, jr., | James Burns, sr., |
| Alex. McCallum, | David Williamson, j |
| Dougald McVicar, | Richard Hildreth, |
| Edward Poulin, | John McHardy, |
| Robert O'Brian, M. D., | |
| John Morrow, | Thomas Horner, |
| Timothy Driscoll, | Francis Kelly, |
| Joseph Neagle, | Thomas Trinneer, |
| John Keatley, | D. L. Gauley, |
| Donald McDonald, | Peter Leroy, |
| Edward Dewar, | Henry Labelle, |
| Seraphine Sarazin, | John Byrne, |
| John Stewart, | Samuel Stuart, |
| Edward Brown, | Donald Mcdonald, |
| Daniel Stone, | Joseph Cory, |
| William Ogilvie, | Samuel Cory, |
| Richard Dodd, | Francis Poullin, |
| John Kennady, | Alexander Poullin, |
| James McLelland, | Edward Willman, |
| Joseph Varin, | George Gandry, |
| Neal McRae, | George Morrow, |
| Joseph Timbers, | Joseph Ducap, |
| Torissaint Proulx, | James Williamson, |
| Patrick Flannelly, | Hugh Clark, |
| Antoine Lafleur, | John C. Shepherd, |
| D. G. Cummings, | John Langhreu, |
| George Belt, | John Hambly, |
| Edward Wade, | Francis Larose, |
| Charles Gandry, | Gen. John Moore, |
| Robert Pollock, | Thomas Dawson, |
| William Cook, | Samuel Dodd, |
| James McLean, | Roderick Campbell, |
| Duncan McLean, | Francis Pominville, |
| Charles McLean, | John Livingstone, |
| James McGarr, | Thomas Moore, sr. |
| Joseph Davison, | James Grace, |
| James B. Brown, | Thomas Moore, jr. |
| John Rowlly, | James A. Gauley, jr |
| Hugh Cameron, | Angus Cameron, |
| Thomas Garland, | Neal McGillvray, |
| James Garland, | Richard Cousins, jr. |
| Malcolm McGillvray, | |
| John Tompkins, | LaughlanMcArthur |
| Archibald Cameron, | Hugh Cook, |
| Dougald S. Kelly, | Mathew Wilson, |
| Joseph Lanthier, | Samuel Wilson, |
| Richard Ritchie, | James Gooland, |
| Alex. Hambly, | William Fox, jr. |
| John Robinson, | William Campbell, |
| Philibert Sarrozin, | John Campbell, |
| Joseph Charron, | James Barron, |
| Michael Morrin, | Michael Nixon, |
| James Morrin, | John Laughren, |
| Andrew Stuart, | Joseph Arthurs, |
| William Kimball, | James Young, |
| Martin Lowe, | Daniel McMichael, |
| Andrew Kerr, | Thomas McMichael |
| John Lee, | Robert Kelly, |
| Owen Keatly, | Barclay McKale, |
| James McArthur, | Dougald McLean, |
| Neil McArthur, | Alexander McLeod, |
| Alex. Malcolmson, | William Heatley, |
| Thomas Bates, | John McCallum, |
| Hugh McNeil, | Joseph Bates, |
| John Bates, | Alexander McLean, |
| John McVicar, | Jonathan Kelly, |
| Oliver Moore, jr. | John Sherwood, |
| Thomas Johnston, | John White, |
| Arcene Larose, | John McRae, |
| John Robinson, | John Rogers, |
| Leon Lamardre, | Gedeon Sarrasin, |
| Celestin Lechair, | Alfred Bedard, |
| Charles Raully, | John McCullough, |
| Bozile Rouger, | Robert Clark, |
| William Walker, | Robert Bryertin, |
| J[illegible]n Eslen, | Joseph Suazin, sr. |
| [illegible]el Cameron, | Joseph Suazin, jr. |
| [illegible]ste Deslaurier, | Antoine Dumoullin |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible]onald Jewar, | Antoine [illegible] |
| Donald McRae, | John Tees, |
| Roderick McRae, | Isaac Arnold, |
| Donald N. Dewar, | John Steel, |
| Donald Cameron, | Pierre Larocque, |
| Washington Murray, | |
| David Shae, | Vincent Gallagher, |
| John Campbell, | Joseph Champagne, |
| Duncan M'Cullough | William Maguire, |
| Donald McLeod, | Joseph Marrein, |
| Alex. McIntosh, | Joseph Leacolette, |
| William McLeod, | Geo. Beauchamp, |
| D. B. Campbell, | Exavier Beauchamp |
| Murdoch O Bethune | Philobert Augers, |
| Ewen Cameron, | Donald Chisholm, |
| Jno. Cameron, | James Ferguson, |
| FarqueharCameron, | William Bethune, |
| John Bethune, | Ewen McMillan, |
| John McCaskill, | James McMillan, |
| Pierre Rodrique, | Malcolm McCaskill, |
| Thos. Bedard, | Donald R. Bethune, |
| William Dewar, | J. A. Belard, |
| Fembly McRae, | Robert Gordon, |
| F. C. Ireland, | David McFarlane, |
| W. M. Payne, | James Pollock, |
| James Barley, | James Drew, |
| John J. Cass, | James Fish, |
| Alex McKnight, | James Smith, |
| P. Lane, | J. A. Belard, |
| Isidore Carrière, | W. J. Simpson, |
| Joe Lacoss, | P. Campbell, |
| F. X. Bertrand, | Octave Girard, |
| B. Denault, | Samuel Cleland, |
| Isidore Mayia, | Robert Benn, |
| Fabien Poitras, | Alex. Riddle, |
| Damas Campeau, | F. W. Allen, |
| William Pollock, | Louis Gauthier, |
| A. Berthelot, | J. Fairfield, |
| Joseph Bryston, | James Berry, |
| John Robinson, | Alfred Benn, |
| Alex Dale, | Moise Giroux, |
| Wm. M. Hills, | James Benton, |
| Theodore DeLaren, | Henry Giles, |
| Arch. McVicar, | Duncan Grant, |
| Wm. Armstrong, | Thomas Gauley, |
| William McOuat, | Antoine Lapointe, |
| George Morrison, | Edward Jones, |
| Andrew Doig, | John Hambly, |
| James Wilson, | William McIntyre, |
| William Wilson, | Rodrick Campbell, |
| John McAlister, | William Reurk, |
| James Murray, | G. G. Crooks, |
| Dominique Begras, | Lauchlin Cameron, |
| Geo. Simpson, | F. Goodwin, |
| Isedore Legault, | Arch. McCallum, |
| Thos. Cunan, | Alex. Campbell, |
| S. Salliot, | Alex. Cameron, |
| John McCray, | Alfred Maisonneuve |
| Antoine Legault, | Leanore Gatien, sr. |
| Hercule St. Jacques, | |
| F. X. Prasseau, | Joseph Charlebois, |
| John Fitzgerald, | Evangelist Gilbeau, |
| Jean Disjardins, | W. J. Riddle, |
| John McPhee, | Romeal Luigne, |
| Crosby Davis, | Felix Luance, |
| John Burwash, | Paul Forecault, |
| F. N. Beattie, | Antoine Rinaud, |
| Sam. Macdonald, | N. P., |
| Louie Italie, | George Forman, |
| George Fraser, | Xavier Ranger, |
| Joseph Pillon, | St. Leo Ranger, |
| Joseph Ladouceur, | Peter Vivaret, |
| Moses D. Simpson, | Antoine Mainville, |
| L. T. Simpson, | Xavier Brisebois, |
| Jean Gilbeau, | Ferdinand Ranger, |
| Alfred Davis, | Michel Piché, |
| Nelson Laus, | Thomas Owens, |
| F. Cloutier, | W. Owens, |
| Basile Roobrun | Lacroque, |
| Hercules Ladouceur, | William J. Moore, |
| John Cameron, | H. Villeneuve, |
| Donald Cameron, | Wm. J. Townsend, |
| Augustin Rochon, | John Raney, |
| Duncan Cameron, | Joseph Derrick, |
| Frederic Mahew, | Etienne Mahew, sr., |
| Pierre St. Pierre, | Henry Lalonde, |
| Thomas Smillie, | William Rakett, |
| Baptiste Morrissette, | |
| Israel Sauvé, | James Densmore, |
| Moses Clement, | Leon Tessier jr., |
| Jean Brisson, | John Canning, |
| John Wortelle, | Samuel Emerie, |
| Antoine Rochon, | Maylorne Campeau, |
| Emrey Larocque, | Nathaniel Steen, |
| F. X. Castonguay, | Narcisse Deforge, |
| Stanis Lalloncem, | Francis Lefaivre, |
| Peter Deforge, | Benjamin Lalibertie |
| Donald Cameron, | Antoine Deforge, |
| George Rogers, | Geo Rogers, |
| Samuel Rogers, | James Robinson, |
| John McKnight, | Mathew Rogers, |
| Samuel Rogers, | Thomas Moore, |
| Charles Moore, | James Rogers, |
| John Smith, | Thomas Dawson, |
| Mathew Scott, sr., | Thomas Hodge, |
| Thomas Nicholson, | Geo Nicholson, |
| Wm Strong, | Wm Strong jr. |
| Mathew Scott jr., | J Curry, |
| C Airey, | J Kuanf, |
| H Bradford, | C Bradford, |
| John Simpson, | John Calder, |
| Nelson Albright, | Jno. Wainwright, |
| Hanoré Charleboise | Alexander McNeil, |
| Fabien Desjardins, | Duncan Cameron, |
| St. John Baptiste | Cadieu, |
| Napolion Rochon, | Edward Aaron, |
| Joseph Veveras, | James Scott jr., |
| Ewen Cameron, | Alexander LeRoy, |
| John Dale, | William Albright, |
| Martin LeRoy, | John McKinley, |
| Geo Pollock, | Jarvis Westgate, |
| James Scott, jr., | James Scott sr., |
| Dehard Mayer, | Leanore Gatien, jr. |
| Eustache Leblanc, | Cyrille Perrier, |
| Wm. Watchorn, | Jessown Akin, |
| Oliver Perrier, | Francis Graham, |
| Archie McCallum, | Henry Hammimond |
| Francis Rauger, | Duncan McMillan, |
| Robert Young, | Charles Johnson, sr |
| David Johnson, | Charles Johnson, jr |
| James Johnson, | Andrew Johnson, |
| Alex. Blackburn, | Edward Andrews, |
| John McLean, sr | John Hall, |
| Duncan McLean, | Edward Andrews, |
| John Hall, | Ewen McMillan, |
| John Falloon, | Robert McIntyre, |
| Robert Shannon, | John Arnold, |
| Edward Brown, | William Smith, |
| James Murray, | John Ogilvie, |
| Mathew Profit, | Charles W. Johnson |
| Alex. Campbell, | Samuel Profit, |
| Louis Bennette, | Joseph Farrara, |
| James Young, | Antoine Dumonlin, |
| James McLean, | John Hammond, |
| Isadore Belair, | Alex. Thompson, |
| Augustus Jerome, | Matthew Crouthers |
| Charles Bradford, | Jehu Chapman, |
| Jacob Bradford, | Wm. McCoubly, |
| Richard McGregor, | John Chapman, |
| Louis DeHartel, | James Crouthers, |
| Alfred Centers, | Joseph Thompson, |
| John Martin, | Henry Peat, |
| William Stuart, | John Rogers, sr |
| Matthew Strong, | Matthew Hammond |
| John Newton, | Henry Hammond, |
| Lieut.-Col. Rogers, | Charles Wills, |

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC

## Read Every Word.

It is a settled fact that the HOLMAN LIVER and STOMACH PAD has effected more cures, and has made warmer friends, has grown faster in favor than all the world's treatment combined. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad cures the severest chronic Liver and Stomach difficulties. It has proved effectual in at least nineteen-twentieths of all the diseases man is heir to. To the permanently afflicted, and the periodical Winter sufferer, now is the time to apply the Holman Liver Pad and Plaster, thereby saving a world of trouble. The Pad is Nature's own law, the principle of absorption. The reasons are simple enough. The Pad is applied immediately over the vitals, Liver and Stomach, and centre of the nervous system which pervades the digestive organs. It contains harmless medical; vegetable properties that absorb all poisonous and deteriorated fluids from the blood and stomach. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad is not a PATENT MEDICINE but a SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE. The Pad is oval-shaped, 4x6 inches, 1 inch in thickness, and filled with fine medicated vegetable compounds. It is suspended about the neck and worn next the person, over the pit of the Stomach. The Pad is a sure cure for Liver Complaints, Billious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis Sciatica, Lumbago, Obstructions in the Spinal Column, Kidney Difficulties, Heart Disease, Intermittant Fever, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Acute Pains, and Fever and Ague. Thousands of women bear testimony to the precious results in all diseases peculiar to the sex.

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THIS IS WHAT THE PUBLIC OF CANADA say of the Holman Liver Pad.
Read the following Testimonials.

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219 St. James Street,
Montreal.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:
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D. M. Baird.

Gananoque, November 6th, 1877.

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Yours Respectfully,
Rev. Wm. J. Joliffe.

Montreal, December 1st, 1877.

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301 Notre Dame St., Montreal:
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Yours truly,
J. W. Wilkinson,
303 Notre Dame Street.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $3.50 AND $3.50
The latter only used in old and complicated cases.
Consultation and explanations free of charge at Company's Office.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,
General Offices, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.
Supplied wholesale and retail at the
WATCHMAN OFFICE,
Lachute, P. Q.

DICK'S
Celebrated
Medicines.
DICK'S
Blood
Purifier.

Has no equal in putting horses and cattle in FIRST-RATE CONDITION.
It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its hair freely, immediately
NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.
Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value
A HUNDRED PER CENT.
It is also an unfailing eradicator of worms. To guard against the danger of over-dosing, it is divided into carefully weighed doses, each box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50c.

DICK'S LINIMENT
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
Will be found superior to any gargling oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also
AN UNFAILING CURE
for Rheumatism, and will remove Corns from the human foot. Price 25c. or in large bottles 50 cents

DICK'S BLISTER
Is the best that has ever yet been used, horses do not bite at it, as it causes little or no irritation, and will not blemish the part affected. Price 25 cents per pot.

DICK'S HEALING SALVE
FOR MAN AND BEAST
Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Flesh Wounds of any kind, occurring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail of
ALFRED BENN & CO.,
Lachute, P. Q.
15m6.

HOUSEHOLD TREASURES
to be found only at
F. N. Beattie's
Family Grocery and Farmer's Exchange
Where the great variety of Prepared and Canned Meats, Soups and Vegetables constantly on hand is destined to render housekeeping an agreeable pastime.
JUST FANCY
Symington's Pea Soups, seasoned and flavoured, made ready for the table in two minutes. Also, Symington's Egyptian food for deserts.
BESIDES
a complete assortment of
GROCERIES,
CANNED
FRUITS,
BOTTLED
JELLIES,
ETC., ETC.
All selling at prices to favour the consumers.
Great bargains to be had in
STONE AND GLASSWARE,
BUFFALO ROBES, &c.
Cash paid for PRODUCE and Received in Exchange for Groceries, Etc.
Feb 15, 15-tf.





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Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occid

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Isaie Taillefer.—North Railway Temperance Hotel Lachute.
Miss I. & A. Lowe, Milliners and Dressmakers, Lachute.
Gavin J. Walker.—Insolvent Notice, Lachute

## LOCAL.

CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, the only certain, safe and effectual cure for Catarrh, builds up the system and cures all other diseases at the same time. Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Leucorrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, take their leave when the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is used as directed. Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.

NOTICE.—All parties owing accounts are hereby notified to call and settle without further delay.—ALFRED BENN & Co. 31-2

THOMAS BARRON, Esq., Warden, has been appointed Returning Officer for the County of Argenteuil. Nomination day (Wednesday) 24th April, and election day (Wednesday) 1st May.

THERE was a *Bow-wow* at the kennel in the East-end the other day. *Frisk* barbing loudly to keep his courage Poor original dog—TOMMY.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Owing to the state of our columns this week [illegible] to lay over to our next . Christie's letter, our Military pondent's and Ottawa letter.

FAVOURS.—Mr. Robert Meikle said in the fall of 1876, that it would not answer him to go to Parliament for he would have the people from the back part of the county at his door every day asking for favours—*Not very complimentary—Not very.*

MEETING OF ELECTORS.—A meeting of the electors will take place at St. Philippe, Chatham, on Tuesday, 5th of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock, P. M., where qualified speakers will address the meeting on the present state of politecal afiairs. Mr. A. Pridham the popular candidate will attend this meeting.

GONE BACK ON HIMSELF.—Mr. Robert Meikle has said repeatedly, during the past few years, that there was no use sending any one but a Conservative from this county to the Quebec Parliament because a Reformer could get no benefits for the county. He has, therefore, no hope should he get into Parliament of doing anything for Argenteuil.

John Gilpin.

[*For The Watchman.*]

Away went Gilpin, to fight the Tories,
And work for the Grits, in which he glories,
But he lost his balance, hat, wig, and wit,
And jumping on his horse, he couldn't sit.
His arms did flap and such a poor creature
Was never seen as Gilpin the Fencher;
But Gilpin's horse is Grit, and so is he,
And that is all right; though it should'nt be,
For though half-less meddling, as you all well know,
Was dismissed from the School, the Tory Drewe.

A SCHOLAR.

IMPORTED AUDIENCE.—A meeting was held in Lakefield, on Wednesday evening, in Mr. Pridham's interest. Bob, being determined not to *sleep alone* this time, the audience in favor of Mr. Meikle, was chiefly imported from Lachute; and speakers from Montreal, Ottawa, and other places to speak against Mr. Pridham's candidature. From Lachute there was the editor, carriage-maker, baker, butcher, bailiff, clergy, tailor, and school-teacher, and a lot of others who tried to carry things with a high hand, but Mr. Pridham has so many friends in the Gore, that the imported audience clappers had to keep their place. To show the effect of the speeches of the lawyers and orators, upon the meeting, one man said at the close, "all their talk ain't worth a chew of tobacco." The Gore stands strong for Mr. Pridham.

### Our Montreal Letter.

[*Special to* THE WATCHMAN.]

MONTREAL, March 27, 1878.

The dissolution of the Quebec Legislative Assembly has renewed the excitement caused by the dismissal of the late Conservative Ministry, and the great question as to whether that action was Constitutional or not is that which every one is asking. Of course, both parties are ready with answers satisfactory to themselves, and legal authorities are freely quoted by them, in support of their answers but they are, nevertheless, not convincing, therefore the question is left to be answered by the voice of the people, and as by taking office the Joly Administration take with it the responsibility of the Lieut.-Governor's action; therefore, if the electors decide on returning sufficient members to give that Administration a majority then they will have decided that the Lieut.-Governor has the power, and may exercise it at his pleasure, of dismissing any Ministry even though two-thirds of the House support that Ministry, and that decision will forever remain as firm a record as though given by the Highest Court of Judicature in the land. Feeling this, both parties are using their utmost efforts to obtain the election of their candidates, who are now chosen and await the verdict. The Conservatives have chosen three good men; Mr. McGauveran, the late member, in the Western Division; Mr. Kerr, Q. C., for the Centre and Mr. Taillon again stands in the East. To oppose these gentlemen Ald. Nelson has been requested by requisition for the centre and Mr. Jacques Grenier for the East, while the irrepressible old James McShane has nominated himself for the West.

Rowdyism has become rampant; hardly a night passes but what some one is shot at, and now and then a stand up battle between numbers takes place, resulting in some one or two being hit. The courts are now engaged with three such cases, and some of the accused have been committed for trial. The cry is "more police;" and that cry must be satisfied, our city councillors must be taught to do something in this direction, they have commenced by ordering the establishment of a mounted police to consist of six members. Fancy six men to scour the whole city of Montreal? They claim it is an experiment and in the meanwhile our fellow citizens are being shot at like crows. An Alderman or two must be shot before our sapient city governors will take any proper steps to maintain peace and order here.

The criminal term of the Court of Queen's Bench has opened before Mr. Justice Monk, before whom the above cases will be tried, and if the accused be convicted, they will meet with strict justice at his hands.

We were visited last Saturday, Sunday and Monday with a heavy snow storm which gave us three days' sleighing, but now all is over, slush and mud once more reign triumphant.

KRISS KRINGLE.

### THE QUEBEC COUP d'ETAT.

Eloquent Speech by Hon. Mr. Chapleau.

THE ISSUE SQUARELY PLACED.

We make the following extracts from a singularly eloquent and learned speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU, at a mass meeting of the electors of Levis, held on the 10th ult:—

A few days ago I had the honour of being one of the advisers of the head of the Executive. I owed that honour to the confidence of the people reposed in me, expressed in the voice of its representatives. The DeBoucherville Cabinet enjoyed the confidence of two-thirds of the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Suddenly I was dismissed as one of the advisers of the head of the Executive; and why? Had I lost the confidence of the people? No. Had I not done my duty? Nobody pretends so. I was dismissed by the sole will, by an arbitrary decision of the Lieutenant-Governor. The only question which you have therefore to decide is: with whom rests the power of making or unmaking Ministries, the Lieutenant-Governor or the people? I therefore beg of you to ignore even the names of the former Ministers. I have just told you that I have been dismissed from office, forget even this. The friendship which you feel for me must not be of any weight in your judgments, Forget the names of Mr. DeBoucherville, Mr. Augers and all their other colleagues Do not ask what may have been our personal interest in this contest; do not for one moment lower down this question to our own merits or demerits; think only of the great principles of constitutional law involved, which you must either abandon or vindicate. Were we great culprits, defaulters, thieves the question would still be the same. The Ministry can have but one judge, and that judge is yourselves—you, the people. And you have the right to maintain in power whomsoever you please. This is the only question at issue. (Cheers.) Every page of the history of Canada teems with the struggles which were fought to obtain from the British power the recognition of the principles of government. We did not always enjoy our liberty; time and courage were both expended in procuring it. I see before me old men—children; the former were the witnesses of the struggles for freedom, the latter, in astonishment and wonder look upon the beginning of an unexpected agitation; both have a common interest, the old to hold on to the points of so many struggles, the young to keep sacred the legacy of their forefathers. (Cheers) Am I well understood? Do my accents reach your hearts? Do they reach that recess where the honour and the pride of the free born citizen hold their seat? (Cheers.) I think so. I call upon you to vindicate the first of your political liberties, to support responsible government in your midst—in a word, if you will allow me to make the comparison, to assert your political creed, as your spiritual pastor ask you to recite your religious articles of faith at the foot of the altar, and I am certain, beforehand, that in one case as in the other, there will not be found amongst you a single renegade (cheers.) And here I hasten to make a declaration imposed upon me by a grand Conservative principle. The present contest seems to be engaged in between the members of the House on one side, and the Lieut.-Governor on the other; but it is not so, the contest lies between the Conservative party and the self-styled Liberals. The DeBoucherville Cabinet were put out—that is the plain truth of it—by the Lieutenant Governor; but he is not amenable to the people. He is the head of the Government according to English Parliamentary law, which means that he reigns but does not govern; that his responsibility is always covered by that of his advisers—"the Crown can do no wrong." Those who have done this evil—those who have laid a criminal hand on this, the first of our rights, are the present new Ministers, who as soon as they were appointed, became responsible, without exception, for all the acts accomplished by the Lieutenant-Governor from the moment the DeBoucherville Cabinet ceased to exist. It is an absolute principle that there can be no interruption in a ministerial responsibility, and this is why the acceptance of a portfolio has a retroactive effect as regards responsibility. (Cheers). Mr. Joly was sworn Friday last, at twelve o'clock; in consequence he is responsible for the dismissal of the DeBoucherville Cabinet, as also of all the acts of the Lieut-Governor from the moment of this dismissal itself. I am well aware that the member entrusted with the task of informing the House of the formation of the new Cabinet has held a different opinion: but I am convinced that he now blushes at the idea of having for a moment entertained such a false opinion, a pretension so contrary to the first principles of politics. Let it then be well understood that I do not here attack the Lieutenant Governor personally, but the Ministers who are responsible for his acts, and who are the only parties on trial before you. (Cheers.) As Conservatives, let us respect authority; let us respect the constitution; upholders of the federative principle of our institutions, let us preserve instead of destroying the halo which surrounds the dignity of the chief officer of an independent province. His Excellency the Honourable Luc Letellier is completely out of the question; Mr. Joly and the new Ministry are the guilty party. The conspirator, he who applied to Ottawa to devise, this plot against the privileges of the people, is Mr. Joly. It is this gentleman who is supposed to have gone to Montreal to confer with George Brown to ask that great friend of our Province the secret which would give us political happiness; it is he who went to seek instruction from Mr. Mackenzie, so as to enable him to find the means of filching power in the Province of Quebec. (Cheers.) You have read in the newspapers' local news that His Excellency had travelled from Quebec to Montreal and to Ottawa. For my part I know nothing of this, the constitution forbids me to know anything about it; but what I know well is that there are responsible Ministers in this Province, and that they will be called upon to account for the senseless or criminal advice they have given to His Excellency. What are the facts? Here they are, as I find them in the official documents laid before the House, and which are now public property.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

My intention, gentlemen, is not to show off here any erudition; but you will allow me to read to you a few quotations of an author who is an authority on the subject. I read from Bagehot's English Constitution:—

"An English monarch should not dissolve Parliament against the will and the interest of a moral majority which is in power. No doubt he King can dismiss such a ministry, and replace it by another administration, who will advise to dissolve Parliament, which will support them; but even with this precaution to act thus towards a ministry which has a moral majority in Parliament, would be to strike a blow which in human probability is to cause

# THE WATCHMAN
AND
# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1878.


THE Toronto *Telegram* blames both political parties for the recent political troubles in Quebec. It says the Lieut. Governor's action was no doubt a party move, he being in the position of one who was waiting for a favorable opportunity to take his advisers by the collar and show them the door, even although he had to follow a course altogether unprecedented in the history of responsible government in this country, to do so. If, it adds, Mr. JOLLY is not sustained, one of the first steps taken by the friends of the old Ministers will very likely be to impeach him for turning a Government out of office which had the support of Parliament and the endorsation of the people.

ENERGETIC opposition is being made to the Duke of RICHMOND's Cattle Bill, by which the growing trade in exporting cattle from Canada would be destroyed. A deputation from Liverpool, at the head of which was the Mayor of that city, waited upon the President of the Council on the 14th inst., to protest against the inclusion of Canadian cattle in the provisions of the bill. The result of the interm is not yet to hand. The Liverpool *Post*, referring to the mission of the deputation, says:—"While the "deputation is engaged in talking sense "to the President of the Council, it "might be well also for some member "of it to ask His Grace what he means "by saying that if Canadian cattle are "let in objections may be taken by "European countries under the most "favored nation clause. Is not Canada "British territory? Surely we can, if "we please, admit cattle from any of our "possessions without giving umbrage to "anybody. We are proud to think that, "if we want them, Canada will yield us "Volunteers who will fight our battles "as patriotically as any other English-"man; and the least we can do is to "treat Canadians as our countrymen, "when they offer us a vast importation "of good food, admirably fitted to stock "our markets, and never yet tainted "with disease or fraught with the small-"est peril."

## WHITHER ARE THEY DRIFTING?

ELSEWHERE we publish an article from the Paris *Star* which is not a little significant coming as it does from a paper which for twenty-three years past been one of the devoted supporters, indeed, one of the organs of the Clear Grit party. That paper having found its burden—the burden of corruption, of jobbery mal-administration and recreance to principles—has at last thrown off its load, and openly comes out with allegations of "unblushing iniquity, "scandalous bribery, and unscrupulous "nepotism." Among its other announcements we have it stating that though its "Reform principles received "a rude shock while the MACKENZIE "Government, had scarcely been firm-"ly seated in office we still staggered, "staggered on with blind faith in our "party and its leaders." How many journals as well as politicians, had they only the courage of their conscientious convictions, would there not be to make penitent declarations of this kind. How many members of the present Parliament are there not who have quietly occupied their seats and witnessed the most treasured principles of Reform betrayed; have seen their leaders strangle former professions and break the solemn pledges given when in opposition; who have seen public expenditures increase, the list of public employes lengthened, jobbery indulged in, the national debt swelled—and yet have voted in condonation of such and every transaction. Is the country prepared to longer submit to the rule of those who are at present in power, whose condemnation has almost everywhere been so forcibly pronounced, and whose denunciation has been the strongest by those whose faith in them had been of the strongest, but who, in spite of themselves, have been been compelled to "speak now." We say to all who are inspired by patriotic motives; who desire to see an end put to that which has of late years been so disgraceful in the annals of Canadian political history, that there must be a solid front presented; no selfish considerations must be allowed to enter into the approaching contest, whether Dominion or Provincial, and the vote of every constituency must be concentrated on whomsoever the Conservative nominee may be.

THE WRITS have been so arranged as to suit any Dominion members who desire to finish the session at Ottawa and accept nominations for Québec, in order, if elected to the Local Legislature, to carry the JOLY Government throught one session, and afterwards resigning to resume their seats in the Commons! By this means, if M. JOLY is sustained, the influence of the Provincial Government will be used to further the Dominion Government's chances. The Hamilton *Times'* correspondent (Government) thus reveals the schemes of M. LETELLIER and his friends in Quebec and Ottawa:—"It is stated that several French Lib-"eral members in the House of Com-"mons will resign their seats before "the end of the session, and run for "their constituencies for the Quebec "Legislature. They are the strongest "in thier ridings, AND DO THIS IN OR-"DER TO SECURE EVERY POSSIBE CHANCE "FOR THE ELECTION OF A STRONG LIB-"ERAL HOUSE. *Should they be returned "by large majorities, they may resign "in time to elect good men to take their "places, and then run again for the "Commons.*"

AT a recent meeting held in St. Johns P. Q., in the interest of the Hon. Mr. MARCHAND, it was complained that in his address to the electors, that gentleman had said nothing about the Railway policy of Mr. JOLY and his friends. It was also asked whether the Government were prepared to relieve the municipalities which had subscribed to the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., from the payment of their subscriptions? Mr. MARCHAND answered most emphatically that they were not—that, on the contrary, they were resolved to enforce the payment of those subscriptions. The electors of Argenteuil should remember this, and be not deceived by what has been said in certain quarters to the contrary, MR. MARCHAND spoke as a member of MR. JOLY's administration, making moreover, his announcement in a constituency where such a statement was calculated to promote his own election rather than otherwise. In face of this, Mr. JOLY's friends will scarcely any longer dare to say the contrary.

## THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

MOST of us who are not in the secrets of the Government are accustomed to believe that the fate of the Hon. Mr. LAFLAMME still trembles in the balance. However, if we are to judge from the announcements of Government papers it is already sealed, and all the Minister of Justice has to do is to prepare himself, and brace up to hear a sentence that shall condemn him to step down and out. At least this is the conclusion at which one must arrive after reading the following from one of the Government's inspired organs, the Hamilton *Times*:—"The Lobby has it, that when "some anticipated changes in the Cabi-"net take place, Mr. KILLAM, member "for Yarmouth, N.S., will take the seat "vacated by the retirement of Mr. COR-"FIN. Speculation has it that he will "become Minister of Marine and Fish-"eries, and that Mr. SMITH, the present "incumbent, will be translated to the "Department of Justice, with Mr. LAU-"RIER as Attorney-General. Mr. KILL-"AM's name is also mentioned in con-"nection with the Presidency of the "Council."

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

THE supporters of Mr. MACKENZIE and of his henchman, Mr. JOLY, are now engaged attempting to demonstrate that they are determined to be heroes in the strife which they and we suppose "the dumb driven cattle" are waging on the subject of the political destinies of the Province of Quebec. In a variety of ways they have manifested their heroism, their voices had been eloquent in denunciation of the misdeeds of the late local administration; they have been loud in their proclamations of political and individual purity, and now they are triumphant in their appeals to constitutional law and to opinions which they pretend to receive, one of which is that of Sir FRANCIS HINCKS. The opinion thus expressed is certainly entitled to weight, but, admitting that this gentleman is responsible for the views out of which much capital is sought to be made, we would remind our readers that there are other constitutional Jurists who are no mere tryos, but who from the positions they occupy should be entitled to equally as much consideration. Among these we may mention Mr. W. H. KERR, Q.C., the eminent lawyer of Montreal, who has added not a little to the authoritative declarations that we have had with respect to the correctness or impropriety of the step taken by His Honor Lieut.-Governor LETELLIER. In a speech recently delived in Montreal Mr. KERR is reported to have said that there could be no doubt as to the unconstitutionality of the dismissal of the Ministry. Said he—

"The leading question which was to be decided in this contest, and the one which should not be allowed to be lost sight of, was the constitutional question. Reduced to the briefest space, it was the pretention of the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec, first, that he could impose his will upon the Parliament of the Province, and dictate to them the measures he wished them to pass, and, secondly, that he has the right at his own will and pleasure, notwithstanding that the Government may be supported by a majority in Parliament, to dismiss his Ministers. These were the two salient points which were presented to the people in the coming elections. He felt it hardly necessary to present to the electors that responsible government was the result of struggles for years on the part of their ancestors in England, Scotland and Ireland. The views of the people had to listened be to with attention by those who were placed in the highest offices under the constitution. That principle had been violated—and he (Mr. Kerr) said it boldly—by the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec. They (the electors) had nothing to do with the past acts of DeBoucherville Government. They were no more. They had been dismissed, and the only point for the electors to consider was, "Is that dismissal constitutional or not?" If their opinion was that the action was unconstitutional—and that could be proved in the clearest manner—their duty was to go to the polls and show that they repudiate it. The pretention set up by the Lieutenant-Governor that he was the representative of the Crown, and thus held the prerogatives of the Crown, was erroneous, at least in so far as he was concerned. It would be remembered that the Governor-General was appointed by Her Majesty and held her commission while the Lieutennat-Governor held his office under and in virtue of the act which joined in one confederation the Provinces of British North America. The only person who could claim a legal right to exercise the royal prerogative was the Governor-General of the Dominion—the sole representative of Her Majesty. He contended that the whole discussion that had been raised in the newspapers on this question was upon false basis. They had treated the Lieutenant-Governor as an officer appointed directly from England and acting under instructions from the Colonial Office. Such was not the case. The Lieut.-Governor of a Province had no other powers than those granted to him by the Confederation Act. He had no right whatsoever to exercise any prerogative of the Crown unless they were granted to him by the Governor-General, under and by virtue of the power of subrogation contained in the Governor-General's commission. In this case had any reference been made to the fact of a subrogation by the Governor-General to the Lieut.-Governor of any of the prerogatives of the Crown? In none of the articles written upon the Quebec crisis had this point been alluded to. The Lieut.-Governor had been treated as if he held his commission direct from the Queen. It was an error to imagine that he possessed the same rights and prerogatives as a Governor of other colonies holding their commissions direct from the crown of England. The Lieut.-Governors of Provinces under Confederation were not commissioned by the Crown of England. They were appointed by the Governor-General in Council. It was a principle of law that the powers conferred on a Governor appointed by the Crown must appear in his commission. If in, that commission, he were not authorized to exercise the prerogatives of the Crown any attempt on his part so to do was illegal and unconstitutional. A vast difference existed between the Governor-General and his powers and the powers of the Lieut.-Governor of the Province under Confederation. He (Mr. Kerr) would merely cite one instance in order to prove the correctness of his position. Previous to Confederation the prerogative of pardon was vested in the Governor-General. Now-a-days was it pretended that the Lieut.-Governor possessed that power? No. Was it not admitted that in the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada alone that power rested? A Lieut.-Governor under the Confederation Act had merely the powers conferred by Acts of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and [illegible] No mention whatever [illegible] of the prerogative of the Crown. If, as has been justly stated, we were to regard the Confederation Act as constituting extensive municipalities and corporations vested with powers of legislation and self-government to a certain extent, we must look to that Act for all the powers thereby given or which are pretended to be vested in any of the officials or in any of the bodies thereby created. From that Act alone did the officials therein mentioned derive their powers, with the exception of the Governor-General, who, being the actual representative of the Crown—being, as it might be said, the attorney of the Queen—could be authorised by the Queen to exercise those powers which directly belonged to the Crown according to the constitution of Great Britain and Ireland. If, therefore, the Governor-General had, under his commission, power to subrogate, concurrently with him, the Lieut.-Governor in the exercise of certain prerogatives of the Crown the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec had no right to exercise any such prerogatives unless he were subrogated therein by the Governor-General. Such was the intention of the Imperial Parliament in passing the act, and for manifest reasons. The Governor, under the old system—previous to Confederation—was a man entirely independent of Provincial politics—appointed, it might be, to the Governorship after having mounted step by step the ladder of advancement in the diplomatic service of England. He never was a man brought up in the hot-bed of Canadian politics. The instructions given to him by the Government of England were in all cases that he was to keep aloof from party, to be neutral in politics, and always to administer the affairs of the country according to the majority and will of the people. Now the whole thing was changed. In lieu of a calm, unbiassed officer of the Crown, anxious merely to see fair play, we had a man who had but recently ceased to be a Minister of the Dominion Ministry, fresh from the scene of political struggles in Parliament. Could it be supposed that that man had resolution and self-control enough in him to cast away all the predjudices of party which previously possessed him? Could he hold the balance between the two political parties which now contended for the possession of the reins of power in the Province? Clearly not. He still remained the same person, a partisan, a man whose feelings were interested in the ousting of the Conservative party from the Province of Quebec and placing it in the power of the Liberals. It would, therefore, be dangerous to invest him with the Royal prerogative, to be used at his will upon the people of this Province. He (Mr. Kerr) had learned that the main *cheval de bataille* of the enemy was an article recently published in the *Journal of Commerce*, the authorship of which was ascribed to Sir Francis Hincks. A man might change his opinions. A young man might hold views which he might change when he became middle-aged, and a man of middle age was supposed to be in his prime. Once passed that, a man goes down-hill quickly, and when he is at the age of three score and ten the general opinion is that he becomes slightly weak, and that as he progresses down the vale of years he gradually lapses into childhood again. Some of his hearers would probably remember 1844, when Lord Metalf dismissed the Baldwin Ministry. At that time there was a member of Parliament who took a stand for Constitutional Government and who raised his voice in trumpet tones against the action of the Governor-General. That gentleman was the member for Oxford, and his name was Francis Hincks. Mr. Kerr here read from the *Pilot* of the 9th March, 1844, the following extract:—

'The people of Canada will determine after calm reflection, whether they will be the instruments of their own degradation; whether they will aid in supporting on its controlled prerogative, or whether they will insist on the full recognition of that principle which Lord Durham so strongly recommended, and for which they have been for so many years contending. The contest is not to place this man or that man in power. It is to secure popular rights. It is the people who will derive all the benefit from responsible government. If it be established, they will be, as they on ht to be, the seource of all power, and will be able to secure a liberal administration of the government. If, on the other hand, they abandon their own cause out of respect to Mr. Viger, or from any other motive, they will forge chains for themselves, and will be at the mercy of whatever Governor Lord Stanley may inflict upon them."

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"We are enabled to meet Mr. Viger on the broad ground of responsible government, to shew to the country the d fference betweeen his views and those of the ex-Ministers; and we can leave it to the people themselves, who are the parties most interested in the contest, to determine whether the prerogative of the Crown is, or is not, or is not to be controlled in the colony by a Ministry directly responsible to them."

There they had the words of Mr. Hincks of that day in the *Pilot* in favor of the majority of the people against the writings of Sir Francis Hincks of to-day in favor of the arbitary act of the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, and in defiance of the will of the majority, supposing the article to be written by him. At that time a good deal of excitement was created in England by this collision between Lord Metcalf and the Baldwin Ministry. Letters from men versed in constitutional law were sent to Mr. Hincks, and were published by him in the *Pilot*. The speaker here gave the following extract from one of them:—

"However, you will not be beaten, you are all on the right side, with a good cause, and unsullied honor—*I wish you were without a deserter from your party.* The dispute may not end this year, nor the next. You may be beaten for a moment, you may suffer defeat—but charge again, keep your ranks closed cheer away and take care that your flanks are not turned by any fault, and sure and certain victory is before you—you are on the side of the law, and you are contending for the most valuable principle of British institutions."

He (Mr. Kerr) thought there was no doubt about the question of the unconstitutionality of the act, and, were it not that he might weary his hearers, could quote many authorities on this point. In conclusion he would say that he intended, if elected, to act up to the true principles of the Conservative party. He therefore would oppose the present Local Government of Quebec, as unconstitutionally in existence. He also considered them responsible for the course adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor. But he would go still further than that, and held that not only was the local Ministry responsible for the act committed by the Lieutenant-Governor, but that the Ministry of the Dominion Government was also responsible, and should bare their full share of the people's condemnation. He should like to see Mr. Blake and Mr. Holton defend the act; then the people would see sophistry, or they should see them yield plainly and unmistakably to the constitutional principles which they affected to uphold, and confess that the Lieutenant-Governor had erred, and willfully erred, in order to benefit the party of which he was a member."

## THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

IN a recent issue we gave a very brief indication of Mr. SCOTT's bill intituled "An Act respecting the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquor." It comprises 107 clauses and 13 schedules and forms to be used in the application of the Act. The preamble of the Act sets forth the desirability of having uniform legislation in all the Provinces respecting the traffic in "intoxicating liquors." The latter term comprohends every spiritous or malt liquor, wine, and all drinks that are of an intoxicating character. The bill is not to do away with Act of the Legislature [illegible] 27th and 28th [illegible] Temperance Act of [illegible] where no such municipal by-law under the Act exists, than the Act of 1864 is sealed. The first part of the Act shows what proceedings are to be taken for bringing the second part into force, and has reference to certain forms and schedules, with style of petitions to be addressed to the Governor-General in Council, praying for the adoption of the provisions contained in the *second* part of the Act. It goes on then to show that in order to prevent corrupt practices that might take place in the counties or municipalities, when voting should occur in order to carry into effect the provisions of the Bill, certain regulations are laid down to govern the action of the petitioners for the adoption of the Bill, and all persons qualified to vote at the election of a member of the House in the county or city to which they belong, will be entitled to vote for or against the bringing into effect the second part of the Act, which second part *de facto* contains the whole gist of the ideas of the proposer. The first part is merely a rehearsal of the qualifications of voters, the duties of returning officers, and the generally known *regime* of elections, or putting a question to an electoral vote. The second part of the Act (95 clause) is headed "Prohibition of traffic in intoxicating liquors," but it would not seem that the Act is in the strictest sense of the term prohibitory. The cause referred to say: "From the day on which this part of the act comes into force in any county or city, therein no person unless it be exclusively for sacramental or medicinal purposes, or for *bona fide* use in some trade, manufacture or art, shall have in his possession, or that of his clerks, agents, servants, &c., offer for sale or barter directly or indirectly, any spirituous liquor, &c., &c." But the act goes on to give permission to "druggists or *other* vendors as may be specially licensed by the municipal council of the city or county" to sell, in the case of druggists, not less than one pint of liquor, provided that the request for the purchase be accompanied by a certificate or prescription of a medical man. Sub-section 4 of clause 95 gives leave to duly licensed distillers or brewers to sell what they have manufactured, *ten gallons at a time* to druggists and other licensed people or to such persons as he had good reason to believe will forthwith carry the same beyond the limits of the county or city, and to be wholly removed in quantities not less than 10 gallons at a time. Subsection 6 says that in any prosecution against a distiller, brewer, merchant or trader, it shall be incumbent on the defendant to furnish satisfactory evidence of having good reason for believing that such liquor would be forthwith removed beyond the limits of the county or city for consumption outside the same. The third part of the act lays down the penalties and prosecutions for offences against the second part. Clause 96 fixes the penalty for infringement at not less than $50 for the first offence, and not less than $100 for the second, and to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two months for the third and for every subsequent offence, with the forfeiture of stock of liquor and utensils of trade, the Collector of Inland Revenue to be competent to bring such prosecution where he shall have reason to believe an offence against the statute has been committed. In the Province of Quebec the prosecution may be brought beford any Stipendiary Magistrate or before any two other justice of the peace for the district wherein the offence was committed. The provisions for the Province of Ontario are similar, but in towns where there is a police magistrate, then the case is to be taken before him. The same course of procedure, or something very similar, is laid down for the other provinces. The Act forbids the retailing of any spirituous liquors on steamboats and other vessels. The dealers are to keep the names of the purchasers of liquors, and the quantities sold. The provisions of the bill are as nearly as possible prohibitory, while at the same time it is permissive in its action, and will doubtless be regarded by prohibitionists as being a preliminary step towards stopping the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor altogether.

## Incompetency, Mismanagement and Nepotism.

*(From the Paris Star.)*

For twenty three long years we have been a staunch and consistant supporter of the men now in power. While they were in the cold shades of Opposition we endorsed the principles which they then advocated believing them to be in the interests of Canada. We still hold the same views. We heralded their accession to the Treasury benches, after the downfall of the late Conservative Government, as a cause of rejoicing throughout the length and breadth of the land. We then thought a new era had dawned, and that under a pure Reform Government, purity would everywhere prevail, and that the administration of public affairs would be at least honestly and ably conducted. Before the present Government were in power a year, we had reason to have our confidence in them somewhat shaken, but lived in the hope that after a fair start they would at least endeavour even if they lacked the experience of their predecessors, to carry out honestly what they contended for while in Opposition. But, no! Every session proves most conclusively to us that they have sacrificed every principle they worked so hard for, when eager to obtain Ministerial benches, and that the best interests of the c[illegible] e been sacrificed. Incompete[illegible] management prevail in nearly every department. We believe the leader of the Government, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, is an honest man, and although most industrious and plodding, is too easily influenced by the unprincipled and designing men by whom he is from time to time surrounded. No man ever had a fairer opportunity of proving to the world that the Reform party was the better of the two great parties in the country. Under his management and those who are associated with him, the standard of Reform has been trailed in the dust, and the party which once stood high in the estimation of the people is now a by-word and reproach. We looked for great things from the Hon. Edward Blake, but he is so much inferior to his leader in all that goes to make a politician, instead of a trusty counsellor he has been a source of weakness instead of strength. Our debt is increasing at a rate which is well calculated to cause distrust. The deficit, as set forth by the Finance Minister, is enormous, and such as never existed during the worst days of commercial stagnation under the Sir John Macdonald Administration. With a stubbornness and foolhardiness almost stoical, they have refused to accept the sincere and patriotic efforts of the present Opposition to re-adjust the tariff with a view of helping our struggling industries, and in this way relieve the great distress which everywhere prevails. Their connection with the *coup d'etat* in Quebec, when one of their own followers, the Lieutenant-Governor, dismissed a Government which were conducting the affairs of the country wisely and well with a majority of over twenty members, purely for political purposes, is a death blow to Responsible Government, which our forefathers struggled so hard to secure. We have thought it but fair to our readers thus to lay our views before them. The interests of the country demand a change of rulers, party must be sacrificed in the interests of the public weal, and no longer must the interests of the country be sacrificed for the sake of party. We have taken the course we now announce after mature deliberation, and clearly and conscientiously believing that Sir John Macdonald is the only statesman able to pilot the ship of state through the present crisis, we will *from this time onward support him and Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition* with which he is surrounded and if when he once more sits on the treasury benches, which we believe he will after the next general election, he fails to carry out the principles for which he is now contending, the most prominent amongst which is that of incidental protection to our struggling industries, we will condemn him as we now do the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.


RELIABLE.—No remedy has been more earnestly desired and more diligently sought for by the medical profession throughout the world, than a reliable, efficient, and at the same time a safe and certain purgative. *Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills* supply this want.—[Advt.


## CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every Sabbath afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, by Rev. H. J. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. Sunday-school at 2:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.—(First Church.)—Rev. J. Mackie, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. (Henry's Church)—Rev. W. Forlong, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, in the Church at 7 p. m.

"BRETHREN" meet in Christie's Hall, at 11 a. m., each Sabbath.

METHODIST.—Rev. D. Winter, Minister, and Rev. J. V. McDowell, Assistant. Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10.30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 6:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. C. Guimet, Priest, Sabbath Services. Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

## OFFICIAL LIST.

COMMONS MEMBER FOR ARGENTEUIL.—Thomas Christie, Esq., M. D., Lachute.

