

The above paper is printed and published
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
at LACHUTE, County of Argenteuil, Province
of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, by J. H. B. B.
NORRIS & Co.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: ONE DOLLAR
per annum in advance, or ONE DOLLAR FIFTY
CENTS at the end of the year.
Advertisements in the Editorial, Local or
Business columns, Twenty-five cents
per line for the first insertion, and Twelve
cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements in the Classified Columns, Fifty
cents for the first insertion, and Twenty-five
cents for each subsequent insertion.
Special arrangements of an advantageous
nature 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, the name, address, and post
office, for publication.

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM DRAWFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL
LAND SURVEYOR,
Office in the Court House, Lachute.
1716.

TAYLOR & DUFF,
Notaries Public, Auditors, and Com-
missioners for taking Affidavits, in Provinces of
Quebec and Ontario. Accounts Collected,
etc., etc.
John M. Duff, Esq.,
Notary Public, 300 St. James Street, Montreal.
Oct. 5-yl.

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

L. JOSEPH, PERRAULT & BEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
6, 8 and 10 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. JOSEPH, Official Assignee for the City
of Montreal.
O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for
the District of Montreal.
DAVID BEATH, Accountant and Commis-
sioner.
1817.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 346 Notre Dame
Street, Montreal.
1817.

KELLER & FORAN,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C.,
Chambers, 1, 2 and 4 First Floor, Up-Stairs,
OVER
City and District Savings Bank, No. 178 St.
James Street, Montreal.
FRANK J. KELLER, THOMAS P. FORAN.
EUGENIE ROY,
ADVOCATE.
No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-a-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22 t

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

P. MACDONALD,
COLLECTING AGENT
And Bailiff of the Superior Court.
Collectors made and Insurance effected
for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 18, 1877. 3-1f.

SAM. MACDONALD,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits, In-
surance Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire), Re-
sultary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and
Clerk of Commissioners of the Gas and Water
Works, Montreal, P. Q., Sept. 21, 1877. 3-1f

W. M. 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 hands.

B. STACHOUSE, L. D. R.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in St. Lachute, from 10 to 12 o'clock
every month, and in Mr. Quinn's
Boarding House, the 16th, 17th, and 18th of each
month. St. Lachute, Ontario (Gas and Water
works), and administered when required.

Business Notices.
A. W. OGILVIE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Glenora Mills, Montreal, Que.
Goderich Mills, Goderich, Ont.
Blenheim Mills, Blenheim, Ont.
Flour, Barley, Feed and Grain Merchants,
Montreal, Oct. 12, 1y

W. HOS, ALLAN & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
361 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

M. COX, Engraver,
On the premises,
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
Oct. 12, 1y

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

HENRY BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer, 132 McGill Street
Montreal. 8y1

D. P. BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
Of East and West India and French Goods,
1781, Sacramento Street Montreal. 8y1

JOHN GRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
File Manila and four sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878 20y1.

LOUIS GIBELIE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very
moderate rates. Workshop in Burch's build-
ing, opposite Evans' store, Main street.
St. Lachute. Working Jewellers on the premises.
1y18

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very
moderate rates. Workshop in Burch's build-
ing, opposite Evans' store, Main street.
St. Lachute. Working Jewellers on the premises.
1y18

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very
moderate rates. Workshop in Burch's build-
ing, opposite Evans' store, Main street.
St. Lachute. Working Jewellers on the premises.
1y18

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very
moderate rates. Workshop in Burch's build-
ing, opposite Evans' store, Main street.
St. Lachute. Working Jewellers on the premises.
1y18

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very
moderate rates. Workshop in Burch's build-
ing, opposite Evans' store, Main street.
St. Lachute. Working Jewellers on the premises.
1y18

A Literary Curiosity.

LIFE.

Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?

Life's a short summer—man is but a flower.

By turns we catch this fatal breath and die—

The cradle and the tomb, alas! so high.

To be, better far than not to be.

Though all man's life may seem a tragedy.

But light cares speak when mischievous griefs are dumb.

The bottom is but shallow whence they come.

Your fate is but the common fate of all.

Unmingled joys may no man here befall.

Nature makes folly her peculiar sphere.

Fortune makes folly her peculiar sphere.

Custom does not make reason over-ruled.

And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.

Live well—how long or short permit to Heaven.

They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.

Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see

Its face—

Vile inter-course where virtue has no place.

Keep each passion down however dear.

Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.

Her sensual snares let faithful pleasure lay.

With craft and skill to ruin and betray.

Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise.

We masters grow of all that we desire.

Oh, then, renounce that impious lust and sin.

Riches have wings and grandeur is a dream.

Think not ambition wise because it rave.

The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

CHAP. XXIV.

BY THE TRENT.

THE CHILDREN'S PARTY.—CONTINUED.

He listened to the music of her voice

attentively, as to words from a higher

sphere; but he shook his head.

"No, my dear," he said, "the die was cast many

years ago! Had I power to begin a

new life, your presence and encourag-

ing words would be sufficient to induce

me to try it, but it is too late! I must

go again to my captivity, the life I have

chosen. And yet, I have seen lately

its odiousness,—the depth to which I

have fallen has been revealed to me—

I once had a mother," here his voice

trembled a little. "But this is weak-

ness! I have been ill, and as I thought,

near death; and at that solemn time

my whole life has passed before me. It

is that illness which caused the change

in me, for I feel I am not as I was.

Formerly I existed for the sake of

revenge on those whom I thought had

wronged me; I worried, because I had

been preyed upon myself, and I thought

I had a right to do so. But now I see

that it is myself alone who has been to

blame. I live for remorse and punish-

ment, that is all that is left to me now.

—I must drink the dregs of the cup I

have mixed for myself.—It is bitter-
enough, but bitters, they say, are whole-

some!"

"At least let my brother speak to

you," pleaded Clara. "He is good and

noble, and would, I am sure, help you."

"I want no help from man! I say

again, it is too late!"

"There is help in God! Go to him,

and sin no more!"

He made no reply, but lingered a

moment, regarding her with a strange

despairing expression, bowed, and with-

drew. They heard his feet crack the

dry twigs that a late wind-storm had

brought down, and then gradually the

sound of his footsteps ceased. A minute

Sit down; tea shall be here in one minute.

The table was spread out, everything

was ready but the tea-pot, and John

seated himself at once before a pile of

bread and butter, bidding Veronica do

the same. He was still adorned with

the garland.

"You are a magnificent jack-horse,"

exclaimed Veronica admiringly when

they were half through the meal, and

when the "noble rage of hunger" was

somewhat appeased.

"Indeed I am! I don't know what

you would do without me. Three

weary miles I travelled with those gim-

cracks in the heat and dust, and if I

hadn't remembered the oats at the end

of my journey, should perhaps have

fainted. I hope to-morrow you will

teach your little ones to sing my praises.

But, however, I must not take more

than is my due; I had better tell you

the whole truth. I met Plowden's

cart, with Mary and Ebenezer, and they

gave me a lift. Ebenezer was singing

his song of 'Old Grumbel,' with his nose

in the air, quite unaware of my pres-

ence, but Mary's eyes were brighter.

She sized the reins and stopped the

horse, to take in me and my load."

"Good creature!" exclaimed Clara.

"Very good! I thought so I can

assure you. There are many like Mary.

I learned a little secret too, but as they

said ladies cannot keep secrets, I had

better not tell it you at present, I think.

If, however, you think you are good se-

cret-keepers, I will confide in you."

Clara and Veronica looked at each

other with a peculiar smile. Clara per-

haps let her guilt appear in her face.

John noticed the glance. "You don't

say Yes, and therefore," with comic

gravity, "I will not tell it to you to-night.

It shall be what the boys call 'a jolly

cracker' to startle you to-morrow."

After tea, Mary Plowden came in,

with perhaps a tinge of colour more

than usual in her cheeks.

"I am come to see if I can help you,"

she said to Clara. "I understood how

boy you were likely to be, and you

know how clever I am at flowers. But,"

—in a tone of disappointment, "I am

too late, I see! You will not need me

this year."

"Thank you," said Clara, "but Ver-

onica has been so industrious and cle-

ver that we have nearly done all that

is wanted in this room. What do you

think of John's garland?"

"It is splendid, it is magnificent!

May I take a sketch, just a little one?

You look so well, Mr. Broadbent!"

"That is not fair of you, Mary! You

are trying to wheedle me into com-

plaisance,—but as a man I am not to be

wheedled! To support my dignity it is

necessary I should say 'No.'"

As however he did not remove the

garland but sat still, looking at her

with very laughing eyes, Mary's ever-

present sketch-book came from her pocket,

and she began to work at once with

the utmost self-possession.

Meantime Clara retreated into the

kitchen to superintend the unpacking

of various baskets of fruit, cherries, and

our-elves, and at once he transported to

an orchard near the house of Ebenezer

Plowden, the basket-weaver. It is an

old orchard, with mossy roots, crook-

ed-trunked apple-trees, but the old

trees have not yet lost the knack of

bearing good fruit, and Ebenezer will

not have them cut down to make way

for younger growths, as James Miller

has advised. He has pleasant remem-

brances about all the trees. One

grandmotherly "ribston" used to smoo-

the boy's appetite, how many years

ago, he is almost afraid to think, with

its delicious crimson tresses, the very

queens and moss-roses of apples; and

under another, he once sat a whole

summer's afternoon, when Sarah Haw-

thorn had rejected him—sat in idleness

there, and with not the most aimable

feeling towards the thorn he had touch-

ed only to prick himself. Now he

laughs as he shows the very spot where

his jacket rubbed the trunk of the old

tree—old now, young and vigorous

still—till his back was green from the

moss, and his mother suspecting, per-

haps, his ailment, dusted it off with a

poke, a very bad one he thought it

at the time, about his "greenness."

He has more memories, in fact, than

we have time to record. Evening is

closing in, though there are long days

now, and St. John's day has not long

slipped by, and even our eyes will not

be able to see presently two figures

walking in this old apple-garden if we

do not make haste—a man and a woman,

walking and conversing as once in

very old times two walkers and talked

and admired in the garden of Eden.

They look perhaps quite as affectionate

as these last, though not so noble or

beautiful, and though both just now

are near a dangerous tree, an apple bow-

ing down with its early fruit, and thus

the resemblance is more complete, it is

not Eve but Adam, who plucks the

fruit and hands it to his companion.

For Adam is the taller, and can more

easily grasp the tempting apple. He

is speaking, and we will listen.

"That is the finest 'June-eating' in

the neighbourhood, Mary! I shall get

your father to let me have some grafts

next year."

"What trees will you graft?" asks

Mary. "I thought, if you were in

the bearing."

"Yes, but I am," have on a small

young tree ready to sell. You shall

read some gardening books that I have,

that you may learn all about it, for you

will have to be very clever in that way!

By next spring your education must be

finished." Mary does not reply, so her

arms winds round her waist, and he

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Orange Lodge. Meeting. Auction sale of Furniture, Taylor, & Co.

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, Croup, 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.

FROM the great favour that Holman's Liver Pad has received in this section, and being unable to attend to the sale of them, the agency is transferred from this office to Mr. Wm. Hay, from whom a supply can be obtained with full directions for their use.

AN editor offers a reward of \$5 for a best treatise on "How to make out a life attractive to the mosquito."

'SUFFERER' at an American hotel 'the flies come down w' breakfast sound of the gong.'

RE mass meeting of Socialists on Saturday night at New address delivered were re-arranged.

THE Toronto General Hospital trustees have received \$5,000 of the \$40,000 grant from the Ontario Government to wards a new eye and ear infirmary.

LACHUTE.—We understand that the Athletics of Lachute are negotiating with a City Club to play a Lacrosse match here on Dominion Day.

Is there a balm in Gilead or any other place that will assuage the grief caused by Mosquito bites? If there is send it along to our office and receive in return—our thanks.

WEATHER.—The clerk has on the whole been good to us, and though he was grumbling on Monday night, still, he has been in such good humour since, that we extend to him our forgiveness.

INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The *felina* race must be very scarce in Lachute, since people have to come and search their neighbours houses from garret to cellar, for a miserable half saved member of that fraternity.

SINCE January 1st the Toronto *Weekly Mail* has increased in circulation five or six thousand—a pretty fair token of the Conservative "reaction" in rural quarters.

PRISK whines because we did not notice his silly twaddle of last week, we fear he will have to whine a good deal more as we have more important interests to look after—the interests of the electors of Argenteuil.

CAPT. J. T. KIRKBY, of the Six Nations Indians, says that in case of a Fenian invasion he can place at the disposal of the Government 1,000 trusty warriors within five days.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—A considerable thunder storm, passed over this place on Monday night sowing the milk, but dairies where the "Cooley Cans" are in use escaped,—there everything was lovely.

EVEN the 'old watch dog of the treasury' with the nations millions behind him, could not assume that malignant expression of jealous vigilance which is worn by an old hen studiously sitting on a broken tumbler and two door knobs.

THE DORYPHORA DECEMLINATA is among the latest arrivals in our town and is on a potatoe survey of this and surrounding counties with an eye to future depredations. Now is the time to ornament the potatoe plants with paris-green, lime etc. etc.

LIGHT in the darkness has been rendered—in default of street lamps which are unobtainable in our advanced municipality—by fireflies—fitful 'tis true; but "half a loaf is better than no bread." We are thankful for even such small mercies.

WAR is impending. Vast armies are being raised in the West. Prepare for the conflict! Try skill against numbers. Lay in ammunition etc. Invest in pea-shooters for the boys and as the army advances—fire—and let every shot tell on our enemies—the grasshoppers.

PICNIC AND CONCERT.—On Tuesday afternoon June the 11th, a picnic will be held at Mr. Lynam's Grove, Beech Ridge. In the evening a concert will be held in the School-House. We hope there will be a good attendance as there is in course of preparation a first rate programme; admission 15c.

BAZAAR AND CONCERT.—A Bazaar will be held on Dominion Day (July 1st), under the auspices of the Ladies of Henry's Church, in the Court-House Lachute, there will be a large display of articles both useful and ornamental. In the evening a concert will be held, when a Military Band is expected from Montreal.

A TROOP of cavalry from Montreal are to visit Quebec on Dominion Day, and will be the guests of "B" troop of the Quebec squadron. It is expected that the Fusiliers will also visit that city as guests of the 8th Royal Rifles.

The jury in the McCarthy murder trial at Shediac, after an inquest of three weeks, failed to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR.—We noticed two double loads of nice peaty boards, passing up from the Lachute Factory. Is this "another election dodge?" as the *Advertiser* says.

Yours etc.
ONE WHO WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.
Lachute, June 3rd, 1878.

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.

The Coming Election.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—As an old elector of the good, and I believe, ever loyal county of Argenteuil, with its notable *quota*, large beyond all proportion from any other portion of Her Majesty's Dominion, (I refer to its celebrated battalions of "Argenteuil Rangers," and troops of Cavalry.) I rejoice to see it coming out, in so far as I can gather from your columns, in its true colours. To the original settlers—the "fathers"—of this noble little county, the "Old Flag," and to their immediate descendants the present generation, I believe—in fact I know from life among them—something more than an idle sentiment. At this juncture—and since the advent of the present Ministry, the Huntington and Halifax-Jones "Down with the old Rag" school of politicians, it has ever been so—the real, the "objective" question of the day is that of flag—National, etc.—Drift into the neighbouring Republic, or stand (to our old colours.) That to any but the wilfully blind is clear as noonday.

But Sir, apart from that, there are immediate material considerations in our life—our living—in this Canada of ours, which I am glad to see so pointedly set forth in your last issue viz. that of the 24th inst. I mean that commercial, or rather un-commercial policy which, as a studied plot of "foul play," is fast sutting our ship of state. Of that crew, is Dr. Christie!

The Representative, not of the county in its stern and unalterable loyalty to the Throne and its altar, but, simply of the personal regards of an extended circle of patients, for years well served, no doubt, and whose "sweet voices" (at the polls) when begged by the "dear old family physician" were trustingly—blindly—trusting—freely given.

That trust—a very sacred one—has in the deadly and treasonous treachery which has marked the policy of those with whom Dr. Christie has ever steadily voted, been abused,—the stewardship betrayed!

True, he has not during the four years in which he has sat in the House, and drawn his seasonal allowance of some \$5,000, done much, if anything at all in the way of doing anything effectively for the country in general, or for the section of it (the Ottawa Valley) his constituency, more immediately belongs to, nor even for his own county.

On the contrary, when in a matter of vital importance to the whole Ottawa Valley—Argenteuil included—I mean the matter of the promotion and establishment of our Ottawa Valley Railroad the most direct road to the Pacific Railway terminus at or about Lake Nepequin, the Premier (Hon. Mr. Mackenzie) was approached by a most respectable and authoritative delegation—the very highest possible—and even by the Quebec Government itself, and a request made simply for a preliminary survey in those wilds before determination of any ideal line,—the only answer was an insolent rebuff,—a rebuff, which the subsequent repudiation of the same precious "Georgian Bay Foster contract," most conclusively proved to have been utterly unwarranted. Where Dr. Christie then was, or what he did, or tried to do, I cannot say; but this I can say, that though ever keenly on the look out for what concerns our Railway, I have failed to remark that on any occasion—and occasions for it have frequently arisen—the Doctor has offered anything in the way of promotion or aid to the work.

