THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1878. NO. 35

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, if 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. 1716.

TAYLOR & DUFF,
Agents, Accountants, Auditors, and Commercial Brokers for the Provinces of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, by KERR, etc.
John Taylor, John M. M. Duff,
254 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 & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
61, 63 and 65 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. Lajoie, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
G. G. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 181f.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 346 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 187f.

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, 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. S. 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. WM. 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

EATON, ALLAN & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
361 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.
E. 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
Hats, Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes, Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Braces, Underclothing, Flannels, Blankets, Rugs, Horse Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Bags, Umbrellas, Canes, &c.
A. A. MURPHY, Prop.
Oct. 12, 1877. y1

HENRY BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer, 152 McGill Street, Montreal. 81

D. P. BEATTIE.
IMPORTER
Of East and West India and French Goods, 17 St. Sacrament Street Montreal. 81

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
380 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 29y1

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. 671

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 breathing 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 to the value of your Asthma Cure (a cure indeed I have to say), as I have never 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, and he himself 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 diseases of diseases. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

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

MONTREAL, April 10th, 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 invaluable 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 the first letter two weeks after, in regard to what good it did. Always 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 this 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,
23 Notre Dame Street.

LAKE JR, 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. CHARLES, Jan 30th, 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. G. MORCOM.

KINGSTON, Ont. Co., N. Y.

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 was the victim of it, if you don't send me soon. I wrote before for it.

Yours, &c.,
ED. MOORE,
472 West 42nd Street.

LONDON EAST, Ont., March 31st, 1877.

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 sufferer.

A. DE COU, M. D.

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

W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 256 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 six or seven years 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 so much as 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 the 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.

My Bread on the Waters.

BY GEORGE L. CATLIN.

"Mister," the little fellow said,
"*Please* gimme a dime to buy some bread."

I turned to look at the ragged form,
That, in the midst of the pitiless storm,
Pinched, and haggard, and old with care,
In accents pleading, was standing there.
'Twas a little boy not twelve years old;
He shivered and shook in the bitter cold,
His eyes were red—with weeping, I fear—
And adown his cheeks there rolled a tear
E'en then.

His misery struck me dumb,
'Twas a street in a crowded city slum,
Where an errand of duty led my feet
That day, thro' the storm and blinding sleet,
"Poor little fellow!" at last I said,
"Have you no father?"

"No, he's dead!"
The answer came: "You've a mother then?"
"Yes, sir, he said, with a sob, "she's been
Sick for a year and the doctor said
She'd never again get up from the bed."
"You are hungry, too?" I asked, in pain,
As I looked at his poor wan face again.
"Hungry," he said with a bitter groan
That would melt to pity a heart of stone;
"I'm starved; we all are starving," he said,
"We haven't had a crust of bread—
Me, nor mother, nor baby Kate—
Since yesterday morning."

I did not wait
To ask him more. "Come, come," I cried,
"You shall not hunger;" and at my side
His poor little pattering footsteps fell
On my ear with a sadness I cannot tell.
But his eyes beamed bright when he saw me stop
Before the door of a baker's shop,
And we entered,

"Now eat away, my boy,
As much as you like," I said. With joy,
And a soft expression of childish grace,
He looked up into my friendly face,
And sobed, as he strove to hide a tear;
"Oh! if mother and baby Kate were here!"
"But eat," said I; "never mind *them*, now,"
A thoughtful look stole over his brow,
And low! from his face the joy had fled,
"What! while they're starving at home!" he said:
"Oh! no, sir! I'm hungry, indeed, 'tis true,
But I cannot eat till they've had some too."

The tears came rushing—I can't tell why—
To my eyes, as he spoke these words. Said I:
"God bless you! Here, brave little man,
Here, carry home all the bread you can."
Then I loaded him down with loaves, until
He could carry no more. I paid the bill;
And before he could quite understand
Just what it was doing, in his hand
I slipped a bright, new dollar; then said:
"Good-by," and away on my journey sped.

'Twas four years ago. But one day last May,
As I wandered by chance through East Broad way,
A cheery voice accosted me. Lo!
'Twas the self same lad, of years ago,
Though larger grown—and his looks, in truth,
Bespoke a sober, industrious youth.

"Mister," he said, "I'll never forget
The kindness you showed when last we met,
I work at a trade, and mother is well,
So is baby Kate, and I want to tell
You this—that we owe it all to you.
'Twas you—don't blush, sir—that helped us through
In our darkest hour; and we always say
Our luck has been better since that day
When you sent me home with the bread to feed
Those starving ones in their hour of need."

BY THE TRENT.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES.

TIME like a good horse spee ls along with its rider, man. Now galloping swiftly over the level, breezy uplands; now trotting complacently along the valleys, or walking occasionally by the side of.

"Shallow rivers by whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals,"

that the traveller may listen both to the rivers and the birds, and some little also to the pleasure-beatings of his own heart; and now, breathing deeply up the steep ascent, or gently descending from the craggy edge, to the sleeping town at the base.

An untiring horse is the time-horse; he asks for no "hostel, barn, or grange," at which to rest his tired limbs; night and day, sunlight or moonlight, or pitch darkness, are alike to him; rain or fair, snow or sunshine, wild wind, or the sleep of the summer's noon. His rider may burden him as he will, he goes but the faster, the more he has to carry; he may put nothing upon his back, he only trots the harder. But he never stays or reats, and his feet are like Lear's horses, shod with felt, instead of ringing iron. Chaucer's wondrous horse of brass, that could

"Bearen your body into every place
To which your hearte willeth for to pace."

was less wonderful, by far, than he is. How little do we know, sitting by our quiet firesides, it may be at this present, where, in a few months, or years, or even days, he will carry us, or what strange, or sad experiences he will give us, before we have done with him!

Jane did not dream when she married Stephen Morris the much adnired and popular minister, of the thorny path that lay before her. Few brides, we suppose, anticipate sorrow. Could the future be revealed and opened to the gaze of some, when at the marriage altar, there would be sorrowing and silence instead of blushes and smiles, and the momentous, "I will," Jane had a brave heart, and she loved deeply, but I do not know that she would have sealed her betrothal kiss, with the ring and the marriage vow, had she seen her future husband, as we saw him a while ago, and as we shall see him presently, transformed by the potent Circean liquor in the cup of Comus, from the figure of a man, of almost an angel, as he seemed once to her, to the near likeness of a grovelling animal. Perhaps, indeed, she might have thought, with the elastic hope of a young and loving woman, that her arms would be strong enough to save him from such a fate, and that her mission was to be his deliverer and earthly stay, and she might thus have accepted it with a mixture of joy and trembling.

But she had entered on her path in complete igorance of the gloomy turn its course so soon would take, and she found herself now in a wilderness of sorrow! Where did it terminate? From which brier could she gather fruit? Many a hero, in the garb of a woman, walks on the shady side of the path that is generally allotted to the sex. And many a female "Great Heart" pursues her way through "the valley of the shadow of death," God-sustained and strong, on whom no lanterns of this world's fame are ever turned. And thus she pursued her way, drawing her strength, not from man, but God, and in the midst of deep sorrow and humiliation, found comfort and peace in Him.

Stephen's frequent fits of dependency she strove to cheer and remove, if it were possible, by the utmost kindness and love. His increasing desire for stimulants, though not fully known to her, alarmed her, and she endeavoured by direct and indirect means to check it. Jonas White's solemn appeal come to her knowledge, and she hoped and prayed it might produce blessed fruit in her husband's mind, and lead him to reconsider his ways and be wise. It had a temporary good effect;—the study cupboard was not looked into for a week, and the decanters were left unopened on the dinner-table for about the same period of time. But he was gloomy and abstracted during this interval, and complained that his brain was dull, and his mental powers were leaving him. The constant pulpit gladiatorship, to which he seemed condemned, was a great strain upon his powers; he must always come off victorious, or he must die; his popularity would be gone, his church decline, his best friends go about mourning, if he ceased to be the bright, particular star of Trentham,—if he became content to deliver stale bread and platitudes to his congregation. So he thought. He must therefore work, and keep thews and sinews in order,—and to do this he must *drink*.

We shall not stay here to show the false ground upon which he now stood, and how this gangrene of self-indulgence had eaten into his marrow. When man leaves God, the rock of strength, the giver of all power and wisdow, and takes to rushes and feeble staves of his own contriving, to support him, and to his own wisdom for enlightenment, then he must needs sink and fall prone. When he leaves the Fountain of living water, the sand of the desert soon absorbs the little he has with him, and he is left athirst and perishing; he must die if he find not again the spring. Though, let us thank God! prayer and repentance can always discover it.

But Stephen was not aware he had lost it. Surrounded by the arid wilderness of his own lust, a perpetual mirage led him onwards, he saw wells of pools of water ever and his eyes mistook them for the pure waters of life. He talked of the living waters to his people, but he himself was far from them, and though at present they did not know it, a faint wonder was beginning to dawn upon them, and a loss of something in their minister, they knew not how to describe, was perceptible to them. His discourses became unequal—alternately lethargic and of luxuriant energy, and from his countenance had passed away a beautiful something that had once both awed and charmed. When the human has been face to face with the divine, even for a short time, there remains a glimmer of that sweet and awful light that in old times shone from Moses' countenance, and more or less it perceptibly illumes the man, as he walks again among his fellows. It beams from his eyes, and they behold it, though they know not what to give it,—it lies tremblingly upon his every feature, and when he speaks they find his "hallowed lips have been touched with fire," and they are conscious of its nearness in the electrical, soul-touching accents with which he greets them. The aura round the head of a saint is no myth, no pictorial exaggeration put in for effect, but very faintly is it to be seen in the dull ordinary atmosphere of this world, and not at all by eyes profane.

He still had eloquent words, and glowing imagery, logical sequences and deductions, clear illustrations and expositions, he still charmed and surprised, but could his hearers have seen within, they would have found the true glory had departed—the shrine vacant, the ark stolen. He had been able as yet to hide the emptiness, but a terror seized him at times, lest some penetrating eye should pierce the veil, or lest he himself in a moment of madness should tear it asunder, and expose the nakedness of the sanctuary.

And he did not fear without a cause. Premonitions were not wanting that the balance of the brain was being disturbed; that the constant and unnatural stimulus of wine was wearing and fretting its delicate fibres and cells, that a slow disease was progressing and sapping its soundness. A decreased power of attention, a loss of concentrative energy was beginning to be painfully felt, and at times, the unsolicited and pertinacious recurrence of one train of ideas.

Terrible dreams made the night hideous and the day languid. But when his wife pleaded for change of air and scene, he refused to listen to her,—when she hinted gently, and at length openly accused the "delightsome poison" as the cause of his decreasing health, he called her prejudiced and childish, and when she proposed a doctor, he shook his head with a decided "No." He knew he was ill; ill in body, and ill in mind, ill at heart, and ill at ease, but he still loved the disease that preyed upon him, and he could not resolve to be divorced from it.

His week-evening duties were now sometimes entirely neglected, and sometimes only half performed; the young men's class for increase of biblical learning, about which he had once been so enthusiastic, was frequently left without his presence, and a zealous, but not too wise, deacon filled his place, to the disappointment of the young students, whose decreasing numbers soon testified to their dissatisfaction at the change, and want of interest; the Thursday night's sermon was often languidly given; but the prayer-meetings perhaps suffered most of all, and they were at last allowed to die away.

Want of health was pleaded as the cause of this decline in energy, and his people indulgently listened to the plea, and fearful lest they should lose his valued services altogether, wished to release him from some of his pulpit labour, or even to grant him a lengthened holiday. Urged from without and within, he at last took the holiday for six months, and visited some of the loveliest and healthiest places and scenes on the Continent. He came back stronger, and his health was for a time recruited, and those who saw his brighter eye and firmer step, said he was recovered, and congratulated him on his permanent improvement. Jane did not feel very hopeful, however. The black cloud was not removed, though a break of sunshine had occurred for a while, and while that cloud was in the heavens, how could she do other than expect rain, sooner or later?

The wine-merchant's bill was not reduced on his return, and frequently more potent liquors than port or Madeira were now needed. The servants began to remark the frequent importation of strong drinks into "master's" house, and of course had much more than a guess as to who required them. "Master" himself became less circumspect—and once or twice the servants' parlour had its ominous whisper about his "queer laughs," and "red eyes," and rolling walk. The sword of Damocles hung over the head of the minister and his wife, and any inadvertent broom, or mouse, or infinitesimally increased force of gravity, might at any moment break the hair that held it. With terror Jane saw it, and her white face almost betrayed the expected doom to ignorant friends; but Stephen became more and more lethargic and indifferent to consequences, and professed not to see the sword when it was pointed out to him.

Not he
athetic. Her
keenest vision, of to
of intense horror
coming, and then so
fering, so helplessly did he feel himself bound down to them, that his wife almost preferred for him the state of somnolency.

Do my readers think she ought to have exerted herself more freely and wisely to avert or remove the evil? It may be so; I do not claim for her the greatest wisdom in the world. But her path was no easy one. A husband whom she loved intensely, and at one time reverenced so much, had contracted an evil, dangerous habit; a habit which, indulged in to a certain extent, was one the world and the church approved of, but which led to fatal consequences, if persevered in beyond that dim, ever-shifting circle of so-called temperance. His first wanderings beyond this circle were viewed by her with wonder and concern, but not with actual alarm. So far angelic was he in her eyes, so superior to the ordinary, every day humanity, that she unfeuringly saw his footsteps tread where others would be sure to slip. *His* feet were shod for ice, it was almost impossible *he* should fall; and when at last she did see him to visibly slip and stumble, she was half inclined to believe it was her eyes that were at fault, not his feet. And now, that it was become her duty to uphold him, and shield him from all possible danger, his passion for stimulants was much too strong for her weak arm to withstand; she warned and entreated and forbade, to little or no effect. When he was opposed he obtained by cunning what he was determined to have, and this cut her to the heart even more than the open refusal to attend to her entreaties.

On different characters and constitutions the mania for intoxicants has different phases and different rates of progress. On some it comes gently, and gains power and breadth only in the course of many years, like a stream that has had no rocky oppositions, and no impetuous freshets and numerous feeders to widen its banks and deepen it watere; but by a constant flow and slow increase has wound lazily through meadows and swamps.

On some its progress is rapid and alarming from the first outset. But frequently this deceitful passion accumulates power and strength, in secrecy and silence, like a hidden reservoir, long held up and kept in bounds by the rock and clay and sand of conscience, or societary proprieties and decorums. At last,—it is only a child perhaps, who perceives it,—a tiny hole through the embankment lets out a small driblet of water; then a jet, and then a runnel finds its way from the enlarging orifice. The child laughs and claps its hands, and throws upon the small streamlet boats of paper or walnut-shells, and in a while, tired of play, and lulled by the sound of its flow over the stones, goes to sleep by its side. But suddenly the embankment above gives way, a wild rush of waters leaps across the plain, desolating the valleys, carrying before it men and cattle, rocks and debris, hay-stacks and human habitations, as so many pebbles; and the next day where the child played and slept, is a wide lake, spread above corpses and destruction, engendering miasma and disease.

(To be Continued.)

Iron-Clads in the Dardanelles.

A London newspaper of a recent date prints the following letter, written by an officer on board one of the iron-clads, describing the manœuvres of the fleet when ordered to the Dardanelles:—

The morning of January 24th was calm and sunshiny as the fleet lay quietly at anchor at Vouriah Bay expecting the arrival of the mail and news from Europe, of which there was a considerable dearth. Toward noon the wind began to rise to a stiff breeze, and while lunch was on a telegram arrived, the upshot of which was that the signal went up to prepare immediately for sea. Before five o'clock the fleet, consisting of the Salamis, the yacht of the commander-in Chief; the Agincourt, the flagship Sir J. C. Commerell; the Swittsure, Temeraire, Sultan, Rupert, Hotspur, Ruby, and Research, were under weigh, and proceeded north past the Island of Lesbos. The orders were to pass through the Dardanelles peacefully, if possible, but to resist any attempt at obstruction. It was a prevalent idea in the fleet that permission had been granted in the first instance by the Turkish Government, but that it had been subsequently rescinded. The night of the departure was stormy, and the day dawned bleak and rainy when the Island of Tenedos came in view. The Salamis steamed into Besika Bay for the latest telegrams, and on coming out the Admiral shifted his flag to the Sultan, the Vice-Consul from Chanak also arriving and embarking on board that ship. The fleet then received orders to prepare for action without any outward demonstration, so that though the upper yards were sent down, top-gallant masts were left standing. The Salamis then steamed ahead to Chanak to give warning of the approach of the fleet. Early in the afternoon the entrance was reached, the fleet halted for a short time at the Rubicon, and then, in good order, column of divisions line ahead, steamed quickly into the D dles. No attack was expected the forts Seddul Bahr, or tle Europe, and Kum Kaleh, the at the entrance, as in any ca for the passage must have really taken place at Chanak, the narrowest part of the Strait, the entrance being over two miles wide. The guns were now loaded and run not quite out, but only level with the ship's side and with the tompions in them. Those ships possessing Gatling guns hoisted them into the tops so as to bring them to bear on the embrasures of the forts. The men were cheerful and steady, though at the moment every man believed that fighting must ensue with the terrible forts at Chanak; and yet none knew whom they were going to fight, whether Turks or Russians, nor why they were going to fight them, for in the fleet there was no news of what was going on in the world ashore.

At length the terrible Chanak was approached, and then at the last moment was seen a signal hoisted from the Salamis, which told that the passage would not be disputed. The Sultan then saluted the Turkish flag and proceeded with the Salamis; yet, to the general disappointment, the remainder of the fleet was ordered to return to the nearest anchorage, Besika Bay. During the journey the largest iron-clads had all of them their steam anchors ready, so that they might be anchored bow and stern of the forts, to assault them if required. There is an old castle and a strong earth fort on the opposite side of the narrows to Chanak, and the stream is known to have torpedoes laid down, so that the most sanguine could not have expected a bloodless victory, had it been necessary to force the Dardanelles. The fleet had certainly a most imposing aspect, and there was much that was striking to be seen from the fleet itself. On the return the day cleared up, and there was seen the grand island of Imbos basking in the sun. "Est in conspectu Tenedos," for the peak was not lost sight of from sunrise. If every one at home only know how anxious the crews of the ships are to get some real news about the war, they could not but admire the cheerful obedience with which the men execute orders which are unintelligible to them. It is interesting, as well as important, to know that as the fleet passed between the Castles of Europe and Asia, the guard turned out and presented arms to the ships. There was a strong feeling in the fleet at the time of the advance that the passage of the Dardanelles could certainly have been forced had it been required. But at Chanak there are two low forts, stated to mount 4 ton Krupp guns, and there is an upper fort, with a plunging fire, so that it would have taken some time to destroy them.

An individual suffering from dyspepsia calls at a physician's house during his consultation hour. The practitioner examines him and declares: "I see how it is; you need a great deal of exercise, but perhaps your business does not leave you time. What is your occupation?" "I have been a letter-carrier for twenty-five years."

The Crown Prince of Austria, on leaving England forwarded £10 to the Dreadnought Seamans' Hospital at Greenwich.

Fretfulness in the Household.

A house may be very happy, full of blessings and comforts, but there are little cares, little burdens, little annoyances, little trials that will always find the housekeeper, especially if she is one who is thorough, and systematic, and realizes fully the responsibility of her position.

"I would'nt mind if it were *some* thing great," I overheard a lady remark the other day, "I could endure it then, – but such a little thing, no one gives you any sympathy or credit, or realizes that it amounts to anything."

To what she referred I do not know, but it was easy to guess it belonged to the little cares; a little grief, nothing worth speaking about, but so hard to be borne. Yes, these little burdens are hard to bear, but fretting won't help to lighten them.

Does it make a husband more amiable, patient, loving and considerate, to hear you constantly fretting? Does it make him any more cheerful, any less tired, when he comes home at night to hear you always complaining about your hard lot in life? And if he happens to be poor and money scarce, will fretting replenish your pocket-book or encourage him in his daily toil?

Does it add to the good nature of your children? Can you not see your own fretfulness reflected in their countenances? Their little hands, their little feet, make much extra work, but you would fret still more should they be taken out of your household. Their little busy fingers ransack mothers's closets, overturn mother's work-basket; their little sticky hands soil mama's white paint; their little crumbs of cake litter mamma's carpet, but will fretting restore order? No, you must be patient.

THE FARM.

HEN MANURE.—Hen manure, which is usually wasted on the farm, when properly applied to corn or other crops at planting time has given the best of satisfaction, and the experience of those who have used it is that it is far ahead of any fertilizer that can be brought to the market at $40 per ton.

POULTRY.—It is now that the early layers will become broody. March or April chicks are very profitable, and every broody hen should be set at once. Give clean nests of cat straw or hay, and put a handful of feathers under the eggs to keep them warm when the hen is off of the nest to feed.

HORSES.—The breaking up of winter brings heavy roads and severe work for teams. When extra exertion is called for, it should be done deliberately and with caution. Chains and harness should be strong; sudden jerks are dangerous to the teams, harness, and wagons. Above all things a driver should be patient and gentle. Willing animals should never be fretted by the obstinacy or stupidity of ignorant hired men. Just now, let the farmer keep a sharp eye on his horses.

MEADOWS and pastures are frequently injured by pasturing as soon as the snow is off. Nothing is gained, but damage results from such a course. As soon as dry enough, roll the surface thoroughly. Soil heaved by frost is restored by rolling, and stones or lumps are pressed down smoothly. The good effect will be appreciated when the mower is used. Walk behind the roller and pick up and throw into the box stones that may project enough to catch the mower blade.

HERE is a sample of Free Trade "argument" clipped from the Barrie *Gazette*: "Protection is a violation of the laws of nature. It is saying that we should in Canada, by artificial means, raise at double the cost, articles that in other climates grow spontaneously, instead of exchanging those things, that we can readily produce for the growths of other countries, for which ours is not fitted by nature." It is hard to tell, whether the writer of this is most knave or fool. It is charitable to suppose the latter however, his ignorance of the subject he writes about is perfectly sublime. In the mean time would he inform an anxious public what articles he refers to that grow spontaneously in other countries, which are unsuited to our climate or soil and which protectionists wish to see protected.

A *bon vivant* who has felt a little jaded of late goes to see his doctor. "Eat lightly," says the doctor "of simple food; no truffles, no wine, no coffee, no liquors; don't gamble, go to bed early, and I guarrantee you the best of health."—"Pshaw! I know all that as well as you," replied the patient. "What I demand of you is the means to do precisely the opposite of what you tell me to do."

SATISFYING JUDGMENT.—In consequence of the remonstrances of the Great Powers, the Egyptian Government paid $550,000, amount of judgments obtained against it in tribunals by creditors.

Mark Twain is a slight man and a fellow of ability. He polishes his work very carefully, and if he had been chosen as the editor of the Hartford *Courant* he would have shown that a man is not necessarily a fool because he is funny. The trouble with Mr. Twain is that his taste is sometimes at fault.

There are in Prussia 51,398 teachers, but out of this number only 6,598 are women.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1878.

In another column we publish from the Toronto *Leader* an article commenting upon the declarations of Mr. Speaker ANGLIN, on the subject of the accusations of drunkenness fulminated in the Toronto *Globe* and other unscrupulous Ministerial organs, against Sir JOHN MACDONALD and other members of the Opposition. What will Ministerialists now say of the veracity of their organs and indeed of some of their leaders when the Speaker himself, the official judge between parties, has so strongly condemned them?

THE RESULT.

THE majority for Mr. MEIKLE (68), according to the Reform count, may be brought down considerably when the official count is made. These figures show a gain to the Conservative party of thirty-eight since the last contest in this county. And when it is considered that scores of good Conservatives supported the JOLY candidate in this election, who have said, that when the Commons election comes off they will support their old party again, it shows a decided reaction in favour of the Conservative party in this county. It is a very noticeable feature in this election that the Gore and Wentworth have given the majority to Mr. MEIKLE which he has obtained, and how this has been brought about is difficult to know, as it is clear that many men who were pledged to vote for Mr. PRIDHAM were influenced to cast their votes against him.

The boast made by certain Grit workers that a large number were turned over during the night before polling, indicates that objectionable means were resorted to. On the morning of polling certain roads were trampled to such an extent that people passing over them could not help noticing the amount of travel which must have been done during the night. People can draw their own inferences from these circumstances In Grenville Township and Augmentation, Mr. PRIDHAM took a majority of 182 votes which speak well for him in his own part of the County. Mr. MEIKLE also took a majority of 138 in Lachute and Parish which shows well also for him at home. The following is the vote cast, as given by the Reform party:

Places.	Votes Cast. M.	F.	Majorities M.	F.
Lachute	193	55	138	
St. Andrews				91
Chatham	219	154	65	
Grenville Village	8	58	...	50
" Township	46	139	...	93
" Augmentation			...	82
Harrington	55	55		
Wentworth	51	11	40	
Arundel	31	11	20	
Lakefield	52	27	25	
Mille Isle	34	23	11	
Morin	28	22	5	
			374	306
Meikle's majority			68	

Seeing so many Conservatives voted the Reform ticket in this election owing to the bad odour raised against the DEBOUCHERVILLE Government in this Province, and having assurances that they will vote against the MCKENZIE Government at Ottawa, the Conservative party may take courage in the County, and with the Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT again as candidate, they will have nothing to fear in the next contest. Let them at once organize more fully than they have been, and go to work in every neighborhood in the County. In this election there were some whole parishes, and several neighborhoods, not canvassed at all for Mr. PRIDHAM. The men in whose hands these places were trusted did nothing. In some neighborhoods, where the Conservatives were two to one of the Reformers always, have gone for Mr. MEIKLE *en bloc* just because they were neglected. The false reports about Mr. PRIDHAM being an Orangeman, circulated among the French Canadians, and that he was a Frenchman circulated among the Orangemen, where he was not known, were most dastardly tricks resorted to by Reform Canvassers, and this County being so large, and the bad state of the roads, prevented, under the poor organization, the speedy denial of these reports. The tax stamp bill also was represented to many formers as involving them in a tax of 15c upon every $100 of their assessable property. In fact, every deception that could possibly be thought of, was used day and night, with unscrupulous activity and persistence to injure Mr. PRIDHAM and his party. There are rumors of large sums of money, purchases, loans, accounts settled, intimidation and threats being used wherever they would be of service for the Reform Party. Even the children of the schools of the County, and the teachers were used in circulating their party political fly sheets and some of the protestant clergy spoke at public meetings and voted for the Reform Candidate. This cannot be said, however, of a single clergyman, either Protestant or Roman Catholic, for the Conservative candidate, although three-fourths of all the Clergy in the County had, as far as could be judged, a strong favor for MR. PRIDHAM and his party. Their discretion kept them from acting in political strifes. Their parish work occupied their attention. One word in conclusion, about the men who pledged their support to Mr. PRIDHAM, and worked for him on Committee, yet voted against him on the day of polling; what respect can they have for themselves or what regard for their word and honor? What will the public think also, of Deputy Returning Officers actually working for Mr. MEIKLE, after they had been sworn in to act at the polls?

MR. FROUDE has been lecturing at the Birmingham Midland Institute on "the Colonies," and has given eloquent expression to a view, long ago announced by Lord ELGIN in weighty despatches, that there is no reason why the British Colonies should separate from Great Britain. English statesmen, he thinks, have devoted too much attention to Europe and too little attention to the Colonies, a remark he illustrates by a well known anecdote concerning Lord PALMERSTON, who, being at a loss for a Colonial Minister, and having talked to one and another without finding one who would suit, said to Sir ARTHUR HELPS, "I think I must take this office "myself. Just come up stairs and we "will look at the maps, and you shall "tell me where these places are." Mr. FROUDE pointed out what help to England Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa might be; nor would they ever be lost if wise statesmanship obtained.

THE *Saturday Review* of the 13th of April in an article on the French Exhibition, which was to open on the 1st instant, uses the following language, of special interest to the Canadian public at this moment:—"The Exhibition, "which is in itself the embodiment and "at the precise moment when the most "striking homage is paid to French "views of the sources of wealth. The "first exhibition was held at London, "and was avowedly intended to be a "sort of consecration of Free Trade. "The new exhibition is to be held at "Paris, and is a consecration of Protec-"tion. Conquered France has at last "conquered its proud captor. Prince "BISMARCK has just issued a manifesto "through one of his organs, in which "he explains his new financial policy. "It seems that he had been meditating "over the financial system of France, "and is lost in admiration of what he "finds to be its basis and its method. "It is through protection that France "pays the interest on the milliards "which he carried off. He thought that "he had crushed France pecuniarily, "and he discovers that apparently she "is not crushed at all. Her national "and local taxation now amounts to "about a hundred and fifty millions a "year, and the Chamber is gaily em-"barking on new and vast schemes for "railways, canals and improved mili-"tary organization. How this is done "is the question which Prince BIS-"MARCK has seriously asked himself "and the only answer he can discover "is that it is done through a system of "wise and bold protection. He, there-"fore, invites his countrymen not to be "above imitating France. Free trade "is only a theory, and theories, as GOE-"THE has taught his countrymen not "to get grey and old. The green and "golden tree of life is protection, and "of that wise, sensible, prudent France "has eaten freely and has prospered, "while Germany has looked on cold, "miserable and poor, feeling itself "on the wind, and pluming itself on "its philosophy. Scientifically, no "doubt France and Prince BISMARCK "are quite wrong; but, if there was "one thing which the disciples of Mr. "COBDEN could never have expected in "1851, to live to see it was the specta-"cle of a much grander exhibition than "theirs, opened at a moment when the "ablest of German statesmen was ex-"horting his countrymen to follow in "the wise paths of protection, by ad-"hering to which France was enabled to "produce amid order and prosperity "this new wonder of the world."

Two Pictures.

Look on this:

SURPLUSES.	
1867-8	$ 201,800
1868-9	341,100
1869-70	1,167,000
1870-1	3,712,600
1871-2	3,125,300
1872-3	1,638,800
Tory surpluses	$10,186,500

And then on this:

SURPLUSES.	
1873-4	$ 888,800
1874-5	935,600
	$1,824,400

Deficits.	
1875-6	$ 1,900,200
1876-7	1,460,000
	$ 3,360,800

Balance *against* Reform, $1,536,400

And this sad exhibit though three millions of extra taxes have been levied upon the people!—*Mail.*

QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

The following is the result of Wednesday's Election, as far as we have heard, and classified under the party standards:

Constituencies.	Members Returned.
Argenteuil	*Macka*
Huntingdon	*Cameron, I. d*
Laval	Lemanger
Sherbrooke	Robertson a
Three Rivers	Turcotte a
Bagot	*Blais*
Beauce	*Porter*
Beauharnois	Bergevin
Bellechasse	*Bouffard*
Berthier	Robillard
Brome	Lynch a
Bonaventure	Tetu a
Chambly	Martel
Champlain	St. Cyr a
Charlevoix	Gauthier a
Compton	Sawyer a
Two Mountains	Champagne a
Dorchester	Aud-t
Drum & Arthabaska	*Watts a*
Gaspe	*Pipon*
Huntingdon	Beaubien a
Iberville	*Molleur a*
Jacques Cartier	Lecavalier a
Joliette	D. Lavallee
L'Assomption	Pelletier a
Laprairie	Charl. bois a
Levis	*Paquet a*
L'Islet	*Taque*
Lotbiniere	*Joly a*
Mackinouge	Caron
Megantic	*Irvine*
Missisquoi	*Bowell*
Montmagny	Casgrain a
Montreal Centre	*Nelson*
" East	Talbot a
" West	*McShane*
Napierville	*Lafontaine a*
Ottawa	Duhamel a
Pontiac	Church a
Port Neuf	*Langelier*
Quebec County	*D. A. Kerr*
Quebec West	*Murphy*
" East	Shehyn a
" Centre	*Kinfret a*
Richelieu	Mathieu a
Kimouski	Chauveau a
Rouville	Bertrand
St. Hyacinthe	*Bachand a*
St. Johns	*Marchand a*
St. Maurice	Desaulnier
Sherbrooke	*Lafontaine*
Shefford	Duckett, W
Stanstead	*Lovell*
Terrebonne	Chapleau a
Vaudreuil	Lalonde
Verchères	*Brousseau*
Yamaska	Wurtele a

Those marked *a* were former members. The names in *italic* are Ministerial the others Opposition.

The Funeral of Lord Leitrim.

Our Dublin correspondent, in a telegram last evening, states—A most disgraceful and almost unprecedented scene took place in Dublin to-day, at the funeral of the Earl of Leitrim. The remains of the deceased Peer, which had been conveyed from Donegal to Kildoon, one of the Leitrim family residences, near Colbridge, in the county of Kildare, were removed at one o'clock, for interment in the vaults of St. Michan's Church, in this city, which is the family burial place. The arrangements had been unfortunately announced in the newspaper, and for for several hours before the procession was expected to arrive the street in which the church stands was blocked by a mob of the lowest type. There were frequent, most disrespectful allusions to the late Earl. The state of affairs having been communicated to the [illegible] a force of about twenty constables was dispatched to the locality to preserve the peace. The gates of the church yard were locked, and measures were taken to prevent access being had. But notwithstanding a number of the roughs scaled the walls, while every time the gates were opened to admit persons having authority to enter, a rush was made, and new contingents from the mob forced their way in. About half-past two the funeral procession reached the bottom of the street, and its appearance was the occasion of an outburst of cheers and hisses. A rush was made to meet it, and the chief mourners, together with the nobility and gentry who followed the hearse, were charged and literally hurled back from its vicinity. In a few moments the hearse was surrounded by the most prominent of the mobsmen (many of whom were under the influence of drink), who shouted, cheered, and hissed. Attempts were even made to open the door of the hearse and get at the remains. The force of police present was utterly inadequate to cope with the mob. The Earl of Leitrim, Lord James Butler, the Earl of Kingston, and others appealed to the constables to deal with the rioters but they were helpless. This continued for over twenty minutes, when twenty-five additional policemen arrived. Forcing their way through the crowd with the greatest difficulty, they surrounded the hearse three deep, and made room for the undertakers' men to remove the corpse. This was a work of time, because twice or thrice the mob got the better of the constables, expressing their intentions amidst execrations, to "haul him out," meaning the body of the deceased Lord. When the coffin was removed within the cemetry, some of the chief mourners battled with the mob to gain admission, and only some of them succeeded before the gates had to be again closed, while those who succeeded had their hats blocked. The Solicitor-General for Ireland, the Law Adviser to the Castle, and the Comptroller of the Viceregal Household, were amongst those who received rough treatment in in their endeavours to enter the church yard. The cheering, yelling, and hissing of the mob continued whilst the Burial Service was being read in the church and when the remains were being consigned. At the close the chief mourners and others within the church were escorted out by a back gate seldom used, and presumably unknown to the mob.

A supplement to the *Dublin Gazette* was published last night containing an order of Privy Council placing the Barony of Kilmarnock, in the county of Donegal, in which Cartlagh Wood, where Lord Leitrim was murdered, is situated, under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act.

An Ellsworth (Me.) despatch says that the passengers on the *Oimbria*, which vessel created some curiosity yesterday as to her mission, prove to be a regularly organized ship's company of 60 officers and 600 men; commanded by a Russian Count with a rather doubtful-looking name. A Russian nobleman of high rank who was with the Grand Duke on his visit to the States, is among the party.

The Long Debate.

(From The Toronto Leader.)

WHEN it is remembered that the arch-slanderer had the audacity to repeat his falsehood concerning the mental condition of Sir John Macdonald and others on the night of the long debate on the Letellier *coup d'état*, it is not at all a matter for wonder that the Radical Press of the smaller kind should yelp in unison with the chief organ. In spite of the accumulated evidence in defence of Sir John Macdonald and his friends who were slandered with him, evidence which completely and entirely disproved the abominable libel, the *Globe* dared to brazen out its charge and repeated the foul lie. And so we not unnaturally hear the mutterings of other sections of the Press upon the subject and its reproduction of the cruel vituperation of the organ of the Radical party. One example of truth is seen in a certain Governmental journal. We have before this had occasion to speak somewhat severely of the course pursued by the *Freeman*, the journal owned and edited in chief by Mr. Speaker Anglin. We have said that the line of criticism of the Opposition followed by that journal has been in many instances of so unfair and partisan a nature that the public would naturally be led to suppose that the impartial office of Speaker was simply held by a violent politician, and hence was in danger of abuse and discredit. It is, however, but fair, notwithstanding the preceding undesirableness of the First Commoner dabbling during his tenure of office in journalism, to quote the very just and generous remarks it makes concerning the members of the House of Commons during "long debate." Assuming, and we may without any special breach of the desirable rule of impersonality assume that the article was at least inspired by the proprietor, it affords complete proof of the utter falsity of the vile fabrication of the *Globe*. Never was engineer more successfully hoist with his own petard, and the organ has done the Conservative party some service. None could be better informed or better able to judge of the matter than the Presiding Officer of the House. He in his seat, and during the short periods he obtained relief, was in a position which brought him into close contact with members and enabled him to closely watch the individuals in the House. He could scarcely be deceived, and his judgment would under such circumstances be unimpeachable. What then says the *Freeman*, the paper of Mr. Speaker Anglin? And if we attribute the utterances in the *Freeman* to the Speaker himself it is only to do him honour and in admiration of his sense of justice, truth, and impartiality. The *Freeman* says:—

"The scene in the House of Commons "was sufficiently painful and humilia-"ting, but some of the newspapers have "described it as in one respect at least "worse than it really was. Ontario "is a [illegible] in such "matters, and the impression that "much drunkenness on that "occasion, and extensive indul-"gence in the use of stimulants was "one of the chief causes of the tumult "and uproar of that remarkable night. "*Nothing could* be more at variance "with the facts than this belief." The *Freeman* then alludes to one case of a very obscure member, of which there can unhappily be no doubt, and proceeds as follows:—"It arose altogether "from the determination of the Opposi-"tion to prevent a division from being "taken when the debate was in fact ex-"hausted. * * * *

"Probably there is not in the world "another representative body of the "same age and drawn from so many "different races and classes who, if "they were kept together all night in a "state of extraordinary excitement, "would indulge so little as those two "hundred gentlemen did in the use of "alcoholic liquors. The Toronto *Globe* "names those members who it says "were drunk and some other papers "name a larger number, but the one "who by his conduct showed beyond "doubt that he was in that condition. "The great body of the members on "both sides were perfectly sober. It "is said on the one side that Mr. Mc-"Dougal, of Three Rivers, was drunk, "on the other that he was sober. He "certainly did make a very incoherent "speech * * * but "then several of those who followed "him were quite as incoherent and in-"consequential as he was, and none of "these were even suspected of being "drunk, and Sir John A. Macdonald, "although frequently in the House "and moving round much amongst the "members of his party, neither did "nor said anything that would attach "to him the special attention of a "stranger. On what the charge of "drunkenness made against him rests "we do not know. Some of the pa-"pers assert that Mr. Domville was "drunk, but this is absolutely untrue. "He was quite sober when he spoke at "daybreak, he was listened to with "more than ordinary attention. * "* * There was not one of them—"with the single exception named—of "whose condition and conduct through-"out all that trying scene his constitu-"ents have the slightest reason to feel "ashamed except in so far as the con-"duct of those who made speeches to "waste time may be reprehensible. * "* * The telegrams to several of the "papers in the Lower Provinces were "calculated, we are sorry to say, to "give an exaggerated, in some respects "an absolutely erroneous idea of the "nature and of the causes of the long "struggle of that long session." Thus the *Freeman*. We trust the *Globe* likes this testimony to its truth and integrity. Branded as a liar by the journal of the Speaker of the House, certain members of which it maligned and traduced, it certainly does not stand in a very enviable position. It, however, deserves its punishment. The Speaker evidently has the honour of the Chamber over which he presides at heart, and it is gratifying to see that without regard to party he has vindicated it from the cruel slander hurled at it by the organ-in-chief of his party.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

MR. GATHORNE HARDY ON THE SITUATON.

General Sir Alfred Hastings Horsford has been selected commander of the second army corps. A considerable proportion of the first army corps will be despatched to Malta in a week, including a portion of the Guards. Many thousand stands of Martini-Henry rifles are being removed from the Tower of London for the equipment of the reserves.

Great activity exists at Portsmouth in preparing fittings for the conversion of merchant ships into armed cruisers. A manufacturing firm has received from the Admiralty an order for more than a hundred wire torpedo nets for the protection of ships from attacks of fish torpedoes, to be delivered during May. Immense quantities of shot and shell are being issued from Woolwich arsenal in all directions. The first Indian expeditionary force embark from Bombay. Two divisions leave to-day, consisting of two batteries of Royal Artillery, the 13th and 31st regiments, second Gourkos and two companies Sappers and Miners. The second will embark as soon after as possible. The native soldiers in the West Indies are volunteering by regiments for service in the English army against the Russians in Europe. The work at Bombay dock ordered in fitting vessels to carry troops, is going on night and day.

It is rumored from Vienna that Von Moltke, the well known German strategist, now visiting Copenhagen, is a commissioner to negotiate a league between Denmark, Russia and Germany for closing the Baltic. A Berlin letter, semi-official, says, it could hardly be expected that a foreign fleet would appear in the Baltic against the wish of Germany.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The solicitation to us of Germany, Austria and Italy to propose a plan of our own, amounts to neither more nor less than a verbally modified offer of the principle of equivalents, as bases of settlement for the Eastern question. That offer has been again and again declined by Her Majesty's Ministers during the progress of the late war, and we have no fear of their accepting it at a time when they would incur more conspicuous discredit by so doing than on many past occasions.

LONDON, April 29.—Mr. Gathorne Hardy spoke at Bradford in a very determined tone. He said he believed England could send 70,000 men abroad at this moment. England is no longer a small island, but a vast Empire, having a right to draw trust-worthy defenders from all parts of the Empire. He knew nothing which gratified him so much as when lately he received offers from Canada to raise regiments, and he believed the same heart was beating in all the colonies as at home. Referring to the San Stefano treaty, he said there was no danger, if [illegible] power was able to annex and use another without actually annexing her, that English and European interests might suffer, and a state of civilization and humanity would be brought about very different from the civilization and humanity of England. A durable peace for Europe could not be secured by the destruction of all which had been solemnly ratified by all Europe, or by the predominance of one Power. It was to secure durable peace that the Government were seeking the entrance into a congress where views might be freely heard upon every question affecting the treaties of 1856 and 1871. They looked to the people to enable them to speak with that force and decision which would give effect to their aims.

LONDON, April 29.—Only a small number of Russians came into Constantinople on Saturday, and only about 50 attended church on Sunday. The Russians say the retirement of their army and the British fleet from the neighborhood of Constantinople is hindered by Turkish obstinacy, which destroys confidence. Last week Generals Joavanowsky and Zimmerman sent to Fagli Pasha at Shumla and Ahmed Kaiserli at Varna formal demands for the surrender of those places. The answers were that no orders to quit had been received. Threats were then used. The Russians then begged permission to occupy the outer lines, leaving the inner lines and towns to the Turks. The Turks declined, the Russians pressed the point, and "let us talk no more about this foolishness," was Ahmed Kaiserli's last answer. There are forty-five full battalions between Shumla and Varna, with fourteen batteries of artillery. The evacuation of Batoum is rendered difficult through the opposition of the population, and they refuse to submit to Russian rule, and offer to pay a ransom and remain Turkish. The Turks have twenty-four battalions and eight batteries about Batoum; between Trebizond and Erzeroum fifteen battalions; forty-five between Erzeroum and Moosh; in Thessaly, Epirus and Salonica, 60 battalions; at Gallipoli 30 battalions, and about Constantinople, exclusive of those at Scutari, 120 battalions, consisting of 90,000 men. There is a great want of competent officers, but the condition of the army is good. The troops have been moved recently, to more effectually cover the land side of the forts of the Upper Bosphorus. The Grand Duke and Skobeloff, senior, Gourko and Nepokolt, the latter is the Grand Duke's chief of staff, leave for Odessa on Tuesday. The tension in Roumania was being greatly relieved by a circular of the Roumanian Minister-President, cautioning the Prefects that the military convention with Russia has not expired. The negotiations between the English commissioners and the insurgents for the cessation of hostilities in Thessaly continue.

LONDON, April 29.—At a meeting to night of committee to promote the organization of an active service volunteer army, two generals, five colonels and many members of Parliament joined the committee. Thirty officers and three hundred men yesterday signified their willingness to join such a force and many were enrolled to-day. Total volunteers so far is 80,000.

VIENNA, April 29.—The newspapers report the entry of Austrian troops into Bosnia and Herzegovina imminent. The announcement however, is believed to be founded on conjecture.

BOMBAY, April 29.—The first detachment of troops has sailed, and a number of fresh regiments are awaiting. The expedition takes stores for five months.

LONDON, April 29.—Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary for India, presiding at a banquet in Bradford to-night, said the Government took its stand upon public faith and honesty, and upon the declaration of 1871, that one party to an engagement could not withdraw from it without the consent of the rest. He denied that Government were indifferent to the wrongs of the Turkish Christians, but the policy of a great Power could not be destroyed by an incident, however horrible. The real question was whether England had or had not great interests in the East. He maintained that the treaty of San Stefano in its present shape did not contain a single element of permanent peace. The interests of Greek and Mussulman populations must be protected, as well as those of the Slavs. The measures of the British Government were not warlike, but precautionary. A war party or war Ministry was an impossibility in England. If the people went to war, it must not be for the sake of victories, but only for great principles. The Government were determined to maintain the principles by which their conduct on the Eastern question had hitherto been actuated.

Mr. SAMUEL WOOD, of New York, who died on the 21st of March, bequeathed a portion of his wealth—some $800,000—to the establishment of a College of Music in that city. It was his original intention to found a hospital, but three years ago he added to his will a codicil by which a college for musical instruction was substituted. The situation of the College of Music was decided by the State Legislature of 1875-76, which selected by an act a plot of ground in Central Park, in Fifth Avenue at Eighty-fourth Street.

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 RENN & CO.,
Lachute, P. Q.
15m6.

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

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.

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, 4x5 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, Diarrhœa, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis Sciatics, 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 the 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,
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 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 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 10	9.40	4.40
aSt. Lambert	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 38	10.33	5.33
St. Scholastique	5 55	10.45	5.45
aSt. Hermas	6 22	10.57	5.57
Lachute	6 49	11 16	6.16
aMuddy Branch	7 11	11.21	6.21
Grenville	7 47	11.45	6.45
Calumet {Arr / Lv}	7 55 / 8 05	11.50 / 12.00	6.50 / 7.00
Montebello	8 55	12.35	7.35
Papineauville	9 16	12.48	7.48
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	2.05	9.05
Gatineau Point	11 44	2.19	9.19
Hull {Arr / Lv}	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	4.06	9.14	4.14
aEast Templeton	4.23	9.27	4.27
aL'Ange Gardien	4.40	9.44	4.44
Buckingham	5.06	9.56	4.56
Thurso	5.46	10.21	5.21
aNorth Nation Mills	6.14	10.42	5.42
Papineauville	6.36	10.57	5.57
Montebello	6.52	11.07	6.07
Calumet {Arr / Lv}	7.50 / 8.00	11.40 / 11.50	6.40 / 6.50
Grenville	8.08	11.55	6.55
aMuddy Branch	8.40	12.15	7.15
Lachute	8.55	12.34	7.34
aSt. Hermas	9.20	12.38	7.38
St. Scholastique	9.50	12.51	7.51
aSt. Augustin	10.15	1.02	8.02
Ste. Therese	10.45	1.18	8.18
aSte. Rose	10.58	1.25	8.25
aSte. Martin	11.08	1.31	8.31
aRiviere des Prairies	11.20	1.40	8.40
aSt. Laurent	11.28	1.47	8.47
Mile End	11.35	1.52	8.52
Hochelaga	11.45	2.00	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 / Lv}	7.00 / 7.10
St. Janvier	7.26
St. Jerome	7.45

ST. JEROME TO HOCHELAGA.

STATIONS.	A. M.
St. Jerome	7.00
St. Janvier	7.19
St. Therese {Arr / Lv}	7.42 / 7.50
St. Rose	8.05
St. Martin	8.17
Riviere des Prairies	8.25
St. Laurent	8.38
Mile End	8.38
Hochelaga	8.45

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

DUNCAN MACDONALD,
Wm. H. CHISHOLM, Manager.
Superintendent.
1877

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.

HARD TO BEAT.—We were shown the other day an egg weighing five and one fifth ounces laid by a hen seven months old, belonging to Mr. Fabien Poitras of this town.

NEW MACHINERY.—The *Tiser* said last week, that some new machinery had arrived by rail, at Lachute for some new industries at the mills, and that he wished success to any legitimate business enterprise. It will be remembered that only a few weeks ago this same new enterprise was denounced by the same authority as an election dodge.

The L'Orignal *Advertiser* says: "On and after the 1st of May, the mails are to be carried by the Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway, Mr. James Lee [illegible] obtained the contract for carrying the mail between the L'Orignal Post Office and the Calumet Station. This change will be a decided improvement [illegible] old methods by which our [illegible] are favored."

ARGENTEUIL BOYS AT MCGILL COLLEGE.—We have just learned that Richard McConnell, of Chatham, at the last examination has taken first rank honors in natural science, a prize for his collection of plants in bottany, a prize in zoology, and one in blow-pipe analysis. We understand he is preparing for Civil Engineering. We wish him every success, and hope that more from this county may come out No. 1 at McGill College. The above is in addition to the $250 prize taken last spring.

TARIFF DUTIES.—The American gentleman, who visited Lachute for the purpose of making Pulp for the American market, stated to Mr. Ireland, that he would have to pay twenty per cent. duty to send his pulp into the States while he could send pulp from the States into Canada FREE. He did not see how it was that the Canadian Government was inclined to let the States have the advantage of them. The pulp man did not start business here, so one great industry is lost to Lachute and will be unless pulp can be made here for the English market. What will Free Traders say to this?

We deeply regret to hear that on Monday last a faction fight took place in the streets of Montreal, in which firearms were freely used on both sides, and one man killed and several wounded. Such a state of affairs is a disgrace to the Civil authorities of Montreal, and it is high time that steps were taken to put an effectual stop to such a deplorable state of affairs. We are pleased to see the Corn Exchange has taken the matter up and at a recent meeting passed the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:—"That the members of this association view with un- "disguised alarm the numerous faction "fights which have of late disgraced the "city, and they desire to impress upon "the City Council the necessity of tak- "ing urgent and imperative steps to re- "press the growing evil and bring the "offenders to justice, irrespective of "race or creed."

CHATHAM, April 29, 1878.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—I see by last week's *Advertiser*, a sketch about the drowning of Mr. Samuel Martin, saying he has got a letter from somebody who pretends to know all about it. It may be I am the person referred to in said letter, if so, I would like to have the letter published, with the writer's name; it may be he knows the true cause of the sad death, but keeps it in the dark; be that as it may, I will give you the true cause of the drowning, and if anyone disputes it, it can be proved. I went to St. Andrews' mill on the 13th ult., with a load of grain on a spring cart, seven bags of wheat and corn; on coming home, I called at the post-office store in Carillon, where I saw Mr. Martin, who was under the influence of liquor, as was evident to all present; this was a little before dark; he began talking to me as you know how a man will talk when he is that way, and asked me for a ride up; I told him I could not, as I had a heavy load, and only a three-year-old colt. The truth is, I could hardly stick on myself, who am generally sober, without having to hold Mr. Martin on, but if I had had any idea of the sad event, some effort might have been made for his safety. He told me he was at St. Andrews, and I think the party giving him the liquor, as they are liable, if found out, to an action for damages, should have sent their victim home. However, the body was found in the canal on the Monday following, and the jury returned a verdict that the death was caused through the influence of liquor. If the above particulars are not a sufficient explanation, more could be given.

A. MCCONNELL.

P. S. Only one address out yet, when will we get the other 1 too late now. A. MCC.

The Grenville Canal Contract.

OTTAWA, April 27.—There was a somewhat stormy passage-at-arms this morning before the adjournment between Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mitchell. The House was in Committee of Supply. The item under consideration was that referring to the Grenville canal. The contract for the work was awarded to Mr. James Goodwin by the old Government in 1871. Mr. Mitchell desired to know whether any changes had been made in the contract prices. Mr. Mackenzie said he believed there had been small change, some 15 cents a yard additional for rock cutting, made by the old Government. Pressed still further he said that on 31st October, 1873 Mr. Page had been instructed to make a report on the work, and that on the strength of his report an increase had been made, insinuating that it had been made, by the late Government. M. Langevin read official documents to show that the Premier's insinuation was without warrant or foundation. Mr. Goodwin had been making demands for payments which were considered to be of a somewhat doubtful character, and Mr. Page was instructed to report upon them—nothing more. On this report, it is said, the present Government have largely increased Mr. Goodwin's prices. But Mr. Mckenzie betrayed a very remarkable degree of ignorance or forgetfulness. He could not, or would not, give any information to the Committee, and there were hot words in consequence. Finally he promised that before another stage was taken in Supply he would lay some further information before the House. The old Government, as a matter of fact, never raised Mr. Goodwin's prices. Long after he received his contract, the engineer reported in favour of deepening the canal from five to nine feet, setting forth in his report that it would require $400,000 to provide the increased depth. The Government did not adopt the report wholly. They decided to obtain a depth of nine feet, but to confine the width at the bottom, so that the additional expenditure would only be $140,000. For the new work Mr. Goodwin was allowed $1.50 a yard, or 20 cents more than the contract price; but this was not an increase, and did not affect the old work. The deeper work was necessarily more costly, than the other, and had to be paid for proportionately. Mr. Mackenzie will do well to be frank with Parliament in this matter, because there are very ugly rumours afloat, and if they are not true it is time they were set at rest by official statements.

Government Officials in Elections.

The time recently occupied in discussing the interference of Government officials in elections was certainly not time lost. The facts stated are of the most barefaced character. No less than seven officers of the House of Commons, when the work of the House is at high pressure, have been allowed to leave their places and go into various counties in Quebec to canvass for the Joly Government. The excuse of illness was offered for one, but the proof was produced that he was on the hustings at Drummond and Arthabaska on the day of nomination. Other excuses were made for a couple of others, but in every one of them it was shown that the excuses were of the flimsiest kind, and it was made so clear that denial was impossible that the whole seven men are away taking part in the pending campaign in the neighbouring Province. Mr. Mackenzie, of course pleaded ignorance. He is always ignorant when any charge is made which reflects upon his Administration. Mr. Huntington, who seemed to know more about the absence of the officers referred to than any other member of the Government, put forward the miserable, indecent plea that no member could say that the business of the country was suffering because of their temporary absence. The retort was natural that if this were true then the country was paying these men though there was nothing for them to do. And no doubt this is true in a large measure. There are forty-one sessional clerks engaged this year, some ten more than last, and it is well known that the only duty some of them have to discharge is that of writing for Ministerial papers letters and despatches vilifying the Opposition individually and as a whole. Strong speeches on the subject were made by Sir John Macdonald, Dr. Tupper, M. Langevin, Mr. Bowell and other members of the Opposition. Mr. Mackenzie proposed to knock the bottom out of M Langevin's case by reading two telegrams which he sent to the superintendent of one of the canals in 1872. But when they were read it appeared they went no further than saying that the employees of the Government would be expected not to work against the Government, and that liberty should be accorded them to vote. Mr. Bowell more than capped these by a telegram from Mr. Mackenzie's first Postmaster-General to the postmaster at Carillon, who was not a paid officer of the Government, warning him that he must not be found doing anything against the Administration, though the perfect liberty of such postmasters has never been publicly questioned by either party. The whole discussion was very damning to the Government, and Mr. Mackenzie will not escape well-merited censure because of his real or simulated ignorance.