MEMBER FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.—Sidney Bellingham, Esq.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs Wm Black, Patrick Dunbar, William McOuat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and A. Walker.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Boa, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Genoa.) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

## Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 14th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 25th of the same month.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeois, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 24th to 30th, and September 12th to 17 h, *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. Mr. David Raitt, *Crier and Tipstaff*, Lachute.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT.—With jurisdiction in civil matters up to amount of $30. Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before B. T. DeMontigny, Esq., Stipendiary. *Terms of Court:* There shall be six terms of this court, from the fifth to the seventh day of each of the months of March and April, and from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh day of each of the months of June, July, August and November, these days inclusive, in each year. *Clerk of Court*: T. Barron, Esq., Lachute. *Crier and Tipstaff*: Mr. David Raitt, Lachute.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—Having jurisdiction for amounts up to $25. Held on the first Monday in every month, at the Court-house, Lachute. *Clerk of the Court:* Mr. G. J. Walker, Lachute.

Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The *chef lieu* of the district is at St. Scholastique, where are held the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) and the superior Court. The former is held in January and July; the latter from 13th to 18th February, May and October.

## List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETT—Is in the township of Desalebury, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

ARUNDEL—Is in a township of the same name twenty-eight miles from Grenville, and thirty-eight miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

AVOCA—Is in the augmentation of Grenville. It is fifteen miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BROWNSBURG—Is in the township of Chatham, three and one-half miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BRITONVILLE—Is in the township of Morin, twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail tri-wee[illegible]

CAM[illegible]—Is in Mille Isle settlement, about eighteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CARILLON—Is on the Ottawa river, where the Ottawa and Montreal steamers have a landing, and connect with the C. & O. R. R., distant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

CHATBORO—Is in the township of Chatham near Douglas Crossing, on the M. O. & W. R. R., about eight miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CUSHING—Is on the Ottawa river, township of Chatham, about ten miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

DALESVILLE—Is in the township of Chatham, six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

DUNANY—Is in the township of Wentworth, eight miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENEVA—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

EDINA—Is in the township of Chatham, about twelve miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENOA—Is in the East Settlement, about six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GRENVILLE—Is on the Ottawa river, at the head of the Grenville Canal, and Carillon and Grenville Railroad. A station of M. O. & W. R. R., is here, direct from Lachute, fourteen miles. Mail daily.

HARRINGTON—Is in a township of the same name, twelve miles from Grenville, and about twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

LAKEFIELD—Is in the township of Gore ten miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly

LOST RIVER—Is in the township of Grenville, about twenty-five miles from Lachute. Mail weekly

LACHUTE—Is on the line of M. O. & W. R. R., and on the North river. It is the County-seat and the Circuit Court is held here. There is extensive water-power, and several important mills. It is about forty miles from Montreal by rail. Mail daily.

MILLE ISLE—Is in a settlement of the same name, about sixteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

MORIN FLATS Is in the township of Morin about twenty-six miles; from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

MUDDY-BRANCH—Also called St. Philippe, is in the Parish of St. Philippe, township of Chatham, and near the M. O. & W. R. R., about five miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

SHREWSBURY—Is in the township of Gore, ten miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

STONEFIELD—Is on the Ottawa river, in the township of Chatham, near Stonefield Crossing of the M. O. & W. R. R., eleven miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

ST. ANDREWS—Is on the North River, one mile from the Ottawa. There is extensive water-power and mills here. There are mineral springs at the river Rouge close by. It is about six miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

Should any errors or omissions be discovered in the above list, the correction will be made upon receiving the necessary information. There no doubt will be a great change in the mail service in this county so soon as the mails are carried by rail. There are several places on the line of railroad, and near it, getting their mail only twice a week at present, but it is to be expected they will have a daily mail before long which will not only be a benefit to the people, but a source of greater revenue to the Post Office Department as a much larger business will be done

## Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.
On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arunde. meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,

On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets

IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 6 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

Each Secretary-Treasurer is to give eight (8) days notice of these meetings to the School Commissioners who will, however, meet all the same, even if he fails to do so. All who have business with Commissioners now when and where to find them in session.


LACHUTE
# GRIST MILLS.
CASH PRICES.
January 11, 1878.

| | |
|---|---|
| WHEAT, No. 1, per Minott, | $1 50 |
| CORN, per Minott, | 90 |
| BARLEY per Minott | 80 |
| MOULIA, per Minott, | 50 |
| OATS, per Minott, | 40 |
| BUCKWHEAT, per Minott, | 75 |
| FLOUR, per hundred, | $3 75 |
| OAT-MEAL, per hundred | 2 25 |
| CORN-MEAL, per hundred | 1 75 |
| BUCKWHEAT flour, per hun'd | 2 25 |
| FEED, per hun'd | $1 00 to 1 25 |
| POT BARLEY | 3 00 |

FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
**Good Double Cutter,**
**Double Sle'**
**Two Mill Circular Saw**
AND
**Shingle Machine,**
**Oatmeal Seives**
**and Frames.**

Latest improved Oatmeal Machinery put in Lachute Mills. Friends come and see them and try them; also Agent for PRINCE ORGAN.
JAMES FISH.

# THE ACCIDENT
INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

IS THE ONLY CANADIAN COMPANY solely devoted to insurance against accidents, and which has made the special deposit required by Government for the security of its Policy Holders, and being for

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Alone, is able to transact the business upon the most favorable terms and liberal conditions, as well as upon a secure basis.

# BONUS
Every Five Years to Non-Claimants.

PRESIDENT,
*Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G.*
MANAGER AND SECRETARY,
*Edward Rawlings.*
INSPECTOR,
*Ben MacDonald.*
HEAD-OFFICE, MONTREAL
GAVIN J. WALKER, Agent, Lachute.
12-y1

THE NATIONAL
# FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

A. W. OGILVIE, M. P. P., President.
RICHARD WHITE, 1st Vice-President.
G. M. KINGHORN, 2nd Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Desjardins, M. P. | T. R. Wood, Toronto, |
| David Sinclair, | Alex Shannon. |
| J. McGauvran, M. P. P., | James Cordiner, |
| E. H. Trudel, M. D. | W. W. Trumbull, |
| Peter McCallum, Cobourg. | |

CHARLES D. HANSON, Chief Inspector

Head Office: *180* St. James Street.
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F. C. IRELAND, Agent, Lachute.
Agents throughout the Dominion. 1

GRAHAM'S
# Pain Eradicator!

THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has established its superiority over all others for the following complaints:

Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in
the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rhum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
Frost Bites, Hives, Influenza, Diptheria, Asthma,
Phthisic, Coughs,
Colds, Earache,
Headache,
Etc., Etc.

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnetic Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescot, Ont.

The Marvel of the Age!

THE CALKINS CHAMPION WASHER

IS the cheapest and most perfect one in the market. Is easily handled. Does not wear the clothes, or break buttons. Never gets out of order, and will fit any tub. It is the only washer that can be ALWAYS relied upon to do its work thoroughly well, and give entire satisfaction. No matter what sort of clothes, thick or thin, heavy or light, they are all washed perfectly, in a very short time. PRICE ONLY SIX DOLLARS.

Agents wanted everywhere.

STOCKTON, ROSSITER & Co., Toronto, Sole Manufacturers. Montreal branch office, 17½ Beaver Hall, S. S. BAKER, Manager
26y1.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published *EVERY FRIDAY MORNING*, at LACHUTE, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, by KERR, NORRIS & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—ONE DOLLAR, if paid in advance, or ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year.

Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-five cents per line for the first insertion, and Twelve-and a-half cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty cents the first insertion, and Twenty-five cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half-year or Quarter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address, but not necessarily for publication.

## Professional Cards.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office opposite Post Office, Lachute. 17tf.

TAYLOR & DUFF.
Assignees, Accountants, Auditors, and Commissioners for taking Affidavits, in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Accounts Collected, etc., etc.
John Taylor, JOHN M. M. DUFF,
253 Notre Dame street, Montreal. Oct. 5-y1.

MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.
No. 181 St. James Street, Montreal.
D. MACMASTER, JOHN S. HALL, JR.
J. N. GREENSHIELDS. Oct. 12, 1y

LAJOIE, PERRAULT & BEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
91, 93 and 95 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID BEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 181f.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 248 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 181f.

KELLER & FORAN,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C,
Chambers 1, 2, 3 and 4 First Floor, Up-Stairs, OVER
City and District Savings Bank, No. 176 St. James Street, Montreal.
FRANK J. KELLER. THOMAS P. FORAN

EUCLIDE ROY,
ADVOCATE.
No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22. tf

Abbott, Tait, Wotherspoon and Abbott
ADVOCATES, ETC.,
No. 11, Hospital Street, (First Floor) Montreal.
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.
Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.
Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A., LL. B.
John Bethune Abbott, B. C. L. Oct. 5, 1y.

PLACIDE LATOUR,
COLLECTING AGENT
And Bailiff of the Superior Court.
Collections made and Insurance effected for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 12, 1877. 3-tf.

SAM. MACDONALD,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits Insurance Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire.) Secretary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and Clerk of Commissioners Court.
St. Andrews, P. Q., Sept. 21, 1877. 3 tf

WM. SMITH, M. D., C. M.
BOA'S BUILDING,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

A. BERTHELOT,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Lachute, P. Q.
A. B., will negotiate promptly all monetary and all kinds of business transactions put in his charge.

B. B. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in St. Andrews from 4th to 15th of every month, and in Lachute, at Mrs. Quinn's Boarding House, the 16th, 17th, and 18th, of each month. Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas always a readiness, and administered when required.

## Business Notices.

A. W. OGILVIE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Glenora Mills ..... Montreal, Que.
Goderich Mills ..... Goderich, Ont.
Seaforth Mills, ..... Seaforth, Ont.
Flour, Barley, Feed and Grain Merchants, Montreal, Oct. 12, y1

THOS. ALLAN & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
261 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL,
H. COX, Engraver, On the premises.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired. Oct. 12, y1

CHEAPSIDE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.
457 and 459 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
The Place for
Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosery
A. A. MURPHY, Prop.
Oct. 12, 1877. y1

HENRY BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer, 152 McGill Street, Montreal. 8y1

D. BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
Of East and West India and French Goods, 17 St. Sacrement Street Montreal. 8y1

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Envelopes and Paper Bags,
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal,
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 20y1.

LOUIS GOBEILLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very moderate rates. Workshop in Bureau's building, opposite Evans' store, Main street.
N. B.—A working jeweller on the premise 8y1-e.

# THE WATCHMAN
AND
# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1878. NO. 32

FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS AT FIFTY CENTS AND ONE DOLLAR PER BOX.

All classes, irrespective of age and sex, whether in poverty or wealth, have secured in Chester's Cure a panacea against all forms of disease that are so prejudicial to the breating organs. The manner of application and the cure itself are so simple, that a child may take it without fear. When you purchase a box, procure also a funnel, place the herbs on an ordinary plate, apply a match, and holding your face over the funnel, inhale the smoke. After a few times you will find that your complaint is quietly but surely disappearing. The proprietor's letter carries in laden with testimonials, that come not only from the homes in our fair Dominion, but are dated thousan is of miles away in the rocky slopes of British Colum'ia, the marshes of Florida, and even from the British Isles. The cure cannot be too widely known; like the benign influence of the gospel, it should and will be wafted into the recesses of the forest, and borne into cities on the tongues of emancipated thousands. Tell it to your friends! Talk of it to your neighbors! Proclaim it when you go abroad; it is a discovery that will yet be noticed and sought by the entire world.

Amongst hundreds of certificates, we take the following at random:—

MONTREAL, July 5th, 1877.

DR. WILLIAM E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of your Asthma Cure (a cure indeed it has been to me, as I am in better health now than I have been for years.) Last Winter and Spring, I suffered from a very severe attack of Asthma, complicated with Bronchitis, and during that time I used your medicine and found it always afford me great relief, and I am quite convinced that it has been the means of restoring me to health

JAMES LASKEY,
733 St. Bonaventure Street, Montreal.

CALLICOON, DEPOT, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

W. E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I have not been able to write for some time, owing to business that has occupied my attention. I have used the remedy you have sent me, with great success. In several recent cases that have come under my notice, and in a neighboring county, I used it, and in three weeks from the time, the party was cured. I saw him a few days ago, and he says there has been no return of the trouble since, now over two months.

Another case, one of some interest, was a young man who had been a keeper in Sing Sing State Prison. When I saw him, he was suffering from a catarrhal form of Bronchitis. He had doctored much and became disgusted, but while visiting a friend here, I saw him, and induced him to try the remedy. The first dose relieved him so much that he said, "Doctor, you have touched the spot," and from that day he recovered his former health, and can now do hard work, such as chopping timber, ploughing, &c.

These few cases I mention as they were given up by neighboring physicians as incurable. In mild forms of catarrhal and bronchial troubles, it acts like a charm—at least to my satisfaction.

Enclosed please find $1.20 for two packages of the Remedy. I am paying special attention to these classes of diseases. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Yours, etc.,
S. A. KEMP, M. D.

MONTREAL, April 19th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I come among the many to repeat what, no doubt, you have frequently heard: That is, the curing properties of your Bronchitis Cure. I have a young sister that has had the above complaint since she was nine years old, being now seventeen. My father has had the best doctors in the city of Hamilton, Ont., attending her, and could get nothing to do her any good. I have also sent her different preparations from Chicago while residing there, but they failed with the rest. On coming to this city, two months ago, I read in the *Star* of your Cure. I thought as it had considerable local references, I would get a box and send it to Hamilton. I did so, and I received a letter last week which I will quote to regard to what good it did. It says: "I was very sick on Easter Eve; could not sleep all night. In the morning, a friend gave me some of that medicine you sent me. She put it on a plate, and I inhaled the smoke, and in five minutes I felt so relieved that I was able to eat my breakfast as well as ever I did. After a while I took some more, and was able to attend church at half-past ten, and also afternoon sodality. So, you see, that it has acted like a miracle on me."

Thinking, dear sir, that you deserve the thanks of the suffering, I took this mode of expressing mine, as I never felt happier than when I read the above lines from one who has suffered so long.

With respect,
I remain, yours, truly,
SARAH J. KIRKPATRICK,
26 Notre Dame Street.

LAKESIDE, Ont., June 22nd, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER & Co.:—

GENTLEMEN.—You will find enclosed $1.10 for one box of Chester's Cure for Asthma. It is a sovereign remedy for Asthma. I have recommended it to acquaintances who have the disease. Yours truly,

GEO. DALRYMPLE.

KINGSTON, N. B., June 13th, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I write to you for another box of your Cure, for I have received great benefit from the two that I received. I think another will effect a complete cure. I enclose $1.10 for another box.

WILLIAM JAMES PORTER.

PORT ST. CHAS., Jan 19th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Being the unfortunate possessor of an inflammatory sore throat (the effects of a cold), I was induced to try your Cure, received with the assurance that it would prove a cure indeed. The result was eminently satisfactory, the soreness disappearing within twenty-four hours after the first application of the remedy. Yours, truly,

W. Q. MORCOM.

KINGSTON, KENT Co., N. B.

MR. CHESTER,

Please forward me an another box of your Cure, for which I enclose you $1.10. I have used all the box I got from you, and feel myself quite a new man. I would strongly recommend all afflicted with the same disease (Asthma and Bronchitis) to try yourever valuable Cure. Yours, &c.,

J. W. PORTER.

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER.

DEAR SIR,—Can you send me by return mail another package of your Cure for Bronchitis. I think I can't die without it, if you don't send me soon. I wrote before for it.

Yours, &c.,
ED. MOORE.
474 West 22nd Street.

LONDON EAST, Ont., March 31st, 1878.

SIR:—

In reference to the combination prepared by W. E. Chester, I can say that it combines the most sure and reliable remedies for the immediate relief of the paroxysm of Asthma, etc., its use will tend to soothe the irritated air passages and strengthen so as to prevent so frequent a return, and deserves a fair trial by any so afflicted.

A. DE COU, M. D.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE SAVING STATION, NINTH DISTRICT,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, April 8th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 239 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed $2.10, for which send me a box of your Cure for Bronchitis, &c. I have used one box sent me by a friend in Montreal, and before I have used another will effect a complete cure. I enclose $1.10 for another box.

WILLIAM JAMES PORTER.

PORT ST. CHAS,

# THE WATCHMAN
AND
## OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1878.


*The Constitution of Quebec says:*—"We have the best reason for stating "that the use of Sir A. T. Galt's name "in connection with an intended cam"paign in the Eastern Townships in be"half of Mr. Joly's Government is un"authorized. Sir Alexander expresses "himself as being averse to taking any "part in Provincial politics, and has no "present intention of making a politi"cal tour amongst his old friends."

The Montreal *Star*, independent, says of Mr. de St. Just's action:—"The Governor was well known while in the Senate at Ottawa, as one of the most violent of political partizans, and it is probable that he has been unable to forget, while governing the Province, that he was a member of a political party. It is a difficult matter, no doubt, for any man to divest himself of his political and party predilections, but it is the duty of a governor to do so, or at all events, to hold the balance evenly between his ministers and the loyal opposition."

The Kaministiquia terminus allegations have for some days been before a Committee of the Senate, where the developments had been of a character that scarcely comports with the pretensions of honesty and straightforwardness that the Government have made as regards that transaction. It is matter of sworn testimony that the Neebing Hotel was a miserable structure, that it was immensely overvalued and that it was put up for a purpose. On this account we may well look with suspicion on the whole transation which a host of witnesses interested and otherwise have been brought to bolster up. The success of that endeavour has not been the greatest.

"On two different occasions, some time "after the session of 1876, I pointed out to "him that millions had been voted to aid "railways in general, at a time when our fi"nances did not appear to me to be in a con"dition to warrant, all at once, to lavish "expenditure in *subsidizing these numerous* "*undertakings*, particularly as, apart from "that, our credit was so heavily pledged "towards the building of the Quebec, Mon"treal, Ottawa, and Occidental Railway."

The above is from the message of His Honour M. Letellier to the Governor General with reference to the *coup d'etat*. We should like His Honour to explain what votes in favour of railway expenditures took place since 1876 and also whether or not the Government railway policy was submitted to the electors of the Province of Quebec in 1875 and approved of by a large majority? It will thus be seen that the Lieutenant-Governor not only endeavored to reverse popular action, but now insinuates that *since* 1857 the same subsiding of railways was continued!

### THE COMING ELECTION.

It is surprising with what persistence the so-called Reformers have endeavored to mislead the public as to the issues involved in the coming Election, and with what confidence they rely upon the opinion of Sir Francis Hincks as to the constitutionality of the outrage committed upon our representative institutions by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Letellier. The confidence of these Reformers, whose reforms are always in the direction that best suits themselves, is the more surprising when we recollect the contemptuous manner in which they had been accustomed to speak of Sir Francis, in almost all the various public capacities in which he has been engaged. As for Sir Francis, himself, it became almost incumbent upon him, in view of an unconstitutional act which he is said to have committed while in the satrapy of the Leeward Isles, to endeavor to justify Mr. Letellier, as thereby he was justifying himself. But as to the constitutional point proper, from which it is sought, in a variety of ways, to direct attention, by reason of one pretext or another, we think we can scarcely do better than quote the opinion of an universally acknowledged authority, Mr. Alpheus Todd, who in his recently published pamphlet entitled "A Constitutional Governor," has thus expressed himself: "Every true patriot, every friend of British connection, and every loyal subject of the Queen, should then cherish respect and uphold the office of a Constitutional Governor, and abstain from all attempts to involve the Crown, in the person of its representative, in a participation in the struggles of party . . . A Governor should never be held accountable within the sphere of the Government for the policy or conduct of public affairs, as long as he can find Ministers who are ready to assume the responsibility for the same to the Local Legislature. His personal responsibility is due only to the supreme power from whence his authority is derived." The Joly party have taken a considerable amount of comfort to themselves out of Mr. Todd's pamphlet, but have conveniently passed over the conclusion at which he arrived and he gave as the sum and substance of his investigation into and discussion upon this highly important matter. Now the late Quebec Government were prepared to justify themselves before the House and the country, hence Mr. Letellier was acting in the capacity of a partizan and a tyrant when he dismissed Mr. DeBoucherville and called upon the leader of a miserable minority to undertake the important task of administering the affairs of the country. His partyzanship is the more apparent when it is reflected that, even admitting, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Letellier was justified in dismissing his Government, he overlooked the party that was dominant as to numbers on the floor of the Legislature, in whose ranks were many men of high attainments who could not have failed to have had a majority of followers, and called to his counsels those gentlemen with whom when in political life he had co operated and among whom he was considered to be a star of more than ordinary magnitude. No one who has read Mr. Letellier's explanations can fail to have seen that they were little more than a piece of special pleading and that, according to his own admissions, he had long been waiting a plausible opportunity of playing into the hands of his friends at Ottawa.

### LETTELLIER'S EXPLANATIONS.

The Toronto *National* says M. DeBoucherville, Mr. Angers and their friends should be happy, their adversary has written a book. A perusal of the document forces the conclusion that M. de St. Just's course is even less defensible than anticipated. The Lieutenant Governor falls into the common mistake of those who feel that their cause is somewhat weak and attempts to prove too much. "Having studied the general affairs of the Province, and having convinced himself that legislative and administrative changes became more and more necessary, he decided to use with moderation and with the utmost discretion the influence which his position gave him to obtain a realization of that which he felt to be for the good of the Province." So long as the defense was that the Cabinet had introduced legislation unto which his consent had not been previously obtained, he had some show of reason with him, but when he assumes that he had the right to mould the legislation of the Province, he goes altogether too far. That is the province of the Ministry who have the majority in parliament. Mr. Letellier is a Liberal and his late Ministry were Conservatives, and if party names count for anything, M. DeBoucherville and his colleagues would in the very nature of things favour a policy directly contrary to what Mr. Letellier would approve, and this new doctrine would give him the right to say to a Conservative Ministry: "Your policy must be based on Liberal not Conservative views." If this is not the abolition of the very semblance of responsible government, words have lost their meaning.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The salvage on Cleopatra's Needle amounted to $10,000 and costs.

There are rumors that Gortschakoff has resigned, and will probably be succeeded by Count Schouvaloff.

A Posth correspondent says Austria-Hungary would declare war with Russia sooner than allow the creation of a Slav State on her southern frontier.

In answer to a threat from Russia to disarm the Roumanian army, Prince Charles sent word that the army might be crushed, but it could not be disarmed.

Gortschakoff has notified Austria that he will reply simultaneously to her demands and England's counter-proposals when he receives the latter.

Elections on Sunday to fill fifteen vacancies in the French Chamber of Deputies, resulted in the return of fourteen Republicans, the other district requiring a second ballot.

The St. Petersburg *Agence Russe* says the latest news "encourages the belief of a possibility of the resumption of the Congress proposal." Against this is Lord Beaconsfield's statement that the Congress could not take place after Russia's refusal to conform to her previous engagements and to the Treaty of Paris.

In the House of Lords on the 8th, Lord Beaconsfield moved an address to the Queen, thanking Her Majesty for calling out the reserves. The Premier spoke for over an hour criticising the San Stefano treaty, and entering into a general review of the Government's policy on the matter. The Opposition speakers declined to move any amendment to the address, and it was adopted without discussion. Lord Derby denied that the calling out of the reserves was the only or principal reason for his resignation. Sir Stafford Northcote moved the address in the Lower House. The debate in the Commons was adjourned.

Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular was published in full in a special edition of the *Times*, on Tuesday. The general tone of the communication is said to be conciliatory. The Prince holds firmly, however, to the cession of Bessarabia and territorial acquisitions in Armenia.

On the continuation of the debate, on Tuesday night in the House of Commons on the address to the Queen, Sir Wilfred Lawson moved an amendment contesting the necessity for calling out the reserves, which amendment was lost by a vote of 319 to 64, and the address agreed to without division.


GRAND

# Mass Meetings!

*There will be Mass Meetings in favor of the Conservative Candidate as follows:*

## ST. ANDREWS

On Monday, 15th inst, at 6 p. m.

## GRENVILLE,

On Tuesday, 16th inst., at 6 p. m.

AND AT

## Lachute

On Thursday, 18th inst., at 1 p. m.

ADDRESSES

*Will be delivered by*

## MR. PRIDHAM,

## MR. THOS. WHITE,

## Hon. Mr. Chapleau

*and others.*

*The Conservative Platform is Honest Government, Fair Play, Constitutional Rights, Economy, Justice to all, and our Provincial Credit kept intact by Statesmen of ability and experience.*

*By order of the*

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Lachute, April 9, 1878. 32


*To the Editor of* The Watchman.

Sir:—Allow me to request your attention to an omission in your last issue. In the list of emmissaries *sent* to Lakefield to "clap," the man who sold the Almanacs is omitted.

Yours truly, Justice.

### To Alexander Pridham, Esq.,

Merchant, Grenville.

Sir:

We, the undersigned Electors of Argenteuil, respectfully request you to allow yourself to be put in nomination as a Candidate in the forthcoming Election of a member to represent this County in the Local Legislature of the Province of Quebec, hereby promising should you consent, our support, assistance and vote.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Reeves, | Donald McCallum, |
| T. H. Williamson, | Dougald McCallum, |
| James Burns, jr., | James Burns, sr., |
| Alex. McCallum, | David Williamson, j |
| Dougald McVicar, | Richard Hildreth, |
| Edward Poulin, | John McHardy, |
| Robert O'Brian, | M. D., |
| John Morrow, | Thomas Horner, |
| Timothy Driscoll, | Francis Kelly, |
| Joseph Neagle, | Thomas Trinneer, |
| John Keatley, | D. L. Gauley, |
| Donald McDonald, | Peter Leroy, |
| Edward Dewar, | Henry Labelle, |
| Seraphine Sarazin, | John Byrne, |
| John Stewart, | Samuel Stuart, |
| Edward Brown, | Donald Mcdonald, |
| Daniel Stone, | Joseph Cory, |
| William Ogilvie, | Samuel Cory, |
| Richard Dodd, | Francis Poullin, |
| John Kennady, | Alexander Poullin, |
| James McLelland, | Edward Willman, |
| Joseph Varin, | George Gandry, |
| Neal McRae, | George Morrow, |
| Joseph Timbers, | Joseph Ducap, |
| Torissaint Proulx, | James Williamson, |
| Patrick Flannelly, | Hugh Clark, |
| Antoine Lafleur, | John C. Shepherd, |
| D. G. Cummings, | John Langhren, |
| George Belt, | John Hambly, |
| Edward Wade, | Francis Larose, |
| Charles Gandry, | Gen. John Moore, |
| Robert Pollock, | Thomas Dawson, |
| William Cook, | Samuel Dodd, |
| James McLean, | Roderick Campbell, |
| Duncan McLean, | Francis Pominville, |
| Charles McLean, | John Livingstone, |
| James McGarr, | Thomas Moore, sr. |
| Joseph Davison, | James Grace, |
| James B. Brown, | Thomas Moore, jr. |
| John Rowlly, | James A. Gauley, jr |
| Hugh Cameron, | Angus Cameron, |
| Thomas Garland, | Neal McGillvray, |
| James Garland, | Richard Cousins, jr. |
| Malcolm McGillvray, | |
| John Tompkins, | LaughlanMcArthur |
| Archibald Cameron, | Hugh Cook, |
| Dougald S. Kelly, | Mathew Wilson, |
| Joseph Lauthier, | Samuel Wilson, |
| Richard Ritchie, | James Gooland, |
| Alex. Hambly, | William Fox, jr. |
| John Robinson, | William Campbell, |
| Hillibert Sarr | John Campbell, |
| Joseph C | s Barton, |
| M | el Nixon, |
| | es Young, |
| M | niel McMichae |
| A | omas McMichael |
| J | bert Kelly, |
| O | clay McKale, |
| James Mc | ugald McLean, |
| Neil McA | Alexander McLeod, |
| Alex. Malcomson, | William Heatley, |
| Thomas Bates, | John McCallum, |
| Hugh McNeil, | Joseph Bates, |
| John Bates, | Alexander McLean, |
| John McVicar, | Jonathan Kelly, |
| Oliver Moore, jr. | John Sherwood, |
| Thomas Johnston, | John White, |
| Arcene Larose, | John McRae, |
| John Robinson, | John Rogers, |
| Leon Lamardre, | Gedeon Sarrasin, |
| Celestin Leclair, | Alfred Bedard, |
| Charles Raully, | John McCullough, |
| Bozile Renger, | Robert Clark, |
| William Walker, | Robert Bryertin, |
| John Esden, | Joseph Suazin, sr. |
| Daniel Cameron, | Joseph Suazin, jr. |
| Baptiste Deslaurier, | Antoine Dumoullin |
| Hilaire Lauthier, | Exavier Brebois, |
| Donald Dewar, | Antoine Dumoullin |
| Donald McRae, | John Tees, |
| Roderick McRae, | Isaac Arnold, |
| Donald N. Dewar, | John Steel, |
| Donald Cameron, | Pierre Lirocque, |
| Washington Murray, | |
| David Shae, | Vincent Gallagher, |
| John Campbell, | Joseph Champagne, |
| Duncan M'Cullough | William Maguire, |
| Donald McLeod, | Joseph Marrein, |
| Alex. McIntosh, | Joseph Leacolette, |
| William McLeod, | Geo. Beauchamp, |
| D. B. Campbell, | Exavier Beauchamp |
| Murdoch O Bethune | Philobert Augers, |
| Ewen Cameron, | Donald Chisholm, |
| Jno. Cameron, | James Ferguson, |
| FarquharCameron, | William Bethune, |
| John Bethune, | Ewen McMillan, |
| John McCaskill, | James McMillan, |
| Pierre Rodrique, | Malcolm McCaskill, |
| Thos. Bedard, | Donald R. Bethune, |
| William Dewar, | J. A. Bedard, |
| Fembly McRae, | Robert Gordon, |
| F. O. Ireland, | David McFarlane, |
| W. M. Payne, | James Pollock, |
| James Barley, | James Drew, |
| John J. Cass, | James Fish, |
| Alex McKnight, | James Smith, |
| P. Lane, | Dawson Kerr, |
| Isidore Carrière, | W. J. Simpson, |
| Joe Lacoss, | P. Campbell, |
| F. X. Bertrand, | Octave Girard, |
| B. Denault, | Samuel Cleland, |
| Isidore Mayia, | Robert Benn, |
| Fabien Poitras, | Alex. Riddle, |
| Damas Campeau, | F. W. Allen, |
| William Pollock, | Louis Gauthier, |
| A. Berthelot, | J. Fairfield, |
| Joseph Bryston, | James Berry, |
| John Robinson, | Alfred Benn, |
| Alex Dale, | Moise Giroux, |
| Wm. M. Hills, | James Benton, |
| Theodore DeLaren, | Henry Giles, |
| Arch McVicar, | Duncan Grant, |
| Wm. Armstrong, | Thomas Ganley, |
| William McOunt, | Antoine Lapointe, |
| George Morrison, | Edward Jones, |
| Andrew Doig, | John Hambly, |
| James Wilson, | William McIntyre, |
| William Wilson, | Rodrick Campbell, |
| John McAlister, | William Reurk, |
| James Murray, | G. G. Crooks, |
| Dominique Begras, | Lauchlin Cameron, |
| Geo. Simpson, | F. Goodwin, |
| Isedore Legault, | Arch. McCallam, |
| Thos. Cunan, | Alex. Campbell, |
| S. Salliot, | Alex. Cameron, |
| John McCray, | AlfredMaisonneuve |
| Antoine Legault, | Leanore Gatien, sr. |
| Hercule St. Jacques, | |
| F. X. Preaseau, | Joseph Charlebois, |
| John Fitzgerald, | Evangelist Gilbeau, |
| Joseph Belanger, | Chas. Pollock, |
| Wm. Dawson, | P. H. Madden, |
| Geo. Sherritt, | James Thompson, |
| F. W. Hills, | Samuel Dawson, |
| F. Rogers, | Samuel James, |
| Alex. McCallum, | F. F. Beynier, |
| Jean Disjardins, | W. J. Riddle, |
| John McPhee, | Romeal Luigne, |
| Crosby Davis, | Falix Luance, |
| John Burwash, | Paul Forecault, |
| F. N. Beattie, | Antoine Rinaud, |
| Sam. Macdonald, | N. P., |
| Louie Ilalie, | George Forman, |
| George Fraser, | Xavier Ranger, |
| Joseph Pillon, | St. Leo Ranger, |
| Joseph Ladouceur, | Peter Vivaret, |
| Moses D. Simpson, | Antoine Mainville, |
| L. T. Simpson, | Xavier Brisebois, |
| Jean Gilbeau, | Ferdmand Ranger, |
| Alfred Davis, | Michel Piché, |
| Nelson Laus, | Thomas Owens, |
| F. Cloutier, | W. Owens, |
| Basile Rocbrun | Lacroque, |
| HerculesLadouceur, | William J. Moore, |
| John Cameron, | H. Villeneuve, |
| Donald Cameron, | Wm. J. Townsend, |
| Augustin R | hon, John Raney, |
| Duncan Cameron, | Joseph Derrick, |
| Frederic Mahew, | Etienne Mahew, sr., |
| Pierre St. Pierre, | Henry Lalonde, |
| Thomas Smillie, | William Rakert, |
| Baptiste Morrissette, | |
| Israel Sauvé, | James Densmore, |
| Moses Clement, | Leon Tessier jr., |
| Jean Brisson, | John Canning, |
| John Wortelle, | Samuel Emerie, |
| Antoine Rochon, | Maylorne Campeau, |
| Emrey Larocque, | Nathaniel Steen, |
| F. X. Castonguay, | Narcisse Deforge, |
| Stanis Lalloncem, | Francis Lefaivre, |
| Peter Deforge, | Benjamin Lalibertie |
| Donald Cameron, | Antoine Deforge, |
| George Rogers, | Geo Rogers, |
| Samuel Rogers, | James Robinson, |
| John McKnight, | Mathew Rogers, |
| Samuel Rogers, | Thomas Moore, |
| Charles Moore, | James Rogers, |
| John Smith, | Thomas Dawson, |
| Mathew Scott, sr., | Thomas Hodge, |
| Thomas Nicholson, | Geo Nicholson, |
| Wm Strong, | Wm Strong jr. |
| Mathew Scott jr., | J Curry, |
| C Airey, | J Knauf, |
| H Bradford, | C Bradford, |
| John Simpson, | John Calder, |
| Nelson Albright, | Jno. Wainwright, |
| Hanoré Charleboise | Alexander McNeil, |
| Fabien Desjardins, | Duncan Cameron, |
| St. John Baptiste | Cadieu, |
| Napolion Rochon, | Edward Aaron, |
| Joseph Véveras, | James Scott jr., |
| Ewen Cameron, | Alexander LeRoy, |
| John Dale, | William Albright, |
| Martin LeRoy, | John McKinley, |
| Geo Pollock, | Jarvis Westgate, |
| James Scott, jr., | James Scott sr., |
| Dalard Mayer, | Leanore Gatien, jr. |
| Eustache Leblanc, | Cyrille Perrier, |
| Vm. Watchorn, | Josewh Akin, |
| Oliver Perrier, | Francis Graham, |
| chie McCallum, | Henry Hammond |
| a Rauger, | D a McMillan, |
| | nson. sr |
| David Johnson, | Johnson, jr |
| James Johnson, | Andrew Johnson, |
| Alex. Blackburn, | Edward Andrews, |
| John McLean, sr | John Hall, |
| Duncan McLean, | Edward Andrews, |
| John Hall, | Ewen McMillan, |
| John Falloon, | Robert McIntyre, |
| Robert Shannon, | John Arnold, |
| Edward Brown, | William Smith, |
| James Murray, | John Ogilvie, |
| Mathew Profit, | CharlesW. Johnson |
| Alex. Campbell, | Samuel Profit, |
| Louis Bennette, | Joseph Farrara, |
| James Young, | Antoine Dumonlin, |
| James McLean, | John Hammoud, |
| Isadore Belair, | Alex. Thompson, |
| Augustus Jerome, | Matthew Crouthers |
| Charles Bradford, | Jehu Chapman, |
| Jacob Bradford, | Wm. McCoubly, |
| Richard McGregor, | John Chapman, |
| Louis DeHartel, | James Crouthers, |
| Alfred Centers, | Joseph Thompson, |
| John Martin, | Henry Peat, |
| William Stuart, | John Rogers, sr |
| Matthew Strong, | Matthew Hammond |
| John Newton, | Henry Hammond, |
| Lieut.-Col. Rogers, | Charles Wills, |

### To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of Argenteuil.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your very flattering requisition requesting me to become a Candidate for the representation of this County in the local Legislature, I take this method of acknowledging the honor done me, and of acceding to the wishes expressed in those Requisitions.

Being a native of the County, well known to most of you, I think it unnecessary to enter into any lengthened statement of my views, as the restricted character of the jurisdiction of the Local House, places a limit to the subjects which would fall within the range of my duties as your Representative. Nevertheless I shall state in a few words the position I shall occupy, if elected, upon some of the points on which the interest of the public is at present exercised.

I need hardly say I am a Liberal Conservative and in harmony with the principles of that party. I am a strong friend to British connection and shall support the principles of Free Government as practiced under the British Constitution.

As a Conservative I shall give a general support to such Government as shall possess the confidence of that party; but I shall not hesitate to oppose any measure which I consider is against the interests of the country.

I believe it is necessary that the subscriptions to the great through line of Railway which traverses our County should be paid by the municipalities which were consulted and who assented to pay at the time the transfer was made from the Company to the Government, but not until the conditions of subscription are fully carried out. But I disapprove of the measure introduced during the past Session, whereby the municipalities were deprived of their right to submit to the Courts any defence against the payment of their subscriptions to which they might consider themselves entitled.

I consider that the action of the Lieut.-Governor in dismissing a Ministry supported by a majority of the representatives of the people and his calling into power men who do not possess the confidence of the people, was an arbitrary and improper abuse of his position.

I maintain the principles of Responsible Government, and shall oppose and denounce the pretensions that the majority of the people can be deprived by any Executive officer of their legitimate influence in the administration of the affairs of the country.

I shall advocate economy and prudence in the regulating of the expenditure of the country, and when Revenue is needed, I shall support just and equitable measures for that purpose.

As the arbitrary exercise of power at Quebec has no doubt been mainly promoted by the desire to aid the party in power in the Dominion in the approaching general elections, I think it right to add that I disapprove of the policy of that party, and I hold that the pretensions upon which they obtained power have been utterly negatived by their acts. In opposition to the views they profess, I believe that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a National Policy, which by a judicious readjustment of the Tariff will benefit and foster the Agricultural, the Mining and the other manufacturing interests of the Dominion, and that such a policy will restore prosperity to our struggling industries now so sadly depressed.

These are the rules by which I will be guided if you so far manifest your confidence in me as to elect me as your representative to the Legislature of Quebec, and I beg of you to believe that any deficiencies which I may exhibit may be the consequence of inability, but never the result of want of zeal, or neglect to use, my best endeavours in the promotion of your interests.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obdt. servt.,
Alexander Pridham.

# DICK'S

Celebrated

Bedi-ine.

DICK'S

Blood

Purifier.

Has no equal in putting horses and cattle in FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its hair freely, immediately.

NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.

Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value

A HUNDRED PER CENT.

It is also an unfailing eradicator of worms To guard against the danger of over-dosing, it is divided into carefully weighed doses each box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50c.

DICK'S LINIMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Will be found superior to any gargling oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also

AN UNFAILING CURE

for Rheumatism, and will remove Corns from the human foot. Price 25c. or in large bottles 50 cents

DICK'S BLISTER

Is the best that has ever yet been used, horses do not bite at it, as it causes little or no irritation, and will not blemish the part affected. Price 25 cents per pot.

DICK'S HEALING SALVE

FOR MAN AND BEAST

Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Flesh Wounds of any kind, occurring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail of

ALFRED BENN & CO.,
Lachute, P. Q.
15m6

HOUSEHOLD TREASURES

to be found only at

# F. N. Beattie's

Family Grocery and Farmer's Exchange

WHERE the great variety of Prepared and Canned Meats, Soups and Vegetables constantly on hand is destined to render housekeeping an agreeable pastime.

JUST FANCY.

SYMINGTON'S Pea Soups, seasoned and flavoured, made ready for the table in two minutes. Also, Symington's Egyptian food for desserts.

BESIDES a complete assortment of

# GROCERIES,

CANNED FRUITS,

BOTTLED JELLIES,

ETC., ETC.

All selling at prices to favour the consumers. Great bargains to be had in

STONE AND GLASSWARE,

*BUFFALO ROBES, &c.*

Cash paid for PRODUCE and Received in Exchange for Groceries, Etc.

Feb 15, 15-tf.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC

Read Every Word.

It is a settled fact that the HOLMAN LIVER and STOMACH PAD has effected more cures, and has made warmer friends, has grown faster in favor than all the world's treatment combined. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad cures the severest chronic Liver and Stomach difficulties. It has proved efficacious in at least nineteen-twentieths of all the diseases man is heir to. To the permanently afflicted, and the periodical Winter sufferer, now is the time to apply the Holman Liver Pad and Plaster, thereby saving a world of trouble. The Pad is Nature's own law, the principle of absorption. The reasons are simple enough. The Pad is applied immediately over the vitals, Liver and Stomach, and centre of the nervous system which pervades the digestive organs. It contains harmless medical; vegetable properties that absorb all poisonous and deteriorated fluids from the blood and stomach. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad IS NOT A PATENT MEDICINE, but a SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE. The Pad is oval-shaped, 4x6 inches, ¼ inch in thickness, and filled with fine medicated vegetable compounds. It is suspended about the neck and worn next the person, over the pit of the Stomach. The Pad is a sure cure for Liver Complaints, Billious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis Sciatica, Lumbago, Obstructions in the Spinal Column, Kidney Difficulties, Heart Disease, Intermittent Fevers, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Acute Pains, and Fever and Ague. Thousands of women bear testimony to the miraculous results in all diseases peculiar to the sex.

The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad is the Most Wonderful Discovery of the Nineteenth Century and places a new era in the history of Medical Science.

THIS IS WHAT THE PUBLIC OF CANADA say of the Holman Liver Pad.

Read the following Testimonials.

D. M. BAIRD, manufacturers' Agent, 210 St. James Street, Montreal.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

Gentlemen,—I have worn one of your Liver Pads for about 20 days, and it has completely cured me of a very bad attack of dyspepsia. After being once used, the Pad speaks for itself, and is a genuine cure for the worst case of dyspepsia. I heartily recommend it to all my friends suffering from the above. Respectfully yours,

D. M. BAIRD.

Gananoque, November 8th, 1877.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,

Dear Sirs,—After wearing the Pad two weeks, I felt like another man. It is now four weeks since I put it on, and I am enjoying good health. I shall with pleasure recommend Holman's Pad to all parties suffering from Liver complaint etc., etc.

Yours Respectfully,

Rev. Wm. J. Joliffe.

Montreal, December 1st, 1877.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,

301 Notre Dame Street Montreal:

Gentlemen,—I have thoroughly tested the efficacy of the Holman Pad, as my wife was cured of sick headaches, which she was attacked with periodically; also two of my children who had an attack of fever, and several of my friends of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. The Pad has never failed where I have known it to be used, heartily recommend Holman's Pad to all suffering from stomach and liver complaint and fevers.

Yours truly, J. W. Wilkinson,
303 Notre Dame Street.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50, the latter only used in old and complicated cases.

Consultation and explanations free of charge at Company's Office.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,
General Offices, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.

Supplied wholesale and retail at the

WATCHMAN OFFICE,
Lachute, P. Q.

Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental RAILWAY.

(MONTREAL DIVISION.)

General Passenger Time-Table.

GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | | Mixed. | Express. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. M. | P. M. |
| Hochelaga | Lv | 7 10 | 4 09 |
| Mile End | | 7.20 | 4.10 |
| aSt. Laurent | | 7.28 | 4.15 |
| aRivieres des Prairies | | 7.38 | 4.22 |
| aSt. Martin | | 7.50 | 4.31 |
| aSte. Rose | | 8.01 | 4.42 |
| St. Therese | | 8.11 | 4.47 |
| aSte. Augustin | | 8.38 | 5.04 |
| St. Scholastique | | 8.56 | 5.15 |
| St. Hermas | | 9.22 | 5.37 |
| Lachute | | 9.49 | 5.54 |
| aMuddy Branch | | 10.11 | 6.51 |
| Grenville | | 10.47 | 6.15 |
| Calumet | Ar. | 10.55 | 6.20 |
| | Lv. | 11.05 | 6.30 |
| Montebello | | 11.55 | 7.09 |
| Papineauville | | 12.10 P. M. | 7.12 |
| aNorth Nation Mills | | 12.53 | 7.28 |
| Thurso | | 1.01 | 7.45 |
| Buckingham | | 1.42 | 8.14 |
| aLAnge Gardien | | 2.01 | 8.28 |
| aEast Templeton | | 2.29 | 8.41 |
| Gatineau Point | | 2.44 | 8.58 |
| Hull | Arr. | 3.00 | 9.10 |

GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | | Mixed. | Express. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. M. | P. M. |
| Hull | | 9.45 | 3.30 |
| Gatineau Point | | 9.01 | 3.34 |
| aEast Templeton | | 7.23 | 3.57 |
| aLAnge Gardien | | 7.48 | 4.15 |
| Buckingham | | 8.06 | 4.27 |
| Thurso | | 8.46 | 4.54 |
| aNorth Nation Mills | | 9.14 | 5.15 |
| Papineauville | | 9.36 | 5.30 |
| Montebello | | 9.52 | 5.40 |
| Calumet | Arr | 10.50 | 6.15 |
| | Lv | 11.00 | 6.25 |
| Grenville | | 11.07 | 6.30 |
| aMuddy Branch | | 11.27 | 6.51 |
| Lachute | | 11.50 | 7.00 |
| aSt. Hermas | | 12.20 P. M. | 7.16 |
| St. Scholastique | | 12.33 | 7.28 |
| aSt. Augustin | | 12.56 | 7.46 |
| Ste. Therese | | 1.25 | 7.56 |
| aSte. Rose | | 1.38 | 8.03 |
| aSte. Martin | | 1.49 | 8.13 |
| aRivière des Prairies | | 2.05 | 8.20 |
| aSt. Laurent | | 2.12 | 8.27 |
| Mile End | | 2.19 | 8.33 |
| Hochelaga | | 2.30 | 8.40 |

a Flag Stations, Express Trains.

St. Jerome Branch.

HOCHELAGA TO ST. JEROME.

| STATIONS. | | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Hochelaga | | 4.30 |
| Mile End | | 4.42 |
| St. Laurent | | 4.51 |
| Riviere des Prairies | | 5.00 |
| St. Martin | | 5.10 |
| St. Rose | | 5.20 |
| Ste. Therese | Arr | 5.30 |
| | Lv | 5.40 |
| St. Janvier | | 5.56 |
| St. Jerome | Arr | 6.15 |

ST. JEROME TO HOCHELAGA.

| STATIONS. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Jerome | | 8.00 |
| St. Janvier | | 8.16 |
| Ste. Therese | Arr | 8.40 |
| | Lv | 8.50 |
| St. Rose | | 9.00 |
| St. Martin | | 9.07 |
| Riviere des Prairies | | 9.20 |
| St. Laurent | | 9.30 |
| Mile End | | 9.38 |
| Hochelaga | | 9.45 |

All Trains run by Montreal Time. Trains going East take precedence over all others.

1817. DUNCAN MACDONALD, Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

John Allan.—Farm for Sale. Lachute.
John Hope.—Hot X Buns, Lachute.
Liberal Conservative Association.—Mass Meetings.

# LOCAL.

CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, the only certain, safe and effectual cure for Catarrh, builds up the system and cures all other diseases at the same time. Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Leucorrhoea, Disease of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, take their leave when the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is used as directed. Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.

NOTICE.—All parties owing accounts are hereby notified to call and settle without further delay.—ALFRED BENN & Co. 31-2

*Remember the great Mass Meeting at St. Andrews on Monday evening, the 15th inst., at six o'clock p. m., when the electors will be addressed by Mr. Pridham, Mr. McMaster, of Montreal, Hon. M. Chapleau, and others.*

QUITE A JOKE.—It is said that when Mr. Meikle was canvassing the rear part of Argenteuil, he got over into Terrebonne and spent a lot of time trying to secure promises to his support from the people of that County.