In this connection I think your country—I may say our country, for I have a material interest in it—requires a more efficient and more faithful advocate. You—Mr. Editor—advance, I perceive, the name of the Hon. Mr. Abbott (a native of the county) as a candidate—whether authorized or not, I know not, but for the nonce, I shall regard it as a suggestion—a happy one, no better I humbly think, could be made. But for him there would have been no Ottawa Valley Railroad through Argenteuil to-day—And further, but for him, I doubt much whether the Pacific Railway scheme would have been grappled at all, as a stern reality to be accomplished, and that quickly. I happen to be in a position to know all about the initiation of the scheme, and what immediately led to it, but the facts, I mean those apart from what have appeared in public, are not of a nature for me to state publicly unless called on in regular course. Suffice it to say, that I know as a matter of fact, that Mr. Abbott at the juncture of primary formulation of a Pacific Railway scheme, it was to the accident of Mr. Abbott being in possession of information, *exclusive* then, but reliable, as to the immense value of our further North West, that as a public man, and one largely interested in Ottawa Valley Railroads on both sides of the Ottawa, he boldly grappled the scheme, and snatched it from the grasp of adverse rival foreign Railway speculators. On the other hand I know, as a matter of fact, that in this he had very hearty aid from Sir John—but at the same time, in the framing of the contract (the Allan contract) Sir John was, in too zealous zeal for the country, too hard practically on the Contractor. However, that no doubt would have been remedied afterwards; and if the thing (the Allan contract) had gone on, the work would by this time have been more than half done, and the whole vast rich wheat field, from the Red River to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, would have been already traversed by a Railway; and as to the Pacific Terminus, that also I am sure would have been settled at once in the best public interest, and a Railway thence to the principal Mining regions have been ere now built.

What now, the policy or idea of policy of the Conservative party may be on the subject I know not. However they are committed to its realization, as soon as

possible, on recovery from the wreck into which the present lustrum just passing, has seen us plunged.

Yours etc.,
BRITANNICUS.

May 28, 1878.

Those Dumb Bells.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—In my last letter I ventured to point out to the electors of this county, that they have been the cause of their own disfranchisement by sending a pair of Dumb Bells to represent them in the Parliaments of Ottawa and Quebec—men who are scared at the sound of their own voices in the spacious Halls, and that, although Dr. Christie has proved himself a mere political hack, whose votes are always at the call of his leaders, his influence does not suffice to procure a paltry subsidy of a few hundred dollars for a much needed improvement to my abode.—His political career is now a matter of history, and fairly amenable to criticism.—If so barren a record satisfies his own supporters their satisfaction is an easy victory, but is no reason why people who can see beyond the bounds of mere party exigencies, should not endeavour to relegate him back to the sphere of usefulness from which he should never have emerged.—Could vanity permit his confere, Mr. Meikle, to "see himself as others see him" he would be convinced that measuring tape, and weighing sugar, are more congenial to his natural tastes, and more profitable in their results, than spouting Grit platitudes in the Quebec Assembly, were he even capable of such a feat; and yet he is entitled to an amount of forbearance equal to that accorded to his fellow member, at least during the brief term likely to be allotted to the unprincipled usurpers of power in the ancient capital, whose reign is destined to be as ephemeral, as a advent was uncalculated, and distasteful to all lovers of order and good government.

In making these strictures I emphatically disclaim any reflection upon the private character of these gentlemen, who have merely mistaken their vocation; difference of opinion should not alter friendship nor bar toleration for the creed of a respectable opponent whose political convictions may be equally sincere with our own; but when people step out from the common level, and soar above their fellows, they become a fair mark for the shafts of criticism, and cannot complain if they sometimes get sorely hit, so long as it is fairly aimed and above the belt.

Inasmuch, however, as passive mediocrity is productive of less mischief than misdirected talent a greater danger seemed looming in the distance when a voice wafted across the ocean threatened opposition to the prospective candidate, as well as to the member in possession, by the bellicose Bellingham, whose antecedents for the last few years, point to a reckless firebrand and equally hazardous to friend and foe.—One who would not hesitate to sacrifice the fair fame and credit of his Province in the world's market, as well as loyalty to his party which in these days is considered a great crime, to the pitiful indulgence of petty private spite against the then Provincial Treasurer, Robertson, and although elected as a Liberal Conservative, proved to be a *Rouge* in disguise, a wolf in sheep's clothing, which, having now discarded, he assumes his true role and unblushingly asks to be rewarded for such barefaced tergiversation by promotion to a seat in the Commons! But, as his claims appear to be repudiated by all parties alike he may be left out of the question for the present.

If it be true that "coming events cast their shadows before" the turmoil and heart-burnings incident to another election are close upon us, as the redoubtable W. J. is out again upon his famous "much needed tour of inspection."

From my coin of vantage I see him improve "the shining hour" among his old friends of the "Kidge" quietly convincing the doubtful, and trying the mercenary elector with the tangible argument so potent in the hands of a Grit canvasser and doubtless as "the early bird catches the worm" making progress, while our party is sleeping in a fool's paradise, as usual, and like another Micawber "waiting for something to turn up" instead of taking time for the forelock and working as hard, if not with the same weapons, as our unscrupulous opponents. But is it not a curious fact in nature, or is it artificial history that weights and measures should require special inspection from the head office at election times only? Perhaps the Hon. Mr. Laurier can explain the reason, or will Dr. Christie condescend I reason for a reply, and remain.

Yours etc.,
SAINT ANDREW.

May 28th, 1878.

Solanium Tuberosum.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—While you and your subscribers have been debating the question of the several merits of your own party, and the demerits of your opponents I, and my colleagues have taken the county. We are neither red nor blue, but have one striking characteristic of both parties viz:—We take care of NO. 1. and are enemies to all who are not of the same persuasion as ourselves.

Laws have been passed in different countries to outlaw us but in our own way we manage to overcome all difficulties and here we are. Unlike the Fenians we make no sign of our approach. We do not come in twos and threes but in armies so large that we always manage to win the day.

Numbers of us each year succumb to the fatal influence of paris green, lime etc. etc. But each year our armies increase and it is more difficult to put us down. Now it is almost too late to prevent our encroachments, I will give you, Mr. Editor, a friendly hint "It is too late to shut the stable door when the steed is stolen" and though now and then the steed is by strenuous exertions recovered, still "Prevention" would have been "better than cure" even if a cure could be guaranteed.

The greatest loss to our number and influence, is caused by the plants on which we feed being sprinkled with lime after being watered, or with very dilute carbolic acid. But as my relations might hear of my treachery, I will reserve any further information, till next week, when with your permission, Mr. Editor, I shall appear again, as
A POTATOEBUG.

June 4th, 1878.

The operation of removing a cataract which had formed in the left eye of Private Farmer, of the Queen's Own, Toronto, the result of the accident at the review in Montreal on Queen's Birthday, was successfully performed at the Toronto General Hospital on Wednesday.

The Porte is about to issue a memorandum, stating that it was hurried into signing the San Stefano treaty by continued threats of the Russian advance on the capital.

Commercial.

LACHUTE MARKET.

LACHUTE, June 6, 1878.
FLOUR AND FEED—FLOUR, \$2.00 per 100 lb. Buckwheat Flour, black, per 100 lb. \$2.25; Buckwheat Flour, yellow, per 100 lb. \$2.25; Oats, per bushel 1.10; Bran, per 100 lb. \$1.00; Peas, per bushel 1.00; Corn, per bushel 1.00; Potatoes, per bushel 1.00; Apples, per bushel 1.00; Butter, per 100 lb. 15c; Eggs, per 100 15c; Hides, per 100 15c; Sheep, per 100 15c; Cattle, per 100 15c; Pigs, per 100 15c; Hens, per 100 15c; Chickens, per 100 15c; Turkeys, per 100 15c; Ducks, per 100 15c; Geese, per 100 15c; Rabbits, per 100 15c; Squirrels, per 100 15c; Mice, per 100 15c; Rats, per 100 15c; Snakes, per 100 15c; Frogs, per 100 15c; Toads, per 100 15c; Lizards, per 100 15c; Snails, per 100 15c; Slugs, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 15c; Wasps, per 100 15c; Bees, per 100 15c; Ants, per 100 15c; Termites, per 100 15c; Cockroaches, per 100 15c; Spiders, per 100 15c; Scorpions, per 100 15c; Centipedes, per 100 15c; Millipedes, per 100 15c; Crickets, per 100 15c; Grasshoppers, per 100 15c; Caterpillars, per 100 15c; Moths, per 100 15c; Butterflies, per 100 15c; Beetles, per 100 15c; Flies, per 100 15c; Mosquitoes, per 100 1

THE WATCHMAN

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1878

The Kingston Chronicle & News says that "Visitors to the Penitentiary 'Wharf' can see loads of rust and scraps of the steel rails which Mr. Mackenzie purchased at a great loss to the country. The rails have suffered very much by exposure. It is astonishing to see the large pieces that have fallen off them. The rails are now being moved. Where they will end the coming winter heaven only knows. The job has cost the country millions of dollars. We may say we have in our possession some of the pieces which, under the influence of rust, have scaled off these rails, which any one may see who is curious to learn the extent of this new phase of the loss. The rust is simply to get them out of 'sight' of so many people."

We learn from the *Courier de St. Hyacinthe* that by a judgment rendered by his Honor, Mr. Justice Sutherland, four votes—Liberals whose presence on the voters' lists was challenged by the Conservatives—have been struck off as illegal. The voters' lists were challenged for Mr. Tremblay, Dumais, and his majority was only sixty-eight; it turns out that but for these illegal votes he would have been elected by a slim margin. This is the third Minister who sits in the Legislature by virtue of a fortunate accident, and not because he was elected by a majority of qualified voters. It appears that these bogus votes were put on the lists by the City Council of St. Hyacinthe just before the elections, and with special reference to Mr. Tremblay.

ROUGE ECONOMY.

As in 1873 the Rouge Government of Canada laid down a platform of economy in the Public Expenditure, so now do the Conservative Government in the Provincial Expenditure. Let us see how economical Mr. John's friends have been in the administration of the affairs of the Dominion and we shall then know what to expect from his hands in the Province.

When Mr. Mackenzie came into power in 1873, he and his party had been complaining of the reckless extravagance committed by the Conservatives from 1867-8 to 1872-3.

It is not to be denied that under the old Government there was a large, even a vast increase in the public expenditure. The figures are as follows:

Year	Expenditure
1867-8	\$13,486,000
1868-9	14,038,000
1869-70	14,345,000
1870-1	15,623,000
1871-2	17,589,000
1872-3	19,174,600

This was an increase in five years of nearly \$6,000,000, or \$1,000,000 a year. It must be borne in mind, however, that the work of establishing the Union of making the British North America Act of 1867 an actual and material Confederation of the Provinces was an involving enormous cost as well as enormous labour. Yet within this increased expenditure was largely within the revenue. The following table explains more fully:

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1867-8	\$13,486,000	\$13,486,000
1868-9	14,038,000	14,038,000
1869-70	14,345,000	14,345,000
1870-1	15,623,000	15,623,000
1871-2	17,589,000	17,589,000
1872-3	19,174,600	20,813,500

Thus while the expenditure in these five years was increased by \$6,000,000, the abundant revenue not only met the increase, but left a surplus of nearly \$10,000,000.

In November 1873 four months after the close of the fiscal year the Mackenzie Administration took office, therefore it would be manifestly unfair to hold them responsible for the whole outlay of that year, inasmuch as the expenditure was being conducted on the basis of the Conservative estimates for that year. Mr. TILLEY had estimated the revenue for 1873-4 at \$21,836,000, and the expenditure at \$22,483,000 showing an apparent deficiency of \$648,000.

But upon this point he said in his Budget speech—"The surplus next year (1873-4) is estimated at \$913,000; but the supplementary estimates and propositions before the House would require \$1,542,000 which would leave a deficiency of about \$629,000."

It is evident, then, that instead of cutting down the expenditure, Mr. Mackenzie has increased it. He has, in fact, violated his pledge, in a twofold degree—first, in not having been economical than his predecessors; secondly, in having been more extravagant. Between the sum Mr. TILLEY proposed to expend in 1873-4 and the amount Mr. CARTWRIGHT asks for the current year there is a difference of nearly \$1,750,000. It is estimated that if Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues that they have found it impossible to cut down because of the large increase made by the Government in 1873-4.

Mr. Mackenzie's figures, what excuse is that for the increase of \$1,750,000? And, again, if he is to be accepted, and they could not cut down Mr. TILLEY's figures, then the conclusion is unavoidable that when they laid the account to believe that Economy was not only possible but practicable, and even safe, under their administration of affairs, Mr. Mackenzie and his associates acted either in ignorance or bad faith. The pledges of public men should be sacredly observed; and in this case there were reasons even as cogent as a regard for their honor that pressed on the Reform leaders the necessity for Economy. Shortly after they took office the following table, which has been abundant under their predecessors began to wane. The following table, showing the revenue as well as the expenditure, explains this succinctly:

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1872-3	\$22,483,000	\$22,483,000
1873-4	23,713,000	24,038,000
1874-5	24,488,000	25,589,000
1875-6	25,619,000	26,813,500

"But owing to the surplus in the previous year no deficiency would arise." He had, as he believed, provided for everything, and when he left office with his colleagues, the account of revenue and expenditure was, as he and they believed, straight.

On the other hand, the expenditure under the Mackenzie Government has been as follows:

Year	Expenditure
1873-4	\$23,713,000
1874-5	24,488,000
1875-6	25,589,000

The estimated expenditure (i.e., the amount Mr. Mackenzie proposes to spend) in the current year ending the 30th of June next, is \$24,227,000, made up as follows:

Item	Amount
Original estimate	\$23,379,000
Supplementary chargeable	848,000
Total	\$24,227,000

It is evident, then, that instead of cutting down the expenditure, Mr. Mackenzie has increased it. He has, in fact, violated his pledge, in a twofold degree—first, in not having been economical than his predecessors; secondly, in having been more extravagant. Between the sum Mr. TILLEY proposed to expend in 1873-4 and the amount Mr. CARTWRIGHT asks for the current year there is a difference of nearly \$1,750,000. It is estimated that if Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues that they have found it impossible to cut down because of the large increase made by the Government in 1873-4.

Mr. Mackenzie's figures, what excuse is that for the increase of \$1,750,000? And, again, if he is to be accepted, and they could not cut down Mr. TILLEY's figures, then the conclusion is unavoidable that when they laid the account to believe that Economy was not only possible but practicable, and even safe, under their administration of affairs, Mr. Mackenzie and his associates acted either in ignorance or bad faith. The pledges of public men should be sacredly observed; and in this case there were reasons even as cogent as a regard for their honor that pressed on the Reform leaders the necessity for Economy. Shortly after they took office the following table, which has been abundant under their predecessors began to wane. The following table, showing the revenue as well as the expenditure, explains this succinctly:

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1872-3	\$22,483,000	\$22,483,000
1873-4	23,713,000	24,038,000
1874-5	24,488,000	25,589,000
1875-6	25,619,000	26,813,500

The estimated expenditure for the current year is \$24,227,000 and the estimated revenue \$23,713,000. But on the tenth of February last, the latter estimate was over \$600,000 short, so that a deficit of close on \$1,500,000 is almost inevitable.

We have, therefore, these three pictures of the Mackenzie Administration: (1) Annual surplus 1867-8 to 1872-3, \$10,186,200; (2) Surplus 1873-4, \$898,000; (3) Deficit 1875-6, \$1,500,000.

From these striking pictures Mr. Mackenzie must have gathered that, apart from his own pledges to the country, the national credit demanded Economy. He knew he had exhausted taxation for the three millions he levied in 1874 had not availed itself. Nothing remained but the most stringent Economy. That would have been at once the fulfilment of his promise to the people, and the salvation of the public credit from the blow which he knew chronic deficits would inflict upon it.

He has failed, however, to respond. There has been a large increase in every branch of the purely controllable expenditure, as will be seen by the following concise statements:

Year	Expenditure
1872-3	\$22,483,000
1873-4	23,713,000
1874-5	24,488,000
1875-6	25,589,000

First, A large increase has taken place in the cost of the Ottawa Department. The platform of 1873 contained these three articles:

1. Reduction of the number of Ministers.
2. Diminution of the Governor-General's salary.
3. Reduction of the number of public employees to what is strictly required for the efficient performance of the public service.

Now here are the pregnant figures:

Year	Expenditure
1872-3	\$750,900
1873-4	888,700
1874-5	909,300
1875-6	842,000
1876-7	918,200

Secondly, There has been a vast increase in the Expenditure on Immigration. In 1876 when the present Government found a panic in the country and witnessed the complete prostration of industry they should have made no special effort to encourage immigrants. They however thought otherwise. Their Expenditure is as follows:

Year	Expenditure
1872-3	\$277,400
1873-4	318,000
1874-5	302,900
1875-6	385,900
1876-7	354,000

Of this total of \$354,000 for 1876-7, the sum of \$144,000 for special expenditure in Keewatin in connection with the small pox quarantine there, and for Icelandic and Mennonite loans and refunds, must be deducted in order to bring the expenditure of that year to the ordinary level of that of 1872-3. This will make the total for 1876-7 \$210,000. So likewise the sum of \$96,000 for Mennonite loans and transport must be deducted from the apparent expenditure in 1875-6, leaving the ordinary expenditure that year \$289,900. The number of immigrants by the St. Lawrence route has been as follows:

Year	Number of Immigrants
1872-3	86,907
1873-4	23,894
1874-5	15,038
1875-6	10,901
1876-7	7,743

The per capita cost of each immigrant is therefore as follows:

Year	Per Capita Cost
1872-3	\$3.17
1873-4	13.33
1874-5	18.90
1875-6	26.50
1876-7	27.00

Thus showing that whereas their expenditure increased annually, at the same time the number of immigrants decreased.