Mr. Anglin's paper, the St. John *Freeman*, has a slap at the *Globe* for its scurrilous article on the long debate. The editor, who is avowedly Mr. Anglin himself, makes a general defence of Parliament in the matter of sobriety and alleges that "many of those who have been recklessly accused in connection with the debate in question, were sober all the night." This is valuable testimony against the slander organ.

LATEST NEWS.

Austria intends to seize Bosnia and the Herzegovina at once.

Abundant rain at Morocco has dispelled the fears of famine there.

Settled rains in Cuba again threaten to disastrously affect the sugar.

Paris is to be illuminated on Wednesday night, in honor of the opening of the Exposition.

The Conference negotiations are not broken off, the hitch being merely one of detail, which it is hoped will be adjusted very shortly.

The whole of the staff and non-commissioned officers at Aldershot have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service.

Her Majesty will at an early day review the First Army Corps, now in a complete state. Eighty thousand volunteers of England have offered themselves for service in the East.

The betrothal of Prince Arthur to the Princess Louise, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, takes place on the 9th instant.

Decision was rendered in the Circuit Court at San Francisco, refusing naturalization to a Chinaman, on the ground of his not being a white person within the meaning of the term as used in naturalization laws.

The business outlook for the spring in St. John's Newfoundland, is very discouraging according to latest reports, on account of the unfavorable weather for the seal fishery and the markets being crowded with American goods.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.—The Guelph *Herald* announces that A. H. Macdonald has received telegraphic instructions from Sir John Macdonald to take criminal proceedings against the proprietors of the Guelph *Mercury*, for libel.

A deputation of Reformers from Centre Toronto, proceeded to Ottawa on the 29th ult., to tender the nomination for that constituency to Mr. John Macdonald, the sitting member. It is understood that Mr. Macdonald, will accept the honour.

NO SCHOOLS.—The *Tribune* says the House of Representatives has refused to make an appropriation for the expenses of the public schools of the District of Columbia. Twenty thousand children and three hundred teachers will find the schools closed against them on Wednesday.

The Ottawa Senate has thrown out, by a majorsty of 19, the motion of Mr. Pelletier to recommit the Canada Pacific Railway Act amendment bill, to strike out the amendment providing for the submission of the Pembina Branch lease to the same ratification by the Senate as required from the Commons.

A BANKRUPT CITY.—On Saturday the police and firemen of Chicago, were offered script in payment of their January salary. They refused it, and pleaded that it had no market value. The Mayor stated they could not have any money until the taxes were collected in September, 1878, and if the men refused the script there was nothing else to offer them. This brings matters to a crisis.

EXPLOSION IN A PRINTING OFFICE.—The gas main, leading into the *Free Press* building, Detroit, exploded on the morning of the 29th ult., injuring two pressmen slightly. The building is thoroughly gutted by fire: twelve presses are damaged and $40,000 worth of job material burned. The composing room and editorial room are burned and the material fell through. Total loss: $50,000. The paper will be issued to-morrow as usual.

A movement something similar to a tidal wave occured in the Toronto bay on the afternoon of the 24th April, the water rising three and a half feet as compared with the register of the day previous. The lightening struck the clock at the Union station, and shattered the dials, the glass flying in all directions. Windows in numerous houses in the city were broken, and much damage was done.

A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs a statement of Russia's present position, in which he shows that Russia, while giving way to the other Powers as far as possible, will remain firm on the point of submitting the treaty stipulations, as she cannot consent to any proposal which would humiliate her. The London *Times* says Russia's object now as it always was, is the division of Turkey, and this England will, as formerly, resist by every means.

PARIS, April 27.—A hundred thousand foreigners have already reached here to witness the opening of the exhibition on Wednesday. The prices of living have advanced but not to the extent feared. The Exhibition will not be in full trim until the beginning of June. The English, American, Swiss and Dutch sections are most advanced. Robert Hart, director of the Imperial Chinese custom and C[illegible]se Commissioner to the exhibition, has [illegible]. Most of the members of the Postal Congress have also arrived.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Constantinople, 22—On rapporte que 80,000 musulmans, des districts de Balkans se sont armés avec les canons et les fusils laissés par Saliman Pacha lors de sa retraite et ont attaqué les Russes. On lit aussi que les Russes ont perdu dans une rencontre 900 hommes et 13 officiers et ont fait demander des renforts d'Andrinople.

Les Bulgares ont attaqué huit villages musulmans et y ont commis des déprédations.

Londres, 17.—On calcule que 130,000 personnes, au moins, vont se ressentir de la grève des ouvriers employés dans les filatures de coton. On croit que la grève n'affectera guère le commerce de Manchester parce qu'il y a une grande quantité de coton sur ses marché.

Londres, 18—Il y a actuellement dans le Lancashire, 130,000 ouvriers des manufactures de coton en grève.

On est toujours de plus convaincu que l'Angleterre désire la guerre.

UNE MERVEILLE.—Il doit être fait prochainement, à la gare de Marseille, une expérience d'un moyen ingénieux proposé pour prévenir les accidents de chemins de fer.

Le moyen consiste en un miroir électrique qui serait placé dans toutes les gares et sur lequel se reproduit tout le mouvement de la ligne.

Par suite de cette combinasion, les chefs de stations pourront voir à un demi-millimètre près à quel point de la ligne se trouve le train parti de leur gare.

Ce miroir est extrêmement curieux: on y verra circuler, monter, descendre, se croiser tous les trains sur un parcours de 100 kilomètres.

Tous les accidents qui sont les résultats des avances et des retards des trains pourront ainsi être prévenus.

Les nouvelles de la famine dans l'empire chinois sont navrantes; les cadavres gisent le long des routes, et fournissent la pâture des chiens et des corbeaux; des enfants sont cuits et dévorés. Une lettre d'un missionnaire dit que dans la province de Chansi, la détresse est telle que des enfants sont bouillis et mangés. Il a vu des hommes portant dans des hottes des petites filles de huit à neuf ans. Il a vu un Chinois vendre deux sœurs et leurs frère (de neuf et onze ans) pour 3 shillings, et une petite fille pour 8 pence.

Pendant la saison dernière, 2,000 tonnes de phosphate de chaux ont été extraites des gisements de l'Outaouais.

1000 émigrés, en moyenne arrivent chaque semaine à Manitoba depuis le commencement du printemps.

Nous lisons dans le journal d'Exeter (Angleterre):—

"Il y a quarante et un ans, un fermier nommé May fut assassiné et volé, dans le sud du Devon. Les nommés Ollivier Alias et Galley furent arrêtés et jugés. Le premier fut pendu. Quant à Galley, il protesta de son innocence, et, comme son entière participation au crime laissait quelque doute, des pétitions furent signées en sa faveur, et il ne fut condamné qu'à la déportation à vie.

"Le malheureux Galley est encore vivant. Dernièrement, il adressa au ministre de la justice, une lettre dans laquelle il l'informait qu'il avait trouvé, dans le New-South Wales, le véritable complice d'Oliver. La lettre fut sans doute mise au panier, car Galley ne reçut aucune reponse.

Le pauvre diable ne s'en est pas tenu là; il vient d'écrire à M. Latimer, le magistrat d'Exeter, qui fut le reporter de ce procès dans le *Western Times*, et qui, avec d'autres magistrats, crut toujours à l'innocence de Galley.

"Il y a quarante et un ans, ce procès fit beaucoup de bruit en Angleterre. Galley eut pour lui l'opinion publique; Oliver lui-même déclara qu'il n'était nullement son complice et le soutint jusqu'au moment de son exécution. Galley fut seulement condamné sur la déposition d'une femme qui assura l'avoir vu avec Oliver le jour même du crime, et encore cette femme n'osa-t-elle le jurer.

"On comprend aisement l'intérêt qu'inspire, aujourd'hui, le malheureux Galley, victime, depuis quarante et un ans, d'une erreur de la justice. Aussi quelques personnes influentes de la contrée se sont-elles empressées de venir en aide à Galley et de lui fournir les fonds nécessaires pour obtenir réhabilitation.

"On se demande ce que va faire cet homme, rentrant dans la vie avec des cheveux blancs et ses quarante et un ans de souffrances! Va-t-on lui donner une indemnité, qu'on lui doit bien, et qui le mettra à même de finir ses jours tranquillement; ou bien va-t-il être obligé de s'installer au coin d'une rue, avec cette inscription pendue au cou: "Je "suis Galley, victime, pendant quaran- "te et un ans, d'une erreur de la justice."

DIED.

DONALDSON.—On the 18th inst., at Erin Lodge, Dundas street, Toronto, Robert Watson, son of John A. Donaldson, Esq., Dominion Government Immigration Agent, aged 16 years.

Commercial.

LACHUTE MARKET.

LACHUTE, May 2, 1878.

FLOUR AND FEED—Flour, bags, $3.00 Cornmeal, per 100 lb., $1.60 to $1.75. Oatmeal, per 100 lb., $2.25. Buckwheat Flour, black, per 100 lb., $2.50; Buckwheat flour, yellow per 100 lbs., $2.25. Grue, per 100 lb., $1.15. Bran, per 100 lb., $1.00. Peas, per bushel o 60 lb., 70c. Corn, per bushel of 60 lb., 70c. Oats, per bushel of 40 lb., 35c. Pot Barley per 100 lbs., $3.50.

COARSE SALT—Per bag, $1.00.

PRODUCE.—Butter, tubs, 12c to 14c. Eggs, per dozen, 10c. Potatoes, per bag, 40c. to 45c. Hay, per ton, $10.00 to $12.00

HIDES AND PELTS.—Cowhides, $5.00 to $5.20 per 100 lbs. Calfskins, 20c. to 25c. each. Sheep pelts, 40c. to 50c. each.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, May 2nd, 1878.

FLOUR.—Market quiet and without change. Sales reported were: 150 brls. Spring Extra at [illegible]; 200 do., Superfine at [illegible]; 200 do. at $[illegible] per [illegible]

Extra	[illegible]
Fancy	[illegible]
Spring E.	0 00@ 5 10
Superfine	4 80@ 4 90
Strong Bakers'	5 25@ 5 45
Fine	4 20@ 4 30
Middlings	3 75@ 3 80
Pollards	3 15@ 3 40
U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs	2 55@ 2 60
City Bags (delivered)	0 00@ 2 70

CANADA WHEAT.—Nominal.

OATMEAL.—Ontario quiet, at $4.25 to $4.45.

CORN.—Per 56 lbs., held at 55c to 60c.

OATS.—Per 32 lbs., nominal held at 34c for May and 35c for June.

BARLEY.—Nominal, held at 55c to 65c.

PEASE.—Nominal, held at 83c to 93c to arrive, afloat. Car lots held at 87c.

BUTTER.—Now arriving more freely at 17c to 20c.

CHEESE.—At 14c to 15c.

LARD.—At 8½c to 9½c for tubs and pails.

PORK.—Mess, $12.50 to $13.00, according to brand; thin mess nominal at $12.00.

ASHES.—Per 100 lbs—Pots, $3.95 to 4.00, according to large.

SEEDS.—Clover, 7c to 7½c; timothy, $1.75 to $1.90.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, May, 2 1878.

The markets continue small and prices unchanged. Oats, at 34c to 35c. Peas 65c. Beans $1.30. Cowhides $4.00 to $5.00 per 100 lbs. Calfskins 6c to 7c per lb. Lard 10c to 11c per lb. Straw $5.00 to $7.00 per ton. Hay scarce and in good demand.

HOUSEHOLD.—Meats.—Pork, [illegible] per 100 lbs, $5.00 to $5.75; Veal, per lb., 8c. to 9c.

POULTRY.—*Game, Fowl*—Chickens 40 to 60c Turkeys, each, 80c to $1.25.

DAIRY.—Eggs per dozen, 10c. to 11c.; Butter in print, per pound, 18c to 20c, do in roll, per pound 15c to 17c, do in pail, per pound 11 to 12c, do in firkin, per pound 10c to 12c. Cheese, per lb., 13c. to 15c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bush., 30c. to 35c; Onions, 90c to $1.00, lettuce per dozen, 25c to 40c, radishes per bunch 4c to 5c; spring onions, per bunch, 3c to 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Maple syrup, 90c per gallon; maple sugar, 9c to 10c per pound; honey, per lb., 13c. to15c.; Hay, per ton, $12.00 to $15.

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, Hoseh and good Cedar. Also a Dwelling House and good Outbuildings. Well watered. For particulars apply to JOHN ALLAN, Butcher.

Lachute, April 12, 1878. 27tf

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 66x120 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 20, 1878. 33tf2

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. 29y1

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 odd 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. 14tf

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	5.00

Please give him a call when required, at Ce[illegible]e Lachute. 30m3.

CATARRH!

TEN YEAR.

SO BAD HAT 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 breathing 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.

SHELLEY BROWN.

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. S. HARDING, BROCKVILLE, ONT., Agent for the Dominion. 26m3

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 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. 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 prices 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 28, 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 Apparatus 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.

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, Proprietor.

Sept. 7, 1877.

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. R. DART, M. D. Ex., D. D. S. } Medical
E. ROSELLAND, Esq., D. } Exam'rs

SULLIVAN DAVID, Agent.

Box 508, Post Office, Montreal. 22tf

PUBLICATIONS.

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

Publishing Solution of the Mystery which for Four Thousand Years has Shrouded the Great Pyramid in Egypt. By Charles Casey. New and Enlarged Edition. Price 25 cents.

By Piazzi 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, 25 cents

Flashes of Light. Price, post free, 20 cents.

Only as in a Mirror. 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. Monthly. Vols. I, II, and III, gilt edges, each $1.75

HINTS (LEAFLETS). Nos. 1 and 3, 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 cheaper 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 very strong, and more 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 8c. to 9c. per yard. Calicos, 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 in 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, $0.1. Our Tweed Rosamond, at $0.30, are worth everywhere at $0.75. It is useless to continue this list, you can see by this single note that it is so.

F. NAUBERT'S

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

MUDDY BRANCH,

at the

Great Massacre of Merchandise.

St. Philippe, Jan. 18, 1878. 30tf

Important Notice

TO CONTRACTORS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS.

Dynamite,

Blasting Powder,

and Fuse,

Also, a large stock of SHOVELS and HEAVY HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &c. For sale by

THOMAS BIRKETT,

67 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA. 19tf

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., 1877.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1878.

MINISTERIAL SLANDERS.

The "Globe's" Brutal Attack upon Sir John Macdonald.

Senator Carrall's Scathing Denunciation.

In the Senate, Senator CARRALL lately alluded to the slanderous statements of the *Globe* with reference to Sir JOHN MACDONALD, as follows:

Hon. Dr. CARRALL moved the adjournment of the debate. He said, my object in moving the adjournment of the debate is to make a personal explanation to this House. I see the hon. gentleman about whom I have some remarks to make (Mr. Brown) is not in his seat. Whether he is gone to Toronto, Bow Park, or to the whist table, I know not, but he is absent, though his visits to this House are like angels visits, which we are told on good authority are few and far between. It is difficult at any time to find him, but I shall, without waiting for his presence, proceed to direct the attention of this House to a subject which has pained me

MORE THAN ANYTHING THAT HAS OCCURRED

since I became a member of the Senate of Canada. I refer to an attack made in the columns of the *Globe* newspaper on a gentleman whom every honest man must esteem who has been attacked, falsely, vilely and feloniously attacked by a member of this Senate, or with his connivance or cognizance for, as cheif of the paper, he is *particeps criminis*. Speaking through the columns of the *Globe*, a paper which has done infinite injury to this country, a paper which railway ticket agents in San Francisco quote to advise one not to travel by Grand Trunk Railway in Canada, because it is always from five to ten hours behind time, with snow blockades and bad management, a paper that abuses and vilifies everybody who differ in opinions from the honorable gentleman who is the father, or the godfather of the article which I am about to read; an article which will

DISGUST EVERY MAN WHO READS IT,

and which ought to call the blush of shame to the cheek of any man who may have the hardihood to defend it. Speaking of the events which took place in the Commons on Friday night, I have no doubt, with a view to cover up the disgraceful character of the proceedings on the Ministerial benches, he makes use of the following words:—

"To say that Sir John A. Mcdonald was on "Friday night somewhat under the influence "of liquor would be grossly inadequate re- "presentation of the fa t, he was simply "drunk in the plain, ordinary sense of that "word. As the night wore on, he became "still more so, and from six to eight on Sa- "turday morning, to quote the conventional "language usually employed on such occa- "sions, 'thoroughly laid out,' and had to be "hid away by his friends, if not in shame, at "least in pity, and as an absolutely pru ent "tial proceeding."

The first reply which I who was present at the proceedings that night, desire to make to this article, is that it is false, falser than all fancy fathoms, so false as to lower the dignity of that paper to the

LOWEST DEPTHS OF PUBLIC OPINION

in any community. I say for any member of this House to perpetrate such an outrage upon our leading statesman, a gentleman whom the people of Canada must know for all time to come, to publish such a willful malicious, damnable lie, is unworthy the pen or tongue of any person who has any claim to the position of a gentleman. I was in company with Sir John Macdonal l on the night in question myself, and propose to narrate what took place: Sir John went down, like all other gentlemen of even temperament in the Commons, to the saloon below, where he partook of oysters and a glass of sherry and water, in testimony whereof I can bring the best names of the House of Commons. He was perfectly sober; not a sign of intemprance about him; yet we find that right hon. gentleman

BLACK LETTERED NEXT DAY

in the columns of the *Globe*, a paper which, I regret to say, has done more to drag this Dominion through the dirt or filth, and discredit us amongst the countries of Europe, than the efforts of all the immigration agents, and the speeches of Lord Dufferin can counteract the baneful pernicious effect of for a century. That lying, I might say, villainous organ has for over thirty years been endeavouring to belittle the leader of the Conservative party; it has pursued him through the country, in Paliament, through the corridor, through the lobbies, at pic-nics, all through his life with the object of ruining his reputation, and I desire to say that this last attempt is a willful, wicked, wretched falsehood. I say it because I was with Sir John until after six o'clock Saturday morning. I can bring other witnesses here who not only saw the right hon. gentleman, but breakfasted with him, who can prove the falsity of the *Globe's* statement. I sat with Sir John and Mr. Hector Cameron, of Toronto, at one table at the time he is accused of having got drunk.

Hon. Mr. Penny—How were they served?

Hon. Dr. Carrall—You can bring on your reporters, and take this all down for the *Herald*. I am bound to bring this thing up and expose it. The reason why I do so is that the hon. gentleman who is the managing director of the *Globe*, and who is my text on this occasion, is popularly supposed to be the author of the article which I have quoted from his paper. Assuming for a moment that we had the pleasure of looking upon his presence here, and hearing him disclaim that he had not written it, and that sometimes articles crept into the columns of his paper with out editorial supervision; is it presumable that anybody of common intelligence would suppose for a moment that any of his employees—I am not speaking for my words to fall dead upon this carpet; no its a case of "diamond cut di mond"—would dare to give form and shape to such expressions in manuscript, telegraph them over the wires to Toronto, to set them in type of the *Globe* office, to impress them upon the maiden sheet of paper and send them broadcast over the country, unless they knew very well that they would not be displeasing to the gentleman who is well known to be the

POLITICAL MISCHIEF MAKER OF CANADA

since I have been a child. Twice a year he comes down here, and flits across our horizon like the aurora borealis, because of the difficulties that beset the Ministry, in consequence of their short-sightedness. I am not going so far as to say they telegraph to Toronto to bring him here, but he comes periodically when the Ministry expect trouble and he presides over this body—with the lofty dignity of Jupiter, when Juno is in a rage about her domestic arrangements—weighs us down with his dictatorial assurance. If he were present, instead of regarding him as a philosopher, I would not be surprised at finding myself styling him

BRAHMIN, THE COW WORSHIPPER OF BOEOTIA,

who, over the litter of his sacred cow, desires to mould the policy of this great Dominion, not a jot or title of which he has ever taken a part in that he has not proved a most conspicuous failure. There are those who are bold enough to say he writes most of those malicious articles against his colleagues, and that he imported his editor from England, Mr. Diamond, and placed him as Crown prosecutor for the last five years against the greatest statesman this country has ever seen, persecuting, abusing him, charging him with

EVERY CRIME IN THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR,

and then comes down here and forsooth, shelters himself behind the impersonality of and editor.—Surely he and his master are *arcades ambo*. The honorable gentleman from Toronto has not disclaimed the paternity of this article, and we cannot say with Longfellow:—

Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

He will never leave a footprint that any one will desire to follo v, when he is guilty of concocting such sulphurous, malicious slanders and sending them broadcast over the world. I am prepared to hold myself answerable for the remarks I have made, not only on the floor of this House, but outside on the hustings, or anywhere else that the hon. gentleman may choose to discuss them and having said this, with the permission of the House, I beg to withdraw my motion for the the adjournment of the debate.

Instructions have been given by Sir JOHN MACDONALD to his legal advisers, to lay a criminal information against Senator BROWN for libelous utterances of the *Globe*, with referance to the Right Honorable member for Kingston.

THE EXPIRING PARLIAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

SIR,—From its incompetence, its insolvent condition, and loss of all moral prestige among nations, Turkey has acquired the soubriquet of "The sick man of Europe." For the same reasons, a hundred times intensified, the Liberal Government of this Dominion of Canada may be rightly termed the sick man, *par excellence*, of all the political systems working under the dependency of the British Empire. Now that the Mackenzie party are, with unequalled effrontery, about to ask at the hands of the people a second lease of power; now, when the injury inflicted is not deemed complete without the insult being added of counting on the electors to prove themselves born idiots by again allowing a Reform victory, I ask permission to take a slight retrospective glance at what our present Government has done for us.

Looking back over the past four years, and remembering the virtuous cries which were the watchwords of the former Opposition, and holding up these cries now in the light of the intervening period, what hypocrisy, what utter waste of principle is unfolded to the view! The political "purity" which certainly should have hastened on the Millennium, so spotless were to be its characteristics, has developed what! Upwards of forty members unseated for bribery and corruption! "Economy" was a telling cry. When combined with affluent administration, this was a policy much to be desired in a young and struggling nation. And the bait took, only too well. A Cartwright was foisted on the unsuspecting world—and look, what a pretty financial pickle he has made of every matter that has had to pass through the addle-brains of his department. Deficits in the Budget and increased demand for supplies are queer indications of economy. Ask our dejected and despairing business population to-day if the name of their chief financier has endeared itself to them by the manner in which his spacious promises have been carried out. The credit of the people, individually and nationally, is well nigh shattered. It may be a smart thing to raise loans on the English Stock Exchange by false pretences, but in so doing Mr. Cartwright has forfeited the good name of those who were foolishly gulled into placing him and his party in power. The industrial interests which he swore to foster and protect, present the spectacle of empty factories and starving workmen, whilst our neighbours across the lines can keep their spindles oiled and their looms working, while laughing in their sleeve at poor Canada struggling patiently in the toils which free trade principles have thrown around her.

Only four years ago the country was in a fairly prosperous condition. The interests of the principle Provinces of British North America had been cemented by a grand confederation; the world looked on admiringly, and all except a party of ungrateful and unscrupulous "Reformers" gave the credit due to the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald, which had achieved such brilliant results, and had for seven years steadily raised the country to the standard of unquestioned credit it had attained.

To-day, the leader who overturned the Government that had proved the true friend of the entire people, stands deservedly disgraced. His followers are disheartened, and murmurings deep and strong are heard, though unfortunately almost too late, at the destruction that has been brought about by the Reform party. The present Government is strong only in numbers. It never was weaker in point of reputation and character. It is impossible to deny the existence of a great Conservative reaction, although we may not get the general election to reap the fruits of it. Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues, wrapped in the complacency of officialism, and believing themselves to be sheltered from all danger beneath the ægis of their majority, appear to be unaware how rapidly and completely they are losing their hold over the country. The Liberals are airing their stump oratory throughout the Provinces. They put me in mind of the minister on board the ill-fated *London*, who, when destruction was imminent and the lightening of the ship a matter of paramount importance, induced passengers and crew to spend the valuable moments in vain talk and prayer, instead of endeavoring to save the ship. The Conservative party are maintaining a more dignified silence, and with less ostentation are busy saving the ship of State. It is high time to be amazed at the apathy and coldness which has permitted such a state of things to come to pass, when the fair land of Canada seems likely to verify the lines in Campbell's "Last Man:"—

Earth's cities had no sound or tread,
And ships were drifting with the dead
To shores where all was dumb.

Is there one single redeeming point to rest on, in reviewing the blundering administration of the Mackenzie Government? Does the Pacific Railway matter induce a forgiving spirit, or the Steel Rails job? On what can we meditate, in the wish to give even our worst enemies credit for a little, if any credit at all is due them? Have the masses become any better educated; has any attempted reform in this respect lessened the igorance, the crime, the rowdyism that is rampant in the cities, towns and villages? Look at the degraded state of the Province of Quebec for an answer. Has any attention been paid to the proper mode of inducing a remunerative system of immigration? Look at our unpeopled lands, and the over-crowded centres of population. Are property-holders secure? Sir, if such a Government as the present were placed by an infatuated people in a second term of office, four years more might, and probably would, find them paupers. Have our vast mining resources been developed, as the same advantages have in Australia, South Africa and elsewhere? They are a myth, a dream, so far as actual working is concerned. Yes, the "purity" party have gone in strong for the *loaves* and *fishes*, and have left their constituencies, their country and their consciences out in the cold. Selfish, unscrupulous and insulting in the highest degree has been their whole line of conduct since they obtained by a specious fraud the seat of power.

The Protection question alone should be sufficient to rouse the slumbering enthusiasm of the much-abused electors. So long as this great question is neglected no amount of governing or mis governing will materially affect us one way or the other. The great nations of Europe are one by one adopting the only policy that will be to their true commercial interests. What is good for France and Germany is good, too, for Canada. The United States is close enough to give us a lesson on this subject. How long shall we be so blind as to neglect to profit by it?

Canada's policy of conceding all to and exacting nothing from the United States has brought ridicule upon her abuse of Free trade principles. It has entailed as a natural consequence the complete ruin of her manufacturing interests. The Yankees are too cute to come to any fair mutual arrangement, and our imbecile Government is too much lost to all sense of independence to take the proper steps to lay out its refractory competitor in his own coin.

No less an authority than Mr. Rathbone, of Liverpool, proves that England is living on her capital. Let her! She has plenty of it to live on for a long time to come. Canada has not. Funded property and fixed incomes for a can stand a good deal of eating. Mechanics' wages and farmers' hard gains are soon spent, and then the agriculturist find double-quick time "on the back."

Were this picture without a reverse side, were these evils without hope of remedy, it would indeed be a black look-out for the Dominion. But sir, we shall yet revive, under a more capable and more honest administration of public affairs. Incompetence and corruption must be swept away like deadly scourges from our midst. So great is the injury inflicted on us by the present Government that thousands of old reformers will prefer to sink their party allegiance in the claims of pure patriotism. Men of all shades of political belief acknowledge the absolute necessity of a protective policy as one of the first great changes to be inaugurated. A newspaper, the *Paris Star*, that for twenty-three years has consistently upheld Grit principles, has at last honestly and openly given them the cold shoulder, and gone for better things. Those who think only of self and office, however mean and despicable it may be, may vote for another "Liberal" Government, but they will vote in vain, for the great heart of Canada is roused to action, and a glorious Conservative awakening is being felt throughout our prostrate and unfortunate Dominion.

Yours,

D. A. A.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, May 5th, 1878.

THE CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH. JER. LII 1–11.

The cup of Judah's crimes was full at last—despite all the warnings of God and the earnest entreaties of the prophets. After the good Josiah was gone, each succeeding King brought the kingdom lower and lower till Zedekiah now sits on the throne as vassal to the mighty Nebuchadnezzer. His plighted faith is broken by rebellion, and once again the Chaldean hosts swarm around the city, bereft of defenders and abandoned by God. The walls are broken down and the temple is burned. Zedekiah is taken captive, sees his children slain, then his eyes are put out and he is carried to a dungeon in a distant land and he dies, and the silence of desolation settles down upon the Lord's land for seventy years. Such the King's folly. Such the city's fall and we see the King's fate. The following practical lessons may be gathered from this lesson:

1. He that will not humble himself before God shall be humbled before men.

2 See in the last King Zedekiah, as in the first King of Judah, Rehoboam, the evil results of following bad counsel.

3. The divine long suffering has a limit, after which God leaves sinners to their fate.

4. Those who have forsaken their God are helpless before their enemies.

5. To be the son of a King may prove to be the highest misfortune.

6. All this misfortune might have been averted had the warnings of God been heeded.

Milk Yield of Ayrshires.

In regard to the dairy performances of the Ayrshires, the following data may be given: Professor Lowe says, "Healthy cows in good pastures give 500 to 900 gallons of milk in a year." Alton says, "600 gallons a year may be deemed an average of this breed." And the author of "British Husbandry" says, in reference to this average yield, "If equalled, we believe it will not be found excelled by any other breed in the kingdom." Martin says, "The milk of a good Ayrshire cow will afford 250 pounds of butter or 500 pounds of cheese annually." Millburn's estimate is, that cows of this breed will give from 600 to 800 gallons of milk in the course of the year, and as much as 260 pounds of butter. Haxton cites many statistics from which it appears that in one dairy of thirty cows the average annual yield of milk was 632 gallons; that 9¼ quarts afforded a pound of butter, amounting to an aggregate of 274 pounds in a year. In the competition at Ayr, in 1861, for a prize offered by the Duke of Athol, the average weight of milk per day, for two days from six cows, was about fifty pounds, the cows being milked twice a day. The cow which took the first prize gave an average of fifty-seven pounds per day. On this occasion the Duke of Athol stated that the cow (then in his possession), which took the first prize the previous year, had given an average of upwards of twelve quarts per day for a year, actual measurement, having shown a product of 1,110½ gallons in something less than twelve months. One of four imported cows owned several years since by the late J. P. Cushing, of Watertown, near Belmont, Massachusetts, gave in one year 3,864 quarts of milk, beer measure. One of the cows imported by the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, in 1837, yielded for several successive weeks sixteen pounds of butter per week, fed on grass only. The imported cow, Jean Armour, owned by H. H. Peters, of Southboro, Mass. in 1862, gave an average of forty nine pounds of milk per day for 114 days, commencing June 1, and for the month of July her average was fifty-one pounds thirteen ounces per day. Her milk for three days in July yielded six pounds of butter. Her live weight at the close of the trial was 967 pounds.

For Ladies Column.

[*Edited by Rose Geranium.*]

FASHION NOTES

We believe that bonnets with medium sized crowns, and brims projecting forward in a more decided manner than last season, and decorated with drooping garnitures adjusted on the back. There are fine French chips in colours, matching some stylish shades in dress fabrics, and white, écru brown and black, will again be recognized as the choice creations for elegant ette.

Th ours, wh and b will be sh domestic chips. There are also Milan, Coburg, tinselled, glacé and tape braids and for shade hats coarse chips are used. Glacé braid is prettily illuminated with veins of silver.

The bonnets for old ladies (alias that ladies *can* grow old) are in large cottage shapes, sheltering well the face, and fitting closely about the head, and a soft white tulle ruche, with p'ain edge or a finish of white, black or gray lace forms a neat trimming for the under side of the brim. It is shown in plain black and white Neapolitan hair braid.

The Stuart shape is a favourite with middle-aged ladies, it is of medium size, with low coronet and cape, derived from the pressing and is shown in hair, chip, imitation chip and Canton straw.

The Empress is another stylish shape it is smaller in size, with a brim flaring a trifle above the head, and flat at the sides. If the hair is arranged at a medium height on the back of the head, the crown will be elevated in a visible position when viewed from the front.

A new French style is the Modjeska. The brim flares over the head, and its front edge turns downward, with a forward inclination, while its back edge droops on the hair. The sides are close.

A charming hat for children of from eight to twelve has a crown, rising in a cone, and is encircled by a broad band of ribbon, with a bow and short ends at the back.

For the sweet boy-babies, there are also new shapes, called the Pert, and Birdie. Both are in fine straw, and have round crowns and rolling brims, one differing from the other in the brim being divided from the left side of the crown and tacked high up.

Satin will be very much used for bonnet decorations. Mastic or putty shades pale greenish-gray tints, are going to be fashionable colours in silks, and satins, gauzes, and even in foliage. Graceful foliage and flowers will be very much worn, and plenty of them too. Fine blossoms and light hued ostrich tips will be used in combination.

AMMONIA (or hartshorn) is a valuable article for many domestic uses, but it must be handled carefully. Not long ago a servant opened a bottle of ammonia, drawing the cork with her teeth. The gas rushed up to her eyes, and wholly destroyed her sight, for life, a terrible calamity. The *Free Press* says that within two miles from where the accident happened, a few years ago, the wife of a prominent farmer lost the use of one eye in a similar way. A peddler, who was selling different kinds of drugs, drew the cork from a bottle of ammonia (or hartshorn) close to her face, and the result was the loss of one eye.

RETIREMENT.—The Ven. Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, of St. George's Episcopal Church, New York, has resigned. He has been in the ministry over sixty years. On Sun day last he was so feeble that his son had to help him into the pulpit. He delivered a discourse of forty minutes duration. The congregation were much affected during the delivery of the sermon. Dr. Tyng's name is favourably known throughout Canada.

ERSKINE CHURCH.—The lecture delivered by Dr. Burns the other evening in Erskine Church upon the "Restoration and Annihilation Theories of a Future Life," proved a great success, both as regards the ability with which the subject was handled and the large audience that listened to the doctor's powerful arguments in combating the theories of Dr. Farrar, and defending the simple orthodox faith of Christendom. He held that the soul was no more subject to annihilation than the body, which was indestructible. What appeared to be annihilation was merely transition. He also upheld the doctrine of "endless retribution" and "final restoration." If the fifty-one passages in Scripture respecting the everlasting happiness of the heavenly state be accepted, why should the seven passages in the bible which speak of the eternity of future punishment be rejected? Or why should the acceptation of the few texts referring to the eternal punishment of the lost be allowed to tyranize over the rendering of the many texts which speak of the never-ending blessedness of the saved? The able lecturer's discourse was one of sound biblical argument throughout, and was as forcible as it was perspicuous. The lecture was given on behalf of the college church mission society.

DISASTROUS GALE.—A heavy gale prevailed on the 21st inst. along the northern coast of Spain. Numerous fishing vessels have been lost, and about 100 Bermid fishermen drowned; 56 fishermen belonging to Santander have also been drowned.

Emperor William is eighty-one. He looks exceedingly hale and hearty, although the fatigue of the Berlin season has been great. For a fortnight scarcely a day passed without his attending a ball or some other entertainment.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE,

IS FURNISHED WITH THE

Newest Styles of Type,

AND IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY

DESCRIPTION OF

Job Printing

IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE ART.

RAILROAD,

STEAMBOAT

AND

SHOW WORK

ARE SPECIALITIES.

POSTERS

OF ANY SIZE,

Plain and in Colors,

Books, Magazines,

Pamphlets, Catalogues,

Insurance,

Bank and

Legal Forms,

Circulars,

B'll Heads,

Statements,

&c. &c. &c.

PAPER BAGS

AT

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES

Neatly printed and may be had at the

Watchman Office!

MERCHANTS will do well to see these samples before purchasing elsewhere.

ALSO

Twines, Building Felt and Wrapping Paper.

KERR, NORRIS & CO.

J. MONAGHAN,

ADVOCATE,

251, St. James Street, Montreal.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $10 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home overnight. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $10 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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 Estaany 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 McOnat, 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. (Gens.) 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 Bourgeons, of Ayimer. 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 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 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 be 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 2 p. m.

Each Secretary-Treasurer is to give eight (8) days notice of these meetings to the School Commissioners, who will, however, attend all the same, even if he fails to do so. All who have business with Commissioners are 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,	$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 Ma[illegible] Paid to the Mill

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-yr

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 Coristine,
E. H. Trudel, M. D. | W. W. Trumbull.
Peter McCallum, Cobourg.

CHARLES D. HANSON, Chief Inspector

Head Office: *180* St. James Street.

HENRY LYE, Secretary.

F. C. IRELAND, Agent, Lachute.

Agents throughout the Dominion. 1y

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 Rheum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
Frost Bites, Hives, Influenza, Diptheria, Asthma,
Phthisic, Coughs,
Colds, Earache,
Headache,
Sore Eyes.

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,

Prescott, Ont.

The Marvel of the age!

THE CALKINS CHAMPION WASHER

IS the cheapest and most perfect machine in market, is easily handled. Does not wear the clothes, or break buttons. Never gets out of order, and will fit any tub. 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, 17 Beaver Hall.

S. S. BAKER, Manager

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1878. NO. 36

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.
-ness, Accountants, Auditors, and Commissioners for taking Affidavits, in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Accounts Collected.
Taylor, John M. M. Duff,
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 & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
61, 63 and 65 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 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 Hetham 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. S. 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 in 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.
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 Hosiery
A. A. MURPHY, Prop.
Oct. 12, 1877. y1

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

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

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 26y1.

LOUIS GOHELLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very moderate rates. Workshop in Burch's building, opposite Evans' store, Main street.
☞—A working Jeweller on the premises. 6y1

The Knave's Cross of Freiley.

FREILEY-SKALKEKROS.

The following pretty poem was written some years ago by the Hon. William Macdougall.

A wooden Cross stands by the way
In Laaland's pleasant Isle,
It asks you not to stop and pray,
Nor marks the grave of martyr, dead,
But tells a tale of guile.

Two centuries, and more,* ago—
The graven numbers say.—
Here fell, beneath the vengeful blow,
In secret dealt, by peasant hands,
The cruel keeper of these lands,
In some concerted way.

The Count of Aalholm then was wroth,
And swore that he would slay
The people all, both great and small
Unless they caught, and to him brought,
Without a day's delay—
The man that slew, his henchman true,
In that concerted way.

The frightened peasants now foresaw
A cruel fate in store,—
For then, the Great man's word was law,
Yet none would play the traitor's part,
And tell who threw the fatal dart,
Nor even mark his door.

The Count relenting, then decreed
A strange and hard decree,
He said,—I swear your lives to spare,
And from this crime will free,
The people all, both great and small
If you shall bring to me
Seven Heifers, white, in one fortnight,
But all their ears must be,
From the to head, of crimson read:
And this is my decree"

The peasants then both boys and men,
All o'er the country fled,
In haste to find, 'mong cattle kind
Seven Heifers, white, in any plight,
If but their ears were *red*.

When all had come, to Freiley home,
On the appointed day,
Their cries and tears, foretold their fears,
For only six had they!
A seventh was there, but blank despair
Fell on that guilty pack
As Aalholm's eye must soon descry;
That both its ears were *black*.

Red paint was brought and quick as thought
The black was turned to red,
And then with many a smirk and smile,
The artful peasants hid their guile,
As to the Count they sped.

The Heifers, seven were boldly driven
Unto the Palace door,
And all the people danced with glee
When told the ransome made them free,
If they would kill no more.

With drink and song, all that day long
They quite forgot their crime,
Nor even thought the trick they'd wrough,
Must be revealed in time.

Next day their joy was turned to grief
And consternation spread,
O'er all the country-side to hear,
That in the night a rain severe,
Had washed the paint from every ear!
And now no trick could bring relief,
For lo! that morn their wary Chief
Had early walked upon the plain—
Had seen the Heifers washed with rain,
And *one* with ears *not red!*

Back to his Palace straight he came
For he was sorely wroth,
He summoned all, both great and small,
And now he swore an oath once more,
And this was then his oath:—
"For this base cheat, you shall not eat
Of fish, nor flesh, nor corn,
Until you build o'er him you killed,
A Cross of Guilt and Scorn,
That all who live in Laaland's Isle
May hate your sin, and shun your guile."

The Cross was raised, the Count was praised,
They thought his oath was good;
The Legend's trace, would not disgrace,
If rightly understood.

And this is what the peasants said,
And this is how that Cross was read;—
"Let our Keepers all beware
Cross the peasants here,
For we are coming, we are bold,
So testifies this Cross of old."

Long years had passed, the Cross at last
A broken ruin fell,
The Count who then, ruled o'er these men,
No longer cared to tell,
Of hasty vows, or tricks or crimes,
That occurred in ancient time
But this the peasants said:
"Another Cross shall mark this place,
The first was meant for our disgrace,
No legend on this one we'll trace,
A *date* will do instead;
Harsh keepers still may cause us grief,
The year will point to our relief."

*Fugitive, Aug. 6, 1873.

W. MACDOUGALL.

BY THE TRENT.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES.—CONTINUED.

A FEW vague rumours began to float about the congregation at the chapel, that peculiarities had appeared in the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Morris—very gentle rumours at first. By and by, a tale came that he had been seen one night without a hat, and with his hair and dress in some disorder, walking backward and forward before his house with an unsteady step. In the pulpit it was remembered he had once burst into tears, and had been unable to proceed in his discourse, though there seemed no special call for the tears; and it was noticed that while preaching he frequently appeared bewildered, and put his hand to his brow, with an air of perplexity and distraction. Was it possible that his mind was giving way? Genius and madness, some say, are so nearly allied, that it only requires a little more phosphorus in the brain to conduct from one to the other, and it did really seem as if in his case the excess of chemical substance had been given. There was certainly something unusual and occasionally startling in his manner in public, and a wild roll of the eye had not passed without observation.

He had hitherto been so far fortunate, that his fits of abstraction, to use a very mild term, had been unseen, except in the one case previously named, by any but those of his own household. Jane deprived herself of necessary rest and out-of-door exercise, to perform the office of dragon and motherly guardian in one, for him. And when he was unfit so be seen or heard, she closed the door jealously upon all visitors. The last two years' strain of mind and body had worn her more than ten years of quiet could have done, and her eyes were getting hollow and dim with frequent tears and watching, while amongst her bands of bright hair not a few gray ones showed their tell-tale whiteness. Her mother became alarmed for her health, and attributed her ill-looks to town air, wishing her to spend more of her time at Swansford; but that was impossible now, and she managed on all possible occasions to smile away her mother's fears. Clara, too, looked anxiously at the worn face of the young wife, but though she might sadly surmise the reason, she could not name it to her.

One afternoon John called upon his friend.—He was in the study the servant said, "Would Mr. Broadbent see him there?" Jane was out, and John replied, "Yes," and followed the young woman to the door of the room. A knock admitted him. Stephen was seated before a heap of books and papers. He looked at his visitor with a troubled expression; lately indeed he had avoided John, and no wonder, for he dreaded the keen encounter of the eyes of such a friend. He shook him by the hand, and they conversed on the usual topics of the hour or day, but the minister could not look his visitor fully in the face, and averted his eyes whenever it was possible. His seat had its back to the light, and his face was therefore in shadow, but John noticed his efforts at concealment, and felt pained to think of the estrangement that made them appear necessary. Why was it his friend was now so uneasy in his presence? Why did he of late avoid him? Why did he seem depressed and at times perplexed?

"I was preparing my sermon when you came," he said after a short pause in the talk.

"I have interrupted you," replied John, "and perhaps had better take my departure. Your time is of great value, no doubt,"

"No, no, nothing of the kind. I wish it were! The fact is, I was going to tell you of how little use it was to me this morning, I can't get along at all with my writing."

"Take a walk then. Go with me, this fine day with its fresh invigorating air will do you good. You will come back fresh and vigorous."

"No, thank you. I walked yesterday, and it did me no good. The air does not seem to reach me now as it used to do. I seem cased in hot plates."

"You are feverish and require medicine. Let me send Wilbraham to you."

"How fond you are of doctors, Broadbent! No, I want no doctor. It is no new thing; I am always feverish now, but I shouldn't mind that at all if it weren't for one thing," and he paused.

"Well?" inquired John, expectantly—

"You would not name it to any one, of course! But the fact is, when I sit down to write, I can't put down what I want, some other word comes uppermost. Are you ever plagued in that way?" John averred he was not, but advised his friend again to give up writing, and to take a walk with him. "You have been overworking yourself, perhaps?"

"I don't know. I can't tell! I wonder whether other ministers are teazed in the same way. One word has been particularly troublesome. And it is not only when I write,—I see it everywhere, on the ceiling, the floor, the table, the desk.—And if I take a walk it is on the sky and the grass just the same. I cannot get away from it. Look here!" he exclaimed with a sort of desperate energy, as he seized one of the sheets of manuscript lying on the table, and held it before John, shudderingly pointing out the obnoxious word.

It was not a pleasant word to find mixed up frequently in a sermon, yet it was written not only freely in passages not admitting such a word with propriety, but impertinently introduced, at random, in almost every line. The word was "devil," and was often brought out with a flourish and in larger letters than the rest. Stephen gazed with feverish eye at his friend to watch the effect the strange word might have upon him, but John kept his countenance unmoved, and after looking quietly at the paper a minute, laid it upon the table again with an indifferent air. Then he put his hand affectionately on Stephen's shoulder. "My dear fellow, you need rest, and rest you must have! Will you let me advise you?" Stephen had been trembling with feverish excitement just before, he had quite expected an animated speech or a frightened look from his friend, but the coolness of this latter had a sedative effect upon him. He put his hands in his pockets, leaned back in his chair, and said languidly, "Yes, certainly."

"Will you first answer me a question truly?"

There was an earnestness apparent in John's voice now that commanded attention, and the minister's heart beat audibly as he replied more faintly than before—"Yes."

"Have you not been exciting your brain lately by strong drink?" And as John asked this direct question he looked directly at him.

Stephen's pale lips, from which all colour fled in a moment, uttered "I have," in almost indistinct tones; and then putting his hands before his face, he burst into tears.

For some moments there was an almost perfect silence in the room, the sobs of the nerve-shaken man only audible at intervals. In a while he lifted up his head and said in humble, almost abject tones, "I have sinned deeply, I know it! but have a little charity! Ah, if you knew my wretchedness!"

"I am not here to condemn you," replied John sorrowfully; "but no doubt God has sent me here to advise you. I have no heart to condemn you, and I could not do it if I would, for I have been in the same gall of bitterness and bond of iniquity with you, though my feet have been mercifully kept from falling quite so far. But, Stephen, my dear brother, let me advise you once more, for your soul and body's good! Look at yourself, and see what you are! Think of yourself, and see what you were, a few years ago—only a few years ago! What has brought about the difference? What has shorn you of your strength?—The Delilah of alcohol the snare of the evil one. You thought it an innocent, weak thing, that could do no harm; you almost braved it to try its worst. You dandled it upon your knees, and called it your heart's delight, your bosom's comforter; and it has played you the same trick it has done before to so many others, so many thousand times. But put it away from you, now and for ever, and you shall still be saved. Let no drop ever again cross your lips, and banish it entirely from your house. I have no better advice to give you. And let me tell you, my dear friend, that this is the only way of redemption left for you—the only one. Whatever it costs you in God's name and strength, take it!"

He was silent again; but he laid his hand once more beseechingly upon his friend's arm, and his eyes beamed with love and entreaty. Stephen looked at him with a touching expression of longing and despair. Such a look a shipwrecked man might cast at the rope thrown out for his deliverance, which his benumbed fingers have no power to hold.

"I cannot, I cannot!" was all he could say.

"You think so now, for the way seems difficult and impossible, while you are so weak and unnerved. But try only once, and you will get strength for another trial. Do not throw away this, it may be, your last chance. I know not what will become of you if you do! Will you let me make a beginning for you? Will you let me tell your wife to put away all the drink? Will you—"

"No; I could not do that.—It is impossible!" and a burning blush arose upon his cheeks.

"Resolve then youself, my dear fellow. Possibly your life depends upon the resolution you make to-day."

"I know it; I believe it! I feel that my brain is affected; all is very strange here sometimes!" and he put his hand to his forehead, "and you can not think how that horrible word p[ursues]

"A nervous [illegible] rid of as speedily a[s possible]. come and stay a [week or two with] me at St. Wilfrid's. It would be a good place to make [a good beginning]. We will do all we [can to amuse, and interest, and comfor[t] and I am a capital doctor, I assure you! Clara, also, is a most excellent nurse."

At the mention of Clara, Stephen's face lengthened. He had nearly come to the conclusion that a week at St. Wilfrid's would do him good; but how could he bear to be humiliated before Clara?

"No; I am indeed grateful for your kindness, but I cannot come."

"What can I do for you?" asked John with a look of distress. "Stephen, I would give my life to save you!"

"I believe it!" and Stephen pressed his hand convulsively. "But you are too good. I am not worthy. My life is not worth saving!"

"Let *me* rate its value, Morris. I should put it at a very high figure. Your talents, which are so great, and might do such immense benefit to the world; your youth, your influence; O, Stephen, what a glorious worthy future lies before you if you do your duty! Is it possible you can forget this? Will you throw it all away and become a reproach, a castaway, an apostate, for the sake of one low passion? Have you indeed no love left for souls—for God?" A burning blush again rose to Stephen's cheek. He tried to speak, but his lips refused utterance to the words.

"Think of the ruin that must come upon you and your beloved ones—your wife, your child, if you do not from this hour resolve to forsake, and begin a new life. Think of the souls that may through your apostasy be lost; of the terrible havoc that will come among your people; of the reproach that you will bring upon the name of Christian!"

"Spare me, spare me! I am not worthy you should talk to me any more. I *would* alter if I *could*; but I know my own weakness. What will you say to me when I tell you that I know I *cannot* refrain, not though all the woe and misery should come upon me you mention?"

"Then let others lead you, let others constrain you for a while to be perfectly sober and truly temperate—truly abstinent, I mean, and strength will come. Ask, too, for strength where it is never denied, and you will get it."

"Yes; I am well aware. But do you suppose I have never prayed?—thousands of times? I used to quote that text, 'The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much'—only of a righteous man, you see—when I spoke to my people. Now it upsets me. Of what use are *my* prayers?"

"There is another prayer, 'God be merciful to me a sinner.'"

Stephen rose up agitated, and walked quickly about the room. He then approached John, took hold of his hand, and grasped it with a force that would have pained any less robust member, "Leave me; I will think upon what you have said; but—leave me!"

"I would rather have stayed with you, and had your promise of abstinence before I went. Then you and I would have made a bonfire of that manuscript, and gone out a walk together. But I leave you in God's keeping. May He guide and preserve you!"

He met Jane upon the stairs. Her face was flushed, as if she had been hurrying. A look of content however came over it when she saw John. "You have been with Stephen? I am so glad!"

"Yes; I have been talking to him, and now I want to talk to you."

She led the way into the drawing-room, and John told her his fears about Stephen's health. "He must not be left alone for the present, and I strongly advise that you send for the advice Mr. Wilbraham."

"But Stephen is not willing to see a doctor. I have wished to send for one some time, but he will not hear of it."

"It must be done, however. If I have your permission I will call upon the doctor this morning, and get him to come up in the course of the day."

"Thank you Mr. Broadbent! You are a true, kind friend."

"And I may send him?"

"O yes; it will be a great relief to me if you will."

Fervently hoping Mr. Wilbraham might be at home, John rang the bell of the surgery. An old servant quickly answered it, and telling him the doctor was within, led him into a sombre, but well furnished reception-room. In a few minutes the doctor appeared, and looked grave indeed, after John had as lucidly as he could explained his errand. "Serious symptoms! Must be taken in time.—Some derangement of the nervous system generally," he said, as if to himself; and then louder, "You did well to come, Mr. Broadbent—quite right; and I will go as soon as possible."

"But," added John, "I have yet another thing to tell you; that he does not know you are sent for, and has, moreover, a great objection to any medical attendance."

"Mrs. Morris is at home, I presume?"

"Yes; and it is at her wish that I came here for you."

"Then we can manage it. I must make an afternoon call, and be invited to tea."

So it was agreed.

(To be Continued.)

A Good Joke.

Lord Plunket—was a very simple-minded man. Kindly and unsuspicious, he was often imposed upon, and the Chancellor used to tell endless stories illustrative of his parent's guileless nature.

One morning, Mr. Plunket taking an early walk was overtaken by two respectable looking men, carpenters apparently by trade, each carrying the implements of his work.

"Good-morning, my friends," said the old gentleman; "you are early afoot, Going on a job, eh?"

"Good-morrow kindly, sir; yes, we are; and a quare job too. The quarest and the most out-of-the-way you ever heard of, I'll be bound, though you've lived long in the world, and heard and read of many a thing. Oh, you'll never guess it, your honor, so I may as well tell you at once. We're going to cut the legs of a dead man."

"What!" cried his hearer, aghast. "You don't mean"——

"Yes, indeed, 'tis true for me and here's how it came about. Poor Mary Neil's husband—a carpenter like ourselves, and an old comrade—has been sick all winter, and departed life last Tuesday. What with the grief and the being left on the wide world with her five orphans, and no one to earn bit or sup for them, the craythur is fairly out of her mind—stupid from the crying and the fret; for what does she do, poor woman, but send the wrong measure for the coffin; and when it come home it was ever so much too short! Barney Neil was a tall man; nigh six feet we reckond him. He couldn't be got into it, do what they would; and the poor craythur hadn't what would buy another. Where would she get it, after the long sickness himself had, and with five children to feed and clothe? So, your honor, all that's in it is to cut the legs off him. Me and my comrade here is going to do it for the desolate woman. We'll just take 'em off at the knee-joints and lay them alongside of him in the coffin. I think, sir, now I've told you our job, you'll say 'tis the quarest ever you heard of."

"Oh!" cried the old gentleman, "such a thing must not be done. It's impossible! How much will a new coffin cost?"

The carpenter named the sum, which was immediately produced, and bestowed on him with injunctions to invest forthwith in the necessary purchase.

The business, however, took quite an unexpected turn. Mr. Plunket on his return home related his matutinal adventure to his family at breakfast, the future Chancellor, then a young barrister, being at the table. Before the meal was ended, the carpenters made their appearance, and with many apologies tendered back the coin they had received. He who had been spokesman in the morning explained that on seeing the gentleman in advance of them on the road, he had for a lark made a bet with his companion that he would obtain the money; which, having won his wager, he now refunded. Genuine Irish this!

It Was Alive.

He was rather an uncouth-looking individual, and as he sauntered into the store, the crowd sitting on the barrels winked at each other and made remarks about his person.

"Where did it come from?" asked one pointing at him.

"Somebody left the door open and it blew in," said another.

"I don't think it's alive," said a third.

"Touch it and see," remarked a fourth.

"Yes, it's a man; see it move!" queried the first. All hands laughed boisterously.

"I'm a poor man, and I don't want to have any trouble with anybody. I'm a Christain, and I don't believe in turmoil and strife, and can't participate in it. I pray you, wordly-minded people, that you will allow me to depart in peace," said the new arrival.

One of the crowd, more daring than the rest, hammered the man's hat down over his eyes, and another daubed his nose full of molasses from a barrel standing by.

Then the poor Christain took a small volume from his pocket and began reading the Scripture in a drawling, singsong tone.

While he was engaged at this the crowd played all sorts of tricks on him.