AN ECONOMICAL GOVERNOR.—The Lieutenant-Governor of this Province whom Mr. Meikle holds up as a model of economy induced Mr. DeBoucherville to purchase $2000 worth of silver plate for his table—paid of course out of the public chest. This was done last fall at the very time when he pretended to be cutting down salaries, &c.

THE MUDDY BRANCH MEETING.—This Meeting was most enthusiastic in favor of Mr. Pridham. There being a lot of speakers on each side they were limited to thirty minutes each. Dr. Christie, who came away down from Ottawa, to speak for Mr. Meikle spoke *six minutes* by the watch, and had to give up. Mr. Meikle, himself did some better and spoke *ten minutes*, while Mr. Pridham spoke out his half-hour in an able and telling speech.

ECONOMY.—RETRENCHMENT.—These words are made the subject-matter of nearly all Mr. Meikle says. It is not perhaps known that the present Lieut.-Governor of this Province, who has brought upon the country this Election, has received from the Public Chest the sum of $36,000 since 1873, and his family relations over $75,000 more! Such a record of extravagance should be looked into by the people who think of supporting Mr. R. Meikle with a view of economy.

*Remember the great Mass Meeting at Grenville, on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., at six o'clock p. m., when the electors will be addressed by Mr. Pridham, and speakers from Montreal and Ottawa.*

"MORE SIGNED FOR HIM THAN WILL VOTE FOR HIM."—This is what a man said the other day, in reference to Mr. Meikle's requisition which so many had signed under false representations that Mr. Pridham was everything that was corrupt and dangerous. There is not a stain against Mr. Pridham either personally or politically. His straight forward gentlemanly course in this election, his able public speeches and the clearness with which he defines his position, are winning golden opinions for him in every part of the County.

TRYING ANOTHER GAME.—There is an effort being made by the newly styled and unconstitutionally appointed Government of this Province, to take the Railroad away from the contractor at once, and without paying the money due for estimates. If this game is won it will be by BRUTE FORCE only. The Grits would like to get hold of the Railroad to serve their purposes in this and the next election. What a scattering there would be of present hands, and *favours* in abundance given to their friends, no matter what it cost to have inexperienced men for running the concern.

WE learn with regret of the departure of our young friend, Mr. C. A. Gill, of Kingston, Ont. late operator for the Dominion Telegraph Co. here; he having gone to the head office, Montreal. Although his stay was short he has cultivated friendships that will last through life. We wish him every success, feeling assured that with the ability he possesses he cannot fail to attain a good position before he is much older.

*Remember the great Mass Meeting at Lachute, on the 18th inst., at one o'clock, p. m., when the Electors will be addressed by Mr. Pridham, Mr. Thos. White, of Montreal, and others.*

"IN DEATH THEY WERE NOT DIVIDED."—The Fenelon Falls *Gazette* narrates the following touching story:—"On Saturday, the 19th ult., the wife of Mr. Robert Hudspath, of Lindsay, was carried to her grave in the Riverside Cemetery, and on the following Saturday her husband was laid by her side having caught a cold, which speedily terminated fatally, while attending his wife's funeral. The venerable couple were respectively 78 and 80 years of age."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to THE WATCHMAN. The real name of the writer must invariably accompany each communication to insure insertion, but not necessary for publication

### Mr. Pridham on the Railway Bill.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—The *Patent Sheet*, of your town, is trying to make some capital by misrepresenting Mr. Pridham on this question. Mr. Pridham in his able public speeches has defined his position most clearly on this point. Those municipalities which were consulted be the Government, at the time the transfer was made from the Company to the Government, and who assented to the payment of their subscriptions, on certain conditions being fulfilled, should be made pay the sums, they promised as soon as the conditions are fulfilled so as to prevent this county being taxed, with other portions of the Province, for monies which those municipalities ought to pay according to their engagement at the time the transfer was made. If the parish of Lachute was consulted, and assented to pay the Government the same as it did with the Company, then it should pay, but not otherwise. This is Mr. Pridham's position, while I understand Mr. Meikle is deadly opposed to the Railway Bill and would relieve all the municipalities from paying their subscriptions and put the tax upon this county and Province, though but a short time ago he refused to sign a petition praying to be relieved of the Bonus. Surely consistency is a jewel.

CONSERVATIVE.

Argenteuil, April 10th, 1878.

### Falsehoods Corrected.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—As you do not deem it necessary to decend to reply to anything your contemporary says, I beg to contradict some statements in his last issue, the following especially: "Most of the names on Mr. Pridham's requisition were signed to a requisition to Mr. G. Simpson and transferred *holus bolus* to that of Mr. Pridham." The above is entirely untrue. Not a name was transferred from Mr. Simpson's requisition to that of Mr. Pridham's. The following is also untrue: "Some names are printed twice over (to make a big show, perhaps)." Truth and fair dealing should be maintained by both parties in this campaign.

Yours truly,
W. J. SIMPSON,
Secretary Liberal Conservative Association.

Lachute, April 11th, 1878.

### A Reform Dodge.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—At the meeting in Muddy Branch, on Tuesday, the Reform Candidate, or some one of his party asked the President of the meeting, Mr. Berthelott, to introduce to the audience Senator Fabre, who attended the meeting to speak for Mr. Meikle, as brother of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal. This shows what efforts are used by Mr. Meikle and his party to influence the French voters; while among the Orangemen the Conservative Candidate and his party are denounced as Ultramontanes. Surely the intelligent voters of Argenteuil will not be hoodwinked by such hypocritical manœuvers.

A FRENCH CONSERVATIVE.

Lachute, April 10th, 1878.

### Falsehood Nailed.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—In reply to a letter, purporting to come from Grenville in the last *Patent Sheet* of this Town, on the finances of the Dominion, it is only necessary to state that the public accounts, show that the debt in June 1873 was $99,848,461, while in June 1876 it had reached $124,531,514, while as the said letter said in 1877 it was $161,204,587, showing an increase of $61,356,226 in five years. Let *Independent* weigh well these figures and turn again to the Public Accounts and he will see that Sir John A. Macdonald in SEVEN years, after building canals lighthouses, and public works of all descriptions, together with the purchase of the Great North West Territory and all his other extravagance only increased the debt $24,000,000 while the present Reform Government in FIVE years increased it $61,000,000, and what have they done for the country? They have borrowed over $40,000,000, increased the taxes over $4,000,000 and employed several hundred extra public servants, and are able to show a deficiency of $2,000,000 last year, and $1,500,000 this year, together with destroying our manufacturing industries and placing the country on the verge of National Bankruptcy. This is what they have done, and the country begins to know it. Yours truly,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Argenteuil, April 10th, 1878.

[*For the Watchman.*]

### Patent Grit Sheet Political Dictionary

FIRST INSTALMENT.—Hugger-mugger—Shuttle-Cocks. Shuttle-cocks—very good words of peculiar political significance, but Hugger-mugger! how nice, how very nice, how enticing! What free and independent voter could resist such an irresistable word! When no other words can express our contempt's (Grit), these two words are excellent. When argument (!) fails, Hugger-mugger and Shuttle-cocks will do the business. JONES.

QUE.—What makes Frisk howl so of late?

ANS.—Don' know,—guess the Colt has kicked him bad!

Mr. Thurman's Pacific Railway funding bill has passed the U. S. Senate.

Judgment was given in the Superior Court at Quebec on Tuesday, escheating the famous delatield diamonds to the Crown, and ordering their sale by public action after 15 days, notice.

### Canadian Statesmen at Fisticuffs.

OTTAWA, March 29.—In the Canadian House of Commons to-night, while Mr. Bunster, member for British Columbia, was speaking, Mr. Cheval, a French Canadian member, began playing a jewsharp, and imitating the cry of a cat in distress. The British Columbian became enraged, and dared the owner of the musical instrument to meet him outside. They met shortly afterward in one of the corridors, when the hirsute British Columbian struck Cheval a savage blow on the side of the head. The plucky little Frenchman seized his burly assailant by the beard with his left hand and vigourously struck out with the right. The noise attracted the members, who rushed out and separated the pugilists, the Frenchman carrying off as his trophy a huge bunch of Bunster's hair. Bunster is the member who brought in the resolution that no one whose hair was over five and a half inches long should be employed on the Canada Pacific Railway.

### Science And Religion.

A REMARKABLE ARTICLE FROM THE PEN OF JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

LONDON, April 5.—Jame. Anthony Froude, the eminent English historian, has sent an elaborate article to the *International Review* of New York, containing most remarkable statements upon the subject of science and religion. He holds that the present state of religious opinion throughout the world is extremely critical; that theologians no longer speak with authority; that those who uphold orthodoxy cannot agree on what ground to defend it; that materialism all over Europe is respectfully listened to when it affirms that the claims of revelation cannot be maintained; and that the existence of God and of a future state, the origin of man, the nature of conscience, and the distinction between good and evil, are all open questions. He says that no serious consequences, at least in England and America, are yet outwardly apparent, and that the entire generation at present alive may pass away before the inward change shows itself in marked external symptoms; but that it is certain that religious opinion is moving with increasing speed along a track which it will never retrace and toward issues infinitely momentous.

MANITOBA.—Those people in Ottawa who have shown a desire to make their way to the free grant farming districts, instead of trying to eke out an existence in the crowded cities, are wise. There are altogether too many people in the cities, for there is not work for them all. To make matters worse, the influx from the rural districts shows no signs of abatement, and hundreds of young men who would be ever so much better off and ever so much more independent on their father's farms, crowd into the cities only to swell the ranks of the unemployed. A suggestion has been made in the House [illegible] to the effect that as there are [illegible] numbers of people in the cities who are willing to work but can find no work to do, and who would go to Manitoba and engage in agricultural pursuits if the Government would give them land and send them there, a portion of the money voted for immigration purposes should be expended in aiding unemployed persons to go to Manitoba, where they may settle upon vacant lands belonging to the Crown. As many of these people were thrown out of employment by the operation of the Government's fly-on-the-wheel trade policy, which contemplates making this a cheap country to live in, it would seem that the least the Government could do would be to enable them to reach the free grant farming districts.

THE ARMY RESERVES.—The mistaken idea seems to be prevalent that the Army Reserves called out for active services are Militia. The Militia has not been called out. It numbers about 155,000 men. The Reserves exclusive of the Militia, are composed of men who have served for terms of years in the army, and comprise two classes. The first class reserves number 15,000 and the second class 21,000 making a total of 36,000 men.

At a meeting of Liberal-Conservatives held at Portage-du-Fort on Tuesday, Mr. John Poupore was chosen unanimously to represent Pontiac county in the House of Commons at the general election.

Madame Restell, a New York abortionist, cut her throat with a carving knife while lying in the bath tub. Deceased leaves between $200,000 and $300,000. She also owned her residence.

## COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Nous sommes heureux d'annoncer que le résultat des assemblées conservatrices, parmi nos bons Canadiens-Français, est des plus satisfaisants. Nous espérons être unis de plus en plus et venir à ne former qu'un seul parti dans toutes les assemblées publiques. M. Alexander Pridham, qui a été choisi, comme candidat conservateur dans ce comté, est accueilli partout avec le plus grand enthousiasme. C'est un homme de grands talents, parlant également bien l'Anglais et le Français qui possède et mérite la confiance des électeurs Canadiens-Français.

Un des orateurs les plus en vue du parti libéral nous disait hier qu'il faudrait un miracle pour faire sortir le cabinet Joly triomphant des prochaines élections. En effet, il ne faudrait rien moins que cela. Mais le miracle ne se fera pas. Les rouges sont depuis trop longtemps brouillés avec la Providence pour qu'elle se rendre à leurs vœux en les tirant de ce mauvais pas.

RESPONSABILITÉ DES DENTISTES.—En mars dernier, le docteur Winslow, dentiste à Philadelphie, No. 224 Dixième rue nord, ayant à extraire plusieurs dents à une cliente, Mme Elizabeth Neely, lui a administré du chloroforme à deux reprises. La seconde dose a tué la patiente. Une enquête du coroner, faite mardi, a abouti au verdict suivant: "Elizabeth Neely, est morte le 20 mars 1878, au No. 223 North Tenth street, de chloroforme administré par le docteur Winslow; et nous trouvons que le docteur Winslow a été coupable d'ignorance criminelle en administrant un remède aussi puissant sans avoir fait un examen de la patiente."

Le mari de la défunte assistait à l'enquête. Dès que le verdict a été lu, il s'est élancé les poings fermés sur le dentiste, qui n'a été sauvé de l'étranglement que par la vigoureuse intervention des autres personnes présentes.

Le coroner Gilbert a adressé une sévère réprimande au docteur Winslow. Le chloroforme, a-t-il dit, est le plus dangereux des anœsthétiques, et son emploi est inexcusable dans une opération aussi insignifiante qu'une extraction de dents. En terminant sa mercuriale, il a annoncé au dentiste qu'il refusait de l'admettre à caution. Conséquement, le docteur a été conduit en prison, pour être tenu à la disposition du grand jury.

Il parait que la fièvre thyphoïde fait de grands ravages à Montréal. On cite plusieurs cas de petite vérole.

Une dépêche d'Ottawa annonce que le gouverneur-général, lord Dufferin, laissera le Canada à une époque très-rapprochée. Un encanteur a déjà reçu instruction de vendre à Rideau Hall, au commencement de mai, les chevaux, les voitures, etc., de Son Excellence.

Il vient de mourir un jeune homme à Montréal dans des circonstances tout-à-fait singulières. La victime ayant nom Stewart Smith et âgé de 19 ans, s'était infligé, il y a un mois, une légère blessure à un pied en voulant couper un cors. Après cinq ou six jours, le pied se mit à enfler à un tel point que, ne pouvant plus marcher, on le transporta à l'hôpital. L'inflammation augmenta toujours et gagna les parties vitales. Le jeune homme expira le 20 mars. On croit que son sang a été empoisonné par la teinture blue de ses chaussettes.


**GEO. BOND & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF

Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers, Shirts made to order. 415 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 16y1

**Farm for Sale!**

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE the Farm Property situate and being Lot No. 21 in the Seventh Range of the Township of Chatham, (about two miles from M. O. & W. R.,) containing 225 acres more or less, partly under Cultivation, and containing splendid Bush in Birch, Maple, Beech and good Cedar. Also a Dwelling House and good Outbuildings. Well watered. For particulars apply to JOHN ALLAN, Butcher.
Lachute, April 12, 1878. 32tf

**HOT X BUNS!**

On GOOD FRIDAY MORNING. Leave orders early to prevent disappointment at JOHN HOPE'S.
32

THE NORTH RAILWAY TEMPERANCE HOTEL, BETHAN ROAD, LACHUTE, P. Q.

[illegible] of the city. [illegible] provided [illegible] determined [illegible] line. Chair[illegible] make it the best [illegible] moderate. [illegible] strictly temperance principles.
N. B. It will be kept
31y1

MISSES I. & A. LOWE,

**MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,**

BEG to inform the ladies of Lachute and surrounding district, that they have now opened their

*New Spring Millinery*

in all the

NEWEST STYLES.

also a new and select stock of Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods, at very low prices. They solicit a call to inspect their stock.

An apprentice wanted for the dressmaking establishment. I. & A. LOWE.
31tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875

And Amending Acts.

In the matter of FRANCIS W. ALLEN, of the village of Lachute, Hotel-keeper and Trader An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Gavin J. Walker, official assignee, residing in the village of Lachute, having been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors who have not already done so are requested to frye their claims before me within one month.

Lachute, GAVIN J. WALKER, Assignee.
March 30th, 1878.

**FOR SALE.**

THAT well known property, situated on the east side of the Bethany road in the village of Lachute. Size of lot 60x120 feet, with a good frame house erected thereon—new—being built last summer, and complete in all its parts. For particulars apply to the undersigned. GEO. ALLAN.
Lachute, March 29, 1878. 30m2

MONTREAL HOUSE,

**ST. ANDREWS, Q.**

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

*W. G. STEWART,*

At rates lower than Montreal Wholesale prices.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

consisting of

**Tweeds, Cloths, Fancy Dress Goods etc., etc., etc.**

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

AT ALL PRICES.

Large stock of Ladies' Misses' Gents' and Boys' Hats in latest styles, and an excellent assortment of

**Readymade Clothing**

TEAS,
SUGARS,
RAISINS,
CANDIES,
ETC., ETC.

Hardware and Crockery

A full line of Stationery.

Call and see for yourselves.

G. & W. SIMPSON,
St. Andrews, March 29, 1878. 30tf

**CATARRH!**

FOR TEN YEAR.

SO BAD THAT WHEN I WENT TO SLEEP THOUGHT I SHOULD CHOKE TO DEATH—CURED BY TWO BOTTLES OF

**Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.**

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 27, 1872.
LITTLEFIELD & Co.,
I am 32 years old, I have had Catarrh 10 years. Have been weak and miserable and run down with it, so that I did not feel like doing any work. I had continued discharges, and feared every night when I went to sleep that I should choke to death, with strangling so many times have I wakened just in season to save myself from choking to death. Two bottles of your Constitutional Catarrh Remedy cured me. I feel perfectly well. Your medicine did the work. Nothing else helped me. I have recommended it to many others, and in every case its results have been as wonderful. I feel as if all sufferers from the loathsome disease of Catarrh ought to know of the almost miraculous virtues of your remedy. I reside at Manchester N.H.
BELLE DOWNES.

ASK FOR LITTLEFIELD'S CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Treaties on Catarrh mailed to any address on receipt of stamp.

T. J. B. HARDING, BROCKVILLE, ONT., Agent for the Dominion. 28m3

**NOTICE!**

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his Store Business to

**Messrs. W. BANFORD & CO.,**

and in retiring, tenders his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage accorded to him during the last twenty one years.

Customers' accounts will be furnished as soon possible, and an early settlement is requested, as this branch of his business must be closed up without delay.

He would also take this opportunity of commending his successors to the confidence of the public, and requesting a continuance to them of their patronage so long extended to himself.

P. LANE.

Feb. 26, 1878. 27tf

With reference to the above, we beg to state that we intend carrying on a

GENERAL BUSINESS

in the stand so long occupied by Mr. Lane, and will endeavour to cater to the wants of the public, in such a way as will warrant their confidence. Terms made known at our office.

W. BANFORD & CO.

March 8, 1878. 27tf

MR. D. E. LEWIS, CHEMIST.

DEAR SIR.—Those Dr. Harvey's Antibilious Purgative Pills, which you recommended to me, when in your city, are indeed a superior pill. Those pains in my back, stomach and head have disappeared. I have none of that billiousness now. I have recommended them to others with the same good effect. Thanks to you, I think that my Doctor's bill will be a little smaller this year than last, Yours truly,
HENRY DAVIS,
Hemmingford.

HUTCHISON & WALKER,

ADVOCATES BARRISTERS, &c.
112 S[illegible]cois Xavier Street.
[NEW BUILDING]
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
[illegible] S. WALKER, B.C.L.

BROWN[illegible]RG STORE.

THE subscriber h[illegible]g opened the Brownsburg Store, wo[illegible] respectfully solicit a call.

GOODS WILL BE FOUND LOW.

Produce taken in exchange at cash value.
ALEXANDER PAUL.
20y1

**FOR SALE.**

THAT neat Brick Cottage, belonging to the late Mrs. Lockie, situated in the beautiful village of St. Andrews, on the main street and well finished; suitable for a Family Residence, large or small, and in good repair. Any one wishing to purchase, would do well to examine the place and locality before looking elsewhere as it is a desirable place, not often in be had, so convenient to all public places of business. Terms made known by applying to THOS. JEFFERSON,
Geneva, Argenteuil.
31m2

GREAT BARGAINS.

**SELLING OFF AT COST!**

THE undersigned, to meet the necessities of the people in these hard times, is selling off at cost price for cash, or merchantable produce, the whole of his stock—consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

**GROCERIES.**

The tea is of a superior quality and flavor. And many other articles usually kept in a general store. Please call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Opposite Medical Hall.
HENRY CLARKE.
Lachute, Dec. 1, 1877. 14tf

PUBLICATIONS.

ON THE IDENTITY OF THE BRITISH NATION WITH THE LOST TEN TRIBES;

Philitis or, Solution of the Misery which for Four Thousand Years has Shrouded the Great Pyramid in Egypt. By Charles Casey. New and Enlarged Edition. Price 65 cents.

By Pizzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price $2.50

WORKS by EDWARD HINE.

The Forty-Seven Identifications. Price, post free, 20 cents.
Flashes of Light, Price, post free, 20 cents.
Orford's Wrong, &c. Price, post free, 17 cents
England's Coming Glories. Price, post free, 20 cents.
Anglo-Saxon Riddle. Price, post free, 7 cents
All the five bound in One Volume, gilt edges $1.10
Life From the Dead. Monthly. Vols. I, II, and III, gilt edges, each $1.75
HINE'S LEAFLETS. Nos. 1 and 2, per 100, 35 cents.
Any of the above sent free by mail at above prices.
W. DRYSDALE & Co.
232 St. James Street, Montreal.
Choice stock of Stationery always on hand.

C. GEIGERS,

**UNDERTAKER.**

Begs to announce to the inhabitants of Lachute, and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

COFFIN STORE

at Lachute, where he is prepared to execute all orders for

FUNERALS,

that may be required.

He has had twenty years experience, and guarantees to give satisfaction equal to city supplies and prices.

A good Ash Coffin, trimmed.....$13 00
Black Cloth ..... 18 00
A good Common Coffin..... 5 00

Please give him a call when required, at Centre Lachute. 30m3

**BOOK AND JOB Printing**

OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE

LATEST STYLES!

—AT THE MOST—

REASONABLE RATES.

WITH THE

Greatest Despatch!

AT THE

**WATCHMAN OFFICE,**

LACHUTE, - - - P. Q.

N. B.—Subscription to the WATCHMAN $1.00 per year in advance. The only family paper (all printed in Lachute) in the Ottawa Valley on the line of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., between Montreal and Aylmer.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO GET

WHITESIDE'S IMPROVED

**Noiseless Spring Bed and Moth Proof MATTRESS.**

*The Cheapest and Best Sleeping Apparats of the Age.*

WHITESIDE, JORDON & CO.,
1tf 66 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

**WANTED**

**1,000 BUSHELS WHITE PEAS,**

AT ONCE AT

THE WEST END CASH STORE.

ON HAND

TIMOTHY, CLOVER AND GARDEN SEEDS IN FULL VARIETY.

Choice Teas from 40 to 50c. per lb.

**Strong Bakers' Flour, XXX Pastry in Barrels.**

And full line of Groceries at the lowest prices in the County.

A LOT OF LATHS STILL ON HAND FOR SALE CHEAP.

**West End Cash Store.**

**W. BANFORD & CO.,**

Lachute, March 29, 1878. OPPOSITE ALLEN'S HOTEL.

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,

ADVOCATES,

Ste. Scholastique.

Attend Superior Court, District of Terrebonne, Circuit Court, Lachute.

WILFRED PREVOST. F. H. MATHIEU.
22tf.

SEWING MACHINES!

**Rare Chance!**

OWING to the increasing demand for the "Wanzer" sewing machine, the subscribers are induced to sell off the genuine "Elias Howe Sewing Machines" at greatly reduced prices. The "Wanzer" claims superiority over all Sewing Machines, having been awarded the

GOLD AND INTERNATIONAL MEDALS

at the Centennial Exhibition, 1877. The "Wanzer" machine (having no cogs, cams, or complicated machinery) is noiseless light-running and easily kept in order. It spools the bobbin without running the machine. Runs backward as well as forward, and fastens its thread without stopping. It can darn a hole in the neatest and strongest possible manner. Adapted for family work and manufacturing.

C. T. WALES & CO.,
Agents, St. Andrews.

N. B.—For sale cheap, a first-class "Union" Burglar and Fire Proof Safe.
C. T. W. & Co.
16w1.

**COMMERCIAL HOUSE,**

GRENVILLE, P. Q.

THIS first-class establishment is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. Carriages will be in attendance at the boats and trains.

Sept. 7, 1877 D. McVICAR, Proprietor.

**TEES & CO.,**

FURNITURE DEALERS AND

**UNDERTAKERS**

11 St. Bonaventure Street,

MONTREAL.

FURNITURE at lowest prices delivered to cars or boats free of charge.

A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Caskets and Coffins.

Telegraphic communications instantly attended to. Residence on the premises.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

Head Office, - Hamilton.

Government Deposit, - - $50,081.00

AGENCY FOR MONTREAL AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS:

**16 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.**

A. H. DAVIS, Esq., D. D. C. J. } Medical
E. ROBILLARD, Esq., M. D. } Examiners
SULLIVAN DAVID, Agent.
Box 508, Post Office, Montreal. 22tf

GREAT MASSACRE OF MERCHANDISE AT

**F. NAUBERT,**

ST. PHILLIPPE, D'ARGENTEUIL (Formerly Muddy Branch.)

EVERYBODY sees that the Commercial crisis is increasing every day, then if we want to sell we must sell very cheap; consequently we have decided to reduce our goods already cheap, then we are in a state to defy all competition, and we can sell under wholesale price, as we buy bankrupt stocks for cash. We often buy job lots that we have, for thirty cents on the dollar, and our motto being "large sales and small profits" you can see that we really sell cheaper than anybody. Our long experience in the business makes us feel to-day stronger than ever that we need money and not merchandise; it is for that reason that we again reduce our prices. The public will find great advantage in buying all their things at

**F. NAUBERT'S.**

Read carefully this list of prices that we enclose here.

Hochelaga Cotton, from 8c. to 9½c. per yard. Callico, from 4c. to 11c. per yard. Our Flannels of 20c. and 22c., are worth double. Our Dress goods of 8c. are certainly not less than 12c., at the wholesale price. Dress Goods, Silk and Wool for 25c. and 30c. worth everywhere 40c. to 50c. Our

**Boots and Shoes**

are extremely reduced; we sell them at the wholesale price. Our Tweeds are really the cheapest of this county. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. You can buy our tweeds, all wool first quality, $1.15. Our Tweed Rosamond, at $1.35, are sold everywhere at $1.75, and it is useless to continue this list, you can see by this single note that it is as

**F. NAUBERT'S**

that you get the best bargains. Don't forget the road to

MUDDY BRANCH,

at the

Great Massacre of Merchandise.

St. Phillippe, Jan. 18, 1878. 29tf

**Important Notice**

TO CONTRACTORS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS.

Dynamite,
Blasting Powder,
and Fuse,

Also a complete assortment of SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, AXES, &c., &c.

For sale by

THOMAS BIRKETT,

67 SIDEAU STREET OTTAWA.

JAMES BARLEY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

IS PREPARED to take contracts and estimates of all kinds of work in his line, on reasonable terms.

Lachute, P. Q., Sept. 7, 1877

# THE WATCHMAN

AND

# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1878.


WHAT CANADA WANTS.—The Oswego *Times* says:—"Sir John A. Macdonald is a sensible man. In the Dominion House of Commons he moved the following resolution: 'That this House is of the opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a national policy which, by a readjustment of the tariff, will benefit and foster the agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests of the Dominion.' That is what Canada needs."

WE clip the following from the Montreal *Gazette* of Monday last.—Lieut.-Governor RICHARDS, of British Columbia, in replying to an address recently delivered to him, said:—"In conducting the Government I have little to do, as the responsibilities of governing rests with *Ministers*, who are responsible to the Legislative Assembly for every act of administration." Mr. RICHARDS is an old Reformer, but it is evident he has no sympathy with the latter-day literals who have taken the shilling under General LETELLIER.

OTTAWA, 27th March, 1878.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I observe in your issue of the 22nd inst., a lengthy article severely criticising and condemning the course adopted by me to secure the better observance of the Sabbath. It is not my intention at the present time to enter into any defence of my conduct, as I hope at a very early day to have the pleasure of meeting my constituents, and of giving such explanations of my votes and proceedings in the House as will convince all fair and honest minded men that I have redeemed every pledge, and acted in strict accordance with the views enunciated by me before my election; and I hope to meet my accusers face to face and will refute the slanders and misrepresentations which have been so industriously circulated against me. In the meantime therefore I will simply state that before my resolutions came up in the House, I had convened a meeting of all the friends of the Sabbath with whom I was acquainted to consider the question; and that meeting appointed a deputation consisting of Messrs. McDonald, McDougall, Scriver, Goudge, Kerk, McCraney, Fleming, (and one or two others whose names I forget at the present moment) to press our views upon the Government. I acted in concert with these gentlemen, and had the benefit of their advice and co-operation; and it was their opinion that all was done that could be done to secure the end we had in view. The following letter from Mr. McDonald (Toronto), a gentleman distinguished for his ability and independence in the House and for the high christian character and for the deep interest which he takes in the question of Sabbath reform and every other good work, is a sufficient voucher for the accuracy of my statements.

THOS. CHRISTIE.

[*Copy*]

OTTAWA, March 26th, 1878.

MY DEAR DR. CHRISTIE:—As one who Co-operated with you in your laudable efforts to secure complete cessation of work on all Government Works including Post offices, in the Dominion on the Sabbath Day; I am persuaded that the course you adopted was the one, best calculated to secure the end you had in view, and I find it difficult to imagine that any one who will easily consider the Constitution of this House, could arrive at any other conclusion; no one can doubt the sincerity of your motives or fail to be impressed with the interest you manifested in bringing the subject under the notice of the House. Believe, me yours very truly,

JNO. MACDONALD.

CONCERNING the above certificate from Mr. JOHN MCDONALD of Toronto, there was no need of it to convince the public of Dr. CHRISTIE'S good intentions. The article to which the above is a reply, gave Dr. CHRISTIE great credit for good intentions, and sympathised with the subject-matter of his motion, but deplored that this County had not a representative with more weight, influence and pluck than to yield to an amendment which served only to keep holy the Sabbath day when and where *practicable*, thereby completely rendering of no effect the excellent mention he had made.—[ED. WATCHMAN.]

## FROM THE WEST.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—While you have had a famous snow-storm on the 25th, we have had as good a rain-storm on the 27th. Thus it took about the same time to travel that the Montreal papers require to reach us, viz., about forty hours; fast travelling for a snow-storm, and to translate itself into rain during its journey. Vennor must have been delighted! He has been represented up here as in communication with the weather authorities, trying his diplomatic skill in arranging for a storm; and when informed by the clerk that the storms were all spent along the Atlantic coast, he begged for even a few remnants to save his reputation. The grass is green, and some few have sown their wheat. Winter-wheat never looked so well, and for years there has not been such a breadth of it sown.

### RELIGION.

Churches are zealously working for the dissemination of truth and righteousness; Evangelists are labouring for the general good; yet with all the efforts of zealous men, and all the restraints of religion, sin is still rampant, and wickedness with the increase of population seems to be gaining ground, while the law is busily employed in suppressing it. Intemperance is making fearful havoc, with its drugged whiskey and poisoned liquors, causing delireum tremens, indescribable sufferings and death; and to families poverty and rags; its way leads down to death and takes fast hold on hell.

### SKIRMISHING FUND.—O'DONOVAN ROSA.

Well we have had a skirmish, or to give it in the dialect of Erin, *a scrimmage*. Poor Rosa wishing to evade the inspection of the crowd congregated in the station house at Toronto, as soon as the Train slacked its motion jumped off to avoid the ovation, tumbled heels-over-head in a mudhole, which, unpleasant as it was to have a new suit and silk hat all spoiled, was nevertheless preferable to the pummeling he was likely to get had he reached the station house. He is not likely to come back inbehalf of the skirmishing fund till he draws on the treasury for a new suit. There must be a battle once and again or the servant girls would grow weary in supplying the sinews of war. Go on boy! Ireland must be free.

### POLITICS.

Both parties are preparing for the coming struggle. The watchword in Ontario will evidently be the NATIONAL policy of Sir John: and the Free trade policy of Alexander McKenzie and the Grit party. Already, like rats in a drowning ship making for the shore, some of the hangers on of the *party* are looking round the deck for a lifeboat to bear them to a safe haven whenever the storm and the shipwreck shall overtake them; and they think they already see it in the horizon at the distance. John A. stands stronger to-day than since the *pairty* foisted the standard of purity, while under its fold has been but very partially concealed the basest hypocrisy, which the public are now beginning to see. The eyes of all, but those of the partizan, can see that the gentlemen at Ottawa are not statesmen, that the ship of state will soon be run aground unless she is newly manned. Deficits are on the increase—Offices are on the increase—Expenditures are on the increase—Pensioning is on the increase—Shelving partizan friends is on the increase—and taxes on the necessaries of life is on the increase—honesty in public men at a discount; while honest men sigh over the desolation of our beautiful country.

March 29th, 1878. G. K.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—As we are in the midst of our local election, and it is reported that two local men are in the field for Parliamentary honors, and as I and others have been looking and waiting for their addresses to the electors, stating their views &c., but have looked so far in vain. I did expect to see them in the last county papers, but was disappointed; it may be we are not to know what their political opinions are—if they have any—they ought to let us know, as it was usual in times past. It may be they are not able or have no time to tell us publicly what their views are, or intend to if returned; if they are not able they had better get a schoolmaster to write one for them as the electors expects to hear their views.

As the Joly Government talks of retrenchment, I think they ought to begin at home, and cut down their own salaries; and he who is returned for this county, if he wants to be a pioneer in reform, might propose to ask no sessional allowance, only actual expenses, and indnce his neighbours to do likewise, and be in earnest about it,—but we will see. Hoping this may have the desired effect, I remain, yours &c.,

A. M. C.

Chatham, April 8, 1878.

## PATENT GRIT COMBINATION TROUPE.

### Walk Round.

BALD ON LAKEFIELD.

MIDDLE MAN.—"Ladies and gentlemen, we crave your kind indulgence while we present to your favourable notice our Patent Grit Combination Troupe. The little episode—which we will endeavour to graphically describe—took place some few days ago, and I may say was truly a brave exploit. Although, whisper low, tell it not in Gath—If the hated Tories had done it, it would have properly been called "*Brute Force*," but you know Re(de)formers never do that kind of thing. We call it "Moral Suasion," or "exalting the Standard." Several of the Troupe will, in turn, describe and sing—in ways peculiar to themselves—their respective parts. Come Domine.

DOMINE.—Oh, saddle me the old red horse,
Oh, saddle me the old red horse,
Oh, saddle me the old red horse,
And then I'll throw my leg across,
And be just in time by light of the moon
To catch those tories very soon.

Chorus.—Bow-wow-wow, says the big dog,
Bow-wow-wow, says the little dog,
Frisky too, said bow-wow,
And they all ran after Prid bow-wow.

MIDDLE MAN.—Now then, Mr. Falstaff.

FALSTAFF.—(Clears his throat, &c, &c.)

Oh, bring to me my best sledge hammer,
Oh, bring to me my best sledge hammer,
Oh, bring to me my best sledge hammer,
And I'll follow fast that little fellow,
And be just in time by light of moon
To catch the Tory very soon.

Chorus.—Bow-wow-wow says the big dog.

BAKER.—Oh, bake for me a hard old crust,
Say Butcher, your knife won't rust
And see if we won't—in fact just
Join ourselves an I follow the rest
Just in time by the light of the moon
To catch this tail and skin the coon.

Chorus.—Bow-wow-wow, says the big dog.

TAILOR.—And I will bring my great big goose
And I will bring my great big goose,
And I will bring my great big goose,
For these hated tories have got loose.
And be in time by the light of the moon,
To catch the tail and baste the coon.

Chorus.—Bow-wow-wow, says the big dog.

MIDDLE MAN.—(Weeping and singing)

And then alas, we all came back,
Editor, Tailor, Carriage-maker, Quack,
Baker, Butcher, and Old Almanac,
And I left the coon the inside track,
He was too much for such a pack
Chorus.—Bow-wow-wow, says the big dog.

## THE QUEBEC COUP d'ETAT.

### Eloquent Speech by Hon. Mr. Chapleau.

THE ISSUE SQUARELY PLACED.

[*Continued from our last.*]

WHAT ENGLISH STATESMEN SAY.

What a distance intervenes between this position and the grand principles set forth by English statesmen! Lord Derby, writing to a Governor of Nova Scotia, advised him to keep strictly neutral in the political struggles of that Province, and said:

"The object with which I recommend to you this course is that of making it apparent that any transfer which may take place of political power from the hands of one party in the Province to those of another, is the result, not of an act of yours, but of the wishes of the people themselves, as shown by the difficulty experienced by the retiring party in carrying on the Government of the Province according to the forms of the Constitution. To this I attach great importance. I have, therefore, to instruct you to abstain from changing your executive Council until it shall become perfectly clear that they are unable, with such fair support from yourself as they have a right to expect, to carry on the Government of the Province satisfactorily, and command the confidence of the Legislature."

Lord Gray, expressing an opinion on the interference of Lord Metcalfe in dismissing his Ministry in 1843, expressed himself as follows:—

"The effect of this intervention was to place him in direct hostility with one of the great parties into which the colony was divided. Though the difficulty of carrying on the Government was thus obviated for the moment, as the party into whose hands he had thrown himself possessed a small majority in the Assembly, this advantage was dearly purchased by the circumstance that the Parliamentary opposition was no longer directed against the advisers of the Governor but against the Governor himself and the British Government, of which he was the organ.

* * * * * *

"Nor was this all; the Governor, by his rupture with one party, was placed to a far greater degree than was desirable in the power of the other, by which he was supported, and lost the means of exercising his proper authority in checking any departure from moderation on the part of those by whose assistance he was compelled to carry on the Government."

This is also May's opinion:—

"The Governor, like the Sovereign whom he represents, holds himself aloof from and superior to parties and governs through constitutional advisers, who have acquired an ascendency in the Legislature. He leaves contending parties to fight out their own battles, and by admitting the stronger party to his councils, brings the executive authority into harmony with popular sentiments."

And these ideas are not confined to the Sovereign alone. Speaking of a Constitutional monarch, a distinguished author, Hearn, remarks:—

"In matters of general legislation, the King whatever may be his personal views, consults the wishes, however erroneous he may deem them, of his subjects, when those wishes have been deliberately formed and clearly expressed, by the House of Commons."

And as Bagehot somewhere says:—

"A King of sense and sagacity would say to his minister: 'The responsibility of these measures is upon you. Whatever you think best must be done. Whatever you think best shall have my full and effectual support. But you will observe that for this reason and for that reason which you propose to do is bad; for this reason and for that reason what you do not propose is better. I do not oppose—it is my duty not to oppose—but observe that I warn.'"

It was in this sense that George the Fourth went no further than to express his discontent with his Ministers, in language not always the most select; but it was then remarked, "The King would rather advise his Ministers than dismiss them." But, gentlemen, why quote so many authorities throughout the civilized world, when the people, who are the source of all constitutional government [illegible] precedent be found to excuse the act which has just been committed. (Cheers.) What has been aimed at here, and what has been accomplished, is neither more nor less than the filching of power by ambitious parties unable to attain it by constitutional means. The people were not with these men, the representatives of the nation would nor countenance them; they therefore deceived the representative of the sovereign power to take possession of that power which they did not deserve to hold. The reins of power belong to the first Minister, in whose hands the sovereign has placed them, on the expression of the will of the people. These reins of power must be given up by the Premier whenever public confidence is withdrawn from his Ministers. The Sovereign himself may call for them, when the representatives of the public desire it; but never, in any case, can he snatch them, or rob them, to use plain language. That is what is being done to us. But let them take care. Terrible shall be the result when the people shall come to vindicate their legislative supremacy! Then it shall be said, with as much reason as it was lately said in Europe, that "he must submit or resign!"

THE PRETENCE OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

The tax in question became necessary on account of the great public works which the Government undertook or encouraged during these last years, and this at the request of all our politicians, irrespective of party. More than seven millions were needed for the Provincial North Shore Railway, and nearly two millions and a half as subsidies to private enterprises on the south shore of the St. Lawrence. These undertakings are not yet completed. Some of them are even in need of additional aid to bring them to a successful issue. Would they desire, as the Lieutenant-Governor has been so unwisely advised to do, that these subsidies be denied them? Could this be your wish, when you have imposed upon yourself such great sacrifices to promote one of these undertakings? Could it be your wish that the Province tie up its purse strings, and under the pretence of false economy leave imperilled this great national enterprise? Certainly not, and a small tax of fifteen cents could not cause you to give up the great undertaking. (Cheers.) This tax affects contracts of a higher value than $200. Therefore a transaction of $300 would pay a duty of 15 cents, the first $200 being at all times exempt from duty; but wills, marriage contracts, donations *entre-vifs* in direct line do not come under the jurisdiction of its law.

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

Let us calculate for an instant: there are 700 parishes in the Province of Quebec. This tax, from the most accurate calculation, will yield about $175,000. Of this amount, the two-thirds or thereabouts, will be borne by bankers, brokers, real estate agents and speculators of all kinds—that is to say by the class which hardly ever pay taxes; and again this tax was only temporary—it was only to last until the favourable decision of the arbitration between the two provinces which will soon be rendered in England, and until the Provincial railway gives us the revenue which we expect from it. Here, then, is the great scarecrow for which our representative liberties are violated and the Province thrown into a state of agitation, the results of which cannot be foreseen. (Cheers.) Here is a session suddenly broken up, a great part of the labours of which will have to be begun over again. There is no exaggeration in saying that it will entail an expenditure of $40,000; then the general election, which cannot cost less than $35,000; add to this the inevitable stoppage in the workings of the public departments by the installation of new and inexperienced Ministers. Add again the loss of time, necessary expense entailed on the citizens individually by the general election; set down these expenses and loss of time at the very low figure of $10 per parish, and tell me if there is not a dead loss at least equal to the tax they attempt to frighten you with and which would have been usefully expended, without any of the quarrels, disorders and scandels inseparable from the political agitation which we are entering into. (Cheers.) And we have not taken into consideration what will be the heaviest loss to the Province, the interest daily accumulating on the capital sunk in our railway enterprises, the carrying out of which must necessarily be delayed by this trick of ambitious and envious individuals. Nine millions of dollars are at stake in these enterprises. Suppose a delay of three months only, and you have the pleasant little sum of $135,000 to pay, and I leave out of the question the indirect damages caused by these delays, which will put back for a whole year, on account of the inclement season, the completion of these great works. Political aspirations are allowable; but when their realization costs so dear, it may be said that they surpass folly and verge on crime. (Cheers.)

WHAT ARE THE TAXES.

They have spoken to you about taxes. Ask the people who cry out against the taxes of the Local Government which are the taxes it has imposed? Because, after all we must not be unjust. Will you, who listen to me at this moment, tell me? You pay a tax on tea, on sugar, on tobacco, on nearly everything that you use; but to whom do you pay this tax? To the Federal Treasury at Ottawa. Nearly all the resources of the Provincial Government are derived from the Federal grants and from the revenue of the Crown Lands. The only tax of any importance which we have is that on tavern-keepers and that imposed on judicial proceedings. Those who like to drink and those who like to go to law, are those on whom nearly all the weight of taxation rests [illegible] his Province. If you add to this a [illegible] duty to pay the [illegible] registration [illegible] have a compl[illegible] Prov[illegible] Quebec exists if [illegible] accou[illegible] fect workin[illegible] system of admin[illegible] ration. Is [illegible] this small tax of fifteen cents [illegible] ould make us feel miserable! This tax would be imposed by our opponents themselves, or they would replace it by an equivalent one, if by a chance on which they do not rely they hold the position they have usurped.

THE TRUE ISSUE OF THE CONTEST.

Bear in mind these words of a profound statesman: "Where great questions end there begin small parties." Allow not the small *Rouge* party to hide from public view, by their meanness, by their *candle ends policy*, the gravity of the question raised by their juggling ascent to power, so brazenly practised by its chiefs. There the stake is not about a petty tax of fifteen cents, or the salary of some poor clerks, or the expenses of a railway commissioner, nor even of a survey of the road; those are trifles well worthy of the party that never had in the country other support than prejudice that lives but on pettiness; no! there is here a question of mightier and more serious import. As I told you at the outset, and as I shall tell you at the close—the liberty of the people has been violated, it is the chiefest of our rights that is menaced. To what amounts the existence of a few administrative errors? They can always be repaired when the national representation retains over the Government the legitimate control bestowed on it by the constitution. What may turn out to be an irreparable evil, is the abandonment of that control, the abandonment of the national sovereignty. What becomes of the maxim that "*the people govern*" if it be allowed to a single man to remove the Government from the hands to which the people had confided it? At all hazards save that principle from shipwreck! Let it be for us a rallying cry! Let us forget, for one day at least, our local dissensions, our belfry quarrels, and stand in union around the standard of the constitution. Let our hearts swell with the circumstances, and let us not fail to seek in the past, in that post of noble struggles, the inspirations that shall guide us in the new battle that has been thrust upon us. The first to lay claim to Ministerial responsibility in this country was he who is surnamed the great Bedard—and he who did the most to enthrone in our midst, the rule of liberty, was also one of ours, Lafontaine, aided by his noble friends, Morin and Baldwin. And need I recall to you the name of Cartier, the continuer of the great work, but yesterday our chief, the true type of a Conservative statesman, prudent and active, as much the enemy of demagogues as the faithful defender of our constitutional liberties? Such were our guides in the past, let them be our models in the present. (Cheers.)

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THE death of the Pope caused over a million pairs of black gloves to be sold in Paris.

IT is stated that Prince Leopold will receive shortly the title of Duke of Sussex.

"Farmers," says the *American Agriculturist*, "should be business men." Whereupon an exchange pertinently remarks: "And, on the other hand, we think it would be a good thing for the resources of the country just now if more of our 'business men' could be farmers."

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THE Duke of Sutherland, who owns over a million of acres in Scotland, has obtained leave, his heir consenting, to disentail his estates in that country. They have been in the family five or six centuries.

---

THE Duke of Buckingham and Chandos is scraping up all he can to pay off his inherited debts. Queen Victoria, admiring his integrity, gave him the Governorship of Madras. His Grace has brought up his daughters in the sensible way, and a dinner cooked by their ladyships is worthy of Francatelli.

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THE Marquis of Salisbury comes from old stock; he is a tall, thick-set man and grows a full black beard; he prefers riding in a cab to his own elegant brougham; if anxious to see whether you have any defects in your personal appearance, walk behind his lordship and his coat will serve you as a looking glass. His tailor's bills were never large.

---

HEADACHES.—Spring and early summer are the seasons of the year at which most persons suffer from headache, produced almost invariably by a sluggish and disorganized liver. *Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills*, have been compounded with especial reference to the correcting and toning up of that most wonderful organ,—the liver.


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## CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every Sabbath afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, by Rev. H. J. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. Sunday-school at 2:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.—(First Church.)—Rev. J. Mackie, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. (Henry's Church)—Rev. W. Forlong, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, in the Church at 7 p. m.

"BRETHREN" meet in Christie's Hall, at 11 a. m., each Sabbath.

METHODIST. Rev D. Winter, Minister, and Rev. J. Y. McDowell, Assistant. Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 6:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. C. Guimet, Priest. Sabbath Services: Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

## OFFICIAL LIST.

COMMONS MEMBER FOR ARGENTEUIL.—Thomas Christie, Esq., M. D., Lachute.

MEMBER FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.—Sidney Bellingham, Esq.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs Wm. Black, Patrick Dunbar, William McOuat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and A. Walker.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Boa, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Genoa,) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

## Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 11th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 25th of the same month.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 24th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th, *Clerk of the Court*: Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. Mr. David Ralfe, *Crier and Tipstaff*, Lachute.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT.—With jurisdiction in civil matters up to amount of $50. Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before B. T. DeMontigny, Esq., Stipendiary. *Terms of Court:* There shall be six terms of this court, from the fifth to the seventh day of each of the months of March and April, and from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh day of each of the months of June, July, August and November, these days inclusive, in each year. *Clerk of Court:* T. Barron, Esq., Lachute. *Crier and Tipstaff:* Mr. David Ralfe, Lachute.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—Having jurisdiction for amounts up to $25. Held on the first Monday in every month, at the Court-house, Lachute. *Clerk of the Court:* Mr. G. J. Walker, Lachute.

LACHUTE is the Judicial Division of Terrebonne. The *chef lieu* of the district is at St. Scholastique, where are held the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) and the superior Court. The former 14th to 24th January and July; the latter from 13th to 18th February, May and October.