Thirdly, there has been an enormous increase in the cost of the out side Departments, that is, the Customs and Excise Departments. In the former this increase is most marked:

Year	Revenue	Cost
1872-3	\$14,058,000	\$568,000
1873-4	14,100,000	658,000
1874-5	15,387,000	682,700
1875-6	17,241,300	731,000
1876-7	13,556,000	721,600

The cost of collecting each \$100 of Customs revenue has therefore been as follows:

Year	Cost of Collecting
1872-3	\$4.35
1873-4	4.55
1874-5	4.44
1875-6	5.61
1876-7	5.75

A noteworthy feature in this Customs record is the astounding increase in the salaries, &c. at the port of Montreal:

Year	Revenue	Cost
1872-3	\$14,058,000	\$568,000
1873-4	14,100,000	658,000
1874-5	15,387,000	682,700
1875-6	17,241,300	731,000
1876-7	13,556,000	721,600

The port and city of Montreal, it may be added by way of explanation, has been the scene of several closely contested elections since Mr. Mackenzie took office.

The Excise returns are almost as significant:

Year	Revenue	Cost
1872-3	\$2,587,000	\$171,700
1873-4	6,651,500	201,200
1874-5	5,141,500	199,300
1875-6	5,597,000	118,300
1876-7	4,974,000	211,600

The cost of collecting each \$100 of Excise revenue has therefore been as follows:

Year	Cost of Collecting
1872-3	\$3.80
1873-4	3.45
1874-5	3.87
1875-6	3.89
1876-7	4.24

Fourthly, there has been a large increase in the cost of the Administration of Justice, as follows:

Year	Expenditure
1872-3	\$300,000
1873-4	459,000
1874-5	497,400
1875-6	544,000
1876-7	565,000

Fifthly, there has been a large increase in the cost of the Administration of the Penitentiary and Superannuation Fund, notwithstanding that the old Rogers platform always strenuously opposed pensioning and superannuating old public servants. The figures of Penitentiaries are as follows:

Year	Expenditure
1872-3	\$19,200
1873-4	56,400
1874-5	62,700
1875-6	70,300
1876-7	118,800

Of the Superannuation Fund, as follows:

Year	Expenditure
1872-3	\$53,000
1873-4	64,400
1874-5	77,300
1875-6	110,800
1876-7	104,800

Sixthly, there has been no tangible decrease in the salaries and labour charges on the Public Works, as the following totals for the principal Canals railways and telegraphs will show:

Year	Expenditure
1872-3	\$1,408,295
1873-4	2,265,333
1874-5	2,006,941
1875-6	1,920,786
1876-7	2,260,485

So much for the controllable Expenditure.

The national debt, according to Senator MacPHERSON'S computation which, has not been challenged, has increased in this way:

Year	Debt
1872-3	\$129,743,400
1873-4	141,163,500
1874-5	151,663,400
1875-6	161,205,000
1876-7	174,675,800

Total increase in debt since 1872-3, \$14,932,400.

The increase in the interest on the debt has been as follows:

Year	Interest
1872-3	\$5,349,100
1873-4	6,122,800
1874-5	6,340,000
1875-6	6,753,200
1876-7	7,132,400

Total increase in the interest on the debt since 1872-3, \$1,883,000.

Deducting what are known as the "assets"—they are not realizable—Mr. CARTWRIGHT brings out the debt table as follows:

Year	Debt
1872-3	\$75,729,000
1873-4	75,757,000
1874-5	75,850,300
1875-6	78,207,700
1876-7	77,706,500

Some are Constitutional, Subject to Bills of Laid, which is one of the most exorbitantly inflated debts. Such should be near their ready for any emergency. BURNWELL HOUSEHOLD, LACHUTE, and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided.

In behalf of the Government it is often urged that a large increase in the national debt occurred under the old Administration. True, the Reform Party condemned the increase under the old Government. The theory of a defence of this kind—and it is a favourite one with the Ministerialists in the House and country—is that they are justified by that which they condemned in others. Between 1867 and 1873, the debt increased \$24,000,000; between 1873 and last year, \$33,000,000. As Mr. Mackenzie and his friends condemned their predecessors for increasing the debt \$24,000,000 in six years, their defence of the increase of \$33,000,000 in their own four years is a lame one even on their own peculiar theory of justification.

The largest increase under the old Government took place in 1872-3, when the debt rose nearly \$18,000,000. But of this increase not his \$4,000,000—as will be seen by reference to the Capital Account table above—consisted of the debts of Ontario and Quebec, and other Provinces which, by Mr. TILLEY'S Act of May, 1873, the Dominion assumed.

By the 112th and 113th sections of the British North America Act a stipulated amount of debt, viz., \$62,500,000, was assumed by the Dominion, and the excess of debt over that amount, viz., \$16,500,000, devolved on Ontario and Quebec; the former becoming responsible for five-ninths, or \$5,833,000, the interest of which at 5 per cent, viz., \$291,000, became an annual charge on the revenues of Ontario, and was paid from 1868 until the 1st of January 1874, when the whole \$16,500,000 on the Dominion.

Debts of other Provinces to the amount of nearly \$3,500,000 were assumed at the same time. This accounts for the enormous increase in the debt in 1873. But as a matter of fact it is not an increase at all, being merely a transfer of the debts from the Provinces to the Dominion. As to the other increases between 1873 and 1867, this is what Mr. CARTWRIGHT told the London financiers in his circular of the 19th October 1875, when he was negotiating a loan there:

"The whole of the debt has been incurred for legitimate objects of public utility. The direct advantage from these public works has already been found in the remarkable rapidity with which the Dominion has been developed; while a substantial increase in the direct returns may fairly be expected from the improved progress of population and trade."

The revenue has shown a continuous surplus during each year since Confederation, in 1867, although it has in the interval been charged with much heavy expenditure, an exception being made in 1870, when it was charged with the several Federal attacks on the country, the acquisition and organization of new territory, and providing an adequate defensive force for the Dominion.

The eight years since Confederation, therefore, exhibit an aggregate surplus of two millions four hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and eleven pounds (equal to eleven million eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand and eight hundred and eighty dollars, and not including the sinking fund) which has been partially applied in the redemption of the Dominion's debt, and the balance of the annual payment for sinking fund is included in the current expenditure, and forms in the aggregate a further sum of seven hundred thousand pounds (or three millions four hundred and six thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars) since Confederation.

The last issue of the Weekly Mail to whom we are indebted for the above figures concludes its article as follows:

From what has been established in the foregoing chapter—and to make the narrative plain the figures in the Public Accounts have been accepted as they stand, no exception being taken to the manner in which the Finance Minister has made the expenditure in 1873-4 look bigger than it actually was, and the expenditure in 1876-7 look less than it actually was—these truths are patent:

(1) That the Reform leaders who took office to cut down the general expenditure have increased it.

(2) That they have not only broken their pledges but ignored the urgent necessity for Economy created by "hard times."

(3) That so far from reducing the running expenses of the machinery of government which they denounced as grossly extravagant, they have largely increased them.

(4) That instead of reducing the national debt they have added more to it in four years than their opponents did in six.

(5) That instead of enjoying "a career of material prosperity and material progress" under their management, the country is suffering grievously from deficits by which its credit is being impaired and its future injured.

Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills have been gotten up on Scientific Principle, and any one using them, at especially this season of the year, will find in them the best spring medicine obtainable.

Some are Constitutional, Subject to Bills of Laid, which is one of the most exorbitantly inflated debts. Such should be near their ready for any emergency. BURNWELL HOUSEHOLD, LACHUTE, and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided.

Some are Constitutional, Subject to Bills of Laid, which is one of the most exorbitantly inflated debts. Such should be near their ready for any emergency. BURNWELL HOUSEHOLD, LACHUTE, and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided.

Some are Constitutional, Subject to Bills of Laid, which is one of the most exorbitantly inflated debts. Such should be near their ready for any emergency. BURNWELL HOUSEHOLD, LACHUTE, and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided.

Some are Constitutional, Subject to Bills of Laid, which is one of the most exorbitantly inflated debts. Such should be near their ready for any emergency. BURNWELL HOUSEHOLD, LACHUTE, and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided.

Some are Constitutional, Subject to Bills of Laid, which is one of the most exorbitantly inflated debts. Such should be near their ready for any emergency. BURNWELL HOUSEHOLD, LACHUTE, and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided.

Some are Constitutional, Subject to Bills of Laid, which is one of the most exorbitantly inflated debts. Such should be near their ready for any emergency. BURNWELL HOUSEHOLD, LACHUTE, and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided.

Some are Constitutional, Subject to Bills of Laid, which is one of the most exorbitantly inflated debts. Such should be near their ready for any emergency. BURNWELL HOUSEHOLD, LACHUTE, and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided.

Some are Constitutional, Subject to Bills of Laid, which is one of the most exorbitantly inflated debts. Such should be near their ready for any emergency. BURNWELL HOUSEHOLD, LACHUTE, and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided.

Some are Constitutional, Subject to Bills of Laid, which is one of the most exorbitantly inflated debts. Such should be near their ready for any emergency. BURNWELL HOUSEHOLD, LACHUTE, and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided.

Some are Constitutional, Subject to Bills of Laid, which is one of the most exorbitantly inflated debts. Such should be near their ready for any emergency. BURNWELL HOUSEHOLD, LACHUTE, and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided.

Some are Constitutional, Subject to Bills of Laid, which is one of the most exorbitantly inflated debts. Such should be near their ready for any emergency. BURNWELL HOUSEHOLD, LACHUTE, and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided.

Some are Constitutional, Subject to Bills of Laid, which is one of the most exorbitantly inflated debts. Such should be near their ready for any emergency. BURNWELL HOUSEHOLD

The above paper is printed and published
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
at LACHUTE, County of Argenteuil, Province
of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, by J. K. H. I.
Notary Public.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: ONE DOLLAR
PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, OR ONE DOLLAR FIFTY
CENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR. A personal or
business notice, in the Ottawa Valley Advocate, or
any other paper, for the first insertion, and Twelve
cents for each subsequent insertion. Fifty
cents for the first insertion, and Twenty-five cents
for each subsequent insertion. Special arrangements
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 no
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. 1716.

TAYLOR & DUFF,
Assigned, Accountants, and Com-
missioners for the sale of the
Quebec and Ontario. Accounts Collected,
etc., etc.
John Taylor, John M. Duff,
301 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Oct. 5-1.

MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.
No. 151 St. James Street, Montreal.
D. MACMASTER, JOHN S. HALL, JR.
J. N. GREENSHIELDS. Oct. 12, 17.

L. AJOIE, FERRAULT & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNERS
61, 63 and 65 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. AJOIE, Official Assignee for the City
of Montreal.

**D. O. FERRAULT, Official Assignee for
the District of Montreal.**
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Com-
missioner. 1817.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 346 Notre Dame
Street, Montreal. 1816.

KELLER & FORAN,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.
Chambers 1, 2 and 4 First Floor, Up-Stairs,
City and District Savings Bank, No. 175 St.
James Street, Montreal.

FRANK J. KELLER, THOMAS P. FORAN,
ADVOCATES.
No. 63, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22 17

Abbott, Tail, Wetherston and Abbott,
ADVOCATES, ETC.
No. 11, Hospital Street, (First Floor) Montreal.
Hon. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.
McBourne M. Tail, B. C. L.
Wetherston, M. A. L. L. R.
Abbott, B. C. L. Oct. 5, 17.

PLACIDE LATOUR,
COLLECTING AGENT
And Bill of the Superior Court.
E-Collective made and Insurance effected
on (Fire) and (Life) insurances companies.
All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 12, 1877. 3-17.

SAM. MACDONALD,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits, Inven-
tory Agent, (Etc.) at Lachute, at St. John's
Borough, and at St. John's, New Brunswick,
and Clerk of the Court of Sessions, at St.
John's, N. B. Oct. 2, 1877. 3-17

W. M. SMITH, M. D., C. M.
DOCTOR'S BUILDING,
OFFICE 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 hands.

B. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in St. Andrew's from 10 to 12 o'clock
every month, and at Lachute, at St. John's
Borough, the 16th, 17th, and 18th, of
each month. Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas always
readiness, and administered when required.

Business Notices.

A. W. OGILVIE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Gleason Mills, Montreal, Que.
Gleason Mills, Gleason, Ont.
Gleason Mills, Seaford, Ont.
Flour, Barley, Feed and Grain Merchants,
Montreal. Oct. 12, 17.

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, 17.

CHEAPSIDE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.
427 and 439 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
The Place for
Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosiery
A. A. MURPHY, Prop. 71.

HENRY BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer, 155 McGill Street
Montreal. 811

D. P. BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
Of East and West India and French Goods,
17 St. Sacrament Street Montreal. 811

JOHN CRILL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and four sack paper a specialty.
Jan. 18, 1878, 2091.

LOUIS GORIELLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done in every
moderate price. Workshop in Bouché's build-
ing, opposite the Court House, Lachute.
N. B. A working jeweller from the premises.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done in every
moderate price. Workshop in Bouché's build-
ing, opposite the Court House, Lachute.
N. B. A working jeweller from the premises.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done in every
moderate price. Workshop in Bouché's build-
ing, opposite the Court House, Lachute.
N. B. A working jeweller from the premises.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done in every
moderate price. Workshop in Bouché's build-
ing, opposite the Court House, Lachute.
N. B. A working jeweller from the premises.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done in every
moderate price. Workshop in Bouché's build-
ing, opposite the Court House, Lachute.
N. B. A working jeweller from the premises.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done in every
moderate price. Workshop in Bouché's build-
ing, opposite the Court House, Lachute.
N. B. A working jeweller from the premises.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done in every
moderate price. Workshop in Bouché's build-
ing, opposite the Court House, Lachute.
N. B. A working jeweller from the premises.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done in every
moderate price. Workshop in Bouché's build-
ing, opposite the Court House, Lachute.
N. B. A working jeweller from the premises.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done in every
moderate price. Workshop in Bouché's build-
ing, opposite the Court House, Lachute.
N. B. A working jeweller from the premises.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done in every
moderate price. Workshop in Bouché's build-
ing, opposite the Court House, Lachute.
N. B. A working jeweller from the premises.

Dominion Day at Lachute.

Should any creature rest his trotters,
From weary plodding through the gutters,
By road or path that marks the way
To Lachute, on Dominion Day,
He may behold (if his eyes
Can treat him to so great a prize),
Crowd after crowd, throng after throng,
Pursue each other all along
Riding and walking on wheels,
On trucks a few, but none in creels,
And all in haste to reach the spot
Where feats heroic may be wrought;
Where ladies and the bold protectors
May all be bona-fide electors.
To vote for "Law," or vote for "Pills,"
To gain their points, or cure their ills;
And by these votes may all men know
Which man has got the greatest show.
Come great and small to see the fun,
The great Duck Hunt, the Swine, the Run,
The Jump, the Race, the Steeple Chase,
And Sports too many here to place;
Come old and young, come straight & crooked,
Come you about to "kick the bucket";
Come give a day and don't you scrimp,
To watch the work the Smart and Supple
Come you with one leg in the grave,
Enjoy a day before you leave,
For who can tell but this might be
Your last through all eternity.
But ere you join the Steeple Chase
Be sure your limbs are in their place;
Oh every joint that's prone to creak,
And have your corns trimmed every week.
Lachute, June 8th, 1878.

BY THE TRENT.

CHAPTER XXV.
FROM ST. WILFRID'S TO BRUNSWICK
HOUSE.
THE next morning John and Clara
and Veronica were seated at breakfast,
when by post came a letter for Veroni-
ca, to her great surprise, and almost dis-
belief, as she knew of no correspondents.
Opening it with some trepidation, and
no little curiosity, she read—
"ALBION, June 30, 18—
"DEAR MADAM, I am instructed by
Mrs. Lee, of Brunswick House, to request
your attendance upon her. She has business
of importance to communicate, and as she
is at this present time extremely ill, she will
be glad if you will make arrangements to
visit Albion the same morning you re-
ceive this. Mrs. Lee will send her carriage
for your use.—I am, Madam, yours respec-
tfully.
RICHARD GALE."

"How strange, how very strange!"
exclaimed Veronica, as she passed the
letter to John for his perusal.
"Strange indeed!" he replied, after
reading it twice over. "But I suppose
you will be obliged to go."
"Shall I? I wish though Mrs. Lee
had not sent."
"You shall not go alone, Clara, or
myself will accompany you; do not fear.
But it seems of importance you should go.
—Richard Gale—Richard Gale!
who can he be? Is he a solicitor?
There is one of that name, I think in
the town."

"Most probably," said Clara; "but
we shall perhaps hear when the carriage
comes."
In the course of an hour a close car-
riage and pair drove up to the cottage,
and out of it came a short, middle-aged
gentleman, who asked for Miss Lee,
and was shown at once into the parlour.

"Miss Lee, I presume!" and he
bowed elaborately to Clara; but Veroni-
ca came forward and announced her-
self as Miss Lee.

"My name is Gale," he continued,
introducing himself, "of the firm of John
and Richard Gale, solicitors, King
Street, Trenton. You may possibly
have heard the name. I am come this
morning, by the express desire of Mrs.
Lee, of Brunswick House, Aldborough,
—a lady you are acquainted with—and
I may say, a relative of yours, and who
I regret to say is in a dying condition,
to ask you to accompany me to her
house. You have received a letter, I
believe informing you of this."

"I have," replied Veronica. "But
first let me introduce my friends to you.
—Miss and Mr. Broadbent."
"Most happy to make your acquaint-
ance, madam! Glad to see you Mr.
Broadbent!" and the little lawyer bowed
with some grimace.

"Miss Lee is for the present under
my guardianship," said John; "and of
course I shall not object to her visiting
Aldborough, as the business is of the
importance you say, but you must al-
low me also to accompany her. The
last time she was at Brunswick House
she was not well treated by Mrs. Lee,
and moreover, nearly lost her life on
her return, alone."