One put some eggs in his pocket and another mashed them.

Then the biggest man in the house poured some oil in his hat and lighted it.

Then the clerk hit him under the nose with a codfish.

Then that man quietly put the volume in his coat-tail pocket, and the clerk went head first into the molasses barrel. When the biggest man in the house picked himself from under the counter it was next to an impossibility to guess where his nose left off and where the codfish began. No. 1 made work for the glazier, as he hit a ventilator in the window. No. 2 hatched out half a barrel of eggs, and No. 3 got upon the pie-shelf and stayed there. As No. 4 walked out of the door on his back he wondered how much it would cost to make him as good as new, and the poor Christain man remarked:

"The next time you folks pick me up for a slouch, look out you ain't in the wrong pew. Good day, fellers."

The clerk is waiting for them to come around and settle for damage done, but they must have forgotten where the place is, as they pass right by without looking in, and their oills remains unpaid.—*Shenandoah Herald.*

True bills have been found on three indictments against Spungh, the ocean steamer thief.

Baker Pasha has been appointed to the command of the First Turkey Army Corps, defending the lines of Constantinople.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for India, has been elevated to the Peerage with the title of Viscount Cranbrook.

The negotiations between the British Consuls and the Thessalian insurgents have been successfully concluded, on the promise, on the authority of Lord Salisbury, that Greek interests would be fairly represented before Europe.

A Good Joke.

Lord Plunket—was a very simple-minded man. Kindly and unsuspicious, he was often imposed upon, and the Chancellor used to tell endless stories illustrative of his parent's guileless nature.

One morning, Mr. Plunket taking an early walk was overtaken by two respectable looking men, carpenters apparently by trade, each carrying the implements of his work.

"Good-morning, my friends," said the old gentleman; "you are early afoot, Going on a job, eh?"

"Good-morrow kindly, sir; yes, we are; and a quare job too. The quarest and the most out-of-the-way you ever heard of, I'll be bound, though you've lived long in the world, and heard and read of many a thing. Oh, you'll never guess it, your honor, so I may as well tell you at once. We're going to cut the legs of a dead man."

"What!" cried his hearer, aghast. "You don't mean"——

"Yes, indeed, 'tis true for me and here's how it came about. Poor Mary Neil's husband—a carpenter like ourselves, and an old comrade—has been sick all winter, and departed life last Tuesday. What with the grief and the being left on the wide world with her five orphans, and no one to earn bit or sup for them, the craythur is fairly out of her mind—stupid from the crying and the fret; for what does she do, poor woman, but send the wrong measure for the coffin; and when it come home it was ever so much too short! Barney Neil was a tall man; nigh six feet we reckond him. He couldn't be got into it, do what they would; and the poor craythur hadn't what would buy another. Where would she get it, after the long sickness himself had, and with five children to feed and clothe? So, your honor, all that's in it is to cut the legs off him. Me and my comrade here is going to do it for the desolate woman. We'll just take 'em off at the knee-joints and lay them alongside of him in the coffin. I think, sir, now I've told you our job, you'll say 'tis the quarest ever you heard of."

"Oh!" cried the old gentleman, "such a thing must not be done. It's impossible! How much will a new coffin cost?"

The carpenter named the sum, which was immediately produced, and bestowed on him with injunctions to invest forthwith in the necessary purchase.

The business, however, took quite an unexpected turn. Mr. Plunket on his return home related his matutinal adventure to his family at breakfast, the future Chancellor, then a young barrister, being at the table. Before the meal was ended, the carpenters made their appearance, and with many apologies tendered back the coin they had received. He who had been spokesman in the morning explained that on seeing the gentleman in advance of them on the road, he had for a lark made a bet with his companion that he would obtain the money; which, having won his wager, he now refunded. Genuine Irish this!

THERE is no little curiosity among those who are connected with the volunteer force to know whether there is going to be war or not. The feeling seems to be that if there is any fighting to be done Canada will have an opportunity of showing what her sons can do. Sir Garnet Wolseley said a short time ago in the *Nineteenth Century* that he knew Canada well, and that in the event of war this country could furnish England with a contingent of ten thousand men drawn from its militia, "who would soon equal our best regiments." This is no light compliment from so high a source, as Sir Garnet had a good opportunity, when despatched to the North west for the purpose of putting down the rebellion, of forming an opinion of what Canada and the Canadians could do when called upon. As a matter of fact, the Canadians take very little direct interest in Britain's foreign wars, and do not feel that it is their business to fight them. At the same time, there are hundreds of Canadians who would volunteer for foreign service on behalf of England even more readily than their fellows volunteered for service in the American war. The military spirit in Canada, which has been fostered and encouraged by the maintenance of the volunteer force, is still pretty strong, and large numbers of our young men would no doubt come forward and offer to mselves for active service abroad if England needed them. Still, it would be a disappointment to them if they were used for garrison purposes instead of being allowed to do some of the fighting. But used for garrison purposes they would most certainly be, so that the regular troops could be relieved and thrown into the field.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., April 29.—The Conservative party in the four counties of Cape Breton are thoroughly organized, their candidates for the Dominion and Local in the field, and a clean sweep of supporters of both Grit Governments is certain. The Conservatives are active, united, and sure of success. Strong indignation is freely expressed on Newton L. McKay's sham resolution asking protection to coal. McKay, Flynn's and McDonnell's coal is cheap at the last session is considered an insult to the electors. That the resolution was brought in by the Premier's colleagues is well understood.

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 wings of emancipated thoughts. 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 never coughed hardly, 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 $2.00 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 10th, 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: "Has very sick this morning, never could 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 also [illegible] church at half-past ten, and also afternoon and night. 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,
28 Notre Dame street.

LAKE, P. Q., 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 SIRS,—I write to you for another box of your Cure, for I have received great benefit from the box 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 result of a cold), I was induced to try [illegible] received with the assurance that it would prove a sure indeed. The result has been most satisfactory, [illegible] twenty-four hours I found a decided relief, and in the course of the remaining [illegible] MOROOM.

[illegible] Co., N. B.

MR. CHESTER,—Please [illegible] another box of your Cure. Sir, what [illegible] you $1.10. I have used all the bo[illegible] you, and feel myself quite a [illegible] would strongly recommend it [illegible] in the same disease (Asthma and [illegible] your valuable Cure.

[illegible] W. PORTER.

[illegible], April 9th, 1877.

R. W. E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—Oblige me by return mail another package of your Cure for Bronchitis. I think I [illegible] without it. If you don't send me soon, I will [illegible] before for it.

Yours, [illegible] D. MOOR.
[illegible] 22nd Street.

LONDON EAST, March 31st, 1878.

SIR:—

In reference to the [illegible] prepared by W. E. Chester, I [illegible] it combines our most sure and [illegible] remedies for the immediate relief of [illegible] of Asthma, etc., its use will tend [illegible] the irritated air passages, and strengthen [illegible] to prevent so frequent a return, and [illegible] a fair trial by any so afflicted.

[illegible], M. D.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE SAVING STATION, [illegible] DETROIT, MICHIGAN,

W. E. CHESTER, Esq., [illegible] Street, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed [illegible], for which send me a box of your [illegible] Bronchitis, &c. I have used [illegible] present in Montreal, and feel [illegible] another I am satisfied that I [illegible] cured of a severe bronchial [illegible]. 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, all those who have used it, and pronounce it the best [illegible] orders from all parts of this state. I wish it was more generally known.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH HAWKINS,
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, MAY 10, 1878.

THE Provincial Legislature for this Province being summoned to meet on the 4th June, we shall not have long to wait for the actual count, about which there will be no doubt. Till then we shall not indulge in vain speculations as to the result, believing in the meantime that it will be in a verdict of condemnation of the act of the Lieutenant-Governor in dismissing his late Ministers.

THE acceptance of Mr. ROBERT HAY of the Conservative nomination for Centre Toronto is significant. That gentleman in by-gone years was a warm and hearty supporter of "Reform;" since 1874, however, he has seen the idols of pseudo-Liberalism shattered and degraded—and now comes forward as the unflinching opponent of the existing "Reform" Administration.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

Our country is in a deplorable state. The manufacturer, agriculturalist, and nearly every class suffers immensely, and the question is, can the Government of the Dominion relieve us? Do we need a revenue tariff merely, or a protective tariff? Looking at the United States, as far back as 1818, when they had a revenue tariff, they were in a similar position to what Canada is to-day. They were suffering from financial distress in all their quarters. This led the Government by a stroke of the pen, in 1824, to cause a protective tariff to be levied and almost immediately the change was felt. Confidence and activity returned, and the whole country prospered to such a degree that in 1828 they raised the tariff still higher, and for ten years that country was blessed with prosperity such as no country ever had perhaps before or since. Then complaints were made by some free trade theorists, and the tariff was changed to a sliding scale at first, until it slid the country into difficulties, and the Government found itself out of funds and out of credit. Things continued worse and worse until 1846, when the protective tariff, now in use, (with some changes) was adopted and it has proved so satisfactory that all the rage brought against it by free traders has only the effect of an increase from year to year, instead of a decrease of duty upon imported goods. They found out that they had to import less and manufacture more, and keep their money at home. They found that protection was vastly more important than revenue, and that with protection they had revenue also. The following is from the late HORACE GREELY on this point:—

"It is within my own recollection that, after the last war we carried on against Great Britain, there was a universal collapse; foreign goods crowded our markets and American factories were shut up; then was labor without employment and agriculture without recompense, which created a feeling that agitated the country. After eight years of commotion the tariff was enacted expressly for Protection. This was enhanced in 1828, and the country arose out of its misery and bankruptcy and collapse into prosperity and thrift. That I know, for I saw it."

The above is applicable to Canada, under its present system of Government, as regards the depression, and we are only wanting for the Conservative [illegible] to get into power again, when the tariff [illegible] will be made such as the country demands, and then will come the prosperous times such as are alluded to above, from [illegible] of tariff in that country. Let these words be engraven upon every mind. *"The tariff was enacted expressly for protection, and the country arose out of its misery and bankruptcy into prosperity and thrift."*

The Government at Ottawa are chiefly free traders. They will not agree with the protective tariff view. Their idea is CHEAP Tea and SUGAR, as Dr. CHRISTIE expressed it. A tariff for revenue purposes only—not a protective one. The result is depression, farmers can get no adequate remuneration for their toil. Our sugar refineries are closed, and four hundred heads of families are thrown out of employment. Our wholesale tea merchants, and manufacturers, are going to the United States where they can be protected. Our young men and laborers have to go there also to make money enough to live on. *Cheap Tea and Sugar* is to be the war cry. What did a man care for a few cents a pound on tea when he got his $1.50 a day but now, when he can only get eighty cents or $1.00, it makes a vast difference. Then according to the present Government, Tea worth only thirty cents a pound, has to pay a duty of six cents, while Tea at $1.00 a pound has only six cents also to pay; so in this case the rich have the advantage over the poor.

Quite a hobby with some is, protection builds up collosal fortunes for a few, to the impoverishment of the masses, hence, protection is wrong. Now there is no true hearted, sensible, honest man who understands the principles of protection and free trade, can use this argument. It is a pet one with many, because they have nothing better. Look at England for an example, and for a flat repudiation of this false ground. There they have no protection to their factories, and tens of thousands of paupers abound in their streets. England is getting tired of its free trade and its paupers, and, no doubt, will soon put on protection again as the garment of self-preservation. In England and Wales there are 5,000,000 of people who receive charities in one way or another. On the other hand, there is the United States, which is under a system of Government Protection and there is no country on the earth where there is such a distribution of wealth and the comforts which wealth produce. In fact the labouring classes in the United States there are few to be found who are miserably poor. Protection there does not build up collosal fortunes for the few, and impoverish the masses, but the very reverse of this is the case. The poor of England are more depressed, more pauperised, more numerous in comparison to the other classes, than the poor of any country where a protective tariff is enforced by the Government.

What Canada wants is a protective tariff, and a National Policy, and such cannot be secured except by a Conservative Government. Let the people weigh well their interests, and when called upon to cast their votes at another election, to cast them for an experienced, able politician, who will support these and other measures for raising Canada from its depression to a condition of prosperity and thrift.

THE KAMINISTIQUIA SWINDLES.

THE MACKENZIE Government which was ushered in with such a flourish of trumpets—that no bribery or corruption should ever mar its course—that all its acts would be straitforward and above board—but how have the mighty fallen—how saddly have they disappointed and blasted the expectations of their friends and supporters, by proving themselves the most venal and corrupt Government that ever held the reigns of power in Canada or elsewhere. One exposé after another has marked its course, till the people have become so thoroughly disgusted with it, that its leading friends and supporters are turning their backs upon it, and are only waiting the time till they can hurl it from place and power, to be replaced by more honest men. The last exhibition or development of its corrupt practices is brought out in the examination into the Kaministiquia swindles before the Committee of the Senate in which the notorious ADAM OLIVER, who was here aiding and assisting Mr. MEIKLE in his election, figures most prominently. This same ADAM OLIVER was a member for one of the ridings of Oxford in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, which he resigned to make way for the Hon. ADAM CROOKS, a member of the Provincial Administration. For this disinterested act he was rewarded by the MACKENZIE Government, as the following evidence clearly shows. OLIVER enters into partnership with a Mr. DAVIDSON, under the firm of OLIVER, DAVIDSON & Co., engaged in land speculations and other enterprises on the banks of the Kaministiquia. And here begins the history of the way in which Mr. OLIVER was rewarded for his services to the Ontario Government in the resigning of his seat to CROOKS. The Dominion Government, in acknowledgment of this *disinterested* act of his, fixed the terminus of the Pacific Railway at a point about three miles up the Kaministiquia river, and appointed Mr. PETER G. BROWN, of Ingersoll, who is supposed to be the "Co," in the firm, to act for them in taking over the titles. He instructed the valuators that they had nothing to do with the provisions of the law, in fixing the price of OLIVER, DAVIDSON & BROWN'S lands, urging that they were to be guided by the price paid for isolated lots in the neighborhood, after it was known that the terminus was to be fixed there, and because of the increased value given to the land from that fact. Thus over fifty thousand dollars was paid for what should not have cost five thousand had the plain directions of the law been carried out. But this is not all. In the course of the investigation it came out in evidence that before any report was made by an engineer fixing upon this point for the terminus, Mr. DAVIDSON had been informed by the Premier that it would be there, and had been shown a map fixing the precise spot of the terminus and the quantity of land that would be required. DAVIDSON immediately proceeded and purchased the land, and, after the purchase, took the vendors into his confidence and told them all about the nice little game he was playing with Mr. MACKENZIE. But this plan of warning Mr. OLIVER in advance that land would be required for public works, of employing his own partner as the legal representative of the Government in subsequently arranging for the purchase of this land, has something novel about it in the payment for such services. The selection of this spot for the terminus of the Pacific Railway was shown in evidence not to be a wise one, and that it was made in opposition to the report of the engineer; that, apart from the question as to the relative merits of the Kaministiquia and Prince Arthur's landing, a better position could have been obtained on the river nearer the bay, for less than one quarter the price. The Neebing Hotel purchase was of the same class. It is clear from the evidence that the principal motive that influenced the modest ADAM OLIVER to sell this grand building constructed out of second class lumber and culls to the Government, was the exorbitant price he was getting for it. Mr. WILSON, one of the valuators, admitted that a number of things, and large quantities of material, had been charged in the account for it which had never been used; and in one case the payment twice over of the price of some land in connection with it. Mr. HENDERSON, who built the hotel, has also let the public into the secret of the nefarious job, as shown in the following evidence before the Senate Committee:

Q. How much lumber was delivered? A. 65,752 feet, which included everything but the laths and shingles.

Q. How much of that 65,752 feet of lumber was used in that building? A. About 45,000 or 50,000 feet.

Q. How many doors were supplied for the hotel by Oliver, Davidson & Co.? A. Thirty-four.

Q. How many are charged in Oliver, Davidson & Co.'s account to the Government? A. Forty-four.

Q. In what condition were the doors when delivered? A. They were just ready to be crimped, and they were not dressed.

Q. How many doors were used? A. Ten.

Q. What were the doors worth up there as delivered? A. $1.50 each.

Q. How much is charged for them? A. There are different classes of doors charged. Those worth $1.50 are charged $2.75. Those that are finished are charged about right.

Q. There are 43 pairs of sashes charged. Was that quantity delivered? A. No; 36 pairs were delivered.

Q. What were they worth? A. They could have been bought at Prince Arthur's Landing at sixty cents.

Q. How much is charged by Oliver? A. A dollar and a half.

Q. Were they worth that? A. I should not think they were.

Q. How many were used in the building? A. 12 pairs.

Q. Is there a quantity of paint charged? A. Sixteen tins of white lead is charged. I received them at the hotel.

Q. What became of the paint? A. I had a sub-contract for the district engineer's house, and Oliver gave me an order to get it from the hotel and use it on that house.

Q. Who was the contractor for the engineer's house? A. Oliver.

Q. Was any paint used at the hotel? About half a tin.

Q. Were any of the 252 panes charged in Oliver's account used at the hotel? A. Yes forty-eight panes.

That is a fair sample of the evidence on this point, and it is substantially the same as that given by Mr. WILSON, one of the valuators. Then, as to the character of the hotel, we have the following:—

Q. Was the hotel a very substantial structure? A. No it was a very poor structure.

Q. What were the posts outside? A. Two by four.

Q. What did the building rest on? A. Cedar posts.

Q. Were they substantially put up? A. No.

Q. Was there a stone foundation? A. We put a stone cellar under a part of the building the wall of which formed part of the foundation.

Q. Were lime and sand used in the foundation? A. No; white and blue clay.

Q. How many toise of stone were used? A. Six.

Q. Was the wall standing when you came away? A. No.

Q. Who built it; regular builders? A. No; day labourers.

Q. Ten barrels of lime are charged. Was that much required on two rooms? A. No; some was used on the chimney.

Q. Was the chimney standing when you left? A. No sir, it was taken down, as it was falling.

As to the real value of this hotel, for which the Government have paid over five thousand dollars, Mr HENDERSON, who ought to know, testified as follows:—

Q. What was the honest cost and value of the Hotel when it was handed over to the Government? A. I should think $2,000 would be a big price for it.

Q. Would you be willing to erect a building just as you left that for $2,000? A. Yes.

Q. Would that leave you a satisfactory profit? A. Yes.

Q. Had you any reason to believe that the hotel would be wanted for railway purposes before you left? A. Yes; Middleton the engineer next to Hazelwood, told me it seemed to be foolish to build a hotel there as it would be wanted by the Government. This was just after the hotel was commenced.

Q. Did you report that to Oliver? A. Yes.

Q. Did he seem to have been aware of it before? A. He did not appear to be.

Q. What did he say? He said if it was on the Government reserve the Government would have to pay a fancy price for it.

Q. Did he tell you to go on with it? A. Yes.

After perusing this evidence we ask our readers what they think of the nefarious transaction? Is it wrong to call it a swindle? Or uncharitable to say that the Government are chargeable with criminal intent in having permitted it? The great bug-bear—the Pacific Scandal—which the Grits flaunted so jubilantly before the country in the last Dominion election, they are trying to make it do duty for them again in the approaching general election—but this and kindred acts of maladministration of the present Government, throws that of the former far into the shade. And will the yeomanry of Arganteuil allow unscrupulous demagogues to continue to pull the wool over their eyes—as they did in the last election on false issues? We trust not. In the coming contest the religious cry will not serve our opponents, as it did in the recent election, and by the circulation of the most base and unfounded slanders succeeded in securing enough of the Conservative vote to give them the election.

DR. CHRISTIE, an out and out supporter of the corrupt MACKENZIE Government, intends seeking re-election at the hands of the electors of Argenteuil, but we confidently trust that they will tell him that he and the Government he has so subserviently supported have been weighed in the balances and found most corrupt, and that he had better stick for the future to his Professional business, and make way for an abler and better man.

LATEST NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Quebec banks intend establishing telephonic communication with their branches in Montreal.

The Ottawa City Council have granted $300 for the celebration of Dominion Day this year.

The tug Cruiser, built by Messrs. Chaffey & Co., for Mr. Gilmour, of Ottawa, made a test of speed on Tuesday; she ran 18 miles in 59 minutes.

On Saturday afternoon an eagle measuring 8½ feet from tip to tip of wing, lit upon one of the yards of a vessel moored at Beauien's wharf, Levis, whence it was brought down at a single shot by Mr. Ed. Robitaille.

The Senate passed a motion on Tuesday night, by a vote of 35 to 20, insisting on the amendment sent down by the Upper House to the Commons, to the bill providing for the lease of the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific Railway.

On Monday evening last His Lordship Bishop Oxenden preached a farewell sermon to a large congregation in Christ Church Cathedral. He was assisted in the service by the Rev. Canon Baldwin and Professor Henderson.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Roumania has issued another protest to the Powers, against the Russian advance.

A portion of Sitting Bull's band is reported to have crossed the frontier into the United States.

The Mexican Minister to the United States has presented his credentials to the President.

Twelve hundred Martini Henry rifles have been ordered to be shipped to Malta immediately.

An easier feeling prevails now in Cuba, on account of the prospects of a completion of peace.

Arms and ammunition, destined for the Musulman insurgents in Roumania, were discovered leaving Adrianople concealed in coffins.

The Servian Minister of War has resigned and modifications to be made in the Cabinet it is said will do away with all likelihood of an alliance with Russia in case of a new war.

Seventeen thousand persons signed a memorial to the Queen, regretting the calling out of the British Reserves, and expressing, the opinion that no reason exists to prevent the meeting of the Congress.

A despatch from London announces the death of Sir William Mitchell, proprietor of the *Shipping and* [illegible] *Signal Code*

[illegible] *to* [illegible] *been is being extended, signed in 8 offices, expressing confidence in the Ministers, and a willingness to make every necessary sacrifice for the conduct of the war.*

The *Herald's* St. Petersburg special states that the Empress [illegible] announced in the saloon of the Czarwitch on Sunday that an understanding with England was now certain and peace was assured.

Brigadier-General Keyes and Quarter master-General Adams have arrived at Malta, to arrange for the reception of Sepoys from India. The ironclads Minataur and Resistance have sailed, it is supposed, for Fort Said.

Intelligence has been received from Athens that the insurrection in Thessaly will probably subside, British Consuls having told the leaders that England is resolved to defend the cause of Greece. News from Crete continues to be warlike.

The steamer Swallow, from Selkirk, was capsized just below Winnipeg on the 2nd inst. The vessel carried no boats or life preservers, and the 24 passengers aboard her were rescued by the fact of the steamer having another vessel in tow.

The cotton spinners and manufacturers of Manchester will issue a circular to all mills throughout the district affected by the strike asking that mills still working be closed and, advising no compromise with the strikers. This movement, it is feared, will precipitate a general lockout.

It is stated that the principal factor in the recent conciliatory policy of Russia is the report of officers of the Government on the financial military and eternal state of the empire, from which it was gathered that the strain already placed upon the resources of the country was as great as it was wise to risk.

Captain Badenhausen, of the Cimbria, says he is a German commander of a German ship and in the event of war being declared, no Britisher would dare to desecrate his decks. It remains to be seen, however, whether, in the event of war being declared, the gallant Captain would care to put his theory to the test, or whether the Cimbria would not show a clean pair of heels on the first appearance of a British man-of-war in the offing.

BAPTIST SERVICES.—The Rev. John King, of Dalesville, will preach in Victoria Hall, every Sabbath afternoon, (D. V.,) at half-past three o'clock. All are invited.

THE CANADIAN PRIZE OX.—The London *Standard*, of the 20th, March, has the following:—"Yesterday the Canadian prize ox, which was by special command exhibited on the 6th of August last, at Malborough House, before the Prince and Princess of Wales, was slaughtered at the abattoir of Mr. Northcote, King's Cross Road, London. The animal, which was bred by Mr. Alfred Reeves, of Toronto, Canada, after winning 40 prizes in the Dominion was consigned to Mr. John Reeves (brother of the breeder,) of the Westminster Aquarium. The carcase, without the head, weighed nearly one ton and a quarter, or 450 stone of 8 lb. The Prince of Wales has consented to accept a sirloin of the beast, which Mr. Reeves will have the honor of presenting to His Royal Highness." In explanation we would say that Mr. Reeves did not breed the ox. He was bred by Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Eramosa, was bought and fed by Mr. John West, and sold by him to Mr. Reeves, who took him to England.

The Result in Quebec.

[From the Toronto Mail.]

One must suppose that when the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec laid aside that impartiality which should attach to his office and threw in his strength and the great weight of his office with the Rouge Party, he calculated upon their obtaining a working majority in the Province; failing this he has fallen short of his purpose. He has failed to accomplish that which could give the slightest colour of justification to his own conduct, and to help those whom he so greatly desired to assist. The elections have been close, much closer than any Conservative, even taking into account all the odds against his Party, expected; but it seems clear that not only has Mr. Joly not obtained a working majority but he has no majority at all. There is no course open to him but to resign when the Legislature meets in June. He cannot dissolve again. The right to do that will belong to his successors.

We have no desire to conceal the fact that the result of the elections is in a sense as much a surprise to ourselves as to prominent men in the Rouge party who were outside the influences at work to produce it. And yet, perhaps, we ought not to be surprised. M. Joly has borne the reputation of a man of high honour. He displayed very ordinary weakness in taking advantage of M. Letellier's disgraceful conduct wherewith to ride into power. In the contest he was the meanest politician in the puddle. He raised cries about taxation which no one better than himself knew to be hollow, and he made promises of economy which if he had a working majority in the Legislature it would be impossible for him to carry out. Coming fresh to the head of affairs, he was able to exercise a wide influence on the constituencies and every sinew of the Local Government was strained to its utmost tension to secure that victory which has just slipped through their fingers. Then the Dominion Government was exceedingly active in behalf of the Joly administration. Messrs. Laflamme, Huntington and Pelletier left their places in Parliament to openly canvas and otherwise work in their interest, and Mr. Cartwright found the progress of the contest a convient season in which to subsidize two Lower Canadian banks. The Opposition suffered from a Protestant cry energetically worked up in the English constituencies, and many Protestants turned to the Protestant Premier as the saviour of the Province. In the city of Montreal the Orangemen, carried away by this cry, voted almost to a man, it is said, for the ultra-Catholic McShane, but they plead, and quite right, that they were voting to sustain not Mr. McShane but Mr. Joly. As part of the religious cry it was broadly represented, where the representation was expected to do good, that M. De Boucherville was an Ultramontane highly dangerous to the State, good citizen though he is. Then in several constituencies local feeling was much excited over the railway question. Where one cry might be inoperative another was used, but altogether the combination was of a kind which it was impossible to meet by fair argument. If to these causes for the close contest which has been run we add a very lavish expenditure of money, particularly in the Quebec district, it will have to be admitted that the Conservatives have not done so badly after all. And yet when we speak of Conservatives and Rouges it is necessary to guard against an error which may be easily fallen into. The election was fought out on those issues which divide parties in Dominion politics. For the most part, indeed, the Candidates were as Liberal and Conservative, but not in the same sense in which we speak of Liberal and Conservative in the politics of the Confederation. The Protestant cry led to the support of M. Joly men who would cut off their right hands rather than vote for the Ministerial party of the Dominion. Many others went over on the taxation question—thousands of men staunch Conservatives in the larger field of action, did not feel bound to oppose the Government of M. Letellier's creation. In Stanstead the the contest was between two of Mr. Colby's warmest supporters, and though his personal influence might have decided the election the other way from that in which it resulted, he did not say a word or pen a line for either candidate, and the same is true of some other constituencies. They appear as sustaining M. Joly to-day; they are heart and soul with Sir John Macdonald, as the elections for the Dominion will show whenever Mr. Mackenzie chooses to bring them on. And as he will doubtless be encouraged by so marked a demonstration of "Liberal" strength in the Province of Quebec he will probably make his appeal to the constituencies of the Dominion sooner than has been contemplated of late. We invite him to the struggle at the earliest day he considers himself prepared to enter upon it.

Serious trouble is again threatening the United States with Mexico.

Italian Republicans have been holding a congress during the past few days, in Rome.

A terrible explosion occurred at Minneapolis on the night of the 2nd inst., causing the loss of 17 lives and the destruction of five large mills. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000.

The concentration of Russian Troops on the Transylvania frontier has made it necessary for Austria to take further precautions, and it is stated to be her intention to place an army in Transylvania.

A Paris despatch from St. Petersburg says that direct negotiations between Great Britain and Russia have been resumed in regard to a mutual withdrawal from Constantinople.

Prince Gortschakoff has been ordered to abstain from business by his physicians, gout having attacked both of his feet. The Czar himself has undertaken the conduct of business during his Chancellor's illness.

The St. Petersburg *Agence Russe says pour-parlers* for the simultaneous withdrawal of British and Russians from Constantinople continue satisfactory, through German mediatory influence. The report of Prince Labanoff's appointment to be Russian Ambassador to Turkey is confirmed.

QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

The following is the result of Wednesday's Election, as far as we have heard, and classified under the party standards:

Constituencies.	*Members Returned.*
Argenteuil	*Meikle*
Huntingdon	*Cameron, L. A*
Laval	Loranger
Sherbrooke	Robertson *a*
Three Rivers	Turcotte *a*
Bagot	*Blais*
Beauce	*Poirier*
Beauharnois	Bergeron
Bellechasse	*Roy a*
Berthier	Robillard
Brome	Lavoie *a*
Bonaventure	Tarte *a*
Chambly	Martel *a*
Champlain	St. Ars *a*
Charlevoix	Gauthier *a*
Chicoutimi	Price
Compton	Sawyer *a*
Two Mountains	Champagne *a*
Dorchester	Adet
Drum & Archabaska	Wotts *a*
Gaspe	Flynn
Hochelga	Beaubien *a*
Iberville	*Molleur a*
Jacques Cartier	Lecavalier *a*
Joliette	D. Lavallee
L'Assumption	Pelltier *a*
Laprairie	Chauchois *a*
Levis	*Paquet a*
L'Islet	*Taschereau*
Lotbiniere	*Joly a*
Maskinonge	*Caron*
Megantic	*Irvine*
Missisquoi	*Rochet*
Montmagny	*Fortin a*
Montreal Centre	*Nelson*
" East	Taillon *a*
" West	*McShane*
Napierville	*Lafontaine a*
Ottawa	Duhamel *a*
Pontiac	Church *a*
Port Neuf	*Langelier*
Quebec County	*D A Ross*
Quebec West	*Murphy*
" East	*Shehyn a*
" Centre	*Irvine a*
Richelieu	Mathieu *a*
Rimouski	*Chauveau a*
Ronville	Bertrand
St. Hyacinthe	*Bachand a*
St. Johns	*Marchand a*
St. Maurice	Desaulnier
Shefford	*Lafontaine*
Soulanges	Duckett, W
Stanstead	*Lovell*
Terrebonne	Taschereau *a*
Vaudreuil	Lalonde
Verchores	*Brousseau*
Yamaska	Wurtele *a*
St. Hyacinthe	Bachand
Kamouraska	Gagnon
Temiscouata	*Deschene a*
Richmond & Wolfe	Picard
Montcalm	Magnan
Montmorency	Langelier
Chateauguay	Luberge *a*
Nicolet	*Houde a*

The above returns are now complete which gives as the final result, 34 Conservatives and 31 Liberals.

Those marked *a* were former members.

The names in *italic* are Ministerial the others Opposition.

The *Globe's* Cronstadt special says several steamers at Revel have been purchased by Russia to be converted into cruisers. Three vessels, which left Revel a week ago, are already the property of the Russian Admiralty, and have gone to America to receive their armaments, which will be provided by American firms, and to receive seamen who departed a short time ago.

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, therefore do not hite 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.
15m9

MISSES I. & A. LOWE.
MILLINERS
AND
DRESSMAKERS,
BEG to inform the ladies of Lachute and surrounding district, that they have now opened their
NEW SUMMER
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.
31tf I. & A. LOWE.

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.

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-twentie hs 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, Dy-pepsia, 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 curious results in all diseases peculiar to sex.

The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad is a 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. J. JOLIFFE.

MONTREAL, December 1st, 1877.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
501 Notre Dame St., Montreal:
GENTLEMEN,—I have thoroughly tested the effic cy 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 $4.50 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 20	9 40	4 40
aSt. Laurent		4 28	9 45	4 45
aRiviere des Prairies		4 58	9 52	4 52
aSt. Martin		4 59	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
aSt. Scholastique		5 55	10 45	5 45
aSt. Hermas		6 22	10 57	5 57
Lachute		6 49	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
	Lv.	8 05	12.00	7.00
Montebello		8 55	12.33	7.33
Papineauville		9 16	12.43	7.43
aNorth Nation Mills		9 35	12 57	7.57
Thurso		10 01	1.16	8.16
Buckingham		10 55	1 40	8.40
aL'Ange Gardien		11 11	1.50	8.50
aEast Templeton		11 28	2.08	9.08
Gatineau P. Int		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
aEast Templeton		4.23	9.27	4.27
aL'Ange Gardien		4.48	9.44	4.44
Buckingham		5.06	9.56	4.56
Thurso		5.46	10.21	5.21
aNorth Nation Mills		6.14	10 42	5.42
Papineauville		6.39	10.57	5.57
Montebello		6.52	11.07	6.07
Calumet	Arr	7.50	11.40	6.40
	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		10.50	1.25	8.25
aSte. Martin		11.08	1.31	8.31
aRiviere des Prairies		11.20	1.40	8.40
aSt. Laurent		11.28	1.47	8.47
Mile End		11 35	1.52	8.52
Hochelaga		11.45	2.00	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
	Lv	7.10
St. Janvier		7.26
St. Jerome	Arr	7.45

ST. JEROME TO HOCHELAGA.

STATIONS.		A. M.
St. Jerome		7.00
St. Janvier		7.19
St. Therese	Arr	7.40
	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. 18tf

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.

OPEN TO DAY.

ALFRED BENN & Co., respectfully notify the public, that they will open the store this day, that in the future, they will sell only for cash and produce; and will, therefore, be able to do so at greatly reduced prices; the stock which is large and well assorted, must be turned into money to meet payments. We hope our friends will not forget us.

ALFRED BENN & Co.

P. S. Every account *must positively be paid without delay.* A. B. & Co.

TAKE care Frisk or the Colt will nip you where the hair is short.

FACTORY.—A wooden-ware factory ll be opened next week at Lachute d a large business is expected to be arried on.

READ the Kaministiquia job and see w Dr. Christie's friend Mr. Oliver w. spoke here on nomination day, figures before the Committee.

WE hear that the Agricultural Society, of this County will hold their annual Horse Show in this village, on Thursday next, the 16th inst.

DRY KILN.—A new dry kiln for lumber has just been finished at Lachute Mills (erected by Mr. J. Fish,) where 20,000 feet of lumber can be dried at once.

IT is to be deplored that some of the ten thousand—the Patent Editor talks about—did not fall into his hands, he then might have been able to pay some of his just debts. For instance the plant money.

SAMPLE OF ORES.—Already some samples of ore are sent in to our office for Mr. Vennor's inspection when he comes along. Let others bring in samples so as to make a fine appearance and much good may result from it.

THE last Lecture of the Course given by the Church of England, will be delivered, by Rev. Canon Baldwin, of Montreal, on Thursday evening next, the 16th inst. The subject will be "Alcohol and Capital."

WE are informed that a Debating Club was organised, on Wednesday evening in this village. The club is to meet on every Friday evening, at Victoria Hall; there will be two classes the junior and senior. We wish them success.

POLITICS IN SCHOOLS.—As our correspondent says on this question, steps should be taken at once to stop the abuse of school privileges in this direction. If the public school, which both political parties contribute to support are turned into channels of this sort, it will lead to very grave disputes, no doubt, and any teacher or any party encouraging such conduct is open to serious condemnation.

LENIENCY.—When the Conservative party had it in their power to disfranchise several of the notables in the Reform ranks in this County, after the exposure in the Election Court of 1874, they refrained from doing so. The evidence then brought against these parties had it been followed up, and they reported to the Speaker, they could not have stood as candidate or worked in an election or held any office under the crown for eight years. We fear such leniency would not have been shown by the Reformers had they had the same chance. They should now feel deeply grateful for mercies shown them then. Perhaps this is what Mr. Meikle mean't when thanking the Conservatives on the evening of the Bonfire.

IT is really amusing to read the articles of the wiseacre of the Patent Sheet. He is a veritable Political Bull in a China Shop, plunging and kicking, going it blind in all directions. The truth is our "hugger-mugger" friend (to use an *Advertiser* expression) knows literally nothing about Mr. ABBOTT's candidature—although he tries to make his admirers (!) think he does—and very little about anything else. He is obliged to fill his few columns with political food tasteful to Grit palates, and they swallow it, bolt it in fact like good bowwows. Very amusing too the way in which he pats himself on the back about the charming non-personal and non-abusive manner in which he has carried on the late Election. He never indulged in personalities or abuse. Oh, no, certainly not. Is the man really responsible for his sayings and doings?

REWARD.—A letter received from an Ontario clear Grit says, the Lower Canada Grits should have a seat in Heaven beside the African missionaries, because they carried so many constituencies in the Province in favor of Mr. Joly. If the Grits in this County ever expect such a reward as that, there will have to be a good deal of repentance. Those who professed to have turned on the Conservative side, and signed Mr. Pridham requisition, and attended committee meetings for the sole purpose of carrying news to the other party, whose tools they were, will have to weep and lament a good while. Those who circulated money, used intimidation, settled store accounts, promised credit &c., for the sake of guining votes, can't expect such a reward without deep penitence, and those who raised the religious cry, slandered the Conservative candidate, and from whose conduct, a direct geneology may be traced to the father of lies, what reward shall they get? It must be a warm one.

WE understand the Warrant question was brought up on Monday night, in L. O. L. No. 713, of which Mr. J. Fish is a member, and that he was unanimously exonerated by the Lodge of taking down the warrant of said Lodge, or of knowing anything about its being taken down, he being in Ottawa at the time. How the report got brooted about is a mystery—but it was evidently done to serve a political purpose, and we suppose the end justified the means.

A FEW WORDS.—The following excellent remarks are appended by the Sherbrooke School Commissioners to the weekly report of attendance etc. sent to the parent of each child in their schools. We earnestly commend them to the careful consideration of each parent in the County of Argenteuil. "You do not expect the Commissioners to visit and talk with each of you about the schools and your scholars. Will you heed a few words of suggestion, and if they commend themselves ACT in reference to them. In addition to what the district pays, you give the time, board and clothing of children for their education. These are a heavy pecuniary tax upon you. Should you not personally see that the expenditure is profitably made? But these are as nothing compared with the loss of the formation of correct habits of study, of industry, of self-control and inward thought. These latter make the character, the man, the woman. If the latter are unattained the school is worse than a failure. That it may aid in attaining such habits, will you help us by questioning daily your child in reference to what he or she is doing in the school, by frequently visiting the school, by aiding the teacher all you can in forming habits of promptness, punctuality and perseverance in study, and in governing and disciplining your child? If you have any GRIEVANCE or know of any DEFECT, will you make it known FIRST to the Teacher and Commissioners? To improve the schools and realize the best results from them, WE ALL MUST WORK TOGETHER. Shall we do it?"

Municipal Council Meeting.

A meeting of the Municipal Council was held in the Court House, Lachute, on Monday last, at which the following members were present: the Mayor Thomas Barron, Councillors Palliser, Morrison, McOuat, Dunbar and Meikle.

The minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Cousins, road inspector, reported that he had been been threatened with law-suits on account of the bad condition of Mr. Clunie's road. Councillor McOuat moved, seconded by Councillor Morrison, that the road inspector be ordered to notify Mr. Clunie to repair said road within two days, and in case he (Mr. Clunie) did not make such repairs, by the time stated, the road inspector must employ men to make such repairs as are necessary and sue Mr. Clunie for the cost.—Carried.

Mayor Barron stated that he had received several complaints about the bad state of the Maple Bridge. Moved by Councillor McOuatt, seconded by Councillor Morrison, that Mayor Barron engage men to make repairs temporary, till such time as the weather permitted to make thorough repairs.—Carried.

A petition was read by the Mayor, signed by John Desjardins, James Wilson, Hercules Laurier and Thomas Wilson requesting the council to name a special superintendent to visit and report on the advisability of making a creek to join the one on Cleland's farm in order to drain their lands which are flooded. Moved by Councillor McOuat, seconded by Councillor Dunbar, that said petition lie over till a sufficient fee shall have been deposited with the Secretary to cover all expenses likely to be incurred.—Carried.

Moved by Councillor McOuatt, seconded by Councillor Dunbar, that for the future no petitions be accepted on which expense is likely to be incurred unless accompanied by a fee of not less than $6.00 to defray expenses.—Carried.

Mr. David Raitt presented his report on the petition of Mr. F. C. Ireland, for changing the line of the road between West River Bridge and the Chatham line. The report favoured the granting of the request, and the amendment of the *proces verbal* accordingly. Councillor McOuatt moved, seconded by Councillor Meikle, that the report be accepted and that the Secretary give public notice that the Council will proceed to the further examination of said report on the first Monday in June.—Carried.

A letter was read by the Mayor from the Secretary-Treasurer of the municipal council of the Gore, requesting the municipal council of Lachute to have the road which leads from the Gore to Lachute put in good order at once. It was decided to let this lie over till next session.

Councillor Palliser said he would oppose the payment of the expenses connected with the recent revision of the Voters' List.

The council then adjourned.

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.

Politics in Public Schools.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I am informed that on Friday last, the children in our Lachute school, were entertained by their head teacher with a dissertation upon political partizanship, and that during his lecture on this new branch of school study, he remarked that your journal was a lying sheet. Now, sir, will the people submit to this imposition? During the election contest, the children of the public schools, of this County, were made distribute party political circulars, to my certain knowledge, for the Reform party, and as you pointed out then, and since, such conduct is an infringement upon the rights of the people; and now if it is correct that the head teacher has commenced to teach politics in the Lachute school, it is time some steps were taken to stop such abuse of school privileges. Hoping you will insert my letter, I am, dear sir,

yours truly,

A PARENT.

Lachute, May 6th, 1878.

Electioneering by Government Employees.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—When Hon. Mr. Laurier told Hon. Peter Mitchel, in the House of Commons, that Mr. W. J. Johnson, of the Weights and Measures Department was on a "much needed tour of inspection" in the Eastern Townships, that gentleman was quietly reposing in my bosom, *of course* oblivious of the strife being urged around him, if I may judge by his abstaining from enunciating his party politics from the public platform, which course, to be sure, would have been not only indecent, but imprudent, when quiet house to house visitations and a friendly chat with old neighbors, with a little present to the young members of the family would have been equally efficacious, nay, more so, for the ends his chiefs had in view in sending him upon this timely "tour of inspection." I am glad to be approached by my friends and neighbours when drawn towards me by associations of a kindly nature, but have noted as a curious coincidence that my devoted Mr. Johnstone *always* comes at election times to invoke my patronage and good offices; at all other times his official duties seem to require his constant attendance at headquarters! I merely state this as a fact and allow you ignorant mortals to draw the inference; but stern justice compels the avowal that Hon. Mr. Laurier was telling a deliberate fib, from his place on the Ministerial Benches, where simple truth seems to undergo a mysterious process of conversion into anything else to suit the situation and exigencies of the moment, and yet all the occupants of these Benches are *honourable* men directly they touch the cabalistic wood, yea, even James McShane Jr., would, by courtesy, be entitled to the same appellation should the *fiat* of the mighty Jove, for the present ruling over that mystic region, beckon him up among the Gods, whose company is not quite such as suits the higher aspirations of

Your once fellow mortal,

SAINT ANDREW.

May 5th, 1878.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Le correspondant du *Times* à Bucharest dit tenir d'un autorité incontestable que les armées russes actuellement en Roumanie, en Bulgarie et en Roumélie, coûtent au Trésor impérial 7 millions de francs par jour. Si le renseignement est exact, 365 jours donneraient un total de 2,555,000,000 de fr. C'est beaucoup pour un pays dont les ressources financières sont assez médiocres.

On dit que, dans le haut de l'Outaouais, par suite du manque d'eau, plus de deux millions de pieds de bois de service sont arrêtés et l'on ne sait quand on pourra en opérer la descente.

Un nouveau plan de la ville de Paris, qui vient d'être publié à l'occasion de l'Exposition, établit que cette capitale compte 109 avenues, 79 boulevards, 154 carrefours (places,) 36 chemins de fer (gares,) 88 chemins-ruelles, 108 cités et villas, 350 galeries, 257 impasses, 25 jardins, 27 ponts, 57 portes, 42 quais et 2,120 rues.

Un vieillard du nom de McNeil est mort à Buckingham, vendredi. McNeil était agé de 80 ans et avant de mourir il avoua qu'il avait assassiné trois personnes et qu'il avait n'avait jamais été soupçonné de ces meurtres. Il ne fit ces confessions que quelques minutes avant de rendre le dernier soupir, et les personnes présentes ne purent saisir les noms des victimes. Il parait que dans sa jeunesse il s'embarqua sur un vaisseau et dans une querelle tua un de ses compagnons. Il fut condamné à mort mais parvint à s'échapper et se réfugia au Canada. Au Portage du Fort sur l'Outaouais, il y a quelques années, il tua un nommé John D. Smith et fut condamné à quelques années de pénitencier; il n'avait pas plutôt conquis sa liberté qu'il se rendit coupable d'un vol et fut renvoyé au pénitencier pour deux ans. Ce ne fut que quelque temps après avoir servi son terme au pénitencier qu'il commit ces trois meurtres dont il s'avoua coupable.

ROME, 25—Le Pape vient de lancer une lettre encyclique dans laquelle il dit que la société a tort de combattre l'église et le pouvoir temporel de son chef qui est la garantie de sa liberté et de son indépendence.

Le Pape, comme son prédécesseur Pie IX, proteste contre l'occupation des Etats de l'Eglise par une puissance étrangère. Il espère qu'avec la grâce de Dieu la société finira par rendre de nouveau à l'Eglise l'honneur qu'elle lui doit.

Aux Tuileries.

Petit dialogue entre deux amours de bébés de trois ou quatre ans:

PREMIER BÉBÉ—Qu'est-ce que tu es?

SECOND BÉBÉ, avec fierté.—Moi, je suis un petit garçon. Et toi?

PREMIER BÉBÉ avec humilité.—Moi, je suis une petite fille seulement!

Un écriteau d'aveugle, lu hier sur les boulevards extérieurs:

AVEUGLE ET SOURD-MUET

DE NAISSANCE

DEPUIS L'AGE DE 20 ANS

ENGLISH SPOKEN

Après ce mendiant-là, il faut tirer l'échelle, n'est-ce pas?

Un malade, qui a la cervelle toute remplie d'ordonnances et de prescriptions hygiéniques, voit entrer chez lui son médécin, au moment où il se met à table pour essayer de déjeuner.

Ah! docteur, s'écria-t-il, vous arrivez à propos. Dites-moi, peut on manger à jeun?

HOW THE THING IS WORKED.—At one of the Quebec nominations a member of the House of Commons appealed to the electors to return a supporter of the Joly Government, "and in that way," he said, "they would secure another five years' lease of power to their friend Mr. Mackenzie." Just so. Gradually the secret of Mr. Letellier de St. Just's little game is creeping out. The securing of "another five years lease of power to Mr. Mackenzie" is the grand object in view, and to that end the Provincial and Dominion Governments are playing into each other's hands "mutually seeking each other's well-being and success." There was a time when such conduct was strongly condemned by Mackenzie & Co., but that time has past. To make professions is not now the policy of the men who once played that business for the purpose of pulling the wool over the electors' eyes. Almost daily violation of those professions is now their practice. But what care they about charges of insincerity and hypocrisy as long as they can keep themselves in power! If the Mackenzieites have been consistent in anything it has been in their inconsistency.—*Kingston News.*

Commercial.

LACHUTE MARKET.

LACHUTE, May 9, 1878.

FLOUR AND FEED—Flour, 1 ags, $4.00 Cornmeal, per 100 lb., $1.90 to $1.75. Oatmeal, per 100 lb., $2.25. Buckwheat Flour, black, per 100 lb., $2.50; Buckwheat flour, yellow per 100 lbs., $2.25. Grue, per 100 lb., $1.15. Bran, per 100 lb., $1.00. Peas, per bushel o 60 lb., 70c. Corn, per bushel of 60 lb., 70c. Oats, per bushel of 40 lb., 35c. Pot Barley per 100 lbs., $3.50.

COARSE SALT—Per bag, $1.00.

PRODUCE.—Butter, tubs, 12c. to 14c. Eggs, per dozen, 10c. Potatoes, per bag, 40c. to 45c. Hay, per ton, $10.00 to $12.00.

HIDES AND PELTS.—Cowhides, $5.00 to $5.20 per 100 lbs. Calfskins, 20c. to 25c. each. Sheep pelts, 40c. to 50c. each.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, May 9th, 1878.

FLOUR.—Market remains very quiet and weaker, prices declining about 5c.; sales reported were 100 brls extra superfine at $5.65; 100 strong bakers' at $5.25, and 100 very choice at $5.40; 1,200 city bags at $2.70.

Superior Extra	$5 90 @ $6 00
Extra Superfine	0 00 @ 5 65
Fancy	0 00 @ 5 30
Spring Extra	5 05 @ 5 10
Superfine	4 75 @ 4 80
Strong Bakers'	5 25 @ 5 45
Fine	4 20 @ 4 30
Middlings	3 75 @ 3 90
Pollards	3 15 @ 3 40
U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs.	2 50 @ 2 60
City Bags (delivered)	0 00 @ 2 70

CANADA WHEAT.—Spring No. 1 held at $1.22½ afloat; No. 2, $1.19 in cars.

OATMEAL.—Ontario quiet, at $4.30 to $4.45.

CORN.—Per 56 lbs., held at 54c afloat.

OATS.—Per 34 lbs., nominal held at 33c to arrive, afloat.

BARLEY.—Nominal, held at 55c.

PEAS.—Nominal, held at 83c to arrive afloat. Car lots held at 87c.

BUTTER.—Quiet at 14 to 18c.

CHEESE.—New 10c.

LARD.—At 8½c to 9½ for tubs and pails.

PORK.—Mess, $12 25 to $13.00, according to brand; thin mess nominal.

ASHES.—Per 100 lbs—Pots, $3.92½ to 4.00. according to tares.

SEEDS.—Clover, 7c to 7½; Timothy, $1 75 to $1.90.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, May. 9 1878.

There was a very good market of garden produce. Oats continued to sell for 34c to 35c. Pe 60c to 65c. Calf-skins 6c to 7c per lb. [illegible] 35c to 40c per [illegible] sells readily.

HOUSEHOLD.—*Meats*—For [illegible] $5.00; Veal, per lb, 5c. to 7c.

POULTRY.—*Game, Fowl*—Chickens 40 to 60c Turkeys, each, 75c to $1.

DAIRY.—Eggs per dozen, 9c. to 10c; Butter in print, per pound, 20c to 25c, do in pail, per pound 13 to 17c; do in firkin, per pound 10c to 12c. Cheese, per lb, 13c. to 15c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bush., 30c. to 35c; turnips, do. 20c to 25c; Onions, 90c to $1.00; parsnips, 10c to 15c per peck; cabbage per head, 5c to 8c; celery per bunch, 5c to 8c; lettuce 4c to 5c, per bunch; radishes per bunch 5c to 8c; rhubarb 60c to 70c per doz. asparagus, 4c to 5c per bunch, spring onions, per bunch, 3c to 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Maple sugar, 8c to 9c per pound; honey, per lb., 13c. to 15c.; Hay, per ton $11.00 to $14.

[From the Official Gazette.]

The Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors will meet for the examination of candidates, in Ottawa, on May 13th, instant.

Excess of specie over amount required to be held by law, $38,838 13.

No discount to be allowed on American invoices until further notice.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, on account of the consolidated fund, of the Dominion of Canada, for the month ended 30th April, 1878.

Revenue.	Amount.
Customs	$331,662 39
Excise	310,307 12
Post Office	101,344 32
Public Works, including R. R.	113,291 05
Bill Stamps	13,187 65
Miscellaneous	50,570 27
	$1,324,278 31
Revenue to 31st March, 1878	16,508,984 40
	18,092,261 71
Less this amount transferred to railway suspense account	251,957 78
	17,780,323 93
Expenditure	$ 1,780,085 28
do to 31st March, 1878	15,971,379 91
	$17,756,415 20

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,

Lacnute, 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 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 20, 1878. 80m2

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 marketable 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

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	$10.00
Black Cloth	10.00
A good Common Coffin,	5.00

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

CATARRH!

TEN YEAR.

HAD 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

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 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. 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' Misse '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. 28tf

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.

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, Proprietor.

Sept. 7, 1877.

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. DAVID, Esq., D. D. C. L. } Medical
E. ROBILLARD, Esq., D. } Examiners

SULLIVAN DAVID, Agent.

Box 808, Post Office, Montreal. 22tf

PUBLICATIONS.

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

Philitis 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.

Oswald'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. Pamphlet. Vols. I, II, and III., gilt edges, each $1.25

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, (entrance).

Choice stock of Stationery always on hand.

GREAT MASSACRE

OF

MERCHANDISE

AT

F. NAUBERT,

ST. PHILLIPPE, D'ARTHENUIL

(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 more 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 will close here.

Hochelaga Cotton, from 8c. to 9½c. per yard. Calicos, from 4c. to 6½c. per yard. Our Flannels of 20c. and 22c., are worth double. Our Dress goods of 8c. are certainly noticed than 12c. at the wholesale prices. 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 them, prices and style they really are. You can buy our tweeds, all wool first quality, $1.15. Our Tweed Rosamond, at $1.30, 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. Philippe, 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, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

For sale by

THOMAS BIRKETT,

67 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

15-1y

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. 7, 1877.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1878

A DESPATCH received from Ottawa announces that the Quebec Provincial Legislature has been called together for the despatch of business for the 4th June.

THE Hon. MR. LAFLAMME, Minister of Justice, has been "giving a helping hand" to Joly & Co. On Sunday, 28th ult., when at Lachine, he was asked by Mr. GIROUARD why he did not defend the Lieutenant-Governor in the House of Commons, to which MR. LAFLAMME replied: "The Federal Government does not want to influence the elections!" (Oh, no, innocent Federal Government, not you!) "Why, then," said Mr. GIROUARD, "are you here?" Exit LAFLAMME.

A YOUNG man in probation for the Methodist ministry named MCINTOSH, living at Bell's Corners, not far from Ottawa, wrote a letter, which appeared in the Belleville *Ontario*, in which he stated that on the night of the long sitting, he had seen SIR JOHN MACDONALD carried out of the House drunk. His name was not to the letter, but he was known to be the writer. The young man was looked up and brought before Rev. Mr. STAFFORD, Chairman of the District, when he confessed that he had penned an untruth. He was ordered to make a public apology in the same paper in which his letter had appeared, and informed that his conduct would be dealt with when the Conference met.