## List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETT—Is in the township of Desalaberry, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

ARUNDEL—Is in a township of the same name twenty-eight miles from Grenville, and thirty-eight miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

AVOCA—Is in the augmentation of Grenville. It is fifteen miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BROWNSBURG—Is in the township of Chatham, three and one-half miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BRITONVILLE—Is in the township of Morin, twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

CAMBRIA—Is in Mille Isle settlement, about eighteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CARILLON—Is on the Ottawa river, where the Ottawa and Montreal steamers have a landing, and connect with the C. & O. R. R., distant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

CHATBORO—Is in the township of Chatham near Douglas Crossing, on the M. O. & W. R. R., about eight miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CUSHING—Is on the Ottawa river, township of Chatham, about ten miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

DALESVILLE—Is in the township of Chatham, six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

DUNANY—Is in the township of Wentworth, eight miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENEVA—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

EDINA—Is in the township of Chatham, about twelve miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENOA—Is in the East Settlement, about six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GRENVILLE—Is on the Ottawa river, at the head of the Grenville Canal, and Carillon and Grenville Railroad. A station of M. O. & W. R. R., is here, direct from Lachute, fourteen miles. Mail daily.

HARRINGTON—Is in a township of the same name, twelve miles from Grenville, and about twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

LAKEFIELD—Is in the township of Gore ten miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly

LOST RIVER—Is in the township of Grenville, about twenty-five miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

LACHUTE—Is on the line of the C. O. & W. R. R., and on the North river. It is the County-seat and the Circuit Court is held here. There is extensive water-power, and several important mills. It is about forty miles from Montreal by rail. Mail daily.

MILLE ISLE—Is in a settlement of the same name, about sixteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

MORIN FLATS—Is in the township of Morin about twenty-six miles from Lachute, Mail tri-weekly.

MUDDY-BRANCH—Also called St. Philippe, is in the Parish of St. Philippe, township of Chatham, and near the M. O. & W. R. R., about five miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

SHREWSBURY—Is in the township of Gore, ten miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

STONEFIELD—Is on the Ottawa river, in the township of Chatham, near Stonefield Crossing of the M. O. & W. R. R., eleven miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

ST. ANDREWS—Is on the North River, one mile from the Ottawa. There is extensive water-power and mills here. There are mineral springs at the river Rouge close by. It is about six miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

Should any errors or omissions be discovered in the above list, the correction will be made upon receiving the necessary information. There no doubt will be a great change in the mail service in this county so soon as the mails are carried by rail. There are several places on the line of railroad, and near it, getting their mail only twice a week at present, but it is to be expected they will have a daily mail before long which will not only be a benefit to the people, but a source of greater revenue to the Post Office Department as a much larger business will be done

## Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 o. m.
On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arunde. meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,

On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets

IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 6 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

Each Secretary-Treasurer is to give eight (8) days notice of these meetings to the Board of Commissioners who will, however, meet all the same, even if he fails to do so. All who have business with Commissioners now when and where to find them in session.


LACHUTE

# GRIST MILLS.

CASH PRICES.

January 11, 1878.

| | |
|---|---|
| WHEAT, No. 1, per Minott, | $1 50 |
| CORN, per Minott, | 70 |
| BARLEY per Minott | 80 |
| MOULIA, per Minott, | 60 |
| OATS, per Minott, | 40 |
| BUCKWHEAT, per Minott, | 75 |
| FLOUR, per hundred, | $2 75 |
| OAT-MEAL, per hundred | 2 25 |
| CORN-MEAL, per hundred | 1 75 |
| BUCKWHEAT flour, per hun'd | 2 25 |
| FEED, per hun'd | $1 00 to 1 25 |
| POT BARLEY | 3 00 |

FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

**Good Double Cutter,**

**Double Sleigh,**

**Two Mill Circular Saws,**

AND

**Shingle Machine,**

**Oatmeal Seives and Frames.**

Latest improved Oatmeal Machinery put in Lachute Mills. Friends come and see them and try them; also Agent for PRINCE ORGAN.

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IS THE ONLY CANADIAN COMPANY solely devoted to insurance against accidents, and which has made the special deposit required by Government for the security of its Policy Holders, and being for

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Alone, is able to transact the business upon the most favorable terms and liberal conditions, as well as upon a secure basis.

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THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has established its superiority over all others for the following complaints:

Rheumatism,
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Complaints, Pains in
the Chest, Side and Back,
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Graham's Pain Eradicator,

is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnetic Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.

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Agents wanted every where.

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# THE WATCHMAN

AND

# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1878. NO. 33



## THE WATCHMAN

AND

## Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published *EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,* at LACHUTE, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, by **KERR, NORRIS & Co.**

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—ONE DOLLAR, if paid in advance, or ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year.

Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-five cents per line for the first insertion, and Twelve-and a-half cents for each subsequent insertion

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty cents the first insertion, and Twenty-five cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half-year or Quarter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address, but not necessarily for publication.



## Professional Cards.

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CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office, opposite Post Office, Lachute. 17tf.

TAYLOR & DUFF.
Assignees, Accountants, Auditors, and Commissioners for taking Affidavits, in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Accounts Collected, etc., etc.
John Taylor, John M. M. Duff,
253 Notre Dame street, Montreal.
Oct. 5-y1.

MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.
No. 181 St. James Street, Montreal.
D. MACMASTER, JOHN S. HALL, JR.
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Oct. 12, 1y

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OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
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NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 346 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

KELLER & FORAN,
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Chambers 1, 2, 3 and 4 First Floor, Up-Stairs,
OVER
City and District Savings Bank, No. 178 St. James Street, Montreal.
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No. 63, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
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PLACIDE LATOUR,
COLLECTING AGENT
And Bailiff of the Superior Court.
☞ Collections made and Insurance effected for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 12, 1877. 3-tf.

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NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits Insurance Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire.) Secretary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and Clerk of Commissioners Court.
St. Andrews, P. Q., Sept. 21, 1877. 3-tf

WM. SMITH, M. D., C. M.
BOA'S BUILDING,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

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NOTARY PUBLIC,
Lachute, P. Q.
A. B., will negotiate promptly all monetary and all kinds of business transactions put in his charge.

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Will be in St. Andrews from 4th to 15th of every month, and in Lachute, at Mrs. Quinn's Boarding House, the 16th, 17th, and 18th, of each month. Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas always a readiness, and administered when required.



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Goderich Mills ..... Goderich, Ont.
Seaforth Mills, ..... Seaforth, Ont.
Flour, Barley, Feed and Grain Merchants, Montreal, Oct. 12, y1

THOS. ALLAN & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLER.
861 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL,
E. COX, Engraver,
On the premises.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
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CHEAPSIDE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.
427 and 429 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
The Place for
Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosery
A. A. MURPHY, Prop.
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JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Envelopes and Paper Bags,
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal,
Mills at Jollatte, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and four sack papers a specialty
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LOUIS GOHEELLE,
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Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very moderate rates. Workshop in Burch's building, opposite Evans' store, Main street.
N. B.—A working jeweller on the premise


### Alone with my Conscience.

I sat alone with my conscience.
In a place where Time had ceased,
And we talked of my former living
In the land where the years increased.
And I felt I should have to answer
The question it put to me,
And to face the answer and question,
Throughout an eternity.
The ghosts of forgotten actions
Came floating before my sight,
And things that I thought were dead things,
Were alive with terrible might.

And the vision of all my past life
Was an awful thing to face—
Alone with my conscience sitting
In the solemnly silent place.
And I thought of a far away warning,
Of sorrow that was to be mine,
In a land that then was the future,
But now is the present time.
And I thought of my former thinking
Of the judgment day to be
But sitting alone with my conscience,
Seemed judgment enough to me.
And I wondered if there was a future
To this land beyond the grave,
But no one gave me an answer,
And no one came to save.

Then I felt that the future was present,
And the present would never go by,
For it was but the thought of my past life
Grown into eternity.
Then I woke from my timely dreaming,
And the vision passed away,
And I knew the far away warning
Was a warning of yesterday—
And I pray that I may not forget it,
In this land before the grave,
That I may not cry in the future,
And no one come to save.
And so I have learned a lesson
Which I ought to have known before,
And which, though I learnt it dreaming,
I hope to forget no more,
And so I sit alone with my conscience
In the place where the years increase,
And I try to remember the future
In the land where Time will cease,
And I know of the future judgment,
How dreadful so'er it be,
That to sit alone with my conscience
Will be judgment enough for me.

## BY THE TRENT.

### CHAPTER XXI.

THE RESCUE.

THE week went by, and Mrs. Christy heard nothing of Veronica, at which she began to wonder. At first, however, she was inclined to suppose the girl had forgotten her promise about writing, or was so pleased with her new situation as not to notice how quickly the days sped by. For Mrs. Christy made no doubt from the little she had gathered about the letter, that it was to some rich relative, who would amply provide for and perhaps adopt Veronica.

About the middle of the second week, however, a little alarm came upon her. What if Veronica had lost her way, or been ill treated or had perished in the snow that first winterly stormy night of her absence? But she was a woman not given to anticipations of evil and to forebodings, and she speedily put such fears to flight: it was not wise to fret and trouble; and, besides, what good could it do? Infirm as she was, and ignorant of Veronica's whereabouts, she could not seek her up; she must wait patiently for time to reveal the secret. Still, however, she had her moments of wonderment. "The girl surely would send," she thought to herself, as she went about her work; "for there was the rent going on, and who was to pay it? And the bird—poor Dick, Veronica's pet—had already cost her twopence in seeds; though she didn't mean to say she grudged it; and Dick she always *would* keep, no matter what happened, unless Veronica came back to claim him."

Mrs. Christy lived in the lower house. It had a window facing the street, with a shutter that each night had to be closed from without. At this closing time the old woman generally took the opportunity to look up the street, and down the street, the shutter in her hand, in hopes of catching a glimpse of the well known form of the young lace-mender. One night that she stood thus she remembered it was now ten days since she had seen her. She had opened the rooms upstairs once, and looked round at everything, and could find no clue there to the mystery of the young girl's absence. Everything was just where it should be: Veronica's faded work-a-day bonnet and shawl hanging up in the old place behind the door; her dress, though only a washed-out cotton, put away carefully in the box; the fireplace neatly arranged, and the coal laid in the grate ready to light. The geraniums in the window wanted water, and she watered them; but all else was as if the tidy mistress had only just left it, except perhaps that a little dust had collected in the window-seat.

The old woman shook her head somewhat despondingly, as she stood with the shutter in her hand, slowly closing it, thinking of these things. "I'd give summot to know where that poor lass is!" was her ejaculation, or rather speech. Before she had done speaking some one touched her familiarly on the shoulder. She "a'most screeted," as she said afterwards, relating the occurrence to Mrs. Sorubbins, her neighbour and gossip, "for I thought it were the lass herself; but it was some one taller than Veronica, and darker." It was nearly dusk, and Mrs. Christy's eyes were not very good, so she curtsied low to the gentility of the apparition that met her clouded gaze, a lady in fashionable dress, and waited respectfully for her to speak first.

"Is Veronica at home, Mrs. Christy?" Mrs. Christy's complaisance and humility were gone in a moment; she recognized the voice, and raised her stooping back as much towards the perpendicular as was possible to her ere she replied, "Don't Mrs. Christy me, you baggage! I won't be spoken to by none on you; I won't! An' keep away for shame from this house!"

The fine lady did not resent this rough speech, or look in the least surprised, but only moved a little forwards, so as to stand in the way between the old woman and her door steps, and thus holding her, as it were, at bay continued—

"Now, don't be so hard, Mrs. Christy! I've heard father's dead, and I want to know if it's true or not. Do tell me it's not! and let me speak to Veronica a moment, I won't keep her longer!"

"Your father's dead, sure enough," replied the old woman impatiently, holding her hand to the side of her head, as if to shield it from the cold wind, for she had come out without a bonnet; "if that's any comfort for such as you to know. Like it is! Go to the churchyard, and speak to him there; there's nobody here to talk to."

"Then it is true!" murmured Letitia, in a deep hollow voice, as if talking to herself. "O my father! I didn't think it would be so soon! I hoped I should have gone first."—Then louder—"But Veronica! where's she? I must know. I will know!"

"You shan't know from me!" said Mrs. Christy angrily. "Such as you's no business wi' such as her."

"I *will* know, I tell you!" And Letitia seized the old woman by the arm. "You shan't go into your house again till you tell me, not if you stay here all night."

Mrs. Christy lived alone, she had no one to shout to for help, and she began to reflect what she must do with so obstinate and determined an assailant. She was, too, half inclinded to be frightened at the glare of Letitia's eyes; they looked fierce and determined; and what if she should really keep her standing here, a poor old rheumatic body like her, in the cold January night air!—And so bring on another illness like the one she endured last winter? It was not to be thought of! With a shudder she at once signed a capitulation. Besides, under the circumstances, there could be no great harm in telling. Veronica, poor girl, was far enough away no doubt

"She's not here, I tell your; she's gone away."

"Gone away? Where to?"

"I don't know, not I! How should I know?"

Letitia eyes flashed. She thought the old woman was deceiving her. He grasp became tighter, as she his to her ear, th ingly, "If you d tell me tr I woman, I'll half murder you! Where is she? Where is Veronica?"

Poor Mrs. Christy was completely frightened now. She looked round helplessly, no living being was in sight in that quiet no-thoroughfare The gas-lamps only revealed their own blurred shadows. Tremblingly she told her imperious jailer that Veronica had gone away ten days ago with a letter to an aunt, and had not since been seen or heard of. That she didn't know what had come to the lass, she only wished she did; some harm, she was afraid!

"An aunt?" asked Letitia. "We've no aunt or uncle, that I know of, in the world. What's her name, and where does she live?"

"Her name's Lee. Mrs. Lee, that I'm sure of! And she lives at Aldborough, yes that's the name. I remember it, 'cause my husband toud me he lived at Aldborough, afore he knowed me; but what house it is, I've clean forgotten. It had a grandish sound with it."

"Mrs. Lee, Aldborough," repeated Letitia slowly; "and how far's Aldborough from here."

"Twelve mile, if it's a step."

"And she walked there, you say?"

"Ay, sure she did! Do you think she'd a coach an' four to ride in?"

"Twelve miles on a snowy day! Ten days ago—that was—ah, that was just before that great snow! She's lost, she's lost! Mrs. Christy, lost in the snow!" And Letitia wrung her hands.

"God preserve us!" said the old woman. "I hope not!"

But Letitia went away murmuring, "She's lost! she's lost!"

Two nights afterwards a low knock was heard at the door of John Broadbent's cottage at St. Wilfrid's. It was a dark windy night, about nine o'clock, and the rain came in gusts driven by the wind. The young servant, as she opened the door in answer to the knock, felt the rain-drops pelting the bare rose and woodbine boughs at the trellised porch upon her head and smart cap, and somewhat impatiently asked, "Who's there?" "Can I see Mr. Broadbent?" demanded a female whose voice she did not recognize. "Yes, ma'am; come in, please." To her surprise, a young woman, without umbrella or shawl or cloak, but dressed in silk and satin and lace, whose faded grandeur the rain had helped to spoil and the mud to defile, entered. She had very bright, dark eyes, and, as the unsophisticated girl thougt, fine blooming pink cheeks, though her hair was tossed about and disordered by the wind, and gave her a forlorn look. Standing now in the kitchen, with the fire-light full upon her, she looked, spite of her wet shabby garments, so much a lady, that the girl, curtseying, asked what name she should give, and prepared to open the parlour door to admit her.

"Your master will not know my name. Ask him if he will see me here for a moment," said the bright-eyed lady. The girl felt someway uncomfortable under the glow of those large eyes.

"You'd better walk in the parlour, ma'am, I'm sure."

"No, no: I will stay here." And the wondering girl went forthwith to acquaint her master with the advent of the new-comer.

John came out with some curiosity depicted on his face. "A strange lady, wet through," the girl had said hurriedly. Who could she be? It was Letitia, but John Broadbent did not know her; he had never seen her; and bowing reservedly—his wonder increasing each moment at the aspect of the strange lady, he asked her business.

"May I speak to you alone? or," she added, "with only your sister?"

"Certainly. Come in to the parlour, my sister is there."

"Alone?"

"Yes." She no longer hesitated, but followed him into the small but well-lighted and warm apartment, where Clara was tranquilly engaged with her sewing. John had been reading to her aloud, no doubt, as an open book lay beside his arm-chair on the table. Clara looked at the stanger with equal surprise to that which her brother had felt; for a moment only, however; then she moved her head with her customary gentle and graceful acknowledgment of a visitor, but the stranger, not heeding the chair John placed courteously for her near the fire, and still standing in the middle of the room, exclaimed abruptly, "Don't bow to me, madam! I'm not worth a bow from any one. I belong to the dirt of the streets, that you would not like to touch with the hem of your dress. And forgive me for coming here; I would rather have been put in your outhouse than your parlour, but I couldn't help it, indeed I couldn't. But I have a sister, Mr. Broadbent." Here she turned the glance of her large dark eyes upon John—there was witchery in them still—and John's sank from their gaze, with a troubled, pained expression. "You know her, I think—Veronica Lee, the daughter of the blind basket-maker, a good, pure girl—innocent and good, as I am guilty and desperate—and I want you to save her! You only, perhaps, can do it. I have heard of you, sir, and of the good and noble things you have done for the poor. You know her, for I have s you walking h her side in the str s, and you kn father. d, they ar

s lost
ered thes
ve voice, i n the
led wild a al would
known its trouble could it speak.

It was true what she had said. n had once or twice met Veronica i e streets, and had spoken to her there. He had seen her at home several times on his visits to her father, though lately he had, of course, lost sight of her, through his absence abroad. It pained him to hear of Mark Lee's death, but almost more to know that his daughter was in trouble. "What was the matter? how was it that she was lost? and how could he help her?" he inquired.

Letitia related all that she had extracted from Mrs. Christy first, and then that she had herself been to Aldborough in search of her sister; that she had heard of her there, but had lost trace of her on her return, and that for some time she had feared she must have perished in the snow.

But to-day a new discovery had been made. A friend of hers had heard of her being at a certain house in the outskirts of Trentham very ill, and, as it was supposed, in a fever, a house whose character Letitia knew only too well.

"How she got there, Mr. Broadbent, I can't tell! I only know one thing, it hasn't been by her own will. She's been carried there by force, or by guile, and if she is not soon brought away, she's lost. Ah!" said Letitia bitterly, "I don't want any more to be in *my* place, least of all my sister! She's beautiful and good and pure. But you'll save her, will you not?—I'll take you there. Don't be afraid of me, I'll do you no harm. You believe me, do you not?" she asked as John kept silence, her hands clasped, and in an agonizing voice.

*(To be Continued.)*

### Elbow Room.

From the report of a lecture recently delivered by Rev. Mr. Williams, in Hamilton, we extract the following:—

"Development is the soul of activity, everything must develope. The corn springs up from the ground, ripens and holds its golden head proudly on the field. The fruit is conceived in the blossom; then breaks its lovely prison and ripens in the autumn sun. The tiniest insect to the greatest creature of the deep all enjoy freedom. The terrible tiger, the lordly lion, and the strong elephant find room in the forest to roam about. The eagle finds space wherein to spread her noble pinions. The mind of the infant child is more despotic than anything else on earth. The appeal of the child is the evidence of its weakness. Yet no sceptre is grasped more firmly and its words taken more notice of than that of the child. Talk of reading the riot Act to a battalion of these demi-gods; why, when it was finished not one of them would disperse. The infant knows no fear; he would with his chub by hand pull the hair of the President of the United States, the wig of the Lord Chancellor, or the beard of the Prime Minister as soon as he would put the same hand into his own little round mouth. Boys! There are no boys to-day. There are some large infants growing into manhood, but there are no boys as there were some years ago. Nowadays a man goes to his business leaving his child in the cradle; the child in his absence falls out of the cradle, right side up, and the next time you see that infant he is walking down the street, preceded by a cigar. "Grandpapa," says a boy, at the same time puffing a cigar, "do you ever smoke?" "No!" says the indignant grandparent. "Well, I shouldn't advise you to, at your age," answered the boy of the period. The reverend preacher said that if he had the choice of being one of those two persons, he would prefer being the grandfather. Some people are now advancing facts and arguments on population, and warning people that if the population increases in the future as it has in the past, men will be pushing one another over into some imaginable limbo, in order to secure a foothold on the earth for themselves. But the world has gone on for 6,000 years, and will go on for as long again without there being any necessity for stopping the prolificness of the human race. China, with its vast population, supports 277 persons to every square mile. Europe 73 to a square mile, and North America 5 persons to every square mile. There is room for two billions more of people in this world than are in it at present; and the reverend gentleman said he could furnish the calculation and proofs to this effect. The population of Europe at the present day was very little over the population at the time of the Christian era. There are some people in this world whom he likened to square pegs trying to fit into round holes. There is work for every one to do in this world. But a man would say that he had no capital. If a man has muscle, a good mind and a stout heart, he is richer than any of the Rothschild's without them. The lecturer caused considerable laughter by his description of one of those sleepy kind of men who get married to some determined upholder of woman's rights. Bigotry was practiced to a great extent by every body, especially by political and religious bodies. He would like to see the day when all the English talking would unite, under the combin s of the Union Jack and Stripes, for the extinction the diffusion of right."

### The Horses of the Light Brigade in Balaklava.

The extent to which a charger can apprehend the perils of a battlefield may be easily underrated by one who confines his observations to horses still carrying their riders, for as long as a troop-horse in action feels the weight and the hand of a master his deep trust keeps him seemingingly free from great terror, and he goes through the fight, unless wounded, as though it were a field day at home, but the moment that death or a disabling wound deprives him of his rider he seems all at once to learn what a battle is—to perceive its real dangers with the clearness of a human being, and to be agonized with horror of the fate he may incur for want of a hand to guide him. Careless of the mere thunder of guns he shows plainly enough that he more or less knows the dread accent that is used by missiles of war while cutting their way through the air, for as often as these sounds disclose to him the near passage of bullet or round shot he shrinks and cringes. His eyeballs protrude. Wild with fright he still does not most commonly gallop home into camp. His instinct seems rather to tell him that what safety, if any, there is for him must be found in the ranks, and he rushes at the first squadron he can find, urging piteously yet with violence, that he too by right is a troop horse,—that he too is willing to charge but not to be left behind—that he must and he will "fall in." Sometimes a riderless charger, thus bent on aligning with his fellows, will not be content to range himself on the flank of the line but dart at some point in the squadron which he seemingly judges to be his own rightful place and strives to force himself in. Riding, as it is usual for the commander of a regiment to do some way in advance of his regiment, Lord George Paget was especially tormented and pressed by the riderless horses which turn round and align with him. At one time there were three or four of these horses advancing close abreast to him on one side and as many as five on the other.—*Kinglake's Crimean War, Vol IV.*

The Marquis of SALISBURY, whose recent circular upon the treaty of San Stefano has excited such general admiration, is a striking illustration of the hereditary transmission of intellectual abilities. He is a lineal descendant of WILLIAM CECIL, Queen ELIZABETH'S famous Prime Minister, better known as Lord BURLEIGH. Many members of the CECIL family have been distinguished; but LORD SALISBURY bids fair to become the most eminent since the days of his great ancestor.

THE Duke of Portland even in London is not much heard of. On subscription lists he puts down the figure 1, and, after it, not two naughts but three. This is an invariable rule. When there has been great distress in England he has employed 1,000 labourers at a time to dig a pit, and ordered them to fill it up again. He is martyr to a host of bodily ailments.

## LITTLE FOLKS' COLUMN.

### What Is Faith.

M. R. D. D.

"What is faith, mamma? You read that with out faith it is impossible to please God, and I want to please Him."

"To have faith in God is to believe Him." "I can not see God nor hear Him. Teach me how to believe Him."

"Last evening when you missed Papa, and I told you he had gone down cellar, you wanted to go too, and although you could neither see nor hear him, you went and found him."

"No, I couldn't see him for he had the light under his coat, and kept still. It was dark and the cellar was all wet, and I fell down, but I told him he was rough to baby, and my two hands caught him right over by the apple barrel." Then the eager voice was silent, but the wistful eyes were asking what that had to do with believing God."

"Why didn't you come back when you found it all dark and still down cellar?"

"Because you said papa was there, and——

"Then you believed me because I knew?"

"Yes, mamma, I heard you—did the men who made the Bible hear God?"

"Yes, my child, God spake to them by His Spirit, and they wrote what ever He commanded them to; so the Bible is God's Word, and we must believe it—that is, we must know it is true, because He says it is."

"God can hear me when I talk to Him, but if He should SPEAK to me, His words would be so large and mean so much that I couldn't understand." Then the little one left her mother to muse upon the greatness of God's words and the fulness of their meaning. And like the child we may all confess our weakness, for without the light of God's love, and the guidance of His Spirit we should all fail to understand.

### The Rev. Jos. Cook in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Joseph Cook lectured last night in the Brooklyn Academy on the "Certainties of Religion." He was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Storrs who eulogized him as one whose voice sounded further in the land than any other. The lecture, which has frequently been delivered, was inspired with the enthusiasm of fresh utterance. His exertion kept the speaker's massive forehead glistening with beads of perspiration, and from recesses of his broadcloth he extracted neatly-folded handkerchiefs, one after the other which he shook out moistened into uselessness, and stowed away again. He riveted the attention of his audience. He called his talk a soliloquy, and reasoned as one might do alone upon the certainties of religion which were that we must go hence, that we desire to go in peace, that a man must be harmonized with his environment to go in peace, and to do this he must be harmonized with God and his past, from which he cannot escape. He brings himself in consonance with God, but there is his record—the red spot on the right hand of Lady Macbeth, which all the perfumes of Arabia cannot make sweet. The great question of modern ethical science is how to wash out that spot. A woman who has committed many murders is found one morning with her throat cut from ear to ear, and yet she has not gained peace. The day before she does this deed she asks what it is that she has done that makes the world pursue her so. Her faculties have been kept under pressure like a tribe of Flathead Indians on our borders, and that Flathead tribe extends to the cities. Peace is obtained at last by a sacrifice, a mediator, and here operates another certainty of religion.

THE WAY TO AVOID CALUMNY.—"If any one speaks ill of thee," said Epictetus, "consider whether he hath truth on his side; and if so, reform thyself, that his censures may not affect thee."

When Anaximander was told that the very boys laughed at his singing, "Ay," said he, "then I must learn to sing better." Plato being told that he had many enemies who spoke ill of him, said: "It is no matter; I will live so that none shall believe them." Hearing at another time, that an intimate friend of his had spoken detractively of him, he said: "I am sure he would not do it if he had not some reason for it." This is the surest, as well as the noblest way of drawing the sting out of a reproach, and the true method of preparing a man for that great and only relief against the pains of calumny—a *good conscience.*

YOUTHFUL CONDUCT.—The line of conduct chosen during the five years from fifteen to twenty, will, in almost every instance, determine his character for life. As he is then careful or careless, prudent or improvident, industrious or indolent, truthful or dissimulating, intelligent or ignorant, temperate or dissolute, so will he be in after years, and it needs no prophet to cast his horoscope or calculate his chances in life.

THE Ottawa *Free Press* says some one has threatened the life of the Premier. Is our contemporary so credulous as to believe any one thinks Mr. MCKENZIE'S life worth taking? The electors will take his political life in June, that is all the life he will loose at the hand of the assassin.

FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS AT FIFTY CENTS AND ONE DOLLAR PER BOX.

All classes, irrespective of age and sex, whether in poverty or wealth, have secured in Chester's Cure a panacea against all forms of disease that are so prejudicial to the breating organs. The manner of application and the cure itself are so simple, that a child may take it without fear. When you purchase a box, procure also a funnel, place the herbs on an ordinary plate, apply a match, and holding your face over the funnel, inhale the smoke. After a few times you will find that your complaint is quietly but surely disappearing. The proprietor's letter carrier is laden with testimonials, that come not only from the homes in our fair Dominion, but are dated thousands of miles away in the rocky slopes of British Columbia, the marshes of Florida, and even from the British Isles. The cure cannot be too widely known; like the benign influence of the gospel, it should and will be wafted into the recesses of the forest, and borne into cities on the tongue of emancipated thousands. Tell it to your friends! Talk of it to your neighbors! Proclaim it when you go abroad; it is a discovery that will yet be noticed and sought by the entire world.

Amongst hundreds of certificates, we take the following at random:—

MONTREAL, July 5th, 1877.

DR. WILLIAM E. CHESTER.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of your Asthma Cure (a cure indeed it has been to me, as I am in better health now than I have been for years.) Last Winter and Spring, I suffered from a very severe attack of Asthma, complicated with Bronchitis, and during that time I used your medicine, and found it always afford me great relief, and I am quite convinced that it has been the means of restoring me to health.

JAMES LASKEY,
733 St. Bonaventure street, Montreal.

CALLICOON, DEPOT, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

W. E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I have not been able to write for some time, owing to business that has occupied my attention. I have used the remedy you have sent me, with great success. In several recent cases that have come under my notice, and in a neighboring county, I used it, and in three weeks from the time, the party was cured. I saw him a few days ago, and he says there has been no return of the trouble since, now over two months.

Another case, one of some interest, was a young man who had been a keeper in Sing-Sing State Prison. When I saw him, he was suffering from a catarrhal form of Bronchitis. He had doctored much and became disgusted, but while visiting a friend here, I saw him, and induced him to try the remedy. The first dose relieved him so much that he said, "Doctor, you have touched the spot," and from that day he recovered his former health, and can now do hard work, such as chopping timber, ploughing, &c.

These few cases I mention as they were given up by neighboring physicians as incurable. In mild forms of catarrhal and bronchial troubles, it acts like a charm—at least to my satisfaction.

Enclosed please find $2.20 for two packages of the Remedy. I am paying special attention to these classes of diseases. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Yours, etc.,
S. A. KEMP, M. D.

MONTREAL, April 19th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I come among the many to repeat what, no doubt, you have frequently heard. That is, the ecring properties of your Bronchitis Cure. I have a young sister that has had the above complaint since she was nine years old, being now seventeen. My father has had the best doctors in the city of Hamilton, Ont., attending her, and could get nothing to do her any good. I have also sent her different preparations from Chicago while residing there, but they failed with the rest. On coming to this city, two months ago, I read in the *Star* of your Cure. I thought as it had considerable local references, I would get a box and send it to Hamilton. I did so, and I received a letter last week which I will quote in regard to what good it did. It says: "I was very sick on Easter Eve, could not sleep all night. In the morning, a friend gave me some of that medicine you sent me. She put it on a plate, and I inhaled the smoke, and in five minutes I felt so relieved that I was able to eat my breakfast as well as ever I did. After a while I took some more, and was able to attend church at half-past ten, and also afternoon sodality. So, you see, that it has acted like a miracle on me."

Thinking, dear sir, that you deserve the thanks of the suffering, I took this mode of expressing mine, as I never felt happier than when I read the above lines from one who has suffered so long.

With respect,
I remain, yours, truly,
SARAH J. KIRKPATRICK,
26 Notre Dame Street.

LAKES, ONT., June 22nd, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER & Co.:—

GENTLEMEN,—You will find enclosed $1.10 for one box of Chester's Cure for Asthma. It is a sovereign remedy for Asthma. I have recommended it to acquaintances who hav the disease. Yours truly,

GEO. DALRYMPLE.

KINGSTON, N. B., June 13th, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I write to you for another box of your Cure, for I have received great benefit from the two that I received. I think another will effect a complete cure. I enclose $1.10 for another box.

WILLIAM JAMES PORTER.

POINT ST. CHARLS, Jan 29th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—Being the unfortunate possessor of an inflammatory sore throat (the effects of a cold), I was induced to try your Cure, received with the assurance that it would prove a cure indeed. The result was eminently satisfactory, the soreness disappearing within twenty-four hours after the first application of the remedy. Yours, truly,

W. Q. MORCOM.

KINGSTON, KNT CO., N. B.

MR. CHESTER,

Please forward me an another box of your Cure for which I enclose you $1.10. I have used all the box I got from you, and feel myself quite a new man. I would strongly recommend all afflicted with the same disease (Asthma and Bronchitis) to try your ever valuable Cure. Yours, &c.,

J. W. PORTER.

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER.

DEAR SIR,—Can you send me by return mail another package of your Cure for Bronchitis. I think I shall die without it, if you don't send me soon. I wrote before for it.

Yours, &c.,
ED. MOOR,
474 West 32nd Street.

LONDON EAST, Ont., March 31st, 1878.

SIR:—

In reference to the combination prepared by W. E. CHESTER, I can say that it combines our most sure and reliable remedies for the immediate relief of the paroxysm of Asthma, etc., its use will tend so soothe the irritated air passages and strengthen so as to prevent so frequent a return, and deserves a fair trial by any so afflicted.

A. DR COU, M. D.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE SAVING STATION, NINTH DISTRICT, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, April 5th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 389 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed $1.10, for which send me a box of your Cure for Bronchitis, &c. I have used one box sent me by a friend in Montreal, and before I have used another I am satisfied that I will be entirely cured of a severe bronchial affection. When I received the first box, in December last, I was confined to my house, and had been suffering for over a year with a very distressing dry cough, but three days after the use I was able to leave the house, and have been about ever since, and gaining strength. To-day I am quite as well as ever. I have recommended the Cure to many sufferers since I have known it, and presume you have received orders from all parts of this State. I wish it was more generally known.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH SAWYER,
Supt. Ninth Life Saving District.

It may be had wholesale and retail of

A. BENN & CO.
Lachute.

# THE WATCHMAN
AND
# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1878.


## REVISION OF THE VOTERS LIST.

THE ATTEMPT recently made in this municipality to strike off some forty names from the list of voters who were supposed to be favourable to the Conservative party, was a most shameful effort of a few persons who try, in election matters, to carry things with a high hand to suit party purposes. The design to disfranchise a large number of persons whose names were on the voters list, was so arranged that the notices were served upon them only at a time when it was impossible for the Conservative party to object to names equally if not more objectionable, whose tendencies were towards the Reform party. This was considered smart and clever as the Council for the Reform party admitted while arguing the case. That all should have equal justice, however, in this matter, Councillor Palliser wished to take the whole list of voters and strike off all the names from beginning to end who were not legally entitled to vote, irrespective of party, but this reasonable suggestion was not allowed for a moment. Among the Councillors was Mr. Robert Meikle, the Reform candidate, who attempted to vote upon a question in which he was supposed to be immensely interested, and being interested as the list under revision was expected to be the one used in this election, was illegally acting in the matter, as the Code clearly points out. This was another attempt at carrying a point most unjustly for party purposes. There were persons objected to who were paying as high as $100 a year rental while $20 a year rental entitles a person to vote, other qualifications being equal. The quibble raised was because they paid by monthly instalments instead of by the year, but if it was an objection to some, why not have made it an objection to others. It is certainly of the greatest importance that a fair and equitable voters' list should be made every year, and none allowed to be upon that list who are not entitled legally to vote. For this purpose, the provisions of the law are amply sufficient, if carried out with equity, without taking advantage of quibbles which the spirit of the law never intended.

Happily, for some twenty-five persons in this municipality, whose votes were objected to, there was justice enough in the Council of Lachute, to give them their franchise, but they are indebted also to the able stand taken by Mr. Fillion, of St. Scholastique, in their behalf before that Council. In future, we trust the Conservative party throughout this County will take the necessary precautions not to have played upon them another game such as they have experienced this year. Let them look sharply after the voters list in each municipality, and see that justice is done to all irrespective of party, but not allow their own party to be weakened in the way it has been intended to be weakened this year, and which to some extent it is weakened.

## THE GRENVILLE MEETING.

THE POLITICAL ISSUES DISCUSSED.

The meeting was ably presided over by Mr. T. S. Higginson, who stated that though the meeting was called by Mr. Meikle, an understanding had been come to by both candidates, that Mr. Pridham should speak first; who, being introduced, was received with round after round of cheers from the audience. He at once proceeded to questions at issue in this direction, and replying to Mr. Meikle's statements at other places that the proposed tax of the late Government was so detrimental to the interests of the farmer, he proved most conclusively that this tax-bill was designed to draw money into the revenue not from farmers to any extent, but from bankers, brokers, and money speculators who now scarcely pay any taxes at all. In reference to the difference in the financial position of the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, he showed by the difference in climate, and area of fine rich soil, that the wonder was, when everything is considered, that Quebec, after building all her railways, etc. should bera as favourable a comparison as it does. Mr. Pridham entered at length into other questions bearing upon the contest, showing how he had been represented in the rear part of the County as a Roman Catholic while among the French Canadians he had been represented as an Orangeman. He overrun his half hour considerably in a most able and telling speech and sat down amid most enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Meikle stated how he had been selected as Candidate by the Reform Committee, and that he came forward as a supporter of Mr. Joly. He would not take up the constitutional question except to read some extracts from papers which, when asked to name them, refused to do so. He spoke about the tax-bill very briefly. He read considerable and the audience appeared impatient at the length of time he took in finding the pieces to read. He stated that three-fourths of Lachute was in favor of paying the Bonus, and there was no disposition to repudiate it, when the passenger depot was built. The reason he did not sign a petition to Government, to get rid of paying the Bonus, was because it was carried around by the Conservatives. He did not state whether he would personally favor or oppose the payment of the Bonus. He spoke and read about twenty minutes, and had good attention. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Pilon, Mr. Proulx, Mr. McDougal, M. P., and Mr. Boyd, a report of whose speeches we regret not having space to publish.

MR. WHITE'S SPEECH.

Mr. WHITE, who was received with loud applause, commenced by referring to the constitutional argument of Mr. Boyd, and especially to his grandiloquent periods on the subject of ex-post facto legislation. With the general doctrine on that subject, which had been stated, he, Mr. White, had no difficulty in agreeing. The only misfortune was that it had no relation to the particular act to which it was attempted to be applied. The doctrine that no charge in the tribunals of the country could be made, that no new tribunal could be established, which could be used for the trial of disputes which had arisen before the changes, was so monstrous a one, that he was surprised that any one should use it. But the extraordinary thing was that, if the doctrine of Mr. Boyd, as applied to this particular act was correct, then he was actually sustaining an equally outrageous act of ex-post-facto legislation. Let them look for a moment at this question. Mr. Pridhim stated that he did not agree with the legislation on the subject of the railways, and he was entitled to that opinion. The attempt to show that because he did not agree with it, therefore he should support the Joly Government, and sustain the unconstitutional conduct of the Lieut.-Governor, was utterly absurd. He had never heard before that a difference upon any particular act of his party, must compel a man to support his political opponents. (Cheers.) But let them look for a moment at this Railway Bill in the light of this ex-post facto legislation argument. The bill recited the terms of the subscriptions, as specified in their by-laws, and in their subsequent agreements with the Government. It then declared that upon the sworn report of the Chief Engineer, who was the engineer not of one Government, but of the country, that these conditions had been fulfilled, notice would be given to the municipalities, and they had fifteen days in which to plead any opposition. They would then be heard before the Governor-in-Council, and if the objections were not sustained, they were compelled to pay. The Government must come to their conclusion in face of their responsibility; in face of the fact that their decision would be the subject of discussion in Parliament, and that a wrong decision must subject them to a vote of censure and to the loss of office. What did Mr. Joly propose? Why that the matter should not thus be tried by the Governor-in-Council, but by a single Judge without appeal. At the time this money was voted, the ordinary tribunals were open to the municipalities in which to contest their right to be called upon to pay. They had the right to appeal from the Superior Court to the Court of Review, from the Court of Review to the Court of Appeal, and from the Court of Appeal to the Privy Council, and yet Mr. Joly proposed to cut off all those rights, to close the door of all the Courts except the first, against these municipalities, and Mr. Boyd winds up his splendid lecture on the evils of ex-post facto legislation by declaring that he approved of Mr. Joly's course. (Cheers.) He (Mr. White) had no hesitation in saying that he would prefer the Governor-in-Council, with their responsibility to the Legislature, as a tribunal in this case, to a single Judge without any responsibility except what he owed to his own conscience. (Cheers.) So much for this ex-post facto argument. Mr. White then proceeded to refer to the Tax Bill, and to the arguments which had been used against the Government of Quebec by reference to the position of Ontario. As to the tax bill, he quite understood that all taxes were objectionable, but they were the conditions of life in a free and prosperous country. Any city man, he (Mr. White) would have been glad to see some other method of taxation adopted. But when revenue was necessary, certainly no system could have been adopted which would bear less heavily upon the country. At this moment the Montreal *Herald* was urging the people of Montreal to reject the Conservative Candidates upon the ground that the taxes had been so imposed that three-fourths of the amount would be paid by Montreal alone. As he said, as a Montrealer he would have preferred the throwing upon the municipalities the cost of administration of justice, or a larger portion of the cost for education. But that would have been for the country a more onerous tax, although for the whole Province a more equitable one. It was the anxiety of the Government to relieve as much as possible the agricultural districts from taxes that induced the adoption of the present system. (Cheers. But on this point of taxation it is worth while comparing the Province of Ontario with that of Quebec. The speakers who had preceded him had dwelt upon the greater prosperity, and the better administration in Ontario as compared with Quebec. We were told that the former had a surplus of five millions while the latter had a debt of eleven millions and was compelled to seek new sources of revenue. Now what were the facts? In the first place Ontario had received, during the ten years of confederation, the large sum of $2,386,200 more than Quebec from Dominion subsidy alone. (Cheers.) There was half their surplus accounted for without any reference as to how their affairs had been administered. (Cheers.) Then on the one question of administration of jusitec, the municipalities in Ontario contributed annually by direct taxation an average of over a quarter of a million of dollars, while Quebec contributed nothing, the receipts last year only amounting to about $11,000. In ten years there was another two millions and a half contributed by direct taxation in Ontario for a purpose which is not in Quebec wholly from the Provincial treasury, and that accounts for the other half of their surplus. (Loud cheers.) With these two items alone their surplus, which is not all theirs for it includes trust funds which belong party to Quebec, is gone. (Cheers.) But that was not all. The late Treasurer in his budget speech had declared that if the Province of Quebec would consent to accept the burdens, in the shape of direct taxation, which Ontario bore, and thus relieve the Provincial treasury, he would not only not need to resort to a system of increasing the Provincial receipts, but he would undertake to meet all the obligations which the Quebec Government had to meet, and have a respectable balance in the treasury after all. (Cheers.) That challenge had never been answered, because it could not be answered. (Cheers.) But he would give them as his proof an authority which Mr. Boyd would not object to, that of the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie, who, when treasurer of Ontario, made a remarkable speech on this subject, showing how much larger a proportion of the ordinary expenditures of the Provinces for various subjects were born by the Provincial treasury in Quebec than in Ontario. For educational purposes Ontario contributed 24 cents a head, Quebec 26. For roads and bridges, Ontario contributed 4 cents a head, Quebec 12½ cents. For administration of Justice, Ontario contributed 12½ cents per head, and Quebec 31 cents; and more remarkable still, the municipalities from direct taxation contributed for all their purposes in Ontario the large sum of $4.01 per head, and in Quebec, only about half that amount or $2.09 per head (Cheers.) There is the secret. That is the people of Ontario, raise annually, by direct taxation, collected through their municipal collecters the large sum of $2,880,000 more than the Province of Quebec. (Cheers.) That was direct taxation indeed, and when Mr. Boyd and his friends sought to degrade their own Province by comparison with Ontario, it would only be honest in them to mention this fact (Cheers.) There was an old Scotch proverb which said that "you cannot have your chuckey and eat it." (Laughter.) The people of Ontario have built up a surplus by their large contributions from the Dominion treasury, and by submitting to heavy annual taxation. The people of Quebec, on the other hand, have been lightly taxed, and have drawn from the Provincial treasury for various local purposes. That they certainly would have been none the richer had they submitted to that tax annually, thus relieving the Provincial treasury, and holding up a surplus to the credit in the bank. (Cheers.) Mr. White cited the figures to show that the amount for administering the Government in Ontario since 1871, had increased in a greater ratio than in Quebec, and that they had had several deficits during the time. He then proceeded to deal with the statement that the legisla... Quebec had been influenced by r... rings. If the question was simp... ment of the Lieutenan... on the one side, and of Mr ...cnerville on the other, he would not complain if that of the former as accepted. He occupied the higher position of the two. But when the record was against him, he could only answer that his Honor had been seized with a painful lapse of memory. (Laughter.) He read from the journals of the legislature to show that not one single dollar had been added to the liabilities of the Province on account of the other railways since the Government undertook the construction of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway. He showed from the same journals that when the subsidies were increased to those southern roads, in January, 1875, before the late elections, the only amendments moved were for larger grants, by the inclusion of six other railways. (Cheers.) He pointed out from the same journals, that when the Government assumed the North Shore Railway, the Opposiion, headed by Mr. Joly, attempted to embarrass them by using these rings, and moved that the South Shore Roads were being unfairly treated. Mr. DeBoucherville ran the risk of defeat rather than do that which he is now accused of doing, and turned out of office for during. Mr. White then proceeded, "I challenge Mr. Boyd to contradict these statements. Here are the journals of the House, I place them at his disposal, and I ask him to point to a single record which contradicts what I have said. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, if this challenge is not accepted, and it will not be because it cannot be, then I ask you, if either Mr. Boyd or Mr. Meikle or any of their friends hereafter venture to repeat the assertion they have made to-night, to remind them of this challenge and their inability to accept it. (Loud cheers.) He desired to refer to one point which had been mentioned by Mr. Meikle. That gentleman had stated that the Government had relieved the rich lumberers of their dues, that they had no less than $500,000 of promissory notes lying in the Crown Land Department, many of which would never be paid, and by way of contrast, he said that a poor man had come to him to say that he had received notice to pay up, and if he did not, that within eight days he would be turned out. Did he understand Mr. Meidle to say that this man came to him twelve days ago?

MR. MEIKLE.—"Yes. It might have been a day or two longer."

MR. WHITE.—Well, Mr. Joly was in office twelve days ago, and he then must be the oppressor of this poor man. (Laughter and cheers.) But as to this question of the lumberers dues, he (Mr. White) had the best official authority for stating that this statement is utterly untrue. When the DeBoucherville Government came in, there were nearly $300,000 of these notes. The Government had gone on collecting them, until to-day there were only some $13,800 of these notes unpaid. Mr. White then dealt with the act of Mr. Letellier; pointed out the danger to the well working of the Federal system, if such an act should be drawn into a precedent, and concluded by making a warm appeal in behalf of Mr. Pridham. He resumed his seat amid loud and continued applause.

## To Alexander Pridham, Esq.,

MERCHANT, GRENVILLE.