"I am sorry to hear it—very sorry
to hear it," replied Mr. Gale; "but let
me assure you, Mrs. Lee is much altered
—the young lady need fear no abuse
now. Of course, far from having any
objection, I shall only be too happy to
hear you company on the journey
also."

In a short time all were ready to de-
part, and with loving adieus to Clara,
Veronica, and John started in company
with Mr. Gale. It was summer, and
the weather was warm, and even close,
and Veronica soon persuaded Mr. Gale
to have the carriage top let down for
air. Memory was busy; and as she
looked out at the high road, and noticed
how beautiful all things appeared on
this mid-summer morning, how the
birds fluttered and hovered joyfully
over fields rich with grass and clover,
and with corn in the ear, and how
the hedges were filled with leaf
and bud and flower, of thousand hues
and shapes, and she drew the com-
parison between this pleasant morning's
journey and the one she had six months
ago—only six months ago—taken,
when tolling friendless and desolate

over the snow, all things around her
had appeared so bleak and barren and
inhospitable. With eyes wet with
thankful tears, and with awe-stricken
face, she looked across the uncultured
forest land through which the road
wound, teeming now with life and
beauty, a lively wild of heather a d
broom and gorse, on whose million
flowers the sun looked down with
brilliant effect—for every tree had been
shorn away years ago from its wide ex-
panse—and pointed out to John the
spot she imagined must be the one
where she had lain down so despairing-
ly to die.

"You do not mean to say, my dear
young lady," interrupted Mr. Gale,
who had heard the conversation between
the friends on this subject with undis-
guised astonishment, "that you lay
there, on that piece of road, lost and
dying, last winter?"
"I do, indeed!" replied Veronica;
"and if it had not been for a stranger
who was passing in his gig I must have
died."

He looked wonderingly at her bloom-
ing countenance, so loving with health
and beauty, and at the golden ripples
of her hair, falling from beneath her
bonnet upon her rounded shoulders,
and muttered, "Impossible!" But she
shook her head at him, and said it had
been too possible, as she had experi-
enced to her sorrow.

"But God preserved me," she added
reverently; "and here I am!"
It was a great contrast, certainly that
despairing forlorn time, and this, with
its harvest of content and happiness.
It is true, she was on her way to see
one who was ill, perhaps dying, but no
slightest tie of affection united them,
and though there might be pity, there
could be no grief.

"And Mrs. Lee?" she asked at
length of Mr. Gale, remembering the
cause of this sudden journey.
"She is much altered, as I said," re-
plied he. "You will scarcely know
her; she is not the same woman either
outwardly or inwardly. There is a
most amazing change, to be sure." He
paused a moment, and then he added,
"I have heard lately, quite lately, the
particulars of your last visit to her."

"My last and first," interrupted Veroni-
ca.
"Last and first, of course.—And I
find from her account that you have
never been absent from her mind since.
You made a strange impression on her.
Though if you were half as beautiful
then as now, my dear young lady, I
can quite understand it," he said, with
a little bow, while Veronica coloured
under the ill-timed compliment, to her
astonishment. "But it seems she remem-
bered you with uneasiness and dread.
Or was it her conduct to you on that
visit that gave her concern for I un-
derstand she was haughty enough, to
say the least of it.—Ah, well! I can
scarcely tell.—She is a proud woman,
odd and reserved too, at times, though
none can be more agreeable when she
chooses. You brought her a letter from
your father, and her husband, I think?"

"Was Mrs. Lee my father's wife?"
How could that be? inquired the am-
azed girl.
"Yes, certainly; did you not know it?"
"She was your father's lawful wife.
Your father married her at Stukely,
December 22, 1802, and he also mar-
ried your mother, at St. Mary's, Tren-
tham, in April, 1812, or thereabout. I
have the dates all perfect among my pa-
pers."

Veronica was silent, not from stupor,
however, but from abundance of painful
thoughts.
"That letter, I need scarcely tell
you, was a great shock to her; you can-
not wonder it should be! Her first in-
tention was to burn it, but she thought
better of that. She sent for me, show-
ed it me, and asked my opinion of it.
Of course I sent immediately to ascer-
tain how far the facts it stated were
true or false. I found your father was
really dead, and that you, Veronica Lee,
were the offspring of a marriage he had
contracted with one Jessy Hammond."

"An unlawful marriage then?"
"Yes, I grieve to say it, it was ille-
gal. But facts are facts! The law does
not recognize a second marriage when
the first wife or husband is still living."
"And my father knew that?" She
asked the question with a pained, half-
suppressed breath.

"Your father, Miss Veronica, was a
well-educated man. He must have
known it, as well as I did. There
were also two other children, a boy and
a girl.—Your brother Isaac's death I
found recorded, not your sister's.
Where is she? She is living, I pre-
sume!"

"Yes, she is living, and she is—"
And Veronica hesitated.
"Abroad," answered John, in a firm
assuring voice.

"Letitia, yes, I think her name was
Letitia. Abroad you say! Well, it is
not with her I have to deal, fortun-
ately. He said the last words thought-
fully, Veronica imagined emphatically,
and she shrank within herself with
shame and abasement, as she wondered
how much he knew of Letitia's history.
"Ah, if he knew all!" And the
colour mounted over face and brow,
and to the tips of her fingers.

But he did not seem to notice her,
and continued with business nonchal-
ance, as if what he was saying was of
the most commonplace import. "There
were no more, I think!"

"None," answered Veronica in a low
voice.
"Well, these things I made out, and I
acquainted Mrs. Lee, to order. For
some days she raved and raged about
the matter, very much, I am bound to
say, like a caged lioness. She was so
outraged at last, and forgot herself so
much, that I was forced to quarrel
with her in self-defence. Then she
came to. And presently I found to
my astonishment that the cause of all
this uproar, or at least the greater part
of it was, that in spite of herself she had
a soft corner in her heart for you; aye,
and even for your father, now that she
was really gone. I don't believe in
magic, that you may be sure, but if I
did, I should be thinking that that piece
of paper you left with her, just six
months ago, had been magically preserv-
ed, and had wrought all this otherwise
unaccountable change. She has no
children of her own, no near relatives
that she will own; there is one, it is
true, but he has been long dis-
missed, very much as your father was, and it
has been a great question with her how
she was to dispose of her property, for the
greater part of it is at her own disposal
absolutely. The knowledge of your ex-
istence has brought about a revolution
in this respect. I may venture to tell
you so far. But do not anticipate too
much. There's many a slip '—you
know the proverb! and to my mind
there's no proverb truer. And though
she has sent me on purpose to acquaint
you with all this, she may recover and
revote what she has done. I don't
think she will! She seems to be dying,
I must confess."

And in this way the little lawyer
talked on, varying his sentences with
an occasional pinch of snuff, while John
and Veronica listened in silence.
They reached Brunswick House early;
twelve miles are soon accomplished
by the aid of two good horses on a good
road, when there is not too heavy a bur-
den, which there was not in this instance.
The old place looked pleasant, with
its leafy, broad stretching elm avenue
and its wide sloping lawn, and the sun-
shine picked out clearly every cut of the
chisel upon the stone work of the front
and threw a shadow, well defined, as
a lady's train, over the steps and rhodo-
dendrons at the door. A couple of pea-
cocks strutted about among the ferns
on the gravel, and surveyed the new
comers with stately indifference; and
the lake in the front distance shone bril-
liant as a metal disc, between the
yews that guarded, but did not shade,
the carriage drove up to the front,
the great hall-door swung open, and a
footman made his appearance to usher
in the expected visitors. Gardner the
parlour-maid, stood aloof at the foot
of the stairs, and curtsied low to
Veronica, as she asked, "Would you
please to come up at once, madam? Mrs.
Lee is waiting for you every minute."
Mr. Gale and John Broadbent remained
below in the dining-room.

Veronica ascended the softly carpet-
ed stairs with a beating heart, and had
not recovered herself when she entered
the sick-room. A voice came from the
gloom of the apartment, the blinds
were drawn down, and thick curtains
obscured the light of day, as the door
opened to admit her.

"Where is she? Is she come?"—A
voice that sounded almost as from the
grave, so hollow and dim and strange
it was.
"She is here, madam," said the nurse
in a very audible whisper.
"Here! Where? I don't see her!"
And the sick woman turned her eyes to-
wards the door, seeking for the longed-
for face. Veronica advanced, and stood
beside the bed silently. Looking down
she saw that Mr. Gale had spoken the
truth. Mrs. Lee was certainly much
altered, her face lessened, her eyes sunk,
her nose pinched, and a sickly yellow
hue spread over her whole countenance.
She looked sharply and searching at
Veronica. "Take off your bonnet,"
she uttered in her low hollow voice;
and then turning to the nurse, "Graves
draw up the blind." Veronica took off
her bonnet obediently, and the sunlight
now admitted through the window, fell
upon her hair, and lit up her sweet face
and glistening in her large blue eyes.
The dying woman gazed long without
a word. At length she muttered,
"His eyes! and yet they say he was
blind. Didn't they say he was blind?
Graves!" she asked querulously.

"Yes, madam, sure! and then Graves
whispered to Veronica, "Speak to her
now."
"What can I do for you?" asked
Veronica gently.

"You do for me, indeed!" replied
Mrs. Lee sharply, some of the old fierce-
ness returning to her eyes.
"I mean," and Veronica hesitated.
What was she to say? How talk to this
strange dying relative of hers? "Do you
know me, madam? Do you really want
me?"

"Yes, I want you. Your names
Veronica Hammond, isn't it? though I
dare say you call yourself Veronica Lee.
Well, you're her daughter certainly,
though a little thought to see the day.
But what was I going to say? Oh,
Graves, Graves!"

And the sick woman clutched
the nurse's arm, while her face became
convulsed and pale as death, and her head
sunk back.

Veronica was much alarmed, think-
ing she was dying; but the nurse reach-
ed out a restorative and gave it her,
saying cooly, "She's only in a faint."

She's often these fits. Don't be fright-
ened, miss."
In a few minutes she revived. But
she was some time before she remem-
bered who was with her, and what she
had wished to say. When she did,
Veronica was still standing near her,
her head bowed down, while pity and
concern at her sufferings were ex-
pressed visibly in her eyes. In a soft
accent Mrs. Lee now murmured
"Sit down, sit down, Veronica! I want
to speak to you before I go. Then"
—and she gasped for breath as she
spoke on. "I've no relations but you,
—I want to let you know that I
thought of you, didn't despise you after
all. I am going to my account, and I
don't want that sin on my conscience.
Take hold of my hand, child! There,
—you're like your father about the
eyes. He was a wicked man to me,
though I loved him once.—I really did
and of course he did not believe it.—
Well, all I have is yours. When I am
gone you'll find it so.—Gale has the
will, and knows it. Your father spent
his money on drink and gambling. I
spent it on pride and vanity.—vanity
all! Do you spend it better. Do some
good with it. And God bless you!"

Her voice became weaker as she pro-
ceeded, and the pauses for breath more
frequent.—She glanced round the room
anxiously. Soon a spasm seized her,
and her mouth became convulsed.
"Send for Gale!" she gasped, "and for
Med—"
She could not finish the
word; she meant Mr. Graves, the doctor,
who had visited her that morning, and
thinking her no worse than usual, had
gone to other patients. He was sent
for immediately, but when he arrived
his presence was needless—she was
dead.

Mr. Gale was with her a few mo-
ments, but she had not strength to
speak to him. She pointed to Veroni-
ca, as if to call his attention to her,
then she closed her eyes on all earthly
things.

And thus her death at last was sud-
den, for though supposed to be on her
death-bed, the end was not thought
quite so near.

Veronica remained in the house, the
virtual mistress of it, and John Broad-
bent returned to St. Wilfrid's to bring
back with him the next day Clara,
as companion and support for the new-
wedded pair.

With all due pomp Mrs. Lee was buried
at Aldborough, according to her wish
and Miss Lee (Hammond, in law) re-
mained in Brunswick House for
awhile, till Mr. Gale should settle all
legal matters. She was not of age, and
he was therefore left in trust for her
till that time, but the house and a set-
tled income were entirely at her own
disposal at once. Afterwards, but
perhaps we shall tell best of what was
proposed for afterwards, by recording
a conversation that took place one even-
ing in the lofty, well-arranged drawing-
room, with its great pictures of Mrs.
Lee's relatives, the old members of the
Symington family, surrounding them.

"Yes, it is a fine old house," respond-
ed Veronica, to something Clara had
been saying.—Clara who sat with her
delicate fancy knitting as calmly here
as in the St. Wilfrid's cottage. "But
it is not so cheerful here as by the river
and I miss my little scholars so much!
Those gloomy yews on the lawn oppres-
s me, and these great high rooms are
half ghostly of evenings, with the
old occupants still hovering about them
as I verily believe."

"That will never do, Veronica," re-
marked John, as he lifted his eyes from
a curious antique manuscript he had
discovered in the library, a Latin diary
of an old monk of the twelfth century.
"You must not have such fanciful no-
tions, or how will you be able to live
here when we are gone?"

"And you are really going? Yes, I
knew you would be saying so! I
dreamt it the other night. But why
should you go?"

John smiled. "Do you forget my
Trenton engagements—my schools,
my lecture-nights, my drunkards' home!
and Clara too has her duties. Then,
too, we have to prepare for the fête of
the Labourers' Institute. We must be
back to our cottage before many days
are gone."

"The carriage could take you every
day to Trenton and back, and Clara the
same, only not quite so often. I could
not spare Clara. I know I must not
keep you from your duties, but do
oblige me, dear, dear friends, and come
to live with me, share home and purse
and all I have, for it is owing to you I
have it at all, at least so it seems to me.
I still my guides, my best loving
friends!"

"Your loving friends, we shall ever
be," responded Clara, "but we cannot
live with you entirely. Our house is
at St. Wilfrid's."

"And why cannot you live with me?
Did you not share your house with me
when I was poor and friendless? You
are not just and generous; you will
not allow me to have the same pleasure
with yourselves."

"Not so, dear. If we were poor and
friendless you should help us, but—"
"And then," continued Veronica seri-
ously, "how am I to dispose of all this
wealth? You will not even stay with
me to help me to bestow it properly.
I am under promise to use it well, and
it is a matter of great concern with me
how to get rid of it rightly. For I will
be a poor woman with you since you
will not let me be a rich one; and the

bulk of the money I want your advice
about. I thought we should all have
lived together, and distributed it as we
saw best. But now since you won't
join me, I must do it alone, and how
am I to do it well?"

"And what have been your thoughts
Veronica, about its disposition?" asked
John seriously.

"These are three things I wish to do
especially. To provide for women
like poor Letitia—I mean those who
would leave that horrid life if they
could. To give work and proper in-
struction to young destitute girls, so
that they should not be tempted to go
wrong. And to do something to put
down the ale-houses."

"Three noble works, on which you
might spend twenty fortunes such as
yours, and yet do very little good."
"That is just it. I want advice,
help, assistance—and you are leaving
me."

"No, we are not leaving you, Veroni-
ca. We are but going back to the
place and home God has given us, and
where he has sent us so much to do.
Advice and assistance you shall have,
as far as we can give it. But have
you first well considered that you may
possibly repent in after years so dispos-
ing of your fortune? A sailor may
come whom you may love, and to whom
this money would be a great gift. You
may get covetous as you grow older.
You may have ambitious desires, and
grieve that you have cut the rope that
might have pulled you to the top of the
tree. You may—"

"Enough! You only make me
more desirous to put it out of my pow-
er to repent. To be the prize of a for-
tune-hunter, to get old and covetous,
to want outside pomp and splendour—
these are hateful things! You have
taught me how much better things
there are than these. No, I will do
good with this money if I can.—Be-
sides, have I not promised that I will
How can I withdraw?"

(To be Continued.)

Too much Decoration.</

THE WATCHMAN
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1878.

MINISTERIAL CONTRACTS.