THE Quebec *Constitution* says:—"It "is said that 50,000 copies of the Mont- "real *Herald* were struck off on Satur- "day, containing the Goff letter accus- "ing Mr. Baker, Ex-Solicitor General, "of blakmailing the author. These were "sent to every headquarters of the Lib- "eral party with a request that they be "distributed at the Sunday meetings. "A parcel of 6,000 came to Quebec, "addressed to the Secretary of one "of the Provincial Ministers, but by "mistake were delivered to a party "of the same name, a Conservative. It "is needless to say they were not dis- "tributed, and may now be had at 5 "cents per pound for wrapping paper. "Mr. Baker's prompt action in arrest- "ing Goff and Stewart spoiled the game. "Is any better evidence wanted to prove "that this, like the other scandals origi- "nating from the Liberals, is purely "political in its object?"

A PLEASING contrast to the party rancour and religious riots, for which Montreal has of late achieved so unenviable a notoriety, is afforded by the presentation to the Rev. JAMES CARMICHAEL of that city, by a number of prominent Roman Catholics, of a eulogistic address, accompanied by a sum of money. Anything more graceful is not remembered there for years, and all rejoice over it. It brings back the old MCGEE days, whose successor in the apostleship of conciliation was CARMICHAEL. The purse of the Irish Catholics contained twenty new twenty-dollar gold pieces, or $400. Mr. CARMICHAEL goes to Hamilton, but is expected back next year, if Dean BOND is elected Bishop of Montreal. The Rev. Mr. CARMICHAEL arrived at Hamilton on the 30th ult., and was met at the station by the Churchwardens and leading members of his new congregation.

THE generations of LETELLIER DE ST. JUST carefully written up would form a most interesting study in the annals of Canada, much in the same manner as did the records of another ST. JUST who flourished in Europe but was summerily cut off, something less than a century ago. LETELLIER of Quebec, whom some have irreverently styled the unjust, takes care of his own, and his record demonstrates that though he was averse to Mr. DEBOUCHERVILLE, as he charges, being surrounded with Railway Rings, he has not the slighest objection to being the centre of a family circle, almost every one whose *radd* as its annual rotation since 1873, has, through him, drawn from the country its motive and indeed sustaining power. This public power only in a limited degree existed prior to 1873, for "citizen"—there was a time when he would have liked that appellation—and Senator LETELLIER DE ST. JUST could scarcely help himself much less be of any assistance to others, except when he became very humble and in URIAH HEAP style craved consideration at the hands of his political opponents, the Ministry of the day, some slight consideration for those who, it may have been were attached to him like barnacles, in the same way as they have latterly fastened themselves upon the country. In the division of offices that took place at the time of Confederation, the different ramifications of the family which looked upon Mr. LETELLIER as their head—the TETUS, and the CASGRAINS—obtained acknowledgment which, in 1873, amounted to $9,928.77. In 1874 Mr LETELLIER having become Minister of Agriculture the family obtained possession of $16,190.53 of the public funds; in 1875, $24,570.50; in 1876, $20,247.92; and in 1877, $21,928.17, or a total from 1873 to 1878, both years inclusive, of the respectable sum of $111,865.89. (ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-NINE CENTS.) During the five years Mr. LETELLIER himself drew from the public chest for his own particular enjoyment THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND, AND EIGHTY-TWO DOLLARS AND NINETY-FIVE CENTS, or an average per annum for his own particular benefit of within a fraction of $7,250. Mr. LETELLIER may well have waxed fat and kicked against Mr. DEBOUCHERVILLE. However, we scarcely think that it was the result of so much high feeding at the public crib as the desire to remain there a little longer that induced Mr. LETELLIER to follow the course which he elected to take. He was in the position of the unjust steward who was unable to dig and who did not care to solicit alms, except at the hands of those he had specially favored. He saw that neither he nor they could continue to commit their depredations without a *coup de main*, and he was equal to the situation. He has $111,865.89 and still has his expectations. Happy man! We wish he may have them realized. But since Mr. LETELLIER and his family have served themselves so well, while serving the public, how many of the patriots of the Reform school are there not in a position equally as satisfactory as themselves. Among how many others, Ministers past and present, may there not have been positions, and to how great an extent may not the same system have been made to work advantageously in a similar direction. Great is Reform and happy are those over whom it spreads its sheltering wing; but unhappy and unfortunate, indeed, is that country over which it hovers like a bird of ill omen.

Insurance Reform.

THE following circular has been forwarded to us, whose recommendations are most certainly worthy of consideration:—

"THE insured, as well as the insurers, require equal protection. Equity demands this—nothing more and nothing less—yet the law, as it now appears to be interpreted, gives the insurers all the advantage, because it appears to permit them to accept premiums, issue policies for fixed amounts of valuation, and also to have as many loop-holes of escape from obligation to pay as their genius may devise, and which are printed generally as endorsations, in such small type and so numerous as to be seldom or never noticed or read by the insurers, so that when a fire destroys the strongest evidence of good faith and correct value, *the property itself*, is then, and then only, does the insured discover that his integrity is impugned. Each Company has generally an inspector, and therefore should be required to satisfy itself as to the value of the property offered for insurance, before issuing its policy, so that when that latter passes into the hands of the insured, that document should be conclusive evidence that the Company is satisfied with and accepts the values therein stated beyond cavil.

"The Company that receives premium for a specific amount, as stated in its policy, has undoubtedly received its estimated value of the entire risk so assumed, and having received its estimated value of the risk, how can it be said to have completed it obligation, if it refuses to pay the whole sum specified; or, where is the *quid pro quo* in the transaction?

"Again, the days of grace that Companies claim in which to pay damage, when they condescend to do so, should be fixed by Statute law, and, in fairness, should be regulated to run from the date of the fire, and all should have the same number of days grace. Now, some claim sixty days; others two and three months from the date of satisfactory proof of the damage, thus indefinitely postponing a settlement, and often preventing the insured from operating or re-building, while affairs are in abeyance, to his serious loss.

"Therefore, let the Dominion Parliament pass a general law that will embrace the principles of equity as above suggested.

"It cannot be considered fair for Companies to operate, as at present, with their officers quietly sitting in the office, receiving the premiums from persons for years, and never take the trouble to ascertain the position and value of the risks in question, and only after a fire has occurred, to send their inspector to find out in what way the Company can escape payment. No, sir; all these things should be done before issuing the policy, in the same way as a person makes sure of the amount that he puts in his cheque before he signs it. The policy should be, as before stated, an undeniable contract to pay the amount stipulated, and for which they have received the consideration premium, anything and everything to the contrary notwithstanding.

"It should be obligatory, also, that every Company should have its policies precisely the same in substance, and approved by the Government Inspector before being issued."

The Oka Indians.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication:—

OTTAWA, March 23, 1878.

SIR,—I am directed by the Superintendent-General of Indian affairs to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., communicating the effect of a conversation you had with the Rev. Mr. Borland, a member of the Civil Rights Alliance of Montreal, with respect to the proposition of the Department to remove the Indians of Oka to Cockburn Island, and enclosing a written statement by Mr. Borland of his views on the subject.

The Department have gone into the whole history of the Oka Indian matter, have read and carefully considered all that Mr. Borland and other friends of the Indians have advanced on the subject, and have taken the best possible legal advice. That advice has uniformly been that the Indians have no legal title to the soil, that the gentlemen of the Seminary are not trustees for the Indians, but absolute proprietors of the land, and that no suit against the Seminary with a view to obtain possession of the property for the Indians could be successful. The Department, therefore, cannot accept Mr. Borland's opinion in a legal question as against the opinion of the first lawyers in the country.

More than two years ago Mr. Borland and those associated with him were given an opportunity of bringing a test case before the courts, but up to the present moment they have neglected or at least failed to do so, leaving the Department to draw the obvious inference that their counsel is not of opinion such a suit would succeed. If there is any blame resting upon anybody on account of no action having been taken, it is not certainly upon the Department. From advice given by counsel who have considered every phase of the question with the utmost care, and who brought to their work ability of the highest order, the Department is convinced that the only result of taking the case into court would be to confirm the Seminary in what they claim to be their rights. I need scarcely say that in that event the Indians would receive nothing. The Seminary offer the Indians twenty thousand dollars at present, for any rights they may have, if they will move altogether from the Seigniory.

The Department believe it in the interest of all parties to the dispute, and especially in the interest of the Indians, that all causes of difficulty should be removed, and have, therefore, earnestly pressed upon the chiefs and leading men of the band the desirability of accepting the offer of the Seminary. The Superintendent General has not been informed what those who interfere between the Indians and the Department propose to do in case a suit is brought and the result is unfavourable to the Indians. Are they prepared to [illegible] the loss, and to make up to the Indians an amount equal to the gentlemen of the Seminary? Are they prepared to give the Indians satisfactory assurance that the Indians, should they prefer their advice to the advice of the Government, are not going to lose by doing so? These are considerations which ought to be carefully weighed by those gentlemen before they take upon themselves the onerous responsibility of urging the Indians to disregard the advice of the Government and refuse to entertain the proposition which has been made to them.

If an early and favourable conclusion to these negotiations is not arrived at, it is the intention of the Department to withdraw their agent from the Seigniory, and leave those who have interfered to prevent the Government from exercising successfully their good offices with the Indians the responsibility of any difficulty which may arise in consequence. It would be well that the Indians, Mr. Borland, and all concerned should know that the gentlemen of the Seminary renewed their offer with a great deal of reluctance, and that it will be open for acceptance for but a limited period.

As to the points raised in the *resume* of the conclusions arrived at by the committees of the Civil Rights Alliance and the Methodist Church, which Mr. Borland recites, the Superintendent-General directs me to say:—

1st. That very serious objections have been raised by some of the people of the Manitoulin Islands to that locality being selected for the Oka Indians; but even were this not the case, the Department considered Cockburn Island the best suited, and at the same time the most available for the purposes of an Indian settlement.

2nd. In discussing what the Government would or would not do for the Indians in case of their removal as proposed, it must be borne in mind that the Indians are not, nor is it desirable to make them, pensioners upon the country. The Government and the Department are merely trustees to administer the property of the Indians as may be thought best for the Indians themselves. There is no fund in the possession of the Government belonging to the Oka Indians, and beyond administering these funds and seeing that no injustice is done them, it has not been the practice to go. Their personal wants must be met by their own industry, and by Provincial and municipal authorities.

3rd. It will at once be apparent to Mr. Borland that the erection of a church and parsonage by the Government is something entirely at variance with the well settled policy of the Department—something which must in this case and every other be left for the churches and religious denominations interested in the spiritual welfare of the Indians to accomplish.

4th. Of course it would be necessary to defray the cost of whatever lands on Cockburn Island were purchased for the Indians out of the sum offered by the Seminary. These lands have recently been surrendered by another band of Indians, and the proceeds of any sale which takes place goes to the credit of the fund which the Department administers in their behalf.

The Department have no means of purchasing these or any other lands for the Oka band other than such the amount given by the Seminary in consideration for their removal may afford; but the price of the lands on Cockburn Island is so small—only five cents an acre—that the expenditure would be quite inconsiderable.

5th. In conclusion, I am to say that the Superintendent-General, in his capacity as trustee for the Indians, in case the proposition he has made to them is accepted, would arrange all minor details connected with their removal respecting which Mr. Borland makes enquiry, as he might find it best in their interest.

I am, sir, your ob't serv't,
(Signed), E. A. MEREDITH,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
JOHN MCGIBB, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Oka, P. Q.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, May 12th, 1878.

THE CAPTIVES IN BABYLON.—Daniel 1—8-17.

We are now carried across the plains and deserts to the city of Babylon, the metropolis and mistress of the Asiatic world. In the court of the great king, Nebuchadnazzer, we find four young Jews who have been chosen from among their fellow captives for high stations near the throne. Though far away from the temple and land of their fathers, surrounded by the allurements of a corrupt court, and tested by strong temptations, they are yet faithful to their God, and find favour from men. Their memory will always be pleasant to the good and great. Although they were placed under circumstances the most trying, yet they were faithful. We may learn the following practical lessons from a study of this lesson:

1. God takes care of his own.
2. It is always safe to obey the promptings of God's spirit.
3. We should be the masters and not the servants of our circumstances.
4. Consecration to God and obedience to his will are steps to success in life.
5. We should have purposes and firmly adhere to them.
6. Temperance in all things should be a principle throughout life.
7. Prosperity and honor should be recognized as proceeding from God.

Singing in the Family.

Cultivate singing in the family. Begin when the child is not three years old. The songs your mother sang—bring them all back to your memory, and teach them to your little ones. Many a time and oft, in the very whirl of business, in the sunshine and gayety of the streets, and amid the splendors of the drives and in the park, some little thing [illegible] the little school-house—and next instant we almost see again the ruddy cheeks, the smiling faces and the merry eyes of school-mates, some grey-headed now—mostly moudering in the grave—and the song that your mother or father sang springs unbidden to your lips, and sooths and sweetens all these memories. At other times amid the crushing mishaps of business, a merry ditty of the olden times pops up its little head, breaks in upon the ugly train of thought, throws the mind into another channel, light breaks in from behind the cloud in the sky, and new courage is given us. The honest man goes singing to his work, and as he is on his way home where a good wife and family, cheerful fireside await him, he cannot but whistle or sing.

Brother, sister, are things going rather hard with you? Are you perplexed, and troubled, and discouraged? Look up! Get in to your closet and look up. Look until the steady gaze of your faith penetrates to the Throne and lets the light through; and then keep looking until your whole being is flooded with light. Look until you see every thing in the light of Eternity. Then how small the things of this world will appear; how light the burdens, how insignificant the cares; how sweet the pains, how glorious the labours. How strong you will feel when you see Omnipotence on your side. The devil will keep you looking down at the things of earth if he can; but do not please him in this. Look up—and keep looking up—and God will bless you and give you victory.—*Selected.*

Direct Evidence.

A boy was summoned in one of our courts to testify in a case of assault, in which one man had hit another with a hoe. A host of witnesses had been called, who "beat about the bush" in the most tedious and provoking manner, without giving one iota of inculpating proof. This annoyed the lawyer for the prosecution who broke out as follows, when the boy entered the box:

"Here, we've been going around this case all day, and yet have no evidence to convict the prisoner. Now Sir, do you hear me? I want to come to the direct point. Did you see the blow struck?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Ah, ah!" chuckled the lawyer, rubbing his hands, "we shall have something to work upon. Here, my good lad take this cane. If you saw the blow struck, you must know just how it was given."

The boy took the walking stick and began to reply.

"Yes, sir, I"——"

"Now, then, no words about it, I tell you," thundered the interrogator. "I am the defendant and you are prisoner. Now just raise the stick and show the Court."

The bewildered lad did "raise the stick," and the next instant it came crashing down upon the head of the astonished lawyer echoing from his bald pate to the end of the room, and sent him staggering to his seat.

"That's the way it was done, sir" said the boy, amid the shrieks of laughter of the whole court room.

The discomfited counsel, with a ghostly attempt to smile, said that he had done with the witness; the evidence was direct.

SOMETHING EXTRAORDINARY.—W. A. Stephens, Owen Sound, writes to the *Mail* as follows:—"As I was walking up Union street to-day, I was asked by Mr. Park, a merchant here, to come with him, and he would show me something, the like of which I had never seen before. I went with him into his warehouse, and he showed me a cat, lying in a box, with a litter of young kittens. There was nothing remarkable in this, of course, but there was a young rat among them, which had been adopted by the cat as one of her own family. I saw Mr. Park take up the adopted young one and put it upon the cat's face several times without in the least disturbing her, and he tells me that he has seen her lick and cuddle it just as if it were one of her own. How the cat came to "kittenise" the rat instead of eating it, is a puzzle that I leave to naturalists to solve, but I shall be curious to know what will be the result of Grimalkin's singular whim."

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. (Advt.

CHILLS and fever, the curse of new neighbourhoods, can be effectually cured only by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, and Family Liniment. It quickens the blood, drives off the chill, and thereby prevents the fever. Its first application insures confidence and the disease is eradicated. Ask any druggist, and he will endorse this.—(Advt.

A FEW of Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges will remove the worms which are apt to accumulate in the stomach, and restore the patient to health. Age rarely suffers from them, but youth often, and these Lozenges are a specific. Druggists everywhere sell them for 25 cents a box.—(Advt.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE,
IS FURNISHED WITH THE
Newest Styles of Type,
AND IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Job Printing
IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE ART.
RAILROAD,
STEAMBOAT
AND
SHOW WORK
ARE SPECIALITIES.
POSTERS
OF ANY SIZE,
Plain and in Colors,
Books, Magazines,
Pamphlets, Catalogues,
Insurance,
Bank and
Legal Forms,
Circulars,
Bill Heads,
Statements,
&c. &c. &c.

PAPER BAGS
AT
MANUFACTURERS PRICES
Neatly printed and may be had at the
Watchman Office!

MERCHANTS will do well to see these samples before purchasing elsewhere.
ALSO
Twines, Building Felt and Wrapping Paper.
KERR, NORRIS & CO.

J. MONAGHAN,
ADVOCATE,
251, St. James Street, Montreal.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home overnight. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. Those not willing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland Maine. 4-1y

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. Muckle, 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. Week-day 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. Quinnet, 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. Hart, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs Wm Black, Patrick Dunbar, William Meehal, 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 9th to 17th, May 29th 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 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.

ANTONEUFF.—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.

BROWNSBURGH.—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.

EDNA.—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 a. m.
On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 8 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, 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 2 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,	$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 Sleig
Two Mill Circular Saws,
AND
Shingle Machin
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.
72-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 Coristine.
E. H. Trudel, M. D.	W. W. Trumbull.
Peter McCallum, Cobourg.	

CHARLES D. HANSON, Chief Inspector
Head Office: *180* St. James Street.
HENRY LYE, Secretary.
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, ROSITER & CO., Toronto, Sole Manufacturers. Montreal branch office, 174 Beaver Hall, S. S. BAKER, Manager. 35y1.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1878. NO. 37

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. 1tf.

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,
23 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 & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
86, 88 and 88 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
G. G. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 181f.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 340 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. 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. 3-6.

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. S. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Will be in St. Andrews from 11th 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.

Business Notices.

A. W. OGILVIE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Glenorm 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 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.
437 and 439 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. C. BEATTIE.
IMPORTER
Of East and West India and French Goods, 17 St. Sacrament Street Montreal. 8y1

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 29y1.

LOUIS GOHEILLE,
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 Quebec Coup D'Etat.

Mr. Hamlet Etake's Soliloquy.

To speak or not to speak, that is the question;
Whether 'tis better for my name to suffer
The bitter truths of foul corrupt Tories,
Or, girding up my famed Auroral loins,
By contradiction end them. To speak, to lie,
No more, and by a lie to say we loose
The galling chains of that great Constitution
That Grits are bound by. 'Tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To speak to lie,
To lie, but then how vain. Aye, there's the rub,
For though I oft have shuffled round the coil
They still do think I'm a heaven-born lawyer,
That gives me pause. There's no respect for Grits
Prevents me rising now and speaking out,
For though I've borne the stern commands of Brown,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud *Globe's* contumely,
The pangs of being ordered, driven, forced
The insolence of Dymond, and the spurns
That men who see the truth have given me,
I thought that I might George Brown's questions make
With my great intellect. I'd no more wear
To serve beneath Mackenzie, so beneath me,
But that the dread of something afterward,
The dark and gloomy rank of opposition,
The risk of losing power, jobs as my will,
And makes me rather sit, despised by all,
Than speak up boldly for the cause of truth.
Thus power makes a coward of once pure Blake,
And so his pledges, vows and resolutions,
His opposition virtue, fall to naught,
His glorious platforms, Purity! Reform!
For this poor bauble Place are turned away,
Are violated, broken. Soft you now,
I hear Brown's mighty step no sage he'll make.
'Tis but another sin to be remembered.

BY THE TRENT.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE MINISTER'S MARTYRDOM.

THE vigorous measures the doctor thought fit to take averted for this time any more serious symptoms. He saw well, however, that Stephen Morris was on the verge of an abyss, into which any sudden fright, or excess in diet, or mental strain of any kind, might precipitate him. With double stress, if that were possible, he forbade the use of alcoholic stimulants; and gladly Jane obeyed him, and banished from the house, at this period of strict regimen, everything that might tempt either herself, or her husband, or the servants, to break the good rule of the doctor, and which in truth he imagined would only be observed by his patient.

Of course, all attempts at preaching were forbidden; the utmost quiet of the brain, or at least of those powers that had been of late so much overtaxed, was prescribed; and a temporary arrangement was made with another minister in the neighbourhood to undertake his pulpit duties.

Mrs. Gresham offered Swansford, and all the comforts and luxuries of her house, for the recreation and recovery of her son in law; and in a while he was removed thither. But in the meantime many other pleasant and beautiful country mansions were offered to him for places of temporary abode, whose inhabitants would have deemed it an honour to wait upon him in every possible way and provide for his comfort. The poorer members gave their prayer for the recovery of their pastor, and their affectionate thoughts; the richer, delicacies from green-house and farm-house, and all procurable luxuries for an invalid. Supplies of various kinds poured into the house, almost as if a siege had been expected; even wine was sent in abundance—wine of the delicatest and rarest—to recover the lost strength of the over-wrought preacher. Jane dared not refuse this last present, lest remarks should arise from it rejection; but she privately had it removed to Swansford, where the old gardener, a rigid teetotaller, took a grim delight in pouring it out upon the ground—at a safe distance, however, from the roots of his favourite plants.

General nervous debility and a threatened attack of brain fever were stated to be the causes of the minister's illness. Few, if any, suspected the real truth. The servants in the house were faithful, and kept the secret well; and, though a rumour now and then found its way, and oozed out among some of the scandal lovers in the town, of want of sobriety, &c., it was almost universally rejected as soon as heard, with indignation, and with a warm protest against backbiters and the well-known spite of unbelievers.

At present, therefore, the sword of Damocles had not fallen, though that it really hung in such nearness to the minister's head was become plain to his most intimate friends and his doctor.

It was still there, and not once had it been removed, as was only too apparent to the sickening gaze of Jane. The drink had been taken out of Stephen's way, but the love for it was unbroken; and by some strange means he obtained it, notwithstanding the vigilance of his wife. On their removal to Swansford, she thought with almost exultation that there it would be impossible to bribe servants, since they would not be his servants, and he would not dare to make known his weakness to such comparative strangers. The gardener was grimly virtuous, as we have shown before, and would not consent to be made a link of communication with the outer-world bottles and barrels. Mrs. Gresham herself had never tasted wine since her son's death; and now that she was sole mistress of Swansford, enforced the same rule of total abstinence upon her servants. There seemed to be no opening for the enemy in such a castle—every window was barred; and with so vigilant a sentinel as herself, she expected, not unreasonably, to hold her own. But she was deceived. Gin and wine certainly must have wings, and come by aerial passages, for they found their way even into Swansford House; and their private sitting-room and bedroom were its favourite places of resort, and port wine, to her dismay, left its stain upon her husband's handkerchiefs.

Still his health gradually improved, for these indulgences were of necessity much more rare than formerly, and the regular out-of-door exercise told upon him also. His hypochondriac fancies and torments left him, and he was able to laugh at what a few months back would have filled him with a hundred fears. In two months he was at home again and at work.

But he was not the same man as before. "His powers are leaving him," said his people, sorrowfully, as they sat listening for an hour on Sunday to a discourse delivered in a vapid, monotonous strain, evidently without pleasure or interest to himself, and as evidently without pleasure to them. His dull and frequently blood-shot eyes never lightened up now under the influence of holy aspiration or contemplation of the highest love; he seemed to have no heart-beatings for humanity, no enthusiasm. With a sort of mill-wheel round he went through his duties, and praise or blame appeared to him indifferent. A settled, stolid stare became habitual to his face; and when he conversed with his people or his deacons he could seldom be stirred to a smile.

Gradually he lost his admirers; his sermons were now often careless in their composition, and common place in thought. "Poor Morris" was the title he most frequently got from the outer court and the world, who began also to understand he was a falling star, while his people deplored alond the illness that had brought about all this change. Mr. Wilbraham looked unusually thoughtful whenever he met him, or heard him spoken of, and over John Broadbent's brow a shadow came at the mention of his name.

One morning, as this last was correcting the proofs of a work of his shortly to appear in print, he received a note from Jane.

"You are Stephen's only real true friend," it began, "whom I *can* ask, and I do ask that you will come over here and see him as soon as possible. I dare not leave him. Yours, JANE MORRIS."

A hurried little note, with but little in it, and yet it said much to John. He showed it to Clara. "Don't expect me at home again at present," he said, as he put on his coat and hat. "I need you I shall send for you, dear," and he was gone.

Clara and Veronica watched him out of sight, from the porch, now full of the pale green leaves of spring, while purple lilac blossoms filled the air about them with sweet scents. But the beauty of the day had no pleasure for Clara, and she sighed as she thought upon the trouble of her friends.

When John arrived at the well-known door, and was admitted, he found Jane in the hall waiting for him. She was in a state of nervous agitation, and her eyes were red and heavy with weeping. Silently she conducted him into the breakfast-room. "I knew I might depend upon you," she exclaimed. "You are always kind and thoughtful. How glad I am to see you, I can scarcely say!"

"Where is Stephen?" asked John.

"That is what I want to tell you. He is in the study; has been there for hours, ever since last night in fact, and I cannot persuade him to come out and get breakfast, or to let me go in. He has locked the door, and I know he is drinking, or has been. I have tried to keep calm and quiet lest the servants should talk about it, but you cannot imagine the dreadful fears I have had. I can hear him moving about at times, and lately he has been talking a good deal to himself, that is all I know, but what can he be doing? Do you think, Mr. Broadbent, he would admit *you*?"

"I will try, but I fear it very much, since he has refused your presence."—He went to the study door, and rapped.

Stephen seemed to discover it was not his wife's rap, and asked after a moment, "Who's there?"

"John Broadbent."

There was a pause, and a shuffling. And then Stephen said, "I'm busy, I can't admit you."

"But I wish much to speak to you."

There was no answer for a minute. Then a low and quite a different voice said, "It can't be done, old boy."

"Was that his voice?" asked John, in surprise, of Jane.

"I think so; he talks in that way sometimes, now."

"Is there any other entrance?"

"None, but by the window."

"Then I must try the window." All this was in a whisper.

She led the way out of the house to the little back garden, with its shrubs and grass. Pushing through a laurustinus, John found himself just beneath the window. Fortunately it was open. It was not unusual for Stephen to sit with it open in fine weather, and he had done so this morning. Bidding Jane return to the house, he at once clambered up, and was soon upon the window-sill and in the room. Here a strange sight greeted him. The table was littered over with manuscripts and books; books were removed from the shelves by the dozen, and were piled up near the fire, their covers starting and blistering and cracking with the heat, while in the chimney a heap of papers were smouldering, and within the fender by quantities more, half or wholly burned. Stephen was standing without his coat in the middle of the room, his face turned towards the door, and did not therefore at first observe John, the crackling of the papers on the fire, no doubt, having diverted his attention from any other noise. But he soon became aware of the presence of another, and turned round, quick as lightning, facing the intruder.

His eyes flashed, his nostrils dilated, his mouth foamed, and John saw at once that he had to deal with a madman. He stood at once firm and erect, however, and after giving one cool glance around, fixed his eye steadily upon Stephen, as he said with a quiet sarcastic, "Your window was open and invited me in, you see! It was not good manners, but I know you'll excuse it. You're very busy here, what are you about?"

Stephen's face expressed bewilderment, but he still looked fiercely at John, and exclaimed, "Be off! You're not wanted here!"

"Yes, I'll go in a minute or so. I don't want to bother you. But you'll let me sit down a little first, won't you?" And he took hold of a chair.

Stephen gravely brought out a watch. "In a minute," he said, looking down at the minute hand, "In a minute you go."

John seemed not to notice this. He sat down, with his face, however, to his companion, and said, "What a bonfire you're making! I suppose you thought it cold."

"Very cold!" replied Stephen more mildly, and his teeth chattered as if he really felt chilled. "But you see those papers are rubbish, and won't make a good blaze."

"Perhaps they're damp," suggested John.

"No, I know how it is. They've a queer name on them, all of them. So have all these," and he brushed a number on the floor as he spoke. "They must all burn, burn, burn! How long will they burn, do you think? How long shall I burn? We must all burn together! That will purify us." And he fixed his eyes upon the fire.

"True," replied John, "but we won't burn just at present. It would be better to wait till night, for instance, the blaze would be seen better then."

(To be Continued.)

Prophets of Evil.

...ive is an atmosphere of imp... ...just the same as there are people of so mercurial a temperament and with such a perennial well-spring of contentment in their disposition that no amount of mental or physical disaster can make them desponding. The latter class is not a large one, more's the pity, but the first one is. Who does not know the prophet of evil, male and female? The people who begin to anticipate a bad end for anything before the first blush of a bright beginning has had time to die away; the solemn croakers, who with pointed forefinger, and voice of tragic depth, take you by the button-hole, and before the salutations of the day are over whisper into your ear the news that your dearest friend is dying, or that so and so's name will be in the next *Gazette*—how many of these have we met? Perhaps a man becomes a prophet of evil from the influence of some early hardship, from defects in his education, or perhaps he has had his funeral instincts developed by being wrapped up in a black shawl when he was a baby. However this may be, it is certain that for croakers of this class the light of life, as other men see it, has gone out, and they behold all things through a mental gauze which deduces all objects however bright and sunny to a dull neutrality of sadness. The croaker is a sort of a man who, at every addition to his family, scowls, and forthwith draws for the benefit of the innocent infant a picture in which famine, battle, murder, and sudden death are the sidelight. At festive times he is especially in his element; and at Christmas he draws his little family together and teaches them to make the most of the plum pudding, for the probability is they won't have any next Christmas. He carries a wet blanket which he always proffers to people who look warm and cheerful. Politically he is a raven whose croaking never dies. If you ask him his opinion on the Eastern Question he will tell you—first that there is certain to be a general European war within one week from that date; and that before six months are over the Czar of all the Russias will be giving receptions in Government House at Calcutta, whilst Cossacks put to ignominious death all and sundry Europeans whom they can stick their lances into. Having gone so far into his picture, the prophet of evil begins to warm to his subject. There will be risings in Ireland, and a Fenian raid on Canada; the Gaikat Galekas will annex the Transvaal which we annexed before and the British will be banished from the Cape territory; the native rulers on the West Coast of Africa will again declare war, after having previously scalped and eaten all missionaries found within their dominions; and finally the typical New Zealander will be seated on the ruins of London Bridge, whilst the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria sow the site of the House of Parliament with salt. There is no absurdity too wild for the croaker to entertain; no libel too malignant for him to utter. Trifles light as air are to him confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ; and if he discovers what he considers to be a hole in anyone's reputation he will enlarge that hole until finally the garment is in shreds, and the piece discounted among the victim's friends. That there are female prophets of evil, scarcely less dangerous than those we have indicated. The female prophet is not always gloomy and morose. As often as not, she is an eager little woman who flits about among her friends gathering materials for scandal and assiduously resowing them. "A little bird" has told her that Smith and his wife are not on good terms, and just before dinner last Sunday he threw the leg of mutton in the coal hole and beat her with the poker. Yet perhaps the real fact was Smith and his wife had had a "few words," but nothing beyond one of those little storms which will burst across the clearest matrimonial sky. Then a good many of the female prophet's predictions are conveyed by winks and shrugs of the shoulders, and deprecatory raisings of the hands; and if disaster ever comes upon one of her own sex who is particularly undeserving of it, the female prophet always knew it would be so, and predicted it months before. Out of the two classes of croakers perhaps the last named is the greater nuisance. She sows dissensions in families by insinuations more implied than spoken, and distorts innocent circumstances into grave wickedness by her malignancy. For all this she richly deserves the ducking-stool, the stocks, or any other remedial agency for a scandal-bearing woman which a wise generation established and the present unwise one abolished. Take them how you may, the man with his solemn warnings, or the woman with her ornithological confidences, they are an institution we could easily spare.

Resources of Canada.

THE London *Daily Telegraph* of the 18th ult has the following editorial with reference to the resources of Canada:

"It would be a curious subject of inquiry how many Englishmen really understand all that is implied in the phrase "the resources of Canada," and whether any Englishmen are aware that these resources include nearly every thing which England wants to complete and supplement her own materials of prosperity. Is it a field for emigration that is wanted for the surplus of our home population? Then here we have in a sparsely British dependency an extent of territory almost equal to the whole continent, containing in its centre provinces alone one hundred and sixty millions of acres available for farming or grazing purposes, but embracing altogether "a marvellous breadth of fertile and unoccupied land, with a healthy invigorating climate," enjoying free institutions, and already the home of a peaceful, loyal, industrious, and contented people. Is it sources of food supply for the mother country? The rich and easily cultivated soil of Canada now yields a large surplus for export, which is capable of indefinite extension; its cattle are shipped over to English markets in thousands, tending to amount to millions; it has ready means of internal communication by its rivers and railways; and it has inexhaustible fisheries in the lakes and streams. Are minerals, metals, timber, or the raw material of many manufactures wanted? We are officially told that, besides immense deposits of coal, there are iron ore, petroleum, salt, and the precious metals, not only in the vast undeveloped interior, but also on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. We have but to put a laborious people in possession of these elements of agricultural and industrial prosperity, we have only to increase tenfold the present population of four millions, and we shall then have a source of imperial strength and a constant market for our manufactures which would enable us to look with comparative indifference on hostile or discriminating tariffs in foreign States. The facts upon which such speculations may be founded were detailed at length in a most interesting paper from the pen of Mr. Sanford Fleming, the engineer-in-chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway, read at the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday evening; and they were supplemented by the remark, now happily too familiar to require enforcement, that the Canadians "are proud to be British subjects, and by no means unwilling to join in the trials and struggles of the mother country." Canada is growing rapidly; the greatest part of its vast extent will ere long be connected by a railway which will one day reach the Pacific; and the very best service Englishmen can render to the Empire of which they are so justly proud is to replenish, strengthen, and build up that North American Britain which will guard their interests loyally in one hemisphere, and add, by material power and moral influence, to their safety as well as grandeur."

A MODERN ROMULUS.—We have in Hart county, Kentucky, a man by the name of William Bowman, who was thrown away in the Appalachee Mountains, North Carolina, when an infant, and was found by an old bear and adopted as a cub. At the age of about ten years he was captured, tied, hand and foot, and then his captors found that he could not talk, nor could he be persuaded to take any food but milk, which he sucked from a bottle, showing that he had lived solely by the nursing of the bear. Bowman is now a farmer near Omega, and anyone doubting the truth of this statement can have it verified by seeing him.—*Hart County Three Springs.*

SUPERIORITY OF THE WHITE-MAN.—Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth he also made three men, all of whom were fair complexioned, and that after making them he led them to the margin of a small lake and bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed and came out purer and fairer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which time the water, agitated by the first, had become muddled, and when he bathed he came up copper coloured; the third did not leap until the water became black with mud, and he came out dark in colour. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his misfortune in colour gave the black man his first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and having felt the weight, chose the heaviest; the copper coloured man chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened, the first was found to contain spades, hoes, and all the implements of labour; the second enwrapped hunting, fishing, and warlike apparatus, the third gave the white man pens, ink, and paper, the engine of the mind, the means of mutual mental improvement; the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

DEEP SETTING OF MILK.—The deep can system of setting milk has many advantages over the shallow pan system. It is very economical of space, it permits a much more effective cooling by means of cold water, and it exposes a much smaller surface of the milk to the atmosphere. Even were we to admit that the butter is not increased in quantity and improved in quality, which we do not by any means, these advantages are a sufficient inducement for dairymen at least to experiment with it. In a large dairy shallow pan setting would be impossible for want of space. The Cooley system consists of the use of the ordinary deep cans, 20 inches deep and 8 inches in diameter, with the addition of a cover which is like an inverted milk can. This can has flaring sides, and is fastened down into the can. The can is placed in a refrigerator, the cover is fastened down, and water cooled with ice is poured in, so that the cans are completely submerged. No air can then reach the milk, and being cooled down to 45 degrees the milk and cream are kept perfectly sweet. It is found that at this low temperature all the cream rises in 12 hours, so that but one set of cans is needed, and as the milk does not sour, the cans may be filled as soon as emptied without any washing. The skim-milk is also sweet.

ROUND THE EARTH.—The stupendous feat of walking the distance of the circumference of the globe, 25,000 miles, at the rate of 40 miles per day, to be accomplished in two years of 313 days each, commenced at the Toronto Roller Skating Rink on Wednesday, the first day of May. The man who thus takes the lead in all pedestrian enterprises is Mr. James Duff Henderson. The outline of his engagement with his manager and physician, Messrs T. Hope Churchill and Dr. Ryder, are as follows:—Mr. Henderson agrees to walk the distance of 25,000 miles within 626 working days from the date of commencement, attempting during the walk to accomplish all the great feats heretofore accomplished by pedestrians. These special feats are to be secondary to the great undertaking, and only to be attempted by mutual consent of all the parties to the agreement, and are benefits to Mr. Henderson. If the distance is walked as above he is to receive the sum of $10,000. In the meantime he is to receive his expenses and $50 per month. The walk will commence in Toronto, be continued as an exhibition in the principal cities in Canada and the United States, thence to Paris during the Exposition and subsequently at the principal cities of Europe, returning to Toronto to complete the walk. Mr. Henderson is of Scotch parentage, 28 years old, stands six feet in his stockings, is of wiry build and when walking at the rate of six miles per hour has an easy stride of 46 inches. Has been in training six weeks and is in superb physical condition.

ECONOMY IN THE KITCHEN.—French butchers separate the bones from steaks, and places them where they will do the most good. The housewife orders just enough for each person and no more, even to the coffee. If a chance visitor drops in, some one quietly retires and the extra cup is provided, but nothing extra by carelessness or intention; then the little range is extinguished, and waits for another time. No roaring cook stoves and red hot covers all day long for nothing but waste. The egg laid to day costs a little more than the egg laid last week. Values are nicely estimated, and the smallest surplus is carefully saved. A thousand little economies are practiced, and it is respectable to practice them. Cooking is an economical as well as sanitary and gustatory science. A French cook will make a franc go as far as an American housewife will make three. We should probably be greatly astonished could the computation be made, how much the financial, recuperative powers of France are owing to her soups and cheap foods—better living, after all, than the heavy bread and failures generally of our culinary ignorance.

Bishop McCroskey has withdrawn his resignation from the diocese of Michigan.

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 resorted to 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, mark the words 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 carriers 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 wings of emancipated thoughts. 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, 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 affection of the head. 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 9th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I come among the many to repeat what, no doubt, you have repeatedly 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 relieved others, 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 great 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 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 solidity. 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 the 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,
23 Notre Dame Street.

LAKEFIELD, 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 several instances who have the disease. Yours truly,
GEO. J. 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. CHARLES, 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 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 never valuable Cure. Yours, &c.,
J. W. PORTER.

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877.

R. W. E. CHESTER

DEAR SIR,—Can you send me by return mail another package of your Cure for Bronchitis. I think I shall be well without it, if you send me soon. I wrote before for it.
Yours, &c., ED. MOOR.
471 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 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 a frequent 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 6th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq., Civil Engineer, Notre Dame 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 feel as 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 I was able to leave the house, and I 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, MAY 17, 1878.

DOMINION AFFAIRS.

THE last session of the present Parliament has been prorogued, to be followed, if we are not misinformed, at no distant date, by a dissolution of the House and an appeal to the country. The session, like all sessions of a moribund Parliament, has been characterized by much personal abuse and a considerable amount of political vituperation. The Government have not been content to be judged by their own standards, but whenever cornered have taken refuge behind that excuse which Sir JOHN MACDONALD has so fittingly described as "you're another!" They condemned the actions of the late Government; when they did so they were either insincere or they followed an unworthy course. They can choose whichever horn of the dilemma they like—either they were political rogues, or political tricksters and hypocrites. Time after time have they been convicted, and the period will shortly arrive for the people to condemn them at the polls. The legislation which the Government has introduced has been shady in the extreme. It has been amended and re-amended to such an extent that, when it came through the process, the Government scarcely knew it and then in five or six instances were so ashamed that they would not acknowledge relationship, in consequence of which the poor bantling died before it was well born. The stamp act is a notable instance; those magnificent North West regulations of Mr. MILLS and others also which were so disgracefully drafted that one might have expected them to be the result of the labours of a few schoolboys and not as the Administration should by this time have fully been matured statesmen. Then again the Government either through ignorance or incapacity to recognize the requirements of the situation had to rely upon their friends to initiate legislation of a most important character. It devolved upon Mr. ARCHIBALD to prepare an amendment to the adulteration Act to prevent the fraud which was being perpetrated by means of Oleomargarine Butter, and upon Mr. BLAKE to meet the case of the disturbed condition of affairs in Montreal. In this latter case it is manifest that the Government hesitated, either through fear or something else, to grapple with the situation; and day by day it is becoming more and more manifest that Canada cannot afford to have poltroons—cowards—at the helm of affairs. Then again the fiscal and financial policy of the Government has been repeatedly shown to be altogether wrong—which has been admitted even by some of their own followers who, in presence of election day deemed it incumbent to endeavour to set themselves right with their constituents by the presentation of amendments to the tariff which they never had the slightest hope of seeing adopted. How much Canada has lost by the mischievous, reckless Railway policy of the Government is difficult to estimate, but if it were only reckoned up in its direct and indirect consequences the public would stand aghast at the showing. To conclude the Government have shaken our credit, they have destroyed our industries, they have paralyzed our commerce, they have made our people discontented, they have arrayed class against class, and should they much longer remain where they are we should be forced mournfully to conclude that "the end is not yet."

LIGHTENING THE SHIP.

DURING the last session of Parliament it has been manifest that the Government have not been as constant to their fiscal policy protestations as might have been expected. It is true that they have not formally renounced their old Free Trade creed, nevertheless, the action taken by their almost servile followers, Messrs. BECHARD and BOURASSA, BROWN and ROSS, MACKAY and MACDONELL, evidence "a weakening." The "Reformers" may say that with these motions the Government had nothing to do. However, there is a good old legal maxim *qui facit per alium facit per se*, which the public at large will not be slow to apply in the present case. They will hold that though Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. CARTWRIGHT did not directly appear upon the surface, the movers of the resolutions with reference to wheat, coarse grains and coal respectively, made them if not directly to aid the Government, to secure their own return as supporters of it by a pretence at advocating a fiscal policy, which they had not the remotest idea of seeing carried out. The result of this is the general conviction that the Administration and the party have been trying to trim their sails to catch the breeze which they, however, will find to their cost, to be not only an adverse one, but one whose duration and intensity will, in all probability, bring about the shipwreck of their hopes of continuance in office. They have realized that a storm is brewing, and in order to still further ward off its direful effects, in addition to the trimming of sails, which we have noticed, it is rumoured that they intend either to lighten the ship or to make an offering to the gods whose ire they have incurred, by throwing overboard Messrs LAFLAMME and HUNTINGTON. We have no idea whether there will be some friendly whale to take these gentlemen into his interior, thereby protecting them till the storm be past, but we question whether whale or no whale at the end of that time there will be any convenient shore upon which they may be ejected, and where they can be as happy or the reverse of happy as JONAH was after the calamity be overpast.

SHIRKING.

"In the session of 1877 several measures "were introduced to amend the Insolvent "Act, but with only one exception all were "negatived or withdrawn; the exception "was the Government measure introduced "by Hon. Mr. Blake. The amendments "then made were made not such as affected "the interests of farmers at all. While the "Amending Bill was in Committee several "injudicious amendments were proposed to "it and rejected, Doctor Christie voting "with the Majority against them. On the "third reading the bill was passed in the affirmative. In the earlier part of the self-"same session a Bill had been introduced by "Mr. Barthe to repeal the Insolvent Act al-"together. Against such a sweeping measure our member very properly recorded his "vote."

THE above quotation is from the last issue of the Grit organ here. We now show that the statement contained in it is false, viz:—"The amendments then "made (Session 1877) were not such as "affected farmers at all." In the Hansard, page 1146, we find this Insolvent Act Amendment Bill. Third Reading. Mr. CARON (same amendment that was introduced last Session, and Dr. CHRISTIE voted for it then) moved—"That in "the statement of liabilities and assets "which the Insolvent is required, under "the seventeenth section of the Act "hereinbefore cited, to furnish to the "Assignee the Insolvent shall discrim-"inate between his liabilities to traders "and non-traders, at any time after the "making of the assignment or the issue "of the writ of attachment and previous "to the first meeting of the creditors "any creditor who is a non-trader may "notify the Assignee in writing that "such is the case and that he proposes "to avail himself of this Act &c." Again,—"That a non-trader—that is to "say—any farmer, grazier, common "labourer, working man for hire, or "other person who cannot be declared "an Insolvent under the Act herein "above cited, who has availed himself "of the provisions of this Act, may at-"tend at meetings of the creditors of the "Insolvent and may vote thereat in the "same manner as other creditors &c." This amendment was put and lost on division, and our member Dr. CHRISTIE—whose constituents are chiefly farmers—shirked the vote his name not appearing on either side. What inference is to be drawn from this *fact*? Why that Dr. CHRISTIE dare not vote against his party to do the farmer justice. So much for our Patent Editor's statement. Farmers will draw their own conclusions. Any one who doubts may call and see for himself. The Hansard is open to inspection at our office.

In connection with this subject, we copy from the Hansard the speeches of Messrs. POPE and BABY, both Quebec members, and recommend them to the attention of our farmers.

Mr. POPE (Compton) said his hon. friend from Quebec (Mr. Caron) deserved credit for the position he had taken. Hon. gentlemen opposite said that about 75 per cent. of the whole population of the country were farmers, who could not take advantage of this law. Great numbers of this class became security for merchants and others, and hence were dragged into difficulty. The Government nevertheless, took no steps to protect them, and they were obliged to pay every dollar of their debts. He had never believed that it would be well for farmers to be able to take advantage of the Bankruptcy Act, but, then, they ought not be compelled to accept less than the full payment from the merchant of every farthing due by the merchant or insolvent to such farmer, although the merchant might not pay more than five cents to other traders who came under Insolvency Act, and could take advantage of the Act. The farmers should have fair play; they asked for nothing more and they would be content with nothing else. If this 75 per cent. of our population were in presence of the Minister of Justice, to one man they would endorse this statement.

Mr. BLAKE: I represent 40,000 of them.

Mr. POPE said the hon. gentleman misrepresented 40,000 of them. The farmers only desired fair play and justice.

Mr. BABY said he had always opposed the Insolvent Act. It was based on class legislation. Between traders no difficulty was experienced in this relation. The wholesale merchant obtained all he could from the insolvent dealer, and consoled himself with the reflection that he would yet make up his loss out of his profits, by selling goods at such and such a price, and by charging interest on notes, etc. The same state of things, however, did not apply to the non-trader; generally speaking in rural constituencies, farmers looked up to the trader as an honest man. The latter bought grain, &c., from the farmers, and, if he failed, often occasioned them serious loss, though such losses, might not be so considered by the wholesale merchant. Farmers, moreover, had generally no voice in the meeting of creditors and their interests were usually overlooked. He was desirous of seeing this condition of affairs done away with, and he would, consequently, vote for the amendment.

Canadian Doctors in Turkey.

DR. KIRKPATRICK (formerly of Kingston, Canada,) sends to the *News* the following additional particulars of his captivity among the Russians:—

One my arrival in Adrianople I had no shoes or stockings to my feet, which were covered with sores from the effects of prolonged marching, and only possessing a shirt and a pair of trousers to my back These were often frozen and thawed upon my body while walking.

The temperature of the weather was 25° to 30° below zero on the Danubian side of the Balkans, but was much milder on the Sophia side, though often the cold winds raged with a wild and seemingly conscious animal fury of which the generation who can recall the Balaklava gale of 1854 needs no reminding.

Dr. Neville, I am informed by his medical attendant at Vienna, is dangerously ill. Dr. Lesslie has been confined to his chamber since his return home.

On our way to the city of Constantinople, after our release by Her Majesty's British Consul at Adrainople, Dr. Lesslie and myself entered a cattle van to try and sleep. During the night some Russian soldiers came along and locked us in. On awakening we found ourselves prisoners again, and were detained as such for five hours, notwithstanding our humble appeals to unfasten the doors. By the payment of a rouble a Russian officer liberated us.

We were treated during the whole of our time upon the field as gentleman by both the Turkish officers and the soldiers. They were kind to us in every possible way.

JOHN KIRKPATRICK,
M.D., M.R.C.S.
Late Surgeon V. Ambulance, Red Crescent.

April 17, 1878.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, May 19th, 1878.

NEBUCHADNEZZER'S DREAM.—Daniel II. 36–45.

King Nebuchadnezzer dreamed a wondrous dream at night which by morning had faded from his recollection. His Chaldean magicians were summoned, but all their arts failed to bring it back to his memory. Enraged at his disappointment, he ordered them all to be slain. Daniel and his three companions condemned to death, among them together sought help from God. In answer to their prayer the dream and its prophetic meaning were revealed to Daniel. In presence of the monarch, Daniel described the vision of a colossal image, whose composite members portended the great empires of the world, overthrown by a mysterious storm, which grew until it filled the earth, a picture of the Kingdoms of men, succeeded by the Kingdom of God. The following practical lessons may be derived from a study of this subject:

1. The Governments of men are the order of God.
2. Change and decadence belong all things earthly.
3. History fulfils God's prophecy.
4. Great results often arrise from small beginnings.
5. The gospel is certain to subdue the world.
6. God rules over the affairs of men, and rules in the interest of his cause.

Creamery Butter.

As the creamery system of butter making is just now commanding general attention from both consumers and producers of the dairy product, we have obtained from Mr. Ayer, of Messrs. A. A. Ayer & Co., of this city, some particulars of its manufacture, as adopted at the Nith Valley and other creameries in Canada. Our reporter was shown several packages just received from three different creameries by the above firm, and they certainly were splendid samples of deliciously fresh grass-flavored butter. The following is a digest of the mode of manufacturing creamery butter:—The milk is received from the dairies into a room in the factory called the pool-room. In this room large pools or vats are fitted up fed by the coldest spring water of say 44 to 53 degrees. This pool is divided up into three or four sections, and the water always kept cool. The milk is placed in tin cans or pails about 20 inches deep by 9 inches across, and these pails are sunk into nearly 18 inches of water. Under this system the bulk of the cream rises in from 10 to 12 hours, and makes the finest butter in the world, the system being similar to the famous Swedish and Danish plan. The monetary advantage of this system is that cheese can be made from this skimmed milk which is salable at from half to two-thirds the price of full cream cheese. The advantage over the shallow setting system, is that cream being lighter than milk rises by the force of gravity, hence the deeper the milk the quicker it rises. As cold contracts and heat expands, the the placing of the can in the cold water hastens the process and prevents the deterioration of the milk, which usually begins the moment it is drawn from the cow. A churning-room in which the churning is done by machinery, a cool, well ventilated packing-room and cellar, as well as drying-rooms, and a cheese manufacturing-room, are connected with the building. It is easy to understand that a building erected for the purpose, with all modern improvements and conveniences, is far better adapted for the making of butter than the ordinary places used by even the best of farmers.

A TIMELY PRESENT.—The B Battery has received a present from Sir W. Palliser of a cannon, weighing 10,962 pounds, it being the largest cannon yet introduced into Canada. It arrived here by the S8. "Thames" and was placed on Durham Terrace last Saturday morning. We understand that it will be mounted in the Lower Governor's Garden at no distant date.—*Quebec Daily Telegraph, 6th inst.*

Vice-Admiral Sir E. A Inglefield arrived at Halifax yesterday in the Nova Scotian.

THAT FENIAN RAID.—In connection with the rumors of Fenian activity on the other side, a gentlemen from Chicago states that to his personal knowledge 600 Fenians are drilling in Chicago, and have been drilling there for the past three years. While engaged on the press in the western metropolis in 1876, he went to a Fenian meeting held about three miles from the centre of the city. He was met at the door by a rough looking individual, fully armed, and with bayonet fixed, and asked for the password. This he could not give, but avowing himself friendly to the cause, he was allowed to enter the hall, where he found thirty or forty men if possible rougher than the sentry, seated around tables discussing the object for which they were organized. They had bought up one hundred and fifty old Enfield rifles, which they were arranging to distribute. In answer to a question as to why they armed with such an old-fashioned weapon as the Enfield, the colonel in command, who, by the way, had been a private in one of Her Majesty's regiments, said the advantage to be gained was that when their prepared cartridges were used up they could fall back on the old power horn.

LATEST NEWS.

A recent earthquake in Venezuela killed 600 persons.

The Japanese Minister of the Interior has been assassinated.

The Cimbria's passengers are to be transferred to the Pacific coast.

Fighting has been resumed between the Russians and Turks at Batoum.

The Chinese *Official Gazette* announces the complete reconquest of Kashgar.

The Queen reviewed 14,000 regulars at Aldershot yesterday.

A despatch from London states that Lord Russel is seriously ill.

It is rumored that Mr. Rivers Wilson is about to become Egyptain Finance Minister.

So far sixteen transports have passed Aden, conveying the Indian contingent to Malta.

The first army corps has received orders to hold itself in readiness to embark on the 28th instant.

Latest advice from Capetown report an attack on the troops momentarily expected by a large body of Kaffirs.

Mr. Cooper, a British political agent in Burmah, has been assassinated by a Sepoy guard.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday to shoot the Emperor William of Germany.

Baron Blanc, Italian Minister to the U. S. was married on Saturday, to the daughter of a rich Cuban planter.

Latest advices from the Cape say the Zulu coast is in a more peaceful condition. The Giaka revolt has been suppressed.

Turkey is awaiting the sanction of the Maritime Powers to increase her export and importaluties, for the year, 20 per cent.

The Vienna compromise committee has accepted all the proposals on the subject of the financial compromise with Hungary.

General Dakin, the celebrated rifle man, died at Brooklyn on Monday 13th inst., and the wife of John Bright, M. P., at Rochdale England.

The Sulten has issued instructions to the Porte
minist.
or

The *Agence Russe* declares that the Russian troops will only withdraw after the Turks have given up the fortresses and the British fleet has left its present anchorage.

Attorney-General Carter, of Newfoundland has been appointed to the Supreme Court of that Colony, and is succeeded by the Hon. W. V. Whiteway, who will be the leader of the Government.

It is stated that the Turkish Government has resolved to evacuate the three fortresses of Shumla, Varna and Batoum, under a threat from General Todleben of the occupation of Constantinople.

Home Rule members of Parliament have resolved to request Dr. Butt to reconsider his decision, and retain the leadership of the party on his own terms.

The cotton masters have agreed to receive representatives from the strikers to-day, a step which, it is to be hoped, may pave the way to a settlement of the trouble.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the Russian army is subscribing liberally funds to to purchase cruisers to prey upon English commerce.

A Pera special to the *Times* says the arrival yesterday at San Stefano of reinforcements has revived the uneasy feeling. A *coup de main* on the part of the Russians is apprehended.

The *Official Messenger* publishes a proclamation calling for subscriptions for the organization of a volunteer fleet in case of war. The contributions are to be received in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other towns. The Czarewich will receive the subscriptions in St. Petersburg.

A reaction from the hopeful feeling of a pacific solution of the Eastern question is noted in this morning's despatches, caused partly by the suspicion that Russia's pacific intentions are not very genuine, she having succeeded in considerably strengthening her position by an arrangement with German bankers. An advance of 50,000,000 roubles is said to have been already made.