SIR:

We, the undersigned Electors of Argenteuil, respectfully request you to allow yourself to be put in nomination as a Candidate in the forthcoming Election of a member to represent this County in the Local Legislature of the Province of Quebec, hereby promising should you consent, our support, assistance and vote.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Reeves, | Donald McCallum, |
| T. H. Williamson, | Dougald McCallum, |
| James Burns, jr., | James Burns, sr., |
| Alex. McCallum, | David Williamson, j |
| Dougald McVicar, | Richard Hildreth, |
| Edward Poulin, | John McHardy, |
| Robert O'Brian, | M. D., |
| John Morrow, | Thomas Hopper, |
| Timothy Driscoll, | Francis Kelly, |
| Joseph Neagle, | Thomas Trinneer, |
| John Keatley, | D. L. Gauley, |
| Donall McDonald, | Peter Leroy, |
| Edward Dewar, | Henry Labelle, |
| Seraphine Sarazin, | John Byrne, |
| John Stewart, | Samuel Stuart, |
| Edward Brown, | Donald Mcdonald, |
| Daniel Stone, | Joseph Cory, |
| William Ogilvie, | Samuel Cory, |
| Richard Dodd, | Francis Poullin, |
| John Kennady, | Alexander Poullin, |
| James McLelland, | Edward Willman, |
| Joseph Varin, | George Gandry, |
| Neal McRae, | George Morrow, |
| Joseph Timbers, | Joseph Ducap, |
| Torissaint Proulx, | James Williamson, |
| Patrick Flannelly, | Hugh Clark, |
| Antoine Lafleur, | John C. Shepherd, |
| D. G. Cummings, | John Laughren, |
| George Belt, | John Hambly, |
| Edward Wade, | Francis Larose, |
| Charles Gandry, | Gen. John Moore, |
| Robert Pollock, | Thomas Dawson, |
| William Cook, | Samuel Dodd, |
| James McLean, | Roderick Campbell, |
| Duncan McLean, | Francis Pominville, |
| Charles McLean, | John Livingstone, |
| James McGarr, | Thomas Moore, sr. |
| Joseph Davison, | James Grace, |
| James B. Brown, | Thomas Moore, jr. |
| John Rowlly, | James A. Gauley, jr |
| Hugh Cameron, | Angus Cameron, |
| Thomas Garland, | Neal McGillvray, |
| James Garland, | Richard Cousins, jr. |
| Malcolm McGillvray, | |
| John Tompkins, | Laughlan McArthur |
| Archibald Cameron, | Hugh Cook, |
| Dougald S. Kelly, | Mathew Wilson, |
| Joseph Lauthier, | Samuel Wilson, |
| Richard Ritchie, | James Gooland, |
| Alex. Hambly, | William Fox, jr. |
| John Robinson, | William Campbell, |
| Phillibert Sarrozin, | John Campbell, |
| Joseph Charron, | James Barron, |
| Michael Morrin, | ichael Nixon, |
| J...es Morrin, | lin Laughren, |
| A...dre...nart, | Arthurs, |
| | Youn, |
| | el McMi |
| J...ge, | has McMi |
| | bert Kelly, |
| Ow... Keatly, | Barclay McKale, |
| Jar... McArthur, | Dougald McLean, |
| Ne...leArthur, | Alexander McLeod, |
| Alex. Malcolmson, | William Heatley, |
| Thomas Bates, | John McCallum, |
| Hugh McNeil, | Joseph Bates, |
| John Bates, | Alexander McLean, |
| John McVicar, | Jonathan Kelly, |
| Oliver Moore, jr. | John Sherwood, |
| Thomas Johnston, | John White, |
| Areene Larose, | John McRae, |
| John Robinson, | John Rogers, |
| Leon Lamardre, | Gedeon Sarrasin, |
| Celestin Leclair, | Alfred Bedard, |
| Charles Raully, | John McCullough, |
| Bozile Rouger, | Robert Clark, |
| William Walker, | Robert Bryertin, |
| John Esden, | Joseph Suazin, sr. |
| Daniel Cameron, | Joseph Suazin, jr. |
| Baptiste Deslaurier, | Antoine Dumoullin |
| Hilaire Lauthier, | Exavier Brebois, |
| Donald Dewar, | Antoine Dumoullin |
| Donald McRae, | John Tees, |
| Roderick McRae, | Isaac Arnold, |
| Donald N. Dewar, | John Steel, |
| Donald Cameron, | Pierre Larocque, |
| Washington Murray, | |
| David Shae, | Vincent Gallagher, |
| John Campbell, | Joseph Champagne, |
| Duncan M'Cullough | William Magnire, |
| Donald McLeod, | Joseph Marrein, |
| Alex. McIntosh, | Joseph Leacolette, |
| William McLeod, | Geo. Beauchamp, |
| D. B. Campbell, | Exavier Beauchamp |
| Murdoch O Bethune | Philobert Angers, |
| Ewen Cameron, | Donald Chisholm, |
| Jno. Cameron, | James Ferguson, |
| Farquehar Cameron, | William Bethune, |
| John Bethune, | Ewen McMillan, |
| John McCaskill, | James McMillan, |
| Pierre Rodrique, | Malcolm McCaskill, |
| Thos. Bedard, | Donald R. Bethune, |
| William Dewar, | J. A. Bedard, |
| Fembly McRae, | Robert Gordon, |
| F. C. Ireland, | David McFarlane, |
| W. M. Payne, | James Pollock, |
| James Barley, | James Drew, |
| John J. Cass, | James Fish, |
| Alex McKnight, | James Smith, |
| P. Lane, | Dawson Kerr, |
| Isidore Carrière, | W. J. Simpson, |
| Joe Lacoss, | P. Campbell, |
| F. X. Bertrand, | Octave Girard, |
| B. Denault, | Samuel Cleland, |
| Isidore Mayia, | Robert Benn, |
| Fabien Poitras, | Alex. Riddle, |
| Damas Campeau, | F. W. Allen, |
| William Pollock, | Louis Gauthier, |
| A. Berthelot, | J. Fairfield, |
| Joseph Bryston, | James Berry, |
| John Robinson, | Alfred Benn, |
| Alex Dale, | Moise Giroux, |
| Wm. M. Hills, | James Benton, |
| Theodore DeLaren, | Henry Giles, |
| Arch. McVicar, | Duncan Grant, |
| Wm. Armstrong, | Thomas Gauley, |
| William McOuat, | Antoine Lapointe, |
| George Morrison, | Edward Jones, |
| Andrew Doig, | John Hambly, |
| James Wilson, | William McIntyre, |
| William Wilson, | Rodrick Campbell, |
| John McAlister, | William Reurk, |
| James Murray, | G. G. Crooks, |
| Dominique Begras, | Lauchlin Cameron, |
| Geo. Simpson, | F. Goodwin, |
| Isedore Legault, | Arch. McCallum, |
| Thos. Cunan, | Alex. Campbell, |
| S. Sadliot, | Alex. Cameron, |
| John McCray, | Alfred Maisonneuve |
| Antoine Legault, | Leanore Gatien, sr. |
| Hercule St. Jacques, | |
| F. X. Preaseau, | Joseph Charlebois, |
| John Fitzgerald, | Evangelist Gilbeau, |
| Joseph Belanger, | Chas. Pollock |
| Wm. Dawson, | P. H. Madden, |
| Geo. Sherritt, | James Thompson, |
| F. W. Hills, | Samuel Dawson, |
| F. Rogers, | Samuel James, |
| Alex. McCallum, | F. F. Beynier, |
| Jean Disjardins, | W. J. Riddle, |
| John McPhee, | Romeal Luigne, |
| Crosby Davis, | Felix Luance, |
| John Burwash, | Paul Forecault, |
| F. N. Beattie, | Antoine Rinaud, |
| Sam. Macdonald, | N. P., |
| Louie Halie, | George Forman, |
| George Fraser, | Xavier Ranger, |
| Joseph Pillon, | St. Leo Ranger, |
| Joseph Ladouceur, | Peter Vivaret, |
| Moses D. Simpson, | Antoine Mainville, |
| L. T. Simpson, | Xavier Brisebois, |
| Jean Gilbeau, | Ferdinand Ranger, |
| Alfred Davis, | Michel Piché, |
| Nelson Laus, | Thomas Owens, |
| F. Cloutier, | W. Owens, |
| Basile Rocbrun Lacroque, | |
| Hercules Ladouceur, | William J. Moore, |
| John Cameron, | H. Villeneuve, |
| Donald Cameron, | Wm. J. Townsend, |
| Augustin Rochon, | John Raney, |
| Duncan Cameron, | Joseph Derrick, |
| Frederic Mallew, | Etienne Mahew, sr., |
| Pierre St. Pierre, | Henry Lalonde, |
| Thomas Smillie, | William Rakert, |
| Baptiste Morrissette, | |
| Israel Sauvé, | James Densmore, |
| Moses Clement, | Leon Tessier jr., |
| Jean Brisson, | John Canning, |
| John Wortelle, | Samuel Emerie, |
| Antoine Rochon, | Maylorne Campeau, |
| Emrey Larocque, | Nathaniel Steen, |
| F. X. Castonguay, | Narcisse Deforge, |
| Stanis Lalloncem, | Francis Lefaivre, |
| Peter Deforge, | Benjamin Lalibertie |
| Donald Cameron, | Antoine Deforge, |
| George Rogers, | Geo Rogers, |
| Samuel Rogers, | James Robinson, |
| John McKnight, | Mathew Rogers, |
| Samuel Rogers, | Thomas Moore, |
| Charles Moore, | James Rogers, |
| John Smith, | Thomas Dawson, |
| Mathew Scott, sr., | Thomas Hodge, |
| Thomas Nicholson, | Geo Nicholson, |
| Wm Strong, | Wm Strong jr. |
| Mathew Scott jr., | J Curry, |
| C Airey, | J Knauf, |
| H Bradford, | C Bradford, |
| John Simpson, | John Calder, |
| Nelson Albright, | Jno. Wainwright, |
| Hanoré Charleboise | Alexander McNeil, |
| Fabien Desjardins, | Duncan Cameron, |
| St. John Baptiste | Cadieu, |
| Napolion Rochon, | Edward Aaron, |
| Joseph Veveras, | James Scott jr., |
| Ewen Cameron, | Alexander LeRoy, |
| John Dale, | William Albright, |
| Martin LeRoy, | John McKinley, |
| Geo Pollock, | Jarvis Westgate, |
| James Scott, jr., | James Scott sr., |
| Dalard Mayer, | Leanore Gatien, jr. |
| Eustache Leblanc, | Cyrille Perrier, |
| Wm. Watchorn, | Josewh Akin, |
| Oliver Perrier, | Francis Graham, |
| Archie McCallum, | Henry Hammmond |
| ancis Ranger, | Duncan McMillan, |
| ...Young, | Charles Johnson, sr |
| id Johnson, | C. Johnson, jr |
| ...n's Johnson, | Andr...hnson |
| Alex. Blackburn, | Edward Andrews, |
| John McLean, sr | John Hall, |
| Duncan McLean, | Edward Andrews, |
| John Hall, | Ewen McMillan, |
| John Falloon, | Robert McIntyre, |
| Robert Shannon, | John Arnold, |
| Edward Brown, | William Smith, |
| James Murray, | John Ogilvie, |
| Mathew Profit, | Charles W. Johnson |
| Alex. Campbell, | Samuel Profit, |
| Louis Bennette, | Joseph Farrara, |
| James Young, | Antoine Dumonlin, |
| James McLean, | John Hammond, |
| Isadore Belair, | Alex. Thompson, |
| Augustus Jerome, | Matthew Crouthers |
| Charles Bradford, | Jehu Chapman, |
| Jacob Bradford, | Wm. McCombly, |
| Richard McGregor, | John Chapman, |
| Louis DeHartel, | James Crouthers, |
| Alfred Centers, | Joseph Thompson, |
| John Martin, | Henry Peat, |
| William Stuart, | John Rogers, sr |
| Matthew Strong, | Matthew Hammond |
| John Newton, | Henry Hammond, |
| Lieut.-Col. Rogers, | Charles Wills, |

## To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of Argenteuil.

GENTLEMEN:

In reply to your very flattering requisition requesting me to become a Candidate for the representation of this County in the local Legislature, I take this method of acknowledging the honor done me, and of acceding to the wishes expressed in those Requisitions.

Being a native of the County, well known to most of you, I think it unnecessary to enter into any lengthened statement of my views, as the restricted character of the jurisdiction of the Local House, places a limit to the subjects which would fall within the range of my duties as your Representative. Nevertheless I shall state in a few words the position I shall occupy, if elected, upon some of the points on which the interest of the public is at present exercised.

I need hardly say I am a Liberal Conservative and in harmony with the principles of that party. I am a strong friend to British connection and shall support the principles of Free Government as practiced under the British Constitution.

As a Conservative I shall give a general support to such Government as shall possess the confidence of that party; but I shall not hesitate to oppose any measure which I consider is against the interests of the country.

I believe it is necessary that the subscriptions to the great through line of Railway which traverses our County should be paid by the municipalities which were consulted and who assented to pay at the time the transfer was made from the Company to the Government, but not until the conditions of subscription are fully carried out. But I disapprove of the measure introduced during the past Session, whereby the municipalities were deprived of their right to submit to the Courts any defence against the payment of their subscriptions to which they might consider themselves entitled.

I consider that the action of the Lieut.-Governor in dismissing a Ministry supported by a majority of the representatives of the people and his calling into power men who do not possess the confidence of the people, was an arbitrary and improper abuse of his position.

I maintain the principles of Responsible Government, and shall oppose and denounce the pretensions that the majority of the people can be deprived by any Executive officer of their legitimate influence in the administration of the affairs of the country.

I shall advocate economy and prudence in the regulating of the expenditure of the country, and when Revenue is needed, I shall support just and equitable measures for that purpose.

As the arbitrary exercise of power at Quebec has no doubt been mainly promoted by the desire to aid the party in power in the Dominion in the approaching general elections, I think it right to add that I disapprove of the policy of that party, and I hold that the pretensions upon which they obtained power have been utterly negatived by their acts. In opposition to the views they profess, I believe that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a National Policy, which by a judicious readjustment of the Tariff will benefit and foster the Agricultural, the Mining and the other manufacturing interests of the Dominion, and that such a policy will restore prosperity to our struggling industries now so saddly depressed.

These are the rules by which I will be guided if you so far manifest your confidence in me as to elect me as your representative to the Legislature of Quebec, and I beg of you to believe that any deficiencies which I may exhibit may be the consequence of inability, but never the result of want of zeal, or neglect to use, my best endeavours in the promotion of your interests.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obdt. servt.,
ALEXANDER PRIDHAM.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC

# Read Every Word

IT is a settled fact that the HOLMAN LIVER and STOMACH PAD has effected more cures, and has made warmer friends, has grown faster in favor than all the world's treatment combined. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad cures the severest chronic Liver and Stomach difficulties. It has proved efficacious in at least nineteen-twentieths of all the diseases man is heir to. To the permanently afflicted, and the periodical Winter sufferer, now is the time to apply the Holman Liver Pad and Plaster, thereby saving a world of trouble. The Pad is Nature's own law, the principle of absorption. The reasons are simple enough. The Pad is applied immediately over the vitals, Liver and Stomach, and centre of the nervous system which pervades the digestive organs. It contains harmless medical; vegetable properties that absorb all poisonous and deterforaced fluids from the blood and stomach. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad IS NOT A PATENT MEDICINE, but a SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE. The Pad is oval-shaped, 4x6 inches, ¼ inch in thickness, and filled with fine medicated vegetable compounds. It is suspended about the neck and worn next the person, over the pit of the Stomach. The Pad is a sure cure for Liver Complaints, Bilious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dirrhœa, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis Sciatica, Lumbago, Obstructions in the Spinal Column, Kidney Difficulties, Heart Disease, Intermittant Fever, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Acute Pains, and Fever and Ague. Thousands of women bear testimony to the marvelous results in all diseases peculiar to their sex.

The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad is the Most Wonderful Discovery of the Nineteenth Century and marks a new era in the history of Medical Science.

THIS IS WHAT THE PUBLIC OF CANADA say of the Holman Liver Pad.
Read the following Testimonials.
D. M. BAIRD, Manufacturers' Agent,
219 St. James Street,
Montreal.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:
GENTLEMEN,—I have worn one of your Liver Pads for about 20 days, and it has completely cured me of a very bad attack of dyspepsia. After being once used, the Pad speaks for itself, and is a genuine cure for the worst case of dyspepsia. I heartily recommend it to all my friends suffering from the above. Respectfully yours,
D. M. BAIRD.

GANANOQUE, November 6th, 1877.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:
DEAR SIRS,—After wearing the Pad two weeks, I felt like another man. It is now four weeks since I put it on, and I am enjoying good health. I shall with pleasure recommend Holman's Pad to all parties suffering from Liver complaint etc., etc.
Yours Respectfully,
REV. WM. J. JOLIFFE.

MONTREAL, December 1st, 1877.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
301 Notre Dame St, Montreal:
GENTLEMEN,—I have thoroughly tested the efficacy of the Holman Pad, as my wife was cured of sick headaches, which she was attacked with periodically; also two of my children who had an attack of fever, and several of my friends of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. The Pad has never failed where I have known it to be used. I heartily recommend Holman's Pad to all suffering from stomach and liver complaint and fevers.
Yours truly, J. W. WILKINSON,
303 Notre Dame Street.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50
The latter only used in old and complicated cases.
Consultation and explanations free of charge at Company's Office.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street,
Montreal.
Supplied wholesale and retail at the
WATCHMAN OFFICE,
Lachute, P. Q.

Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental
RAILWAY.
(MONTREAL DIVISION.)


## General Passenger Time-Table.

GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | Freight | Express. | Express. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Hochelaga.....Lv | 4 00 | 9 30 | 4.30 |
| Mile End..... | 4 09 | 9 40 | 4.40 |
| a St. Laurent..... | 4 28 | 9 45 | 4.45 |
| a Riviere des Prairies. | 4 38 | 9.52 | 4.52 |
| a St. Martin..... | 4 50 | 10.01 | 5.01 |
| a St. Rose..... | 5 01 | 10.09 | 5.09 |
| St. Therese..... | 5 11 | 10.17 | 5.17 |
| a St. Augustin..... | 5 58 | 10.33 | 5.33 |
| St. Scholastique..... | 5 55 | 10.45 | 5.45 |
| a Ste. Rose..... | 6 22 | 10.57 | 5.57 |
| a St. Hermas..... | 6 40 | 11 14 | 6.14 |
| Lachute..... | 7 11 | 11.24 | 6.24 |
| a Muddy Branch..... | 7 47 | 11.45 | 6.45 |
| Grenville..... | | | |
| Calumet.....Arr | 7 55 | 11.50 | 6.50 |
| Calumet.....Lv. | 8 05 | 14.00 | 7.00 |
| Montebello..... | 8 55 | 12.33 | 7.33 |
| Papineauville..... | 9 16 | 12.42 | 7.42 |
| a North Nation Mills.. | 9 35 | 12.57 | 7.57 |
| Thurso..... | 10 04 | 1.16 | 8.16 |
| Buckingham..... | 10 55 | 1.49 | 8.49 |
| a L'Ange Gardien..... | 11 11 | 1.59 | 8.59 |
| a East Templeton..... | 11 28 | 2.08 | 9.08 |
| Gatineau Point..... | 11 44 | 2.19 | 9.19 |
| Hull.....Arr. | 12 00 | 2.30 | 9.30 |

GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | Freight | Express. | Express. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Hull..... | 3.45 | 9.00 | 4.00 |
| Gatineau Point..... | 4.01 | 9.14 | 4.14 |
| a East Templeton..... | 4.29 | 9.27 | 4.27 |
| a L'Ange Gardien..... | 4.43 | 9.44 | 4.44 |
| Buckingham..... | 5.06 | 9.56 | 4.56 |
| Thurso..... | 5.46 | 10.21 | 5.21 |
| a North Nation Mills.. | 6.14 | 10.42 | 5.42 |
| Papineauville..... | 6.36 | 10.57 | 5.57 |
| Montebello..... | 6.52 | 11.07 | 6.07 |
| Calumet.....Arr | 7.50 | 11.40 | 6.40 |
| Calumet.....Lv | 8.00 | 11.50 | 6.50 |
| Grenville..... | 8.08 | 11.55 | 6.55 |
| a Muddy Branch..... | 8.40 | 12.15 | 7.15 |
| Lachute..... | 8.55 | 12.24 | 7.24 |
| a St. Hermas..... | 9.30 | 12.39 | 7.39 |
| St. Scholastique..... | 9.50 | 12.51 | 7.51 |
| a St. Augustin..... | 10.15 | 1.03 | 8.03 |
| Ste. Therese..... | 10.45 | 1.18 | 8.18 |
| a Ste. Rose..... | 10.59 | 1.35 | 8.35 |
| a Ste. Martin..... | 11.08 | 1.31 | 8.31 |
| a Riviere des Prairies. | 11.20 | 1.40 | 8.40 |
| a St. Laurent..... | 11.28 | 1.47 | 8.47 |
| Mile End..... | 11.35 | 1.53 | 8.52 |
| Hochelaga..... | 11.45 | 2.04 | 9.00 |

a Flag Stations, Express Trains.

## St. Jerome Branch.

HOCHELAGA TO ST. JEROME.

| STATIONS. | P.M. |
|---|---|
| Hochelaga..... | 6.00 |
| Mile End..... | 6.15 |
| St. Laurent..... | 6.21 |
| Riviere des Prairies..... | 6.30 |
| St. Martin..... | 6.40 |
| St. Rose..... | 6.50 |
| St. Therese.....Arr | 7.00 |
| St. Therese.....Lv | 7.10 |
| St. Janvier..... | 7.20 |
| St. Jerome.....Arr | 7.45 |

ST. JEROME TO HOCHELAGA.

| STATIONS. | A. M. |
|---|---|
| St. Jerome..... | 7.00 |
| St. Janvier..... | 7.15 |
| St. Therese.....Arr | 7.40 |
| St. Therese.....Lv | 7.50 |
| St. Rose..... | 8.00 |
| St. Martin..... | 8.09 |
| Riviere des Prairies..... | 8.20 |
| St. Laurent..... | 8.30 |
| Mile End..... | 8.39 |
| Hochelaga..... | 8.45 |

All Trains run by Montreal Time. Trains going East take precedence over all others.
DUNCAN MACDONALD,
WM. H. CHISHOLM, Manager.
Superintendent.
1845

DICK'S
Celebrated
Medicines.
—
DICK'S
Blood
Purifier.

Has no equal in putting horses and cattle in
FIRST-RATE CONDITION.
It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its hair freely, improving
NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.
Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value
A HUNDRED PER CENT.
It is also an unfailing eradicator of worms. To guard against the danger of over-dosing, it is divided into carefully weighed doses each box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50c.

DICK'S LINIMENT
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
Will be found superior to any gargling oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also
AN UNFAILING CURE
for Rheumatism, and will remove Corns from the human foot. Price 25c. or in large bottles 50 cents

DICK'S BLISTER
Is the best that has ever yet been used, horses do not bite at it, as it causes little or no irritation, and will not blemish the part affected. Price 25 cents per pot.

DICK'S HEALING SALVE
FOR MAN AND BEAST
Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Flesh Wounds of any kind, occurring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail of
ALFRED BENN & CO.,
Lachute, P. Q.
15m6.

## LOCAL.

CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, the only certain, safe and effectual cure for Catarrh, builds up the system and cures all other diseases at the same time. Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Leucorrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, take their leave when the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is used as directed. Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.

DASTARDLY.—The train from Montreal on Thursday, 11th inst., on the Q. M. O. & O. Railway had a narrow escape, two ties having been placed on the track.

UNITED STATES GOING AHEAD OF ENGLAND.—Over 250,000 American stoves are now distributed over Great Britain and Ireland. They are considered excellent in every respect.

WE direct special attention to Mr. Thos. White's address at Grenville, which we print in another column. The issues are so squarely put that every one will be interested by a careful perusal of the facts there laid down.

WE direct attention to the Advertisement of the Misses I. & A. Lowe, in our advertising columns. They have just opened out a splend assortment of New Spring Goods in all the Newest Styles. The Ladies of Lachute are invited to inspect their stock, especially their Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods.

OUR reader will perceive on reference to the Time Table in our advertising columns that a change has taken place in the time of running the Cars on the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, Two passenger Cars run each way daily between Montreal and Hull.

BEWARE OF ROBBERS.—The house of Mr. John McLachlan, residing near Thurso, Que., was entered by burglars on the night of the 12th inst. They managed to secure $100 in cash, a cheque for $900 and some mortgages and other valuable papers, without disturbing the inmates of the house.

RUST THAT CORRUPTS.—One pound of rust gathered from the Steel Rails which the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie purchased, and which are lying wasting, was laid upon the table of the Senate Chamber, in Ottawa, the other day, and proved to be a more forcible argument of the corruption of the Reform Premier than anything he could bring to defend his Steel Rail transaction, and brought down the House in the greatest laughter.

WE direct attention to Mr. Vennor's letter in another column, and should consider the opportunity given to farmers and others for ascertaining whether they have mineral wealth upon their lands, is one they will readily embrace. That there is phosphate in parts of the Township of Chatham and Grenville, is pretty certain, and if the people will now bring in samples as suggested, the value of them will be given by Mr. Vennor, and may result in great value to this section.

WE have received from a Subscriber at Grenville, a letter enclosing his subscription to the WATCHMAN, and at the same time informing us of the pleasing news that "Mr. Pridham will have three parts of Grenville at least and nearly the whole of Augmentation." The news that reaches us from other parts of the County are equally encouraging, Mr. Pridhim gaining strength as he proceeds in his canvass, and there is no doubt he will carry the County by an overwhelming majority.

IT is with regret we have to record the death of our fellow townsman, Mr. Samuel Hills. He has been a resident of Lachute all his life-time, and much respected by the people. His enterprising business ability enabled him to acquird quite a competency, and the last few years he has devoted his attention to farming. The bereaved family have the sympathies of a large number of friends and relations.

NO ADDRESS YET.—Mr. Robert Meikle has been a candidate for Parliamentary honours for about four or six weeks, but no address has yet appeared from him, to show what course he intends to take, in seeking the suffrages of the electors of this county. This very unusual delay creates quite a sensation among the electors, who have been accustomed to an address from the candidate when he takes the field to seek the votes of the people.

### THE ST. ANDREWS MEETING.

On Monday evening about five hundred of the electors of St. Andrews and vicinity assembled in the drill shed in response to a notice issued by both Candidates that they would on that evening address the electors. It was originally intended that Mr. Pridham should open his meeting at six o'clock, but Mr. Meikle calling a meeting of his own supporters at the same place at seven o'clock, it was feared that confusion and bad feeling might be caused unless an arrangement was come to for a joint meeting. Mr. Pridham's friends, although they were entitled to control the proceedings having called the meeting at the earlier hour and having a large majority of the electors of the village in favor of their Candidate, courteously gave way and allowed Mr. Meikle to arrange the order of speaking. Mr. MacKay was called to the chair and announced that each speaker should be allowed half an hour with the exception of Mr. James Boyd and Mr. R. D. McGibbon, of Montreal, who were to have three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Meikle was first introduced and was greeted with feeble cheers from a small clique of Lachute Grits who had been imported to act as *cloquers*. He spoke briefly in support of the Joly administration and made a lame defence of the dismissal of the late Government by the Lieut.-Governor. Mr. Pridham, who followed, was received with ringing cheers from all parts of the Hall. He entered at considerable length into an explanation of the Railway Bill and Stamp-tax Bill of the late administration, pointing out the objects sought to be obtained by them, and showing that they were not the harsh and extreme measures which the supporters of Mr. Joly would have the electors believe. Mr. Pridham spoke with force, fluency and considerable eloquence, and was repeatedly cheered during the delivery of his address. He was succeeded by Mr. Pelletier, Advocate, of Montreal, who made an able speech in French in support of Mr. Pridham. Mr. Champagne of St. Scholastique, also delivered a telling address on the same side. Mr. Jas. Boyd, of Vankleek Hill, was then introduced and labored for three quarters of an hour to show that the dismissal of the late Government was constitutional and justifiable, and that the railway bill was designed to deprive the people of their rights. Mr. R. D. McGibbon, of Montreal, replied to Mr. Boyd, in an exceedingly able and exhaustive address. He pointed out the unfairness of some comparisons drawn by Mr. Boyd between the Finances of Ontario and Quebec, showing clearly from the official documents that Mr. Boyd had resorted to misrepresentation in his effort to deceive the electors. Mr. McGibbon also replied effectively to the arguments adduced by Mr. Boyd on the constitutional question, criticized Mr. Joly's address and his pretension that he was about to inaugurate a reign of economy, showing the utter absurdity of the statement, and closed his remarks with an eloquent perroration and appeal to the electors to stand by the old Conservative party. The applause when Mr. McGibbon resumed his seat was enthusiastic beyond measure, and three cheers being proposed for him were heartily given. The meeting broke up with cheers for Mr. Pridham and the Queen. It was altogether a most successful gathering, thoroughly in accord with Mr. Pridham, who had four-fifths of those present with him. There is no doubt but that St. Andrews will on May 1st, as in the past, roll up a handsome Conservative majority.

### Second Book of Le-Witticus.

CHAP. III.

Thus spake the prophet and the seer
who knoweth something, "Behold the
desert and the solitary place shall be
glad for them, and the desert shall
blossom as the rose, yea, it shall become
a fruitful field, and *David*-son shall
possess it, and Oliver shall be established thereon.

And there shall be a highway from
the rising to the setting of the sun,
and it shall be a way of peace, for it
shall be called the "*Pacific*," and many
Grits shall be made rich thereby. Now
Alexander, surnamed Mackenzie, who
is a mighty man and known throughout
all the provinces, said unto his servants who do his behest, even Fleming
whose name is Sandford, Behold I will
make a highway in the desert, yea, as
*steel* shall it be for hardness, and the
steels of the mighty shall run thereon,
and his snorting shall be as the lion
when he roareth for his prey, and the
breath of his nostrils shall be as it were
smoke and coals of fire.

Go thou, therefore, into the wilderness towards the setting of the sun,
even to *Kaministiquia*, and spy out the
land.

Behold my friend Oliver hath possession therein. Go thou, therefore,
and purchase the land which is Oliver's
yea, *Neebing*, which he and *David*-son
hath builded!

See that thou carry with thee treasures of silver and of gold, and take
much *scrip* with thee, and made large
presents unto *David*-son, and say unto
Oliver, greeting: *Olive-for-ever!* and
may thy shadow never diminish! Accept, therefore, I pray thee, these presents which Mackenzie my master has
sent unto thee! Behold he is mindful
of thee, and remembereth the kindness
shewn unto his servant *Crooks*, who
through your clemency, obtained a seat
in Councils of the wise and the mighty
yea, even in the Legislature of the Province which is called Ontario.

Therefore, O Oliver, my beloved,
hearken unto me, and let not thy modesty deter thee from accepting at my
hand all the wealth which Alexander
my master hath sent unto thee. Moreover he bid me withal to purchase thy
possessions in Kaministiquia and procure from thee for state purposes even
Neebing thy venerable inheritance.

Now, therefore, convey unto my
master thy title in these possessions and
whatsoever sum thou shalt name, it will
I give unto thee. Behold our resources in the east are great, and England
shall pour out her treasures in abundance. And Cartwright shall have no
*deficit; retrenchment* shall no longer be
our watchword; economy we'll have
none of it, and political morality shall
be amongst the things that were. And
behold a spirit of enquiry shall go
abroad in the land, and babes and sucklings shall take up the refrain:—

Who was it, while the people grew
In wealth, in power, and commerce too,
Reduced them to a pauper few?
The Grits!

Who grasped at power that they might rob
The people, giving to a mob
Of hungry Grits each good fat job?
The Grits!

Who talked of scandal all day long,
And state corruption made their song,
And John A. "went for," hey ding dong?
The Grits!

Who took the country as by storm,
With cries "retrenchment and reform,"
But "nary" promise did perform?
The Grits!

Who Coalitions did denounce,
And gave the "Lib.-Cons." all "the bounce,"
Save those who did their faith renounce?
The Grits!

Who sanctimoniously did prate,
And for "retrenchment" agitate,
And thus "the standard elevate?"
The Grits!

Who was it passed a "whitewash bill"
Neelon to keep in office still,
And bring the "grist to their own mill?
The Grits!

Who, that they might have double pay,
Again taxed "granny's cup o' tay,"
A tax removed by Sir John A.?
The Grits!

Who free trade theorists still do pet
And run us millions into debt
And on our workshops write "to let"?
The Grits!

Who make "big pushes" and "grand stands"
Buy Oliver & Co's fine lands,
And take a "Neebing" off their hands?
The Grits!

Who built the famed St. Francis Locks
To use when ships ascend high rocks,
With emigrants from Horrocks Cocks?
The Grits!

Who love earth's treasures to explore
By *Hunting-tons* of copper ore,
All honest, doubtless, to the core?
The Grits!

For whom do we devoutedly pray
That each at home get leave to stay,
Just after next election day?
The Grits!

*Brampton Conservator.*

### LATEST NEWS.

A Belgrade despatch says the Servian Government has decided to remain neutral under all circumstances.

The United States Senate has passed the bill incorporating the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co.

The Imperial House of Commons was adjourned till the 6th, and the House of Lords till the 13th of May.

Pro-Russian advices from Constantinople state that in case of war breaking out, Russia would sieze the Bosphorus. No doubt, in the event of the British fleet "happening round" in that neighborhood at such a crisis, Russia would sieze it also.

General Todleben is to take command of the Russian army at San Stefano, as the Grand Duke Nicholas returns to St. Petersburg. The report that Austria had entered into an agreement with Russia is contradicted by Andrassy's friends.

The debate in the Ottawa Senate on Tuesday night on Hon. Mr. Campbell's motion condemning the action of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, in dismissing his Ministry, was carried by a vote of 37 to 20. an amendment declaring it inexpedient for that House to offer any opinion on the matter having previously been rejected by the same vote.

Sir Stafford Northcote stated in the House on Tuesday that the situation in Constantinople gave the Government no anxiety, and the opinion which had been expressed as to England's being in an isolated position with regard to Eastern affairs, was not justified by the facts. Sir Stafford also repeated the statement that the Eastern policy of the Government was unchanged.

GENERAL NOTES.—A pail of milk standing ten minutes where it is exposed to the scent of a strong smelling stable or any offensive odor will imbibe a taint that will never leave it. The manure, if all saved, from a ton of hay and economically returned to the land will grow more than a ton next year. If this were not so our agriculture would be a humbug and the world would starve. Let us aim to sell nothing off the farm that will impoverish the soil unless we are sure of a price that will make all good. Let us remember the good rule, "No manure, no crops, no cattle, no manure."

GOOD HEALTH.—Happy is the man who has that priceless gift of nature, and sensible is he who knows how to take care of it.

### COLONNE FRANCAISE.

ARGENTEUIL.—Le comté d'Argenteuil va probablement échapper aux rouges. Mardi après midi avait lieu une assemblée politique à Muddy Branch. La candidature de M. Pridham est très bien vue des électeurs. M. Pridham adressa la parole ainsi que M. Daoust, Ecr., M. P., des Deux-Montagnes et MM. Champagne et Pilon.

M. Meikle, candidat libéral, était présent, escorté du sénateur Fabre et de M. Cushing. L'assemblée fut un succès pour les conservateurs.—*La Minerve.*

On lit dans la *Gazette* de Montréal:—"Un correspondant dans le comté d'Argenteuil nous écrit ce qui suit: "Un ministre presbytérien de la paroisse de Mille Iles est venu à une assemblée convoquée dans les intérêts du "parti conservateur et à fait un violent "discours contre la candidature de M. "Pridham (conservateur.) Un ministre congrégationaliste de Lachute cabale aussi pour le candidat de la ré"forme et assiste aux assemblées libéra"les" Nous n'avons pas la moindre objection à voir ces ministres travailler tants qu'ils voudront. Ils ont droit d'avoir leurs opinions politiques et ils ont le droit de les exprimer et de faire des efforts pour les faire prévaloir s'ils le croient compatible avec la grandeur de leur mission. Seulement, qu'on accorde les mêmes droits à tout le monde. Si des ministres presbytériens et congrégationalistes doivent se mêler activement aux luttes politiques, qu'on ne parle plus des prêtres catholiques qui font la même chose. Ce qui est convenable chez un ministres presbytérien ne saurait être inconvenant chez un prêtre catholique."

Rien de plus just que ce raisonnement. Qu'en pensent le *Witness* et les autres organes libéraux, grands adversaires de l'influence cléricale quand elle se produit contre eux, mais voluntiers partisans de cette même influence lorsqu'elle s'exerce à leur profit.—*La Minerve.*

On veint de découvrir en Angleterre une fraude des plus ingénieuses. Au moyen d'une certaine composition chimique appliquée sur l'écriture d'un chèque ou d'une traite ordinaires, en plaçant le papier entre deux feuilles de papier buvard, dans une presse à copier et en lui faisant subir plusieurs pressions répétées, l'écriture qui a été humectée par la composition chimique disparait entièrement, et on peut y substituer un autre écriture.

Un immigrant d'Ontario, nouvellement arrivé, a été filouté de $200 en passant à Chicago. Un individu d'apparence respectable lui a conseillé de changer ses billets de banque canadiens pour des pièces d'or de $20. Et les pièces n'étaient pas d'or du tout. Cet exemple peut servir à d'autres émigrant en route pour Manitoba.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.—In the way of comment upon the scandalous riot at Toronto this perhaps may be said: O'Donovan Rossa had no earthly business to go to that town to lecture on a Fenian theme, as he knew that it was a place where the strongest hatred of him and his opinions existed, and where the popular sentiment had not even reached the point of tolerance, to say nothing of forbearance. The authorities of Toronto, knowing the inflammable material in their city, ought to have forbidden Rossa to lecture. It was a case in which the abstract principle that anybody may say what he likes ought to have given way to the concrete duty of preserving public peace. When Rossa had determined to go to Toronto and the authorities of the town had resolved to allow him the privilege of saying there what he like', there should have been good sense enough left among the "truly loyal" people of Toronto to behave themselves under the provocation. They behaved no better than the lecturer and the Mayor. Consequently there was a row, ending in a pretty creditable fight. The police, it would seem, tried to do their duty heroically, and the mob tried to do all the damage they could. Judging by the recent experiences of Bradlaugh and Gladstone in London, of O'Donovan Rossa in Toronto, and of Count Joannes in New Haven, we opine that the exercise of the right of free speech among Anglo-Saxon communities costs very nearly as much as it comes to.—*New York World.*

FARM FENCES.—In your walks over your fields wherever you see a loose fence post make it firm by tamping with a rammer and drive as many loose stones down around them as possible. A little attention to your fence now may save a field of corn or grain from destruction latter on. Cattle have sufficient intelligence to find the weak places very readily.

### MARRIED.

COLHOUN—CARSON.—On the 17th inst, at the Methodist Parsonage, Lachute, by the Rev. D. Winter, Mr. John Colhoun, of Harrington, to Miss Fanny Carson of the Lachute Gore.

### DIED.

FULLER.—At Chatham, P. Q., on Saturday, 13th, inst., Rinaldo Fuller, Esq., aged 78 years.

HILLS.—On Tuesday, the 16th inst., after a short illness, Mr. Samuel S. Hills, aged 56 years and 6 months. Funeral to-day (Friday) at 1 p m., from his late residence.


**GEO. BOND & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF

Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers, Shirts made to order. 415 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 10y1

**Farm for Sale!**

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE the Farm Proper[ty] No. 21 in the Seven[th] on of Chatham, (also C. & W. R.,) consisting of [about] [acres] cleared and [in a] good state of cultivation, with a [large] Cedar. Also a D[welling] Outbuildings. Well [fin]ished. For further particulars apply to [JOHN] ALLAN, Butcher. Lachute, April 12, 1878. 32tf

THE NORTH RAILWAY TEMPERANCE HOTEL, BETHANY ROAD, LACHUTE, P. Q.

ISAIE TAILEFER will open the above first-class hotel for the accommodation of the travelling public, on the first of May next. Every accommodation will be provided as in the best city hotels, having determined to make it the best hotel on the line. Charges moderate.

N. B. It will be kept on strictly temperance principles. 31y1

MISSES I. & A. LOWE,

**MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,**

BEG to inform the ladies of Lachute and surrounding district, that they have now opened their

*New Spring Millinery*

in all the

NEWEST STYLES.

also a new and select stock of Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods, at very low prices. They solicit a call to inspect their stock.

An apprentice wanted for the dressmaking establishment. I & A. LOWE. 31tf

**FOR SALE.**

THAT well known property, situated on the east side of the Bethany road in the village of Lachute. Size of lot 60x120 feet, with a good frame house erected thereon—new—being built last summer, and complete in all its parts. For particulars, apply to the undersigned. GEO. ALLAN. Lachute, March 29, 1878. 30m2

MONTREAL HOUSE,

**ST. ANDREWS, Q.**

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

*W. G. STEWART,*

At rates lower than Montreal Wholesale prices.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

consisting of

**Tweeds, Cloths, Fancy Dress Goods etc., etc., etc.**

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

AT ALL PRICES.

Large stock of Ladies' Misses' Gents' and Boys' Hats in latest styles, and an excellent assortment of

**Readymade Clothing**

TEAS,
SUGARS,
RAISINS,
CANDIES,
ETC., ETC.

Hardware and Crockery

A full line of Stationery.

Call and see for yourselves.

G. & W. SIMPSON,
St. Andrews, March 29, 1878. 30tf

**CATARRH!**

FOR TEN YEAR.

SO BAD THAT WHEN I WENT TO SLEEP THOUGHT I SHOULD CHOKE TO DEATH —CURED BY TWO BOTTLES OF

**Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.**

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 27, 1872.
LITTLEFIELD & Co.,

I am 32 years old, I have had Catarrh 10 years. Have been weak and miserable and run down with it, so that I did not feel like doing any work. I had continued discharges, and feared every night when I went to sleep that I should choke to death, with strangling so many times have I wakened just in season to save myself from choking to death. Two bottles of your Constitutional Catarrh Remedy cured me. I feel perfectly well. Your medicine did the work. Nothing else helped me. I have recommended it to many others, and in every case its results have been as wonderful. I feel as if all sufferers from the loathsome disease of Catarrh ought to know of the almost miraculous virtues of your remedy. I reside at Manchester N. H.

BELLE DOWNEY.

ASK FOR LITTLEFIELD'S CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Treatise on Catarrh mailed to any address on receipt of stamp.

T. J. B. HARDING, BROCKVILLE, ONT., Agent for the Dominion. 28m3

**NOTICE!**

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his Store Business to

**Messrs. W. BANFORD & CO.,**

and in retiring, tenders his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage accorded to him during the last twenty one years.

Customers' accounts will be furnished as soon possible, and an early settlement is requested, as this branch of his business must be closed up without delay.

He would also take this opportunity of commending his successors to the confidence of the public, and requesting a continuance to them of their patronage so long extended to himself.

**P. LANE.**

Feb. 28, 1878. 27tf

With reference to the above, we beg to state that we intend carrying on a

GENERAL BUSINESS

in the stand so long occupied by Mr. Lane, and will endeavour to cater to the wants of the public, in such a way as will warrant their confidence. Terms made known at our office.

W. BANFORD & CO.

March 8, 1878. 27tf

MR. R. D. E. LEWIS, CHEMIST.

DEAR SIR.—Those Dr. Harvey's "Antibilious Purgative Pills, which you recommended to me, when in your city, are indeed a superior pill. Those pains in my back, stomach and head have disappeared. I have none of that biliousness now. I have recommended them to others with the same good effect. Thanks to you, I think that my Doctor's bill will be a little smaller this year than last,

Yours truly,
HENRY DAVIS,
Hemmingford.

HUTCHISON & WALKER,

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

112 [St.] Xavier Street,
[NEW BUILDING]
[OPPOSITE] POST OFFICE.
HUTCHISON. W. S. WALKER, B.C.L.

BROWNSBURG STORE.

THE subscriber having opened the Brownsburg Store, would respectfully solicit a call.

GOODS WILL BE FOUND LOW.

Produce taken in exchange at cash value.

ALEXANDER PAUL.
20y1.

**FOR SALE.**

THAT neat Brick Cottage, belonging to the late Mrs. Lockie, situated in the beautiful village of St. Andrews, on the main street and well finished; suitable for a Family Residence, large or small, and in good repair. Any one wishing to purchase, would do well to examine the place and locality before looking elsewhere as it is a desirable place not often to be had, so convenient to all public places of business. Terms made known by applying to THOS. JEFFERSON, Geneva, Argenteuil. 21m2

GREAT BARGAINS.

**SELLING OFF AT COST!**

THE undersigned, to meet the necessities of the people in these hard times, is selling off at cost price for cash, or merchantable produce, the whole of his stock—consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

**GROCERIES.**

The tea is of a superior quality and flavor. And many other articles usually kept in a general store. Please call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Opposite Medical Hall.
HENRY CLARKE.
Lachute, Dec. 1, 1877. 14tf

PUBLICATIONS.

ON THE IDENTITY OF THE BRITISH NATION WITH THE LOST TEN TRIBES.

Phillips; or, Solution of the Mystery which for Four Thousand Years has Shrouded the Great Pyramid in Egypt. By Charles Casey. New and Enlarged Edition. Price 65 cents.

By Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland

Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price $3.50

WORKS by EDWARD HINE.

The Forty-Seven Identifications. Price, post free, 20 cents.
Flashes of Light. Price, post free, 20 cents.
Oxford's Wrong, &c. Price, post free, 17 cents
England's Coming Glories. Price, post free, 20 cents.
Anglo-Saxon Riddle. Price, post free, 7 cents or the five bound in One Volume, gilt edges $1,10
Life From the Dead. Monthly. Vols. I, II, and III, gilt edges, each $1,75
HINE'S LEAFLETS. Nos. 1 and 2, per 100, 35 cents.
Any of the above sent free by mail at above prices.

W. DRYSDALE & Co.
232 St. James Street, Montreal
Choice stock of Stationery always on hand.

C. GEIGERS,

**UNDERTAKER.**

Begs to announce to the inhabitants of Lachute, and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

COFFIN STORE

at Lachute, where he is prepared to execute all orders for

**FUNERALS,**

that may be required.

He has had twenty years experience, and guarantees to give satisfaction equal to any supplies and prices.

A good Ash Coffin, trimmed..... $10,00
Black Cloth..... 10,00
A good Common Coffin..... 5,00

Please give him a call when required, at Centre Lachute, 30m3.

**BOOK AND JOB Printing**

OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE

**LATEST STYLES!**

—AT THE MOST—

REASONABLE RATES.

WITH THE

**Greatest Despatch!**

AT THE

**WATCHMAN OFFICE,**

**LACHUTE, - - - P. Q.**

N. B.—Subscription to the WATCHMAN $1.00 per year in advance. The only family paper (all printed in Lachute) in the Ottawa Valley on the line of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., between Montreal and Aylmer.

NOW IS THE TIME
TO GET

**WHITESIDE'S IMPROVED Noiseless Spring Bed and Moth Proof MATTRESS.**

*The Cheapest and Best Sleeping Apparats of the Age.*

WHITESIDE, JORDON & CO.,
66 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.
1tf

**WANTED**

**1,000 BUSHELS WHITE PEAS,**

AT ONCE AT

**THE WEST END CASH STORE.**

ON HAND

TIMOTHY, CLOVER AND GARDEN SEEDS IN FULL VARIETY.

**Choice Teas from 40 to 50c. per lb.**

**Strong Bakers' Flour, XXX Pastry in Barrels.**

And full line of Groceries at the lowest prices in the County.

A LOT OF LATHS STILL ON HAND FOR SALE CHEAP.

**West End Cash Store.**

**W. BANFORD & CO.,**
Lachute, March 29, 1878. OPPOSITE ALLEN'S HOTEL.

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,

ADVOCATES,

Ste. Scholastique.

Attend Superior Court, District of Terrebonne, Circuit Court, Lachute.

WILFRED PREVOST. F. H. MATHIEU. 22tf.

SEWING MACHINES!

**Rare Chance!**

OWING to the increasing demand for the "Wanzer P," sewing machine, the subscribers are induced to sell off the genuine "Elias Howe Sewing Machines" at greatly reduced prices. The "Wanzer P" claims superiority over all Sewing Machines, having been awarded the

GOLD AND INTERNATIONAL EDALS

at the Centennial Exhibition, 1877. The new machine (having no cogs, cams, or complicated machinery) is noiseless, light running and easily kept in order. It spools the bobbin without rubning the machine. Runs backward as well as forward, and fastens its thread without stopping. It can darn a hole in the neatest and strongest possible manner. Adapted for family work and manufacturing.

C. T. WADE & Co.,
Agents, St. Andrews.

N. B.—For sale cheap, a first-class "Union" Burglar and Fire-Proof Safe,

C. T. W. & Co.
16w1.

**COMMERCIAL HOUSE,**

GRENVILLE, P. Q.

THIS first-class establishment is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. Carriages will be in attendance at the boats and trains.

D. McVICAR,
Sept. 7, 1877. Proprietor.

**TEES & CO.,**

FURNITURE DEALERS

AND

**UNDERTAKERS**

11 St. Bonaventure Street,

MONTREAL.

FURNITURE at lowest prices delivered to cars or boats free of charge.

A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Caskets and Coffins.

Telegraphic communications instantly attended to. Residence on the premises.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

Head Office, - Hamilton.

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A. H. DAVID, M.D., C.M. } Medical
E. ROBILLARD, Esq., B.C.L. } Examiners

SULLIVAN DAVID, Agent.
Box 509, Post Office, Montreal. 22tf

GREAT MASSACRE OF MERCHANDISE AT

**F. NAUBERT,**

ST. PHILLIPPE, D'ARGENTEUIL

(Formerly Muddy Branch.)