DURING the recent session of Parliament, it was upon more than one occasion amply demonstrated that the present, improved and reformed contract system which the present Government had initiated, though it might seem to some of those who were not posted to be the thing, the very thing to ensure fairness and economy in the matter of public contracts, skillfully manipulated, was just the thing to produce the opposite effect. Without further reference to the cloud of witnesses which has given its testimony to the disadvantage of the Government, we may very fittingly, in our present issue, speak of two recent instances in which a creature of the Government—a thing dependent upon it for its very existence—has been utilized by the Government to enable them to commit under its cover outrages which now that a little light has shone, they would scarcely dare barefacedly to perpetrate in their own proper individuality. Harbour trusts are excellent instrumentalities in the hands of the Government—what at Montreal has favoured a few friends, while the one at Quebec appears to out-herd Herod and make no bones about it. In only a few days since that in a case which came up in the Montreal Courts, in which Mr. Kane and Messrs. Parsons & Co. for \$25,000; it was shown that certain harbour works being required at Quebec, tenders were advertised for, but upon the lowest tender principle the firm which was entitled to the contract not being in the best of odour with the Government, certain inaccuracies and incompleteness were conveniently discovered in the specifications and it was determined to ask for new tenders. Meantime the tender prices had come out, and by suggestion of a kind most disgraceful to all concerned in it, it was so arranged that the particular friends of the Government should get the work, other, in many respects, more eligible Contractors being shut out altogether. And it is in this way that the public interest is prostituted to party advantage by those who profess to be such elevators of the standard. The latest contract outrage is of a piece with the rest, and is connected with the Quebec Graving Dock. For this work tenders were sent in as follows:

F. B. McNamee & Lemaire, \$328,448
Campbell & Balfour, 338,000
D. O'Brien, 338,000
Smith, Ripley & Blake, 338,000
McDonald & Flanagan, 338,000
Peters, McKee & Wilson, 338,000
Charles & Valin & Shanley, 338,000
McNamee & Lemaire, 338,000
Beauchamp & Chaboyer, 338,000
McNamee & Lemaire, 338,000
A. Worthington, 338,000

The first three tenders were rejected upon the ground that they were much below the engineer's estimate for the work; but the Commissioners did not at first give all the other Contractors an opportunity of sending in new tenders. On the contrary, there were selected Messrs. SMITH, RIPLEY & BLAKE, Messrs. CHARLES & VALIN & SHANLEY, and Messrs. BEAUCHAMP & CHABOYER. Some of the others protested against what was manifestly a great injustice, and the Commissioners then permitted all the others except the first three to send in new tenders. The alleged ground upon which the new tender was asked for was the discovery that the graving dock, as originally planned, was not deep enough for the larger class of steamers, such as the Allan line, and that it was therefore resolved to make the graving dock a foot deeper. It is curious that the necessity for altering the plans was not ascertained until the tenders were opened, and it became evident that Messrs. CHARLES & VALIN & SHANLEY first tendered at \$450,265. The work was to be increased by the change in the plans, an extra foot of depth in the dock being required. Under these circumstances, one would naturally suppose that the cost would be increased as well; but strangely enough these contractors have taken the contract for the heavier work at \$432,984, or \$37,000 less than their former tender. We were told that the tenders rejected in the first instance were rejected because they were below the Engineer's estimate. It will be interesting to know whether this tender for the extra work is not also below the Engineer's estimate, and if it is, it will be well to inform the public upon what reasonable grounds the contract has been awarded in this case, while the others have been rejected. If the principle is to prevail that public bodies like the Harbour Trust, may get into the way of advertising for tenders for

no works, then open the tenders, and because their favourite contractor cannot be decently awarded the contract, make some little change in order to justify an invitation for new tenders, then all chance for honest contractors and honest tenders will be at an end. The method of awarding contracts adopted by the Commissioners is utterly indefensible, and the attempt to promote political objects by means of these public works is one which all fair-minded men must condemn. There is a rumor that even now the Commissioners have not let the work to the lowest tenderer, and they will act wisely in giving the public the fullest possible information, although no information they can give will relieve them from the imputation of having resorted to a very unworthy dodge in order to keep as a political weapon the contract for a large and important public work. Yet such is Gritism, and such are the system and principles of which Dr. Chastie has been so devoted a supporter and so consistent an exponent. We feel sure that they are not consonant with the views of that vast electorate which returned Dr. CHASTIE to Parliament by acclamation, not as the blind follower of Mr. MacKENZIE, but as an independent member of the House which, it was pretended, was elected to put down bribery and corruption and to place the affairs of the country in such a condition that the country would be very soon prepared for the Millennium. Instead, however, of these having produced a millennium, the country has gone from bad to worse.

PEACE.

THE bases for a peaceful settlement of the Eastern question appear now to have been arrived at, and the approaching Conference of the Powers seems likely to regulate affairs in Europe, at any rate for the present. Upon this the world is to be congratulated since that the war which must otherwise have supervened would have been most terrible and extensive. What has so far occurred has shown, however, that the latent power and energy of the nation of British shopkeepers has been understood in a tolerably correct degree, and against it the Powers of the Continent have naturally hesitated to contend. It has shown too where Great Britain had her friends, and what was their number, and has also evidenced in what degree they esteemed her. It has further shown that in so far as the American people were concerned, the feeling of blood-relationship has had considerable weight, for although there are some of those who live under the Stars and Stripes who would be glad to see the Empire in trouble, the vast majority of the people are with her. In this connection we cannot do better than quote the following from the San Francisco (California) Argonaut:

"What American who loves his lineage, his family traditions, his native land, and does not sympathize with England as against Russia? Let us not speculate upon the political questions involved in this controversy; let us not by any subtleties of argument regarding empire, commerce, political power, or any of the questions belonging to diplomacy, get astray from the paramount leading idea that we are English, and that this light is ours. We could never understand why there should be so many Anglo-phobists in our country. Assuredly, the time has gone by when we of this generation should remember the grievances of our revolutionary ancestors. If we even had sufficient wrongs to justify the American revolution—which we very much doubt—the success of the war of Independence, the victory of the Colonial arms, and the recognition by England of American Independence, should have condoned the offense, and the statute of limitations against the American revolution should be pleaded in bar of the mistakes or crimes of King George and Lord North. If the War of 1812 is suggested as a fugat to keep alive the flame, we might as well remember that the principles for which the United States then contended have become recognized as principles of international law. If—and this is the hardest thing to forget—we recur to our slaveholders' revolt and the war that grew from it, and remember that England allowed a pirate craft to be manned in her ports and sent out to light up the seas with her burning ships, we must also admit that England frankly confessed the error, and generously compensated our loss. England and America are one people, of one brotherhood, one language. The destiny of England and America is over a common road to a common end. As the civilization and government of England advances we shall keep pace with it. If it should decay and the darkness of night settle down upon it, its night, will be the dawn of our day. The two countries are natural allies; are, and ought to be, in the full sympathy of fraternal relations. There ought to be between their people the fullest and frankest friendship. We wish that America could draw her largest immigration from England; that with her could be established the most intimate commercial relations—a league offensive and defensive in everything that contributes to the moral, intellectual, and material advancement of the two parts of our great people. One of the reasons why there has existed in our country an apparent animosity toward England lies in the fact of our large Irish immigration, and that the Irish are an active, meddling, somewhat political element, and that no American party has ever yet been

strong enough to dare to antagonize what is known as the 'Irish vote.' There has been transplanted from Ireland to America this anti-English feeling. We have been so long accustomed to it, that we have stopped analyzing it, and have somehow come to accept it as a fact that Americans do not like Englishmen. This is not true. It is true that the Irish do not like the English, and whenever a war occurs in which England takes part we are apt to assume the fact that the anti-English prejudice is a national one. At the time of writing this article, war has not been declared between England and Russia, and we do not believe it will be. The attitude of England is an heroic one. There is a moral sublimity in the position it has assumed toward the powers that are combining and plotting against it. Russia, with her great armies, dare not grasp the fruits of her costly struggle with, and her bloody victory over the Turk, although Constantinople is almost within her reach. Germany and Austria may come to the aid of Russia—are doubtless in alliance with her—but the attitude of England is as firm and fearless as though in the impending struggle she was assured of an easy victory. There is something sublime, something grand, in the moral attitude that this power has taken. Alone, unaided, self-reliant, she coolly prepares to fight these great European powers, and clears her decks for action, moves her armies in preparation for aggressive war, risks her splendid commerce, and the vast complications of her colonial interests in the assertion of her supremacy as the first power of Europe. The idea that Russia can close the Bosphorus, or that Germany, Russia, and Denmark can prevent the English vessels from navigating the Baltic, or that the combined navies of hostile Europe can arrest her ships from plowing the seas, is chimerical and absurd. It is our judgment that there will be no war, and because the three Emperors dare not provoke the hostility of a power so invincible as we deem England to be. Should this war occur, America will remain neutral, so far as the Government is concerned. The less respectable and less intelligent of our German and Irish fellow-citizens will be in sympathy with Russia, but the great mass of Americans, all who respect the right, who love Christian civilization, and who admire bravery, who are not caught by the false glare of German imperialism, and who have not brought to the country an unreasonable hate of England, will be in full sympathy and accord with her in the struggle."

It is true that there is an element among the Irish people, exactly what the writer of the article we have quoted, indicates; but we are not prepared to make so sweeping a charge against the whole nationality, as our contemporary would imply. Upon the whole, we are glad to have the opportunity of reproducing what our contemporary has written upon the subject.

Quebec Correspondence.

QUEBEC, June 5th, 1878.—The Joly-Bach and administration yesterday succeeded in electing a Speaker, or rather to be correct, I should say, Arthur Turcotte, Member for Three Rivers, elected himself to the position of Speaker of the House of Assembly, against the express wish of a large majority of his constituents, and at the cost of forfeiting his personal word of honour. At eleven o'clock yesterday morning he wrote Mr. Joly that he could not support his administration, shortly before noon he was sent for by the Lieutenant-Governor and his terms were accepted. The Turcotte family have a long standing claim for \$12,000 against the Province, the Conservative Governments have always resisted that claim; Mr. Turcotte's part in the case has a similar claim for \$8,000, which was also resisted. It is on the cards that these claims will now be paid. The Registrarship of Three Rivers is a lucrative post, it would not be surprising if Mr. Kiernan, boon companion of Mr. Turcotte, were shortly appointed to that position. In the future, one may expect to see Members quoted in the commercial columns of the newspapers.

Whatever the reason may be Mr. Turcotte has gone over to the other side, vowing up to the last instant that he was a Conservative and would remain such. Mr. Price, member for Chicoutimi, pledged himself to support the candidature of Mr. Turcotte, and voted for him, but it is doubtful whether he will vote for the Ministry on the Constitutional question. The address from the Throne was delivered to-day; it contains the policy of the Government, which shows the intentions of the Government with regard to the manner in which they intend economizing sufficient means with which to complete the Railways, without further taxation. Their economy consists in the abolition of the Railway Commissioners, the District Magistrates, and the Legislative Council. The debate on the address will be opened to-morrow by Mr. Gagnon moving, and Mr. Nelson seconding, the address in reply to the speech from the Throne.

KISS KRINGLE.

Sir William B., being at a parish meeting, made some proposals, which were objected to by a farmer. Highly enraged,—"Sir," said he to the farmer, "do you know, sir, that I have been at two universities, and at two colleges in each university?" "Well, sir," said the farmer, "what's that?" "I had a calf that sucked two eyes, and his observation I made was, the man he sucked the greater calf he grew."

"Ma, is Mr. Brown respectable?" "Oh, fairly my child; you ask that question because he wears such poor clothes." "You should not judge people by their clothes; they are all silly people that do that. Then every body is silly, isn't it?"

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, June 16th, 1878.

MESSIAH'S KINGDOM.—Dan. vii. 9-14.

As Nebuchadnezzar beheld the four empires of the ancient world in his vision of the great image; so Daniel afterward saw them under the forms of four beasts rising up in succession. Babylon's power, swift and strong, was portrayed by a winged lion. Persia stood forth as a bear, crushing and devouring all the nations. Macedonia came as a leopard with wings, flying to the ends of the earth, divided into four heads, the successors of Alexander; and lastly came Imperial Rome, a strange nameless creature with iron teeth on which all the world, its ten horns pre-eminently, small and insignificant at first, but soon growing to such greatness that it was to claim universal power. Now the Almighty comes upon the scene. His throne is set up. His judgment on the earthly empires is proclaimed. His Dominion under the sceptre of the Son of Man is established to endure for ever. This kingdom differs from the others: (1) In origin. (2) In weapons. (3) In subjects. (4) In character. (5) In destiny.

The following practical lessons may be derived from a study of this subject. 1. The fulfillment of prophecy is an evidence that the scriptures are inspired. 2. God judges nations here and will judge individuals hereafter. 3. Those who utter boasting words will be brought to naught. 4. Every power which opposes God shall be destroyed. 5. The destruction of the wicked is sure though it may be long delayed. 6. History is the working out of God's thoughts.

Death of the Rev. Dr. McCullough.

The Rev. William S. McCullough, M.A., M.D., Methodist minister, Merrickville, late of Pittsburgh, died at his residence on Monday evening at eight o'clock. The following particulars are furnished by a personal and ministerial friend of the deceased gentleman, who was well known in this city, he having officiated here frequently during his residence in the vicinity:

Dr. McCullough was born on March 18, 1811, in Kempsville, only twelve miles from where he closed the last chapter of his earnest and useful labours. He pursued his collegiate studies at Victoria College, Cobourg, where he graduated, receiving his degree B.A. in 1834, and M.A. in 1871. His medical studies were commenced in Toronto while prosecuting active ministerial work in the vicinity of that city. On his removal to Pittsburgh he attended the Royal College of this city and graduated in 1875, as M.D. being received from a University. In 1876 Dr. McCullough was removed from Pittsburgh to Merrickville. He laboured with his usual assiduity until Sunday, the 11th inst., on which day he administered the sacrament to his congregation for the last time. His sermon on the occasion was one of great earnestness, and will be long remembered by those who heard it. On the following Saturday he took a severe cold, which developed into inflammation of the lungs and finally terminated a short but brilliant and memorable career.

Dr. McCullough was a member of the Masonic and Temperance organizations. He was an amiable and cultured Christian gentleman, and was highly respected by all who knew him. His funeral was to take place to-day (Wednesday) afternoon and was to be attended by members of the Societies named and many ministers from a distance.—Kingston News.

QUEBEC, JUNE 8.—Colonel Strange lost all his private papers and books, uniforms, etc., by the fire in his office at the Citadel yesterday.

Last night Mr. Joly was attacked on his way home from the House of Assembly and would have been roughly handled were it not for some of his friends, who happened to be near. His assailants are supposed to belong to the band of men on strike.

Count Schuvaloff, now Russian Minister at the Court of St. James, invited Lord Radstock to hold services in his palace, and there the count related his personal experience. And the beautiful Dagmar, the Crown-princess of all the Russias, requested the English evangelist to visit her for religious conversation.—National Repository for June.

These are the days when the women of the house lights down like an apparition in the midst of the domestic garden, swinging a broom, flapping her skirts, kicking sideways with both feet at once, snapping her eyes, humping her back, and screeching, "Show! there! show!" It's hens.

A Public School Inspector the other day asked the children he was examining, to quote a text of Scripture that forbade a man having two wives. He promptly received the sage reply from a little boy,—"No man can serve two masters."

The New York Times says it is understood that the Customs Commission favour a specific duty on sugar.

It is a great deal easier to grumble because the Lord did not give you more, than to be grateful for what He did give you.

MUSICAL FISH.—Round the coast of the island of Ceylon, in the Indian Ocean, may be found musical fish. Their song, if it can be called a song—is not one sustained note like a bird's, but a multitude of tiny, soft, sweet sounds, each clear and distinct in itself, something like the vibrations of a wine glass when it is rubbed by a moistened finger. In the harbour of Bombay there is another species of fish producing a sound like an Aeolian harp.

"The peoples' land"—The clothes line.

The lion of the season—The dandelion.

Bob, where's the State of Matrimony? It is one of the United States. It is located by hanging and kissing on one side, and crawling and babies on the other. Its chief productions are population, bromatics, and staving out late at night. The climate is sultry till you pass the tropics of housekeeping, when equally weather commonly sets in with such power as to keep all hands as busy as bees. For the principle roads leading to this interesting State, consult the first pair of blue eyes you run against.

RELIABLE.—No Remedy has been more accurately described and more more largely used for the medical profession than this, out the world, than a colic, emetic, and cathartic. It is a safe and certain cure for the De HA VEYA's Intestinal and Purgative Pills, swallow this way.

A Dull, Leadon Extension of eye in children, is most frequently the result of worms in the stomach. It is on wonder the parents feel badly when the worms are seen in the constant flow of the eye, and the child is so miserable. It is a safe and certain cure for the De HA VEYA's Intestinal and Purgative Pills, swallow this way.

For Cramps in the Stomach nothing equals BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Friend. It is perfectly reliable, and may be used in any case of cramps, with perfect confidence. No family should be without it. It goes right to the root of the trouble, and gives instant relief. All druggists sell it.

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,

Invoices, Note and

Letter Headings,

Bills of Lading,

Blank Forms,

Receipt Books,

Parties in want of Print-

ing will consult their

interests by send-

ing to this Office for

Estimates.

ORDERS

Of every kind, whether personal or by

mail or telegraph, are attended to with

PUNCTUALITY, and promptly de-

livered on completion. Charges mod-

erate.

ADDRESS

WATCHMAN OFFICE,

LACHUTE, P. Q.

PAPER BAGS

AT

MANUFACTURERS PRICES

Neatly printed and may be had at the

Watchman Office.

Twines, Building Felt and

Wrapping Paper.

KEBB, MORRIS & CO.

Thermometer June 2nd, 81° in the shade

at 2 p.m., making it the warmest day of

the season.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every Sabbath afternoon, at half past three o'clock. Rev. H. H. Egan, Minister. St. John's, Lachute, and Armand. Sunday school at 2:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.—(First Church).—Rev. J. Macle, Pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. (First Church).—Rev. W. Forlong, Pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. First 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 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All are invited.

METHODIST.—Rev. D. Winter, Minister, and Rev. J. V. McDowell, Assistant. Sabbath preaching: services in the Church at 11 a.m., and 8:30 p.m., and at Oliver Hall, at 11 a.m. and 8:30 p.m., every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p.m., and in Oliver Hall, Friday evening at 7:30 p.m. Sabbath school at 11 a.m. every Sunday afternoon.

ST. BASIL CATHOLIC CHURCH.—On Belmont Street, Lachute. Mass at 10 a.m. Vespers at 3 p.m.

OFFICIAL LIST.

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

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barr, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick, Douglas, William, and James Morrison, Thomas Pailleur, and R. G. Melkie.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Pailleur, Esq. (all of Lachute), J. Bos, Esq., and John McAllister, Esq. (dissent). Robert Gordon, Esq. (Jernigan), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—Having jurisdiction for amounts up to \$5. Held on the first Monday in every month, at 10 o'clock, in the Court-house, Lachute. Clerk of the Court: Mr. G. J. Walker, Lachute.

2nd Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The division of the County is as follows: Lachute, 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.