The London *Court Circular* says that the bridal toilette of the Countess of Rosebery was one of the handsomest that has ever been made, and it suited the style of the bride admirably. The princesse dress was of rich pearl white duchesse satin, with trimmings and deep flounces of rare point d'Alençon, divided by orange-blossom fringes. The coiffure was of orange-blossoms, from which descended over the dress and met the flounces a veil of the very finest point à l'aiguille lace of the same artistic designs as the Alençon flounces; the *tout ensemble* was quite perfect, and though the lace was a *chef d'œuvre* of modern cut, the effect of the toilette was that of rich simplicity. On the evening of the wedding Lord Rosebery received a package from the bride elect. It contained a small gold box, and in a separate envelope a pretty gold key. No letter accompanied the gift, nor instructions of any kind. My lord, however, did not hesitate as to the use of the key. He opened the box. It contained the last check which Hannah de Rothschild would ever sign as a spinister. Beautifully written in her own fair hand, it was drawn in favour of Lord Rosebery—$1,000 000, payable to his order.

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.—[Advt.

Why will ye Shake? Because we cannot help it, we've tried quinine until we heard great drums in our heads. Have you tried BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment? No That will cure chills and fever sure every time. Where can we find it? Anywhere.—[Advt.

The Ingredients of Brown's Vermifuge COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, are entirely harmless to the human system. The smallest and most delicate child can and will eat them, because they are pleasant to the taste and will do their work speedily and thoroughly upon the worms.—[Advt.

REOPENED.

Alfred Benn & Co.,

Respectfully notify the Public that they have

REOPENED

Their Store, and that in future, they will sell only for

CASH

OR

PRODUCE;

and will, therefore, be able to do so at

Greatly Reduced

PRICES.

The stock, which is large

AND

WELL ASSORTED,

must be turned into

MONEY

to meet payments. We hope our friends will not forget us.

Alfred Benn & Co.

P. S.—We will make it a point to keep the stock always fresh and well assorted.
Will sell a first rate quality of flour at the very lowest price.
A. B. & Co.

RICHMOND (VA.) REVIVAL.—The religious revival that is now in full blast in all of the colored churches here beats anything of the kind ever known. The revival started with a series of sermons on hell, delivered by a leading colored preacher, and the vividness with which he pictured the flames of the eternal regions was enough to excite the average mind, let alone ignorant and superstitious negroes. The churches have been besieged by thousands, all day, who could not get in. To night there were six hundred penitents at Mount Zion Church, five hundred at Brooks, four hundred and fifty at Ebenezer, two hundred and sixty at Memorial, one hundred and fifty at Bengras, and large numbers at other churches. This afternoon a group of sable maidens, just from church, rushed to Franklin street, the swell avenue of Richmond, and stationing themselves on a corner, stopped all the fashionable promenaders and urged them to seek religion. The scene was truly remarkable and picturesque. Yesterday at all the tobacco factories the negro operatives became so wrought upon the subject of their salvation that they could do nothing but shout and pray. Hundreds had to be discharged. At one of the hotels to-day a colored waiter named Heny Barkesdale was converted while carrying a plate of soup to one of the guests. He dashed the soup down on the floor and gave vent to his feelings by shouts peculiar to the Ethiopian race. The police have arrested sundry shouters on the streets who appeared to be deranged.—*Richmond (Va.) dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A terrible explosion occurred in an ammunition factory in Paris on Tuesday 14th inst., causing the loss of many lives.

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, im arting
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 blister with 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.

MISSES I. & A. LOWE,
MILLINERS
AND
DRESSMAKERS,
BEG to inform the ladies of Lachute and surrounding district, that they have now opened their
NEW SUMMER
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
I. & A. LOWE

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.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either or sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $5 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home overnight. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland Maine. 4-1y

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, 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.

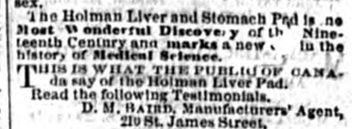
D. M. BAIRD, Manufacturers' Agent,
219 St. James Street,
Montreal.

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 over complaint and fevers.
Yours truly, J. W. WILKINSON,
333 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 20	9 40	4 40
aSt. Laurent	4 28	9 45	4 45
aRiviere des Prairies	4 38	9 52	4 52
aSt. Martin	4 50	10 01	5 01
aSt. Rose	5 01	10 10	5 10
St. Therese	5 11	10 17	5 17
aSt. Augustin	5 38	10 38	5 38
St. S. Scholastique	5 55	10 46	5 45
aSt. Hermas	6 22	10 57	5 57
Lachute	6 49	11 14	6.14
aMuddy Branch	7 11	11.21	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
Papineauville	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	2.08	9.08
Gatineau Point	11 44	2.19	9.19
Hull.....Arr.	12 00	2.30	9.30

GOING EAST.

STATONS.	Freight	Express.	Express.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Hull	3.45	9.00	4.00
Gatineau Point	4.04	9.14	4.14
aEast Templeton	4.23	9.27	4.27
aL'Ange Gardien	4.48	9.44	4.44
Buckingham	5.06	9.56	4.56
Thurso	5.46	10.21	5.21
aNorth Nation Mills	6.14	10 42	5.42
Papineauville	6.33	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	11.56	6.56
aMuddy Branch	8.40	12.15	7.15
Lachute	8.55	12.34	7.34
aSt. Hermas	9.30	12.39	7.39
St. Schoiastique	9.50	12.51	7.51
aSt. Augustin	10.15	1.03	8.03
Ste. Therese	10.45	1.18	8.18
aSte. Rose	10.56	1.25	8.25
aSte. Martin	11.08	1.31	8.31
aRiviere des Prairies	11.20	1.40	8.40
aSt. Laurent	11.28	1.47	8.47
Mile End	11.35	1.52	8.52
Hochelaga	11.45	2.00	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	7.28
St. Jerome.....Arr	7.45

ST. JEROME TO HOCHELAGA.

STATIONS.	A. M.
St. Jerome	7.00
St. Janvier	7.18
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	8.38
Hochelaga	8.45

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

DUNCAN MACDONALD,
WM. H. CHISHOLM, Manager.
Superintendent. 1817

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Alfred Benn & Co.—Reopened, Lachute.
F. C. Ireland.—Wooden-Ware Factory, Lachute.
P. DeSantelles.—Hotel Royal, St. Scholastique.
Wm. Hay.—Gilt-Edged Butter, Lachute.
Miss Clarke.—Millinery, Lachute.

LOCAL.

WHY is a bow-legged man like a telephone? Because he can *circumlocate-a(i)r iel.*

FRISK says he is no man's Editor. No—Mr. Meikle repudiated him, and so do all decent men.

THE blessing of the Bell of the new Roman Catholic Church here will take place on **Friday 24th inst., at half-past two in the afternoon.**

Mr. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, has *REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO THE COURT HOUSE*, Lachute, up stairs.

IT is refreshing to hear the Patent Editor discant about "elegant expressions." Fancy Tommy a Censor! Who would have thought it.

WE think our opinions last week about a "Political Bull in a China shop" are fully borne out in this week's issue of the Patent sheet.

PHOSPHATE.—We have been shown some fine samples of Phosphate taken from a part of this County where the deposits from surface appearance appear to be quite extensive.

LODS ET VENTES.—This was a patent campaign term used by Mr. Meikle during the late election. Some would like an explanation as they think it means lots of money for roads.

DEAR BOOTS.—Why should one merchant give $29:50 for a lot of boots which another merchant had refused at $22:50? Because it was election times then!

PHOSPHATE.—A large number of car loads of phosphate pass through Lachute nearly every day on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. It is said 700 tons have been shipped to Montreal from Buckingham during the past week and this.

THE Ottawa Hotel, Montreal, after undergoing a thorough repair, was re-opened for the reception of guests on Tuesday last. It is under its old popular manager Mr. C. S. Browne.

PAINT THEM.—It has been suggested that the Steel-rails which Mr. MACKENZIE bought from the firm where his brother was a partner and which are rusting away, should be painted. Good idea. Some Grit painter should apply at once.

BAD ROAD AND BRIDGE.—The road below the Lachute Mills and the bridge crossing Cowie's gully are in a very bad state. Whoever has these in charge should at once see to having them repaired in order to preserve the safety of travellers.

IT seems that we made a slight mistake in stating that the Oliver who spouted here on nomination day for Mr. Meikle was the veritable *Adam*. It turns out to be Mr. Thomas Oliver of the House of Commons, and no relative of the other Oliver.

MORE HOUSES WANTED.—Several persons who have wished to settle here have been unable to obtain houses to live in. As houses rent for ten per cent upon capital invested, surely some one will commence building operations on a scale suitable to the growth of the place.

LACROSSE.—We understand there will be a match game of Lacrosse played on the Athletic Club grounds, in this village, between the home club and a twelve of the Oka Indians on the 24th inst., (Queen's Birthday.) A small admission fee will be charged to pay necessary expenses.

WE are glad to see our old friends, ALFRED BENN & Co., have again opened their store with a well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., which they propose selling cheap for cash or produce. The stock is large and varied, the most of it being quite new. See their Advertisement in another column.

HORSE SHOW FAIR.—The following is a list of the prizes awarded by the Judges, Messrs. Hugh Frazer and Jas. Murphy, at the annual Horse Show yesterday, viz.—*Heavy Draught*—There were four prizes under this head—Mr. M'Cormack 1st; W.J.Christie 2nd; E. Robert 3rd; P. Lane 4th. *Light Draught*—John Summerly 1st; J. Monson 2nd; W.Owens 3rd. *Saddle Horses*—Jan es Paul 1st; Andrew Walker 2nd.

THE VOLUNTEERS AND COL. ABBOTT.—War and rumours of war between England and Russia, together with the Fenian uprising, which has already caused some companies up West to go to the frontier, may result in our Loyal Boys of Argenteuil having again to shoulder the musket. If this should occur, what an advantage it would be to have Colonel Abbott a member of Parliament for this County again, whose services would be so beneficial to the Volunteer force and who would see that justice was done to them.

BURNING OF THE "SARDINIAN."—The sad news reached this country on Saturday of the loss of the SS. "Sardinian," of the Allan Line by the explosion of generated gas which took place in Lough Foyle, whither she had put in to take some Irish passengers on board. She had on board 460 passengers at the time of the accident. The Messrs Allan have received the following cable message, giving the facts:—"Sardinian spare coals exploded in Moville harbor. Ship took fire, was run ashore, scuttled and sunk in 30 feet of water. Several steerage passengers injured; all cabin safe. Two of the crew killed. An attempt will be made to float the ship next week. Peruvian sails from Liverpool on Sunday to embark mails and passengers."

WE have received from the Publisher, Mr. B. B. RUSSELL, 55 Cornhill, Boston, U. S, a beautiful and life-like steel engraving of Lord Dufferin, executed by J. A. J. Wilcox. This picture is pronounced by those familiar with his Excellency as a fine likeness, and will be a pleasing Memento of one who has ruled so wisely and taken such deep interest in the welfare of the people of the Dominion. The Portrait is neatly printed on plate paper, 10x12, and sold for only twenty-five cents sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price. The Publisher can also furnish a picture of QUEEN VICTORIA of the same size at the same price.

THE OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURN.—It will be seen by the following statement from the official return, that Mr. Meikle's majority is reduced seven votes from that previously published.

	Meikle.	*Pridham.*
Arundel & Desallaberry,	31	11
Chatham,	249	154
Grenville	69	251
Harrington,	39	39
Lachute,	193	55
Mille Isle	34	23
Morin,	28	23
St. Andrews,	86	177
Lakefield	52	27
Wentworth	51	11
	832	771

Majority for Mr. Meikle.....61
Total voted Polled.....1603

BATES' ADVERTISING AGENCY.—Mr. J. H. Bates, lately senior partner in the newspaper advertising firm of Bates & Locke, at No. 34 Park Row, New York, having succeeded to the business of the firm, has rented and fitted up rooms in the *Times* building, No. 41 Park Row. The rooms are situated at the head of the first flight of stairs, and occupy the entire Printing House Square end of the building, together with two large rooms adjoining, on Nassau street. On the Nassau street side is the check-room, were papers are examined and advertisements checked if properly inserted, and marked for correction if not inserted according to contract; and back of thatisthe filing-room, where an elaborate system of boxes hasbeen arranged for the accommodation of the 6,500 newspapers which are kept constantly on file. These papers are arranged in alphabetical order, according to sections, and are in charge of a competent clerk, who is able to place his hand on any one of the vast number at a moment's notice. Mr. Bates is one of the oldest advertssing agents having been in the business for a great many years. He was for a long time a partner with Mr. S. M. Pettengill, with whom he continued until 1873, at which time he formed a copartnership with Mr. D. R. Locke, at that time largely interested in the Toledo *Blade* newspapers, both as editor and stockholder.

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.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—I have been rather amused by reading in the "Advertiser" what purports to be reports of Conservative meetings. Whether these reports have any truth in them or not I do not know. But this I do know that if the Reformers descend to base and unmanly means to gain information of the doings of their opponents, they will justly draw upon themselves the contempt of all honest men and defeat in the end. Spies, sneaks, and eavesdroppers are a contemptible class, and any one who follows the role of any of these must certainly have lost all self-esteem. He who uses such must be classed with them.

Yours, FAIR PLAY.

Dr. Christie's Stewardship.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—In last week's issue of the *Advertiser*, Dr. Christie announces to the electors of Argenteuil, that he will again solicit their suffrages in the coming election; and elsewhere he has announced, that he will, as soon as Parliament is dissolved, give an account of his stewardship during the past session, and deal with the charges of his opponents. I have been trying to imagine the substance of that account and the manner in which he will meet those charges. Is the Government, to whom he has given such an unwaivering and faithful support, to be congratulated on the number and importance of the measures they have passed into law? I think scarcely. However, a Temperance Act has been carried at last (unopposed) without "embarrassing the Government" together with a new Election Bill and the Audit Bill, are about all the creditable measures of the Mackenzie administration during the session just closed.

How will Dr. Christie defend his resistance to the National Policy of Protection of the Opposition—a policy which, until adopted, Canada must lick the dust? If he has the good of Canada at heart, and the welfare of her people, the building up of Canadian manufacturers, and the utilization of her latent resources, he will come before the electors and make the sincere and honest confession that he has supported a Government whose policy has proved itself to be the impoverishment of Canada, the breaking down of Canadian industries, and the deversion of her commerce from its legitimate to foreign channels. A Government whose policy has turned hundreds of our artizans and labourers out of employment, and taken away their means of livelihood, thus lessening the amount of home consumption to the direct detriment of the farmer; and whose bastard Free Trade policy, allowing our country to be flooded with American goods, almost free, robs our producer—whether manufacturer or farmer—of the monopoly of our home market, while at the same time he is debarred access to American markets by the enormous duties which meet him at the lines.

But will Dr. Christie attempt to defend the rank corruption and flagitcious jobbery, that envelope in dark and ominous clouds his political idols, the corrupt Mackenzie administration. If so, his task is an unenviable one,—impossible to be performed. Impossible! what honest man would attempt to defend the Government in their transaction with the notorious Oliver, the investigation of which, before the Senate Committee, appeared in your last issue. The Pacific Scandal, by the wildest exaggeration was made the lever that hoisted the Grits to power, but it has been outdone by the Kaministiquian frauds, brought to light among the latest investigated jobs of these political tricksters.

Electors of Argenteuil! A few acts of the Government which Dr. Christie supports, have been presented in the foregoing. It is yours to give them an unprejudiced scrutiny. Attempts may be made to conceal them—to screen them beneath Dr. Christie's personal popularity, but nevertheless they will still remain fitting examples of spend-thrift Liberalism.

Mr. Editor, I apologize for trespassing to such an extent on your space and time. I hope you will lay the great question of our country's weal, explicitly before the electors; at the same time, I pray, that kind Heaven may protect our country from such another reign of misrule and fraud.

I remain, yours respectfully,
A LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE.
Chatham, May 14th, 1878.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

En réponse à une circulaire du clergé protestant qui leur demandait de supprimer toute procession le 12 juillet prochain, les maîtres des logos orangistes du district et des comtés, à Montréal, ont déclaré que cela ne pouvait se faire.

Le vote des délégués orangistes sur cette question a été de 367 contre 6.

Le télégraphe nous apprend que Samedi dernier 80,000 personnes ont visité l'exposition de Paris.

On dit que les élections fédérales auront lieu d'ici à six semaines.

Les nouvelles reçues d'Orient aujourd'hui ne sont pas rassurantes et font croire à la probabilité d'une guerre entre la Russie et l'Angleterre.

AIGLE.—Un aigle, ayant six pieds et demi d'envergure, a été tué au moment où il se trouvait dans la mâture d'un navire près du quai de M. Beaulieu, à Lévis.

On lit dans le *Mélis* du 25 ult.:

"Nous avons le plaisir de saluer l'arrivée parmi nous d'une nouvelle colonie canadienne des Etats Unis de 423 âmes. M. C. Lalime, l'agent actif et dévoué du département d'Ottawa, a accompagné nos compatriotes pendant tout le trajet qui a duré 8 jours. Partis de divers points des Etats de l'Est, les colons ont passé par Montreal. Leur train se composait de huit chars de première classe et de trois chars de bagage. Dufferin, St. Jean-Baptiste, Ste. Agathe et St. Norbert ont reçu la plus grande partie de ce détachement d'immigration. Il n'en est débarqué qu'une centaine à peu près à St. Boniface.

On télégraphie de St. Albans, que les Féniens font des mouvements et semblent attendre que la guerre se déclarent entre la Russie et l'Angleterre pour commettre des déprédations sur le territoire canadien.

On parle d'une édition de la *Divine Comédie* qu'un imprimeur de Padoue enverra à l'Exposition de Paris. C'est, dit-on, un vrai chef-d'œuvre de l'art typographique. Qu'on se figure un livre un peu plus long que la phalange du doigt, un livre destiné à servir de breloque à une chaine de montre, où les vers de l'Alighieri sont reproduits en caractères si petits qu'ils ressemblent à des grains de sable.

L'œil qui n'est pas armé d'une bonne loupe a de la peine à les lire. Comme il est absolument impossible de procéder à la distribution avec le tirage, il a fallu fondre les caractères.

Ce volume microscopique est relié en velours rouge avec fermoirs en argent. Ce ne sera pas une des moindres curiosités de l'Exposition.

UNE MERVEILLE.—Nous avons eu le plaisir de voir une horloge qui est exhibée au No. 280, rue Notre-Dame, et qui est un chef-d'œuvre de mécanique. Cette horloge est un fac-simile de celle qui est dans la tour de la cathédrale de Strasbourg. Elle a près de 15 pieds de haut sur 6 pieds de large. Elle a sur la surface cinq cadrans qui marquent les évolutions des planètes du soleil, les évolutions de la terre, celles de la lune.

Un grand cadran sur lequel on voit les signes du zodiaque et qui marquent aussi les années, les années bisextiles, les mois, les jours, la date, les nombres épactes, les nombres d'or, les jours de la semaine, etc. L'horloge est calculée pour 50 ans, de 1851 à 1900. Au-dessus des cadrans se trouvent le Temps avec sa faulx et les âges de la vie représentés par la jeunesse, l'âge mûr et la vieillesse qui passent devant le Temps. Plus haut se trouve une galerie où passent les 12 apôtres saluant Notre-Seigneur qui leur répond, et au-dessus une petite galerie sur laquelle Satan vient tenter Judas. A droite se trouve perché le coq qui chante trois fois en souvenir du reniement de N. S. par St. Pierre. Toutes ces merveilles apparaissent en même temps et cela à chaque quart-d'heure. Nous engageons le public à aller admirer cette horloge.

Le moyen certain de reconnaitre l'âge d'un cheval passé huit ans, consiste dans une ride à la partie supérieure de la paupière; ainsi chaque année il se produit une ride nouvelle. Cette découverte est d'autant plus importante, qu'elle permet de reconnaitre l'âge exact d'un cheval à un moment où, jusqu'à ce jour, le maquignonnage avait beau jeu.

A Colorado beetle has been discovered at Cardiff Wales, in a potato which a Mrs. John—the wife of a painter was about to cook. The potato which is in the hands of the police—is eaten away in great part internally. A large number of eggs is deposited. It is rumored that there is a ship's cargo of these potatoes in port.

One of those big California trees in the Yosemite Valley, when cut down and chopped up for house fuel, make a little over 400 cords of wood.

BIRTHS.

BENN.—On Friday, 10th inst., the wife of A. Benn Esq., merchant of Lachute, of a son.

MARRIED.

BEZNIER—KELLY.—On the 13th inst., in the Catholic Church, by the Rev. Father Ouimette, Mr. Joseph Beznier to Miss Catherine Kelly, all of Lachute.

Commercial.

LACHUTE MARKET.

LACHUTE, May 16, 1878.

FLOUR AND FEED.—Flour, bags, $3.00 Cornmeal, per 100 lb., $1.60 to $1.75 Oatmeal, per 100 lb., $2.25, Buckwheat Flour, black, per 100 lb., $2.50; Buckwheat flour, yellow per 100 lbs., $2.25, Grue, per 100 lb., $1.15, Bran, per 100 lb., $1.00, Peas, per bushel o 60 lb., 70c. Corn, per bushel of 60 lb., 70c. Oats, per bushel of 40 lb., 35c. Pot Barley per 100 lbs., $3.50.

COARSE SALT—Per bag, $1.00.

PRODUCE.—Butter, tubs, 13c to 15c. Eggs, per dozen, 10c. Potatoes, per bag, 40c. to 45c. Hay, per ton, $10.00 to $12.00.

HIDES AND PELTS.—Cowhides, $5.00 to $5.20 per 100 lbs. Calfskins, 60c. to 75c. each. Sheep pelts, 40c. to 50c. each.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, May 16th, 1878.

FLOUR.—Market continues to decline, quotations on leading grades being reduced 5c to 10c, but without inducing any business worth being remarked. The few sales reported are as follows:—100 brls Superior Extra at $5.65; 200 do Spring Extra at $5.75; 200 do Superfine at $5.50; 100 do fine at $4.10; 300 do oatmeal at $4.00.

Superior Extra	$5.60 @ $5.70
Extra Superfine	5.35 @ 5.40
Fancy	5.00 @ 5.05
Spring Extra	4.75 @ 4.80
Superfine	4.50 @ 4.55
Strong Bakers'	5.00 @ 5.25
Fine	4.00 @ 4.10
Middlings	3.80 @ 3.75
Pollards	3.00 @ 3.25
U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs.	2.40 @ 2.50
City Bags (delivered)	2.60 @ 2.65

CANADA WHEAT.—Spring No. 1 held at $1.20; No. 2, held about $1.17.

OATMEAL.—Ontario at $4.00 to $4.10.

CORN. Per 56 lb., held at 53c to arrive, afloat.

OATS.—Per 32 lbs., nominal held at 33c to arrive, afloat.

BARLEY.—55c to 60c.

PEAS.—Nominal, held at 88c to arrive afloat. Car lots held at 85c.

BUTTER.—Quiet at 13 to 16½c.

CHEESE.—New 10c to 10½.

LARD.—At 8½c to 9½ for tubs and pails.

PORK.—Mess, $12.25 to $12.75, according to brand; thin mess 11.50.

ASHES.—Per 100 lbs—Pots, $4.90 to 4.00. according to tares.

SEEDS.—Clover, 7c to 7½c; timothy, $1.75 to $1.90.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, May, 16, 1878.

There was a good market to-day, and a good demand for articles offered. Oats 32c to 33c. Peas, 60c to 65c. Calf-skins, 6c to 7c to 8c per lb. Cowhides $4 to $5. Lard 9c to 10c per lb. Oranges, 30c per doz. Lemons, 25c to 30c per doz. Apples, 25c per peck. Hay scarce and in good demand.

HOUSEHOLD.—*Meats.*—Veal, per lb, 5c. to 7c

POULTRY.—*Game, Fowl*—Chickens 30 to 50c. Turkeys, each, 85c to $1.30

DAIRY.—Eggs per dozen, 9c. to 10c.; Butter print, per pound, 18c to 22c, do in pail, 1 pound 14 to 16c; do in packing, per pound 11c. Cheese, per lb., 13c. to 15c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bush., 30c; Onions, 90c per bunch; radishes per bunch 5c to 7c per bunch; asparagus spring onions, per bunch 4c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Map per gallon; maple sugar, 9c per pound; Hay, per ton $10.00 to $14.00, per load, 90c to $1.00; straw, per load, 60c to 70c.

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

MILLINERY.

MISS CLARKE, successor to Miss Morrow, wishes to inform the ladies of Lachute and vicinity, that she has now on hand, and will keep, a choice selection of

HATS,
SHAPES,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
ETC., ETC.,

of the very latest fashions and shades. Straw hats altered and dyed. Feathers curled. Give her a call and see her goods; satisfaction guaranteed. 37tf

GILT EDGED BUTTER.

WILL ALWAYS command ready sale at a high price.

WM. HAY,
Insurance and General Agent,
Near Messrs. A. Benn & Co's Store, Lachute. 37w4.

HOTEL ROYAL,

St. Scholastique,

(OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.)

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS. Meals at all hours. Free conveyance to and from each train as it arrives.

P. DESANTELLES,
Late of Rigaud, Proprietor.

WOODEN WARE FACTORY, LACHUTE.

THIS Factory will be open in a few days, and orders for

DOORS,
SASHES,
MOULDINGS,
BLIND LATHS,
WASH-BOARDS,
CROQUET SETTS,

And Turned Ware

of all descriptions, can now be received.

Also

LUMBER

can be dried in kiln at reasonable rates.

F. C. IRELAND,
37tf

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

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 parties and per cent.

A good Ash Coffin, trimmed	$18,00
Black Cloth	10,00
A cool Common Coffin,	5,00

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

CATARRH!

FOR TEN YEARS.

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.

MILES DOWNES.

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.

B. HARDING, BROCKVILLE, ONT., for the Dominion. 28m3

MR. D. E. LEWIS, CHEMIST.

DEAR SIR—These 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. 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. 20tf

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 80x120 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.

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.

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.

Government Deposit, - - $50,081.00

AGENCY FOR MONTREAL AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS:

16 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

A. H. DAVID, Esq., D. C. L. } Medical
E. ROBILLARD, Esq., D. } Examiners

SULLIVAN DAVID,
Agent.
Box 506, Post Office, Montreal. 22tf

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.

Ostrich's Wrong, &c. Price, post free, 17 cents

England's Coming Glories. Price, post free, 20 cents.

Anglo-Saxon Bible. 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, 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.

A Hochelaga Cotton, from 8c. to 9½c. per yard. Calicos, from 4c. to 5c. 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 Tweed Roanoke, at $1.25, are sold everywhere at $1.75. It is useless to continue the list, you can see by this single note that it is to

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

THOMAS BIRKETT,

81 RIDEAU STREET OTTAWA.

12-1y

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. 7, 1877.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1878

APPARENTLY there are two Richmonds in the field. The "Reformers" have all along been patting Dr. CHRISTIE on the back, and praising him for a good boy. To all appearance they have given him to understand that he was to be his own successor in the next Parliament, yet on contemporaneous authority we learn that another Reform Candidate is to be brought all the way from Castle Bellingham, on the other side the Atlantic, to contest the representation of Argenteuil in the Dominion Parliament. Has not Dr. CHRISTIE been sufficiently faithful; did he neglect his Parliamentary duties when he stumped the county for Mr. MEIKLE that an endeavour is to be made to supplant him? Is it to be said of him when the time for election comes that he has been

"Deserted in his utmost need
By those his former bounty fed?"

THE ELECTIONS.

THE agitation upon the subject of the representation of the different constituencies of our Province in the Local Legislature is over. Each party has done its best though special circumstances prevented the Conservative party from putting forth its full strength in a large number of instances. The real issue, we doubt not, was, to a great extent, lost sight of in the horror which our people have of being burdened with taxation, a result that the Joly party cleverly managed to give an undue and terrifying importance to, thereby leading attention away from the great Constitutional question the right of the Lieut.-Governor to exercise his prerogative in the manner in which he saw fit to do. But the fact is the people have been carried away, and it now remains for the representatives of the people to discharge the high and important functions with which they have been entrusted. We might, we think, fairly add, however, that in their own interests it will be as well, as early as possible, that those members about whose political sympathies there seems to be some doubt, should announce themselves, thereby relieving themselves from any reflections which more tardy announcements might entail upon them.

THE OKA INDIANS.

IN our last issue we published a letter from the Deputy Minister of the Interior on the subject of the Oka Indians, in which those unfortunate people are officially declared to be in a most anomalous and disadvantageous position; that they have no rights such as are enjoyed by other bands of Aborigines; in fact, that it would be almost a stretch of authority for the Government to do anything for them. We also publish a reply from the Civil Rights Alliance in vindication of the claims which the Indians put forth—a document that will be found in another column of this paper, whose propositions are of so important a character as to demand more than mere passing attention. It is worthy of remark that Mr. MEREDITH'S letter is dated 23rd March, while that of the Alliance appears to have been forwarded on the 23rd of the succeeding month, yet singular to say this correspondence only came to the light last week. Has it been kept back by the leading men in the Alliance, whom we all know to be friends of the Government, while they have been holding the weak threat of publication *in terrorem* over them, or has there been a leakage which will be spoken of with regret by the majority of the Alliance, eighty per cent of whom are reported to be leading liberals. It has been said, we may remark, that the publication of the document was held over by friends of the Government who professed friendship for the Indians also, until after the elections were over. That being the case we are well entitled to say "poor Indian!" for his rights are manifestly of secondary consideration in presence of political party triumphs.

MINGLE the fear of God with business, it will not hinder a man's industry, but sweeten it; if he prosper, he is thankful to God who gives him power to get wealth; if he miscarry, he is patient under the will and dispensation of the God he fears. It turns the very employment of his calling to a kind of religious duty and exercise of his religion without any detriment to it.

LOOK AFTER THE BUSHES.—All who expect to have any fruit on their currant bushes must watch them closely at this season of the year. A few warm days after the late heavy rains will bring them out in full leaf, only to be destroyed by the caterpillars, unless the latter are at once killed off.

THE OKA DIFFICULTY.

Answer of the Civil Rights Alliance to the Government.

DEAR SIR,—As the legal defence of the Oka Indians, and the settlement of the questions between them and the Seminary of St. Sulpice have been transferred from the Methodist Church to the Civil Rights Alliance, the letter from the Department of the Interior of the 23rd ultimo, respecting certain proposals made by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, had to be submitted to the council. The Civil Rights Alliance is composed of all political and religious creeds organized to secure the rights of any creed or class, and is not a body to "interfere between the Government and the Indians."

The Council of the Alliance regrets that the letter of the Minister of the Interior is a plea in defence of the Seminary, containing not only an undignified threat as to the removal of the agent placed in Oka, but a further retraction of concessions proffered by the Government. The Alliance has no political or religious *animus*. It simply seeks to secure certain rights for a people to whom these rights were given, and which rights were recognized for over a century by the very corporation which now aims to reject them. The questions between the Oka Indians and the Seminary of St. Sulpice are not mere questions of sentiment, but of momentous fact and inalienable legal claims. It may have happened that in the multitude of advisers, voluntary and even official, who have persistently urged the Government to do justice between these claimants, some conflicting opinions have obtained as to the real claims and demands of the Indians.

It does not appear that "the best possible legal advice" taken by Government has been directed to the real question at issue, inasmuch as the letter of the Minister of the Interior declares that this legal advice "has uniformly been that the Indians have no legal title to the soil, that the gentlemen of the Seminary are not trustees for the Indians, but absolute proprietors of the land, and that no suit against the Seminary to obtain possession of the property for the Indians could be successful." Eminent legal gentlemen have given the opinion that the titles under which the Seminary claim an absolute ownership of the seigniories destroy instead of establishing their claim; that the ordinance of the Special Council of 1840 merely confirmed the original grants with the same obligations; that the Act abolishing the Seigniorial Tenure put the seigniories under the common law, as it did the Seignory of Sault St. Louis, the abolition being for the Indians respectively, who should receive the constituted rent in lieu of *cens et rentes* and its indemnity for the abolition of *lods et ventes*, or the interest of the capital set apart for such indemnity. The 36th section of the ordinance in question (3 and 4 Vict., cap. 30, now cap. 42 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada), preserves the rights of the Indians. "Nothing in this Act or in the ordinance aforesaid contained, shall extend to destroy, diminish, or in any manner to affect, the rights and privileges of the Crown, or of any person or persons, society or corporate body, excepting such only as this act and the said ordinance expressly and specially destroys, diminishes or affects."

Yet this is not the present question between the Okas and the Seminary, and no such desire has been officially expressed to the Government by this Alliance, as the dispossession of the gentlemen of the Seminary, and the installation of the Indians as absolute proprietors. It seems evident that the legal advice taken by Government has been directed to an issue not now in question, and one likely to prejudice public opinion against the interests and true claims of the Okas.

The simple questions are these:—1st. Has the Seminary of St. Sulpice obligations to fulfil towards the Indians? 2nd. What are these obligations? 3rd. Will the Government or the Courts compel the Seminary to fulfil them?

The Minister of the Interior will perceive that the legal advice received by his Department, as expressed in his letter of the 23rd ult., have no bearing at all upon these questions, and that much of the argument contained in his letter, therefore, fails to meet the real issue.

The Alliance recognizes the fact that the Act of 1840 confirmed certain claims of the Seminary. It does not, however, recognize any revocation of the obligations imposed upon the Seminary by the concessions of the King of France. It rather sees therein an explicit confirmation of those obligations. To satisfy the Minister of the Interior that this position is tenable and just, it would fix his attention upon a few undeniable facts. 1st. The Act of 1837-'38, which sought to confirm the Seminary as absolute owners with no obligations to the Indians, was disallowed by the Crown. 2nd. The Act of 1840 was only allowed by the Crown because it contained the very obligations towards the Indians and others which the disallowed Act was made to evade. 3rd. Until within the last forty years or thereabouts, the gentlemen of the Seminary faithfully fulfilled the obligations this Alliance now seeks to have continued to wit: Erecting house and home for the people, or at least permitting them to erect house and home for themselves, with timber from the seigniories, prosecuting in the name of and as the guardians of the Indians, trespassers who cut wood on the lands; permitting the people to cut what wood they required for fuel or building purposes, as well as for the small industries upon which much of their existence depends; providing means for moral and religious instruction, and acting in every sense as trustees.

Attention is requested to the admissions of the Rev. J. A. Baile, Superior of the Seminary, in his letter of the 5th October, 1868 (Parliamentary Return, Third Session, First Parliament, 33 Vic., 1870, page 13), in which he says: "We allow them to take what wood they require for building purposes or for firewood, but we do not allow them to sell it." Also to his reiteration of this statement on page 23, same return: "If they want any firewood or timber for building purposes, we allow them to have it." "We have but a few pines capable of being converted into canoes; when the Indians require any we allow them to take them, but on the condition that they will not sell them. In general, we cut wood on the lands reserved for the Indians at their demand only, either to enlarge their fields or to make new ones; and it sometimes we have cut some without consulting them, it was on unoccupied or deserted lands." Again on page 36, in a letter dated 26th February, 1870, he repeats: "The Seminary has always allowed the Indians of the Lake to take firewood in the forest for their own use. They have also been allowed, when asked for, to take timber for building purposes." Again, in the "Historical Notice" of the question, published in 1876, under the name of the procureur of Oka and the advocate of the Seminary, pages 17 and 26, the admission are made: "Each head of a family of these tribes of Indians has had permission to take in the domain of the Seminary all the wood necessary for building and heating purposes." "If these statements were at all correct, one of the most serious grievances of the Indians could or would have had no existence. But they are directly contradicted by the plain facts that in every instance where the Indians have attempted to cut wood for these purposes, the Seminary has invariably caused their arrest and prosecution since they have seen fit to change their creed. It has also been stated that permission had to be asked from the forest-keepers; but it is a fact, known to residents of the seigniories, that these forest-keepers were solely appointed for the purpose of keeping the French population at the rear of the domain from cutting wood. They never interfered with the Indians until within the last eight or ten years, but frequently arrested French residents for trespass and cutting wood. The residence of the Methodist missionary, owned by an Indian, had to be repaired with lumber bought by private gentlemen; many houses are badly in want of repair, and the Seminary will not let people cut wood for this purpose; houses have fallen into decay from age, and hundreds of the Indians and their families have been obliged to leave Oka for want of house and home, and are now residents in various parts of Quebec and Ontario. Several families are crowded into small dwellings for want of sufficient houses. The necessary firewood has only been obtained by purchase, and by using decayed stumps found on the lands or canoed from across the lake. These matters are here enlarged upon to show the Department of the Interior that the statements made by the Rev. Mr. Baile are utterly disproved by facts and that in no instance have the Protestant Indians of Oka enjoyed the ancient privileges which have been co[n]ti[n]uinterruptedly to the few In[dians] the Seigniory who are Roman Catholics.

The Alliance and its advocates do not consider that the Government has any such relations with the Okas as with other Indian lands. The Seminary of St. Sulpice assumed the same direct Trusteeship of these Indians and the lands, which the Government now occupy towards other Indian lands. Proof of this is apparent from the statements in the letter of the Minister of the Interior, that, "there is no fund in the possession of the Government belonging to the Oka Indians," and that "the Department have no means of purchasing them or any other lands for the Oka band, other than such as the amount given by the Seminary."

The Okas occupy a peculiar legal position by no fault their own. The Seminary petitioned the King of France in 1717 for the Seigniory of the lake "as a mission to these Indians," plainly expressing the desire to secure it for "the advantage of the Indian Mission, not only because of the conversion of the Indians, who being further from the city would also be beyond the danger of becoming drunkards, but also to the colony, which in this way would be protected from the incursions of the Iroquois in the time of war." It must be remembered that when England took possession of this country, this band of Indians were then under the guardianship and special care of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, on the very seigniory where they still remain; and that from that period till the confirmation of the Seminary title in 1840, the highest legal opinions held that the estates of the Seminary were lying held illegally, having become by the capitulation the property of the Crown. It was no fault of the Indians if they were placed by old legislation in this peculiar position, and left by the ordinance of 1840 under the Seminary trusteeship instead of exclusively Government control. In fact the Crown is directly responsible for this peculiar relationship, as it disallowed the Act of 1837-'38, by which the Seminary tried to get rid of their obligations to the Indians, and put the case upon the Crown.

We plead 1st and foremost, why the Government has no fund belonging to the Okas is that the Seminary of St. Sulpice hold and have always held this fund in trust: have held the position towards the Indians for over two hundred years, one hundred and sixty of which have been in Oka. The Government occupy a certain relation toward the Caughnawaga, St. Regis and other Indian lands, which gives it the exclusive control of these Indian funds. The Seminary of St. Sulpice, by the original deeds of concession and the ordinance of 1840, occupy a similar relation towards these Okas, which has given it the exclusive control of the funds belonging to the Okas.

The Seminary maintain that the Okas have no legal rights in Oka; that they are a tolerated people. Government seems to confirm this view. Now, if the Okas have no legal rights in the Seigniory then clearly they have no rights anywhere else. Thus they are placed in an inferior and anomalous position, which no other band of Indians occupy. If the ordinance of 1840 was meant to alienate the Indian rights, it was a wrong and an injustice which no Government had or has a legal power to perpetrate, and for which Government must be held responsible. Nothing is clearer, however, from the original deeds of concession, as well as from the petitions presented to the French King by the Seminary, than that these Indians were specially chosen for special instruction and care, as well as a special defence of the Island of Montreal from Iroquois invasions. The letter of the Minister of the Interior declares that the Government "has no funds belonging to the Oka Indians," and has no means of purchasing land for them. Supposing now, as the letter of the Department intimates, that in the event of the refusal of the Okas to accept a money inducement from the Seminary to leave the seigniory, and they are ultimately forced to do so by the same circumstances of annoyance and restriction which have forced hundreds of others to leave, and then there is "no fund forthcoming," does the Department of the Interior wish it to be understood that the Government has no fund to do for these Indians what it has done and is doing for others!

Does the Department intimate that by withdrawing its agent at Oka, and "leaving the responsibility of the consequences to the friends of the Indians," that it is willing to expose the Okas to the annoyance and open persecutions they have endured for so many years? This must inevitably follow, and the Alliance urges the Minister of the Interior to reconsider the position in which these people would then be placed—one dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the country.

In regard to the Test Case, said in the letter of the Minister of the interior to have been offered in the interest of the Indians, the offer was made by the previous Government, but no case has been secured under which the questions at issue could be tested, and the Seminary has refused to agree to such a case as will make this possible. It has been the constant aim of the advisers of the Indians to obtain a legal settlement of the difficulty, but the Seminary has systematically resisted every effort to bring a proper test case before the Courts, by harrassing the Indians by criminal proceedings and arrests, without ever yet having secured a verdict,—these arrests having been almost exclusively for attempting to exercise the privilege of cutting wood, which the Rev. Mr. Baile declares they "have always been allowed to exercise."

No such judicial opinion has been solicited as that expressed in the letter of Minister of the Interior, viz., that the Department is convinced that the ly result of taking the case into Court would [illegible] what the [illegible] the Indians would receive nothin[g] This, it seems to us, is the jurisdict[ion] of the Courts to decide, and it is the earnest desire of the Alliance that if no fair settlement can otherwise be made, such a test case be entered in the Courts by Government as will finally settle the disputed points. It does not appear to us probable that if the Seminary believed the Okas "have no legal rights," they would offer them even $20,000 for what rights they may have."

In consideration of the proposal to give the Indians $20,000, the fact stated in the letter of the Minister of the Interior that "out of this sum lands would have to be purchased for the Indians elsewhere," at once renders such a compromise impossible. The fact, too, that Cockburn Island has been deserted by less civilized Indians is certainly no inducement for the Okas to remove there. The letter of the Department speaks strongly in the interests of the Seminary. It offers very poor encouragement to the Indians. Removal under such circumstances would reduce these Indians to the condition of pauperism, which the Department says it is undesirable should occur. Not only is the sum offered wholly inadequate, but the Alliance speaks the earnest desire of the Indians themselves, and speaks authoritatively, that they be secured on the lands where they have lived so long, the rights they claim, and previously enjoyed undisturbed.

The Alliance is unaware that any hint of making the Okas "pensioners upon the country" has been made by their friends. Societies by the hundred for the relief of the poor of enfranchised communities are necessary; yet the relief which it has been found necessary to extend to the Okas, has been solely in consequence of the curtailment by the Seminary of the privileges and rights they always previously enjoyed to maintain themselves. The people were independent of charity until the Seminary infringed upon their rights. Government has been frequently solicited to relieve communities of white people. Whatever the faults of the Indians may be—and they bear no comparison to those of the more priviledged pale face public—an Indian mendicant among the Okas has not been known within the last eight or ten years. In their present distress they have suffered without themselves soliciting aid.

It would be a cruel blow to the interest of the Indians to remove the agent appointed by the Department. The Alliance is fully satisfied that his presence alone has tended to peace, and is confident that his personal observation and inquiry will convince the Government that the reports and statements made by the Alliance are fully borne out by facts; and that statements prejudicial to the conduct of the Indians are unworthy of belief. The Alliance would rather suggest that in the interval of the settlement of these questions the agent now at Oka, who has evidently familiarized himself with both sides, be given higher discretionary powers, so as to secure to the Indians the acknowledged right to cut what wood they require for building and heating purposes. A serious grievance would thus be removed. The Minister of the Interior will see, that if the Seminary is sincere in its expressions, as represented by the Rev. Mr. Baile, a simple plan is here presented to prove it, and one to which it is hoped the Seminary will consent.

In reply to the questions in the letter of the Minister of the Interior, as to "whether the gentlemen who are interfering between the Government and the Indians are prepared to guarantee that the Indians will not lose by rejecting the offer of the Seminary, &c.," the Alliance is satisfied, from the statements of the Indians themselves, that if they are secured in the rights they enjoyed for over a hundred years, and are not persecuted by the Seminary for daring to change their religious creed, their content and material progress will be almost a certainty.

The Alliance would gladly see the Government relieved from anxiety in this whole matter, and will second any fair and reasonable effort to this end. The "personal wants" of the Indians will be secured by themselves once they are allowed to live and labor undisturbed. Responsible gentlemen are willing to try experiments to promote the social and material progress of this special band—experiments which will cost the Government nothing, and be of deep interest to the Department of the Interior. It is desirable to engage them in various branches of mechanical industry for which they have shown special capacity. To accomplish this, it is necessary to secure the civil and religious rights of the people, the safety of capital invested, and the retention of the band in their present convenient proximity to the metropolis. No movement is made by this Association on their behalf without first consulting their Chiefs and obtaining their approval. The Alliance would feel it a deep injustice and wrong were the Okas to be left to their own untutored opinion, in a dispute with a rich and talented body of gentlemen like the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and its advocates, more especially as the Department of the Interior seems disposed to deny that the Okas have any legal rights in the Seminary.

In conclusion, the Alliance cannot advise the Indians to accept the very small sum offered by the Seminary and the conditions of removal imposed by the Government; and thus not only create the Seminary absolute owners beyond dispute, according to the original title, but place themselves in a much worse position, and remove themselves from the sympathy and support of friends who have done more to educate and enlighten them in ten years, than the Seminary of St. Sulpice with all its wealth and power, did in a century. This view is that of the people themselves.

The Alliance would respectfully suggest and urge the appointment of a commission, composed of three gentlemen of the Seminary, three members of the Alliance, the hereditary Chief of Oka, with one legal council of the Seminary and one of the Alliance, to discuss the claims of the Indians, the best and most peaceful arbitration or settlement, and to present a signed report to the Minister of the Interior. In the event of disagreement, the Alliance will then pray the Government to enter a test case to finally settle the difficulties in the courts.

The Alliance trusts that immediate action will be taken to bring about some settlement.

Soliciting an early reply,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. GEO. BEERS.
Secretary *pro tem* Civil Rights Alliance.

Hon. DAVID MILLS,
Minister of the Interior, Ottawa,
Montreal, April 23rd, 1878.

POSTERS

OF ANY SIZE,

Plain and in Colors,

Books, Magazines,
Pamphlets, Catalogues,
Insurance,
Bank and Legal Forms,
Circulars,
Bill Heads,
Statements,
&c. &c. &c.

PAPER BAGS
AT
MANUFACTURERS PRICES

Neatly printed and may be had at the

Watchman Office!

MERCHANTS will do well to see these samples before purchasing elsewhere.
ALSO
Twines, Building Felt and Wrapping Paper.
KERR, NORRIS & CO.

J. MONAGHAN,
ADVOCATE,
231, St. James Street, Montreal.

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.

BAPTIST.—Rev. John King, Supply; Sabbath Services at 3:30 P. M., in Victoria Hall. All are Invited.

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 3:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and to 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.—Robert G. Meikle, Esq.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, William McOuat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. Meikle.

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 15th 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 Reid, *Crier and Tipstaff*, Lachute.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT.—With jurisdiction in civil matters up to amount of $25. 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 Reid, 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 S. 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 15th to 19th February, May and October.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETT Is in the township of Deschenaux, 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.

BROWNSPURG—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 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, 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,	$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.

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 Coristine,
E. H. Trudel, M. D. | W. W. Trumbull.
Peter McCallum, Cobourg.

CHARLES D. HANSON, Chief Inspector

Head Office: *180* St. James Street.
HENRY LYE, Secretary.
F. C. IRELAND, Agent, Lachute.

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,
Prescott, 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.
BROCKSON, ROSSITER & Co., Toronto, Sole Manufacturers. Montreal branch office, 17½ Beaver Hall. S. S. BAKER, Manager
25y1.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1878. NO. 38

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 KELLER, 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 in the Court House, Lachute. 17tf.

TAYLOR & DUFF,
Assignees, Accountants, Auditors, and Commissioners for taking Affidavits, in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Accounts Collected, &c., &c.
John Taylor, John M. M. Duff,
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 & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
61, 63 and 65 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 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, 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. S. 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 in readiness, and administered when required.

Business Notices.

A. W. OGILVIE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Glanora 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 JEWELLER.
361 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL,
H. 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,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer, 153 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 & PAPER BAGS
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 29y1.

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

Sorrow on the Sea.

"There is sorrow on the sea—it cannot be quiet."—Jer. xlix. 23.

The following fine poem, written by the late Captain M. A. S. Hare, of the "Eurydice" in a friend's album some years since, will be read with mournful interest:—

I stood on the shore of the beautiful sea,
As the billows were roaming wild and free;
Onward they came with unfailing force,
Then backward turned in their restless course;
Ever and ever sounded their roar,
Foaming and dashing against the shore,
Ever and ever they rose and fell,
With heaving and sighing and mighty swell;
And deep seemed calling aloud to deep,
Lest the murmuring waves should drop to sleep.
In summer and winter, by night and by day,
Thro' cloud and sunshine holding their way;
Oh! when shall the ocean's troubled breast
Calmly and quietly sink into rest?
Oh! when shall the waves' wild murmuring cease,
And the mighty waters be hushed to peace?
It cannot be quiet—it cannot rest;
There must be heaving on ocean's breast;
The tide must ebb, and the tide must flow,
Whilst the changing seasons come and go.
Still from the depths of that hidden store
There are treasures tossed up along the shore;
Tossed by the billows—then seized again—
Carried away by the rushing main.
Oh, strangely glorious and beautiful sea!
Sounding for ever mysteriously,
Why are thy billows still rolling on,
With their wild and sad and musical tone?
Why is there never repose for thee?
Why slumberest thou not, oh mighty sea?

Then the ocean's voice I seemed to hear,
Mournfully, solemnly—sounding near,
Like a wail sent up from the caves below,
Fraught with dark memories of human woe,
Telling of loved ones buried there,
Of the dying shriek and the dying prayer;
Telling of hearts still watching in vain
For those who shall never come again;
Of the widow's groan, the orphan's cry,
And the mother's speechless agony.
Oh, no, the ocean can never rest
With such secrets hidden within its breast.
There is sorrow written upon the sea,
And dark and stormy its waves must be;
It *cannot* be quiet, it *cannot* sleep,
That dark, relentless and stormy deep.

But a day will come, a blessed day
When earthly sorrow shall pass away,
When the hour of anguish shall turn to peace,
And even the roar of the waves shall cease.
Then out from its deepest and darkest bed
Old Ocean shall render up her dead,
Yielding from her wide and wasteful tomb
Shall quietly sink in her last repose,
No sorrow shall ever be written then
On the depths of the sea or the hearts of men.
But heaven and earth renewed shall shine,
Still clothed in glory and light divine,
Then where shall the billows of ocean be?
Gone! for in heaven shall be "no more sea!"

'Tis a bright and beautiful thing of earth,
That cannot share in the soul's "new birth;"
'Tis a life of murmur and tossing and spray,
And at resting-time it must pass away.

But, Oh! thou glorious and beautiful sea,
There is health and joy and blessing in thee:
Solemnly, sweetly I hear thy voice,
Bidding me weep and yet rejoice—
Weep for the loved ones buried beneath,
Rejoice in him who has conquered death;
Weep for the sorrowing and tempest-tossed,
Rejoice in Him who has saved the lost;
Weep for the sin, the sorrow, and strife,
And rejoice in the hope of eternal life.
—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

BY THE TRENT.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE MINISTER'S MARTYRDOM.—CONTINUED.

Stephen had put back his watch. He had forgotten about John's minute. He came and seated himself by his friend, and fixed upon him his eager restless eyes. "You really think it would?"

"Decidedly. Isn't all fire seen best at night? And if I were you I'd make a great heap now, in preparation, in the middle of the floor. Let me show you how to begin, shall I?"

Stephen made no opposition. He seemed pleased with the thought of a grand bonfire at night, and John arose and went towards the chimney piece, for the apparent purpose of collecting the books, but really to take possession of an open clasp-knife he saw there. He grasped and concealed it dexetrously. Then he stooped for the books, and brought a heap to Stephen's feet.

"More, more!" exclaimed Stephen, and John fetched more, the madman helping, till a great heap was piled, John contriving his movements so as to pass and repass the door, and at one opportune moment to unlock it. Then he pleaded they had enough, and might well wait till night.

Meantime Jane, who had been listening painfully at the door, had heard it unlock, and thinking she might now enter, opened it, and came in. Her husband, who had been kneeling before the pile, sprang to his feet, and rushing towards her in a sudden access of fury, seized her by the throat, exclaiming, "Begone, Satan!" and would no doubt soon have strangled her, had not John come to the rescue. There was a violent struggle, the madman releasing his wife to attack John. He was strong, as are all the insane in their paroxysms, and with grinding teeth and flashing eyes and wonderful dexterity of movement, making himself now slippery to hold as a fish, now strong to attack as a tiger, he proved for some time more than a match for his opponent.

We called it a violent struggle, but it was a succession of struggles, Stephen alternately suffering himself to be held fast, both arms bound down, and then suddenly, with an almost superhuman effort, getting loose and renewing the attack.

John's strength began to fail. His right arm had received a powerful wrench, and was rapidly becoming useless. The female servants, collected about the door, were attending to their mistress, who was still gasping and all but insensible, but the coachman, whom they had called in to help, stood apart, irresolute and afraid. "Will no one help!" shouted John, giving a hasty glance at the crowd. No one stirred, all were too paralyzed by fear to come forward; but at that moment a tall figure advanced from behind, and pushing the women gently away right and left, entered the room, and with powerful hand collared the maniac.

It was Dr. Wilbraham, who had been passing in his carriage, on his way to a patient, and was "impressed," as he said afterwards, to call. He found the front door open, and came in unobserved, just in time to effect the capture.

Resisting violently, Stephen was hurried away up stairs to his chamber and there secured, his cries and screams being heard through the house with terrible distinctness for a long time.

What a night was the one succeeding! John did not once leave his friend, though other help was procured, to be available in case of need. It was an attack of delirium tremens, the doctor said, and might have very lamentable consequences. Alternations of frenzy and cowering fright, that imagined devils in every corner of the room, and one especially frightful one upon his bed, that would crawl about him, and that kept him in constant fear,—with stupor and partial sensibility, passed over several days.

Clara came from St. Wilfrid's, at Jane's wish, and helped her to pass over these sad days. Jane was much shaken by her fright, and quite unable to leave her room for a week, but Clara's presence was like moonlight penetrating through clouds.

John was untiring in his attentions to his friend—his hand gave the medicine, and his ear listened patiently to the maunderings and delirium of the goaded, over-wearied brain, and his firm one-handed grasp—for his right arm was still weak—held down the sufferer in his ravings, or rang for help if it were required.

When the distemper had been conquered, and reason sat once more on her throne, though mourning and disconsolate at the wreck around her, and when the body had a little recruited its exhausted forces, when, pale and weary, Stephen lay upon the couch in his bedroom, his soul sank within him humiliated, he could scarcely bear to meet the friendly eyes that had watched over him so many hours. He had long fits of silence, during which John left him to his own sorrowful musings, but he had also some periods when talking seemed a relief.

At one of these—it was twilight, and the fire burned languidly, throwing an occasional dull gleam across the room—he said, "If it were but possible to begin again one's life! How different all should be with me!"

"It is possible," John replied. "A new era may begin for you, if you will. You have only to will it. To let your will be one with the divine will, which calls upon all men to love holiness and purity of life. To die to sin, to be born again to new life and holiness, how blessed that would be for you! And it may be."