EVERYBODY sees that the Commercial crisis is increasing every day, then if we want to sell we must sell very cheap; consequently we have decided to reduce our goods all over the—then we are in a state to defy all competition, and we can sell under wholesale price, as we buy bankrupt stocks for cash. We often buy job lots that we have, for thirty cents on the dollar, and our motto being "large sales and small profits" you can see that we really sell cheaper than anybody. Our long experience in the business make us feel to-day stronger than ever that we need money and not merchandise; it is for that reason that we again reduce our prices. The public will find great advantage in buying all their things at

**F. NAUBERT'S.**

Read carefully this list of prices that we enclose here.

Hochelaga Cotton, from 5c. to 8½c. per yard. Calicos, from 4c. to 11c. per yard. Our Flannelets of 20c. and 22c., are worth double. Our Dress goods of 8c. are certainly not less than 12c. at the wholesale price. Dress Goods, Silk and Wool for 25c. and 30c. worth everywhere 40c. to 50c. Our

**Boots and Shoes**

are extremely reduced; we sell them at the wholesale prices. Our Tweeds are really the cheapest of this county. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. You can buy our tweeds all wool, first quality, $1,15. Our Tweed Rosamond, at $1,15, are sold everywhere at $1,75. It is useless to continue this list, you can see by this single note that it is at

**F. NAUBERT'S**

that you get the best bargains. Don't forget the road to

MUDDY BRANCH,
at the
Great Massacre of Merchandise.

St. Phillippe, Jan. 18, 1878. 20tf

**Important Notice**

TO CONTRACTORS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS.

**Dynamite, Blasting Powder, and Fuse,**

Also a complete assortment of SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

For sale by

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JAMES BARLEY

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

IS PREPARED to take contracts and execute all kinds of work in his line, on reasonable terms.

Lachute, P. Q., Sept 17 1877.

# THE WATCHMAN

AND

# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1878.


It is understood that the Earl and Countess of DUFFERIN will not depart from Canada until the latter part of October next. They will visit Quebec and the Saguenay district in June and July, returning to Ottawa in August or early in September, and leaving for England as above specified.

A Western publisher has the following on his letter heading:—

"Send us the news. When anybody dies, gets married, runs away, steals anything, builds a house, makes a big sale, breaks his leg, or gets the senses kicked out of him by a mule, or does anything that is in any way remarkable, and you have reason to believe you know as much about the occurence as anybody else, don't wait for some other person to report it or to trust us to find in out by instinct, but come and tell us about it, or send the facts on a postal card. See if you cannot improve this year, and let us know every item of news that transpires in your neighborhood."

We repeat the invitation to every reader of the WATCHMAN, all of whom we trust take some interest in it; and to whose success they can in this way materially contribute.

MINISTERIAL papers have taken much comfort out of a recently published article in the London *Times*, adverse to the National policy, proposed by the Conservative party. But as a contemporary says:—"The *Times* opposition to a national trade policy for Canada goes for nothing. The *Times* is published in the hod-bed of free tadeism, and is naturally concerned about keeping the Canadian markets open to the English manufacturers at as cheap a rate as possible. When Canada makes up its mind to model its tariff according to the wishes of the English manufacturers—as the MACKENZIE Government seems to have modelled it in the interest of the manufacturers of the United States—it will be time enough to follow the advice of the *Times*."

THE Toronto *Globe* being indelibly dyed in the wool with Free Trade, the Hamilton *Times* was for long looked upon by Ontario Grits with Protection proclivities as their special organ. A year or two ago, however, the order was given that the existing fiscal policy of Canada was the idol which all "Reformers" must bow down to and worship, making their every arrangement accordingly. The paper in question now rejoices over the opportunity the failure of a Rhode Island print works offers to have a fling at protection, overlooking the fact that at all times and under all fiscal systems failures will occur, either from kite flying, bad management or other causes. The failures in the British cotton, linen, and woollen trades have moreover, been such of late that a comparison with the United States on that score would not be particularly favourable to the former country. Besides it is a poor cause which requires bolstering up by selecting isolated instances from a vast commercial country like the United States, where failures must occur at all times from innumerable causes.

A FEW days ago it was announced that inconsequence of the instructions issued by the English War Department to purchase 26,000 horses, there would likely be a demand for suitable animals in this country. A New York paper states that the officers on the western railways report that agents of the English Government are actively engaged throughout the West and Southwest in buying up for export horses for cavalry service. The largest purchases have been made in Kentucky and Illinois. It is reported that 18,000 horses are to be purchased altogether, and shipments are to be made by way of Canada. As fast as the horses bought are accepted, each are branded with the letter "S," which signifies service. The freight agents of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company report the shipment over their road of five to ten car loads of horses daily consigned to foreign agents.

PROTECTION, it is useless further to deny it, is crushing out our cousin's industries not one by one but altogether. This is from the *Railway Age*:—

"American manufacturers of railway machinery and supplies have reason to take courage from the beginnings of an export trade already inaugerated. During the year 1877 there were exported from the United States sixty-four locomotives, value $633,501; 521 passenger and freight cars, value $316,322; 6,375 car wheels, value $99,845; and 131,945 cwt. of rails, value $281,918. Considering that it is but a short time since most of these articles were imported to this country in enormous quantities, the fact is full of significance. American iron manufacturers are now able to compete in point of excellence with the world, and a vast field for exportation is open to American enterprise."

While this wretched state of affairs exists across the lines, the rolling-mills, locomotive shops and car shops of Canada are "humming" under our excellent system of jug-handled Free Trade.

A CRISIS has occurred in Victoria, Australia. The facts are these: Victoria has responsible government exactly the same as Quebec or the Dominion. The M. P's. were paid by Statute for a limited time but the time expiring the Legislative Assembly past an act for the continuance of the pay but the Legislative Council takes an opposite view and refuse to pass the act of the lower House. The assembly incensed at this exercise of the power of the Council endeavored to coerce that body by placing the sum required to pay the members in the usual Appropriation Bill which the Council refuses to pass; in consequence the supplies are stopped and a dead lock has ensued between the two legislative bodies. An appeal has been made to the Colonial Secretary. The Governor Sir George BOWEN *supports* his Ministers. Not *dismiss them*.

LATER.—The upper House still refusing to pass the supplies with the pay to members included. The Premier advised the Governor to dismiss a large number of public officials. His Excellency complied and immediately signed a proclamation which appeared in the *Gazette* dismissing them. Sir George says a "Governor *must* act on the *advice* of his advisers in all matters where Imperial interests are not concerned." What *Imperial interests* were concerned when LETELLIER dismissed DEBOUCHERVILLE?

THE BERLIN (Ont.) *Daily News* says: "At the recent meeting in Heidelberg, a very large proportion of those present were gentlemen who formerly supported the present representatives of the Riding. The question naturally arises why is this remarkable change—why are so many who have always been Reformers, and are still Reformers, working hand in hand with the Opposition? This was clearly and explicitly answered by Mr. Henry Martinson, formerly Deputy Reeve of Wellesley. This gentleman in an excellent address to that meeting, said he had always been a Reformer, and is still a Reformer, but he was a Protectionist, and, therefore, could no longer support the present Government, or their candidates. He had helped to put the present men into power, and would now do what he could to put them out. This is exactly the case with hundreds of good Reformers all over the country."

## FAREWELL.

The following are the concluding stanzas of an epilogue recited by the Countess of DUFFERIN at the conclusion of the farewell amateur dramatic performance at Rideau Hall, on Friday evening last:

And now one last farewell,—a few months more
And we depart your loved Canadian shore.
Never again to hear your plaudits rise,
Nor watch the ready laughter in your eyes,
Gleam out responsive to our author's wit,
However poorly we interpret it.
Nor see with artist's pride your tears o'erflow
In homage to our simulated woe.
Yet scenes like these can never wholly fade
Into oblivion's melancholy shade,
And oft at home, when Christmas fire-logs burn,
Our pensive thoughts instinctively will turn
To this fair city with her Crown of towers
And all the joys and friends that once were ours,
And oft shall yearning fancy fondly fill
This hall with guests, and conjure up at will
Each dear familiar face, each kindly word
Of praise that e'er our p'ayer souls hath stirred,
Till 'neath the melting spell of memory
Our love flows back toward you like a sea;
For know—wh tever way our fortune turn—
Upon the altars of our hearts shall burn
Those votive fires no fuel need renew,
Our prayers for blessings on your land and you.

## INLAND FISHERIES.

THE Inland Fisheries of Canada have long been highly esteemed by ourselves as well as by our American neighbours, the latter making it a point year by year to send its amateurs to enjoy the excellent sport which some of our rivers afford. Other Americans have made the fishing of our rivers a commercial venture and have, notwithstanding the law which came into force about five years ago, been in the habit of coming into Canadian waters, and using all kinds of engines, fixed and moveable; and taking fish by wholesale to the Yankee markets, without let or hindrance. This system has had the effect of robbing the Canadian fresh water fisheries with a view to the preservation of those on the American side, and it is difficult to conceive why the system of protection of such fishing grounds organised by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries under the late Government has not been carried out, or why the officers appointed by the present Administration do not perform the duties assigned to them when they received their appointments. We have upon more than one occasion adverted to the havoc that was made with the streams and lakes of this section, both in and out of season, by mercenary fishermen, whose depredations are not provided against as they ought to be. But it is on the St. Lawrence and its tributaries where the most mischief is being done. The country is going to a large amount of expense to restock rivers that have become depleted of the most valuable kinds of fish; and if Canada is ever to be the better of the outlay it is the duty of the Government to establish such a protective force and adopt such stringent regulations as would prevent poaching and illicit fishing in the future.

## PROTECTION.

The *Globe* says: "India purchased $843,618 worth of American goods last year and in return sent $9,142,690 worth of goods into the United States taking $8,299,072 in hard cash out of the pockets of the enterprising Yankee. But still the *Globe* is quite satisfied we in Canada are making money and everything is prosperous while we "*buy in the cheapest market*," while we refuse to *protect home industries* under our one-sided Free Trade policy, while we have an adverse balance of trade with the United States of $26,537,424 "which we *have to pay in hard cash direct from our "pocket.*" The London *Times* (a strong advocate of Free Trade) contains a letter from Lord BATEMAN on "The Six Millions—How to Raise Them." In which he says "What more ready and legitimate means of relief (from income tax etc.) could possibly be devised than to make the too intelligent foreigner who for so long a period (and none more so than holy Russia) has profited by our one-sided Free Trade policy, without any reciprocity on his part, contribute, in the shape of a limited protective duty on toll or an octri on his imports to this country, his quota to our already enormous taxation?" His Lordship says he is aware that theorists and politicians of the Birmingham and Manchester schools will scoff at his suggestion, but he declares that his views on the subject of protection are shared by multitudes of his fellow countrymen.

"Free Trade" says Mr McCREA (another citizen of Free Trade England) *has never existed and never could;* it was beautiful in theory but unpracticable when brought to the level of common sense. Their present system was one-sided Free Trade, because it admitted foreign manufactures to compete with ours while ours were not admitted to fair competition abroad. He thought the commercial legislation of France and America most sound and patriotic; and his views, stated brie[illegible] that we should shut out by tarif[illegible] manufacture which compe[illegible]

According to the [illegible]ews c[illegible] Mr. McCREA the [illegible]present Dominion Ministry ought to be at Beauport, because their theories are impracticable when brought to the level of common sense.

Of course Mr. MILLS and Mr. CARTWRIGHT will scoff at Lord BATEMAN's views but here as well as in England there are multitudes of our fellow countrymen and countrywomen who agree with the opinions of his Lordship, Sir A. T. GALT and Sir J. MACDONALD, on this subject.—*Canada for the Canadians!*

## DEBOUCHERVILLE'S EXPLANATIONS.

ON Monday afternoon there were presented to the House of Commons by message from His Excellency, Mr. DEBOUCHERVILLE's reply to Lieut.-Governor LETELLIER's explanatory case. The document is a long one, but may be summarized as follows. We republish Mr. LETELLIER's allegations underneath each of which will be found Mr. DEBOUCHERVILLE's reply.

"1 That in general the recomendations which I made to my Cabinet did not receive the consideration which is due to the representative of the Crown."

As responsible ministers, we considered it to be our duty to advise His Honor not to be bound to act upon advice from him, at the same time as in the case of the Montmagny Councillorship, we were disposed, as far as possible, to pay proper deference to his views and wishes.

"2. That my name has been used by the members of the Government in the signature of documents which I had never seen."

I have simply to say that I know of no such case unless it refers to the proclamation mentioned in the "explanatory case," and the answer on that point is sufficiently distinct.

"3. That a Proclamation summoning the Legislature was published in the *Official Gazette* without my being consulted or informed of it, and before my signature had been attached thereto."

No proclamation summoning the Legislature was so published without the knowledge and signature of His Honor, and the Legislature was in fact not summoned for the despatch of business for nearly three weeks after His Honor's letter of complaint on the subject.

"4. That a like Proclamation fixing a day of Thanksgiving was also published under similar circumstances."

The Thanksgiving Day was fixed at the request of His Honor himself, and the Order-in-Council fixing it was signed by him.

"5. That although I had intimated to the Premier by my advice, and by my letter of the 14th of March, 1877, my firm determination to protect the inhabitants of this Province against the arbitrary decisions of the Executive in matters within the jurisdiction of the courts of justice, he thought proper, without my participation and without advising me, to propose to both Houses, in legislating for the "Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway," to substitute the power of Executive for that of the Judiciary."

"6. That, without having advised me, and without having received any authorization of any sort whatever from me, the Government of M. DeBoucherville proposed to the Legislature a measure of almost general taxation upon the ordinary contracts and transactions of life, transfers of bank stock, &c., while no Message from me had been asked for this object, nor signed by me to authorize its proposition to the House."

In relation to these measures I considered myself authorized by the reply of His Honor to my request for authorization for resolutions respecting finances and my explanations, as will be seen by his letter to me, were accepted, and the Government relieved from all imputations of intentional discourtesy.

"7. That, after its dismissal, the Government of M. DeBoucherville again failed in its duty by assigning reasons for the adjournment of the House from day to day, different from those agreed on between myself and the Premier, at the risk of prejudicing public opinion against the Representative of the Crown."

No reasons were assigned by me for the adjournment of the Legislative Council, neither the Speaker nor myself being present at any sitting of that House during the crisis and the reason assigned by Mr. Angers for the adjournment of the Legislative Assembly were in these words:—"The Lieutenant-Governor signified his desire that the explanations respecting the dismissal from office of the members of the Executive Council be not given this day, but only after a new Cabinet shall have been formed," that reason being substantially that given in the letter of His Honor of 4th March.

"8. That at the time of the communication of the causes which rendered necessary the dismissal of the Cabinet, in the explanations which were made by the Premier to the Legislative Council, and by the Attorney General to the Legislative Assembly, both of them referred to pretended conversations which they had no authority whatever to communicate to the Legislature, since the Premier had, by his answer to the letter of the Lieutenant Governor of the 4th of March last limited his explanations to the communications to both Houses of my memoranda of the 25th of February and 1st March, and the answers of the Premier of the 27th February and of the 2nd and 4th March, instant."

My letter of the 4th March makes or accepts no such limitation, and for the reason I have already stated, I considered myself fully justified in making the explanations that were made.

"9. That therefore the additions and the comments made by the Premier before the Legislative Council, and by the Attorney-General before the Legislative Assembly, were contrary to the conditions agreed upon between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Premier."

As I have said, there were no such conditions agreed upon between the Lieut.-Governor and myself.

"10. That the Premier and his colleagues, by making use of pretended private conversations to explain the causes of their dismissal, in contravention to their duty to the Crown and to what they had pledged themselves to observe with regard to it, have placed the Lieutenant-Governor under the necessity of bringing under the notice of Your Excellency all the reasons for that dismissal."

The conversation reported by me were not "pretended," but real, of which notes were taken immediately after they occured and, which were necessary to explain fully the circumstances preceding my dismissal. If they compelled His Honour to state all the reasons for that dismissal, I venture the opinion that it would have been more respectful to the Legislature, whose confidence I enjoyed, had "all the reasons" been communicated to it.

### A Suggestive Measure.

It is calcul[illegible] at three-fourths o[illegible] the tim[illegible] ry debate in th[illegible] ed

[illegible] slander, falsehoo[illegible] ing, and every de[illegible] cr[illegible]sion of poli[illegible]ical immorality, ac[illegible] the floor of th[illegible]e House. To particular[illegible] where all [illegible]e so assailable would be r[illegible]iculous; to e[illegible]pect that better men would supply the places [illegible] if turned out is absurd; to anticipate that business will be despatched in reasonable and proper time under the present system is out of the question. Let, therefore, some enterprising and learned member bring in a Bill embodying the following ideas:—1. That on and after this (date specified), one day per annum shall be specially labelled and set aside as Boxing Day. 2. That on the day specified, the rules of the House shall be suspended, except that one opening the proceedings with prayer. 3. That an annual sum of —— dollars be annually set apart in the public estimates for the purpose of an adequate supply of "dirty water," mud, "foul linen," "foul-mouthed slander," clubs, bowie knives, six-shooters, and other innocent and harmless means of recreation, for use on this particular day. 4. That on the day appointed the members shall assemble, and shall each have power to choose the weapon which seemeth to him best, and upon the conclusion of prayers, to be read by the Speaker, standing, the members, under their respective leaders, shall proceed to decide the respective merits of their cases and muscles by a grand assault at arms. 5 That the Speaker, wearing the cocked hat and gown of office, shall be crowned Queen of Beauty, and the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appointed his Maid of Honour and residuary legatee. 6. That previous to entering the lists, each member be required to make a solemn affidavit that "these hands are clean," and to produce them for inspection if necessary. 7. That the assault shall commence at ten of the clock (morning), and be continued without intermission until the going down of the sun, when, if any should survive, they shall be seized and instantly decapitated. 8. That no charge of corruption or other slanderous insinuation shall pass between members of the House on any other occasion than the appointed field day on pain of expulsion and instant death.

FISHERY AWARD.—After imputing most dishonourable motives to Great Britain in the conjoint nomination of an umpire on the Halifax Fisheries Commission, and charging corruption and favouritism against the Belgian Minister as such umpire, by the more unprincipled portion of the United States press, it has at last been discovered that the whole thing is a "mare's nest." It was the American Secretary of State who suggested and the United States Government who approved the selection of Delfosse. Anything more discreditable than the present position of Senator Blaine and his abettors, it would be difficult to conceive. But much better could hardly be expected of a public man who deliberately ignores the merits of any grave international question, and becomes the mouthpiece of a knot of selfish and unscrupulous Gloucester men, who assume to control and represent not only the fishery interests of the New England States but the policy and honour of the American nation.

## INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

### Sabbath, April 21st, 1878.

JEREMIAH IN PRISON—Jer., xxxiii 1-9

The good king Josiah was dead. With his departure really ended the Kingdom of Judah. The four Kings which followed were but vassals of Egypt or Babylon, and calamity after calamity fulfilled to the letter, those predictions of Divine judgement, which Josiah had read on a memorable day, to the listening concourse of his people. Jehoahaz has been borne to an Egyptain dungeon; Jehoiakim, has reigned wickedly, and perished ignobly, Jehoiachin, a child of eight years, has been carried captive into Babylon, and now Zedekiah, the last of the Kings, sits on the tottering throne. The hour of Jerusalem's destruction is at hand.

In the midst of these troublous scenes stands the weeping prophet, firm and faithful. Fortwenty-two years from the time of Josiah's death to the destruction of the Temple, he had denounced the sins of the people with fearless courage, for which he is put in chains and in prison. For the whole story of this imprisonment, see chapters 28, 32, 37, and 38. God was with him in trouble and he has promised to be with his people always even unto the end.


*Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and purgative Pills*—have been gotten up on *scientific principle* and any one using them at especially this season of the year, will find in them the best Spring medicine obtainable.

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## CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every Sabbath afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, by Rev. H. J. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. Sunday-school at 2:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.—(First Church.)—Rev. J. Mackie, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. (Henry's Church)—Rev. W. Forlong, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, in the Church at 7 p. m.

"BRETHREN" meet in Christie's Hall, at 11 a. m., each Sabbath.

METHODIST.—Rev. D. Winter, Minister, and Rev. J. V. McDowell, Assistant. Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 6:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. C. Guilmet, Priest. Sabbath Services: Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

## OFFICIAL LIST.

COMMONS MEMBER FOR ARGENTEUIL.—Thomas Christie, Esq., M. D., Lachute.

MEMBER FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.—Sidney Bellingham, Esq.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs Wm Black, Patrick Dunbar, William McDoual, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and A. Walker.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Bon, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Genoa.) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

## Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 11th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 25th of the same month.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 28th to 30th, and September 12th to 17 h. *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. Mr. David Raitt, *Crier and Tipstaff*, Lachute.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT.—With jurisdiction in civil matters up to amount of $50. Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before B. T. DeMontigny, Esq., Stipendiary. *Terms of Court:* There shall be six terms of this Court, from the fifth to the seventh day of each of the months of March and April, and from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh day of each of the months of June, July, August and November, these days inclusive, in each year. *Clerk of Court:* T. Barron, Esq. Lachute. *Crier and Tipstaff:* Mr. David Raitt, Lachute.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—Having jurisdiction for amounts up to $25. Held on the first Monday in every month, at the Court-house, Lachute. *Clerk of the Court:* Mr. G. J. Walker, Lachute.

Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The *chef lieu* of the district is at St. Scholastique, where are held the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) and the superior court. The former is held in January and July; the latter from 13th to 18th February, May and October.

## List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETT—Is in the township of Desalebury, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

ARUNDEL—Is in a township of the same name twenty-eight miles from Grenville, and thirty-eight miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

AVOCA—Is in the augmentation of Grenville. It is fifteen miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BROWNSBURG—Is in the township of Chatham, three and one-half miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BRITONVILLE—Is in the township of Morin, twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

CAMBRIA—Is in Mille Isle settlement, about eighteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CARILLON—Is on the Ottawa river, where the Ottawa and Montreal steamers have a landing, and connect with the C. & G. R. R., distant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

CHATBORO—Is in the township of Chatham near Douglas Crossing, on the M. O. & W. R. R., about eight miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CUSHING—Is on the Ottawa river, township of Chatham, about ten miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

DALESVILLE—Is in the township of Chatham, six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

DUNANY—Is in the township of Wentworth, eight miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENEVA—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

EDINA—Is in the township of Chatham, about twelve miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENOA—Is in the East Settlement, about six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GRENVILLE—Is on the Ottawa river, at the head of the Grenville Canal, and Carillon and Grenville Railroad. A station of M. O. & W. R. R., is here, direct from Lachute, fourteen miles. Mail daily.

HARRINGTON—Is in a township of the same name, twelve miles from Grenville, and about twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

LAKEFIELD—Is in the township of Gore ten miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

LOST RIVER—Is in the township of Grenville, about twenty-five miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

LACHUTE—Is on the line of M. O. & W. R. R., and on the North river. It is the County-seat and the Circuit Court is held here. There is extensive water-power, and several important mills. It is about forty miles from Montreal by rail. Mail daily.

MILLE ISLE—Is in a settlement of the same name, about sixteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

MORIN FLATS—Is in the township of Morin about twenty-six miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

MUDDY-BRANCH—Also called St. Philippe, is in the Parish of St. Philippe, township of Chatham, and near the M. O. & W. R. R., about five miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

SHREWSBURY—Is in the township of Gore, ten miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

STONEFIELD—Is on the Ottawa river, in the township of Chatham, near Stonefield Crossing of the M. O. & W. R. R., eleven miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

ST. ANDREWS—Is on the North River, one mile from the Ottawa. There is extensive water-power and mills here. There are mineral springs at the river Rouge close by. It is about six miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

Should any errors or omissions be discovered in the above list, the correction will be made upon receiving the necessary information. There no doubt will be a great change in the mail service in this county so soon as the mails are carried by rail. There are several places on the line of railroad, and near it, getting their mail only twice a week at present, but it is to be expected they will have a daily mail before long which will not only be a benefit to the people, but a source of greater revenue to the Post Office Department as a much larger business will be done

## Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

In JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.
On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arunde. meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

In FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,

On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets

In MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

Each Secretary-Treasurer is to give eight (8) days notice of these meetings to the School Commissioners who will, however, meet all the same, even if he fails to do so. All who have business with Commissioners now when and wher to find them in session.


# LACHUTE GRIST MILLS.

CASH PRICES.

January 11, 1878.

| | |
|---|---|
| WHEAT, No. 1, per Minott, | $1 50 |
| CORN, per Minott, | 90 |
| BARLEY per Minott | 80 |
| MOULIA, per Minott, | 50 |
| OATS, per Minctt, | 40 |
| BUCKWHEAT, per Minott, | 75 |
| FLOUR, per hundred, | $2 75 |
| OAT-MEAL, per hundred | 2 25 |
| CORN-MEAL, per hundred | 1 75 |
| BUCKWHEAT flour, per hun'd | 2 25 |
| FEED, per hun'd | $1 00 to 1 25 |
| POT BARLEY | 3 00 |

FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

**Good Double Cutter,**

**Double Sleigh,**

**Two Mill Circular Saws,**

AND

**Shingle Machine,**

**Oatmeal Seives**

**and Frames.**

Latest improved Oatmeal Machinery put in Lachute Mills. Friends come and see them and try them; also Agent for PRINCE ORGAN.

JAMES FISH.

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IS THE ONLY CANADIAN COMPANY solely devoted to insurance against accidents, and which has made the special deposit required by Government for the security of its Policy Holders, and being for

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Alone, is able to transact the business upon the most favorable terms and liberal conditions, as well as upon a secure basis.

BONUS

Every Five Years to Non-Claimants.

PRESIDENT,

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MANAGER AND SECRETARY,

*Edward Rawlings.*

INSPECTOR,

*Ben MacDonald.*

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

GAVIN J. WALKER, Agent, Lachute. 12-y1

THE NATIONAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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# Pain Eradicator!

THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has established its superiority over all others for the following complaints:

Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in
the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rhum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
Frost Bites, Hives, Influenza, Diptheria, Asthma,
Phthisic, Coughs,
Colds, Earache,
Headache,
Etc., Etc.

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnetic Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,

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The Marvel of the age!

THE CALKINS CHAMPION WASHER

IS the cheapest and most perfect one in the market. Is easily handled. Does not wear the clothes, or break buttons. Never gets out of order, and will fit any tub. It is the only washer that can be ALWAYS relied upon to do its work thoroughly well, and give entire satisfaction. No matter what sort of clothes, thick or thin, heavy or light, they are all washed perfectly, in a very short time. PRICE ONLY SIX DOLLARS.

Agents wanted everywhere.

STOCKTON, ROSSITER & Co., Toronto, Sole Manufacturers. Montreal branch office, 17½ Beaver Hall, S. S. BAKER, Manager 28y1.

# THE WATCHMAN
AND
# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1878. NO. 34

THE WATCHMAN AND Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, at LACHUTE, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, by KERR, NORRIS & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—ONE DOLLAR, if paid in advance, or ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year.

Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-five cents per line for the first insertion, and Twelve-and a-half cents for each subsequent insertion

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty cents the first insertion, and Twenty-five cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half-year or Quarter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address, but not necessarily for publication.



## Professional Cards.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
...L ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office, opposite Post Office, Lachute. 1715.

TAYLOR & DUFF.
Assignees, Accountants, Auditors, and Commissioners taking Affidavits, in Provinces of ... and Ontario. Accounts Collected.
John Taylor, John M. M. Duff,
... Notre Dame street, Montreal. Oct. 5-y1.

MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.
No. 13 St. James Street, Montreal.
D. MACMASTER, JOHN S. HALL, JR.
J. N. GREENSHIELDS.
Oct. 12, 1y

LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
64, 66 and 68 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. Lajoie, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. S. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 18tf.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 346 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

KELLER & FORAN,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C,
Chambers 1, 2, 3 and 4 First Floor, Up-Stairs, OVER
City and District Savings Bank, No. 178 St. James Street, Montreal.
FRANK J. KELLER. THOMAS P. FORAN.

EUCLIDE ROY.
ADVOCATE.
No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22. tf

Abbott, Tait, Wotherspoon and Abbott,
ADVOCATES, ETC.,
No. 11, Hospital Street, (First Floor) Montreal
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.
Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.
Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A., LL. B.
John Bethune Abbott, B. C. L.
Oct. 5, 1y.

PLACIDE LATOUR,
COLLECTING AGENT
And Bailiff of the Superior Court.
☞ Collections made and Insurance effected for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 12, 1877. 3-tf.

SAM. MACDONALD,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits Insurances Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire.) Secretary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and Clerk of Commissioners Court.
St. Andrews, P. Q., Sept. 21, 1877, 3-tf

WM. SMITH, M. D., C. M.
BOA'S BUILDING,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE. LACHUTE.

A. BERTHELOT,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Lachute, ___ P. Q.
A. B., will negotiate promptly all monetary and all kinds of business transactions put in his charge.

B. B. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in St. Andrews from 4th to 15th of every month, and in Lachute, at Mrs. Quinn's Boarding House, the 16th, 17th, and 18th, of each month. Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas always a readiness, and administered when required.

## Business Notices.

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PROPRIETORS,
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Goderich Mills ..... Goderich, Ont.
Seaforth Mills, ..... Seaforth, Ont.
Flour, Barley, Feed and Grain Merchants, Montreal. Oct. 12, y1

THOS. ALLAN & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLER.
261 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.
H. COX, Engraver, On the premises.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired. Oct. 12, y1

CHEAPSIDE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.
187 and 189 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
The Place for
Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosery
A. A. MURPHY, Prop.
Oct. 12, 1877. y1

HENRY BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer, 152 McGill Street, Montreal. 8y1

D. P. BEATTIE.
IMPORTER
Of East and West India and French Goods, 17 St. Sacrament Street Montreal. 8y1

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Envelopes and Paper Bags,
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 20y1.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very moderate rates. Workshop in Burch's building, opposite Evans' store, Main street.
N.B.—A working jeweller on the premises. 6y1


### The Flag that Braved a Thousand Years, the Battle and the Breese!"

When the sword is drawn and the flag unfurl'd,
Let Britain's foes beware!
For Britain's sons will show the world
What they can do and dare.
The trumpet blast swells on the gale,
The drums beat loud and high;
And patriots march from hill and vale,
To conquer or to die!

No braggarts they who gather round,
The colors that have stood
On many a shot-rent battle-ground,
And Ocean field of blood;
But hearts fired by that hero flame
Which nerved the men of yore,
Sons worthy of the gallant name
Their brave forefathers bore!

For Britain's honor in their might,
They gird their armor on,
And pant for the approaching fight
With foemen from the Don.
The Frosty regions of the north
Could never breed such men
As 'neath the Red Cross shall go forth,
On glory's path again.

No serfs who at a tyrant's nod,
Are mustered into line,
But sons of free-born sires who trod
Where freedom built her shrine:
Heroic souls whose arms shall bear
The honor and renown
Transmitted by a noble race
In spotless lustre down.

Shake out once more the Union Jack,
Unfurl it in the van!
'Twill follow glory's ancient track
On which its march began.
Unsullied by a foeman's heel
While Britain has an arm,
A heart of fire and brand of steel
To guard her flag from harm.

Our "wooden walls" have had their day,
They plough the main no more,
Our iron clads the waves shall sway
While ocean's billows roar!
The deeds of Duncan, Drake and Howe,
Have left behind a sign,—
A sky-born fight of triumph, like
The cross of Constantine.

And high above the battle's roar,
Where bolts of death fly fast,
Shall wave the Island banner proud
Nailed firmly to the mast!
Though shot and shell and clouds of smoke
May darken all the air—
Though rent and tattered in the strife,
The flag shall still be there!

'Twas borne by the old wooden walls,
The bulwarks of the wave!
By Rodney, Blake and Nelson,
The bravest of the brave!
'Twas handed down without a stain,
This meteor of the sea!
Unfold its blazonry again,
'Tis full of victory!

May God's right arm on Britain's side,
While Britain's in the right,
Be bared in conquering majesty
In Europe's coming fight!
May Britain's foes be smitten down,
As lightning smites to death,
Uprooted, vanquished and o'erthrown
As by a whirlwind's breath!

Away with croaking from the land—
Away with craven fear—
Let every hero grasp his brand
When danger's tramp is near.
From east, from west, from north, from south,
Converge upon the foe,
Be England's fame the battle cry,
And death in every blow!

WILLIAM PITTMAN LETT.

## BY THE TRENT.

### CHAPTER XXI.

THE RESCUE.—CONTINUED.

"But I have no authority, no right," said John. "Your sister must have other friends, who should interfere."

"None in the world; none but you. Oh, Mr. Broadbent, will you refuse!"

"Give me the address of the house, and if it be as you say, if your sister is really detained there against her will, I will get the aid of the magistrates. I will see to it: she shall be saved. But you must stay here; let your clothes be dried. My sister will care for you."

"No," replied Letitia, "I cannot stay. Do you think I mind a little rain? What do I care to preserve my body? It is best to go, and I will, and must, go with you. But I will not trouble; no one shall see me near you."

"But how do you know it is your sister that is there?—Suppose you are mistaken, or have been misled? We cannot enter the house on a supposition merely."

"It is no supposition! See here. This was written eight days ago, and has only reached me this morning."

She showed a slip of paper on which was written a few words in pencil. It was dirty, and had evidently been in the mud, but still could be read with some difficulty.

"I am a prisoner here, in this house; I don't know its name. Oh, some one save me, will you?—VERONICA LEE."

"This was picked up by a friend of mine, who gave it me this morning, and told me where she found it. I've been searching this day all about the neighbourhood, and have got to know that she is certainly there, and very ill."

"And this is really her writing?"

"Yes, yes; I know it well."

John reflected a few moments. Then, after consulting with Clara, he decided to go at once to the help of Veronica. He dressed for the storm, and insisted that Letitia should do the same, and, with Clara's help, succeeded in persuading her to do so. Throwing over her a large cloak, and providing her with thick boots and an umbrella, all the change of dress she would allow, they both set out, Letitia leading the way with nervous haste.

"Why do you turn towards the ferry?" John asked, "the ferryman will be long since gone away. We must walk the long way by the road, there is no help for it."

"It is not quite ten o'clock," replied Letitia, "and the man promised to wait till then; I paid him to wait."

Inwardly admiring her forethought—for by it their way was shortened by at least one third—John followed quickly, and soon reached the river. The man was inside the boat-house waiting. He proceeded at once to the boat, looking at his watch by the aid of a lantern. "You're but just in time," he remarked; "in another five minutes I should have gone away." Silently they passed over the water, and as silently went on their way across the long flat of the wet plashy meadows. It was eleven o'clock when the town was gained. John at once proceeded to the office of the chief-constable, and stated to him the cause of his visit. A search-warrant and a constable were obtained, and with these he and Letitia quickly gained the house of Veronica's detention. It was a lonely house, surrounded by a high wall, and Letitia said was the resort of gamblers and of persons of bad character.

Here, however, they were, not long detained. Veronica was found, changed indeed, and ill, but not so ill now as to be incapable of being removed. With a joyful cry she recognized John Broadbent and her sister. "Take me away" was all she could utter at first; and when fairly placed in the cab, and they were driving away, she fainted, overcome by her emotions of joy. By early dawn St. Wilfrid's was gained. Clara was still up, waiting for her brother. She received the released prisoner tenderly, and preparing her a bed in her own room, at once undertook the office of nurse. Letitia stole away unseen, it was believed, as soon as Veronica was removed from the cab, leaving behind her, however, the cloak and boots and umbrella.

Veronica's account of her imprisonment was soon told. When she was able to sit up, she related the whole to Clara, as it had occurred—her journey to Aldborough, her bewilderment in the snow on her return, her despair of help, and her lying down to die, and then her awakening with the strange smiling woman bending over her, in the large well-furnished room. Her own words perhaps will tell the tale best tale we should not tell but for its ing on the effect of drink. Sliort we can we will relate her words. was fascinated with that strange smile, though it was not a pleasant fascination. I can't describe it. But she was kind, or at least seemed so; brought me tea and bread and butter to revive me, and sat down by me gently, asking me of my adventures. I told her I had been lost in the snow, that I had been walking from Aldborough of Trentham, that my name was Veronica Lee, and that I lived at Trentham, and gained my living by mending lace, and that my father was just dead. I don't think I told her these things all at once; she got them out of me, you understand, by a smile and a question, one by one, before I was well aware.

"Then I asked her in return where I was? She answered, with kind friends who would take care of me. But I could not get from her either their names or the name of the house at which I was staying. 'Am I at Aldborough, at Mrs. Lee's?' I inquired, for I fancied, I don't know why, once or twice, that I might have been found by some of Mrs. Lee's people, and taken back, and that she might have had pity on me after all. But the lady would not say; she only smiled, with a 'Never mind, my dear; you're in a good home, so be content.'

"Content I was not, but what could I do? I think she must have put something stupifying in my tea, for soon after taking it I slept very heavily indeed, and did not wake till next morning long after daylight. The room did not look so grand by daylight. I got up and dressed, and looked out of the window, anxious to see where I was, but to my great disappointment there was nothing visible but a great high brick wall, some heaps of dirty snow, and a piece of gray sky. I tried to open the bedroom door, but found it locked. Then I became alarmed, and looked round for any other door or concealed closet, but could not see any; and yet I know there must have been one somewhere, for afterwards people would come in and go out of the room—strange horrible men and women—without opening the other door, and talk over me and laugh. That was when I was ill (Clara judged this to be the fancy of a sick and delirious person only).—But, however, in a while the lady came again. I was sitting crying beside the bed; I felt ill, my head ached, and I fancied it might have been caused by the medicine in the tea, so I was angry with her, and would not speak to her at first."

"But how do you know there was medicine in the tea?"

"I don't know. I only fancied it must have been so. She asked me why I cried. I said I wanted to go home. She replied smoothly, 'Presently, presently, my dear;' but I could see by the look of her eyes that she did not mean what she said. I distrusted her as I watched her about, sliving here and there like a cat, without making any noise. In a while she dusted the looking glass—it was a very large one—and asked me to come and look at myself, telling me I was very pretty, and didn't I know it? And she assured me she had some very handsome clothes that I should look well in. She brought out some pearl bracelets, and a grand necklace, and wanted me to put them on, but I tossed them away; I didn't want any of her finery I told her. Then she asked me whether I liked to mend lace, and wouldn't it be well if I could give up all that tiresome work, and live like a lady, in fine clothes, and ride in my carriage? She knew some one, she said, who would make a lady of me—a real grand lady, if I would but say 'Yes,' and be his daughter, for he had lately lost a daughter, just as I had lately lost my father. That it was he who had saved my life in the snow; and because I looked so much like his dear Herminia, and reminded him so strongly of her, he had got the idea of adopting me. Would I let him come to speak to me for half-an-hour about it? I said no; I didn't want to speak to any one, and she needn't ask me. All I wanted was to get home; and then the gentleman, if it was really true what she said, could tell me himself what he wanted, there. She replied that wouldn't do; that he was by far too great a gentleman to consent to be seen in my poor lodgings. But why should I tell you all her lies? I knew they were lies at the time, for her eyes and her mouth went different ways when she spoke.

"I was sick and ill, too, and began to be really frightened. Where was I? Where could I be? I shuddered to imagine where.

"She went away in a while, and then I knelt down and prayed for deliverance from that house, whatever it might be.

"I tried the window, and opened it a little, but it was too far from the ground; then I wrote that little note on a scrap of paper with a pencil I had in my pocket, and managed to make it float away clear of the window, and great was my relief to see the wind carry it over the wall. The door I had heard her lock as she went out.

"At dinner she came again, and at tea, bringing me food, but I would only take a little bread and water. Once she brought me a glass of spirits and water, and begged me to take it, that it would do my co... headache goo... but if I had... I would r... have drunk... the danger of dr... drank such things, that ... son; but she didn't understand ... asked how could I think of such a thing; no one would poison me in that house, that I was much too beautiful to be poisoned.—O, I cannot tell you all the vile flatteries she tried to make me believe! And again she wanted me to see my deliverer, as she called him, and said I was ungrateful not to wish to thank him, when I still refused. She still smiled, with her false, smooth smile, and called me obstinate, with the same air with which she would have chid a kitten; and therefore, she assured me, I should be sent home without delay, but that it was necessary *he* should come to release me, and take me away.

"I can't tell you more," added Veronica, laying her head on her friend's neck, "only that I still wouldn't see him; and at night I was taken ill, so ill that they put me to bed, and sent for a doctor. I think, perhaps, the strange woman became frightened, and thought my fever infectious, for I saw no more of her. But I didn't like the doctor at all; he was so dark, so frightfully dark, and had a black shadow round him; and there were more black shadows, a little old woman amongst them, who was my nurse I suppose, with a hump back, and one tooth hanging from her jaw in front, very ugly. And yet she was kind to me, and really good, I think; at least, she never told me any lies.—And I was delirious some days, they said; but a day or two before your brother came was better, though my hair was all gone, and my face as pale as a sheet. Ah, how much I owe you both! and poor, poor Letitia, too!" she added thoughtfully, "I wonder where she is!"

"One thing I am thankful for," she exclaimed energetically, a day or so afterwards, "that I did not take that drink, that spirits; who knows what would have become of me if I had?" She shuddered, and clung to Clara, while Clara thought, "Who knows, indeed!" and thanked God with her, that she had escaped that snare.

Veronica recovered her health and good looks, and as soon as possible went to assure Mrs. Chrisey of her welfare, and to give up possession of the rooms. Her heart ached as she did so, for the memory of her father clung about them, but she could not resist the entreaties of Clara and John, to take up her abode with them for the present, at St. Wilfrid's. They proposed for her, that she should have a year's earnest study in various branches of knowledge, and so prepare herself for a teacher; to tell the truth, she did not need much persuasion to induce her to accede to this scheme, lace-mending had very few charms, as may be imagined, and most thankfully she accepted the kindness of her friends. Her ambition stretched no further than to be able to teach the very young, and we may picture her therefore, for the present, cutting stars, and folding papers, modelling lilies and king-cups; mastering pentagon and hexagon and octagon, and going through numerous preparatory exercises on the piano, while the little ones about her look lovingly into her deep sweet blue eyes, or talk admiringly of the little curls that are just beginning to replace those heavy tresses lost in the fever.

(*To be Continued.*)

### A Pestilential Epoch.

Signs and wonders will never cease, and there is no lack of prophets to interpret them for the behoof of a wicked and perverse generation. The latest soothsayer on the carpet is Dr. Knapp, editor of the *Science of Health*, a periodical devoted to sanitary reform. We have not seen a copy of this valuable journal, but the St. Paul *Dispatch* quotes from its columns to show that the world is approaching one of the great pestilential epochs of its history. The perihelia of the four great planets of our system, Jupiter, Uranus, Saturn and Neptune, have not been coincident since the commencement of the Christian era. But this event is about to occur, and, in the language of Dr. Knapp, who has traced the history of the greatest epidemics that ever afflicted the human race to the perihelia of these planets, there will soon be "lively times for the doctors." The theory is that when one or more of the large planets is nearest to the sun, the temperature and condition of our atmosphere are so distributed as to cause injurious vicissitudes, terrible rains, prolonged "droughts etc. resulting in the destruction of crops, and pestilence among human beings and domestic animals.

Dr. Knapp has collected a mass of matistical dates, all going to show that perihelion periods have always been marked by unusual mortality, and that sickness and death have invariably corresponded with the number of planets in perihelior the same time. The revolution of Jupiter around the sun is accomplished in a little less than twelve years, of Saturn in a little less than thirty, of Uranus in about eighty-four years, and of Neptune in about one hundred and sixty-four years. If it be true, therefore, that the perihelia of these planets occasion atmospheric conditions unfavorable to life, pestilential periods should occur once in a dozen years, and aggravated and still more widespread epidemics at longer intervals. In tracing the history of epidemics for more that ...sand years, Dr. Knapp fin... ts in all cases to validate ... Thus in the sixth and ...xteenth centuries, three ... were coincident in per... on, and those were the most pestilential times of the Christian era.

But soon we are to have, for the first time in two thousand years, all four of these planets against us. They will be at their nearest approach to the sun in or soon after 1880, so that for a few years, say from 1880 to 1885, the vitality of every living thing will be put to a severe and trying ordeal. Some persons think they see in the signs of the times evidences of the great disasters in the immediate future. The excessive heat, the unexampled cold, the prevalence of flood and disaster at sea, the general failure of the potato crop, the widespread chili fever among human beings, and equal prevalence of the epizootic among animals are mentioned as among the premonitions of the rapid approaching of the perihelion.

It is well to be forewarned of the impending catastrophe, if there is any thing to be feared from this exceptional conjuncture, and Dr. Knapp sums up his predictions as follows: "We do not write to alarm any one, nor to make a sensation. We state the facts which all history attests. Readers can judge for themselves what importance to attach to the subject. That the conjoint perihelism of all the large planets of the solar system, one of which, Jupiter, is a thousand times as large as the earth, must disturb our atmosphere and temperature very considerably, is probable; that this disturbance must be injurious to health and life is certain; and that these periods have heretofore been pestilential is a matter of record. How much we shall suffer during the next dozen or fifteen years depends very much upon how nearly we live a life in accordance with the laws of life. Accidents excepted, we know very well that the persons of more vigorous constitutions and more hygienic habits will have the better chance to survive whatever adverse occasion. It is well known to physicians that in all pestilences, plague, typhus, small pox, murrain, cholera, etc., the temperate, the dissipated, and those whose sanitary conditions were bad, furnished the victims."

THE BIBLE says: "The wages of sin is death." Madam Restell, the wicked eat woman in New York city, if not of the whole country, the past week, has in a peculiar manner attested to the truthfulness of the Divine declaration. She was the owner of a palatial residence in that city, and is said to have been worth millions, and yet all this could not purchase immunity, from a guilty conscience, which goaded her to self-destruction. It is said in her bosom were locked secrets, which if exposed, would ruin the fair name of hundreds, or rather thousands of women, many of whom walk in the first ranks of society. She held as with a grasp of iron a club of black-mail over the heads of hundreds of men, and the merest hint from her was law to them. As a consequence she reveled in wealth and her house was like a palace. She had been in Court before, but never had Anthony Comstock appeared as a prosecutor. It is to be hoped that this champion of pure morals may prevent any continuance of the business which brought such wealth to Madam Restell.

GOOD READING.—Boys and girls, be careful what you read during the long winter evenings. Books, like companions, need to be carefully chosen. Do you think the girl that passes her time in reading silly, love-sick stories, or trashy novels, will ever grow up into anything but a silly, weak-minded, sentimental woman, with a brain as devoid of one solid thought as her life is of a noble purpose? And the boy who, hour after hour is found perusing a dime novel, a book of exciting highway robberies, or a sensational newspaper, do you think he will ever develop into a pure-souled, high-toned, noble-minded man, a man destined to make his mark in the world? No; for just as impure food will dwarf and injure our whole physical system, just so impure reading will taint and corrupt our whole mental organization. Then think of this boys and girls, and be careful what you select to read, for be it said with shame hundreds of books and newspapers may be found all over the country to read which will do you a great deal more harm than good.

INDIVIDUAL WORK.—I cannot help thinking that if there was a little more individual work, a little more moral courage in the world to save men, the world would not be so much of a wreck as it is to day. If you saw that a friend, a brother, was taking a wrong course, what would you do? Would you merely say: "Dear, dear, dear! how painful it is that so many men are going wrong. Just as sure as he continues that course he is a lost man, but he will go—dear, dear, dear!"—and when you hear the despairing cry coming up from the depths, add, "I told you so!" Now, what should you do? Should you not lay your hand on him and say: "My friend you are going wrong!" What if he swears at you? Never mind; save him if you can. Many a man hasn't got so far from your sympathy but that one word kindly said in his ear, "My friend, you are going wrong," will check him. The difficulty is that we let men go so far from our sympathy that we cannot reach them. Now, it is this individual work that I believe is to reform the world, and bring it back to God.—*John B. Gough.*

IT is one of the severest tests of friendship to tell a man of his faults. If you are angry with a man it is not hard to go to him and stab him with words and looks, stinging him to madness, or disgracing him in the presence of his foes. But so to love a man that you can not bear to see the stain of sin upon him, and to go to him alone and speak painful truths in touching, tender words—that is friendship, and a friendship as rare as it is precious. Few, indeed, have such friends. Our friends are apt to pet us and praise us and flatter us and justify us in all we do, and tell us that we are right when we are wrong; and they know it, and might correct us, but do not for fear they shall hurt our feelings.