ANTONNETT.—Is in the township of Deschambault, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

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

AVOCHA.—Is in the township of Grenville, it is fifteen miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BERTHIER.—Is in the township of Lachute, and about three and a half miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

BROWN'SBURG.—Is in the township of Chatham, three and one-half miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

BRITTONVILLE.—Is in the township of Mont-Tremblant, two miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

CAMBRILL.—Is in the township of Lachute, and about three miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CARLTON.—Is on the Ottawa river, where the Ottawa and Montreal steamers have a landing, and connects with the station of M. O. & W. R. It is, distant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

CHATHAM.—Is in the township of Chatham, and about three miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CHATELAIN.—Is in the township of Chatham, and about three miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CHATELAIN.—Is in the township of Chatham, and about three miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CHATELAIN.—Is in the township of Chatham, and about three miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CHATELAIN.—Is in the township of Chatham, and about three miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CHATELAIN.—Is in the township of Chatham, and about three miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CHATELAIN.—Is in the township of Chatham, and about three miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

Building Lots

AND

Mill Privileges with Water Power,

FOR SALE

At low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

WOODEN WARE

FACTORY.

MOULDINGS,

DOORS, SASHES,

ZINC WASHBOARDS,

CLOTHES HORSES,

PASTRY BOARDS,

&c. &c.,

For Sale at the lowest Prices, by

F. C. IRELAND.

Orders for Turned Ware, of all descrip-

tions, and specialties in fine wood work

executed promptly.

F. C. Ireland,

Lachute.

June 6th, 1878.

THE ACCIDENT

INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

IS THE ONLY CANADIAN COMPANY

which has made the special de-

posit 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,

B. n. MacDonald.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL,

GAVIN J. WALKER, Agent, Lachute.

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. De Justice, M. P. (T. R. Wood, Toronto,

J. McGowan, M. P. P. (J. James Cordine,

E. H. Trudel, M. P. (W. W. Trumbull,

Peter McCullough, Cobourg,

CHARLES D. HANSON, Chief Inspector

Head Office: 180 St. James Street.

HENRY LYME, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Wooden-ware—F. C. Ireland,
Phosphate and Minerals—W. A. Leggo.
Professor J. Y. Egan, Hamilton

LOCAL.

The most contemptible thing in life
is a journalistic Paul Pry.

Ripe strawberries were picked here
on the 12th of June.

SOMETIME the Grit friends will under-
stand that right as well as might must
prevail.

SOMETIME the wheel of fortune will
turn and the Grits will see Conserva-
tives ruling the country.

As the news from the East grows Pa-
cific, Grit faces grow long. They had
expected so much from a war.

SOMETIME the contrast between Grit
rule and Conservative rule will force
itself on the minds of the people of Can-
ada.

A TARIFF is only a tax levied on
goods that we cannot produce. Home
production converts it into a tax on our
foreign rivals.

The nearer the producer to the con-
sumer, the more profitable to both.
Hence, the plough and the loom should
be neighbors.

PISCATORIAL.—Yesterday a fine pick-
erel, weighing 10 lbs was captured by
Master A. Clunie of Lachute from the
centre pier of the Railway Bridge.

The Grits have concluded to snare
Sir John in Kingston, and have levelled
a Gun at him. The people of
Kingston have decided to discharge that
Gun.

The reason why the Committee of
Mackenzie's Workmen's Meeting in
Toronto issued tickets, was that it gave
them a splendid chance to canvas for an
audience.

LECTURE.—Mr. F. W. Grant of Tor-
onto, will lecture on the "Lord's
Coming," in Christie's Hall—On Lord's
Day next, the 16th inst., at SEVEN
o'clock, P. M.

HAND-SHAKING has commenced. If
a man meets you on the street, and
with a bland smile, tenderly asks after
the health of your mother-in-law and
the other members of the family, you can
make up your mind that that chap is a
candidate.

MR. CARTWRIGHT, the Canadian Fin-
ance Minister, is in favour of letting
the manufacturers of the country go to
destruction rather than aid them. Mr.
Gunn is one of Mr. Cartwright's follow-
ers. Hurrah for Mackenzie, Cart-
wright & Co., and closed workshops.

THE INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT
LEAGUE have concluded their arrange-
ments with the Montreal, Ottawa and
Ottawa Valley Railway, for their first an-
nual excursion to Lachute on Domin-
ion Day.

SLIPPERY WORK.—The other day some
person unknown was out fishing at West
River Bridge and caught some eels—
two feet long. The first time we heard
that eels had feet either short or long.
Truly "one is never too old to learn."

SOME VILE TIPS.—The Government
paid \$200 or \$300 too much for a Ho-
tel up at Fort William. The country
will never believe him though, that's
certain, for the Hotel was bought from
Olivier, and that is a guarantee that
everything was honest.

The difference between Reformer
and Liberal is well explained by the
Montreal Star—"The only difference
that we know of is this—While in Op-
position they were rampant Reformers,
and now that they are in power, they
are Liberal in providing offices for needy
politicians and spending the people's
money."

MR. WOODS, Chairman of the Har-
bor Commission, Quebec, has returned
from Ottawa, and states that the Do-
minion Government have refused to
ratify the contract with Charlebois &
Shanley, because it was not the lowest
tender, and the reasons given for pass-
ing over the lowest tender were declared
to be unsatisfactory.

A "Star" Telegram from Quebec, of
the 6th inst., says of our local member.
"Mr. Meikle, the successor of Mr.
Bellingham, is a general merchant of
Lachute, County of Argenteuil, a gen-
tleman of rather retiring manners, who
has taken a back seat in the House,
and is not at all likely to make much
of a mark in politics."

MR. J. FROST, a gentleman who has been
in the habit of visiting Canada every
winter, but who was engaged in England
more than usual last season, returned to
this country last Thursday on a flying
visit. His presence was keenly felt by
the potatoe and other crops. Every-
thing in season is good. Mr. J. F. was
out of season—therefore unwelcome.

FREE TRADERS say that we must not
attempt labor at which other nations
excel. True Canadians believe that
they are the equals in skill and indus-
try of any other people. The National
Policy of Sir John Macdonald tends to
the full development of our own na-
tion, skill and industry, and for its pro-
tection against foreign rivals.

DOWN WITH FACTORIES.—The new
factory at Lachute employs some ten
men, most of whom were out of employ-
ment until this enterprise started.
Their aggregate wages are something
like \$50 a week which sum will be
spent here. Yet the Free Traders want
to know what good this factory is to
the place, or what benefit it is to farm-
ers. It is strangely true, that these
Free Traders would rather see the half
million dollars worth of wooden-ware,
imported from the United States, as
was the case last year, than see it made
here. Favoring Uncle Jonathan and
annexation, tendencies, are the theories
they like best.

The Hull City Council have passed a
by-law under which they refuse to allow
Ottawa carters to carry passengers from
the Q. M. & O. R. R. station unless
they take out a license in Hull. One
of the Ottawa carters was fined by the
Hull magistrate for soliciting hire at
the station, and notice of appeal has
been given, Duncan McDonald stating
that he had given the carter permission
to go to the station, he considering the
railway grounds private property.

Referring to the Grit picnic at Lind-
say, the *Victoria Warbler* says:—"The
utter absence of loyalty in expressions
towards the Queen belies the suddenly
assumed loyalty cry of the Administra-
tion. Not a flag, not a motto or device
was exhibited expressive of devotion to
the Mother Country excepting a flag
with 'God Save the Queen' on it, which
floated from the rooms of the Conserva-
tive Association, as a silent protest
against those who believe in Party be-
fore either Queen or Country."

The Governor General has intimated
that he will give a silver and a bronze
medal for prizes in Dominion Day sports.
Their Excellencies left Ottawa on the
morning of the 7th for Quebec by steam-
er Peerless, being accompanied by the
wharf by a guard of honor and the Foot
Guards bands. A large number of
citizens were present to see them off,
and as the boat left, the Countess of
Dufferin was presented with a beauti-
ful bouquet, in a silver holder of very
chaste design. The presentation was
made by Mr. Richards, son of the Chief
Justice, on behalf of a number of gen-
tlemen friends.

PICNIC AT BEECH RIDGE.—A picnic
was held on Tuesday afternoon in Mr.
Loynachan's Grove. Considering the
unfavourable aspect of the weather in
the morning, the attendance was very
good. The afternoon amusements were
Lacrosse, Croquet, Rounders etc. which
were enjoyed by all. There was a good
tea served at about five o'clock, after
which there was foot-racing, jumping,
leaping, and to conclude the afternoon's
amusement a blindfold race, prizes
being awarded to the winners of
each. In the evening a concert was held
in the School-House, at which most of
the picnicers were present. The pro-
gramme as carried out was most inter-
esting. At its conclusion, the National
Anthem was sung, and the company
separated, each expressing satisfaction
and pleasure at the entertainment. The
Beech Ridge people and especially the
members of the Committee are to be con-
gratulated, on the success they have
achieved in getting up such an excellent
picnic and concert.

Meeting of the County Council.

The June session of the county Coun-
cil, was held in the Court House La-
chute, on Wednesday the 12th inst.
The following members of the Council
were present comprising the following
Mayors—Thos. Barron, Lachute; Jas.
Millway, Harrington; M. Strong, Mille
Isle; Alex. Priddyham, Grenville; John
Chambers, Gore; and J. Hay, Chatham.

The minutes of the last meeting were
read and approved.
The Kilpatrick road question was then
brought before the Council, and the Sec-
retary stated that he had written to Mr.
G. Hamilton, notifying him of his ap-
pointment as special superintendent; and
he had replied to the effect that he would
not act as such: upon which it was moved
by Councillor Hay, seconded by Coun-
cillor Strong, that Mr. Centers be ap-
pointed to the position; and, that he be
instructed to send in his report, on, or
before the first of August next.—Carried.

The Secretary then read a report from
Mr. Eilion of Grenville who was ap-
pointed at the last meeting special superin-
tendent to visit and report on the advisa-
bility of opening a road from 1st Concession
Harrington to Grenville the report was
in favour of it being opened and put in
order at once.

Councillor Priddyham moved, seconded
by Councillor Millway, that the report
be accepted with the following amend-
ment: that the road be made passable for
travel, within a month; and, that it be
put in a thorough state of repair, within
a year; and the owners of lots in close
proximity to the road, to keep it in good
condition.—Carried.

The Mayor stated that Messrs. Dav-
ison & Cushing had entered an action
against the Council for \$150, and that he
had instructed Mr. McKay St. Andrews
to defend the suit, and wished to know
whether or no the Council approved of the
course he had adopted.

Moved by Councillor Chambers, sec-
onded by Councillor Hay. That this
Council are satisfied with the action taken
by the Mayor.—Carried.

After some unimportant business had
been transacted, the Council adjourned
until Wednesday September the 11th.

LATEST NEWS.

The Emperor of Germany is rapidly re-
covering. The condition of the Empress
of Russia is also more favorable.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, disgusted at
the pacific turn of affairs, has determined
to retire to the seclusion of his estates.

A marriage is arranged between Lord
George Campbell, R. N., who recently pub-
lished a clever account of the voyage of the
Challenger, and who is a son of the Duke
of Argyll, and Miss Alexander, daughter of
a well known stock broker.

The young lady whom the Duke of Con-
naught, is about to marry, is the youngest
of the three daughters of Prince Frederick
Charles of Prussia. Her name is Louise
Margaret Alexander Victoria Agnes;
she is pretty, very charming and amiable,
and is seventeen years old. The Duke now
receives from the British nation an annual
income of \$75,000; upon his marriage it
will be raised to \$125,000.

A despatch from Paris to the *Times* says:
"A private letter from Germany explains
that though the Socialists admit that there
is not a kinder-hearted or more affable man
in Europe than the Emperor William, or
one more mindful of the sufferings of his
subjects, they regard him as the chief pro-
moter and supporter of the present military
system, and think that if he were out of
power a policy of peace and social devel-
opment would be forced upon the Government,
and the scourge of a great standing army be
gotten rid of."

THE QUEBEC RIOTS

IMBECILE CONDUCT OF THE MAYOR

Military Called Out

RIOT ACT READ.

THE RINGLEADER SHOT DEAD

Parliament Buildings Threatened.

Landing of the Montreal Troops to be

Resisted by the Mob.

(Special Telegram by Dominion Line.)

QUEBEC, June 13.

The city is practically in the hands
of the mob, as it has been more or less
during the entire week. The rioters
have been going on increasing in
strength by the forced addition of the
workmen from other portions of the
city. The Mayor has done nothing—
has, in fact, by his utter incapacity, en-
couraged the rioters. Had the strikers
been dealt with promptly the moment
they attempted to intimidate other
workmen, who were satisfied with their
wages and anxious to continue at their
work, the disgraceful and unfortunate
scenes of yesterday would have been
avoided. A few men were arrested on
the information of the contractors, and
were fined and imprisoned in default.
And then came the first great mistake.
The strikers went to Mr. Joly, who ad-
dressed them, urging that they should
return to their work, and stating that
he had secured for them an additional
shilling a day to their wages. He plead-
ed with them very earnestly, and as an
inducement told them that he would
out of his own pocket, pay the fines of
the men who were in prison. This pro-
mise was prompted by the very best of
motives. Unfortunately it acted, I am
afraid as an encouragement to the un-
easy spirits among the rioters. Mr. Joly
carried out his part of the compact, but
the strikers did not carry out theirs.
Unfortunately among their leaders were
Parisian Communists, and the lost spirit
of the Commune was strong upon them.
The prison doors were opened by the
kind heartedness of the Premier, and
the men walked out to place themselves
at the head of the mob, and to inspire
them anew with the spirit of resistance.

Yesterday the mob paraded the streets
again, following the red flag. They
halted in front of the Parliament build-
ings, and after three cheers for Mr. Joly,
called loudly for the Premier. Mr. Joly
arrived and addressed them. He urged
them strongly to return to their work;
he pleaded with them, as they professed
to have confidence in him, to do him
this favor. He said he had secured them
an addition of a shilling a day to their
wages, and the statement was re-
ceived with angry shouts of "C'est pas
assez!" He urged them to return to
work, and efforts would be made to im-
prove their position, but he was met
with cries of "Non, non!" He then
pointed out to them that they were act-
ing illegally, and that the law must be
enforced, to prevent their demon-
strations. They then called for
Mr. Chapleau, but he was not present.
Opinions differ as to whether, had he
been present, he should have spoken.
My own conviction is that he should
have done so had he been present, and
I regret that he was not, although that
regret implies no reflection upon him,
because he was not even aware that this
demonstration was being made, but at
a time like this, it would have had a
good effect—if any words could have
any effect—to see the leaders of both
parties forgetting their political differ-
ences, and acting together in the face
of a common danger. The crowd, amid
cries of "C'est Renaud!" started noisily
down Mountain Hill. They helped
themselves to flour at Renaud's stores
using his horses and wagons to carry it
away.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

In the meantime B. Battery had been
called out, and took up their position
near St. Paul street with a view of keep-
ing the thoroughfare open. Presently
the mob attacked them with stones.
Capt. Short and others were struck, the
former being seriously cut about the head
the blood streaming down from the
wound, so that his belt and uniform
were covered with it. The men drew
their swords and—

CHARGED UPON THE MOB.

which hid in gateways and doors, from
which they sent their missiles upon the
passing troops. At first the mob
seemed beaten, but it rallied and charged
and then the B. Battery were ordered
to fire in sections. The result was one
man killed dead, two said to be mortally
wounded, a number of others with flesh
wounds, and a carter's horse killed.
The mob dispersed but rumours of an
intention to attack the Parliament Build-
ings were general, and the Battery were
brought up and now surround the build-
ings. The Mayor has become very much
cowed, and has telegraphed to Halifax
for a regiment of regulars, and Col. Al-
ley's regiment, the 8th Battalion, is
under arms. For some time after 3 o'-
clock the greatest excitement prevailed,
and it was at one time thought that
the House would not sit. There was, how-
ever, an understanding that the House
will not sit this evening, that is provid-
ed the vote is taken before 6 o'clock.
It is deplorable to think how completely
the city is at the mercy of a lawless mob
and every one looks forward with anx-
iety to the next few hours. It is sad
that life should be lost, and unfortun-
ately in most cases it is innocent per-
sons who suffer under circumstances
like those of today. In this case it is
said the man who was shot dead was
the prime mover in the strikes and the
riots that have followed them, and was
one of those who was released yesterday
by the mistaken kindness of Mr. Joly.
What the night will bring forth no one
can say. The mob is said to be a very
desperate one, but it is clear that for
the authorities there should be but one

course—that of maintaining the peace
of the city at any cost, and enforcing
the law against all who are engaged in
breaking it.

LATER.

A mob of about 3,000 or 4,000 men
assembled this evening at 8 o'clock,
when speeches were delivered by French-
Canadians. One of them said:—

"There will be episodes to-morrow;
the Volunteers will turn out, but that
does not matter. As Mr. Joly said,
we will go to work peacefully and de-
mand our rights, and if we cannot get
them peacefully, then we will get them
as we can."

Another speaker called on the men
on strike to meet there at 7.30 in the
morning; those who had arms were to
bring them; those who had not were to
borrow them, or fill their pockets with
stones. All the stores in St. Rochs
were closed by order of the police this
afternoon. It is said a number of peo-
ple have purchased revolvers during
the day. Some of the rioters were heard
to say this evening that they would

HAVE SOMEBODY'S BLOOD
to-morrow for the blood that had been
shed to-day. The police have made
several arrests, but on examination have
retained but one prisoner, named David
Giroux, who is confined in the jail.

ATTACK ON THE JAIL.

Shortly before 10 o'clock, about 800
or 900 men marched out to the jail, and
demanded the release of Giroux, and on
their being refused, smashed several
windows, and afterwards retired. The
street are being patrolled to-night by
150 special constables, all the police
being on duty at the stations and else-
where.