Tears came in Stephen's eyes. "I am the chief of sinners, John."

"There is a Friend of sinners, do not forget that."

"I cannot, or I should die at once of shame and grief. But I am utterly unworthy to have a friend of any kind, and especially such a friend."

There was a silence of some minutes, then Stephen partially raised himself from the couch. "I have determined," he said, as he looked at John.

"What have you determined?"

"To give up my church; to leave the ministry; I have long contemplated it, now I am determined."

"It will be right to do so," said John. "And indeed, I do not suppose you could have kept it."

"All is known then?" asked Stephen, feverishly.

"I fear so, though everything has been done that could be done to conceal it."

Stephen hid his face in his hands. John heard him breathing deeply as in pain. The sword had fallen at length.

"Tell me all!" he said at last, in a suffocated voice.

"I do not know all. But I will tell you what I know, if you think you can bear it."

Stephen moved his hand in token of assent.

"Yesterday one of the deacons called here, Mr. Strange, I think, and asked to see me. He said there had been a church meeting about your illness, and that several resolutions had been passed, one especially, it would be well for you to know as soon as you were able."

"I understand,—they have dismissed me, or asked me to resign, the same thing!"

They have." John did not tell him that he had heard further that the whole town was full of the scandal, and that it had spread far and wide that Mr. Morris was a drunkard.

"Does Jane know?"

"Not at present, it is not necessary. Clara will tell her before long, when she can bear it."

"Ah, Jane had better never have married such a castaway as myself. What harm I have done her, poor girl!"

"Yet you may still be happy, and make her so, if you will. In some other place you may begin life anew. All is not lost yet! Only determine to give up that which has caused all this mischief."

Stephen turned his head away, and listened wearily to the rain, which splashed upon the window pane. Then he said in an inexpressibly despondent tone, "I had better die; I think I had better die!"

His friend said no more on the subject, he waited for a better opportunity. "Strange!" he thought, "that he should be so remorseful, so apparently repentant, and yet not be able to determine to give up the fatal indulgence. Alas! of what good is such remorse?" He sighed. Stephen heard the sigh. "I have grieved you again," he said, "and I know it, but you cannot tell how weak I feel, how little able to promise anything. If I thought I could keep my promise, then there would be less difficulty; but the fact is, I am utterly lost.—Oh John, leave me, give me up! I am not worth your care and love; I shall shame your friendship again—I shall dishonour you—leave me!"

"I cannot; I will not leave you a prey to the tempter, while I can hold out a hand to save you. But what am I saying? It is God only that can deliver you. My hand is impotent, unless He gives it strength. I will pray for you, but I will not give you up."

A grateful look passed over Stephen's face, then he shut his eyes, and lay for some time perfectly quiet. Presently he passed into an uneasy slumber. He seemed to dream and to struggle for something. "Only a taste!" he muttered, "just one glass, and I shall be satisfied—only one glass!" He awoke uttering the last words.

John beheld him with concern. Then as he shook off the evil dream with a deep sigh of deliverance, he said,

"It pursues me even in my dreams. How do you think I am ever to be free?"

"You are not yet well. In a while all this will pass away, never fear."

"In the meantime I am wretched, and believe I shall ever be so. You do not know how I long after the drink. You cannot tell the horrible feelings I have to endure."

"Take courage! They will soon pass away, and then you will have conquered. This is part of your punishment, your martyrdom; you must endure it. In a while it will be gone."

"*Martyrdom,*" Stephen repeated with bitterness of tone. "How I once used to long to be a martyr; what a dream it was! A Christian martyr! And now, I am martyrized in this way. Truly the devil has martyrs as well as God. What a martyrdom I have chosen! Oh John, is there need of any other hell than this!"

(To be Continued.)

Queen Victoria as a Mother.

(From the Courrier des Etats Unis.)

In the French chamber, in eulogy of Queen Victoria, M. Martin Nadaud said:

"... "She ... other ... but you would laugh ... m to you." (Voices.)

M. Martin Nadaud ... mitted me to say, me, an old republican, who cannot be suspicioned of royalism, that after being mounted upon the throne, she has rendered mother service that might be rendered to France by our French women of the higher classes. Mother of a family of nine children, she has suckled the whole nine of them! (Tremendous laughter on the Right, Applause on the left.) Hold on! Yes, she has suckled all nine of them!

Monsieur Robert Mitchell—You can not, however, ask that of the Marshal MacMahon!

M. Martin Nadaud—I have only a word more to say. When she knows that there are noble ladies who abandon their infants to nurses, she will not receive them at court. That grand and sublime example bears its fruits. Mothers and children find themselves better for it, and it would be better that we forgot less in France these maternal and humane precepts.

WHO SHOULD KEEP BEES.—Our answer would be, every one who is at the head of the family should keep at least a few colonies of bees, enough to give them all the honey required for table use. There can be no greater luxury, and its great medicinal qualities should make it a favorite in every family. Yet how few there are among the great masses who keep bees. What our people want is light upon the subject, to learn that they can keep a few colonies just as well as not. As honey can be used instead of sugar, in nearly every case, for sweetening purposes, and as it can be produced at three hundred per cent. less than sugar, is it not time we were giving the subject more attention? Look at the amount of labour, capital and costly machinery it takes to produce even the commonest kind of sugar. We will say right here, and without fear of successful contradiction, that one-tenth of that amount of capital invested in apiculture would net the owner five hundred per cent. more than he gets from the very many thousands he has invested in the production of sugar.

...e are not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but if we were, we would predict that the day was coming, and not in the distant future, either, when the producers of honey will put upon the market a sugar made from honey; the equal, if not the superior of any sugar now sold in our markets, and that, too, at one half less price than sugars are now sold, and yet afford the producers a large profit.

THERE ought to be no cellars under any human habitation. The dampness, mould and foul air inseparable from ordinary cellars will find their way into the upper parts of the building, and taint the air of every apartment, coming, as these noisome gasses will, through the seams of the floor and other openings.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA will sell in July in Paris a large portion of her finest jewels, the value of which is estimated at $2,500,000. The Spanish Government allows her $150,000 a year.

An Acre of Silver.

A solid acre of silver is something that recalls the old tales of the Arabian Nights—yet such a thing has an actual existence on this continent, as witness the *Rocky Mountain Tourist*, which says:—One of the most remarkable mines in California Gulch is in beds three feet in thickness, the ore from which yields from 240 to 270 ounces of silver to the ton, and lies like a coal bank in a stratification of limestone, dipping about fifteen degrees. Two openings have been made at points 600 feet apart, and sufficient ore is in sight to make millions of the 'dollars of our daddies.' The owners have gone far enough to know that there is a full acre of ore in the one solid body, and some conception may be formed of the amazing richness of this discovery by a brief calculation of its dimensions. A cubic foot weighs 170 pounds, and, as the ore lies, 12 cubic feet make a ton. There are 43,560 square feet in an acre and the acre of ore, being three feet in thickness, makes 130,680 cubic feet, which, with twelve cubic feet to the ton makes 10,000 tons, worth $2.0 per ton or the enormous value in the aggregate of $2,700,000. The Crescent is another mine worked like a coal bed, the one lying horizontally in the large room that has been opened, the roof being held up by heavy timbers with very stout caps and tugging poles. The ore breasts from a foot to three and four feet and occasionally very fine specimens of horn silver are found.

MATRIMONY here and there presents interesting peculiarities. A bridegroom in Herkimer county, New York, unable to relish the fun of a discordant serenade on the wedding night got out of bed and shot through the window at the serenaders, wounding three of them. A Mormon has just married, at one swoop, a mother and her daughter. Has he a mother-in-law? A miner returned from California to Michigan to marry the girl that he had left behind him. He announced that he was commissioned also to pick out a girl for his mining partner and take her to him to wed. After carefully prospecting he made a choice and the chosen damsel went with the wedded pair to California to meet her future husband. Kepler and Stevens traded wives in Tipton, Iowa., two years ago, the latter getting $700 on account of the wife that he gave being far handsomer than the one he received. Stevens has since grown wealthy, and his lawful wife seeks by a lawsuit to reinstate herself. Sally, a Piute princess in Nevada, married a white man and returned with him to her tribe. The indignant Indians shaved his head, whipped him soundly, and drove him back into civilization. A Troy clergyman publishes a complaint that the pay received for marriage services is not adequate, considering the risk that is incurred in uniting couples against the wishes of their families. He says that the fees given generally range from one to five dollars. Recently he rode ten miles into the country, spent a whole day, paid $5 for the use of a horse, and received only $1.25.

THE REV. W. J. HUNTER.—The Chicago Sunday *Times* says:—The Rev. W. J. Hunter, D. D., closes his rectorship of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church to-day. His relations with his charge in this city have been uniformly pleasant, and he leaves to regret of all his parishoners, but the calls, personal and social, that had come to him from Canada have been too strong to be resisted. Dr. Hunter came here from Ottawa, Canada, where he had been pastor of a Methodist Church, eleven months ago. The first call that was addressed to him by St. Paul's Church he declined because of the opposition made by family and church friends to his removal. The call was renewed and finally accepted but ever since he came here Dr. Hunter's family and ministerial friends have been urging him to return. His attachment to the Methodist Church of Canada, in which he had been a minister for 21 years, was not without its influence. He had grown used to a free service, and he found the use of a liturgy somewhat irksome. Added to all this came an official invitation to become pastor of the Yorkville Methodist Church in Toronto, and in the aggregate the Canadian influence prevailed. [During his stay in Chicago Mr. Hunter acted as Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the new College of the Reformed Episcopal Church in that city.]

"A Scotchman" sends some remarkable information to the London *Globe*. He says upon the strength of a private letter which has been placed in his possession that the Russian authorities have a plan of destroying the English ships by the use of 1,000 tons of crude petroleum. This is to be allowed to float on the surface of the water, so as to be carried down with the current at the time when the English ironclads are midway in the Straits. The oil then being ignited, the whole length and breadth of the Bosphorus Narrows would be converted into a sea of fire, destroying the crews and leaving the ironclads to be captured at leisure. The Russians can always rely upon abundant and rapid supplies of crude petroleum, the wells in Roumania and the Caucasus being inexhaustible. The whole expenditure would amount to only $30,000. But would it be feasible?

The British Dukes.

All things considered, the Dukes of England, Ireland, and Scotland, twenty-eight in number, are decidedly above the average of twenty-eight gentlemen in point of character and attainments. There is only one now who is regarded as a *mauvis sujet*—the Duke of Newcastle, a ruined gamber, whose estate is in the hands of trustees, appointed under his father's will, and who subsists on the fortune of his wife, heiress of the late Mr. Hope, of the great Dutch house. His cousin, the Duke of Hamilton, having sown a plentiful crop of wild oats, has married a sister of Lord Mandeville's and turned over a new leaf. The ablest of English Dukes is probably his Grace of Devonshire a high wrangler of Cambridge, a consummate man of business, and perhaps as much respected by men of all sorts and conditions as it is possible for man to be. The Duke of Richmond is solid and sensible, and fills his place in the government very respectably. The Duke of Somerset is a man of admitted ability, who has filled very responsible positions with credit. The Duke of Sutherland is devoted to mechanical science and the improvement of his estates by its means. The Duke of St. Albans is very bright. The Duke of Cleveland is regarded as a man of very high character and a remarkably clear sighted politician. The Dukes of Northumberland, Westminster and Bedford are admirable country gentlemen, and always among the foremost in assisting any good and liberal work. The Duke of Buckingham is a hard-working, conscientious official, and the Duke of Marlborough is the same. The Duke of Norfolk is a deeply religious (but not bigoted) and munificent son of the Roman Catholic Church. Of the Scotch Dukes, the ablest are Buccleugh, and Argyll. The former manages his vast estates with a judicious ness, kindness, and sagacity which have made him the idol of his tenantry, and the Duke of Argyll's ability is well known to all educated Americans. The two Irish Dukes, Leinster and Abercorn, are, in widely different ways, superior men.

No Fun In Him.

One of the members of the Methodist conference, recently held in Detroit, Mich., was out for a walk at an early hour one morning, and while on Howard street he encountered a strapping big fellow, who was drawing a wagon to the blacksmith shop.

"Catch hold here, and help me down to the shop with this wagon, and I'll buy the whisley," called the fellow.

"I never drink solemnly replied the good man.

"Well, you can take a cigar."

"I never smoke."

The man dropped the wagon-shaft, looked hard at the member, and asked, "Don't you chew?"

"No, sir!" was the decided reply.

"You must get mighty lonesome," mused the teamster.

"I guess I'm all right; I feel first-rate."

"I'll bet you even that I can lay you on your back," remarked the teamster. "Come now, let's warm up a little."

"I never bet."

"Well, let's take each other down for fun, then. You are as big as I am, and I'll give you the underhold."

"I never have any fun solemnly answered the member.

"Well, I'm going to tackle you, any way. Here we go."

The teamster slid up, and endeavored to get a neck-hold, but he had only just commenced to fool about, when he was lifted clear off the grass, and slammed against a tree-box with such force that he gasped half a dozen times before he could get his breath.

"Now you keep away from me!" exclaimed the minister, picking up his cane.

"Bust me if I don't replied the teamster, as he edged off. What's the use in lying, and saying you didn't have any fun in you, when you're chuck full of it! Blame it! you wanted to break my neck, didn't you? You just hang around here about five minutes, you old Texan, and I'll bring on a feller who'll cave in your head."

"I never hang," said the minister, as he sauntered off; and the teamster leaned upon his wagon and mused.

CAPT. CAMPBELL'S HOUNDS.—It is well known that our late worthy fellow citizen, Capt. Henry Campbell, was specially fond of hunting and deer driving. He always kept at his house a pack of hounds—a dozen or more—to which he was much attached, and the hounds were also much attached to him. During Capt. Campbell's absence—three months at Frankfort—they had stayed at home faithfully, to welcome their master's return. On the night of his death the whole pack left, scattered about among the neighbors, and no coaxing, begging, or anything, will induce these dogs to return to their old master's home.—*Hickman Courier.*

"I do not know," says Baron Rothschild, who dines every Sunday with Lord Beaconsfield, "anything more about it than this mustard pot, but I believe there is going to be war."

Mrs. Jolly, the wife of a Barrow (England) steel worker, has given birth to four children, two boys and two girls—all of whom are living and in good health.

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 dislodged. The proprietor's letter carriers are 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 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 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 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 caring 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 the last medicine you sent, which I put on a plate, and 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 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,
23 Notre Dame Street.

LAKE, 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 23rd, 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. CHARLES, Jan 29th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—Being the unfortunate possessor of an inflammatory sore throat (the effects of a cold), was induced to try your Cure. I experimented 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 $1.10. I never 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. MOORE,
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 the most necessary and valuable qualities for the immediate relief of the paroxysms 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 ODU, M. D.

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

W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 228 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, MAY 24, 1878.

THE Ottawa *Citizen* of Monday says:—"Our friends and all opposed to the "present Government would do well to "be on the alert. It was determined "yesterday by the Government that the "general elections should be brought on "before the end of June—and final "action is postponed contingent upon "information from Western Ontario. "The Quebec Ministers strongly favour "an immediate dissolution."

THE Dominion Government would seem to be making active preparations for the defence of the country in case of attack from the Fenians, or of a war between Great Britain and Russia. Report says that this action was taken on receipt of a cablegram from the Colonial Office, and of telegrams from Washington, probably from the British Minister. Of course we can have no knowledge of the precise nature of these communications, but it is obvious they must have some relation to the pro-Russian and pro-Fenian movements which have been observed in the United States. In consequence of this information, the Government have given instructions to the colonel of a western battalion to have his men in readiness, and preparations have been ordered in Nova Scotia.

A TELEGRAM from Ottawa says that the Government there had received from the Imperial Government, a despatch stating that war between England and Russia was inevitable. Such despatch would indicate that all negotiations for a peaceful solution of difficulties have failed, and that a declaration of war from one of the two powers will immediately be published. There are other statements, too, which indicate that the end of the negotiations has been reached. It is now generally conceded that the mission of Count Schouvaloff to St. Petersburg was a last effort to avoid war between the two countries. But it is not generally believed that he has effected the basis of a thorough understanding, and in Berlin it is not thought that war can be avoided. In Vienna latterly the feeling against Russia has been more aggressive, and in alliance with England, if not actually spoken of, has been looked upon as the ultimate means of checking the advance of Russia.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

TO-DAY it will devolve upon us to celebrate, with all due *eclat* and loyalty, the birth of good QUEEN VICTORIA, whom we all of us must hope may long live to reign over us. There are those who have been in the habit of taunting us because we were under what they contemptuously called "petticoat government," but there have been others who have recognized the absolute advantage it has been to us to have been under so mild and benignant a sway. It may, and doubtless has been to our advantage that during the peaceful political and social revolutions that have taken place in the nation during the time VICTORIA has been on the Throne, we should have a mild, gentlewoman at the head of affairs, since that possibly had the sovereign been of the sterner sex, it might have been that he would have set himself to stay the march of progress as more or less infringing upon his traditional rights and prerogatives, and more than one crown might have had to come off in the struggle. But, as it has been, our Queen has retained her confidence in her advisers; they have fought whatever struggles were necessary and as occasion demanded she has bended to the situation, and like the reed which bends before the wind, but by that act strengthens the hold which its roots have obtained, so has she bent to the inevitable in such a manner that our monarchical institutions, even in the teeth of a tendency to Radicalism have become more firmly established, and the respect and admiration for the British Crown, its dignity and its person, have achieved more intensity and stability than ever. We all profess to be proud of our Queen, and though we hope that her life may long be spared, we feel confidence in her prospective successor who, when he comes to assume the Crown, will doubtless be governed in such a way by her precepts and example, that he shall prove himself not unworthy to take her place. "God save the Queen!" "Long live the Queen!" will, we are sure, be the strain which will heartily and loyally echo through the length and breadth of this Dominion upon this the birthday of loved QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE TEMPERANCE ACT.

THE following report of a grand Temperance meeting held in Montreal, on Monday evening, will not prove uninteresting. Hon. JAMES FERRIER presided:

The Chairman said the legislation obtained at the last session of the Dominion Parliament had been much more than was expected. He explained the difficulties of jurisdiction which had presented themselves in the way of the working of the existing Acts, and the immense pressure that had been made to bear upon the Government, which was made to feel that it could not satisfy the wishes of the people without a bill such as the one which was introduced. He enumerated the leading provisions of the measure and concluded by introducing the.

Rev. M. L. Pearson, upon whose motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"1. That while we freely admit that the great element of success in the temperance reform are the moral and religious forces which appeal to the reason and conscience of men, this meeting is fully convinced that the wide-spread and deplorable evils of intemperance so inimical to all the best interests of society can never be effectually arrested so long as the traffic in intoxicating liquor is sustained and protected by law. We therefore hail with pleasure the passage of the Temperance bill introduced into Parliament by the Government of the Dominion, and cordially supported in both Houses by friends of temperance and social progress of various classes, creeds and parties, and earnestly hope that similar unanimity will be manifested throughout the country in the efforts put forth to bring the new law into operation."

"2. That this meeting regarding the Dominion Alliance as representing the temperance sentiment of Canada in reference to legislation, earnestly urges its claims upon all good citizens, and calls upon such as approve of its objects and principles to enrol themselves as members of the Alliance, and so strengthen the hands of the Executive Committee, especially as the passage of the new temperance act imposes fresh duties and responsibilities upon the friends of temperance legislation."

Rev. Mr. Pearson said he had read with much interest the discussions upon the temperance question which had taken place in the House of Commons, and, after the victory which had been achieved, could not help asking himself, as was done after the battle of Alma "What will they say in England?" But this meeting had assembled, not only to celebrate a victory, but to prepare for incessantly carrying on the warfare, and to inaugurate a series of movements which should compel the fell enemy to surrender. He recognized the services that had been rendered by the Parliament and Government, adding that in view of the appeal which they must in a very brief period make to their constituents, it would have been unfortunate had temperance men waited until after the elections. The passage of the present Act showed that the day had forever passed when the Parliament could occupy a neutral position on this vital issue, and the day was coming when any Government which would not pass a Bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors would be ignominiously defeated. He denied that the passage of a prohibitory law disadvantageously interfered with the revenue of the country, and in a vigorous manner deprecated the unfortunate, unpatriotic and immoral speech which had, during last session, been delivered by the Speaker. He said he was more afraid of the liquor traffic than of all possible party feuds, and warned his hearers against the vigilant and energetic exertions of the licensed victuallers, who would leave no stone unturned to defeat the Prohibition Act.

Rev. T. Gales congratulated the meeting upon the passage of the law whose clauses he explained urging upon temperance men the necessity of more than ever supporting the temperance work by precept, by example and by the contributions of their substance.

Rev. G. H. Wells commented upon the progress which, during the last five years, the temperance movement had been making in Canada as well as elsewhere, expressing his high respect for and appreciation of the services rendered to the country by the members of the Canadian Parliament.

Grit Professions vs. Grit Actions.

The Government organ here is intensely indignant that Opposition journals should refer to these frontispieces of "Reform"—Messieurs Cook and Walker—as "corruptionists." Now, the allegations made are not mere surmises, nor mere random statements. In the first place, our contemporary refers to $14,000 as having been expended by Mr. Cook. We prefer taking Mr. Cook's sworn testimony, in which—before an election court—he said:—

"In the spring of 1871, I can assed the constituency for a month or six weeks; in 1872 for a similar length of time. Speaking from memory, the expenses of my campaigns were as follows: In 1871, they might have amounted to $13,000, but I do not charge my mind with $2,000 or $4,000 in election matters. In 1872, my expenses did not exceed $15,000. In 1874, the expenditures were much smaller, because I thought I would have the sympathy of the people in consequence of my expenditures in 1872, and that my opponent would have to carry the Pacific Scandal on his back."

Now this scarcely corresponds with the Ministerial organ's figures. Mr. Cook swore that he expended money as follows;—

1871	$13,000
1872	15,000
	$28,000
1874 (say)	5,000
To which we may reasonably add $3,000 with which Mr. Cook "did not charge his mind" or himself	3,000
	$36,000

We estimate the election of 1874 at one-third the cost of that of 1872—for reasons given by Mr. Cook—"BECAUSE HIS OPPONENT HAD TO CARRY THE PACIFIC SCANDAL ON HIS BACK!" Here we find, then, that ONE CANDIDATE, carrying the "banner of purity," the "standard of public morality," expended within one-third of the total amount subscribed by Sir Hugh Allan, for Ontario in 1872 in debauching the constituency of North Simcoe! Next we have Mr. John Walker—the "come along John"—lots of money" candidate, who was brought out by the "Reform" party of London—*he having been Vice-President of the proposed Canadian Pacific* Railway. This man's corruption was of such a flagrant character that the Judges of an election court *personally disqualified* him—in the following language:—

"We can as readily believe it possible for the respondent to have gone immersed in the lake and to have been taken out dry as that the acts of bribery which the evidence discloses to have been committed on his behalf, aim at under his eyes, in his daily path, with means of corruption proceeding from his own headquarters, and from the hands of his confidential agent, could have been committed otherwise than with his knowledge and consent."

This man, John Walker, swore that he did not expend money corruptly—although it was shown that the election cost over $25,000 and was carried by a majority of 60 votes! and the judges of the land—Justices Hagarty, Gwynne and Galt—told him they did not believe his oath and deprived him of all the privileges of a free man. And yet he now appears as the standard-bearer of "Reform" in the city of London—and Government organs are brazen enough to espouse his cause.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Electors of Argenteuil this is the correct party Dr. CHRISTIE by his votes has helped to keep in power for the past five years.

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

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

MR. EDITOR.—The man that got such a handsome price for his boots did not reside in the County, but "Honest Bob" thought he did.

YOURS, BOOTS.

Chatboro School Examinations.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—If the enclosed is worthy of publication, do so, and head the list of names of scholars as you see fit. Our attendance has been pretty large this year for a country school, between forty and fifty in general attendance during winter months; a great many of whom were large. At our Spring Examination, those who stood highest in the different divivisions and classes were as follows, placed in order of merit—the publication of which, if generally practiced, might stimulate the youth of our county to greater exertions.

SENIOR DIVISION.

Class 1.—Owen E. Owens, (prize), Phœbe E. M. McAdoo, Robert Owens, George C. Conway.

Class 2.—Martha J. Canning (prize), Mary Etta Awde, Katie L. Foreman, R. H. Welden, Edward Choron.

INTERMEDIATE DIVISION.

Class 1.—Frederick Grace, (prize), Ellen E. Whalen.

CHATHAM, May 22nd, 1878.

An open meeting of Amazon Lodge, No. 34, I. O. G. T., was held in Chatboro School-house, (No. 7) on the evening of Friday, 3rd inst., which, contrary to what was anticipated, was highly successful as far as a good enjoyable meeting could well be. As announced, the Rev. Mr. Rollitt, of Grenville, was present, notwithstanding the almost impassable state of roads and the wetness of the evening. He was accompanied by the Rev. J. H. Dixon, of St. Luke's Church, Montreal, and formerly of Grenville, that zealous advocate and worker in the temperance cause. Bro. A. Gowanlock, Sen., occupied the chair, and after a few remarks called upon the Rev. Mr. Rollit, to open the meeting with prayer. Bro Rollitt afterwards read a very able and interesting essay on "Antiquarian Research" in the latter part of which he introduced the temperance question. The chairman then called upon the Rev. J. H. Dixon who gave a stirring address describing the dreadful effects of intemperance illustrating it throughout by vivid word pictures, of cases which came under his notice while acting as Director of the Inebriate's Home, and Chaplain for Church of England patients in the Montreal General Hospital. The proceedings were interspersed by several pieces of music from several of the members and closed with the national anthem.

J. B. GOWANLOCK,
D. G. W. C. Templar.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—The usual serenity of St. Andrews, was on Friday night, last, disturbed by the perpetration of a most infamous breach of the law. A mob consisting of many loafers, bullies, and others of the same indelicate type, officered, I am grieved to say, by some of our would-be-thought respectability, proceeded in the most inhuman manner to the devastation of a dwelling occupied by a lone defenceless woman and her two inoffensive little children. The line of attack being drawn to the front of the house, volleys of stones and other missiles were precipitated through the door and windows, which, certainly, would have caused serious injury and perhaps death to the inmates, had they not expeditiously managed to escape before the arrival of their persecutors. After a thorough reduction of everything, with the exception of roof and walls, a few of the braver (!) ones ventured to enter the ruin, but only to discover the evacuation of their victims. A search was then instituted much to the annoyance of some of our peaceable villagers, whose houses were unceremoniously entered by the seekers; and ultimately after a long hunt the fugitive was discovered in the school house where she had sought shelter for herself and children. The conversation which then ensued is too disgraceful to relate, with the exception of the woman's prayer for mercy, who asked that if her person was distasteful to the neighborhood, being without means, she agreed to leave if sufficient was provided her to effect her removal. The pitiable position of the woman, or the recovery from inebriation of the bolder and less obdurate, caused them to repent of the pusillanimous part they had taken, and so producing a split in the gang, which, no doubt prevented further injury being done

Though this woman may be of questionable character, Mr. Editor, I am sure you cannot sympathize with the perpetrators of such a deed; or approve of the method adopted for the removal of such an evil; when life is at stake, and when we have a law provided for the removal of such an evil; and I am positive you will not applaud the behaviour of those of her quondam lovers who constituted a large portion of the gang. Far from wishing to defend or announce myself the champion of a wrong-doer, yet, as a lover of justice and humanity I must condemn the diabolical conduct of the instigators—a sentiment which is reiterated by all our respectable villagers.

HUMANITY.

The Lachute Dumb Bells.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—Now that the "collective wisdom" have dispersed from headquarters at Ottawa, and a general election impending, the constituency of this important county should take immediate steps for retreiving past errors unless they are content to leave their interests in the hands of a brace of incapables, such as the ambitious *city in embryo* of Lachute has managed to thrust upon them. The success attending the little *ruse* of the Railway Bonus, that never was intended to be paid, seems to have stimulated the acquisitive appetite even to the monopoly of the entire representation of the country in Parliament, just as the accumulation of wealth serves to stimulate the miser's appetite; and what have they found for us within their little bounds?

The only favour, if *favour* it be, to ask for what you have a perfect right to get, that our *talented* Member at Ottawa ever plucked up courage to ask for his constituents was a small slice of the public funds so lavishly distributed among more clamorous supporters of our present pure and immaculate Government, in shape of a few hundred dollars to remove obstructions to the navigation of the beautiful stream leading to my shrine, was not only curtly refused, but the very existence of one of the finest rivers in the Province ignored by the great and good Mackenzie, whose geographical knowledge seems to range beyond putting home localities, even to the far off Cavinistiquia, on the poetical principle that 'distance lends enchantment to the view!" But I beg Dr. Christie's pardon, because he really did *not ask* for this small subsidy, his courage serving no further than giving notice of his intention to do so.—He felt so astounded at his own timidity, that when the time arrived this simple act of duty to those who sent him to watch over their interest was deputed to another to perform!! Taking even a low, mercenary view of the matter, surely the many servile votes recorded by this gentleman to maintain in power men who would thus snub him, and through him you and me, were worth more than the petty amount involved, leave the justice of the grant out of the question.

So much for the Lachute Member for the Commons, and judging by the appearance the newly elected for the local made at the meeting in my drill-shed *before* the election, when energy and talent, if at all latent in his composition, would surely assert themselves the pair of Dumb Bells is complete and the county of Argenteuil virtually disenfranchised! For men to aspire to positi[illegible] totally unsuited, duties they know [illegible] incapable of performing, is a barefaced fraud upon the community and a species of *quasi* respectable imposture that ought to be sternly dealt with by the electors of the county. More anon from my shrine overlooking the Ottawa, but enough for the present from your observant

SAINT ANDREW.

May 20th, 1878.

Agricultural Society Board Meeting.

The Directors of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society held a regular business meeting at Lafleur's Hotel, Lachute, on Thursday last. There were present Messrs. John Hay, (President) N. Albright, (Vice-president) Geo. B. Hooker, Donald McVean, Thomas Morin, James B. Gushing, Thomas Todd, Thomas Morrisson, James McOuatt (R. R.) George Fraser and William McOuat (Hill); Directors. Mr. Gavin J. Walker the Secy.-Treas. being also present. The full board of directors were present with the exception of one, viz., James B. Brown of Grenville.

The Minutes of last meeting were read, and unanimously approved of.

The Secretary stated that he had received notice from Mr. Beauchamp, one of the Judges appointed on horses saying that he should not be able to be present. In consequence of this, another Judge would require to be appointed.

Moved by Director James McOuat, seconded by Director Todd and resolved that Mr. Hugh Fraser of Lachute, be appointed as Judge.

The Secretary stated that he had written to the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Hon. John Hamilton and Sydney Bellingham Esq., and had also sent them a list of the premiums offered by the Society for the present year and had requested these gentlemen to continue their subscriptions to the Society; but he had not received any reply from the said gentleman except from Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, whose letter he now read to the meeting.

Moved by Director Albright, seconded by Director Morin, that this Society do comply with the suggestions made by the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, in regard to the way his subscription or part therefore should be applied and that this society do offer in the name of the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott a special prize of $10.00 for the best tinnet of butter made in the county; and also a special prize of $10.00 be offered at the ploughing match to be held this fall, to the best ploughman in the county.

Director Cushing stated he would offer a prize on house plants of six dollars to be divided into three prizes. 1st prize premium to be $3.00, 2nd prize premium to be $2.00, 3rd prize premium to be $1.00; and also he would give a special prize of $3.00 for the best collection of knitted work; and also a special prize of $5.00 for the best piece of fancy work.

Moved by Director Cushing, seconded by Corector Todd; Resolved, that the thanks of this Board of Directors be tendered to the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, for his continued interest in this Society, and for the liberal annual subscription he contributes towards the support of the Society, and that the Secretary be instructed to communicate the same to the Honorable gentleman.

Moved by Director Morin, seconded by Director Albright, that the thanks of this Board of Directors be also tendered to Director Cushing for his literality in offering special prizes for the benefit of the Society, and that the President be instructed to tender the same to Mr. Cushing, which the President at once did.

Moved by Director Cushing, seconded by Director Morin, that the Secretary of the Society be instructed to write to J. M. Browning, Esq., President of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, regarding the publishing of a Journal of Agriculture in the English language. The journal now published being in the French language, and therefore is of no use to most of the members of the Agricultural Society of this county, they not understanding that language.

Proposed Fenian Raid.

To some it may seem ridiculous to put any credence in the reports current as to a proposed Fenian raid upon Canada. Under present circumstances we fail to see anything ridiculous in it. Mr. Mackenzie has paved the way for such a thing by the appointment of Mr. Jones, whose sentiments are not those of the lopal portion of the community, and shown the unfriends of Ireland that, so long as the interests of the United States are well cared for, those of Great Britain, that is to say those of Canada, may be allowed to slide, and yet a Fenian raid may be as possible in fact as it would be brofitable to its conecotors if an invasion of Canadian soil were to be even attempted. And if it were undertaken, the whole responsibility of the attempt would rest upon the *present Government*. Under the *pretence* of *economy*, the *Militia* has been *starved* the *defences* of the coast, of the frontier, and of the lakes have been utterly neglected, and there not only exists the minimum of protection but an actual temdtation to the raiders to try their luck. To take Toronto alone: it will, perhaps, hardly be credited that, whilst at the fort on the Garrison Common there are in store some hundred tons of ammunition, some thousands of stands of modern arms, several field piecer and mortars, and a goodly store of war *matériel*, the sole guardians of the New Fort are two old pensioners who regularly retire to bed at 9 o'clock every night, and of the Old Fort a few garrison artillery who do no sentry duty and are allowed to do pretty much as they please at all times. Yet within the limits of a few hours journey lies a formidable force, two hundred of whom could at any moment be sent down to make a raid on the Fort and seize on the arms and ammunition for their own use. In this way a powerful army might at any moment be equipped—at the expense of Canada. This is hardly satisfactory to the taxpayers of the Dominion who are certainly entitled to claim thot protection which is their right. Yet with Mr. Mackenzie as Premier and Mr. Jones as Minister of Militia, that claim will hardly be satisfied, nor need it be wondered at if the Fenians pluck up heart of grace and embrace the opportunity, if it should be offered, of making a swoop on some defenceless point whence a fair amount of loot can be obtained at but small risk to themselves.

LATEST NEWS.

Orders have been received at Calcutta for the immediate construction of extensive coast defences.

The 60,000,000 florin credit bill has been adopted by the Upper House of the Hungarian Diet.

The Vatican has decided that the Pope may not accept provision made for him under the Italian law of guarantees.

The exhibition and school by-laws, voted on in Toronto on Wednesday, were both defeated.

General Korsokoff has issued a proclamation announcing his appointment by the Czar as Governor-General of Bulgaria.

There is another Fenian despatch from North Troy, in which it stated that there is no question of an intention to invade the Dominion.

Despatches received in London from Shanghae report that rain has fallen in several provinces, and harvest prospects are more encouraging.

The *emeute* in Constantinople on Monday is alleged to have been an organized conspiracy to dethrone the Sultan and restore Murad to the thrown.

After five days' "filibustering" by the Republicans, the U. S. Congress has passed the resolutions for an investigation into the Louisiana and Florida elections.

Lord Castlereagh (Conservative) has been returned to the House of Commons to represent the County Down, Ireland, by a majority of 1,375 over his opponent. This election is a Conservative gain.

The Turks are hard at work bringing up guns and strengthening their line of defence from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea. Further reinforcements are expected to their numbers very shortly.

The Russians are rapidly bringing up immense bodies of troops in front of the Turkish capital and making every effort to impel the Sultan to demand the withdrawal of the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora.

Lord Hartington moved his resolution on the employment of the Indian troops, on Tuesday night in the House of Commons, and a debate on the same subject was opened in the House of Peers.

General Manteuffel is at Vienna, the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor William to the Austrian potentate. German interference is said to have given great umbrage to the Vienna Government.

Despatches from the East are not of the same hopeful tenor which has marked the war news of the past few days. Russia is said to be determined to prosecute her designs on Bulgaria, in spite of the hostility of England's views to this course.

Count Schouvaloff, himself declares that the terms of which he is the bearer are pacific, and expresses confidence that they will not be rejected. The Czar has consented to allow the question of territorial acquisition in Bulgaria to be settled by the Congress.

On Friday there was a marked improvement in European securities on the London market, on the strength of rumours that Schouvaloff had succeeded in persuading the Czar to grant the greater part of England's demands, and that the meeting of the Congress was assured.

President Hayes sent a message to the United States Senate on Friday, relating to the Halifax Fishery Commission award. The message was accompanied by a communication from the Secretary of State, and both the President and Mr. Evarts recommended an appropriation being made during the present session for payment of the award.

The greatest excitement still prevails amongst the strikers in the Lancashire and Yorkshire districts. In several of the large towns the lawlessness of the mob is only kept in check by the presence of the military and it is feared that the number of troops now employed on this service will become insufficient in the event of no arrangement being come to very shortly.

The Russians are arming newly intrenched positions near San Stefano with Krupp guns, and making various preparations which do not give much promise of speedy peace. Public opinion in St. Petersburg on the subject of Schouvaloff's mission tends in a pacific direction. Schouvaloff will be in London again next week.

A large body of Mussulmans concentrated in Ardanach district has forced the retreat of the Russians from their positions at Livena and the Onchorut river. The Russians are levying recruits through Bulgaria. A cable to the New York *Herald* asserts that the Czar is the counteracting power to the pacific mission of Schouvaloff, and determinedly holds out for war.

The terrible famine which is devastating a large district of China at the present time should go a great way towards abolishing the opposition of the Celestial mind to railways. The American Minister, in his latest account of the famine, says 60,000,000 persons are suffering by it, although there is abundance of food in the country, which from insufficient means of transport, cannot be utilized rapidly enough.

A St. Petersburg correspondent intimates that merely the basis of an understanding has been arrived at between the Russian and English Governments, and that extreme caution should be exercised in accepting any statements which go beyond that. It is generally accepted as fact, however, that Count Schouvaloff is returning to London fully empowered on behalf of eis Government, if not to assent to all the British demands, at least to make concessions of a very important natnre.

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.

MISSES I. & A. LOWE,
MILLINERS
AND
DRESSMAKERS,
BEG to inform the ladies of Lachute and surrounding district, that they have now opened their
NEW SUMMER
MILLINERY
in all the
NEWEST STYLES.
a'so a new and select stock of Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods, at very low prices. They solicit a call to inspect their stock.
31tf I. & A. LOWE

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.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish, $33 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home overnight. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland Maine, 4-1y

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 nerves system which pervade 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, Dy-pepsia, 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,
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. 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,
363 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 20	9 40	4 49
aSt. Lan ent		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 19
St. Therese		5 11	10 17	5 17
aSt. Augustin		5 38	10 33	5 33
St. Scholastique		5 55	10 43	5 45
aSt. Hermas		6 22	10 57	5 57
Lachute		6 49	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
	Lv.	8 05	12 00	7 00
Montebello		8 55	12 33	7 33
Papineauville		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 53	8 50
aEast 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		8 45	9 00	4 00
Gatineau Point		4 04	9 14	4 14
aEast Templeton		4 23	9 27	4 27
aL'Ange Gardien		4 48	9 44	4 44
Buckingham		5 06	9 58	4 58
Thurso		5 46	10 31	5 31
aNorth 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
	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 30	12 39	7 39
St. Scholastique		9 50	12 51	7 51
aSt. Augustin		10 15	1 08	8 08
Ste. Therese		10 45	1 18	8 18
aSte. Rose		10 56	1 25	8 25
aSte. Martin		11 08	1 31	8 31
aRiviere 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		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
	Lv	7 10
St. Janvier		7 25
St. Jerome	Arr	7 45

ST. JEROME TO HOCHELAGA.

STATIONS.		A. M.
St. Jerome		7 00
St. Janvier		7 16
St. Therese	Arr	7 40
	Lv	7 50
St. Rose		8 00
St. Martin		8 09
Riviere des Prairies		8 20
St. Laurent		8 30
Mile End		8 38
Hochelaga		8 45

All Trains run by Montreal Time. Trains going East take precedence over all others.
DUNCAN MACDONALD,
WM. H. CHISHOLM, Manager.
Superintendent. 1817

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

McLaren & Elliott.—Dissolution Notice, Montreal.

LOCAL.

HUGGER MUGGER, according to Webster, is a "low cant word" that is why the Patent Editor uses it so much.

WHY does the Patent Editor call the WATCHMAN a campaign sheet? Because it *pains* him to see its "hebdominal" issues.

DEATH AND TAXES are proverbially certain, but that the Grits will rule another five years at Ottawa no person can confidently prophesy.

LACHUTE INCORPORATION SCHEME.—Where is the promoter? Has he given up the idea for fear of vested rights being interfered with?

TALK ABOUT LOYALTY.—How many of the Reformers of Argenteuil turned out to fight the Fenians in 1866? Not many. How many will turn out next time? Can't say.

THE Patent Obstructionist Editor seems to feel rather sore about being styled a Political Bull. So much so that he reverts to it in every issue. Cap fits. Eh Phrisk!

ONE FACT must have struck every reflecting, person and that is, when Dr. Christie voted against a National Policy, he voted against the best measure ever introduced for the good of farmers.

WE are requested to say Mr. B. S. Stackhouse, Surgeon-Dentist, has returned to his home, St. Andrews, where he may be consulted from the 4th to the 5th June; and at Lachute from the 16th to the 18th June.

CLOSED.—Redpath's Sugar Refinery has been closed for over three years. There is $600,000 worth of machinery lying idle and 400 families out of a living in consequence. One argument against a Free Trade Policy for Canada.

"W. J."—Is it necessary to draw the attention of the public to the bad taste—to say the least of it—displayed by letters appearing in the *Advertiser* over the initials "W. J." It is of a piece with the rest of Grit impudence. Here we have a paid servant of the Government writing political articles to the party paper in this County. Can we be mistaken in the man, "W. J." Do not all the people know what "W. J." stands for?

POLITICAL FOSSILS.—Mr. Vennor is to be here soon and we have specimens of political fossils for him to investigate. They say they do not want any more people to come to this place, because it may interfere with their vested rights, as the Conservatives are a progressing people who want to fill up the County with manufacturers and start all kinds of work shops, so the farmers will have a home market for their produce.

THE *Advertiser* says that it is hardly worth while answering the numerous political sins laid at Dr. Christie's door; perhaps he is right. Facts are stubborn things and are sometimes best controverted by a discreet silence. We consider that as soon as a man enters the arena of politics he is a fair target, and all his political acts are open to criticism. It appears, however, that it is high treason to criticise any of Dr. Christie's political sins. As soon as any one does so it is scandal &c. Now is any thing more childish than this. The party of purity and Dr. Christie will only draw down the ridicule of the public on their heads by such whining.

CANADA A SLAUGHTER MARKET.—The Hon. Mr. Cartwright said:—"I must admit, candidly and honestly, that I have no doubt that the distress of the manufacturers has been aggravated—though I will not say to what extent—by Canada being a sacrifice or slaughter market." It is the object of all large manufacturing people to kill off their smaller competitors. The United States people are doing this with Canada, first by imposing a high tariff and then by flooding our markets with their goods. Mr. Cartwright couldn't deny it. The only thing that will save us is a National Policy, but that Policy Dr. Christie voted against. The Hon. Mr. Abbott is in favor of this Policy, therefore support him strongly.

IT IS EDIFYING to read the moral dissertations of the Patent Sheet Editor anent "Scandals." Does the man really think that the tone of his paper has been above reproach, or has he so short a memory that he forgets the gross abuse of Conservatives that he has indulged in for the last five years, and all the vile motives that he has imputed to any of their actions, public or private, or is he trying to hoodwink the people by assuming an injured tone of innocence? The attempt is too transparent however and will hardly be swallowed by even his friends, although some of them seem to imagine that while the Patent Editor may abuse his opponents, it is a piece of intolerable impertinence to say a word about them. We trust our political enemies will see now the folly of the tone hitherto adopted by the *Advertiser* and will not allow such personalities as has disgraced its columns to appear in them again. As for ourselves we regret that we were obliged to retaliate in self defence. But it was necessary to teach the Grit organ a lesson.

CANON BALDWIN'S LECTURE.—All those interested in the Temperance cause who were present at the lecture last Thursday evening at the Court House, had a rich treat, and those who were absent missed a chance that perhaps they may not have again. The Rev. Canon Baldwin's reputation as a Lecturer is very great, not only as a temperance lecturer but as one on various other subjects, that no one who could have been present should have let the opportunity go by. This was the last of a course of lectures provided by the English Church congregation, and both they and their esteemed clergyman the Rev. W. H. Evans, deserve the thanks of the community for such literary treats. We have to regret that so few have availed themselves of the lectures. Words can hardly convey the great pleasure we experienced while listening to the Reverend Canon. The force of his arguments and illustrations, combined with beauty of language, could hardly have failed to carry conviction to the most stubborn antagonist of the temperance cause. After the Lecturer had concluded the Rev. L. O. Armstrong in a few forcible remarks gave evidence of the good the Dunkin Act had done in the County, and ended by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Thomas Barron. After singing the doxology the audience dispersed.

TO THE FREE HOLDERS OF CANADA.—We have received a pamphlet addressed as above, containing Political Facts for consideration by the Electors throughout this broad Dominion, with a treatise on Protection and Free Trade. We wish this pamphlet could be placed in every man's hand before the Election comes off, as the stubborn facts it contains must awaken the people to a sense of the ruinous Policy of the Reform Government.

LACHUTE has again been favoured with a more than ordinary treat in the lecture line. According to announcement, the Rev. D. V. Lucas, of the Methodist Church of Canada, gave his lecture on "The Indian Tribes of British Columbia," on Monday evening in the Methodist Church of this village. Notwithstanding the amount of rain that fell during the day and the threatening appearance of the evening, a goodly number of the villagers turned out to hear something on this interesting subject. We cannot, in a synopsis, convey an adequate idea of the able manner in which it was handled and the interest manifested by the audience. Suffice to say the friends appreciated the treat so highly, that they prevailed on the lecturer to give his lecture on "China and the Chinese," on Wednesday evening in the Olivet Hall, where again they were ably entertained, interested and delighted. During his short stay—aided by the Divine Spirit—he unfolded to us the Word of Life. His able exposition of the same on Sunday morning as well as Sunday and Tuesday evenings, will not soon be forgotten. We wish him success in the very arduous and important work in which he is engaged, viz: of advancing the interest of the Stanstead College, and trust the friends wherever he goes will assist him.

PROTECTION FOR FARMERS WILL GIVE THEM A HOME MARKET.—What makes the farms here more valuable and the farmers more wealthy than they are a hundred miles from the cities and railways? You at once say because they have a home market for their produce. The nearer a farm is to a market the more valuable it is as a large number of people require the products, many of which are perishable and could not be sent to a foreign market, so the advantage of the farmer is to build up manufacturing establishments as near his own door as possible. Take for instance London, Toronto and Montreal and see how the farmers thrive who are near these centres. Hence the people being consumers the agriculturist reaps the advantage of his produce. The United States plays upon our markets while they exclude us from theirs, and our Free Trade Reformers are helping them to do so, and receive the thanks of the American people for such consideration. Farmers are seventy-five per cent of the population of this County, and their interests should be considered—they should have fair play, and this can only be done by a National Policy which Dr. Christie voted against to please his party. The Hon. Mr. Abbott is in favor of this policy, therefore support him strongly.

Indian Gold Fields.

The recently discovered gold field in Southern India, in the district of Wynaad the opening of which by the Alpha Mining Company was reported a few months ago, and which promises to become an important feature in the industries of our Eastern dependency, is not the only example of gold deposits of considerable value being worked in India. The Colar gold-fields, in Mysore, which are being worked by the Coregum Gold Mining Company, are among the most ancient and extensive in India. The auriferous quartz reefs are said to extend for nearly twenty miles in length, and are believed to be of extreme richness. Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sahib are said to have worked the mines in this locality, and there is a tradition that as long ago as 1293 Allageen, a general in the service of the Emperor of Delhi, invaded Mysore, and brought back with him an immense quantity of gold, which is believed to have been procured in the district of the mines now being opened out. The workings are situated at an elevation of 3,800 feet above the sea-level, and the climate is healthy. There is a station on the Madras railway twelve miles distant, so that the transport of the necessary plant for sinking the shafts and for other operations can be effected without difficulty. If the operations in Mysore and at the Alpha Mining Company's works prove successful a new and most important addition will be made to the mineral resources of the Empire. Hitherto gold has been found in very limited quantities in India, though it occurs in many parts of the country, and generally in stream gravels. It has been occasionally extracted in the North west Himalaya, Chota Nagpur Assam, Singapore, the Godavery valley, and some other places. In the Punjaub not more than three or four annas' worth of the metal can be obtained by a hard day's labour at washing. The quantity of gold existing in the shape of personal ornaments among all classes of natives shows that an enormous amount of labour must have been expended on these fields, or that they were more productive in former times than they are now.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

North Troy, Vt., 20.—L'excitation fénienne est à son comble près de la frontière canadienne. La contrée avoisinant la ligne 45 est remplie d'étrangers et les apparences indiquent que les rumeurs d'invasion sont bien fondées. Tous les deux ou trois heures des escouades de dix à douze hommes passent ici en route vers le Canada. Plusieurs déprédations ont été commises. Les *habits rouges* sont sur le qui vive.

La batterie de campagne d'Outaouais a reçu ordre de se tenir prête pour le service actif. Il y a aujourd'hui beaucoup d'activité au département de la malice en conséquence des dépêches reçues par le gouvernment des éclaireurs envoyés pour surveiller les mouvements des féniens.

Quatre canonnières portant des pièces de 32 et ayant chacune à bord 24 artilleurs ont été expédiées sur le St. Laurent. Des ordres ont été envoyés aux volontaires tant sur la frontière qu'à l'intérieur de se tenir prêts à marcher au premier avis.

MILITAIRE.—Le colonel Fletcher a reçu instructions de faire distribuer vingt rondes de munitions aux campagnies de volontaires sur les frontières et de placer les arsenaux sous bonne garde. Les volontaires de Montreal ont reçu avis de se tenir prêts à marcher à la frontière d'une journée à l'autre.

Nous lisons dans "*La Minerve*:"

Nous avons vu hier une immense photographie représentant le beau et grand village de Lachute. C'est un magnifique travail d'une exécution extrêmement difficile. La photographie se développe sur une longueur de 42 pouces et tient sur cinq plaques. La difficulté consistait à les faire raccorder; M. Grenier y a réussi avec un rare bonheur. La perspective est admirable et l'on dirait une photographie d'un seul coup et non le résultat de cinq opérations successives. Cette photographie donne une haute idée du talent de M. Grenier comme photographie paysagiste.

AUX ELECTEURS D'ARGENTEUIL!

MESSIEURS:

Avant d'engager vos votes au Dr. CHRISTIE, *pour représenter encore ce Comté dans la Chambre des Communes, à Ottawa*—

PREMIÈREMENT—*Considérez, qu'il a voté contre une Politique Nationale*, c'est-à-dire, qu'il a voté contre les intérets de l'Agriculture, des Mines et des Manufactures, et par conséquent en faveur d'envoyer nos jeunes hommes aux Etats-Unis pour gagner leur vie.

SECONDEMENT—*Considérez qu'il n'a pas supporté* l'Amendement de l'Acte de Banqueroute qui devait donner des privilèges aux Cultivateurs en cas de faillite des Marchands.

TROISIÈMEMENT—*Considérez qu'il a voté contre* l'introduction d'une loi, en 1877, pour la prohibition des Liqueurs, qui devait faire cesser la fabrique ainsi que la vente des liqueurs.

QUATRIÈMEMENT—*Considérez* qu'il a été contre l'observance du Dimanche, même après qu'il fut fait à la Chambre, une motion pour l'observance du Dimanche. Il a fait ceci cependant sans réfléchir.

CINQUIÈMEMENT—*Considérez que pendant qu'il tirait* $1,000 par année du coffre public, ses dépenses exceptées, il a fait très peu pour la société d'Agriculture de son Comté tandis que l'Honorable M. ABBOTT a donné $30 par année à cette société pour ces vingt dernières années et le paie encore.

SIXIÈMEMENT—*Considérez* qu'il est si homme de parti, qu'il votera avec son parti au sacrifice de son pays. Le parti d'abord, le pays ensuite, est sa devise a en juger par sa conduite passée.

SEPTIÈMEMENT—*Considérez bien* qu'il n'a jamais dit un mot à la condamnation du job Anglin, du job Kaministiquia, du job Foster, de la transaction des Rails-d'Acier ou de quelques unes des autres corruptions de son parti.

HUITIÈMEMET—*Considérez bien* qu'il ne dit rien des $40,000,000 empruntées et depensées, des $4,000,000 d'augmentation de taxes, des $2,000,000 de déficit de l'année dernière et $1,500,000 cette année.

NEUVIÈMEMENT—*Considérez* qu'il favorise le libre échange pour le Canada ce qui donne l'avantage aux Américains d'inonder nos marchés avec leurs produits et leur marchandises manufacturées.

DIXIÈMEMENT—*Considérez bien* que les votes du Dr. CHRISTIE sont enrégistrés à Ottawa tels que représentés ci-dessus et aucune explication qu'il puisse faire ne peut les changer.

Electeurs d'Argenteuil quoique nous respections le Dr. CHRISTIE comme médécin et bon citoyen, il nous faut considerer les intérets politiques du pays comme d'une importance souveraine, et donner notre support à un homme qui est audessus du parti. Dans l'Honorable M. ABBOTT nous trouvons cet homme qui pendant qu'il était notre représtant, n'a pas hésité de voter CONTRE SON PARTI aussi bien qu'avec lui pour les mesures qu'il considérait les mieux adaptées aux besoins et aux intérets du pays. Il a été a Ottawa une grande partie de la dernière session. Ses capacités et sa grande expérience sont requises en Parlement. L'état présent du pays demande de tels hommes.

Commercial.

LACHUTE MARKET.

LACHUTE, May 23, 1878.

FLOUR AND FEED.—Flour, Tags, $5.90. Cornmeal, per 100 lbs, $1.60 to $1.75. Oatmeal, per 100 lbs., $2.25. Buckwheat Flour, black, per 100 lbs., $2.35. Buckwheat flour, yellow per 100 lbs., $2.25. Grits, per 100 lbs., $1.15. Bran, per 100 lbs., $1.00. Peas, per bushel of 60 lbs., 69c. Corn, per bushel of 40 lbs., 65c. Oats, per bushel of 40 lbs., 34c. Potatoes, per bushel, $3.50.

COARSE SALT—Per bag, $1.

PORK.—Butcher's, 6c. to 7c. by the quarter, per pound, 6c. Pork, per dozen, 8c. Potatoes, per bag 40c. to 45c. Hay, per ton, $10.00 to $12.00.

HIDES AND PELTS.—Cowhides, $5.00 to $5.25 per 100 lbs. Calfskins, 20c. to 25c. each. Sheepskins, 40c. to 50c. each.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, May 23rd, 1878.