DURING the sermon in the Baptist Church at Grand Rapids, Mich., a few Sundays ago, a five-year old child left its seat, walked up to the pulpit, and stood beside Dr. Graves, the pastor, who enquired, "What do you want, my little man?" "A glass of water," the child replied. The minister poured out a glass of water, and the child drank it and left the platform. The incident created much amusement among the congregation, which the child, in returning to his seat, noticed, and thinking the people were laughing at some mistake of his, he made a bow to the pastor, and said, "Thank you, sir," and took his seat.

MR. GLADSTONE, it is said, during his recent tour in Ireland, left his friends on a railway train and took a seat in a third-class carriage, to get "the sense of the people." A man sitting near the ex-Premier turned to him and commenced a spirited conversation, into which they both heartily entered. Suddenly the native said, with a rich Hibernian brogue, "They tell me, sorr that Mr. Gladstone is in this train?" "Oh, is he?" replied the ex-Liberal leader, "very likely." "Then," retorted his companion, "I'll tell you what it is, sorr, there is not a bigger blackguard in it." At this juncture the train stopped, and Mr. Gladstone rejoined his friends.

"Is he a good horse to go?" "They would be pleased to see him go," said the conscientious Quaker. A bargain was struck, and a balky horse changed owners. His purchaser in high dudgeon went back upon the Quaker. He defended his position: I have not lied to thee, friend. I told thee, thee would be pleased to see him go. Now, wouldn't thee be pleased to see him go?"

BROWN refused to get his wife a new hat; and soon after his little girl came in and said:—"Mamma, won't you buy me a monkey to play with when you go down town?" "No, darling. Wait till you are older, and then marry one, as I did," replied the grief-stricken wife, her tears bursting forth afresh.

Princess Charlotte of Germany lost a diamond valued at 5,000 marks from her dress at her recent marri...

FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS AT FIFTY CENTS AND ONE DOLLAR PER BOX.

All classes, irrespective of age and sex, whether in poverty or wealth, have suffered in Chester's Cure a panacea against all forms of disease that are so prejudicial to the breating organs. The manner of application and the cure itself are so simple, that a child may take it without fear. When you purchase a box, procure also a funnel, place the herbs on an ordinary plate, apply a match, and holding your face over the funnel, inhale the smoke. After a few times you will find that your complaint is quietly but surely disappearing. The proprietor's letter carrier is laden with testimonials, that come not only from the homes in our fair Dominion, but are dated thousands of miles away in the rocky slopes of British Columbia, the marshes of Florida, and even from the British Isles. The cure cannot be too widely known; like the benign influence of the gospel, it should and will be wafted into the recesses of the forest, and borne into cities on the tongues of emancipated thousands. Tell it to your friends! Talk of it to your neighbors! Proclaim it when you go abroad; it is a discovery that will yet be noticed and sought by the entire world.

Amongst hundreds of certificates, we take the following at random:—

MONTREAL, July 5th, 1877.
DR. WILLIAM E. CHESTER,
DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in certifying the value of your Asthma Cure (a cure indeed) it has been to me, as I am in better health now than I have been for years. Last Winter and Spring, I suffered from a very severe attack of Asthma, complicated with Bronchitis, and during that time I used your medicine, and found it always afford me great relief, and I am quite convinced that it has been the means of restoring me to health
JAMES LASKEY,
782 St. Bonaventure street, Montreal.

CALLICOON, DEPOT, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
W. E. CHESTER,
DEAR SIR,—I have not been able to write for some time, owing to business that has occupied my attention. I have used the remedy you have sent me, with great success. In several recent cases that have come under my notice, and in a neighboring county, I used it, and in three weeks from the time, the party was cured. I saw him a few days ago, and he says there has been no return of the trouble since, now over two months.
Another case, one of some interest, was a young man who had been a keeper in Sing-Sing State Prison. When I saw him, he was suffering from a catarrhial form of Bronchitis. He had doctored much and became disgusted, but while visiting a friend here, I saw him, and induced him to try the remedy. The first dose relieved him so much that he said, "Doctor, you have touched the spot," and from that day he recovered his former health, and can now do hard work, such as chopping timber, ploughing, &c.
These few cases I mention as they were given up by neighboring physicians as incurable. In mild forms of catarrhial and bronchial troubles, it acts like a charm—at least to my satisfaction.
Enclosed please find $3.30 for two packages of the Remedy. I am paying special attention to these classes of diseases. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,
Yours, etc.,
S. A. KEMP, M. D.

MONTREAL, April 19th, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER,
DEAR SIR,—I come among the many to respect what, no doubt, you have frequently heard. That is, the curing properties of your Bronchitis Cure. I have a young sister that she has had the above complaint since she was nine years old, being now seventeen. My father has had the best doctors in the city of Hamilton, Ont., attending her, and could get nothing to do her any good. I have also sent her different preparations from Chicago while residing there, but they failed with the rest. On coming to this city, two months ago, I read in the *Star* of your Cure. I thought as it had considerable local references, I would get a box and send it to Hamilton. I did so, and I received a letter last week which I will quote in regard to what good it did. It says: "It was very slow on her, Easter Sunday, and sleep all night. In the morning, a friend gave me some of that medicine you sent me. She put it on a plate, and I inhaled the smoke, and in five minutes I felt so relieved that I was able to eat my breakfast as well as ever I did. After a while I took some more, and was able to attend church at half-past ten, and also afternoon sodality. So, you see, that it has acted like a miracle on me."
Thinking, dear sir, that you deserve the thanks of the suffering, I took this mode of expressing mine, as I never felt happier than when I read the above lines from one who has suffered so long.
With respect,
I remain, yours, truly,
SARAH J. KIRKPATRICK,
26 Notre Dame Street.

LAKE ST. JOE, Ont., June 22nd, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER & Co.:—
GENTLEMEN,—You will find enclosed $1.10 for one box of Chester's Cure for Asthma. It is a sovereign remedy for Asthma. I have recommended it to acquaintances who have the disease.
Yours truly,
GEO. DALRYMPLE.

KINGSTON, N. B., June 13th, 1877.
DEAR SIR,—I write to you for another box of your Cure, for I have received great benefit from the two that I received. I think another will effect a complete cure. I enclose $1.10 for another box.
WILLIAM JAMES PORTER.

POINT ST. CHAS, Jan 29th, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER, ESQ.,
DEAR SIR,—Being the unfortunate possessor of an inflammatory sore throat (the effects of a cold), I was induced to try your Cure, received with the assurance that it would prove a cure indeed. The result was eminently satisfactory, the soreness disappearing within twenty-four hours after the first application of the remedy. Yours, truly,
W. Q. MORCOM.

KINGSTON, Kent Co., N. B.
MR. CHESTER,
Please forward me another box of your Cure, for which I enclose you $1.10. I have used all the box I got from you, and feel myself quite a new man. I would strongly recommend all afflicted with the same disease (Asthma and Bronchitis) to try your ever valuable Cure.
Yours, &c.,
J. W. PORTER.

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER,
DEAR SIR,—Can you send me by return mail another package of your Cure for Bronchitis. I think I shall die without it, if you don't send me soon. I wrote before for it.
Yours, &c.,
ED. MOOR,
474 West 22nd Street.

LONDON EAST, Ont., March 21st, 1876.
SIR:—
In reference to the combination prepared by W. E. CHESTER, I can say that it combines our most sure and reliable remedies for the immediate relief of the paroxysm of Asthma, etc., the use will tend to soothe the irritated air passages and strengthen so as to prevent so frequent a return, and deserves a trial by any sufferer.
A. DE COU, M. D.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE SAVING STATION, NEWEL DEPOT,
LEWPORT, MICHIGAN, April 5th, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER, ESQ., 186 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal.
DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed $1.10, for which send me a box of your Cure for Bronchitis, &c. I have used one box sent me by a friend in Montreal, and believe I have need another I am satisfied that I will be entirely cured of a severe bronchial affection. When I received the first box, in December last, I was confined to my house, and had been suffering for over a year with a very distressing cough, but three days after the use of it was able to leave the house, and have been about ever since, rapidly gaining strength. Yesterday I am quite as well as ever. I have recommended this Cure to many sufferers since I have known it, and possess you have received orders from all parts of this State. I wish it was more generally known.
Very respectfully,
JOSEPH SAWYER,
Supt. Ninth Life-saving District.

It may be had wholesale and retail of
A. BENN & CO.
Lachute.

# THE WATCHMAN
AND
# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1878.


## DIRECTIONS FOR THE 1st OF MAY.

WHEN THE POLL OPENS AT NINE O'CLOCK in the morning on the 1st day of May, the people having votes should as early as possible be on the spot where they are to cast them, and lose no time in voting as soon as the deputy returning officer shall have locked the ballot box and called upon the electors to vote. The following is a form of the ballot, and in marking the same be careful to put the cross opposite the name of MR. PRIDHAM, as indicated in the form below, and put no other mark upon the ballot paper.

| | |
|---|---|
| ROBERT G. MEIKLE, Merchant, of Lachute. | |
| ALEXANDER PRIDHAM, Merchant, of Grenville. | + |

## SLANDERERS BEWARE!

It will be seen by the following copied from the Montreal *Gazette* of Tuesday last, that the Hon. Mr. BAKER has lodged a criminal information against JAMES STEWART, managing Director of the Montreal *Herald* Publishing Company, and EDWARD H GOFF, and warrants are ont for their arrest. So much for the GOFF slander. Those parties who have been so industriously circulating this wanton libel throughout the County of Argenteuil for political purposes to serve in this election, had better beware of what they are about, else before they know where they are they too may get themselves into trouble. We are credibly informed that over one thousand copies of this same *Herald* containing the foul slander came to the Lachute post office, and were there distributed to parties coming into the Messrs. MEIKLE'S store on business or for mail matter.

CONSPIRACY AND LIBEL.—MESSRS. STEWART AND GOFF.

While bail was being provided for Mr. Goff, who was arrested on the complaint of Mr. Wm. Fish on behalf of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Co., the Hon. Mr. Baker and his counsel, Mr. D. P. Davidson, were in the meantime busily employed in preparing the document to give the authority to the officers of the Court to arrest Messrs. James Stewart of the *Herald* and Mr. Edward H. Goff on a charge of conspiring and uttering a libel. The deposition of the Hon. Mr. Baker is as follows:—

"I have just cause to believe and suspect that heretofore, to wit, on or about the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, at the said city of Montreal, JAMES G. STEWART, of the said city of Montreal, newspaper publisher, UNLAWFULLY DID CONSPIRE AND COMBINE with one EDWARD H. GOFF, heretofore of parts unknown, and now in the city of Montreal, speculator, to write and publish, and cause to be written and published, A FALSE, WICKED, MALICIOUS AND DEFAMATORY LIBEL of and concerning me, and thereby to injure and destroy my credit, honour, fame and reputation; and I further say that, in pursuance of the said COMBINATION AND CONSPIRACY, SAID JAMES G. STEWART and the said EDWARD H. GOFF did conspire and combine, as I am credibly informed and suspect, to write and publish a certain letter with heading thereto attached, which said heading and letter appeared and was published in a certain newspaper published at the said city of Montreal, and styled 'The Montreal Herald and Daily Commercial Gazette,' of which said newspaper the said JAMES G. STEWART was at the time and is now the managing director, in its issue of Saturday last, the twentieth day of April instant. (Here the heading of the article is quoted).

That the said heading and the said letter did contain divers FALSE, SCANDALOUS, MALICIOUS AND DEFAMATORY MATTERS AND THINGS of and concerning me according to the tenor and effect following, that is to say:—

Here follows a long and technical explanation in which the article in question is taken up and its charges denied one after another, with explanations in legal phraseology too tedious to present to our readers. The gist of the whole is contained and summed up in the following:—

THE SLANDER REFUTED.

I fyle, marked A, a copy of the said newspaper, in which the said heading and letter are published. The said GOFF *NEVER GAVE ME A DIAMOND RING OR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN MONEY, OR A SLEIGH, OR HARNESS, OR ROBES, OR A MORTGAGE.* THE SAID HEADING AND THE SAID LETTER, *in so far as they assert* OR DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, *OR BY IMPLICATION PRETEND* THAT I EVER HAD ANY IMPROPER OR CORRUPT TRANSACTIONS OR DEALINGS WITH *GOFF*, OR THAT I EVER RECEIVED ANY MONEY, PROPERTY OR CONSIDERATION FROM HIM, OR THE PROMISE OF ANY TO INDUCE ME *INDIVIDUALLY, OR AS A MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT*, TO UNLAWFULLY AND IMPROPERLY ASSIST HIM IN OBTAINING *ANY* ADVANTAGE, FAVOR, OR PRIVILEGE, OR GRANT OR SUBSIDY, ARE *UTTERLY FALSE AND UNFOUNDED.* THAT THE AFOREMENTIONED MATTERS AND THINGS OF AND CONCERNING ME WERE *UNLAWFULLY, WICKEDLY* AND *MALICIOUSLY* WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED AND CAUSED AND PROCURED TO BE WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED BY THE SAID JAMES G. STEWART and the said EDWARD H. GOFF, as I am informed, combining and conspiring together as aforesaid, and the said matters and things are false, malicious, scandalous and defamatory libels.

And I pray justice, and have signed GEO. B. BAKER.

Goff was arrested in the *Herald* office on Wednesday, James Stewart and A. B. Chaffee becoming his bail. His trial is fixed for the 8th May next, Mr. Bernard Devlin as Goff's counsel. There are other charges preferred against Goff than those already stated. On Tuesday, a *capias* issued at the instance of a private creditor of Mr. Goff, through the office of Messrs. Keller, Foran & McCorkhill, for Mr. Goff's arrest for debt, on the ground that he was immediately about to abscond from the country. The Hon. Thos. Ryan has entered an action through his council, Messrs. Abbott & Co., against Mr. Goff, to recover $3,-113 on a promisory note. The note is understood to be for services rendered as Chairman of the M. P. & B. Rail way.

*There is no $900 corruption mixed up with Mr. Pridham's candidature, therefore support him and* VOTE EARLY

## PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting was held at the Court House, Lachute, on Wednesday last, in the interest of Mr. R. G. MEIKLE. Mr. PRIDHAM and his friends were not aware that there was any intention of holding a public meeting, as under the Act, the nomination is done quietly, by the candidates simply handing in their nomination papers to the Returning-officer; they, consequently, made no preparations. On the other side, however, a whole host of speakers were imported from Ottawa to speak in the interest of the Grit canditate. Mr. PRIDHAM, on learning that there was to be a meeting, immediately repaired to the Court House, and arrived in time to hear Dr. CHRISTIE holding forth on the desirability of cheap tea and sugar, but carefully avoiding any allusion to the questions of vital interest to the country. He forgot to say anything about the Neebing Hotel Job, or the Kaministiqua Land business, or anything about the additional taxation levied on the people, and the deficit of $1,500,000 in the Dominion Treasury. After Dr. CHRISTIE finished, Mr. CUSHING, of Chatham, who occupied the chair invited Mr. PRIDHAM to speak. Mr. PRIDHAM repling from the body of the Hall, said that he was not prepared at that moment to speak, but would further on. This the Chairman, whose conduct in the chair cannot be too strongly condemned—tried to make capital out of, but signally failed.

Mr. F. C. IRELAND then stepped forward and made a telling speech in favor of Mr. PRIDHAM, ending in making some remarks regarding the meeting in Grenville. This brought the Chairman to his feet again, who, instead of performing his part of chairman in a fair and impartial manner, allowed his partisan proclivities to get the sway and indulged in the most personal and outrageous abuse of Mr. OWENS. But it is ever thus when all arguments fail Grits indulge in gross personal and abusive language. Mr. MEIKLE followed, and made a very nice little speech which does him infinite credit, not only to himself but to those who cooked him. Mr. PRIDHAM then replied, and that most effectively, dealing in a masterly way with the different issues, especially the stamp act. Several speakers followed, including Mr. OLIVER, Mr. BOYD, Dr. FISET and Mr. WM. OWENS, who answered Mr. CUSHING's indecent attack in a quiet and gentlemanly way.

The Court House, including the galleries, had been carefully packed by Mr. MEIKLE's friends. There was a large number of Conservatives present who were unable to gain admittance, so that our Grit friends cannot take much comfort to themselves from the affair. It is a sign of weakness of Mr. MEIKLE's candidature that he is obliged to bolster up his cause by importing men from Ontario, and it is, moreover, an insult to the intelligence of the Electors of this County, that men should be brought from another province to dictate to them how they should vote.

## Grit Slander.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—A small sheet, taking the form of a Catechism, has been issued by the Reform Party, which abounds in the most attrocious and outrageous misrepresentations. The first part is beneath our notice, and in fact the whole of it is, but for one sentence which is a libel on the majority of the electors of this Dominion. *The Conservative Party is described as comprising all the rum-sellers of Argenteuil, law-breakers, the defenders of ultramontane aggression, rowdies, and a small sprinkling of respectable gentlemen.*

Gentlemen, electors of the county of Argenteuil, rise and put down the party and candidate who cast this slander at their opponents. At the bottom of this slanderous effusion the name of Mr. Robert G. Meikle appears in large type. Are you going to vote for a man who lends his name to such an outrage on common decency? We confidently think that the majority of the independent electors will show Mr. Meikle on the 1st May, that such mud throwing will not be tolerated by them.

Yours truly,
A TRUE REFORMER.

## Mr. Meikle's Claims.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—A great deal is said in this Election about the two great political parties; but why not look also at the merits of the respective Candidates. Is it not necessary, that the people look at the claims of the men personally, as well as the parties? In reference to Mr. Robert Meikle, the Reform Candidate, what claims can he possibly have upon the people of this County to vote for him as a member of Parliament? Is he an enterprising man? Is he a clever man? If so, has he ever manifested it to the eyes of the people? When, where and how? He has scarcely ever been out of the County or from behind the counter. To show his petty views upon necessary enterprises, some few years ago, when a few gentlemen put their heads together to try and start a Butter-Tub Factory at Lachute, he was urged to take an interest in the undertaking, but he kept a cooper and it would *injure his business* if such an enterprise was started. When the printing office was first spoken of, he was afraid it would *injure his business*, as the printer might sell pens, ink, &c. When a Merchant-Tailor was about starting in the West-End, he was afraid he would sell cloths, tweeds &c., and this would *injure his business*. When the Railroad was spoken of first, he thought it would be a good thing for the country, but then the people would go to the city to buy their goods, and this would *injure his business*. When the Foundry was started, it would sell ploughs, stoves, &c., and this would *injure his business*. He has always had a sharp eye for *himself*, and studied self interest without troubling himself about the material prosperity of his town or country. What claims, therefore, can he have upon the votes of the people? He certainly has a ledger influence in many parts of the County, but are the people going to be influenced by such means? surely not. But the records of the Election Court, of 1874, show that this same Mr. Meikle was one of the persons who participated in the corrupt practices in the County in 1874. These records remain to tell their story of what the gentleman has done for his Country—there is bail—but where are the rec ing any good he has ever ac echo answers where?

A
Argenteuil, April 20 878.

*Vote for Mr. Pridham the* PEOPLE'S CHOICE, *and VOTE EARLY.*

## INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

**Sabbath, April 28th, 1878.**

THE RECHABITES.—JER., XXXV 12-19.

A small tribe, the descendants of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, had taken refuge within the walls of Jerusalem from the terror of the Chaldean invasion. From their ancestors they had received certain orders, and especially one, against the use of wine and this they had kept faithfully for nearly 300 years. As may be seen from versus eighteen and nineteen, God rewards them for their obedience in a promise, precious as gold. This was, however, after testing them; and from this we may learn the following practical lessons:

1. God sometimes tests men's obedience in order to show to others the strength of their principles.

2. Those who enjoy high privileges are held to a strict account.

3. Those who honor their earthly parents will be rewarded by their heavenly Father.

4. Steadfastness in service is essential to acceptance with God.

5. Though the use of wine is not explicitly condemned in this lesson, yet abstinence from it is strongly commended.

6. God holds over men a sword in one hand and a crown in the other.

"Be ye therefore steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord as much as ye know, your labor shall not be in vain."

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Bass, the great English brewer, is dying.

The Duke of Westminister's income is $10 a minute.

A despatch from Havana estimates that the Cuban sugar crop will fall short of the average by 100,000 tons.

A plot is rumored to exist for the restoration of the ex-Sultan Murad, in which the new Ministers are implicated.

Nicaragua has closed up the public schools for six months, and reduced the salaries of Government officials 50 per cent, to pay of the German indemnity.

The recent disturbances in connection with the Nihilist troubles in Russia have caused the Government to reinforce the garrisons of Kieff and Moscow.

A St. Peterasburg despatch says the conviction is gaining ground that England is determined on war. Germany is also said to be making secret preparations for war.

Mr. William Johnston, M. P., for Belfast, Ireland, has been appointed to a position under the Crown—Inspector of Fisheries for Ireland. Mr. Johnston's appointment will leave one of the seats for Belfast vacant. Mr. Johnston has represented Belfast since 1868.

Barbara Allen, aged 75, who begged from house to house was taken suddenly ill at the Ferry House, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday night, and expired on the way to the hospital. It is now discovered that she was worth $20,000.

THE TRUE GLORY OF WOMAN.—The three glories of a woman—her triple crown, which makes her power more efficient than that of the Vatican, and constitutes her in her true and normal life the minister of grace and health to the race—are modesty, truth and sympathy.

## To Alexander Pridham, Esq.,

MERCHANT, GRENVILLE.

SIR:

We, the undersigned Electors of Argenteuil, respectfully request you to allow yourself to be put in nomination as a Candidate in the forthcoming Election of a member to represent this County in the Local Legislature of the Province of Quebec, hereby promising should you consent, our support, assistance and vote.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Reeves, | Donald McCallum, |
| T. H. Williamson, | Dougald McCallum, |
| James Burns, jr., | James Burns, sr., |
| Alex. McCallum, | David Williamson, j |
| Dougald McVicar, | Richard Hildreth, |
| Edward Poulin, | John McHardy, |
| Robert O'Brian, M. D., | |
| John Morrow, | Thomas Horner, |
| Timothy Driscoll, | Francis Kelly, |
| Joseph Neagle, | Thomas Trinneer, |
| John Keatley, | D. L. Gauley, |
| Donald McDonald, | Peter Leroy, |
| Edward Dewar, | Henry Labelle, |
| Seraphine Sarazin, | John Byrne, |
| John Stewart, | Samuel Stuart, |
| Edward Brown, | Donald Mcdonald, |
| Daniel Stone, | Joseph Cory, |
| William Ogilvie, | Samuel Cory, |
| Richard Dodd, | Francis Poullin, |
| John Kennady, | Alexander Poullin, |
| James McLelland, | Edward Willman, |
| Joseph Varin, | George Gandry, |
| Neal McRae, | George Morrow, |
| Joseph Timbers, | Joseph Ducap, |
| Torissaint Proulx, | James Williamson, |
| Patrick Flannelly, | Hugh Clark, |
| Antoine Lafleur, | John C. Shepherd, |
| D. G. Cummings, | John Langhren, |
| George Belt, | John Hambly, |
| Edward Wade, | Francis Larose, |
| Charles Gandry, | Gen. John Moore, |
| Robert Pollock, | Thomas Dawson, |
| William Cook, | Samuel Dodd, |
| James McLean, | Roderick Campbell, |
| Duncan McLean, | Francis Pominville, |
| Charles McLean, | John Livingstone, |
| James McGarr, | Thomas Moore, sr. |
| Joseph Davison, | James Grace, |
| James B. Brown, | Thomas Moore, jr. |
| John Rowlly, | James A. Gauley, jr |
| Hugh Cameron, | Angus Cameron, |
| Thomas Garland, | Neal McGillvray, |
| James Garland, | Richard Cousins, jr. |
| Malcolm McGillvray, | |
| John Tompkins, | LaughlanMcArthur |
| Archibald Cameron, | Hugh Cook, |
| Dougald S. Kelly, | Mathew Wilson, |
| Joseph Lauthier, | Samuel Wilson, |
| Richard Ritchie, | James Gooland, |
| Alex. Hambly, | William Fox, jr. |
| John Robinson, | William Campbell, |
| Phillibert Sarrozin, | John Campbell, |
| Joseph Charron, | [illegible] Barron, |
| [illegible] Morrin | [illegible] Nixon, |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] Young, |
| [illegible] | [illegible] McMichael, |
| John [illegible] Kert, | Thomas McMichael |
| [illegible] | Robert Kelly, |
| Owen Keatly, | Barclay McKale, |
| James McArthur, | Dougald McLean, |
| Neil McArthur, | Alexander McLeod, |
| Alex. Malcolmson, | William Heatley, |
| Thomas Bates, | John McCallum, |
| Hugh McNeil, | Joseph Bates, |
| John Bates, | Alexander McLean, |
| John McVicar, | Jonathan Kelly, |
| Oliver Moore, jr. | John Sherwood, |
| Thomas Johnston, | John White, |
| Arcene Larose, | John McRae, |
| John Robinson, | John Rogers, |
| Leon Lamardre, | Gedeon Sarrasin, |
| Celestin Leclair, | Alfred Bedard, |
| Charles Raully, | John McCullough, |
| Bozile Rouger, | Robert Clark, |
| William Walker, | Robert Bryertin, |
| John Esden, | Joseph Suazin, sr. |
| Daniel Cameron, | Joseph Suazin, jr. |
| Baptiste Deslaurier, | Antoine Dumoullin |
| Hilaire Lauthier, | Exavier Bresbois, |
| Donald Dewar, | Antoine Dumoullin |
| Donald McRae, | John Tees, |
| Roderick McRae, | Isaac Arnold, |
| Donald N. Dewar, | John Steel, |
| Donald Cameron, | Pierre Larocque, |
| Washington Murray, | |
| David Shae, | Vincent Gallagher, |
| John Campbell, | Joseph Champagne, |
| Duncan M'Cullough | William Maguire, |
| Donald McLeod, | Joseph Marrein, |
| Alex. McIntosh, | Joseph Leacolette, |
| William McLeod, | Geo. Beauchamp, |
| D. B. Campbell, | Exavier Beauchamp |
| Murdoch O Bethune | Philobert Angers, |
| Ewen Cameron, | Donald Chisholm, |
| Jno. Cameron, | James Ferguson, |
| FarquharCameron, | William Bethune, |
| John Bethune, | Ewen McMillan, |
| John McCaskill, | James McMillan, |
| Pierre Rodrique, | Malcolm McCaskill, |
| Thos. Bedard, | Donald R. Bethune, |
| William Dewar, | J. A. Bedard, |
| Fembly McRae, | Robert Gordon, |
| F. C. Ireland, | David McFarlane, |
| W. M. Payne, | James Pollock, |
| James Barley, | James Drew, |
| John J. Cass, | James Fish, |
| Alex McKnight, | James Smith, |
| P. Lane, | Dawson Kerr, |
| Isidore Carrière, | W. J. Simpson, |
| Joe Lacoss, | P. Campbell, |
| F. X. Bertrand, | Octave Girard, |
| B. Denault, | Samuel Cleland, |
| Isidore Mayia, | Robert Benn, |
| Fabien Poitras, | Alex. Riddle, |
| Damas Campeau, | F. W. Allen, |
| William Pollock, | Louis Gauthier, |
| A. Berthelot, | J. Fairfield, |
| Joseph Bryston, | James Berry, |
| John Robinson, | Alfred Benn, |
| Alex Dale, | Moise Giroux, |
| Wm. M. Hills, | James Benton, |
| Theodore DeLaren, | Henry Giles, |
| Arch. McVicar, | Duncan Grant, |
| Wm. Armstrong, | Thomas Gauley, |
| William McOuat, | Antoine Lapointe, |
| George Morrison, | Edward Jones, |
| Andrew Doig, | John Hambly, |
| James Wilson, | William McIntyre, |
| William Wilson, | Rodrick Campbell, |
| John McAlister, | William Reurk, |
| James Murrey, | G. G. Crooks, |
| Dominique Begras, | Lauchlin Cameron, |
| Geo. Simpson, | F. Goodwin, |
| Isedore Legault, | Arch. McCallum, |
| Thos. Cunan, | Alex. Campbell, |
| S. Salliot, | Alex. Cameron, |
| John McCray, | Alfred Maisonneuve |
| Antoine Legault, | Leanore Gatien, sr. |
| Hercule St. Jacques, | |
| F. X. Preasean, | Joseph Charlebois, |
| John Fitzgerald, | Evangelist Gilbeau, |
| Joseph Belanger, | Chas. Pollock, |
| Wm. Dawson, | [illegible] H. Madden, |
| Geo. Sherritt, | James Thompson, |
| F. W. Hills, | Samuel Dawson, |
| E. Rogers, | Samuel James, |
| Alex. McCallum, | F. E. Beynier, |
| Jean Disjardins, | W. J. Riddle, |
| John McPhee, | Romeal Luigne, |
| Crosby Davis, | Falix Luance, |
| John Burwash, | Paul Forecault, |
| F. N. Beattie, | Antoine Rinaud, |
| Sam. Macdonald, | N. P., |
| Louie Ilalie, | George Forman, |
| George Fraser, | Xavier Ranger, |
| Joseph Pillon, | St. Leo Ranger, |
| Joseph Ladouceur, | Peter Vivaret, |
| Moses D. Simpson, | Antoine Mainville, |
| L. T. Simpson, | Xavier Brisebois, |
| Jean Gilbeau, | Ferdinand Ranger, |
| Alfred Davis, | Michel Piché, |
| Nelson Laus, | Thomas Owens, |
| F. Cloutier, | W. Owens, |
| Basile Roebrun Lacroque, | |
| Hercules Ladouceur, | William J. Moore, |
| John Cameron, | H. Villeneuve, |
| Donald Cameron, | Wm. J. Townsend, |
| Augustin Rochon, | John Raney, |
| Duncan Cameron, | Joseph Derrick, |
| Frederic Mahew, | Etienne Mahew, sr., |
| Pierre St. Pierre, | Henry Lalonde, |
| Thomas Smillie, | William Rakert, |
| Baptiste Morrissette, | |
| Israel Sauvé, | James Densmore, |
| Moses Clement, | Leon Tessier jr., |
| Jean Brisson, | John Canning, |
| John Wortelle, | Samuel Emeric, |
| Antoine Rochon, | Maylorne Campeau, |
| Emrey Larocque, | Nathaniel Steen, |
| F. X. Castonguay, | Narcisse Deforge, |
| Stanis Lalloncem, | Francis Lefaivre, |
| Peter Deforge, | Benjamin Lalibertie |
| Donald Cameron, | Antoine Deforge, |
| George Rogers, | Geo Rogers, |
| Samuel Rogers, | James Robinson, |
| John McKnight, | Mathew Rogers, |
| Samuel Rogers, | Thomas Moore, |
| Charles Moore, | James Rogers, |
| John Smith, | Thomas Dawson, |
| Mathew Scott, sr., | Thomas Hodge, |
| Thomas Nicholson, | Geo Nicholson, |
| Wm Strong, | Wm Strong jr. |
| Mathew Scott jr., | J Curry, |
| C Airey, | J Knauf, |
| H Bradford, | C Bradford, |
| John Simpson, | John Calder, |
| Nelson Albright, | Jno. Wainwright, |
| Hanoré Charleboise | Alexander McNeil, |
| Fabien Desjardins, | Duncan Cameron, |
| St. John Baptiste | Cadicu, |
| Napolion Rochon, | Edward Aaron, |
| Joseph Veveras, | James Scott jr., |
| Ewen Cameron, | Alexander LeRoy, |
| John Dale, | William Albright, |
| Martin LeRoy, | John McKinley, |
| Geo Pollock, | Jarvis Westgate, |
| James Scott, jr., | James Scott sr., |
| Dalard Mayer, | Leanore Gatien, jr. |
| Eustache Leblanc, | Cyrille Perrier, |
| Wm. Watchorn, | Josewh Akin, |
| Oliver Perrier, | Francis Graham, |
| [illegible]rchie McCallum, | Henry Hammmond |
| [illegible]ncis Rauger, | Duncan McMillan, |
| [illegible] Young, | Char. Johnson, sr |
| [illegible]d Johnson, | Cha[illegible]ohnson, jr |
| [illegible]nes Johnson, | Andrew Johnson, |
| Alex. Blackburn, | Edward Andrews, |
| John McLean, sr | John Hall, |
| Duncan McLean, | Edward Andrews, |
| John Hall, | Ewen McMillan, |
| John Falloon, | Robert McIntyre, |
| Robert Shannon, | John Arnold, |
| Edward Brown, | William Smith, |
| James Murray, | John Ogilvie, |
| Mathew Profit, | Charles W. Johnson |
| Alex. Campbell, | Samuel Profit, |
| Louis Bennette, | Joseph Farrara, |
| James Young, | Antoine Dumonlin, |
| James McLean, | John Hammond, |
| Isadore Belair, | Alex. Thompson, |
| Augustus Jerome, | Matthew Crouthers |
| Charles Bradford, | Jehu Chapman, |
| Jacob Bradford, | Wm. McCombly, |
| Richard McGregor, | John Chapman, |
| Louis DeHartel, | James Crouthers, |
| Alfred Centers, | Joseph Thompson, |
| John Martin, | Henry Peat, |
| William Stuart, | John Rogers, sr |
| Matthew Strong, | Matthew Hammond |
| John Newton, | Henry Hammond, |
| Lieut.-Col. Rogers, | Charles Wills, |

## To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of Argenteuil.

GENTLEMEN:

In reply to your very flattering requisition requesting me to become a Candidate for the representation of this County in the local Legislature, I take this method of acknowledging the honor done me, and of acceding to the wishes expressed in those Requisitions.

Being a native of the County, well known to most of you, I think it unnecessary to enter into any lengthened statement of my views, as the restricted character of the jurisdiction of the Local House, places a limit to the subjects which would fall within the range of my duties as your Representative. Nevertheless I shall state in a few words the position I shall occupy, if elected, upon some of the points on which the interest of the public is at present exercised.

I need hardly say I am a Liberal Conservative and in harmony with the principles of that party. I am a strong friend to British connection and shall support the principles of Free Government as practiced under the British Constitution.

As a Conservative I shall give a general support to such Government as shall possess the confidence of that party; but I shall not hesitate to oppose any measure which I consider is against the interests of the country.

I believe it is necessary that the subscriptions to the great through line of Railway which traverses our County should be paid by the municipalities which were consulted and who assented to pay at the time the transfer was made from the Company to the Government but not until the conditions of subscription are fully carried out. But I disapprove of the measure introduced during the past Session, whereby the municipalities were deprived of their right to submit to the Courts any defence against the payment of their subscriptions to which they might consider themselves entitled.

I consider that the action of the Lieut.-Governor in dismissing a Ministry supported by a majority of the representatives of the people and his calling into power men who do not possess the confidence of the people, was an arbitrary and improper abuse of his position.

I maintain the principles of Responsible Government, and shall oppose and denounce the pretensions that the majority of the people can be deprived by any Executive officer of their legitimate influence in the administration of the affairs of the country.

I shall advocate economy and prudence in the regulating of the expenditure of the country, and when Revenue is needed, I shall support just and equitable measures for that purpose.

As the arbitrary exercise of power at Quebec has no doubt been mainly promoted by the desire to aid the party in power in the Dominion in the approaching general elections, I think it right to add that I disapprove of the policy of that party, and I hold that the pretensions upon which they obtained power have been utterly negatived by their acts. In opposition to the views they profess, I believe that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a National Policy, which by a judicious readjustment of the Tariff will benefit and foster the Agricultural, the Mining and the other manufacturing interests of the Dominion, and that such a policy will restore prosperity to our struggling industries now so saddly depressed.

These are the rules by which I will be guided if you so far manifest your confidence in me as to elect me as your representative to the Legislature of Quebec, and I beg of you to believe that any deficiencies which I may exhibit may be the consequence of inability, but never the result of want of zeal, or neglect to use, my best endeavours in the promotion of your interests

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obdt. servt.,
ALEXANDER PRIDHAM.

# DICK'S
Celebrated
Medicines.
—
# DICK'S
Blood
Purifier.

Has no equal in putting horses and cattle in FIRST-RATE CONDITION.
It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its hair freely, imparting NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.
Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value
A HUNDRED PER CENT.
It is also an unfailing eradicator of worms To guard against the danger of over-dosing, it is divided into carefully weighed doses each box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50c.

## DICK'S LINIMENT
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
Will be found superior to any gargling oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also AN UNFAILING CURE
for Rheumatism, and will remove Corns from the human foot. Price 25c. or in large bottles 50 cents

## DICK'S BLISTER
Is the best that has ever yet been used, horses do not bite at it, as it causes little or no irritation, and will not blemish the part affected. Price 25 cents per pot.

## DICK'S HEALING SALVE
FOR MAN AND BEAST
Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Flesh Wounds of any kind, occurring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail of
ALFRED BENN & CO.,
Lachute, P. Q.,
15m6.

## HOUSEHOLD TREASURES
to be found only at
# F. N. Beattie's
Family Grocery and Farmer's Exchange
WHERE the great variety of Prepared and Canned Meats, Soups and Vegetables constantly on hand is destined to render housekeeping an agreeable pastime.
JUST FANCY
SYMINGTON'S Pea Soups, seasoned and flavored, made ready for the table in two minutes. Also, Symington's Egyptian food for deserts.
BESIDES
a complete assortment of
# GROCERIES,
CANNED
FRUITS,
BOTTLED
JELLIES,
ETC., ETC.
All selling at prices to favour the consumers.
Great bargains to be had in
STONE AND GLASSWARE,
*BUFFALO ROBES, &c.*
Cash paid for PRODUCE and Received in Exchange for Groceries, Etc.
Feb 15, 15-tf.

THE
PUBLIC
# Read Every Word

IT is a settled fact that the HOLMAN LIVER and STOMACH PAD has effected more cures, and has made warmer friends, has grown faster in favor than all the world's treatment combined. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad cures the severest chronic Liver and Stomach difficulties. It has proved efficacious in at least nineteen-twentieths of all the diseases man is heir to. To the permanently afflicted, and the periodical Winter sufferer, now is the time to apply the Holman Liver Pad and Plaster, thereby saving a world of trouble. The Pad is Nature's own law, the principle of absorption. The reasons are simple enough. The Pad is applied immediately over the vitals, Liver and Stomach, and centre of the nervous system which perrades the digestive organs. It contains harmless medical; vegetable properties that absorb all poisonous and deteriorated fluids from the blood and stomach. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad IS NOT A PATENT MEDICINE, but a SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE. The Pad is oval-shaped, 4x6 inches, 1 inch in thickness, and filled with fine medicated vegetable compounds. It is suspended about the neck and worn next the person, over the pit of the Stomach. The Pad is a sure cure for Liver Complaints, Bilious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dirrhœa, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis Sciatica, Lumbago, Obstructions in the Spinal Columns, Kidney Difficulties, Heart Disease, Intermittant Fever, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Acute Pains, and Fever and Ague. Thousands of women bear testimony to the miraculous results in all diseases peculiar to their sex.

The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad, the Most Wonderful Discovery of the Nineteenth Century and marks a new era in the history of Medical Science.

THIS IS WHAT THE PUBLIC OF CANADA say of the Holman Liver Pad.
Read the following Testimonials.
D. M. BAIRD, Manufacturers' Agent,
210 St. James Street,
Montreal.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:
GENTLEMEN,—I have worn one of your Liver Pads for about 20 days, and it has completely cured me of a very bad attack of dyspepsia. After being once used, the Pad speaks for itself, and is a genuine cure for the worst case of dyspepsia. I heartily recommend it to all my friends suffering from the above. Respectfully yours,
D. M. BAIRD.

GANANOQUE, November 6th, 1877.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:
DEAR SIRS,—After wearing the Pad two weeks, I felt like another man. It is now four weeks since I put it on, and I am enjoying good health. I shall with pleasure recommend Holman's Pad to all parties suffering from Liver complaint etc., etc.
Yours Respectfully,
REV. WM. JOLIFFE.

MONTREAL, December 1st, 1877.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
301 Notre Dame St., Montreal:
GENTLEMEN,—I have thoroughly tested the efficacy of the Holman Pad, as my wife was cured of sick headaches, which she was attacked with periodically; also two of my children who had an attack of fever, and several of my friends of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. The Pad has never failed where I have known it to be used. I heartily recommend Holman's Pad to all suffering from stomach and liver complaint and fevers.
Yours truly,
J. W. WILKINSON,
303 Notre Dame Street.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50.
The latter only used in old and complicated cases.
Consultation and explanations free of charge at Company's Office.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.
Supplied wholesale and retail at the
WATCHMAN OFFICE,
Lachute, P. Q.

# Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental RAILWAY.
(MONTREAL DIVISION.)
# General Passenger Time-Table.

GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | Freight | Express. | Express. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Hochelaga.....Lv | 4 00 | 9 30 | 4 30 |
| Mile End..... | 4 09 | 9 40 | 4 40 |
| aSt. Laurent..... | 4 28 | 9 45 | 4 45 |
| aRivieres des Prairies. | 4 38 | 9 52 | 4 52 |
| aSt. Martin..... | 4 50 | 10 01 | 5 01 |
| aSt. Rose..... | 5 01 | 10 09 | 5 09 |
| St. Therese..... | 5 11 | 10 17 | 5 17 |
| aSt. Augustin..... | 5 28 | 10 33 | 5 33 |
| St. Scholastique..... | 5 55 | 10 45 | 5 45 |
| aSt. Hermas..... | 6 22 | 10 57 | 5 57 |
| Lachute..... | 6 40 | 11 14 | 6 14 |
| aMuddy Branch..... | 7 11 | 11 24 | 6 24 |
| Grenville..... | 7 47 | 11 45 | 6 45 |
| Calumet.....Arr | 7 55 | 11 50 | 6 50 |
| Calumet.....Lv. | 8 05 | 12 00 | 7 00 |
| Montebello..... | 8 55 | 12 33 | 7 33 |
| Pauineauville..... | 9 16 | 12 43 | 7 43 |
| aNorth Nation Mills.. | 9 35 | 12 57 | 7 57 |
| Thurso..... | 10 04 | 1 16 | 8 16 |
| Buckingham..... | 10 55 | 1 40 | 8 40 |
| aL'Ange Gardien..... | 11 11 | 1 50 | 8 50 |
| aEast Templeton..... | 11 28 | 2 06 | 9 06 |
| Gatineau Point..... | 11 44 | 2 19 | 9 19 |
| Hull.....Arr | 1900 | 2 30 | 9 30 |

GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | Freight | Express. | Express. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Hull..... | 3 45 | 9 00 | 4 00 |
| Gatineau Point..... | 4 01 | 9 11 | 4 14 |
| aEast Templeton..... | 4 23 | 9 27 | 4 27 |
| aL'Ange Gardien..... | 4 38 | 9 44 | 4 44 |
| Buckingham..... | 5 06 | 10 56 | 4 56 |
| Thurso..... | 5 48 | 10 21 | 5 21 |
| aNorth Nation Mills.. | 6 14 | 10 42 | 5 42 |
| Papineauville..... | 6 38 | 10 57 | 5 57 |
| Montebello..... | 6 52 | 11 07 | 6 07 |
| Calumet.....Arr | 7 50 | 11 40 | 6 40 |
| Calumet.....Lv | 8 00 | 11 50 | 6 50 |
| Grenville..... | 8 08 | 11 55 | 6 55 |
| aMuddy Branch..... | 8 40 | 12 15 | 7 15 |
| Lachute..... | 8 55 | 12 24 | 7 24 |
| aSt. Hermas..... | 9 39 | 12 39 | 7 39 |
| St. Scholastique..... | 9 50 | 12 51 | 7 51 |
| aSt. Augustin..... | 10 15 | 1 03 | 8 03 |
| Ste. Therese..... | 10 45 | 1 18 | 8 18 |
| aSte. Rose..... | 10 59 | 1 29 | 8 29 |
| aSte. Martin..... | 11 08 | 1 41 | 8 31 |
| aRivieres des Prairies. | 11 20 | 1 40 | 8 40 |
| aSt. Laurent..... | 11 28 | 1 47 | 8 47 |
| Mile End..... | 11 35 | 1 53 | 8 53 |
| Hochelaga..... | 11 45 | 2 00 | 9 00 |

a Flag Stations, Express Trains.

# St. Jerome Branch.

HOCHELAGA TO ST. JEROME.

| STATIONS. | P.M. |
|---|---|
| Hochelaga..... | 5 00 |
| Mile End..... | 5

## A L.

CATARRH REMEDY, and effectual cure p the system and cures all other diseases at the same time. Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Leucorrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, take their leave when the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is used as directed. Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.

*Vote for Mr. Pridham the PEOPLE'S CHOICE and vote early.*

AT LAST.—We understand that on and after the 1st May, the Mails between Montreal and Ottawa on the line of the Q. M. O. & O. Railroad are to be despatched by that conveyance in the future.

QUERY.—The latest effusion headed "questions and answers" circulated by the Reform Committee is considered by many persons as Mr. Meikle's address, his name appearing at the bottom of it in large type. Is it his address to the electors? Query.

Mr. John Martin, of Lachute Road, authorised Mr. George Simpson, of St. Andrews, while standing in front of Mr. Simpson's office to put his name down on Mr. Pridham's requisition; so we are informed by the best authority.

BY ACCLAMATION.—Just as we go to press, we learn that three Conservatives have been elected by acclamation; Mr. Loranger, Mr. Turcotte and Hon. Mr. Robertson.

MR. VENNOR, of the Geological Survey, is at present arranging for his summer work in the posphate field. His party will start about the 1st of May, and examine the townships of Wakefield, Portland, Bowman, Bigelow, Hincks and Blake. They are to give special attention to the phosphate belt.

THE "Liberals" of Quebec are getting on finely. First their Lieutenant Governor drives his Ministers forcibly out of their departments, and now a lot of roughs are hired to attack Mr. Tarte, the Conservative candidate for Bonaventure. He was brutally beaten by some of Mr. Laurier's East Quebec rowdies. Such is Liberalism—such is free speech under Liberal rule!

*Vote for Mr. Pridham whose personal and political career is not stained* WITH CORRUPTION.

MR. BARNEY DEVLIN *appeared at the church door, St. Columban, on Sunday, the 21th inst., and made an appeal to the Electors on behalf of the Joly Government. Comment is useless. This speaks for itself. Electors bear this in mind!*

DELAY OF TRAINS.—We regret to hear of the delay in trains upon the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., owing to a sinking of the track in a boggy place in the neighbourhood of St. Therese. It is expected to be thoroughly repaired by Friday evening, if not earlier, when trains will again run on their usual good time.

*The Liberal party in this Province long ago nailed upon its standard the motto, "We go in to win at any cost," and the men who now control its machinery are thoroughly unscrupulous as to the means they adopt to win. Things are done for party that would not be tolerated in private life; but, unless we are very much mistaken, this Goff mud-throwing will be regretted even by the party.—Star.*

THE LAST CIRCULAR.—It is useless for Mr. Meikle to repudiate the utterances of his Editor, we all know the intimate connection that there is between him and this man, and it is impossible to believe that this circular was issued without Mr. Meikle's knowledge. We remind our friends that the circular contains not only gross misrepresentations, but a vile and dastardly libel on the whole Conservative party. A slander so vile that words can hardly be found strong enough to condemn it and the author.

MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED.—It must be humiliating to our Grit friends to have so many of their statements contradicted by their own party. The report of the Cushing combination meeting at Grenville sent to the city papers, in which Mr. Owens and Mr. Pridham were grossly belied, was at once contradicted by the Chairman of the meeting in question. Their intention to injure Mr. Owen and Mr. Pridham has been hurled back upon their own heads which must feel rather sore unless they are *past feeling*.

THE *Canadian Illustrated News* of last week contains sketches and views of Edwardsburg, Ont. This is the fourth instalment of a series of combination pictures intended to illustrate every town and village of the Dominion, thus bringing the resources of this young country before every reader in a way which can be reached by no other channel. Great credit is due Mr. Burland, of Montreal, for this national illustrated paper, which we commend very highly for its merits, and hope to see it largely patronized in all our towns and villages.