LATEST.

The facts concerning the attack on
the Mayor's house are as follow:—Short-
ly before 8 o'clock a portion of the mob
arrived at the residence of Mayor
Chambers, and asked to see him. They
were refused admission, whereupon they
proceeded to force the front door, while
His Worship quietly escaped by the
back. Having obtained entrance, they
searched the house from top to bottom,
terrifying the inmates with their
threats, and then, alarmed by the ap-
proach of a number of friends whom the
Mayor had summoned, they fled. A
guard of police is stationed in the
house.

Two companies of B Battery have
returned to Parliament Buildings, where
they will remain all night. A and B
companies Canadian Hussars, about 100
strong, are stationed one company at
the citadel and the other at the armory.
All the arms and ammunition, gener-
ally kept at the armory, have been trans-
ferred to the citadel for safe-keeping.
The men who broke into the Mayor's
house were sent by a mass meeting
held at Jacques Cartier Hall this even-
ing.

ALL round the town
and through St. and all is quiet.

AT PETER'S MILL.

The rioting commenced this morning
about 10 o'clock by the strikers as-
sembling around Simon Peter's saw mill
and ash factory. The ringleaders en-
tered the office, and demanded that Mr.
Peters should sign the agreement to pay
none of the hands less than a dollar a day.
This Mr. Peters refused to do, and sent
for the police and the B Battery. In
the meanwhile the men threw stones,
and smashed the windows. The police
who quickly arrived under Captain
Heigham, were easily repulsed, as also
was the B Battery, neither of whom
could do anything, as the Mayor pos-
itively refused to read the Riot Act.

The mob continued their work of
smashing the windows and office, till
Mr. Peters signed the agreement. The
troops and police then went to Jacques
Cartier Hall, where they remained till
they were called out to stop the rioting
at Renaud's, where for the first time
the Mayor read the Riot Act. After
leaving Peters, the mob marched round
the city, up Mountain Hill, and stop-
ped at the St. Louis Hotel, where the
ringleaders entered, and demanded that
Mr. Cimion, the contractor, should be
given up to them. Mr. Bergeron,
told them that Mr. Cimion was not
there. The mob commenced coming in
after their leaders, when Mr. Willis
Russell and Mr. Montgomery, the man-
ager, ran forward and hustled them out
of the office, the "sien murmuring"
threats that if they could not find Ci-
mion at his works they would return
and search for him. The mob then
went to Cimion's works and returned
to the Parliament House, where they
were addressed by Mr. Joly, as already
described.

THE SCENE AT RENAUD'S.

Before the arrival of the mili-
tary, almost beggars description. At
first they demanded bread, as they
were starving; then, on entrance being
refused, they forced their way in, and
soon were seen rolling out barrels and
carrying off bags filled with flour, which
they sold for 25 cents each on the spot
to men who hurried it away in carts
and in boats as fast as it was brought
out. After the dispersal of the mob by
the military, a little quiet was obtained,
which lasted till dusk, when a rumour
arrived at the House that the house of
the Mayor had been searched for that
official, but unsuccessfully. At half-past
seven B Battery were relieved at the
Parliament House by the 8th Batta-
lion, under Col. Alley, who will re-
main on duty all night.

LANDING OF MONTREAL TROOPS TO BE

RESISTED.

Groups of men are now congregated
on the wharves, and threaten to resist
the landing of troops from Montreal.
The authorities have been notified of
this, and proper precautions have been
taken.

RICHMOND STATION, JUNE 13.

The Victoria Rifles, Prince of Wales
Rifles and Royal Fusiliers, in all 850
men, under command of Colonel Flet-
cher, D. A. G., and Lieut.-Colonel Ba-
con, passed this place at 2.10 a. m. The
men were in splendid spirits, and re-

ceived a perfect ovation along the line.
The time was spent in singing, and the
men of the various battalions found
comfort in whatever manner it could be
had. The campaign of 1866 and that
of 1870 were subjects of conversation
among the veterans, while the younger
soldiers talked of the work expected of
them in Quebec. On the way there
were learned all sorts of rumours, and
the prevailing opinion on the train is
that there will be lively work to-morrow.
The celebrity with which the men of the
various battalions turned out was the
subject of congratulatory remarks from
Col. Fletcher, who said to your reporter
that the Montreal volunteer brigade
are fit for any emergency. The order
for troops did not reach the brigade of
ice until after 6 o'clock, and at 9 the
Victoria Rifles mustered 236 all told;
the Prince of Wales Rifles, 203, arrived
a little later, followed soon after by the
Fifth Royals, 229, strong. The troops
are like a band of brothers, and their
promises to stand by each other to the
end are reiterated from one corps to the
other. Dr. F. W. Campbell who has
been through the Fenian campaigns of
1870 and 1866, is with the Prince of
Wales Rifles, while Dr. Burland, also a
veteran of 1866 and 1870, is surgeon to
the Royal Fusiliers. The remainder of the
above-named officers and men who are
left behind, are ordered hereby to report
to Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson, of the
Montreal Field Battery, who will have
been notified in time to send them on
to-day to their respective regiments.

Each man is to be served with ball car-
tridge on his arrival. Each regiment
has some 6,000 rounds of ball cartridge.
Rations of food are of course, a second-
ary consideration, but these will be
had at Point Levis, which will be
reached at 6 a. m.

(Press Despatch.)
The strikers' riots are assuming alarming
proportions, and the Mayor and authorities
are loudly blamed for not taking more active
measures to prevent further trouble. This
morning B Battery were called out to St.
Rochs, but not being authorized to use arms
were forced to retire into Jacques Cartier
Hall, being stoned by about 200 persons.
Some of the officers were wounded. The
strikers have not yet returned to work, but
are engaged in putting a stop to almost
all the working going on in the city. A number
of boats on which men were employed have
been moved across to the other side of the
river, where the Lev a man are now engaged
on them. Mr. Cimion, contractor for the
Provincial Buildings, announced his intention
of suing the city for heavy damages for every
day on which the men remain idle, though
the city not affording them proper protection
from the strikers to enable them to go to
work.

Mayor Chambers cannot be found, and
strong indignation is expressed at his in-
action. The leaders of the mob are French
Communists. To-day they have unfurled the
tricolor flag. Several of the men of B
Battery, and one officer, have been badly
wounded. It is said that Col. Strange is
wounded.

The following are additional facts in con-
nection with to-day's trouble:
During the outrage at Renaud's store, in
the scramble B. Renaud got struck in the
face by one of the mob. The crowd rolled
out 400 barrels of flour and stopped horses
to cart it home. Any man who refused to
stop his horse got struck down, and the horse
taken from him. The Mayor proceeded in
company with Alderman McWilliam, at the
head of the troops, to where the rioters were
assembled in Paul Street. The troops drove
the crowd to the wharf, and tried to surround
them, in order to arrest the ringleaders who
assaulted Mr. Renaud and plundered his store.
The city soon got into a state of excitement,
and a holiday-like appearance. Banks
and commercial offices were closed, and
every precaution taken to avoid a run at
their vaults. At half-past two the mob at-
tacked the troops, and the Riot Act was
read. Colonel Strange commanded the
Battery with fixed bayonets to approach
the mob, who fired shots at the troops.
The troops took up their position at the
extreme foot of Dog Hill, alongside of
Julien's store. Here they were attacked,
and showers of stones were thrown at them
by the crowd, and from others on the cliff
above. The Colonel then ordered the troops
to fire a volley of bullets into the mob, and
for a moment was commotion and awe.
Two of the strikers were seen to fall, and
the man who carried the flag, a young French-
man, Elouard Beaudette, lately from France,
aged 22, unmarried. His body was removed
to the Dead House, where it lay viewed by
thousands of people. The forehead is driven
in by a large paving stone, supposed to
have been thrown by some of the mob, who
were throwing stones from the neighboring
house tops and the top of Dog Hill. Col.
Strange, Captain Prevost, Captain Sherg,
Sergeant Pillers of the "B" Battery
are severely wounded with cuts
from stones. Several people were wounded and
were driven to their homes. The troops
were then about to charge, when the crowd
ran up Dog Hill, and took to all directions
in the different alleys along the wharf. In
the excitement it is impossible to know the
names of those who have been shot down.
The mob ceased all rioting after the firing.
The houses at the foot of Dog Hill and in
Paul Street, and the lane leading to St.
Charles, bear scores of bullet marks. The
troops and police were soon after 4 o'clock
ordered to the Parliament Buildings, and
while there Captain Heigham recognizing
two of the ringleaders outside, had them
arrested and sent direct to jail. The City
and Water Police will remain on duty during
the night, and the B Battery under orders
in the different alleys along the wharf. The
Battalion are under orders to be ready for
immediate service. All well-disposed citizens
and householders are invited to meet at the
Court House Square, St. Louis Street, at
half-past seven o'clock this evening, to be
sworn in as special constables, to assist in
the preservation of order if necessary.

LATEST.

In addition to the three regiments from
Montreal, one from Halifax is to arrive here
in the morning. The rioters threatened to
prevent them landing here. As a mass
meeting of strikers held at 7.30 in St. Rochs,
it was agreed to meet at 7.30 to-morrow,
at Jacques Cartier Hall. Several hundred rioters
assembled at this building evening at 9 and
demanded the release of a rioter taken prisoner.
They broke the windows, but did no
further damage.

MILLINERY.

MISS CLARKE, successor to Miss Morrow,
M 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 curi-
ed. Give her a call and see her goods; sat-
isfaction guaranteed. 277-

J. MONAGHAN,

ADVOCATE,

221, St. James Street Montreal.

BOOK AND JOB

Printing

OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE

LATEST STYLES!

—AT THE MOST—ADVOGA YELIAV AWATTO

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. R. R., between Montreal and Aylmer.

THE CHEAPEST SPOT

FOR

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS

AND SHOES,

AND

ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.
M. HUTCHISON, B.C.L., W.S. WALKER, B.C.L.,
ALEXANDER PAUL,
20y1.

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.

Our Returning Officer.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.
Sir:—I have been waiting to see some remarks in your paper about the course taken by Thos. Barron, Esq., as Returning Officer for this County for many years past. It is well known that when under the old regime, the Deputy Returning Officers were prevented from voting Mr. Barron then appointed Conservative almost exclusively to act as Deputies at the Polls. Now since the Deputies can vote Reformers are appointed. This course shows a partiality which deserves condemnation by the people, and no doubt will receive that reward which it merits. Hoping you will insert this letter, I am &c.

Yours truly,
AN ELECTOR.

Argenteuil, June 3rd, 1878.

At Variance.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.
Sir:—I notice the letters of the principal correspondent of the *Advertiser*, are strangely at variance with the other parts of that eminent sheet. He says "the manufacturer cannot live unless protected." Again he asks, "How do Free Traders propose to raise \$13,000,000 of revenue? Do they advocate direct taxation, a capitation, an income, or a land tax? because, if none of those forms find favor, they cannot get rid of the existing protection. No valid reason can be urged against a readjustment of the tariff, so as to raise the same amount of revenue, and at the same time FAVOR HOME INDUSTRIES." The readjustment of the tariff, so as to favor home industries, is what Dr. Christie voted against last session.

Yours truly,
CONSISTENCY.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.
DEAR SIR:—The reinforcement Policy of the Joly Government, Province of Quebec, recently alluded to by the Liberal Press, has taken another step in the right direction, by appointing Walter Slanly, of Hosiery Tunnel fame, to settle the all important Railway question, which will be as certain, and sure, as the many larger undertakings he has so satisfactorily accomplished; and would have saved the late Government, the vortex into which they fell, over the Railway Policy, by the disagreement of the Commissioners with Contractors, and for right of way, at a lavishing and extravagant expense to the country, had he been appointed from the first. His knowledge and ability, that constitute him an authority, on Railway matters in particular, and Engineering in general, being consulting Engineer for the Dominion, certainly places him in the exalted position equalled by no other, and we congratulate the choice made in selecting one so acceptable to all.

OBSERVER.

Mutual Improvement.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.
DEAR SIR:—I should like to draw the attention of the readers of your paper to the need of a "Mutual Improvement Society" in our village. In these days of progress it is necessary that all should be sufficiently educated to take an active part in the affairs of our country, and we must see, that as the young people of to-day will be the fathers and mothers of to-morrow, and that they will have charge of the morals, education, etc., of the next generation from which Canada will have to be supplied with statesmen, magistrates, legislators, judges, ministers, lawyers, physicians, etc., it is essential that to the end that they may be the more competent to fulfill these duties, they should be educated as lightly as they possibly can. And it is in their power to have more than mere "school education." It is only after they have entered into the great struggle for existence, that they feel the necessity of a thorough understanding of the different branches of knowledge, and then they are too old to go to school, even were the routine of school life less irksome, and the hours more suitable.

It is on these grounds that I would urge on young Lachute more especially the advisability of organizing such a society as the one I have mentioned, where each meeting night, papers by the members on the different systems of Government, Geography, History, Literature, Education, etc., would be read and where one who is versed in one subject will assist another who does not understand it as well, but would in return give information in his own particular subject.

In the old country, these societies in villages, have, more than any other, advanced the education of the people and raised them above the common herd.

Trusting that something may be done at once to this end in our village.

I am, Sir,
Pro Bono Publico.

Lachute, 12th June, 1878.

Solatium Tuberosum.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.
Sir:—In accordance with my promise I again make my appearance as "newspaper correspondent."

Since my last letter I have nearly been annihilated. It happened on this wise:—Last Sunday, during the hours of morning service, as I with five of my companions were prospecting a raid on a certain plot of ground near our office, we were captured by our enemies, put into a "paper" prison and conveyed to a house, where we were roughly secured in a manner, covered with glass, which gave the enemy chance of watching our futile efforts to escape. To render our captivity still more unpleasant some leaves from a

vegetable which they called "Tommy Toes" were placed in our prison as we were sure to get hungry in time, and the sight of food of which we could not partake, would make us angry.

For some time, not wishing our enemies to think we found our captivity irksome, we remained passive, but as naturally we live in the open air, the confinement soon became unendurable and we held a confab to consider the best means to escape from the situation. (Fortunately the enemy could not understand our language and there was no one present who could interpret for them.) On seeing us hold a consultation, they tried to separate us and succeeded so well that it was only occasionally, we could, in passing one another, let drop a word. When they found we took no notice of the leaves they threw in a white powder—alum—which enveloped us and was very unpleasant at first; we were much relieved, however, to find that when the cloud of dust had settled, the unpleasant feeling passed away; and they were thus disappointed again; as they evidently, from their conversation, hoped that the effect would have been fatal. Finding that they could not thus readily kill us, the mistress of the house, or so I judged her to be from her age, suggested that lime should be thrown into the prison which was accordingly done and though this was rather more injurious to us than the alum still we apparently were as active as before, though to each other we confessed that this did affect us inasmuch that it burned a little. After watching us a while longer they left the house. They returned in about two hours and again looked at us, but we feigned sleep, upon which they shook the prison, and of course roused us. Soon after they partook of their evening meal, but forgot that we too required food. After supper, they again resumed their watch, and finding we were as lively as ever, they filled the prison with tobacco smoke, which nearly suffocated us, and made us jump around pretty quickly, in order to keep our senses from being stupefied. Then they tried sulphur fumes and burned matches which they threw into the prison clapping down the door fearful that we as well as the fumes would escape if it remained open long. After thus tormenting us for a long while finding that failure only, was the result of all their efforts and that the time for evening service was near they carried us out precipitated us on the ground and in their rage stamped on us. Fortunately, the ground yielded and we sunk into the sand, and they thinking that at last we had succumbed to Fate in the shape of Death, returned to the house and dressed for Church. Unfortunately, my companions got impatient and would crawl out of the ground and one of our tormentors seeing him, killed him, made diligent search and caught the other four and killed them too. I, having remained under a stone escaped their eyes, after they had gone to church crawled out and made my way back to my companions who though saddened by the loss of their brethren were rejoiced to see even one return who could tell them the result of the experiments tried on them. Perhaps Sir, you do not know that with us all who are killed by experiments, are canonized and their names are indelibly engraved with the cause of their death in the annals of our tribes; and this is a warning to us, therefore, our five brethren rejoiced that they were chosen, as it may have saved the lives of millions of the confederates.

A POTATO BUG.
12th June, 1878.
An answer to charges against Lt.-Col. Abbott in the "Advertiser" of recent dates.
To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.
Sir:—I have no intention of using the word "liar," or a "lie naid," but if "One who sat on a Knapsack" has "belonged to the Battalion since 1864," and has been an active member of the corps, and participated in all its services, how comes it that he was absent when the Colonel was in command of the Battalion in January, 1866? The only time his services were required when the country was in danger.

He also says it is a shame for a member of No. 3 Company to make use of such false statements to shield that superior officer—the Colonel. In a military point of view, I see nothing he had to shield him from, unless it is that he has not taken command of the Regiment at camp drill, or that he was not in uniform when he was in command in June, 1866; but it is well known to all who were present that he was in better uniform than three-fourths of the officers of the Regiment under his command; and I think that any one who will make themselves acquainted with the working of Her Majesty's Regular service will find that in a majority of cases in time of peace the Regiments are commanded by the second senior officer. I think any man in the Battalion, or out of it, ought to be ashamed to blame Colonel Abbott, because we had to ride from Lachute to Montreal in cattle cars, which, on the whole, was not a great hardship; and if the Adjutant-General had been in command he could not have altered it when we landed at Lachute. Why not blame those who were present and in command at the time? The Battalion was under command of Major Allen McDonald and his junior Major Rogers, and Captain Samuel McDonald as Adjutant, all experienced Volunteer officers who did everything that could be done for the Regiment under the circumstances. (And the station master apologized, stating that he could not find us better accommodation.) I did not hear a word of complaint against them at the time, nor since; and if there had, they did not deserve it; but it appears if Colonel Abbott had been there it would have been all his fault.