FLOUR—	
Superior Extra	$5.00 @ $5.00
Extra Superfine	5.20 @ 5.25
Fancy	4.90 @ 5.00
Spring Extra	4.70 @ 4.75
Superfine	4.45 @ 4.55
Strong Bakers'	4.95 @ 5.15
Fine	3.80 @ 4.00
Middlings	3.50 @ 3.65
Pollards	3.00 @ 3.25
U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs	2.40 @ 2.45
City Bags (delivered)	2.57½ @ 2.60

CANADA WHEAT.—Spring No. 1 held at $1.13 to $1.16.

OATMEAL.—Ontario at about $4.00.

CORN.—Per 56 lbs., held at 51c to arrive, afloat, 47c bid.

OATS.—Per 32 lbs., held at about 32c to arrive, afloat.

BARLEY.—55c to 60c.

PEAS.—Nominal, held at about 86c to arrive afloat. In store, 85c. 82½c. bid for a carload.

BUTTER.—Quiet at 13 to 16½c.

CHEESE.—New 9½ to 10½.

LARD.—At 8½c to 9½c for tubs and pails.

PORK.—Mess, $12.00 to $12.50, according to brand; thin mess $11.00 to $11.50.

ASHES.—Per 100 lbs—Pots, $4.90 to 4.00 according to tare; $.75

SEEDS.—Clover, 7c to 7½c; timothy, $1.75 to $1.90.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, May, 23, 1878.

There was a good market to-day, and very little change in prices. Oats 32c to 33c. Buckwheat, 45c to 50c. Peas, 65c to 70c. Straw $4.00 to $7.00 per ton. Calfskins, 7c to 8c per lb. Oranges, 35c to 40c per dozen. Lemons, 30c to 35c do. Cocoanuts, 70c to 80c per dozen. Hay very scarce and in good demand.

HOUSEHOLD MEATS.—Pork, per 100, $6.00. Lamb, per lb., 7c to 8c. Veal, per lb., 5c. to 7c.

POULTRY.—*Game, Fowl*—Chickens 40 to 60. Turkeys, each, 90c to $1.00.

DAIRY.—Eggs per dozen, 9c. to 11c.; Butter in print, per pound, 17c to 22c, do in pail, per pound 15 to 17c; do in firkin, per pound 10c to 12c. Cheese, per lb., 14c. to 15c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bush., 35c. to 30c; Onions, 80c to $1.25; cabbage per head, 3c to 7c; celery per bunch, 4c to 5c; lettuce 3c to 5c, per bunch; radishes per bunch 2c to 5c; spinnich per bunch, 4c to 5c; rhubarb 5c to 8c per bunch; asparagus, 4c to 5c per bunch, spring onions, per bunch, 4c to 4c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Maple sugar, 9c to 10c per pound; honey, 13c to 14c; Hay, per ton $12.00 to $14.

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. 19y1

NOTICE!

THE partnership heretofore existing between W. D. McLaren and Wm. Elliot under the firm name of W. D. McLAREN & Co., as Family Grocers, at No. 247 St. Lawrence Street, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. McLaren retiring. Mr Elliot assumes the liabilities of the late firm, and all accounts owing to the same should be paid to him without delay.

W. D. McLAREN,
WM. ELLIOT.

Montreal, 25th [illegible] 1878.

With reference to the above, business will be continued in the same [illegible] on the "CASH SYSTEM," by Wm. Elliot, who under the new system, hopes to merit such advancements, as will not only retain, but increase the extensive patronage enjoyed for over 20 years by Mr. McLaren individually and latterly by the late firm.

W. ELLIOT.
33w3

MILLINERY.

MISS CLARKE, successor to Miss Morrow, wishes to inform the ladies of Lachute and vicinity, that she has now on hand, and will keep, a choice selection of

HATS,
SHAPES,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
ETC., ETC.,

of the very latest fashions and shades. Straw hats altered and dyed. Feathers curled. Give her a call and see her goods; satisfaction guaranteed. 37tf

GILT EDGED BUTTER.

WILL ALWAYS command ready sale at a high price.

The 'Cooley System'

requires apparatus, low in price (little more than common milk pans) simple and easy of management, and can be set in any ordinary milk house. For full particulars, apply to

WM. HAY,
Insurance and General Agent,
Near Messrs. A. Benn & Co's Store, Lachute.
37w4

HOTEL ROYAL

St. Scholastique,

(OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.)

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS. Meals at all hours. Free conveyance to and from each train as it arrives.

P. DE SANTELLES,
Late of Rigaud, Proprietor.

WOODEN WARE FACTORY, LACHUTE.

THIS Factory will be open in a few days, and orders for

DOORS,
SASHES,
MOULDINGS,
BLIND LATHS,
WASH-BOARDS,
CROQUET SETTS,

And Turned Ware

of all descriptions, can now be received.

Also

LUMBER

can be dried in kiln at reasonable rates.

F. C. IRELAND.
37tf

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.

J. MONAGHAN,

ADVOCATE,

251, St. James Street, onteal.

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.,

Customers' accounts will be furnished as soon possible, and an early settlement is requested, as this branch of his business must be closed 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

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 (qual to city supplies and prices.

A good Ash Coffin, trimmed	$15.00
Black Cloth	10.00
A good Common Coffin	5.00

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

CATARRH!

FOR TEN 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 DOWNES.

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

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 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. 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 prices 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

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 [illegible] 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 60x120 feet, with a good frame house and 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

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.

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. DAVID, D. [illegible], D. C. L. } Medical Examin'r
E. ROBILLARD, Esq., D [illegible] }

SULLIVAN DAVID, Agent.
Box 506, Post Office, Montreal. 22tf

PUBLICATIONS.

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

Pamphlet, 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 $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, 10 cents

England's Coming Glories. Price, post free, 20 cents.

Anglo-Saxon Riddle. Price, post free, 7 cents

Or the five named in One Volume, gilt edges $1.10

Life Out on the Dead. [illegible] 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, ontreal.

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 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 do close here.

Hochelaga Cotton, from 3c. to 3½c. per yard. Calicos, from 4c. to 11c. per yard. Our Flannels of 20c. and 22c. 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 50c. Our

Boots and Shoes

are extremely reduced; we sell them at the wholesale price. Our Tweeds are really the cheapest in 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, $1.4[illegible]. Our Tweed Rosamond, at $1.20, 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

THOMAS BIRKETT,

87 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.
12-1y

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, MAY 21, 1878.

NATIONAL POLICY.

LISTEN to Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD

"The policy of the Opposition is this: "—That he will protect the industries "of this country. We will so adjust "the tariff, and, if need be, increase it "as to promote the manufacturing in- "terests of this country. We do not "wish our young men to leave us. We "do not want the power and strength "of the country to go to the United "States, to add to the wealth and "strength of a foreign country. We "want to keep Canada for the Cana- "dian. We wish to see manufactories "established and encouraged in every "town and village in the Dominion. "We want to see the farmer sending "his son who does not take to farming, "not to a foreign country, but to the "neighbouring village to become an ar- "tizan, a tradesman, or a manufactur- "er. We wish to keep our own coun- "try for ourselves." And again: At "the end of my long political career the "last effort I am going to make—the "culminating, final struggle before I re- "tire into private life—is to attempt to "get Canada for the Canadians, to se- "cure a national policy—a policy by "which we will be able to get a fair "day's wages for a fair day's work, by "which we will not be trampled upon "and ridden over as we have been in "the past by the capitalists of a foreign "country."

The Reformers are against such a Policy. Dr. CHRISTIE voted against it last session. He thereby proved that he was against manufacturing enterprises starting in our villages and towns.

FREE TRADE HUMBUGS!

To the Farmers of Argenteuil.

The county has been flooded the last few days with circulars, issued by the Central Reform Committee, one in particular signed by HUGH FRASER, farmer, we now propose to notice. It is astonishing that an apparently intelligent man, like Mr. FRASER would lend his name to such nonsense, and we decline to believe that it is his own production as it smacks strongly of Dr. CHRISTIE'S speech and *Advertiser* articles, unless we have further evidence. Do not be led into error by a narrow-minded clique of *obstructionists* who would sacrifice their country for a few pet theories of an organised hypocrisy, and whose minds cannot rise above petty local jealousies.

We are quite prepared to admit that cheap tea and sugar are in themselves advantageous, but the question is, is tea and sugar cheaper now than formerly. Tea is certainly cheaper, because it is cheaper in the countries where it is produced. It comes to us now second hand by the States, the Yankee dealers when they finally gain the monopoly, will run up the price. If the tea trade were fostered in the Dominion, we would have the article direct from China by the St. Lawrence as we used to have it, better, purer and in the end cheaper. This is the opinion of men whose experience and business enterprise entitles them to be considered authorities. Now about Sugar. Sugar is very little cheaper, if any, than it was ten years ago. Besides the article as now supplied through the States is very inferior as well as being greatly adulterated. Merchants and others have told us that the sugar now sold coming from the States is not to be compared to that coming from the late Redpath Sugar Refinery, now closed on account of the "fly-on-the wheel policy" of the Obstructionists.

Again, will the mere fact of having cheap tea and sugar enrich the farmers. We answer confidently NO. An intelligent farmer said the other day "Cheap tea and sugar;" *fudge!*—"when it was dearer we had more money; *then* we could sell our pigs and produce at a fair price. *Now* there being a mere nominal duty on hogs &c., the Yankees flood our markets with pork and butter so that we cannot sell at a profit."

Farmers, you are being made poor by a Government who is experimenting upon you. For the sake of a theory they are driving our industries out of the country and the Yankees are taking advantage of their idiotic policy and laughing at us.—Show us a cheap country and we will show you a poor country.

Foster manufactures and industries and instead of enriching a few as the Obstructionists would have you believe—benefit the whole. We will have a *home* market and *home consumption*. Our money will stay in the country and not go across the border. We are carrying our manure out on the ice and letting it go out with the tide. In other words, we are fostering the Yankees by the sweat that rolls from the brows of Canadian farmers.

Gentlemen, Mr. ABBOTT is the Candidate of the Liberal Conservative party at the forth coming Commons Election—*he will advocate a National Policy*—not a policy of obstruction or of bartering away our rights for the sake of theories or party, but a policy that will build up this great Canada of ours and place her in the position among the other countries of the world that she ought to occupy.

Protection as politically applied to the condition of Canada to-day, means protection to four millions of Canadians against the encroachment of forty millions of Americans—so that our farmers and manufacturers may not suffer as they do now from our markets being glutted by the over productions of the United States. This is the correct definition of the term Protection as used by the Conservative party.

By order of the Central Committee,
Liberal Conservative Association.

LACHUTE, 16th, May 1878.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ARGENTEUIL

GENTLEMEN:

Before pledging your vote to Dr. CHRISTIE *to represent this County again in the House of Commons at Ottawa*—

FIRST—*Consider that he voted against a National Policy*, that is, he voted against the Agricultural, Mining and Manufacturing interests of the Dominion, and consequently in favour of sending our young men to the United States to earn a living.

SECOND—*Consider that he did not support* the Amendment to the Bankruptcy Act, which was to give privileges to farmers in case of the failure of merchants.

THIRD—*Consider that he voted against* introducing a Prohibitory Liquor Law for the Dominion, in 1877, which was to do away with the manufacture as well as the sale of liquor.

FOURTH—*Consider* that he went against the better observance of the Sabbath, even after he had made a motion in the House for the Sabbath to be kept holy. He did this, however, unthinkingly.

FIFTH—*Consider that while he has drawn* $1,000 a year, from the public chest besides his expenses, he has done but little for the Agricultural Society of his own county, while the Hon. Mr. ABBOTT has given $30 a year to this Society, for the last twenty years, and still pays it.

SIXTH—*Consider* that he is such a violent Party man, that he will vote with his party to the sacrifice of his country. Party first, country second, is his motto, judging from past experience.

SEVENTH—*Consider* well that he has never said a word in condemnation of the Anglin job, Kaministiquia job, Easter job, or Stock-Rail transaction, or any of the other corruptions of his Party.

EIGHTH—*Consider* well that he says nothing of the $10,000,000 borrowed and spent, of the $1,000,000 increase of taxes, of the $2,000,000 deficiency last year and $1,500,000 this year.

NINTH—*Consider* that he favors a Free Trade Policy for Canada, which enables the Americans to flood our markets with their produce and manufactured goods.

TENTH—*Consider well* that Doctor CHRISTIE'S votes are on record in Ottawa, as represented above, and no explanation he can make will now change his votes or alter the case.

Electors of Argenteuil, while we respect Dr. CHRISTIE as a physician and good citizen, we must consider the political interests of the country as of paramount importance, and give our support to a man who is above party. In the Hon. Mr. ABBOTT we find just such a man, who, when he was our representative, did not hesitate to vote AGAINST HIS PARTY as well as with them, just as he considered their measures best adapted or otherwise to the wants and interests of the country. He was at Ottawa a good deal during the last session. His able abilities and great experience are such as are required in Parliament. The present state of the country demands such men.

CAVILLUS

Grit Economy.

ANNUAL DEFICIT AND INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Cartwright Supplementary Estimates, rushed down in the last hour of the session, increase the intended expenditure for the current year to $26,200,000, or $3,700,000 more than the expenditure in the last full year of the Macdonald regime. Here are the figures since 1872-3.

1872-3	$22,500,000
1873-4	23,816,000
1874-5	23,713,000
1875-6	24,488,000
1876-7	23,587,000
1877-8	$26,203,000

The organs occasionally contend that the Macdonald Government was responsible for the expenditure of 1873-4 in which they ruled four months and Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues eight. Granting that, then there is a difference between the expenditure of 1873-4 and 1877-8 of nearly $3,000,000 for which the Party of Economy is solely responsible. Mr. Carthwright estimated the revenue for 1877-8 at $23,500,000. On the 1st February last he found that there was a deficit up to that date of $600,000. Supposing that there will be no farther deficit—that the Finance Minister will receive $22,600,000 of revenue—then between that sum and the expenditure of $26,200,000 which he contemplates, there will be a difference of no less than $3,300,000! No country in the world, though it had a Golconda in every acre of its area, could stand long in Lombard street under the shadow of such an enormous difference between its revenue and expenditure.

Mr Mackenzie and his associates seem to have gone mad. The volume of trade has fallen from $218,000,000 to $108,000,000, a decrease of $50,000,000. In 1876 there was a deficit of $1,930,000; in 1877 one $1,400,000, while that of the current year threatens to equal the total of the last. When a business man, who can't make both ends meet from year to year, keeps on increasing his outlay, he is not far off the assignee's office. Nations hold out longer than individuals, but a common fate is inevitable under like circumstances. The liabilities of the failures of the past four years reach close on $100,000,000; and there is no market improvement in the outlook. Surely if ever a Government were urged by circumstances to be economical, it is this: but the worse the times and the lighter the revenue, the more Mr. Cartwright spends and the faster grows our debt.

Sir John Macdonald says that we should cut down the cost of governing the country—Mr. Mackenzie's expenditure this year will exceed that of the last year of Sir John's rule by nearly $4,000,000, or a dollar a head—and proceed to restore the revenue by restoring prosperity through a well-devised system of Protection to Home Industries. Here is where the two leaders differ. This is the issue.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, May 26th, 1878.

THE FIERY FURNACE.—Dan. iii—21-27.

A great image of gold stands on the Chaldean plain. Around it, in idolatrous devotion, bow all nobles and officials of the realm. While the multitudes fall prostrate, three young men stand erect, refusing to dishonor God by worshiping an idol. They are brought before the mighty king Nebuchadnezzar, and offered the alternative of homage to the golden image, or death in the most terrible form. Promptly they choose the fiery furnace rather than the wrong to their God. The furnace is heated, and the youths are cast into its fiery depths; but the Form of the Fourth is beside them, and they walk unharmed amid the flames. Daniel had said previously:—"Our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace." We may learn the following practical lessons from a study of this portion of scripture.

1. We see how, God honors and rewards those who live according to principle.

2. At some times God's cause has needed miracles; at others, martyrs; at all times it needs manliness.

3. Under any and all circumstances it is possible and profitable to serve God.

4. Compare the sacrifices we have to make in serving God, with theirs, and how slight they appear.

5. In the young men of this lesson, we see elements of character commendable to young men of our day.

6. We notice particularly that the strength they had to enable them to endure this trial, they derived from God.

A Baby's Kiss.

I remember one day a business man came into our association and said:

"Mr. Moody, there is a man just come out of the penitentiary whom I am very much interested in; he is discouraged because he can't get anything to do. Will you take an interest in him?"

"Yes; bring him in."

He brought him in—as fine-looking a man as there is in this assembly. I shook hands with him, and told him I was glad to see him. I said:

"Come, go home with me, and take dinner with me."

The tears started in his eyes. He did not think I would invite him to my house, as he had been in a penitentiary. I introduced him to my little child, only three years old, and said:

"Emma, this is papa's friend; I wish you would kiss him."

She put her arms around his neck and kissed him. Then the little girl went out. The man looked at me, with tears streaming down his face, and said:

"My heart is broke; that's the first kiss I have had since my mother died."

It broke his heart to think that a little child had kissed him.

Well, we helped him, and he went out into the world, and the last I heard of him he was being blessed in publishing the glad tidings of salvation.—*D. L. Moody.*

The Young Colt.

TRANSLATED BY MRS. C. A. LACROIX.

One evening Mr. Brinkley arrived at his country-seat at a late hour and wholly unexpected. In the morning he happened to look out of his window, and saw a beautiful colt frisking and galloping in great glee over a nice field of wheat, and doing much damage.

"What does that mean?" said he to one of his servants; "why is that young horse not taken care of?"

The servant in order to conceal his negligence, and thinking the falsehood would not be discovered during the short stay of his employer, said, bowing humbly, "This horse is not ours, it belongs to the miller. I am just going to chase it from the field, and will give the miller a sharp reprimand."

That evening as Mr. B. was walking he passed by the millers, and seeing him in his yard he accosted him in a severe manner, and said:

"If I see your colt running in my fields again I will shoot it without further ceremony."

The miller replied, smiling, "Very well, sir, if ever my colt be found so rash as to be running in your fields slay it boldly, it will be perfectly right, and I will raise no opposition."

The following morning, lo! there again was the self same intruder.

"Ah! so the miller mocks me thus, does he?" cried Mr. B.

Down came the gun from the wall, and the beautiful prancer soon fell dead in his tracks. Immediately all the servants of the house ran under their master's window, crying out, "What a pity, what a pity! Why did you kill your most beautiful and valuable colt? It is a great loss."

Mr. B. felt immediately that he had acted rashly, and had shown an unmanly and unchristian like anger. "But the first fault was in the falsehood of my servant, and shall pay the price of the animal to the last penny."

And so it was that both suffered great punishment for what they at first esteemed but small sins. *No sin is small.*

What Every House Needs.

One of the worst faults of our very faulty modern architecture, as applied to houses, is found in the fact that our architects do not take into their plans the possibilities of sickness in the family. Now, no house is properly constructed that has not in it a room or rooms expressly designed for the accommodation of the infirm and the sick. The room should, in the first place, have a warm sunny exposure. The window light should be ample and command the widest possible view. The first essential in a sick room is a good, liberal fire-place. Through it, and by means of the warmth which it generates, the whole room is kept, in its atmospheric conditions, wholesome and pure. Not only so, but a slow burning fire, with its lights and shades, its rising sparks and glowing brands, its curling and many colored smoke and its changeful embers, furnishes ceaseless diversion to the sick one who lies watching it. Nothing is more soothing and quieting than the influence which softly steals into the senses of him who gazes dreamily into the gentle flame. It is companionship in itself. The walls, too, should have their proper adornment. Pictures that suggest quiet and peace and the free fresh life of nature outside should be on them. A bracket with its vase of flowers; a green, clambering vine, clinging ambitiously to the ceiling,; a library filled with familiar books; curtains that soften the light while admitting it—all these are helpful to one that lies in weakness and can take no more of life than the little room reveals. Better still, if just outside the window stands a tree with the branches so placed that the leaves of some almost sweep the pane. How much the sight of twigs, buds and leaves, stirred by the winds and flecked with bright gleams of the sun, can cheer the mind of one who lies upon the pillow idly looking at them. The central thought expressed in a well constructed sick room is—diversion. The object of its construction and location should be to give perfect accommodation and protection to the invalid, while at the same time it suggests the beauty and the freedom of being unconfined—the life and animation of the great out-door world beyond.

An Irish Macpherson has turned up at a Bosto[illegible]rant in the humble capacity of [illegible]ter. A guest who has been served with a small lobster—"Do you call that a lobster, Mike?" "Faix, I believe they do be callin' thim lobsters here, sur. We call 'em cirbs at home." "Oh," said the diner, "you have lobsters in Ireland?" "Is it lobsters? Begorra the creek is full of 'em. Many a time I've seen 'em when I lepped over the sthrames." "How long do lobsters grow in Ireland?" "Well," said Mike, thoughtfully. "To shake widin bounds, sur, I'd say a matter of five or six feet." How do they get around in those creeks?" "Bedad, sur, the creeks are fifty or sixty feet wide," said the imperturbable Mike. "But," asked the guest, "you said you had seen them when you were leaping over the streams, and lobsters here live in the sea." "Sure, I did, sur; we're powerful leppers in Ireland. As for the say, sur, I've seen it red with 'em." "But look here, my fine fellow," said the guest, thinking he had cornered Mike at last, "lobsters are not red until they are boiled." "Don't I know that?" said Mike; "but there are bilin' springs in the ould country, and they shwim through 'em, and come out all ready for ye to crack open and ate 'em."

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The scholars who have passed first in Mr. F. Emberson's recent examinations of his share of the High and Model schools of the Province are, we believe, as follows:—Huntingdon High School, James Fraser, 1,076 marks; Hemmingford Model School, Lizzie Hawthorne, 617 marks; St. Johns High School, H. Walmsley, 449 marks; Lacolle High School, Charles Pearson, 450 marks; Sutton High School, Jane Reid, 680 marks; Dunham High School, Geo. Mills, 483 marks; Hatley High School, Ida Ives, 485 marks; Sweetsburg High School, Joseph McLaughlan, 674 marks; Knowlton High School, G. E. Foster, 710 marks; Ulverton Model School, Emma Lyster, 560 marks; Lapeche Model School, Alf. Poole, 730 marks; Hull Model School, G. McGill, 310 marks; Clarendon High School, Isabella Shaw, 765 marks. The marks gained by the best scholar can, of course, only be taken as a very slight indication of the general excellence of the school. —*Montreal Gazette.*

The question of the fortresses stands where it was. Whether the decision of the Cabinet has been officially communicated to the Russians or not is doubtful, except as regards Shumla, but no action has been taken upon that subject which was to evacuate Shumla, Varna and Batoum, in consequence of Todleben's peremptory demand. The Russians declare that even if the Turks surrender the fortresses, their troops will only withdraw from before Constantinople when the British fleet retires. Thus to all appearances the Porte and Muscovites are at cross purposes.

For Liver-Complaint, use Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills.—[ADVT.

It's Bad enough to be eaten by Worms, when one is buried, but to become food for them when alive is horrible. Nor is there any need, because a few of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, will drive them out of the living system, and the health will become established.—[ADVT.

The Stomach is the Citadel of Life, and when attacked should be protected by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It drives away pain, warms the patient, and a delightful calm succeeds. It is an indispensable family medicine, costing but little, and always sure. Sold everywhere.—[ADVT.

REOPENED.

Alfred Benn & Co.,

Respectfully notify the Public that they have

REOPENED

Their Store, and that in future, they will sell only for

CASH

OR

PRODUCE;

and will, therefore, be able to do so at

Greatly Reduced

PRICES.

The stock, which is large

AND

WELL ASSORTED,

must be turned into

MONEY

to meet payments. We hope our friends will not forget us.

Alfred Benn & Co.

P. S.—We will make it a point to keep the stock always fresh and well assorted. Will sell a first rate quality of flour at the very lowest price.

A. B. & Co.

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.

BAPTIST.—Rev. John King, Supply; Sabbath Services at 3:30 P. M., in Victoria Hall. All are invited.

METHODIST.—Rev. D. Winter, Minister, and Rev. I. 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. Ouimet, 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.—Robert G. Meikle, Esq.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron., Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, William M. Ouat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. Meikle.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Boa, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Gethsa.) 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 months.

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 25th 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 H. 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 15th 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 angle station 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. & I. R. R., 4 miles from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

CHATHORO.—Is in the township of Chatham near Douglas Crossing, on the M. O. & W. R. R. and out 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.

EDNA.—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 as 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, 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. 8 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,	$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 [illegible]
POT BARLEY	3 00

FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
Good Double Cutter,
Double Sleigh,
wo 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.

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-yl

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 Shedale, | Alex Shannon,
J. McGauvran, M. P. P. | James Goristine,
E. H. Trudel, M. D. | W. W. Trumbull,
Peter McCallum, Cobourg.

CHARLES D. HANSON, Chief Inspector

Head Office: *180* St. James Street.
HENRY LYE, Secretary.
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,
Prescott, 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, ROSAIRE & CO., Toronto, Sole Manufacturers. Montreal branch office, 17½ Beaver Hall. S. S. BAKER, Manager 22-1

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1878. NO. 39

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,
&c. in the Court House, 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 & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
64, 66 and 68 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 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 Saving 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. 1y

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.

WM. 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. S. 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 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.
467 and 469 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 & 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

Lines Written on the Death of an Infant Friend.

Lovely, winning, darling baby,
Death hath borne thee away;
In his cold embrace has folded
Thy little form of clay.

Thy form still beautiful in death
As if in peaceful rest;
Thy hands like opening lilies lie
Above thy snowy breast.

Those blue blue eyes may be blue still,
But from our view are hid;
For fixed and still concealed they are
Beneath the snow-white lid.

But now our hearts with grief are rent,
We feel the chast'ning rod;
For O this precious form must lie
Beneath the dark cold sod.

But comfort sweet our bosoms fill,
For here below the sod;
'Tis but the cage of clay we lay
Our lov'd one is with God.

Thy spirit freed from earthly night,
To heav'n has wing'd its way;
Raised by our saviour, though dost dwell
In realms of endless day.

We know we cannot call thee back,
We would not if we might;
To this dark dreary world of sin
From that of love and light.

Now in the grave we place thy clay,
In sure and certain hope,
That on the resurrection morn;
Jesus shall raise it up.

And now Lord by thy grace prepare,
Our hearts to dwell with thee;
The circle thou has served here
May on high united be.

F. E. M. Mc. A.

BY THE TRENT.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE CHILDREN'S PARTY.

If again we let loose the reins of our Time-horse, and suffer him to march on with us, past brake and brier, and dreary wildernesses of sorrow and shame, of which our moral earth is, alas! so full; being in this respect perhaps, ages behind the physical earth, abounding still in saurians, and sea and land monsters not yet extinct, and in chasms, and arid volcano-lands, that are to be in the happier future closed, and fertilized,—we must ask pardon of the reader. Not willingly do we stay beside the bed of what may appear to our defective vision, almost hopeless anguish, for we confess scenes of horror are to us as repugnant to record as they would prove to some to witness.

With a deep, deep sigh of relief we turn our gaze from man in torment, to man in hope and joy; from the *Inferno* to the *Paradiso*, or at least to that which most nearly approaches it in this world. Not to the city shall we go for our *Paradiso*, nor to any of the dusty, humming hives of men, those builders of combs which are not always stored with honey; nor yet shall we take our course to the hills, though upon their heads rainbows repose, or arch them in gloriously, a grand frame to a grand picture, and though upon their thymy sides our feet love to linger, among the purples and the gold of broom and heather, the last the "*ling*" that perhaps suggested the word linger to some poetic heath lover of old times, whose ankles loved the rustling touch of its purple bells, and lengthened out the parting with "sweet, reluctant, amorous delay."

By the river is our present paradise. There were four such round Eden, a quaternion of delights, but to find one lovely stream at once, is all we can now expect in these latter days of dimness, in any of our far-away western Edens—all we desire, it may be.

The brother and sister at St. Wilfrid's, at least, asked for no more. To them its pure flowing waters were endlessly suggestive of deep peace and progress combined, a combination at once symbolic of, and springing alone from, the union of the human soul with the divine. Its morning changes of tint from deepest gray to clearest, softest white and blue, and its evening's splendours of gold and crimson, preached ever to them what man's life should be, a gradual putting on of light and beauty, and the richnesses of love; and when night absorbed the colour for another morning to reveal, and hid the flow of the current with the shadow of her hand, they saw in this shadow an emblem of death, that hides, but does not take away or destroy.

Veronica grew increasingly lovely by the river. That last storm that had swept across her sky, and had threatened to wash her away by its violence, left the heavens bare for the sun to shine out without stint. Her whole life till now had been gray as an overcast morning; all the more did she now enjoy the free unclouded brightness; she unfolded like a flower after rain. Clara's face, sometimes too thoughtful in its womanliness, became younger and gayer near hers, and when John was absent on some of his many engagements, with Jonas White, or some other friend of temperance, seeing to his school for drunkards' children, or arranging the classes and library for his Labourers' Institute, or preparing, it may be, a lecture for the same, the two friends at times wandered, without his welcome company, it is true, but very happily, up the Grove, and among the cornfields beyond.

They were walking out one summer's evening in this way. Gathering, as they proceeded slowly, handfuls of forget-me-nots and way-side grasses, with wild roses and meadow-sweet, money-wort, and convolvuli, to adorn the room at the cottage on the coming children's festival, and Veronica had laughingly placed in Clara's hat a grand trail of bryony, and in her own a single wild rose, fragrant and white, when a fallen tree irresistibly suggested their need of a rest, and they sat a while upon its rough but convenient trunk to talk and overlook their flower treasures.

"It is a shame," said Veronica, as she gazed upon her group of beauties.—"I have said many times I would never gather this again, and yet I have broken my word to-day.—My poor Veronica! why will you always fade so?"—and as she spoke she drew out a withered branch of her namesake, the lovely germander speed-well, whose delicate blue flowers had dropped away in dying. "You are only good for the open meadow or bank, and no water now will revive you!—Clara, it is like what *I* should soon have been in the town, a poor withered good-for-nothing.—How much, how very much, I owe to you and John! Where should I have been now but for you? Working in that gloomy room at blak lace.—How happy I ought to be! how very happy I am! And yet," here she paused, her eye resting on the tree-shadowed stream at her feet, "I sometimes feel I have no right to my happiness while I do nothing for Letitia. How could I save her, Clara? What can I do for poor Letitia? I am so useless—not able yet to earn my own living; if it were not for your goodness I should perhaps have no bread to eat, so it seems absurd to talk of it; and yet to get her away from that horrid life is the one great wish of my heart! I would do *anything* to save her."

"John has thought of it," replied Clara, "though I am telling you a secret. He has taken her away from that house."

Veronica clasped Clara's hand.

—"A month ago," continued Clara, "though he did not mean to tell you just yet; and—she is now abroad."

"Abroad!"

"With old friends of ours in Germany, a benevolent old doctor and his wife, who are devoting their lives to the reformation of people like her. John meant to tell you in a day or two, for he has had a letter from the Hermanns, that is their name,—and I am a very naughty sister indeed to have spoiled the surprise he intended for you. I begin to feel quite repentant already!" Happy tears were in Veronica's eyes, and it might be that on this account she did not see at first the approach of a man, who, with downcast head, as immersed in thought, was nearing them. He, however, lifted his head before he quite approached, and seeing her, stood still.

It was the dark stranger, whom some years ago Stephen Morris met at the ferry, but looking much older and thinner; and where once dark hair lay about his temples, were now locks of iron gray. His eyes were sunk, and his whole aspect dejected.

When Veronica saw him he was leaning half-hidden by the trunk of an elm, but with his eyes fixed steadily and sorrowfully upon her. She changed colour suddenly, and with difficulty suppressed a scream. Gathering her flowers from the tree beside her, with trembling hands, she said to Clara in a scarcely audible voice, "Let us g , Clara, at once! The man of my dreams is there!"

Clara turned round amazed, but the tree hid the stranger from her sight, and she hesitated, "What is the matter, dear! what man?"

Pulling her by the sleeve, Veronica whispered hurriedly, "He is there, by that elm!—Come away!—Don't you see him?"

Clara obeyed, and with her change of position gained a sight of the dark stranger. But he had by this time left the side of the elm, and was advancing towards them. He was so near that it was of no use to attempt to flee. They must face him now.

Veronica clung to her friend, but Clara stood up erect and fearless, with that calm sweet dignity that became her so well, and as her eyes met those of the intruder, his fell with a look of abasement and humiliation.

"Forgive me!" he murmured. "I am not here to alarm.—I have no wish to annoy.—I have but come to ask forgiveness of one I have wronged, and to whom I wish to speak a few words of explanation. You will surely allow me to do this? Then I will go away and never trouble you again."

"Speak," said Clara's clear ringing voice. "What do you wish to say?"

"It is to your friend I wish to speak. I have no right indeed to claim a hearing from her. I saved her life, perhaps, from the snow-storm, but I conducted her to that which she would, no doubt, rather have died than met. And though she was saved not entirely against my will, I cannot rest till I have told her how much I have suffered for, how bitterly I repent, the alarm and anguish I caused her!"

He paused, and seemed to await Veronica's reply, but she was unable to speak. She still trembled so much that the words died soundless upon her tongue.

"Call me the vilest names you will," continued he, "they will not be too vile for me! My life has been a series of crimes, one vast crime, I ought to call it.—From boyhood I have been a profligate and a companion of the wicked. I ought not to expect you to forgive such as I am, I am not worthy to approach you, and no doubt you think I ask too much. I acknowledge it.—And yet, remember, even an angel can pity and forgive!"

"I do pity and forgive you," murmured Veronica. But her eyes were still unable to look upon him.

"It is enough!" he said. "Thanks for your pity also! And now I must go my way amongst my fellows;" he uttered these last words bitterly, "and from them I have no favour to ask; wolves and sharks can only bite and rend!"

"But," said Clara, impelled to speak to this forlorn soul by some supreme sentiment of compassion. "Why return to the company of the wicked? You were born for higher things, higher society. You have better desires, why not follow them?"

(To be Continued.)

How one Mother trained Her little Girl.

"Maybe I am foolish, Mrs.——, but ever since my little one was given me I have loved to kiss the little baby hands as well as the baby lips. I used to lay the soft little pink palms upon my mouth and kiss them till my baby laughed.

"As she grew older I still kept up the custom, and when night came and undressing her I failed to kiss the little hands, Amy knew that it was because they were not quite clean from naughtiness. If they had been lifted in anger during the day, if they had struck at nurse or a little playmate, Mamma could not kiss them because they were not clean. And to miss the kiss was very hard for my baby, I assure you. It was the same with the little lips. If a naughty word had escaped them,—I mean wilfully naughty words,—or if my little girl had not spoken quite the truth during the day, I could not kiss the lips; although I always kissed her on cheek and forehead, never allowing her to go unkissed to bed. But she cared more for kisses on hands and lips than for anything else, I believe; my loving little Amy! And gradually the naughty ways were done away with, and each night my baby would say, 'Tean hannies to night, Mamma! Tean hannies for 'oo to tiss?'

"And even now,—though she is five years old—I keep up a custom which she has known from her birth, because I think it helps her to try to be good. You will laugh, maybe, Mrs.——, but I do want my little girl to grow up pure and sweet; and if the love of Mamma's kisses can keep, by God's help, the little hands, lips and heart clean, I think I shall continue the custom until Amy is old enough to understand fully things—hard for her yet.

"My own eyes were tearful when Mrs. Horton's sweet voice ceased, and I envied little Amy her beautiful young mother's companionship. Did I think it a foolish idea? Ah, no indeed! But the truest, sweetest custom in the world—keeping her small hands clean for Mamma's good-night kiss: that is why Sally Jones was not "paid in her own coin," as the saying is. That is why the sweet lips made no angry reply. Mamma's kiss was too precious a thing to be given up for the gratification of one moment of evil speaking. Dear little Amy.—Mary D. Brine, in *May Wide Awake.*

A Short Study for Boys.

The life of Charles O'Connor, the eminent lawyer shows what diligence and perseverance will accomplish.

When eight years old he was an office boy and a newspaper carrier. His father published a weekly newspaper, and Charles, besides attending in the office, delivered the journal to subscribers in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. He used a skiff to cross the rivers, and frequently would be out all Saturday night serving his route. It is said that he never missed a subscriber.

When seventeen years old he entered a lawyer's office as an errand boy. He borrowed law-book's, took them home, and read them by the light of a candle far into the night. Several lawyers, noticing the boy's industry, aided him in his studies.

When he was twenty four years old he was admitted to the bar, and even then it was said that young O'Connor's legal opinion was worth more than that of many other lawyers.

But success comes slowly to a young lawyer, and it was not until his thirtieth year that clients recognized the legal learning and skill of O'Connor. He was very poor, but industry and ability were his capital. He worked hard at the smallest cases, never slighting any trust, and in time secured the reputation of a man who would do his best for those employing him. To this conscientiousness and industry he owed his success.

JUVENILE SMOKERS.—A British physician observing the large number of boys under fifteen years of age, on the street with cigars and pipes in their mouths, was prompted to examine the breath of this class of smokers, and for that purpose selected thirty-eight boys between the age of nine and fifteen. In twenty-two of these cases he found various disorders of the circulation and digestion, palpitation of the heart and more or less marked taste for strong drink. In twelve there was frequent bleeding of the nose, and twelve had slight ulceration of the mouth caused by tobacco. The doctor treated them for their ailments but with little effect until the habit of smoking was discontinued, when breath and strength were soon restored. The effect of tobacco in creating a taste for strong drinks is unquestionably very great. If the testimony of some tobacco users and medical men is of any weight, one of the most radical methods of keeping the young men from being led to intemperate drinking is to deny them tobacco.

A Revolutionizing Threat.

I have heard the story as applied loosely, but as Jenkinson's father-in-law tells it, it has more of point and pith than other cases. Jenkinson was the man who entered the complaint. He was a young merchant and had married the daughter of an old merchant, and said daughter was inclined to be headstrong and independent, plainly giving her liege Lord to understand that she should be her own mistress and do as she pleased.

Jenkins regarded this as an outrage, and in plenitude of his indignation he betook himself to his wife's father and there entered complaint, deep and bitter, against the fair recusant, and unfortunately by his blundering he more than half intimated that the girl had not been brought up as she ought to have been. But the old man betrayed no ill feelings towards his son-in-law.

"Did the vixen say she would do as she had a mind to?"

"Yes, sir."

"And she makes you generally uncomfortable?"

"She does indeed sir."

"Goodness me! What ingratitude! And only last week I gave her that beautiful set of rubies."

"I know it, sir,

"Jenkins, I paid twelve hundred dollars for those stones and setting."

"I should say they were cheap at that."

"So they were, so they were, and I thought it would make her so happy and so good. But I have a plan in my mind. I shall put up with no more reports of her short comings. She thinks she will inherit a fat piece of property from her old father, but she may find herself mistaken. I have given her the rubies, but I will give her nothing more until I know she has mended; and if I hear another word of her willfulness—if I hear another word—I will scratch her name from my will and leave her but a lesson of behaviour. If she troubles you any more, you can tell her what I say; and be sure I mean it. It is time she should allow her old father to rest in peace."

A month later, and the old merchant asked his daughter how she was flourishing at home.

"O, grandly!" she cried. "You won't believe how good and kind James is. He isn't cross any more at all."

The old man nodded with satisfaction. His threat had its effect.

Filling the Sacks.

What a fine stroke of courteous generosity is that command of Joseph to his steward, "Fill the men's sacks with food as much as they can carry, and put every man's money in his sack's mouth!" This bountiful provision for his brethern, and the famine-stricken kinsfolk at home, is a fine illustration also of the way that Jesus supplies hungry souls. The most universal famine is heart famine. It rages as badly in the brown stone mansion counting room of the rich, as in the squalid hovels of the poor. Sin starves the immortal soul. It is pitiful to see how eagerly people around us are cramming their sacks with chaff, and are trying to feed on what is as empty as the east wind. This inward gnawing drives one man to an inordinate greed of money; for "business" to him means something to fill the aching void. The more he puts in the emptier he feels. "He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver," is one of the truest of Bible truths. It is heart hunger that drives ten thousands to the convival club, to the play-house, to the mid-night rout, to all the "pleasures of sin for a season." They hardly know what they want; and the starving soul cries like a hungry child. When the devil gets a soul into his "far country," he feeds him with nothing but husks.

These are "hard times" financially, as all will admit. Purses are running low. Many a millionaire's bag has proved to be full of holes. But God has not "stopped payment." No notes on the Bank of Faith have gone to protest. Jesus stands beside a granary which never knows 'hard times' and sends his cheering call to the hungry—come! and fill your sacks without money, and without price! Men never died richer towards God than Theodore Roosevelt died the other day. These are the very times for the multitudes who have grown sick and hungry over the chaff, to come to Him in whom all fulness dwelleth. He satisfieth the longing heart, and filleth the hungry soul; and with the finest wheat. Reader, bring your sack!—*The Evangelist.*

Mrs. Scoville, a young Chicago widow advertised for correspondence "with a view to matrimony." Tom Moore, a waiter in a Deadwood Hotel, wrote to her. Many letters passed between them they exchanged photographs, and at length agreed to marry. The widow spent all her money in the purchase of a railway ticket to Deadwood; but Tom had told her that he was a prosperous landlord, and so she felt easy as to financial matters. On her arrival at Deadwood he confessed that he was only a waiter. She broke off the engagement instantly, and some generous persons gave her money with which to get home.

THE SHAM FIGHT.—There was a big sham fight in Montreal, on the Queen's birth day, but the biggest sham fight in the world is intended to be made by the Reformers at the next Election.

Sympathy with England.

ENGLAND SUPPORTED IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A meeting for the purpose of extending sympathy to England in her imminent struggle for supremacy with Russia was lately held in Apollo Hall, Williamsburg, N. Y. The attendance was presided over by Mr. H. J. Greater, Orlando Bennett acting as secretary. Three or four addresses were made, and the following resolutions adopted:—

Resolved, That we, citizens of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, heartily sympathize with the attitude of England in her protest against Russian aggression, and remembering that no considerations of international law were permitted to prevent British subjects from aiding us in the war for the preservation of the Union, we protest against any straining of international law to prevent us from giving substantial proof of our sympathy now.

Resolved, That the chairman be and is hereby authorized to receive the signatures of the men who are willing to enroll themselves for the maintenance of Brittania against Russia.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

TALMAGE'S OPINION.

Mr. Talmage, in a lecture at Brooklyn on Friday evening of last week, remarked that an international event had taken place, and that was the coming of the steamship *Cimbria*, laden with Russian sailors, to our shores. She had no right to come here fitting out expeditions to prey upon and desolate the commerce of England. (Applause) The presence of those sailors here was a violation of our neutrality. (Applause.) They should be sent away. (Applause.) The country has had trouble enough in its own wars without interfering in those of foreign countries. Some people thought it was a good time to avenge the outrages of English privateers on our commerce during the late war; but they should remember that, although the *Alabama* did create havoc with our shipping, the United States had been well paid for it by Great Britain—overpaid in fact, and had forgotten to return the change. (Laughter and applause.) The *Alabama* could be no apology for the *Cimbria*, for "two wrongs would not make a right." The Government should speak in this matter and speak promptly and emphatically. There should be no filibustering expeditions against the nation that speaks our tongue, but England and America should stand for ever side by side for Christianity and justice. If the lion and the bear would fight, let them fight it out alone.

The Coming War in Europe.

It no longer seems possible to doubt that in due time war will be declared between England and Russia. How long a time may elapse before this declaration will doubtless depend upon Russia. The interest of England is to protract negotiations, to bring forward side issues and novel propositions, and to put off the decisive moments as long as possible. Meanwhile the Russian rulers are compelled to maintain their great armies far from home, and even to increase them, though the cost of transportation and of supplies is something enormous; and thus every day that this condition endures Russia is weakened by an expenditure which she can ill afford, while England leisurely prepares, and, gathering together her immense military and naval appliances becomes stronger as her enemy is debilitated.

The bringing of the British Indian army into such a struggle is a new and rather a startling feature. It indicates the possibility of a change in the fighting relations of the world which shall place the British Empire in the very first rank as a military power. Out of her two hundred and forty millions of people, India can furnish an almost unlimited number of first rate soldiers, and the cost to the British Treasury of putting into the field in Europe a military force of vast proportions derived from this new source is so much smaller than that of maintaining a similar force of Europeans, that all European statesmen must at once perceive that they here have to deal with elements as formidable as they are unexpected.

There can be no doubt, we think, that in a war between England and Russia the latter power must go to the wall. She is exhausted by the immense efforts she had to make last year against Turkey. Her treasury is empty; poverty and distress are among her people. England, on the other hand, is both rich and strong. She has money; she can have as many soldiers as she pleases; and she has the most powerful navy in the world. Single handed she is, we think, more than a match for Russia; but if she has Austria and Turkey to back her, she will have Russia at her mercy just as much as for the last six months Russia has had Turkey at hers. But how can such a conflagration be kept from spreading? Will not Germany be compelled to intervene to save Russia from too fatal an overthrow? Can France remain entirely neutral when such a struggle is going on? The mind is bewildered by the boundless possibilities of this unparalleled problem.

The Fenians are reported to be crossing the border in squads of ten or a dozen. One unfortunate squad got roughly handled by the villagers of Brighton, who captured several of the villains, and promptly handed them over to the authorities. After a close examination they were discharged, on promising to clear out the of district.

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 rapidly 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 to 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 wings of emancipated thousands. Tell it to your friends! Talk of it to your neighbors! Proclaim it where 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 in regard to what good it did. It says: "I was very sorry to hear she 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 service. So, on 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,
20 Notre Dame Street.

LAKEFIELD, 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. CHARLES, Jan 20th, 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 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 our most sure and reliable remedies for the immediate relief of the paroxysm of Asthma, etc., its use will tend so soon be 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., 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 feel so much better 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 taking I was able to leave the house, and have been so ever since, and gaining strength. Today 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 but wholesale and retail of

A. BENN & CO.
Lachute.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1878.

On the official count of the ballots being made for Chambly County, the majority for Dr. MARTEL has been increased to ten. It was discovered that two ballots marked for Dr. PREFONTAINE, the result being an increase of four in the majority of the former.

The official count of the ballots in Rimouski gives Mr. VALLEE a majority of four votes. This adds another of Mr. JOLY'S Cabinet to the slaughter. The Commissioner of Crown Lands and Solicitor-General have both been defeated, and have no right to sit in the House.

The Hamilton *Spectator* opines that "it may interest some people in Ham"ilton and elsewhere to know that at "the last annual meeting of the Cobden "Club the Chairman—the Right Hon. "W. E. Baxter—remarked: 'My friend "'Mr. Potter said that this Cobden Club "'is the nucleus of free trade sentiment "'all over the world, Gentlemen, there "'is no other nucleus.' The Hon. Geo. "Brown and the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie "are the only Canadians who are mem"bers of the Cobden Club." In the face of the debate upon Sir John Macdonald's motion in favor of a national policy the above quoted fact is worth remembering.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The proceedings at the opening of the coming session of Parliament will be looked forward to with so much interest that we give the routine details. On Tuesday the 4th of June the Lieut.-Governor will arrive in state and on taking his seat in the Legislative Chamber will summon the members of the Assembly to appear before him. He will then direct them to elect a Speaker when he will be prepared to lay before them Her Majesty's wishes. The members of the Assembly will then return to their Chamber and under the Presidency of Mr. MUIR will proceed to elect a Speaker. If the Ministerial candidate be elected, the Lieutenant-Governor will return on the following day, and the Speech from the Throne will be delivered, when the ordinary routine proceedings of the sessions will be carried out. On the other hand should the Opposition succeed in electing a Speaker, then business will be suspended till the will of the Lieutenant-Governor shall be known. According to precedent Mr. JOLY will resign and recommend his Honor to send for the leader of the Opposition to form a new Ministry, but precedents have of late been so little regarded that what course his Honor will pursue in such an event must remain a matter of doubt.

THE COMING SESSION.

On Tuesday next the first session of the fourth Parliament of the Province of Quebec will be opened, on which occasion, for the first time since Confederation the ministerial Benches will be occupied by a Rouge cabinet and their supporters. The business of the first day will be of more than ordinary interest, from the fact that on that day will be settled the vexed question, whether the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in dismissing the late Government was constitutional or not. His honor has submitted the question to be decided by the voice of the Electors; and then, and not till then, will it be known what the result of that appeal has been. The ministers claim that the elections have given them a majority of two, but they cannot support their claim with a list of their supporters, on the contrary they see at the present time they have no such majority, and in consequence have been using all their efforts to obtain from the three or four members elected as Independents, some pledge or avowal in their favor; they have interviewed those of them who have visited Quebec, they have walked, talked, and dined with them, and on more than one occasion have tried the effect of half an hour's interview with the Lieutenant-Governor himself, but with one exception, all to no purpose. In the case of the member for Three Rivers, they have succeeded in obtaining his consent to be their candidate for the Speakership, but that they will be able to elect him to that post is a matter of doubt even in their own minds, and will remain such until the vote is taken on the 4th of June next. In the meanwhile Mr. JOLY and his ministers are engaged in shaping a policy to be laid before the two Houses, in case they are sustained. What that policy will be it is impossible at present to say; but, judging of their conduct since the elections, it will not be in consonance with their programme announced previously. The key-stone of that policy was Economy, and the particulars of that economy as announced by *L'Evenment*, one of their Quebec organs, were as follows. Reduction of salaries of Ministers and Members, $25,000; reduction of Departmental contingencies, $25,000; a 10 per cent reduction of Civil Service salaries, $25,000; abolition of Stipendiary Magistrates, $25,000; abolition of Provincial Police and Quebec Immigration Agencies, $110,000, withdrawal of all Charitable Grants, $100,000; making a grand total of $310,000 which would give 5 per cent interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund on a loan of $5,000,000 which they claim will be required to complete and equip the Q. M. O. & O. Railroad. Then again during the last session, while in Opposition, they proposed a resolution declaring the advisability of abolishing the Legislative Council, and failing that, the advisability of filling no existing or future vacancy. Now the Elections are over and one of the first acts of the ministry is to appoint Mr. E. REMILLARD, advocate of Quebec, a Legislative Councillor in the place of the late Hon. Mr. BEAUBIEN, thus filling the very vacancy referred to in their Resolution. So much for their consistency in that instance. With regard to the reduction of their own Salaries and those of the members, both are fixed by the House of Assembly and can neither be reduced or increased without the consent of that House; that they will consent to the propsed reduction is not to be expected, when it is remembered that during the last two Sessions a round robin originated from, and was signed by, a large number of the members of the then Rouge Opposition, in favor of increasing their own pay by two hundred dollars. Again, as to the proposed withdrawal of the charitable grants, Mr. JOLY knows full well that the House will never consent to it; and so it is with his whole programme, advanced for Election purposes only, and now the Elections are over, he must look for another policy with which to seek the support of a majority of the House. But in that he will fail, the majority of the House, though a small one, is Conservative and pledged to vote against the *coup d'état* of the Lieutenant-Governor, and not even all the schemes and wiles of the Rouge party will avail to induce a single member to break his pledge. The situation is a critical one, and calls for the utmost efforts of the Conservative party to protect their interests and those of the whole Province. Upon the result of the coming session depends in a great measure the success of one party or the other in the coming Federal Elections. The eyes of all Canada will be fixed on the conduct of our Representatives and their votes will be canvassed from one end of the Dominion to the other, they have a duty to perform, not only to their constituents but to themselves; their line of conduct is straight before them and must be followed unhesitatingly.

LIBERAL CONSERVATISM.

On Monday evening Hon. Dr. Tupper was present at a meeting in Montreal of the Junior Conservative Club, and having been called upon for some remarks made a rousing speech of a portion of which we give the following condensation. Having dwelt upon the importance of party principles and the personal fitness of candidates he proceeded to a defence of the term Liberal Conservative, remarking that when all the old party questions had been fought over and out, and had become dead issues, the best men of the two old parties had united and formed the Liberal Conservative party. He felt proud of the title which that party with which he was united now had, and to prove that it was entitled to the name he had only to point to such men as the Hon. Mr. TILLEY and Mr. MITCHELL, the Hon. Senator AIKENS and others, staunch Liberals, who had joined the great Conservative party for the purpose of carrying on the work of Government at a time when it had become impossible for either party to carry it on alone, and he could prove by the acts of the present Liberal party itself that the party as thus constituted had a right to the title of Liberal Conservative for taking office at the end of seven years of Tory misrule, as it was called. The Mackenzie Government had not placed upon the statute book one single measure of reform which had given the people, as a whole, more of a voice in public affairs, that was not inaugurated by the great Liberal-Conservative party. There was one strong line of demarcation between the two parties as now constituted, however, which was of living importance, and that was their fiscal policy. The time was at hand when members of the House would have to stand once more before the sovereign people and render an account of their stewardship, and upon this vital question the Liberal-Conservative party had a record for good government, and an opportunity such as they never had had before. All the evidence of the country went to show that the present Government had not been equal to the task of properly administering the fiscal policy of this great country. They had probably done as well as they knew how to do, but there was just the trouble. They had ignominiously failed on account of their confessed ignorance of how to apply a remedy to the existing trouble. They claimed that it was impossible to make the country prosperous by Act of Parliament, but if it was possible to legislate so as to destroy the tea or sugar trade, it surely was possible by judicious legislation to restore these trades. The policy of the present Government had been one of destruction to the trade of the country, and the great hope of the people was the return to power of the Liberal-Conservative party, whose policy would restore the country to prosperity and happiness. He looked forward to the coming elections with the firm belief that a change would take place. A feeling of hope and confidence pervaded the Conservative party wherever you went, and on the other hand the Liberal party was filled with disappointment and disgust with their own policy. He had considerable facilities for knowing wherof he spoke, and though he was neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, he should be grossly mistaken if the majority of the people of this great country did not show by their votes that the great Liberal-Conservative party was the one that had their confidence and support.

BISHOP LAVAL'S REMAINS.

FINAL TRANSLATION.

During the past fortnight the remains of MGR. LAVAL, first Bishop of Quebec, (which were discovered some time since in the vaults of the Basilica), have been exposed to the public gaze in the Seminary Chapel Quebec. Taking advantage of the sitting of the Provincial Council of Bishops, the Archbishop of Quebec decided that the remains should be conveyed in solemn procession to four of the churches in Upper Town and then finally deposited in the Basilica. When Bishop LAVAL died in 1708 his body was taken to all the churches in Upper Town, then only four in number, and were afterwards buried in the Basilica where they were discovered.

On Thursday the 23rd inst; the day appointed, the procession took place and was attended by all the clerical, civic, and political dignitaries in the city, by the students and pupils in the various Roman Catholic educational establishments, and a large number of the leading citizens. The streets were magnificently decorated and all the stores in the route of the procession were closed while it passed. The four churches visited were those of the Ursulines, Congregationists, St. Patrick's, and Hotel Dieu at each of which a *Libera* was chanted. The final ceremony at the Basilica was gorgeous in the extreme, and was presided over by His Excellency Bishop CONROY, Delegate Apostolic from Rome, and was attended by the Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Local Cabinet, all the Bishops of the Province, a number of members of the Dominion and Local Parliaments and an immense Congregation. The church was beautifully decorated and the services were most impressive, the funeral oration being pronounced by Bishop RACINE. In the evening a Musical and Literary Entertainment in honour of the occasion was held at the LAVAL University when the Hon. P. L. CHAUVEAU, Sheriff of Montreal, delivered an able eulogium on the life and character of Bishop LAVAL. The remains will now rest in the Basilica.