THE ANTI-PAPAL WAR.—At the Easter reception of Cardinals to-day the Pope dwelt upon the strength and vitality of the Pontificate. He said:—"The war which has been declared against the Papacy from the earliest times continues with undiminished ferceness. Trusting in God we are ready to carry on the warfare and to uphold the rights of the Church." The Pontiff concluded by expressing the hope that the children would finally submit.

VANKLEEK HILL, April 9, 1878.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—A meeting was held on Wednesday, the 27th ult., by the patrons of the Vankleek Hill Creamery, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the most advisable way of getting their butter shipped to England this incoming summer, without it being hurt on its passage, as they consider the present way of shipping butter, in warm weather, must be injured in the vessel. The shippers are the parties that suffer the loss when it is hurt; their brand is on the package; they are responsible to the consumer for a fine article, as no allowance will be made for the injury it gets on its way to market. If the Canadian vessel-owners will not provide for them a vessel, to sail every month, with a refrigerator in it, the Factory-men can join and make their sales monthly, and get a car from Boston, with a refrigerator in it, and ship their butter, in bond, by way of Boston. If the present number of factories now in Canada are not able to load a car every month, they can load one every two months. Dear sir, permit us to pass a few remarks on the present depression in the butter business now in Canada. We would advise the farmers, when they hear of so many thousand packages of butter unsold in Canada, to try and find out the cause; if it is bad milk, or bad butter-making, we can soon tell them it is the want of a proper way of manufacturing butter. If those 70,000 packages now lying unsold in Montreal, had been manufactured in Butter-factories, they would have been in the English market long ago, and the money that the English people give for butter to France, Germany, and other countries, would be in Canada, as our Canadian butter has to stand alongside their fine butter in market.

It would pay Canada well, for each municipality to erect a butter factory in the centre of each township, for the purpose of instructing the people, as persons not in connection with a Factory have no idea of the necessity of the united system. We will give you proof of what we say: The county of Huntingdon has four butter factories; these four factories manufactures the butter of one hundred and twenty-five farmers, each farmer has about 1,000 pounds of outter; they sold their butter for twenty-five cents per pound last fall, giving five cents per pound above the private dairy, as the best private dairy did not average over twenty cents per pound. In Canada, and in the States, where butter factories have been working for five and six years, and also the large pan in private dairies have been working; what we mean by a large pan, is a pan that holds all the milk that a farmer has at one milking. Those dairies furnished with large pans, and the butter made at such dairies, only rates second-class; they cannot compete with the factories; their churnings are too small, they take too long to fill a package. That is what leaves the Eastern Townships' so far below the factory butter in price. Last fall, when the factory butter was selling for twenty-four and twenty-five cents per pound, those dairies were selling for nineteen and twenty cents per pound. We are credibly informed that the Eastern Townships' dairies are principally furnished with the large pans. We wish to be understood, and give as our reasons for saying that their butter can only be second-class: First, you furnish ten dairies with these pans, you have to have ten different butter-makers, and perhaps, not two of those dairies will have what they require. The locality of a dairy ought to be dry and airy, with nothing near it to cause impure air, kept perfectly clean with plenty of good water, and attended to at regular hours. A woman with a young family, and a good deal of house-work, cannot attend to her dairy when required. If the dairies furnished with the large pans are not properly attended to, the ten quart pans in the cellar are preferable. The factory made butter has proved itself to give perfect satisfaction both in Canada and England. We have a letter before us from James Drummond, Esq., of Montreal, stating that our factory butter gave satisfaction beyond expectation to the friends of Mr. Drummond in Scotland; before they got our butter, they had an idea that Canada could not produce a fine article. Those who read the agricultural papers, know who Mr. Drummond is, they remember in what class he stood when he was making butter; the produce of his dairy was always sold far above market price. We have other letters from men who got our butter, with similar statements.

We make these statements to convince our Canadian farmers that they need not be afraid of trying the factory system, it has proved itself to be a success; we Canadians can compete with our American Cousins in butter making; we have a cooler climate, we have better grass, and our water is as good; all we want is the appliances that they use, and give the business the attention that they do, and we can compete with them in any market. You may place us side by side. We would be happy to hear of some of your readers taking up the cause and assisting us in forwarding a business that is so neglected in Canada.

We remain yours,
DAIRYMEN.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Foster Dewey says:—"Tweed's last words were as nearly as I can recollect, 'I have tried to right some great wrongs; I have been forbearing with those who did not deserve it. I forgive all those who have ever done wrong to me, and I want all those who have ever been harmed by me to forgive me." He said nothing about guardian angels. Tweed left no will and Dewey says he had nothing to leave. Dewey adds that yesterday he remarked:—"This is a moral lesson to the world." He seemed to think that after he was gone they would preach sermons about him, and use him as an awful example. He felt very sensitive about that.

Evidence in connection with the murder of Lord Leitrim has been gathered sufficient to implicate one of the persons arrested for the crime.

## COLONNE FRANCAISE.

DIRECTIONS POUR LE PREMIER MAI.—Quand le poll s'ouvre à neuf heures du matin le 1r Mai, les gens ayant droit de vote doivent, aussi de bonne heure que possible, être sur la place, où ils sont pour jeter leur votes, et ne pas perdre de temps en votant aussitôt que le deputé officier rapporteur aura ouvert la boite du scrutin et appeté les électeurs à voter. Nous donnons ci dessous une forme du scrutin, et en faisant la croix faites attention de la mettre vis à-vis le nom de M. Pridham, tel qu'indiqué dans la forme suivante, et ne pas faire d'autre marque sur le scrutin.

| | |
|---|---|
| ROBERT G. MEIKLE, Marchand, de Lachute. | |
| ALEXANDER PRIDHAM, Marchand, de Grenville. | + |

MAGIENOIRE.—Depuis quelque temps le Juge Coursol était vivement intrigué par certains phénomènes qui se manifestaient dans son jardin. Des visiteurs nocturnes foulaient ses platesbandes et ravageaient ses allées. Un cercle était tracé sur une des pelouses et la terre sur tout la circonférence ait brisée comme si un escadron de cavalerie y avait fait des évolutions. Tous les matins le jardinier constatait que la barrière du jardin avait été ouverte pendant la nuit. Le détective Lafon fut invité à passer quelques heures chez le Juge pour surprendre les mystérieux visiteurs. Vers minit, lundi, l'argent vit entrer deux personnages dans le jardin. Ils portaient plusieurs objets sous bras. L'un d'eux tira une épée de son foureau, se pendit un immense chapelet dans le col la croix pendant sur son dos. A la croix était attachée une montre. Son compagnon placé derrière lui tenait la montre à la main et le suivait dans tous ses mouvements. Le premier ouvrit un livre à la main gauche et commença des invocations aux esprits infernaux. Il frappait la terre avec la pointe de son épée disant: "Entrailles de la terre entrouvrez-vous!" De temps en temps il aspergeait la terre avec une éponge et labourait le sol avec son arme. Nos deux personnages firent plusieurs fois le tour du cercle en récitant des invocations cabalistiques. Le détective crut le moment favorable et empoigna les deux magiciens. Ceux-ci rendus un violon déclarèrent se nommer le premier Paul Boone, natif de Belgique et Jean Sudan, immigré suisse.

Les prisonniers pour faire leurs exorcismes maniques portaient avec eux une épée à deux tranchants, une canne, un fouet, un portrait et reliques d'un vénérable J. M. B. Viarney, curé d'Ars, un volume publié en 1626 à Coogne intitulé: *Thesaurus exorcisimorum*, contenant toutes les formules de magiciens pour évoquer l'esprit malin, le Manuel de Magie du Dr. Johann Faust. Ce volume publié au commencement du XVIIIe siècle, est richement enluminée avec des dissins représentant les démons et les esprits familiers, des fioles et des gourdes contenant des liqueurs magiques.

Les prisonniers déclarèrent à la police qu'ils savaient qu'il y a un trésor caché dans le jardin du juge et que si l'on les laissait faire jusqu'à vendredi prochain ils étaient certains de le trouver.

Le juge, qui a des petits poids semés dans le pelouse où les magiciens faisaient leurs exorcismes, ne tient guère à découvrir l'or qui est enfoui dans son jardin.

Un des prisonniers déclara qu'il avait trouvé les volumes dans la bibliothèque d'un couvent à St. Jean de Malte (France; et qu'il pratiquait la magie depuis plusieurs années.

Le chef de police a retenu les livres de magie pour les soumettre à des autorités ecclésiastiques. Le Juge Coursol n'a pas voulu faire punir les pauvres qui ont été remis en liberté Mardi matin.—*La Minerve.*

*Mr. Pridham will support* ALL GOOD MEASURES *in the interests of this County and the Province, therefore cast your vote for him.*

## LATEST NEWS.

The present Duke of Wellington, son of the Iron Duke, sends for a piece of choice black satin, and cuts out his own stocks, after which they are stitched. They are on the model worn by his father. He wears two a year. In attire he is of the old school. He is unattractive and stupid.

The *Agence Russe* confirms the statement that the Russian Government has agreed to the proposal for the simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet and the Russian army, and also as to negotiations being in progress for a preliminary conference to settle the programme of the congress. All reports as to fresh difficulties having arisen are contradicted.

THE NORTHWEST INDIANS.—The *Tribune* says Gen. Gibbon recommends the establishment of a strong military post near the boundary line. Before leaving Montana he made arrangements with Col. McLeod by which the forces of the two Governments would operate together in the case of an outbreak and invasion by Sitting Bull.

Mr. John Stuart, founder of the banking house of Stuart & Bro., of Philadelphia, and brother of Mr. George H. Stuart, of that city died in Manchester, England, on Tuesday, aged 82 years. He was born in Banbridge, county Down, Ireland, arrived in Philadelphia in 1823, and in 1828 established the banking house of Stuart & Bro., of which Mr. George H. Stuart is the head. He afterwards established banking houses in New York, and in Manchester, England.

KINGSTON, 18th.—At a meeting of the Conservative Association last night, Sir John Macdonald was enthusiastically nominated for Kingston. He was proposed by His Worship the Mayor, Mr. John McIntyre, seconded by Dr. Sullivan. The statements that have appeared in Ministerial journals that Sir John would not run for Kingston, are absolutely false.

The general tone of this morning's despatches from the East leads to the belief that the Congress will shortly assemble, but of course, as the St. Petersburg *Journal* points out, this is no guarantee as to the result of the meeting being a satisfactory settlement. The same paper also says that, in intimidating Russia, in the hope of placing herself in a more advantageous position, England is playing a dangerous game, and one that will lead to war and not peace.

## THE GOFF SLANDER!

### REPLY BY MR. BAKER.

### THE SLANDERER CONVICTED BY HIS OWN LETTERS.

*To the Editor of the Gazette.*

DEAR SIR,—Thanks to the energy of the Montreal *Herald* and its emissaries in this county, I have this afternoon been favored with a perusal of the libellous effusions of Edward H. Goff.

I have not at present the time to characterize in fit terms the nature of the missile hurled against me at this juncture, by the Liberal party, and I pass at once to answer the charges contained in the letter in question and meet them with an absolute and unequivocal denial.

In the winter of 1876, Mr. Goff, then treasurer of M. P. & B. R. R. Co., requested the legal firm of which I am a member, to undertake proceedings for obtaining possession of lands required on the line of that railroad. This was done and an account rendered therefor. Subsequently he requested us to act generally on behalf of this company, and we agreed to do so upon the receipt of a sufficient retainer, which was fixed at $1,000, including therein the services already rendered; and about the month of October, 1876, he forwarded to us his own note for that amount, payable at the Eastern Townships Bank, Cowansville. That note was discounted for the firm at the Bank, and when it became due, Goff could not pay, and it was renewed, and finally Goff made payments thereon, reducing the amount to about $500. Becoming aware that his circumstances were bad, we—or, rather, the Bank—pressed for payment, and Goff then proposed to transfer to us a mortgage he held for $838.39. This was on the 2nd March, 1876, and the account stood: Balance due on note, $501.39, amount of mortgage to be transferred, $838.39, leaving an amount of $337.00 going to Goff. He, or rather Smith, in whose name the mortgage stood, executed a transfer of that mortgage to my partner, who, out of his own funds, retired the the note from the Bank, and I paid Goff, on the 7th of March, 1877, the sum of $337 in cash, for which he expressed great gratitude to me. The mortgage he refers to in his letter is the same mortgage above alluded to.

In confirmation of this statement, I publish the following two letters from Mr. Goff, referring to this transaction:—

MONTREAL, March 2nd 1877.

*Messrs. Buchanan & Baker,*
*Advocates, Sweetsburg, Que.*

GENTS.—Hon. Mr. Baker, of your firm, has been here to-day, and informs me you would accept a transfer of the mortgage of $773, and accumulated interest to date, which I hold on the property of Edward Carter, Esq., at Knowlton, in payment of balance due you on my $1,000 note, and would send me cheque for the amount overpaid. As the proposal is quite agreeable to me, I willingly accept the offer:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of mortgage | $773.00 | |
| Int. 8 per cent. from Feb. 9, 1876, to March 2, 1877 | 65.39 | $838.39 |
| Amount due on note, Feb. 6 | $198.09 | |
| 8 per cent. interest | 3.30 | 501.30 |
| Balance due me | | $337.09 |

You will please send me my note and cheque for $337. I enclose order on C. D. Smith, Esq., of Brome, to have transfer made to you.

Yours truly,
(Signed,) EDWARD H. GOFF.

MONTREAL, March 8th, 1877.

*G. G. V. Buchanan, Esq., Sweetsburg, Que.:*

*In re* mortgage account with Buchanan & Baker.

MY DEAR SIR,—Enclosed herewith is signification No. 2,508, made upon Edward Carter, by Wade M. Marler, N. P. Ours Carter mortgage, which I trust you will find correct and satisfactory.

I met Mr. Baker here last evening, and as I wanted to use some money to-day he paid me the balance due me on mortgage [illegible] and I gave him receipt for [illegible] return [illegible] obliged.

Very truly yours
EDW. H. [illegible]

As regards his statements that I ever received a diamond ring, a $1,000 Dominion note or any property or money on account of services rendered or to be rendered except as above mentioned, I declare them to be abominable falsehoods and absolutely destitute of truth.

I qualify with the same terms each and every of his statements wherein he attempts to establish that I sought to obtain money from him in connection with the railroad or the subsidy—they are absolutely and egregious lies made out of whole cloth.

My record is clear and I am ready for any investigation into my conduct either as a Minister or as an individual; and I challenge Goff and his allies to produce one tittle of credible evidence of the charges formulated against me.

I will not, however, await the action of his legal adviser, but will at once invoke the protection of the Courts, so that those guilty of this atrocious attack upon a political opponent may have ample opportunity of producing the proofs they claim to possess.

Yours &c.,
G. B. BAKER.

FRELIGHSBURG, Mississiquoi County, Saturday, April 20, 1878.

## BIRTHS.

FEATHERSTON.—In Cleveland, Ohio, U. S., on the 2nd April, the wife of Josiah Featherston, Esq., of a daughter.

## MARRIED.

MCKNIGHT—ROGERS.—At Trinity Church, Lakefield, by the Rev. L. O. Armstrong, Mr. Alexander McKnight, of Lachute to Miss Maria, only daughter of Capt. G. Rogers.


**GEO. BOND & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF

Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers. Shirts made to order. 415 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 10y1

**Farm for Sale!**

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE the Farm Property situate and being Lot No. 21 in the Seventh Range of the Township of Chatham, (about two miles from M. O. & W. R.,) containing 225 acres more or less, partly under Cultivation, and containing splendid Bush in Birch, Maple, Beech and good Cedar. Also a Dwelling House and good Outbuildings. Well watered. For particulars apply to JOHN ALLAN, Lachute, April 12, 1878. Butcher. 32tf

THE NORTH RAILWAY TEMPERANCE HOTEL, BETHANY ROAD, LACHUTE, P. Q.

ISAIE TAILEFER will open the above first-class hotel for the accommodation of the travelling public, on the first of May next. Every accommodation will be provided as in the best city hotels, having determined to make it the best hotel on the line. Charges moderate.

N. B. It will be kept on strictly temperance principles. 31y1

**FOR SALE.**

THAT well known property, situated on the east side of the Bethany road in the village of Lachute. Size of lot 40x120 feet, with a good frame house erected thereon—new—being built last summer, and completed in all its parts. For particulars apply to the undersigned. GEO. ALLAN, Lachute, March 29, 1878. 30m2

BROWNSBURG STORE.

THE subscriber having opened the Brownsburg Store, would respectfully solicit a call.

GOODS WILL BE FOUND LOW.

Produce taken in exchange at cash value.
ALEXANDER PAUL.
20y1

**NOTICE!**

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his Store Business to

Messrs. W. BANFORD & CO.,

and in retiring, tenders his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage accorded to him during the last twenty one years.

Customers' accounts will be furnished as soon possible, and an early settlement is requested, as this branch of his business must be closed up without delay.

He would also take this opportunity of commending his successors to the confidence of the public, and requesting a continuance to them of their patronage so long extended to himself.

P. LANE.

Feb. 25, 1878. 27tf

With reference to the above, we beg to state that we intend carrying on a

GENERAL BUSINESS

in the stand so long occupied by Mr. Lane, and will endeavour to cater to the wants of the public, in such a way as will warrant their confidence. Terms made known at our office.

W. BANFORD & CO.

March 8, 1878. 27tf

GREAT BARGAINS.

**SELLING OFF AT COST!**

THE undersigned, to meet the necessities of the people in these hard times, is selling off at cost price for cash, or merchantable produce, the whole of his stock—consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES.

The tea is of a superior quality and flavor. And many other articles usually kept in a general store. Please call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Opposite Medical Hall.
HENRY CLARKE.

Lachute, Dec. 1, 1877. 16tf

C. GEIGERS,

**UNDERTAKER.**

Begs to announce to the inhabitants of Lachute, and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

COFFIN STORE

at Lachute, where he is prepared to execute all orders for

FUNERALS,

that may be required.

He has had twenty years experience, and guarantees to give satisfaction equal to city supplies and prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| A good Ash Coffin, trimmed | $15.00 |
| Black Cloth | 10.00 |
| A good Common Coffin, | 5.0 |

Please give him a call when required, at Ouellette Lachute. 20m3

CATARRH!

FOR YEAR.

SO BAD THAT WHEN I WENT TO SLEEP I THOUGHT I SHOULD CHOKE TO DEATH—CURED BY TWO BOTTLES OF

Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 27, 1872.
LITTLEFIELD & Co.,

I am 32 years old, I have had Catarrh 10 years. Have been weak and miserable and run down with it, so that I did not feel like doing any work, I had continued discharges, and feared every night when I went to sleep that I should choke to death, with strangling so many times have I wakened just in season to save myself from choking to death. Two bottles of your Constitutional Catarrh Remedy cured me. I feel perfectly well. Your medicine did the work. Nothing else helped me. I have recommended it to many others, and in every case its results have been as wonderful. I feel as if all sufferers from the loathsome disease of Catarrh ought to know of the almost miraculous virtues of your remedy. I reside at Manchester N. H.

BELLE DOWNEY.

ASK FOR LITTLEFIELD'S CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Treatise on Catarrh mailed to any address on receipt of stamp.

T. J. R. HARDING, BROCKVILLE, ONT., Agent for the Dominion. 28m3

MR. D. E. LEWIS, CHEMIST.

DEAR SIR—Those Dr. Harvey's Antibilious Purgative Pills, which you recommended to me, when in your city, are indeed a superior pill. Those pains in my back, stomach and head have disappeared. I have used four bottles and now I have recommended them to others with the same good effect. Thanks to you, I think that my Doctor's bill will be a little smaller this year than last. Yours truly,
HENRY DAVIS,
Hemmingford.

HUTCHISON & WALKER,

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

112 St. Francois Xavier Street,
[JUDAH'S NEW BUILDING]
ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.
M. HUTCHISON, B.C.L. W. S. WALKER, B.C.L.

MONTREAL HOUSE,

ST. ANDREWS, Q.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

*W. G. STEWART,*

At rates lower than Montreal Wholesale prices.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

consisting of

Tweeds, Cloths, Fancy Dress Goods etc., etc., etc.,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT ALL PRICES.

Large stock of Ladies' Misses' Gents' and Boys' Hats in latest styles, and an excellent assortment of

Readymade Clothing

TEAS,
SUGARS,
RAISINS,
CANDIES,
ETC., ETC.

Hardware and Crockery

A full line of Stationery.

Call and see for yourselves,

G. & W. SIMPSON,
St. Andrews, March 29, 1878. 32tf

**BOOK AND JOB Printing**

OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE

LATEST STYLES!

—AT THE MOST—

REASONABLE RATES.

WITH THE

Greatest Despatch!

AT THE

WATCHMAN OFFICE,

LACHUTE, - - - P. Q.

N. B.—Subscription to the WATCHMAN $1.00 per year in advance. The only family paper (all printed in Lachute) in the Ottawa Valley on the line of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., between Montreal and Aylmer.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO GET

WHITESIDE'S IMPROVED

Noiseless Spring Bed and Moth Proof

MATTRESS.

*The Cheapest and Best Sleeping Apparats of the Age.*

WHITESIDE, JORDON & CO.,
66 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

1tf

WANTED

1,000 BUSHELS WHITE PEAS,

AT ONCE AT

THE WEST END CASH STORE,

ON HAND

TIMOTHY, CLOVER AND GARDEN SEEDS IN FULL VARIETY.

Choice Teas from 40 to 50c. per lb.

Strong Bakers' Flour,
XXX Pastry in Barrels.

And full line of Groceries at the lowest prices in the County.

A LOT OF LATHS STILL ON HAND FOR SALE CHEAP.

West End Cash Store.

W. BANFORD & CO.,
OPPOSITE ALLEN'S HOTEL.

Lachute, March 29, 1878.

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,
ADVOCATES,
Ste. Scholastique.
Attend Superior Court, District of Terrebonne, Circuit Court, Lachute.
WILFRED PREVOST. F. H. MATHIEU. 23tf.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
GRENVILLE, P. Q.

THIS first-class establishment is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. Carriages will be in attendance at the boats and trains.
Sept. 7, 1877. D. McVICAR, Proprietor.

TEES & CO.,

FURNITURE DEALERS AND

UNDERTAKERS

11 St. Bonaventure Street,

MONTREAL.

FURNITURE at lowest prices delivered to cars or boats free of charge.

A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Caskets and Coffins.

Telegraphic communications instantly attended to. Residence on the premises.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

Head Office, - Hamilton.

Government Deposit, - - $50,081.00

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E. ROBILLARD, Esq., Q.C. } Examiners

SULLIVAN DAVIDSON, Agent.
Box 886, Post Office, Montreal. 32tf

PUBLICATIONS.

ON THE IDENTITY OF THE BRITISH NATION WITH THE LOST TEN TRIBES.

Philistia or, Solution of the Mystery which for Four Thousand Years has Shrouded the Great Pyramid in Egypt. By Charles Casey. New and Enlarged Edition, Price 65 cents.

By Pizzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition, Price $5.50

WORKS by EDWARD HINE.

The Forty-Seven Identifications. Price, post free, 20 cents

Flashes of Light, Price, post free, 20 cents.

Oxford's Wrong, &c. Price, post free, 17 cents

England's Coming Glories. Price, post free, 25 cents.

Anglo-Saxon Riddle. Price, post free, 7 cents or the five bound in One Volume, gilt edges $1.10

Life From the Dead, onthly, Vols. I, II, and III, gilt edges, each $1.75

HINES TRACTS. Nos. 1 and 2, per 100, 25 cents.

Any of the above sent free by mail at above prices.

W. DRYSDALE & Co.
232 St. James Street, Montreal
Choice stock of Stationery always on hand.

GREAT MASSACRE OF MERCHANDISE AT

F. NAUBERT,

ST. PHILLIPPE, D'ARGENTEUIL

(Formerly Muddy Branch.)

EVERYBODY sees that the Commercial crisis is increasing every day, then if we want to sell we must sell very cheap; consequently we have decided to reduce our goods already cheap—then we are in a state to defy all competition, and we can sell under wholesale price, as we buy bankrupt stocks for cash. We often buy job lots that we have, for thirty cents on the dollar, and our motto being "large sales and small profits" you can see that we really sell cheaper than anybody. Our long experience in the business make us feel to-day stronger than ever that we need money and not merchandise; it is for that reason that we again reduce our prices. The public will find great advantage in buying all their things at

F. NAUBERT'S.

Read carefully this list of prices that we enclose here.

Rochelaga Cotton, from 3c. to 9jc. per yard. Calicos, from 4c. to 11c. per yard. Our Flannels of 20c. and 25c., are worth double. Our Dress goods of 6c. are certainly not less than 12c. at the wholesale price. Dress Goods, Silk and Wool for 25c. and 30c. worth everywhere 40c. to 60c. Our

Boots and Shoes

are extremely reduced; we sell them at the wholesale price. Our Tweeds are really the cheapest of this county. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. Your can buy over tweeds all wool first quality, $1.10. Our Tweed Rosamond, at $1.25, are sold everywhere at $1.75. It is useless to continue this list, you can see by this single note that it is at

F. NAUBERT'S

that you get the best bargains. Don't forget the road to

MUDDY BRANCH,
at the
Great Massacre of Merchandise.

St. Phillippe, Jan. 18, 1878. 20tf

Important Notice

TO CONTRACTORS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS.

Dynamite,
Blasting Powder,
and Fuse,

Also, a complete [illegible] SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

For sale by

THOMAS BIRKETT,
67 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.
13-1y

JAMES BARLEY

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

IS PREPARED to take contracts and execute all kinds of work in his line, upon reasonable terms.

Lachute, P. Q., Sept. 7, 1877.

# THE WATCHMAN

AND

# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1878


We direct attention to Mr. VENNOR's letter in another column, (which was inadvertently omitted in the make up of last week's paper,) and should consider the opportunity given to farmers and others for ascertaining whether they have mineral wealth upon their lands, is one they will readily embrace. That there is phosphate in parts of the Townships of Chatham and Grenville, is pretty certain, and if the people will now bring in samples as suggested, the value of them will be given by Mr. VENNOR, and may result in great value to this section.

UNSCRUPULOUS INSINCERITY.—The attempt made to belie the Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU in saying that he called upon the French Canadians to unite and vote against the Protestants is one of the most dastardly tricks ever resorted to in an election campaign. The Hon. gentleman repudiated it in the meeting when Mr. BOYD had the audacity to quote him in that way. The audience know better, and can assert that Mr. CHAPLEAU never said any such thing. If such are the tricks resorted to by the Reform party merely for the sake of trying to keep up the Religious cry which they have been harping upon all through this election, woe to the country if they should succeed to govern it. If Mr. CHAPLEAU had called upon them to unite and vote as one man for Mr. MEIKLE, it their would have been another story, but in asking them to unite in support of Mr. PRIDHAM, could not be got over except by an unscrupulous misrepresentation.

## DIRECTIONS FOR THE 1st OF MAY.

WHEN THE POLL OPENS AT NINE O'CLOCK in the morning on the 1st day of May, the people having votes should as early as possible be on the spot where they are to cast them, and lose no time in voting as soon as the deputy returning officer shall have locked the ballot box and called upon the electors to vote. The following is a form of the ballot, and in marking the same be careful to put the cross opposite the name of Mr. PRIDHAM, as indicated in the form below, and put no other mark upon the ballot paper.

| | |
|---|---|
| ROBERT G. MEIKLE, Merchant, of Lachute. | |
| ALEXANDER PRIDHAM, Merchant, of Grenville. | X |

## THE MASS MEETING AT LACHUTE.

### THE POLITICAL ISSUES DISCUSSED.

A mass meeting had been called by the Conservative party for one o'clock, p. m., last Thursday, 18th inst., at Lachute, and the Reform party and Mr. MEIKLE were invited to attend and take part in this discussion, but when the time came, Mr. MEIKLE and Mr. BOYD, although present, refused to take any part whatever, although Mr. BOYD had stated publicly, at the St. Andrews' meeting, that he would meet Mr. WHITE, at Lachute, on Thursday afternoon, and was not afraid to discuss the issues with him and Hon. M. CHAPLEAU. Mr. Wm. OWENS was appointed Chairman, and urged upon the Reform Candidate and Mr. BOYD to speak; but they persistently refused. Whether for fear of facing Mr. WHITE, or what, it is difficult to say; but as pointed out by that gentleman, he had never before known a candidate to refuse to speak to electors when invited to do so, and when they were willing to listen to him.

Mr. PRIDHAM addressed the meeting in a clear and distinct manner, showing the falsity of the arguments urged by the opposite party against the Stamp Tax Bill, and Railway Bill of the late Administration, illustrating his points so clearly that the fears which had been created in many minds by the hideous representations on this subject were readily dispersed, as he went on in his forcible style of reasoning, being frequently cheered by the large audience who had assembled for the occasion.

Mr. PITON, of St. Scholastique, then addressed the electors in French, and was succeeded by Mr. THOMAS WHITE, of Montreal, who, for two hours held the entire audience spell-bound by his forcible arguments, set forth in the most eloquent language, interspersed with humorous hits at his opponents, which created no unusual laughter and rings of cheers as he exposed the stories about Railway rings and other rings which the Reform party had tried to make so much capital out of to keep them in this contest.

This meeting was a large and influential one, despite the efforts of the Reform clique at Lachute, to keep people away from it, and closed with rousing cheers for the QUEEN, Mr. PRIDHAM and Mr. WHITE.

### THE EVENING MEETING.

Mr. R. DUDDERIDGE, presided.

This was called in the interest of Mr. MEIKLE. To effect a fine appearance and fill the building, many of the ladies from the village attended and with unusual taste, had red ribbond bows attached so as to show their colours in favour of the *Rouge*. A large number of boys were also present. Of the *boni fide* electors present, in this, the stronghold of the Reform party, there was about as large a number of Conservatives as Reformers, at least so it has been estimated by a large number present, as well as by the cheers from the audience.

At this meeting, Mr. PRIDHAM was unfairly put forward as the first speaker, and when he had just got started, and seemingly with the design of interrupting him, a ring of cheers was raised by a few persons on the front seats at the entrance of Dr. CHRISTIE into the hall. These cheers, although having the effect of disconcerting Mr. PRIDHAM to some extent, were strangely confined to a few persons only, the greater part of the audience seemingly more inclined to listen to Mr. PRIDHAM than to cheer for Dr. CHRISTIE. Although interrupted again by another man, who should have known better, Mr. PRIDHAM went on with his speech, till notified by the Chair that his time was up, and then sat down amid loud cheers from the audience.

Mr. MEIKLE addressed the meeting in far better style than he had ever done before. Being at home, and surrounded by so many more who were friendly to his candidature than in any other meeting he had attended, gave him courage to speak out without having to read his speech as in other places. He made a very hard attack upon Mr. PRIDHAM, stating that at another meeting, Mr. PRIDHAM had said "he would support Mr. JOLY providing Mr. JOLY had a majority of the House." This was most unfair, and more than that, it was *untrue*, which brought Mr. PRIDHAM to his feet at once, who said: that what he did say was this; "That should Mr. JOLY's Ministry get a majority in this election, and be sustained as a Government, he would support him in *all good* measures." Mr. MEIKLE then backed down and expressed regret if he had misstated anything. He then proceeded to show from his stand point the corruption of the late Government, making a mistake of only $5,000,000 in one instance, as the Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU afterwards clearly proved. He spoke out his half hour on this occasion, as in no other since the campaign, and was loudly cheered by his friends upon resuming his seat.

The Hon. Mr. CHAPELAU then came forward, and from the cheers he received, it would seem that a large portion of the audience was favourable to him. He spoke in French, and concluded his half hour by urging upon the French Canadians to unite together and vote with the Protestants for Mr. PRIDHAM.

Mr. GREENSHIELDS, a lawyer of Montreal, was the next speaker and he dwelt at considerable length upon the late Government's policy of taxes which was so ruinous to the country, urging the people to support the new Government which intended to produce a system of economy and retrenchment, and carry on the work of the Province without additional taxation, but what this system was he did not state except the supposed desire of abolishing the Legislative Council, the Police Force and the Magistrates which according to his figures, would be about $80,000. He was attentively listened to and frequently cheered. The Chairman called upon Mr. C. P. DAVIDSON, Q. C., of Montreal, who came forward amid cheers, showing again that the number of Conservatives present, comprised a large portion of the audience. He showed up the arguments of the previous Reform speakers in good style, and that this election was sprung upon the Province by a plan of the Dominion Government to control the General Elections coming off next summer. Being once challenged by Mr. BOYD to produce proofs of a statement upon the Constitutional question, Mr. DAVIDSON at once produced the proof and made a good point of the circumstance to Mr. BOYD's great chagrin.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. BOYD, at considerable length, followed by Mr. CHAPELAU in English, whose reply was most telling upon the audience in favor of the Conservative candidate, who may be gratified at the result of these meetings, being very much in his favor, rather than against him notwithstanding the terribly distorted accounts as published in the Montreal *Herald* and the Lachute "Patent Sheet."

## THE LATEST ELECTION DODGE.

IT is not our intention in the present article to criticize in any shape the malicious charge which has on the eve of the election, been launched at the cabinet of Mr. DEBOUCHERVILLE, over the back of Mr. Solicitor-General BAKER. But we may remark that it is most singular that the accusation should have been kept in reserve until almost the last moment, and then should have been given to the world as a manifest political move, in a newspaper that has proved itself to be an adept in weaving the warps and woafs of Ministerial winding sheets, how it obtained possession of the raw material for the manufacture of which being a question of exceedingly little consequence. For long the party have been going about like roaring lions seeking whom they might devour, and they are to be congratulated upon the quarry which they are so nobly pursuing whose death-rattle they fancy is sounding in their ears and whose spoils they are already greedily grasping prior to the final partition upon which it is not yet quite certain whether they will agree. To change the figure they have denounced Sir JOHN MACDONALD and Mr. DEBOUCHERVILLE as thieves. The old motto says "set a thief to catch a thief!" According to their own declarations and to the teachings of experience the country had better pause before it entrusts them with its confidence and places in their hands the key of the public chest. We are reminded of an old story which strikes us as being by no means *inapropos*. A Railway Company had long suspected one of its conductors of being scarcely as jealous of its interests as he might have been, his weakness being in the direction of having a pretty sharp eye to his own benefit. He had acquired houses, lands and jewellery, while in the Company's service, of which the manager took occasion to remind him when intimating that his services were no longer required. Said the conductor, "I have already acquired these things and have as you say looked after myself pretty well. In the future I shall want but little, while whoever succeeds me will have to pursue exactly the same course as I have done, so that instead of being a gainer you will be the loser by the change." The worldly wise manager saw the force of this presentation of the case and governed himself accordingly. Now while not admitting the absolute applicability of the "[illegible] the [illegible] of the Province of [illegible] have [illegible] be substantiated—there is a lesson to be derived from it. If the Rouges are so ready and anxious to point out rascalities, they must know more about such things than ordinarly honest people do. Owing to their having been kept so long off the Treasury Benches they and all their connections must be poor and penniless, they have a great deal of lost time to make up, and there can be little doubt that *gasrilage* is one of the devices upon their standard with which to rally their forces round them. The people—the mass of the electorate scarcely desire to be victimized; they do not wish to be the victims of political confidence operators and therefore looking at the sad experience which the Dominion has had under the maladministration of Mr. MACKENZIE and his fellow adventurers, ought to think twice before entrusting the destinies of the Province to the creatures whom Mr. LETELLIER has unconstitutionally raised up and who are intent upon climbing into office by some way other than the legitimate one. The highest authority extant has told us what those people are who are in the habit of "climbing in some other way." That designation is so well known, that we need not repeat it. We warn the electors of this county to beware of the wolves in sheeps clothing, that come to them in the light of Reformers, of Liberals, of Rouges. They care nothing for the country; all they want is a chance to put their noses into the public crib. We know of old what these individuals are, and hence it is the duty of each one of us to beware of them.

## Geological Exploration.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—It is my purpose to make a thorough investigation among the Laurentain rocks around and to the northward of Lachute, during the summer approaching. To facilitate my researches, I am anxious to learn of as many as possible of the lots upon which phosphate of lime has been found, and therefore have to request all persons interested in this economic, to send in to your Office, specimens from said lots correctly ticketed, giving the name of township and number of lot and range. Besides phosphate of lime, I shall be glad to hear of any other minerals of economic importance, and shall give these my early attention.

With your kind permission then I invite all the settlers in your section of country, to contribute all the information in their possession, respecting the foregoing points, and to send this in, addressed to me, to your office. Much good may result from such a course.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

HENRY G. VENNOR.

Montreal, 16th April, 1878.

## Political Intelligence.

### BEATING MINISTERS.

There is nothing that will succeed so well in throwing consternation in the enemy's camp and making them look ridiculous, as the defeat of two or three of their Ministers. And this will certainly be accomplished. We have the most positive and authentic information from Rimouski that the *ad interim* Solicitor-General will not only be defeated but routed. The discomfiture of Mr. Ross in Quebec County is now admitted, and the wonder is expressed that he should ever have tried that County. As for Portneuf, there appears no present doubt that Mr. Langelier will be beaten there. Three Ministers out of six (Henry Starnes does not count) is pretty good. And let even Messrs. Bachand, Marchand and Joly look out for themselves.

### KAMOURASKA.

The Liberals are a long time getting out candidates. The reason is that it is not everybody who is willing to be led forth to the slaughter. In Kamouraska, after much delay and diplomacy, the choice has fallen on a Mr. Gagnon, notary of River-Ouelle. The candidate has the advantage of being a nephew of Mr. Peltier, Minister of Agriculture, and a disciple of Mr. Letellier. That last is a recommendation, and the electors will avail themselves of it to vote this ambitious notary back into private life.

### A CONVERSATION.

This bit of conversation was heard yesterday.

"I am tired out with electioneering. Running around all day, speaking every evening, committee work far into the night. It is exhausting.

"But why give yourself all this trouble?"

"*Mon cher*, it is our last and only chance. If we don't do something this time, we shall not have another opportunity in ten years."

### BELLECHASSE.

This is one of the counties which our Liberal friends claim that they will carry. Our information does not tend that way. At last Sunday's meeting at Bellechasse, Mr. Fradette, the Conservative candidate and old member, had an easy victory over his adversary, Mr. F. A. Mercier.

### MONTMAGNY.

The following will give the best idea of the relative strength of the parties in this constituency: Crane Island will go solid for Mr. Roy, the Conservative candidate, who will also obtain a majority at St. Paul-au-Buton de St. Pierre. Cap St. Ignace, Berthier and St. Thomas will give the same result as at the last election. The Conservatives will have a strong majority at St. Pierre and St. Francois, although the latter has always been regarded as the Liberal stronghold.

### QUEBEC COUNTY.

assurai[illegible] Garn[illegible]e

ay by day, t[illegible]

boy[illegible] a question. Last

day's meeting at Charlebourg we[illegible]

ly unanimous for him; and at Sillery, under the championship of Mr. Timmony, the result was the same. At this meeting Mr. Garneau was strongly and eloquently supported by Mr. R. R. Dobell, one of the most influential merchants of Quebec, as well as by Messrs. Sharples and others.

### ARGENTEUIL.

LACHUTE, April 19th, 1878.

The meeting held in the Town Hall at Lachute, last evening, was a very large one. Mr. Dudderidge filled the chair and maintained admirable order throughout. Mr. Pridham opened the programme with a forcible and admirable speech, which in its delivery and both as to matter and manner, gave evidence of his wide acquaintance with the political history of the Province and his fitness to represent Argenteuil in the Local Legislature. Mr. Meikle followed speaking fairly and moderately, but as Mr. Chapleau later in the evening remarked, evincing a surprising ignorance of the subject with which he was attempting to deal. Mr. Chapleau spoke with great effect and again and again fairly carried away the house with the resistless force of his eloquence. Other speakers followed and the discussion was kept up until a late hour, both sides having a fair hearing. Lachute is considered Mr. Meikle's stronghold, but if the temper of last evening's meeting may be taken as a test, the electors in this locality have like the great body of their fellow farmers in Ontario, ceased to believe in the empty promises of the once great Liberal party. In times past Lachute gave an almost solid Grit vote. The present contest will tell a different story. No better proof need be given than the equally divided meeting which last night accorded to the Conservative speakers a reception so enthusiastic as to surprise Mr. Pridham's friends, coming as it did, within an hour after his own afternoon gathering. Many believed that the strenuous endeavors which Mr. Meikle's body-guard had been making to drum up supporters would result in a packed array of Grit hearers. But Conservatives rallied undaunted and in great force. The white feather shown by Mr. Letellier's candidate and by Boyd, in refusing to meet Mr. White on the platform in the afternoon, is everywhere spoken of and is universally acknowledged as one of the sorriest specimens of political cowardice ever seen in an electoral contest. Mr. Pridham's election is looked forwarded to as a certainty. In every quarter he is receiving the most gratifying support, and Argenteuil may be looked upon as safe to fall into line under the flag of responsible government and parliamentary independence. —*Montreal Gazette.*

*Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills*—are compounded *without Calomel* (mercury) or any other mineral ingredient, and are therefore harmless even to young children and at the same time the most certain purgative yet produced.

OATS.—A writer in the *Rural New Yorker*, says that he has raised, the past year, fifty bushels more oats, from three acres, than he has ever raised on the same ground before. The reason he ascribes for this success is the fact that the ground was all subsoiled. No doubt on heavy land this practice would prove most beneficial. A subsoil attachment has been used by some successfully, though we think the draft must be rather heavy for a light team. Many do not plow their land until seeding time, and then think they have no time for subsoiling, as it requires twice more time than the usual way. On some land it will pay to subsoil, on others the result would be doubtful; while there is no doubt, that on others it would be pernicious.

PLANTING POTATOES.—Plant the so called Irish potato in two and a-half feet rows and twelve to eighteen inches apart. Repeated experiments at the Pennsylvania Agricultural College disprove the idea that it is better to cut the potatoes some days before planting. Fermented stable manure, well-fired with a little acid phosphate, and plenty of well-rotted (but not leached) ashes, is the best manure. A quickly maturing plant like the Irish potato demands a highly soluble manure, if the manuring is done simultaneously with the planting.

NEW POTATOES.—Mr. Bowen, gardener to Mr. G. A. Kirkpatrick, M. P. showed us today a new potatoe of large size which he dug out of the ground on Friday last. It seems to be well grown, and is a good indication of the forwardness of the season.—*Kingston News.*

A PARIS bride wore at a recent dinner a white satin dress embroidered with orange blossoms, stephanotes, and lilies of the valley with their foliage. Some of the flowers were done in seed pearls. Over this she wore yards of transparent white crepe wound round and round, veiling, but not hiding the beautiful embroidery.


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## CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every Sabbath afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, by Rev. H. J. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. Sunday-school at 2:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.—(First church.)—Rev. J. Mackie, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. (Henry's Church)—Rev. W. Forlong, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, in the Church at 7 p. m.

"BRETHREN" meet in Christie's Hall, at 11 a. m., each Sabbath.

METHODIST. Rev. D. Winter, Minister, and Rev. J. V. McDowell, Assistant. Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10 30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 6:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. C. Grimet, Priest. Sabbath Services: Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

## OFFICIAL LIST.

COMMONS MEMBER FOR ARGENTEUIL.—Thomas Christie, Esq., M. D., Lachute.

MEMBER FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.—Sidney Bellingham, Esq.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs Wm Black, Patrick Dunbar, William McOuat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and A. Walker.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Boa, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Genoa.) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

## Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 14th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 25th of the same month.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 28th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th, *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. Mr. David Raitt, *Crier and Tipstaff*, Lachute.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT.—With jurisdiction in civil matters up to amount of $30. Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before R. F. DeMontigny, Esq., Stipendiary. *Terms of Court:* There shall be six terms of this court, from the fifth to the seventh day of each of the months of March and April, and from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh day of each of the months of June, July, August and November, these days inclusive, in each year. *Clerk of Court:* T. Barron, Esq., Lachute. *Crier and Tipstaff:* Mr. David Raitt, Lachute.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—Having jurisdiction for amounts up to $25. Held on the first Monday in every month, at the Court-house, Lachute. *Clerk of the Court:* Mr. G. J. Walker, Lachute.

☞Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The *chef lieu* of the district is at St. Scholastique, where are held the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) and the superior Court. The former is held in January and July; the latter from 13th to 18th February, May and October.

## List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETT—Is in the township of Desalebury, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

ARUNDEL—Is in a township of the same name twenty-eight miles from Grenville, and thirty-eight miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

AVOCA—Is in the augmentation of Grenville. It is fifteen miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BROWNSBURG—Is in the township of Chatham, three and one-half miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BRITONVILLE—Is in the township of Morin, twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

CAMBRIA—Is in Mille Isle settlement, about eighteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CARILLON Is on the Ottawa river, where the Ottawa and Montreal steamers have a landing, and connect with the C. & G. R. R. distant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

CHATEORO—Is in the township of Chatham near Douglas Crossing, on the M. O. & W. R. R., about eight miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CUSHING—Is on the Ottawa river, township of Chatham, about ten miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

DALESVILLE—Is in the township of Chatham, six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

DUNANY—Is in the township of Wentworth eight miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENEVA—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

EDINA—Is in the township of Chatham, about twelve miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENOA—Is in the East Settlement, about six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GRENVILLE—Is on the Ottawa river, at the head of the Grenville Canal, and Carillon and Grenville Railroad. A station of M. O. & W. R. R., is here, direct from Lachute, fourteen miles. Mail daily.

HARRINGTON—Is in a township of the same name, twelve miles from Grenville, and about twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

LAKEFIELD—Is in the township of Gore ten miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly

LOST RIVER—Is in the township of Grenville, about twenty-five miles from Lachute. Mail weekly

LACHUTE—Is on the line of M. O. & W. R. R., and on the North river. It is the County-seat and the Circuit Court is held here. There is extensive water-power, and several important mills. It is about forty miles from Montreal by rail. Mail daily.

MILLE ISLE—Is in a settlement of the same name, about sixteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

MORIN FLATS Is in the township of Morin about twenty-six miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

MUDDY-BRANCH—also called St. Philippe, is in the Parish of St. Philippe, township of Chatham, and near the M. O. & W. R. R., about five miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

SHREWSBURY—Is in the township of Gore, ten miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

STONEFIELD—Is on the Ottawa river, in the township of Chatham, near Stonefield Crossing of the M. O. & W. R. R., eleven miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

ST. ANDREWS—Is on the North River, one mile from the Ottawa. There is extensive water-power and mills here. There are mineral springs at the river Rouge close by. It is about six miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

Should any errors or omissions be discovered in the above list, the correction will be made upon receiving the necessary information. There no doubt will be a great change in the mail service in this county so soon as the mails are carried by rail. There are several places on the line of railroad, and near it, getting their mail only twice a week at present, but it is to be expected they will have a daily mail before long, which will not only be a benefit to the people, but a source of greater revenue to the Post Office Department as a much larger business will be done

## Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.
On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,

On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Westworth meets at Daylesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets

IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER,

On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 6 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

Each Secretary-Treasurer is to give eight (8) days notice of these meetings to the School Commissioners who will, however, meet all the same, even if he fails to do so. All who have business with Commissioners now when and wher to find them in session.


I[illegible]

GRI[illegible] MILLS.

CASH PRICES.

January 11, 1878.

| | |
|---|---|
| WHEAT, No. 1, per Minott, | $1 50 |
| CORN, per Minott, | 90 |
| BARLEY per Minott | 80 |
| MOULIA, per Minott, | 50 |
| OATS, per Minctt, | 40 |
| BUCKWHEAT, per Minott, | 75 |
| FLOUR, per hundred, | $2 75 |
| OAT-MEAL, per hundred | 2 25 |
| CORN-MEAL, per hundred | 1 75 |
| BUCKWHEAT flour, per hun'd | 2 25 |
| FEED, per hun'd | $1 00 to 1 25 |
| POT BARLEY | 3 00 |

FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

Good Double Cutter,

Doubl. Sleigh,

Two Mill Circular Saws,

AND

Shingle Machi[illegible]

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