The Watchman's Military Column.

To those who have not perused the Montreal papers with two or three columns filled with the account of the Grand Review &c., &c., on Her Majesty's Birth day, the following brief detail of the day's proceedings will doubtless prove interesting. The force drawn up in line on Fletchers Field in anticipation of the arrival of His Excellency the Governor-General consisted of the Montreal Field Battery, the demi-Field Battery B. of Quebec, and the Ottawa Field Battery, under command of Colonel Stevenson, M. F. Battery. The Quebec Garrison Artillery, the Montreal Garrison Artillery and No. 1 and 3 Companies Montreal Engineers were under command of Colonel Montizembert Q. G. Artillery. The whole of the Artillery force were under the command of Colonel Strange H. M. Royal Artillery.

The Montreal troop of Cavalry under Captain Tees. The Scarlet Brigade under command of Colonel Martin was composed of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, from Ottawa, the 6th Fusiliers, the St. Jean Baptiste company Captain Kirwan and the M. 5th Royal Fusiliers. The 1st Rifle Brigade under command of Colonel Bond consisted of the M. Prince of Wales Rifles, the M. 65th Mount Royal Rifles and the M. Victoria Rifles.

The 2nd Rifle Brigade under command of Colonel Alleyn consisted of the 8th Battalion Quebec Rifles, and the 2nd Battalion Queens Own Rifles from Toronto. The whole force under arms aggregated 3,600 Officers and men.

At 11 P. M. His Excellency the Governor-General rode on the ground escorted by an escort from Montreal Cavalry commanded by Lieut. McArthur, and attended by a brilliant staffs consisting of Colonel Dyde, Captain Hamilton A. D. C. Major Littleton A. D. C. Colonel Lovelace, Colonel Lyman Major David and other officers.

Major General Sir Selby Smythe K. C. B. commanding the militia forces of the Dominion took command of the Parade. The post of honor in the centre of the line was allotted to the "*Barlow Greys*" under command of Captain Culver, this fine company, of American Volunteers who came from St. Albans U. S. to take part in the celebration attracted much attention and were complimented by Lord Dufferin when passing down the line on their soldierly bearing appearance &c., &c.

At 12 o'clock precisely a *feu de joie* was fired, every seven guns from the Artillery being followed by a round from the infantry. The troops led by General Smythe then gave three rousing cheers for Her Majesty which was cordially taken up by the immense crowd of spectators who are said to have numbered upwards of 25 thousand.

The march past, in open and quarter column then took place and the sham battle commenced. The Defending force under command of Colonel Fletcher C. M. G. D. Adjutant General and the attacking force under Major General Sir S. Smythe. Although the ground was kept as well as it was possible under circumstances by the Montreal Cavalry and the police, such was the dense crowding of carriages, horses, men, women and children, that the military advanced firing in their very midst and little could be ascertained of the manœuvres of the attacking or defending parties, luckily only a few trivial accidents occurred. At 2.30 P. M. the force was assembled on the parade line, advanced in Review order and gave the general salute. This terminated the day's proceedings. His Excellency then left the ground accompanied by the Major General, the Staff and the whole of the Volunteer troops with bands playing and colors flying. The line of march led by His Excellency had a splendid appearance, cheer after cheer was given by the spectators in the crowded streets as the Governor General passed by, and on his arrival at the Windsor Hotel, the corps were dismissed to their respective quarters. A dinner at the Windsor given by the officers of the Montreal corps in honor of His Excellency took place in the evening. His Excellency in returning thanks made one of his well known speeches redundant with wit, humor, and remarks to the point, on many subjects of present interest. The visiting corps were taken good care of previous to their departure, by their Montreal brother soldiers, and the 24th of May, 1878, will long be remembered without a doubt by all officers and soldiers who turned out on that day as loyal British subjects.

REMARKS.

The Staff of Major-General Smythe, consisted [illegible] Selby Smythe and D. [illegible] Fletcher, Harwood, Bacon, Jackson, Ornonnens, Aylmer, Forsyth, Dr. Campbell, Dr. McEachran, and Dr. Fenwick. Trumpet Major Clapham, Montreal Cavalry, was attached to the Major-General as field trumpeter.

The American company were dressed in grey uniforms, with white and black lace, the old fashioned double cross belt and wore coatees instead of tunics. Their marching past was very good.

Had there been two or three more troops of Cavalry, to have kept the ground as is always done by regulars on great occasions, the sham battle would have been well worth seeing, it is a pity that fine troop of the St. Andrews Cavalry under Captain Burwash were not ordered in as well as other Cavalry troops nearest to the city of Montreal.

That active officer Colonel Bacon Brigade Major 5th M. District, prepared an elaborate plan of the attack and defence of Mount Royal, which was highly thought of by the General commanding.

Owing to having to keep the ground, furnish an escort to the Governor-General, and several mounted orderlies, the Montreal Cavalry could not be spared to march past, and show off their new uniforms and silver mounted morions, with red horse hair plumes. When the city has a second troop they will, in all probability, have the advantage of so doing on the next Queen's Birth-day.

The gallant Vics., of Montreal, and Queen's Own of Toronto, are reported as having marched past the best.

CONSECRATING THE BELL.—On the afternoon of the Queen's birthday the bell lately purchased for the Catholic Church of Lachute was consecrated by the Rev. Mr. CHARLEBOIS of St. Scholastique in presence of a large number of spectators both Catholic and Protestant. The church had been decorated with pine boughs and evergreens and presented quite a handsome appearance. The bell was also decorated and elevated on a stand immediately before the high altar. After an interesting address from the Rev. Mr. PROULX of St. Therese explanatory of the occasion, the ceremony was proceeded with, consisting of the customary prayers etc. followed by the bell being sprinkled with holy water, anointed with holy oil, incensed, and named. The bell was then rung thrice by Rev. Mr. CHARLEBOIS which concluded the ceremony. A general invitation to ring the bell was extended to, and accepted by a number of those present each contributing a small amount towards the church. The total sum collected was $248.75. The bell was afterwards hoisted to its place in the steeple where it will daily announce the hour of mid-day to all the inhabitants of Lachute.

The recent protest of Georgia Presbyterians against dancing was re-enforced by the Reformed Episcopalians at their session in Newark last week. After spirited discussion the Council adopted a series of resolutions discountenancing not only dancing, but theatres, games of chance, and other like amusements. There was considerable opposition to this policy.

Must be turned

INTO

CASH.

We are now selling our large stock of

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Cloths, Clothing,

HATS,

HARDWARE,

Crockery,

Groceries of all kinds

FLOUR,

&c., &c., &c.,

At Lower Prices than Ever.

We have marked the goods right down—our rule shall be,—keep a good quality, fresh and

WELL ASSORTED,

sell at the very

Lowest Prices

AND

GET PAID WHEN WE SELL.

Produce always taken in exchange. We respectfully solicit a continuation of the public patronage we have been so liberally favored with in the past eight years.

Alfred Benn & Co.

GILT EDGED BUTTER.

WILL ALWAYS command ready sale at a high price.

The 'Cooley System'

requires apparatus, low in price (little more than common milk pans) simple and easy of management, and can be set in any ordinary milk house. For full particulars, apply to

WM. HAY,
Insurance and General Agent,
Near Messrs. A. Benn & Co's Store, Lachute.
37w4.

HOTEL ROYAL,

St. Scholastique,

(OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.)

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS. Meals at all hours. Free conveyance to and from each train as it arrives.

P. DE SANTELLES,
Late of Rigaud, Proprietor.

WOODEN WARE FACTORY,

LACHUTE.

THIS Factory will be open in a few days, and orders for

DOORS,
SASHES,
MOULDINGS,
BLIND LATHS,
WASH-BOARDS,
CROQUET SETTS,

And Turned Ware

of all descriptions, can now be received.

Also

LUMBER

can be dried in kiln at reasonable rates.

F. C. IRELAND.
37tf

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.

MISSES I. & A. LOWE,

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,

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

NEW SUMMER 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.

31tf I. & A. LOWE

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.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $10 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home overnight. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland Maine. 4-1y

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 immediate 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, Bilious 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 miraculous 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, 210 St. James Street, Montreal.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

GENTLEMEN,—I have worn one of your Liver Pads for about 30 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. W. 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

WILLIAM HAY'S,
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 20	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 38	10.23	5.23
St. Scholastique	5 55	10.45	5.45
aSt. Hermas	6 22	10.57	5.57
Lachute	6 49	11.16	6.16
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	12.38	7.38
Papineauville	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	2.08	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	2.45	9.00	4.00
Gatineau Point	4.04	9.14	4.14
aEast Templeton	4.23	9.27	4.27
aL'Ange Gardien	4.43	9.44	4.44
Buckingham	5.06	9.58	4.58
Thurso	5.46	10.21	5.21
aNorth Nation Mills	6.14	10.42	5.42
Papineauville	6.26	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	8.03	11.58	6.55
aMuddy Branch	8.40	12.13	7.13
Lachute	8.55	12.24	7.24
aSt. Hermas	9.20	12.39	7.39
St. Scholastique	9.59	12.51	7.51
aSt. Augustin	10.15	1.03	8.03
Ste. Therese	10.45	1.18	8.18
aSte. Rose	10.58	1.25	8.25
aSte. Martin	11.08	1.31	8.31
aRiviere des Prairies	11.20	1.40	8.40
aSt. Laurent	11.28	1.47	8.47
Mile End	11.35	1.52	8.52
Hochelaga	11.45	2.00	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	7.26
St. Jerome Arr	7.45

ST. JEROME TO HOCHELAGA.

STATIONS.	A. M.
St. Jerome	7.00
St. Janvier	7.16
St. Therese Arr	7.40
St. Therese Lv	7.50
St. Rose	8.03
St. Martin	8.09
Riviere des Prairies	8.20
St. Laurent	8.29
Mile End	8.36
Hochelaga	8.45

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

DUNCAN MACDONALD,
Manager.
WM. H. CHISHOLM,
Superintendent. 1877

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

W. Banford & Co.—The Cheapest Spot.
Isaie Taillefer—North Railway Hotel, Lachute
Fabien Poitras—Lachute Woolen Mills.
Alfred Bean & Co—Must be turned into Cash.
J. A. Bedard—Canadian Lion, 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, 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.

PARTY LINES are now so squarely drawn that to support Dr. Christie, means the defence of a corrupt Government.

[illegible] said last week in his lec[illegible] that it was better to kill twenty [illegible]uticians than one good honest labor[illegible]ng man.

Mr. B. S. Stackhouse, Surgeon-Dentist, may be consulted at his home, St. Andrews, daily from the 4th to the 15th inst. Lachute from the 16 to the 18th June.

From the great favour that Holman's Liver Pad has received in this section, and being unable to attend to the sale of them, agency is transferred from this office to Mr. Wm. Hay, from whom a supply can be obtained with full directions for their use.

LACROSSE.—A Lacrosse match was played last Friday afternoon on the Lachute grounds, between the Athletics of Lachute, and a team of Oka Indians. Owing to some misunderstanding the Indians had not come in full force giving the Athletics an advantage. The ball was thrown at two o'clock, and at ten minutes past the Athletics claimed the first game; the second was won by the Indians in about fifty minutes; the Athletics scored the third and fourth after about fifteen minutes play each.

THE NORTH RAILWAY HOTEL.—This Hotel, situated opposite the Railway Depot, was opened this week for the reception of guests. Although the exterior brick-work is not yet finished the interior is most comfortable. It has been fitted up with excellent taste, and its finish reflects the highest credit on architect and workmen. MR. I. TAILLEFERT the proprietor, has spared no trouble, or expense to insure the comfort of his guests, who will find no better country Hotel in the Province.

Butter.

Notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, it seems almost impossible to arouse any considerable number of our farmers to the necessity of improvement in the quality of their butter. The present state of the market will surely do a little towards enabling them to realize that something must be done in this direction. While other countries have been advancing, we have, to a great extent, stood still, until we have been so far out-distanced as to nearly ruin the reputation of Canadian butter. Taking advantage of this, our neighbours across the lines—careful to preserve their own good name—have been shipping their refuse through Canada, and putting it in the English market as Canadian butter, to be sold for what it will bring; the result is a large quantity of last year's make in Canada, yet unsold, and some now selling for grease, cloth factories for instance buying it to grease their wool. Farmers, just think of it, for a moment! You have as good a dairy country as any in the world, with a ready market easy of access; consequently every inducement to give special attention to the production of a *choice* article, and yet, your butter, a drug in the market, finding its way ultimately into the grease trade. Creameries are doing a good work in some localities by producing butter that is eagerly sought after. When will you set about something of the kind here?

The system that appears to be most favoured now is the deep setting and submersion. Next to cleanliness, the great requirement is to keep the milk at a proper temperature until the cream is raised, and also to keep the cream sweet and pure in the same way, so as to retain the orginal delicate flavour and exclude all foul odours, or other impurities. This can be best accomplished by the submerged plan, that is, setting the milk in deep cans and placing them under cold spring water or ice water. We have seen a sample of butter made on this plan by Mr. Wm. Fulton of Brownsburg, and it was certainly as fine as any to be found on the table of a first class European Hotel.

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.

Another Lie Nailed.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—In the issue of the *Advertiser* of 22nd inst., I observe a communication headed the "'Beneficial' Colonel," and signed "A Genuine Loyal (!) Boy of Argenteuil," and dated from St. Andrews, which I pronounce as being a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. Now, Sir, I belong to the Rangers and was one of those who went with my company under the command of Captain McKnight, when called out in 1870, and when the Battalion arrived at Bonneventure station we were received by Colonel Hanson, the Colonel of the Battalion, and two other officers of the Force, in the most friendly manner, who accompanied us to the City Hall, and after roll call were provided with billets immediately just opposite the City Hall. So much for "Genuine Loyal Boy's" *mis*-statement. Again, while at Laprairie Camp in 1879, it was Colonel Smith who commanded the Battalion, being the senior officer, and not Colonel Abbott, the latter officer, however, treated the Battalion to a Champaign supper while being stationed there—and not to a "barrel of beer and the officers to a case of assorted brandy and old rye." If I mistake not the writer of the *Advertiser* libel was there and partook of *some* of the Champaign furnished by Colonel Abbott on that occasion, and it ill-becomes him to speak falsely of his superior office and benefactor.

As to the Battalion being placed in the Montreal Drill Shed on their return from Logan's Farm, it was done by command of Colonel Smith who remained with the men in the Shed until such time as the Laprairie boat arrived to take them across the river to their quarters. Their being placed in the Drill Shed, while waiting for the boat, was out of pure kindness to the men by taking them out of the scorching sun and to keep them from wandering about the city, the Drill Shed being furnished with seats.

Why did not the writer state what Colonel Abbott endured while lying in mud fields of Cornwall and St. Johns, seeing he knows so much? Ah! no. That would not suit the purpose of this "Genuine *dis*-Loyal Boy of Argenteuil"—he is too much of a Grit for that. He had better, however, be careful for the future how he speaks of his superior officer, or he will get a true son of the Battalion on his taw.

A MEMBER OF NO. 3 COMPANY.
Shrewsbury, May 24th, 1878.

LACHUTE, May 27th, 1878.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—Allow me through your columns to tender my hearty thanks to all those of any religious denomination, who have by their presence honored our festivity of the inauguration of the Catholic church bell of Lachute, on the 24th inst., and also those who have so generously made their offerings on the occasion.

I remain, sir,
Yours truly,
CALUETE OUIMET, P. P.

LATEST NEWS.

Ignatieff has left St. Petersburg on furlough.

The United States Congress adjourns on the 17th proximo.

A despatch from London announces the death of the Duchess of Argyle.

A wild-spread conspiracy is said to have been discovered recently in Japan.

A Paris despatch says the Eastern Congress will meet at Berlin on the 11th proximo.

The Russian Government has abolished trial by jury in cases of attempted assassination.

The Macclesfield weavers and spinners have accepted the proposed 10 per cent reduction.

Dr. Butt has reconsidered his resignation, and agreed to retain the leadership of the Home Rule party.

The venerable Earl Russell died at 10.50 on Tuesday night, aged 85 years and six months.

Over 300,000 persons, paying a franc entrance, visited the Paris exhibition during the third week.

The threatened failure of the rice crop in the Phillippine Islands has created great depression of trade in Manilla.

The management of Indian affairs in the United States is to be transferred from the Department of the Interior to the War Department.

The *North German Gazette* propounds a scheme for dividing the Turkish provinces up into independent principalities, under a direct Austrian protectorate.

The contract for the construction of the Quebec graving dock has been awarded to Messrs Charlebois, Shanley & Co., for the sum of $422,984.

A Copenhagen despatch states that five Russian steamers, including two ironclads, have passed through the Sound within a week, and several others are expected.

A bill from the committee on foreign relations was reported in the United States Senate on Tuesday, providing for the payment of the Fishery Commission award.

Count Andrassy yesterday explained to the delegations the reasons for the policy pursued by the Government in placing the country in an effective military condition.

Formal invitations to the Congress, it appears, have not yet been issued, but merely a preliminary notice that such an invitation might shortly be expected.

A dangerous element is mentioned by a St. Petersburg correspondent in the opposition against Schouvaloff in the higher official circles, which, however, has so far been without effect.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says the Imperial Bank is in such a hopelessly involved condition that the Government has been obliged to suspend the publication of the weekly returns, and that an endeavor will be made to tide over the trouble with further issues of paper.

Yesterday Schouvaloff had a long interview with Lord Salisbury, and presented Russia's answer to England's requirements. A dangerous check to the final and peaceful settlement of the question is the warlike attitude assumed by Austria. The war party in Constantinople is still displaying considerable activity. If these and other various disturbing elements be kept in the background for a brief period, there is little doubt but that the Congress would be in session in the next fortnight.

The *Herald's* cable reports that the Belgian Government is about to forward a complaint to the United States, that owing to incomplete publication of despatches, Belgium's action, as well as that of Delfosse, its minister at Washington, in regard to the Canadian Fishery Commission has been placed in a wrong light.

The favourite scheme of the late milonaire Stewart, the Women's Hotel, in New York, has proved a thorough failure, and it has therefore been decided to turn it into an ordinary hotel, admitting the baser sex. There seems to be three reasons for its failure. One undoubtedly and seriously is, the unwillingness of women to live separated from men; this is the experience of Stewart's executor, Judge Hilton, who, however, puts the limits of what an insurance man would call the expectancy of marriage at fifty years of age, a limit certainly well within the extreme. Then of the class for whom the hotel was specially provided by Mr. Stewart's will, women earning their own living, there are few who could afford to live at this hotel, and if they could, would not be as happy amid its luxury as in their own poor homes. Of the class that do appreciate such comfort there are far too few to support the hotel; only fifty boarders could be obtained for a house capable of holding one thousand. The failure will be a great disappointment to all philanthrophists, and it is a pity that Mr. Stewart's magnificent idea should be impracticable, but, knowledge of human nature is, perhaps, never less clearly shown than in wills.

The Washington House having concurred in the Senate amendment to the Bankrupt Law Repeal bill, that measure only awaits the President's signature to make it law, and will, if sanctioned, come into force on the 1st of September next.

The Rev. Herman Snow, of San Francisco, has gone from Universalism to Spiritualism, and has written a description—under spirit control, he avers—of the release of a spirit long imprisoned in a stone casket. He says that it is dangerous to bury bodies in air-tight coffins of stone or metal, because in that way spirits are often confined for ages, and, we should say, become so mellow that when released their influence is most subtle. The Reverend Herman Snow is evidently not a follower of Father Matthew.

THE FENIANS.—Says the New York *Sun*;—"That British residents of Haverhill, who revealed to Mayor Beaudry, of Montreal, the Fenian plot 'for a combined attack on Halifax, St. John, Toronto and six other points,' ought to have a monument erected to him forthwith by the Government at Ottawa. The imagination reels at picturing the multitudinous forces which must have been provided for attacking simultaneously nine distinct strongholds, on a line a thousand miles long; and well did the Haverhill Briton add: 'This is, beyond doubt, the greatest prepration for a great struggle that has ever been undertaken in this country.' Yet to such fine points of detail had this watchful exile figured down the plot, that he was able to say: 'They have taken their guns from their stores here, and have shipped them to New York in boot cases marked "Boots and Shoes" Anybody who will examine the enormous quantity of such cases in this city, bearing the seemingly innocent but nefarious mark thus described, can estimate the prodigious scale on which had been prepared the ninefold attack thus fustrated by the vigliant man in Haverhill.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Le 28 courant, Donald McVicar, d'Arundel, a été libéré de la prison de Ste. Scholastique, en vertu d'un *writ d'habeas corpus*.—Lapplication avait été fait à Lachute pendant le terme, par M. Filion avocat, et son honneur Juge Bourgeois a eu la complaisance de se transpor à Ste. Scholastique pour élargir le Reguisant.

Nous lisons dans "*Le Canadien*:"

L'Hon. M. McKenzie se rendra prochainement dans son comté. Le premier ministre va sans doute préparer sa ré élection. C'est un signe que la dissolution du parlement fédéral aura lieu à une époque rapprochée, et la rumeur suivante nous confirme dans cette opinion:

On nous informe que les brefs pour les élections fédérales seront lancés le 20 du mois prochain.

TREMBLEMENT DE TERRE.—Un terrible tremblement de terre vient de sévir dans la république de Venezuela, Amérique Méridionale. A Caracas, capitale du Venezuela, détruite par un tremblement de terre en *1812*, les dégats sont très considérables; les pertes se chiffrent par des centaines de mille piastres. Les eaux de la rivière Tay sont devenues tellement chaudes que les poissons ont cherché un refuge ailleurs.

Une dépêche de la gare de Lyster rapporte qu'une enquête a eu lieu hier sur le cadavre d'un cultivateur de nom de Beauchesne, d'Arthabaska, qui a été trouvé noyé dans la rivière Lyster. On suppose que le défunt s'est endormi dans sa voiture, ce qui a permis au cheval d'aller à son gré. Rendu à une certaine endroit du chemin conduisant à la rivière, il parait que le cheval s'est arrêté, mais il est probable que Beauchesne s'est éveillé et sans examiner le lieux où il était, fit marcher son cheval jusque dans la rivière ou le malheureux a trouvé la mort. Le défunt laisse une épouse et six enfants.

CINQ ANS DE RÉCLUSION.—Un écossais nommé Robert Lawrence, demeurant au No. *211* quarantième rue est, New-York, en donnant notification à la police de la disparition de sa femme, a révélé des faits bien étranges et qui feront sans doute l'objet d'une investigation officielle. Sa femme, a-t-il dit, appartient à une excellente famille de Glasgow. Il est venu avec elle aux Etats-Unis il y a une douzaine d'années. Peu après leur arrivée, Mme Lawrence fut frappée d'insolation, et depuis cette époque elle a l'esprit dérangé. En conséquence, son mari a pris le partir de la tenir constamment enfermée dans une chambre, d'abord a Paterson, où ils résidaient alors, ensuite à New-York qu'ils habitent depuis cinq ans. Dans ce long espace de temps, la pauvre femme n'a pas vu une figure humaine autre que celle de son mari, quoique, comme celui-ci le raconte tranquillement, elle le suppliât sans cesse de la laisser sortir un peu et de lui accorder quelques distractions, mais il est toujours resté inexorable, d'où il est permis de déduire que, si elle n'était pas aliénée à l'époque où a commencé sa séquestration, elle doit l'être aujourd'hui. Lawrence ajoute qu'il y a deux mois environ, ayant oublié de fermer la porte de la chambre de la prisonnière, elle s'est échappée, mais il l'a poursuivie, rattrappée à Manhattanville et remise dans son *in pace*. Lundi soir, il a encore oublié de donner un tour de clef, et elle s'est esquivée pour la seconde fois en ayant soin dit le plaignant, de prendre ses meilleurs vêtements, ce qui semblerait indiquer qu'elle n'est pas aussi folle qu'elle devrait l'être après plus de cinq ans de détention solitaire.

On dit que l'hon. M. Burpee, ministre des douanes à Ottawa, sera nommé bientôt lieutenant-gouverneur du Nouveau Brunswick.

Un télégramme annonçant que la guerre est inévitable entre l'Angleterre et la Russie a été reçu à Ottawa de la part du gouvernement impérial.

Lord Dufferin a accepté la présidence de la Société Royale de Géographie de Londres.

On croit que tout le bruit fait au sujet des Féniens est tout simplement une affaire de tactique de la part des Russes pour empêcher le recrutement au Canada de bataillons au service de la métropole.

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

Commercial.

LACHUTE MARKET.

LACHUTE, May 30, 1878.

FLOUR AND FEED—Flour, bags, $2.75 Cornmeal, per 100 lb., $1.60 to $1.75. Oatmeal, per 100 lb., $2.25. Buckwheat Flour, black, per 100 lb., $2.50; Buckwheat Flour, yellow per 100 lbs., $2.25. Grue, per 100 lb., $1.15. Bran, per 100 lb., $1.00. Peas, per bushel of 60 lb., 60c. Corn, per bushel of 60 lb., 65c. Oats, per bushel of 40 lb., 35c. Pot Barley per 100 lbs., $3.50.

COARSE SALT—Per bag, $1.00.

PRODUCE.—Butter, tubs, 13c. to 15c. Eggs, per dozen, 9c. Potatoes, per bag, 40c. to 45c. Hay, per ton, $10.00 to $12.00.

HIDES AND PELTS.—Cowhides, $5.00 to $5 20 per 100 lbs. Calfskins, 20c. to 25c. each. Sheep pelts, 40c. to 50c. each.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, May 30th, 1878.

FLOUR—	
Superior Extra	$5 10 @ $5 20
Extra Superfine	5 10 @ 5 20
Fancy	4 85 @ 5 00
Spring Extra	0 00 @ 5 70
Superfine	4 45 @ 4 50
Strong Bakers'	4 90 @ 5 15
Fine	3 90 @ 4 00
Middlings	3 50 @ 3 65
Pollards	3 00 @ 3 20
U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs	2 40 @ 2 45
City Bags (delivered)	2 25 @ 2 50

CANADA WHEAT.—10,000 bush No. 2 Lake Huron delivered afloat, this afternoon offered at $1.05, with $1 bid.

OATMEAL.—Ontario at about $4.00.

CORN.—Per 56 lbs., held at about 48c.

OATS.—Per 32 lbs., held at about 30c 31c.

BARLEY.—55c to 60c.

PEAS.—Nominal, held at about 86c to arrive afloat. In store, 85c.

BUTTER.—Quiet at 12 to 16½c.

CHEESE.—New 8½c.

LARD.—At 8½c to 9½c for tubs and pails.

PORK.—Mess, $12.00 to $12.50, according to brand; thin mess $11.00 to $11.50.

ASHES—Per 100 lbs—Pots, $3.90 to 4.00, according to tares; $.75

SEEDS.—Clover, 7c to 7½c; timothy, $1.75 to $1.90.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, May, 30, 1878.

There was a good market to-day, and very little change in prices. Oats 32c to 33c. Buckwheat, 45c to 50c. Peas, 65c to 70c. Straw $6.00 to $7.00 per ton. Calfskins, 7c to 8c per per lb. Oranges 35c to 40c per dozen, Lemons, 30c to 35c do. Cocanuts, 70c to 80c per dozen. Hay very scarce and in good demand

HOUSEHOLD.—Meats.—Pork, per 100, $6.00. Lamb, per lb. 7c to 8c. Veal, per lb., 5c. to 7c

POULTRY.—*Game, Fowl*—Chickens 40 to 60c Turkeys, each, 90c to $1.00

DAIRY.—Eggs per dozen, 9c. to 11c.; Butter in print, per pound, 17c to 22c, do in pail, per pound 15 to 17c; do in firkin, per pound 10c to 12c. Cheese, per lb., 14c. to 15c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bush., 35c. to 30c; Onions, 80c to $1.25; cabbage per head, 3c to 7c; celery per bunch, 4c to 5c; lettuce 3c to 5c, per bunch; radishes per bunch 2c to 4c; sp nnach per bunch, 4c to 5c; rhubarb 5c to 6c per bunch; asparagus, 4c to 5c per bunch, spring onions, per bunch, 2c to 4c.

MISCELLANEOUS—aple sugar, 9c to 10c per pound; honey, 13c to 14c; Hay, per ton $12.00 to $14.

Canadian Lion.

The above First-class Stallion

WILL STAND THIS SEASON

EACH WEEK AS FOLLOWS:

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Proprietor's Stables, Lachute.
On Thursday, at Sauve's Hotel, St. Andrews.

Terms Reasonable.

J. A. BEDARD,
Proprietor.
Lachute, May, 1878. 39

THE NORTH RAILWAY HOTEL

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the travelling public that the above hotel is now opened for the reception of guest, where they will find *FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION*, the house being new and well finished. Those desirous of a quiet first-class place will do well to stop at this House.

Ample rooms for Commercial men.
Give him a trial.
31y1 ISAIE TAILLEFER.

LACHUTE WOOLLEN MILLS.

THE undersigned in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous customers and friends for their patronage for so many years past, begs to announce that the

CARDING MILL

has been put in a thorough state of repair with

NEW CARDS,

so that all work entrusted to him will be guaranteed to give satisfaction, as he has been in this business for 43 years.

Carding done for 4cts. per pound.
Carding and Oiling (best lard Oil) for 5cts.
Fulling for 5cts. per yard.
Full and Press 7cts.
Full and Dress 10cts.
Full, Shear and Dress 11cts.
Carding, Oiling, Spinning and Coloring for 15cts. per pound.

He will keep on hand an assortment of

Etoffes, Tweeds, Flannels & Yarn,

which can be exchanged for wool at 35cts. per pound.

Wool taken in payment for Carding and Fulling.

FABIEN POITRAS.
Lachute, May 29th, 1878. 39-3m

NOTICE!

THE partnership heretofore existing between W. D. McLaren and Wm. Elliot under the firm name of W. D. McLAREN & Co., as Family Grocers, at No. 247 St. Lawrence Street, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. McLaren retiring. Mr. Elliot assumes the liabilities of the late firm, and all accounts owing to the same should be paid to him without delay.

W. D. McLAREN,
WM. ELLIOT.

Montreal, 25th April, 1878.

With reference to the above, business will be continued in the same premises, on the "CASH SYSTEM," by Wm. Elliot, who, under the new system, hopes to off-ranch inducements, as will not only retain, but increase the extensive patronage enjoyed for over 30 years by Mr. McLaren individually and latterly by the late firm.

W. ELLIOT.
38w3

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 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

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

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	5.00

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

CATARRH!

FOR TEN 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 DOWNES.

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

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 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. 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. 29tf

MILLINERY.

MISS CLARKE, successor to Miss Morrow, wishes to inform the ladies of Lachute and vicinity, that she has now on hand, and will keep, a choice selection of

HATS,
SHAPES,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
ETC., ETC.,

of the very latest fashions and shades. Straw hats altered and dyed. Feathers curled. Give her a call and see her goods; satisfaction guaranteed. 37tf

J. MONAGHAN,

ADVOCATE,

251, St. James Street, conteal.

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.

THE CHEAPEST SPOT

FOR

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

AND

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

IS AT

THE WEST END CASH STORE.

We have just got settled in our NEW STORE and are prepared to receive BUTTER, EGGS, and OTHER PRODUCE in exchange. FLOUR we make a speciality for CASH, and guarantee the quality to be first class, and price the lowest in the town.

Our endeavor will be always to sell goods at BOTTOM PRICES.

Please give us a share of your patronage.

W. BANFORD & CO.

Lachute, June, 1878.

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

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,

ADVOCATES,

Ste. Scholastique.

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

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

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.

Government Deposit, - - $50,081.00

AGENCY FOR MONTREAL AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS:

16 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

A. H. DAVID, Esq., D. D. C. } Medical
E. ROBILLARD, Esq., D. } Examiner

SULLIVAN DAVID,
Agent.
Box 598, Post Office, Montreal. 23tf

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 Pizzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland
Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price $5.00

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 $1.50
Life From the Dead. Vols. I. II, and III, gilt edges, each $1.75
HINE'S LEAFLETS. 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.

Hochelaga Cotton, from 5c. to 8½c. per yard. Calicos, 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, $1.10. Our Tweed Rossmond, at $1.30, are sold everywhere at $1.75. As 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. 15, 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

THOMAS BIRKETT,

87 RIDEAU STREET OTTAWA.
13-1y

JAMES BARLEY

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

[illegible] to take contracts and [illegible] on reasonable terms.

Lachute, P. Q., Sept. 27, 1877.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1878

THE *Official Gazette* of Saturday contains the proclamation of the Governor-General-in-council, ordering that the Act passed last session, intituled "An Act for the better prevention of crimes of violence in certain parts of Canada, until the end of the next session of Parliament," shall apply to and be in force in the city of Montreal and County of Hochelaga from and after the 1st day of June next. A long extract, containing the chief points of the Act, is published with the proclamation.

ELECTORS OF ARGENTEUIL READ THIS.

Reformers of Argenteuil we commend especially to your attention the address of Mr. ROBERT HAY, of the well-known firm of Jacques & Hay, to the Electors of Centre Toronto. Mr. HAY has been until recently a life-long Reformer; but the Free Trade policy of the MACKENZIE Government was too much for him. A careful perusal of this address is well worth the attention of every Elector in the County, be he Reformer or Conservative, as it expresses the sentiments and honest convictions of one of our leading manufacturers. Believing from the present condition of affairs throughout the country, that the rule of the men whom he, in 1873, was partially instrumental in placing in power, has resulted ruinously to the best interests of the country, he is now the representative of the moderate and reasonable men of the country. In Mr. HAY we have the representative of the National Policy; of those who contend that, in framing fiscal policy, the interests of our own people should be first considered, of those who declare it to be the duty of our Government to do all in its power to foster and develop the varied interests of the Dominion; of those in fact, who wish that the national policy for this "Canada of ours," as propounded by Sir JOHN MACDONALD and endorsed by all the true and loyal subjects of Canada, should prevail over the suicidal and imbecile course adopted and foolishly clung to by our present rulers; a policy that will ultimately plunge us into national bankruptcy if any longer persisted in. We, therefore, without further remark, direct attention to Mr. HAY's address:

"Having been requested by many of the leading business men of the city to accept the nomination for centre Toronto in their interest, and in the interest of the Opposition in Parliament, it seems desirable that I should make a brief statement of my position.

"In years past, as most of you are aware, I was associated with the Reform party in this Province. I supported that party because I believed that in carrying out the professions then made its leaders would promote the welfare of the country. I have left it because I have found those leaders unfaithful to their professions in every important respect—especially in their extravagant and wasteful management of the public funds—and because I am well satisfied that the commercial policy to which they are now pledged will, if persisted in, prove ruinous to our best interests and destroy the future of Canada.

"I have adopted the principles of, and joined hands with, the Opposition, because I am at one with its leaders on the vital question of a national policy, and because the experience of the last five years has convinced me that under their rule, we may expect far wiser statesmanship and a greater prosperity than we can hope for from the men now in power. So long as the present unfair and one-sided tariff relations with the United States subsists, no Canadian industries can flourish, exposed as they are to ruinous competition whenever it may suit the Americans to make our country a slaughter market; while we, through their prohibitory tariff, are denied the opportunity of even legitimate trade with them. No business man, be he farmer, manufacturer, or other employer of labor, can flourish while this country is distressed. And when the employer suffers, the men whom he employs, and the community in which they live suffer also. Under our present system I am well assured that our condition cannot improve, and that the country must become poorer and every industry more unprofitable, and that, a further contraction of business must take place, accompanied by a consequent reduction in the number of those employed and the wages they receive. Our present rulers are either unable or unwilling to take any action to remedy this disastrous state of things, and at the same time are increasing enormously our annual expenditure, so that we shall have to face a deficit this year equal at least to those of the two previous. Five years more of a like management of our affairs will bankrupt our national credit, and most seriously prejudice the position of the people individually. The convictions are not singular with me, but are held by many who heretofore acted with the Reform party, and who join with me in thinking that the welfare of the country is more to be desired than the promotion of party interests. Under these circumstances, then, I may surely feel encouraged in seeking to promote so far as I may, such an alteration in our commercial policy as shall secure the extension and prosperity of our Canadian industries of every kind, agricultural, mining and manufacturing, rather than their contraction and decay.

"I am also strongly in favor of a most thorough system of retrenchment and economy in the public expenditure. Unless this is done we can in no wise remedy the evil caused by the extravagant course pursued during the last four years. The present Government, although pledged to economy and retrenchment, has largely increased the cost of every branch of the public service and added enormously to the national debt, and this to, in the face of a waning revenue and a general distress. I shall, therefore, if elected, endeavour to bring about a substantial reduction in the cost of governing the country, which at present I hold to be wholly out of proportion to our means, feeling assured that under a prudent system of economy, and with a wise commercial policy, our present unfortunate position may be entirely reversed.

"Further than this, I am prepared, in accordance with the principles I have always professed, to resist to the utmost any attempt to encroach on the well established principles of Parliamentary control and responsible Government, as any such action strikes at the very basis of our constitution.

"Circumstances render it impossible for me to make a thorough personal Canvass, but I trust that I have made my position on the great questions, chiefly affecting the welfare of the country, sufficiently definite and precise to warrant me in asking for your vote and support.

"Yours respectfully,
"ROBERT HAY.

Toronto, May 10th, 1878."

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, June 2nd, 1878.

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL—Daniel v. 22-31.

The great king Nebuchadnezzar rests in his sepulchre and his degenerate grandson Belshazzar holds the sceptre of the empire. Outside the walls of Babylon, Cyrus and his Persian host are besieging the city. As if to ridicule their attempts, a great feast is held in the royal palace, where Belshazzer and a thousand of his lords drink wine out of the sacred vessels of Judah. Suddenly the fingers of a mighty hand appear, writing strange words upon the wall of the palace. The king trembles, his courtiers are pale and his magicians fail to read the mysterious message. At last the aged Daniel is summoned and reads and interprets their fatal meaning—a kingdom whose days are numbered, a king who is weighed in the balances and found wanting, a throne soon to pass into the hands of others. That night the Persian foes find entrance. Belshazzar is slain in his palace and the proud empire of Babylon passes away.

From a consideration of the following practical lessons much may be learned:

1. God does not leave men's sins unnoticed, unrebuked or unpunished.
2. The life of Nations depends upon their observance of God's law.
3. God has ways to accomplish his work of warning of which men do not dream.
4. Opportunity and privilege do not last for ever.
5. He who trusts in his own strength without acknowledging God, will witness his plans come to destruction.
6. Courage in the right and fidelity to conscience are not without their reward.

DUMB BELLS.—These have their legitimate uses, but how they can recover a weakened sickly country to its wonted strength and vitality is a mystery.

Free Trade vs. Protection in England.

THE following paragraph from the London *Engineer* of May 3rd, a paper that has always been a strong advocate of *Free Trade* until lately when it finds that the theory when put in practice will not work, contains the following significant facts, which our friends in doubt on this subject should carefully pursue:

"Talking with a member of a leading firm of merchants and manufacturers the other day about the progress of American and German competition, he finished up by asking me to step into his premises and judge for myself. I did so and the result was little short of a revelation. Both American and German manufacturers have been able to beat us in many articles, when they certainly enjoy no advantage except in one or two instances, in the matter of cheap labour. I was shown German made scissors for embroidery and cutting out, the long scissors used by paper hangers and the important speciality of tailor's scissors. All these were most admirably finished goods and were delivered in Sheffield, the very centre of the English manufacture of these goods, at nearly one half the cost of those manufactured there. To test the paper hanging scissors I picked up a pair and found they worked very sweetly, cutting true from heel to point. In what are known as Lancashire tools, viz., compasses, pliers, bench vices etc., the Germans have simply swept the market. I was shown callipers which could not be bought in Warrington for less than 14 shillings per dozen, a similar article just as good is delivered in Sheffield for 5 shillings and 9 pence per dozen. In American competition Birmingham and the Black Country have fared worse than Sheffield. Nearly all varieties of builders' hardware can be bought of a better quality and superior style and ten per cent. less for American than those of this country. For axes and adzes the Americans have long had a reputation; and for hay forks, hay rakes, and scythe snathes their abundance of wood gives them the advantage. Yet there are other articles such as claw hammers, door handles, iron planes, sad irons, bits, joiners' gauges, frame pulleys etc., where the English makers have no excuse whatever except the repugnance of the workmen to adopt machinery, for lagging behind in the industrial race with our rivals. In the majority of instances the Americans can make way with lower prices, but in others they obtain the business by simply producing a better article, and for which the English are content to pay a higher price. I think it will be conceded that the quotation from Mr. Fernando Wood's speech, which appeared in the *Times* a few days ago, going to prove that the duties varying from 25 to 90 per cent. imposed on the articles in the States is added to the cost will not hold water. If the facts were as stated, how could protected Germany, France, Belgium and the United States command the markets in almost all lines of goods in free Trade England? All over England Scotland and Ireland the question is looming up. They ask themselves are we to keep our ports open to all the nations of the world, allowing their produce and manufactures to come in free while all other nations are closed to us? Are we to continue the unequal contest? For instance, the United States sends us several hundred million dollars' worth of the produce of the farm, the forest and the mine, but takes scarcely anything in exchange. All, or nearly all, has to be paid for in gold. Hundreds of thousands of our mechanics and miners are out of work, and yet we are receiving vast quantities of the product of foreign labour which might be utilized to feed our own workmen. We not only loose by the importation of goods we can make ourselves, but we keep the men who are kept idle through their importation. Our own Colonial and all other markets where we were in the habit of trading, are being wrested from us, and yet we are precluded from competing with our rivals. In consequence of our trade policy we have become almost exclusively a manufacturing nation and depend on those protected against us for our food, only raising half enough for the wants of our population. This we must have and are compelled to pay for in gold. At this rate we shall soon be depleted of our wealth. What is to be done next? A change of policy is a necessity and changes can only be made by adopting a practically protective tariff. We cannot, as we did with the opium trade in China, force our goods on unwilling nations. Even in Australia and New Zealand the party favoring home industry is getting the upper hand, and before long will favour an industrial policy framed in the interests of the whole people."

The Russian Heroine.

The attempt made by Vera Zasulitch, to assassinate General Trepoff, prefect of police in St. Petersburg, her trial and acquittal, have won for her a world wide reputation, and may lead to changes in public affairs in Russia, of which, at present, we cannot form any conception. The point to be remarked is this:—The woman was tried by the highest tribunal in Russia, Prince Gortschakoff himself being present. She admitted her guilt, the prosecution was ably conducted; yet she was unanimously acquitted by the jury, and the populace received the verdict with the greatest delight and enthusiasm. The facts are these: On the 25th of last July, General Trepoff visited the prison. He found several of the prisoners talking in the inner court. This seemed to him an infraction of the rules, and asking the prisoners for an explanation, one of them, Bogoluboff, replied, that as he was already condemned, he was not infringing any rule. Trepoff regarded this as an impertinence, and ordered Bogoluboff to his cell. On the way thither he met the prefect again, and did not take off his hat. This was intolerable, and Trepoff determined to make an example of him. He caused him to be whipped with a birch rod in the corridors of the prison, which caused great agitation among the prisoners and indignation among their friends outside. One of those who were indignant at this so called Bashi Bazouk-ism of the prefect was Vera Zasulitch, daughter of an officer of the line, 26 years of age. At 17 she had been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in revolutionary designs, and after two years' confinement, had been liberated, but only to be re-arrested in a few days. She was kept under police surveillance until September 1871, when she was set at liberty. How she formed the resolution of shooting Gen. Trepoff may be best described in her own words:—"Having arrived at St. Petersburg I heard about the incident in the prison from various people. About Bogoluboff, I heard that he had been flogged till he stopped shrieking. As I had myself experienced long solitary confinement, I could imagine what a frightful impression the whole affair must have produced on all the political prisoners, not to speak of those who had been subjected to maltreatment. I know by experience the morbidly excited nervous condition produced by solitary imprisonment, and the majority of prisoners in question had already been confined more than three years. Some of them had gone mad, others committed suicide. What cruelty it was to make them bear all that, simply because one of them had not taken off his cap when he met an official the second time. Such a thing ought not to pass unnoticed. I waited to see whether some one would take the matter in hand, but all were silent, and nothing prevented Trepoff or any other influential official from repeating such arbitrary acts. I determined, at the price of my own ruin, to prove that a human being may not be insulted in that way with impunity. It is a terrible thing to raise one's hand against a fellow creature, but I could find no other means. * * * It was all the same to me whether I killed or wounded the prefect; and when I fired at him I did not aim at any particular place." The trial has resulted in the removal of Gen. Trepoff as prefect of police.

A Turkish Colonel's Daring Act.

If any one would like to know what manner of men were those who fought round Osman Pasha, they can gain an idea of them from an anecdote that my friend told me. A very steep rock was to be stormed. It rose to the height of two hundred and fifty feet, and was crowned by Russian batteries.

A Turkish colonel, desirous to set an example to his men, scrambled up first by the help of occasional projections in the rock, and roots, and weeds. When he reached the top, he found himself entirely alone. The Russian soldiers looked at him in amazement. Their guns were pointed at his breast, when their general gave the order not to fire, hastened up to the Turkish colonel, and called out to him, "Colonel beg one at once; you see you are alone!" The brave man said nothing. He stood still a moment, gazing at his enemies, then turned and went back safely as he came. All the Russian soldiers began to clap their hands and cheer him.

"Handbook of Modern Reform."

"I shall strive to illustrate the Standard of Public Morality."—The Premier's Pledge in 1874.

REFORM "ISSUES" FOR THE ELECTORATE TO CONSIDER.

"Come along, John, come and help us to put down bribery and corruption; we've lots of money,—so come along."—J. MADIVER.

"I entered my election outlays as Missionary Expenses."—J. NORRIS, M. P.

"When I treat, I always treat to raspberry syrup."—J. G. CURRIE, M. P. P.

"We must make a big push on polling day. Will you be met to come down handsomely?"—GEORGE BROWN.

"I again present myself as a candidate for your suffrages for the Legislative Assembly. In 1867 I linked my fortunes with those of the leader of the Reform Party, the Hon. George Brown. I gave him my support, believing him what he professed to be the uncompromising enemy of corruption in every form. Unfortunately his conduct during that election utterly destroyed MY confidence in his political integrity. Early in the canvass I refused to contribute a sum DEMANDED BY HIM TO A FUND WHICH I HAD REASON TO BELIEVE WAS BEING USED FOR CORRUPT PURPOSES. *This led to a rupture between us which has never been healed."*—ADDRESS OF DR. MCGILL, M. P. P., TO HIS SOUTH ONTARIO CONSTITUENTS.

"I spent $800 of my own money to elect Mr. Blake in West Durham."—J. P. LOVEKIN.

"In the spring of 1871, I canvassed the constituency for a month or six weeks, in 1872, from a similar length of time. Speaking from memory, the expenses of my campaigns were as follows:—In 1871, they might have amounted to $13,000, but, I do not charge my mind with $2,000 or $3,000 in election matters. In 1872, my expenses did not exceed $15,000. In 1874, the expenditures were much smaller, BECAUSE I THOUGHT I WOULD HAVE THE SYMPATHY OF THE PEOPLE IN CONSEQUENCE OF MY EXPENDITURES IN 1872, AND THAT MY OPPONENT WOULD HATE TO CARRY THE PACIFIC SCANDAL ON HIS BACK. *Evidence of* H. H. COOK, M. P., BEFORE AN ELECTION COURT.

"The Maritime members are a set of d—d scoundrels."—HON. J. SIMPSON

"$14,000, I believe."—M. C. CAMERON, EX-M. P., (*Huron.*)

"There are strong grounds for thinking that the respondent [Malcolm Colon Cameron, EX-M. P. for South Huron] was guilty of [illegible] BRIBERY, *had the* [illegible] *tried the* [illegible] *and found the respondent guilty of per* [illegible] *bribery we should have sustained the judgment."* JUDGMENT OF JUSTICES HAGARTY, GWYNNE AND GALT.

"I can as readily believe it possible for the respondent TO HAVE BEEN IMMERSED IN THE LAKE AND TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN OUT DRY *as that the acts of bribery which the evidence discloses to have been committed on his behalf, almost under his eyes, in his daily path, with means of corruption proceeding* FROM HIS OWN HEADQUARTERS, *and from the hands of his confidential agent, could have been* COMMITTED OTHERWISE THAN WITH *his knowledge and consent.*—JUDGMENT OF JUSTICES HAGARTY, GWYNNE AND GALT DISQUALIFYING JOHN WALKER M. P. FOR LONDON.

"When I go into an election, I go in to win, and don't care a d—n what it costs."—H. BROWN, MR. WORKMAN'S *Chairman.*

"I Mesmerized them in batches of fifteen and sixteen, and turned a hundred that night at Glen's."—HON. J. SIMPSON.

"Oshawa, Jan,—, '74

My Dear Sir:—

"We are very largely interested in the success of the present Government as their continuance in power will add largely to the success and prosperity of the bank; and through them, of the business people of the community. Our president, the Hon. John Simpson, is calling upon all our friends to give us a hand for Mr. Cameron"—MR. HOLLAND, MANAGER OF THE ONTARIO BANK TO THE BANK'S CUSTOMERS.

"I spent $6,000 in contesting Russell, which contest I claim to have had a GOOD EFFECT IN SUBSEQUENTLY SECURING THAT CONSTITUENCY TO THE REFORM PARTY. *I spent time and money in carrying South Ontario and defeating an ex-Minister of the Crown."*—CIRCULAR OF THE HON. MALCOLM CAMERON.

"Mr. D. M. Card is authorized to DO SOME WORK *for the Ontario Government in your part, wishing to make your acquaintance and get your advice.* * *
MR. CARD IS A FIRST-RATE MAN IN AN ELECTION CONTEST. *Of course I am aware* HE MUST BE CAUTIOUS WHAT HE IS DOING UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES."—*Letter of Mr. Thos. Paxton, M. P. P., to Mr. A. P. Cockburn, of Muskoka, candidate for the House of Commons, 1872.*

"Muskoka.—Alexander P. Cockburn —Majority 121." OFFICIAL RETURNS.

"D. M. Card.—$3,504.28." PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF ONTARIO, 1873.

"I placed with my Committee a certain amount of money to relieve HONEST WORTHY MEN, AND TO PREVENT THEIR PROPERTIES BEING SACRIFICED."—STATEMENT OF HON. W. ROSS, EX-MINISTER OF MILITIA.

"The HON. W. ROSS *told me to go to* ALEXANDER CAMERON, *of Baddeck, the Collector of Customs for that Port, and keeper of the Savings Bank there, who, Ross stated, was the Treasurer of his Committee at Baddeck aforesaid, and who had money that was sent from Canada to help him to gain his election, and which he would distribute for that purpose."—Affidavit of Kenneth M. McLennan, of Victoria, N. S.*

"I have Mr. Mackenzie's letter promising me the rails. I told Mackenzie I would not support his Government unless he gave me enough of rails to build the Central Railway."—Confession of Mr John Ferris, M. P.

THE monumental crime of the MacKenzie administration, at the last session was the rejection of the National Policy.

THE MEDICINE OF SUNSHINE.—The world wants more sunshine in its disposition, in its business, in its charities, its theology. For ten thousand of the aches and pains and irritations of men and women we recommend sunshine. It soothes better than morphine. It is the best plaster for a wound. The Good Samaritan poured out into the fallen traveller's gash more of this than of oil. Florence Nightingale used it on the Crimean battle fields. Take it into all the alleys, on board all the ships, by all the sick-beds. Not a pailful, not a cupful, but a soulful. It is good for spleen, for liver complaint, for neuralgia, for rheumatism, for failing fortunes, for melancholy:—*Faith and Works.*

Capt. Hamilton, A. D. C. to His Excellency the Governor General, was on Saturday presented with a handsome silver service, valued at $850, by a few of his Ottawa friends.

Mrs. Fortune of Halifax has given birth to twins—girls. Of course Miss Fortunes never come singly.

A German woman at Connersville, Ind., recently gave birth to five fine boys. The quintette are doing well.

One of the most reliable Medicines for Headache, is Dr. Harvey's Anti bilious and Purgative Pills

No one should Travel without Brown's HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It is of all the time for the diseases incidental to traveling. A few drops will destroy the evil effects resulting from the use of bad water, and may often save the Druggists sell it.

Physicians Say that almost every child is troubled more or less by worms. They seem to be the cause of infancy. But none the less real seem the effects of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, there is no necessity for their annoying presence. Inquire of your druggist, and he will tell you they are the best.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE,
IS FURNISHED WITH THE
Newest Styles of Type,
AND IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVREY DECRIPTION OF
Job Printing
IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE ART.
RAILROAD,
STEAMBOAT
AND
SHOW WORK
ARE SPECIALITIES.
POSTERS
OF ANY SIZE,
Plain and in Colors,
Books, Magazines,
Pamphlets, Catalogues,
Insurance,
Bank and Legal Forms,
Circulars,
Bill Heads,
Statements,
&c. &c. &c.
PAPER BAGS
AT
MANUFACTURERS PRICES
Neatly printed and may be had at the
Watchman Office!
MERCHANTS will do well to see these samples before purchasing elsewhere.
ALSO
Twines, Building Felt and Wrapping Paper.
KERR, NORRIS & CO.

The large body of Fenians lately reported on the Vermont frontier turned out to be a number of tramps.

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.

BAPTIST—Rev. Dan King, Supply; Sabbath Services at 3:30 P. M., in Victoria Hall. All are invited.

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 3:30 p. m. Week-day 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.—Robert G. Meikle, Esq.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, William McOuat, George Morrison, Thomas Pallister, and R. G. Meikle.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Pallister, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Bell, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Grenox.) 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 Bourgeois, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 16th, May 25th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th. *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. Mr. David Raitt, *Crier and Tipstaff*, Lachute.

CIRCUMSTANCES' COURT.—Having jurisdiction in civil matters up to amount of $50. Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before R. E. DeMontigny, Esq., Stipendiary. *Terms of Court:* There shall be six terms of this court, to-wit: 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.

CONSTABLES' COURT.—Having jurisdiction for amounts up to $8. 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 15th to 18th February, May and October.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTONEUIL—Is in the township of Besaleburg, 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.

BEECH RIDGE—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three and a half miles form Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

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

CHATHORO—Is in the township of Chatham, near Dunglas swamp, 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 tri-weekly.

DUNANY—Is in the township of Wentworth eight miles from Lachute. Mail semi-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 semi-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 semi-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.

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER—
On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 o'clock, 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, Wentworth meets at Datesville 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 first 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,	$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
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.

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 Coristine,
E. H. Trudel, M. D. | W. W. Trumbull,
Peter McCallum, Cobourg.
CHARLES D. HANSON, Chief Inspector
Head Office: *180* St. James Street,
HENRY LYE, Secretary.
E. C. IRELAND, Agent, Lachute.
Agents throughout the Dominion.

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 Magnet ic 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,
Prescott, 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 at any job, 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 every where.
STOCKTON, ROSSITER & Co., Toronto, Sole Manufacturers. Montreal branch office, 17½ Beaver Hall. S. S. BAKER, Manager
2y1.