"One who sat on a Knapsack" says "when ordered out in 1870, the 11th Battalion, in cattle cars, reached the Bonaventure Station, and after waiting two hours without orders or even a field officer in our midst." In this he is mistaken. From the time the Battalion assembled in Carillon we had three Field Officers, 1st Major A. McDonald, 2nd Major Rogers, 3rd Major Lieut. Colonel at that time three years Lieut. Colonel and eight years a Field Officer. I think it would be better if Volunteers would not write on such subjects unless they understood the whole matter. I may remind "One who sat on a Knapsack" that when Volunteers are called out on Active Service they are under the Queen's Regulations and Articles of War, and in that case he would find it a serious matter to write or speak of his Commanding Officer as he has done.

As to the drill-shed affair, I cannot say I approved of it at the time, but we were under the command of a first rate officer, Colonel Smith, and if ever the Volunteers are called out on Active Service again, I hope they may be fortunate enough to have him for their leader.

Although I say I did not approve of the drill-shed affair at the time, I believe every thing was done for the best, and Colonel Smith had water brought into the drill-shed with a hose and water buckets to hold it, with the least possible delay. Of course the Champagne supper referred to by the Member of No. 3 Company, was not given at Laprairie camp, but I think every member of the Battalion knows it was given at River Rouge, in shape of a dinner, on the 1st of July; and, to the best of my knowledge, every officer of the 11th Battalion, and St. Andrews Cavalry, was present.

As to Colonel Abbott's coming to Laprairie in a drab coat, if that was a crime, I suppose he was guilty, but the barrel of beer that followed had no connection with the visit; it was to endeavor to get us water tanks, blankets and tents that we were deficient of, part of which was supplied that night and the whole next day. I think when we marched into the drill shed the most of us were pretty dry which might have been expected in a hot day in July. It would be as just and proper to charge Colonel Abbott with that hot day as with the extraordinary suffering in the Drill Shed; but as to our being reticent with hunger, if we were hungry it was our own fault we had ordered the night before to have rations cooked and carried along with us in our haversacks, and any soldier that cannot carry 12 or 13 hours rations with him, I fear would not be worth much to the country if his services were required.

As to riding in cattle cars, I rode on cattle cars several times (and uncovered ones at that) in Her Majesty's Royal Artillery along with some other of Her Majesty's line Regiments in November, 1875, in this country, and we considered it preferable to marching to the knees in mud. I fear the "One who sat on a Knapsack" has some other reason for the language he uses against Colonel Abbott than as our commanding officer. I have been over twelve years under his command, and it is the first time I have heard of any one saying a word against him, as our commanding officer. During these twelve years, I have had a great deal of correspondence with Col. Abbott, as commanding officer of 11th Battalion, and always found him courteous and attentive to his duties, and able through his influence to get us many things sooner than we might have otherwise done. If "One who sat on a Knapsack," or any others, have anything to say against Colonel Abbott (which I know they cannot truthfully do) I wish they would put it over the row signature, as myself and many others in the Battalion would like to know them. I think any military man will scoff at the idea of trying to disparage the Hon. Gentleman's character by what I suppose the St. Andrews "Loyal Boy" and "One who sat on a Knapsack" meant as charges against our respected Commanding Officer.

Mr. Editor, I do not approve of Volunteers appearing in the public prints, but as Colonel Abbott is now absent in Europe, I have written this as an act of justice to him; and my prayer is that he may long live to command the Battalion, and in this I believe a very large majority of the officers, non-com. officers and men of the Battalion will join me. God save the Queen.

Yours truly,
JOHN SIMPSON,
Captain and Lieut. Colonel,
Com'g No. 4 Co., 11th Batt.
Lachute, June 17th, 1878.

The Argenteuil Advertiser will please copy. J. S.

The Potato Bug.

The potato bug has now found its way into every part of this Province; it is floating down by millions on the St. Lawrence; its shores are covered with full grown insects which take the shortest road to the neighboring potato fields, when they begin their depredations as soon as the leaves appear. And this it comes from every avenue, the insect going in every direction; and our crop of potatoes will most certainly be ruined if we do not take energetic and immediate means to destroy them.

Happily for us, after twenty years of experience in the West, the farming community has found a sure mode of diminishing to a great extent, if not stopping entirely, their ravages and of securing good crops. The remedy is the following: we recommend it most earnestly to all:—Put a large spoonful of Paris green into a bucketful of water; stir well, and with a whisk of straw, sprinkle a very few drops of the coloured water, in such a way that as little as possible will drop to the ground and be lost. The sprinkling should be repeated as often as the larva are seen on the leaves, at most once a week, if the operation has been well done—until a full victory has been obtained.

Let every farmer remember that it is his most earnest duty to help in his utmost the destruction of this new and terrible enemy, and continue with perseverance until our potato crop is once more quite safe.

It must not be forgotten that Paris green is a most violent poison. It will, therefore, be necessary to keep it out of harm's way, where neither children nor

any of the farmer's stock can possibly get at the poison. It will be equally necessary to do likewise with the buckets and whisks used in connection with the Paris green.

We hope that every one of our readers, without exception, will at once set to work, that they will act prudently and earnestly in using Paris green as often as necessary, and that they should not fail to encourage their neighbours to do likewise, until this terrible enemy shall have disappeared completely.

An official report from India, as to what number of Indian troops could be raised on short notice, states that with the proper means 750,000 men could be organized and put into the field within six months, and that 360,000 could be available at once.

Children who Pick their Noses, are most generally afflicted with worms. How they get into their little stomachs, it may be difficult to know, but it is easy to get them out by using BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBIS or Worm Lozenges. They are pleasant to take; children like them, but the worms don't.

Bowel Complaints are most Dangerous, and frequently fatal. They pull a man down more than any other disease. For a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, and follow directions. The derangement causing the discharge is removed, and the patient is saved pain and danger.

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. H. Heads,

Statements,

&c. &c. &c.

Invoices,

Note and

Letter Headings,

Bills of Lading,

Blank Forms,

Receipt Books,

Parties in want of Printing will consult their own interests by sending to this Office for Estimates.

ORDERS

Of every kind, whether personal or by mail or telegraph, are attended to with PUNCTUALITY, and promptly delivered on completion. Charges moderate.

ADDRESS

WATCHMAN OFFICE,

LACHUTE, P. Q.

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.

A Belleville farmer has shown the editor of the *Ottawa*, a stalk of rye, which measured exactly 7 feet 10 inches in length.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of the Court-house 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.

"BROTHERS' MEETINGS" in Christie's Hall, at 11 a.m., each Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—Rev. John King, Supply. Sabbath Services at 10:30 P.M. in Victoria Hall. All are invited.

METHODIST.—Rev. D. Winter, Minister, and Rev. J. V. Macmillan, Assistant. Sabbath preaching services in the Church at 10:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m., and at Oliver Hall, at 8:15 p.m. Week-day services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p.m., and in Oliver Hall, Friday evening at 7:30 p.m. Sabbath school at 8:15 p.m. every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. C. Dumont, 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., Lachute.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Lachute.

CORREY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barr, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Maurice Dubeau, William McNeat, George Morrison, Thomas Palmer, and R. G. Meikle.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palmer, Esq., (all of Lachute), J. J. J. J., and John McAllister, Esq. (Hennon), 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 24th of the same month.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeois, of Ajmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 15th, May 26th to 30th, and September 12th to 15th. Clerk of the Court: Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. Mr. David Ralt, *Over and Tipstaff*, Lachute.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.—With jurisdiction in civil matters up to amount of \$50. Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before H. T. Montgomery, Esq., Magistrate. 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. *Over and Tipstaff*: Mr. David Ralt, Lachute.

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

JP Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The chief clerk 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 14th to 18th February, May and October.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTONNETT.—Is in the township of Deschambault, 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.

BECRIA RIDGE.—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three and a half miles from 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 Mill Lake 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 bi-weekly.

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

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

DALVENVILLE.—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.

GENDRA.—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 station of the M. & O. W. R. R., distant 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 Grenville, about twenty-five miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

LAKEVIEW.—Is on the line of A. O. & W. R. R., and on the North River. It is in 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.

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

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

MURRAY.—Is in the township of St. Philippe, 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 G. G. ten miles from Lachute. Mail semi-weekly.

STONFIELD.—Is on the Ottawa river, in the township of Chatham, near Stonedfield 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 near 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 p.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 8 p.m.

On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 8 p.m.

On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 8 p.m.

In FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER.

On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 8 p.m.

On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Belleville at 8 p.m.

On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets at No. 1 school at 8 p.m.

In MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 8 p.m.

On the second Saturday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 8 p.m.

On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 8 p.m.

Each Secretary-Treasurer to give eight days notice of these meetings to the School Commissioners, who will, however, continue the same, if it be found necessary. All who have business with Commissioners now when and where to find them in session.

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

Hardware and Crockery
A full line of Stationery.
Call and see for yourselves.
G. & W. SIMPSON,
St. Andrews, March 29, 1878.

THE WATCHMAN

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1878.

Mr. BAKER ANGLEN, of the St. John's, evidently has an excellent opinion of the man who keeps Mr. Joly's Government in power, for he says:—"Mr. PRINCE, the pivot of parties, 'now in the Quebec Legislature, must be a puzzle to himself, as he is to 'every one else.'"

Those who are endeavouring to excite opposition to Mr. C. C. COLBY, Standish's tried and able representative, cannot feel much encouraged by a little circumstance which has just occurred. A requisition in favor of Mr. COLBY's candidature has been signed by 1,600 voters of the county, and "as not more than eighteen or nineteen hundred votes can possibly be polled in the county, this speaks pretty well for 'Mr. COLBY'S chances.'"

The session of newspapers from the Grit cause goes on apace. The latest conversion is the *Globe*, a German paper published in Walkerton, Ont., by the son of Mr. RITZEN, publisher of the *Derby Journal*, the leading German paper of Canada. The *Berlin Daily News* says:—"It is not at all improbable that as the son's paper has come to the support of the National Policy and Protection candidates, the father's paper will do likewise, and support 'Messrs. KRAZ and WALTERS.'"

The St. John's *News* says a Clarenceville man thought he could sell his potatoes to better advantage in Vermont than in this side of the line. So he took a load to Alburgh, and sold one hundred bushels for \$25. When he got home, after paying United States duties and charges, he had \$8 out of his \$25—or eight cents per bushel, just about enough to pay for the cartage. American tubers come into Canada free, but we have to pay a duty of about sixty-six per cent. on all we send to the States—another illustration of jag-hand policy.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

We copy from the *Montreal Gazette*, of Saturday, the following capital hit at the Quebec Government, by a correspondent of that paper:

1st. Allow me the use of your columns to offer Mr. Joly's Ministry a scheme for restoring the finances of the Province.

2nd. Abolish the Legislative Council; it is not needed, since we have an Assembly.

3rd. Abolish the Assembly, since it is not needed to make a Ministry.

4th. Abolish the whole system of voting, since there will be no representatives to vote for.

5th. Abolish the Ministry, since they are bound to act by advice of His Honor, and His Honor can do very well by himself.

6th. Abolish His Honor, because the Dominion Government can use the telegraph office just as well.

7th. Abolish the Province at once.

All these measures will promote economy; they flow logically from the position taken lately by the Government. It may be that I have only anticipated the determination of Mr. Joly's Ministry; if so, it would be well to consider whether they do not deserve the unanimous support of the country. The sum of them is contained in two words—

1. U.

2. N.

Ministerial Interference.

Another time-honored pledge of the "Reform" party through its leader, Mr. Mackenzie, was that constituencies would be allowed to act for themselves without Ministerial influence in elections. On the 8th of May, 1873 (see *Journals of House of Commons*) Mr. Mackenzie, then in Opposition, moved that—

"It is highly criminal for any Minister or Ministers, or any of their officials or servants, to employ directly or indirectly the powers of their offices to influence elections."

And what followed? No sooner was Mr. Mackenzie Premier, than he once took an active part in all elections; his colleagues did the same; Hon. Mr. Scott stood at a polling place in Ottawa and coerced the departmental employees; Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, upon the unseating of Mr. Abbott for Argenteuil, went down to that constituency and addressed the laborious and others employed on the Grenville Canal; afterwards he went to North Huntingdon to speak against Mr. Peter White, Jr., telling the electors he was on a "tour of inspection" with reference to certain public works about to be inaugurated in that district; again he went to South Ontario, followed by Messrs. Bart and Huntington, and throughout his term of office he and his colleagues have actively participated in influencing elections whenever they took place.

We next come to the Independence of parliament. Addressing his constituents, when returning for reelection in November, 1873, as Minister of Public Works, Mr. Mackenzie solemnly put upon record the following enunciation of "Reform" principles—pledging himself to carry them out in all their integrity. He said (see *Globe* of Nov. 25th, 1873):—

"During the last election, it will be remembered I held two principles chiefly before the electors. No doubt, in the discussion, my language touched upon other topics; but they were chiefly illustrative of what I consider the basis of our representative system of Government. The first of these principles was that PARLIAMENT should be made thoroughly independent of all undue influence in their legislative action, and especially independent of the influence of the Executive."

The second was that the electoral law should be so amended that every election of a representative should be considered a real expression of the people's will.

I accused the late Administration of having exercised all their energy, during the whole term of their office, to prostitute the power of the Crown in order to enable them to tamper with the liberty of action of members of Parliament."

To let the electors of the Dominion—the tribunal that must judge between the two parties, and endeavor sacrificially to perform their duty by rendering a righteous verdict—take into consideration the manner in which Mr. Mackenzie fulfilled his pledges. No sooner was he safe within the treasury benches, than a contract, amounting to \$20,000 was given to Speaker Anglin, the "mouthpiece" of the House, the guardian of the privileges, the custodian of the honor, of Parliament. A further contract, amounting to \$41,000 was given to James Norris, M. P. for Lincoln, and others interested with him. Large supplies for railway purposes were purchased from George McLeod, M. P. for Kent, N. B. Thousands of dollars were paid Mr. Bannatyne, M. P. for Provencer. Thousands of dollars were paid under contract, to Thomas Workman, M. P. for West Montreal. A large amount was paid to James Cunningham, M. P. for New Westminster, B. C.; and when it was discovered that the Government had been thus guilty in making a score of members dependent upon the influence of the administration—Mr. Mackenzie introduced a BILL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RELIEVING THE OFFENDERS OF THEIR LIABILITIES UNDER THE STATUTE IN SHORT, WHITEWASHED those in whose pockets the Government money was juggling. And what excuse was given? That the Premier knew nothing about the matter! That he was not aware that members had large contracts! Now we ask every elector in Canada to read the following—written in Mr. Mackenzie's own Department, written by the Secretary of Department, written too by the express direction of the Minister of Public Works:—

"PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

John G. Simpson, C. E., May 6th, 1878.

"Montreal.

"Sir,—I am directed to authorize you to purchase, until further orders, from Messrs. Frothingham & Workman, of Montreal, such iron as may be required in connection with the canal under your charge.

(Signed.) "F. BRAUN, Secretary."

Thus, Mr. Thomas Workman, M. P. by express direction from Mr. Mackenzie supplied iron required on the Carillon and Grenville, the Beauharnois, Lachine and Chambly Canals, and the St. Ann's and St. Ours dam and lock—and yet Mr. Mackenzie, Minister of Public Works, stated that he was not aware of what was being done. We ask the electors, if, after making such a statement Mr. Mackenzie is worthy of being at the head of the Public Works Department! But as we were developments during the session of 1877, they were infinitely worse subsequently—for the Government continued the nefarious practice of paying members of Parliament large sums of money—the people's money—and when the House of Commons met in February, 1878—the constituents of Provencer (Manitoba) New Westminster (B. C.); West Montreal and Kent (N. C.), were virtually disfranchised, for Messrs. Bannatyne, Cunningham Workman and McLeod dare not take their seats in consequence of having had large dealings with the Dominion Government—those dealings being with the Public Works Department, of which the Premier is the head! In this way, then, has Mr. Mackenzie carried out his pledge of making the people's representatives "INDEPENDENT OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE EXECUTIVE!"

With reference to his second pledge that the people should be allowed to decide as to their representative, free from Ministerial interference, we have already shown how soon Mr. Mackenzie strangled that promise. The Election Courts also give further proof, with a record of forty of Mr. Mackenzie's supporters unseated for corruption, and four of them PERSONALLY DISQUALIFIED! Can the electors of the Dominion consent to endorse a party thus proven guilty of every species of hypocrisy.

The Indian Troops selected for Service in Europe.

In giving an account of the departure of the first detachment of the Indian Expeditionary Force for Malta, the *Bombay Gazette* has the following description of some of the native troops:

The 13th Bengal Native Infantry, on board the *Bengal and Oriflamme*, are a fine set of soldierly fellows, who evidently know well that the duty of a good soldier is to bear hardness and be content with what is provided for him. All were as happy as if they were going on a furlough instead of facing an unknown enemy, in a strange land, whose very name many had scarcely heard. It is all very well for us islanders, whose ancestors from time immemorial have been a seafaring race, fond of adventure in distant lands beyond the sea, and from whom we inherit a roving disposition. We are by nature vagrants, and start on an expedition of this sort with as much pleasure as a party of Cook's excursionists who are about to see Paris for the first time. To us it is natural to leave the land of our birth and seek fortune and honour in foreign countries. But with the inhabitants of this vast continent it is different. The *kula pana* has been an object of dread to many of them from childhood, and some of the brave fellows who are now sailing on their way to Malta probably never saw the sea till this occasion; they are deserving of the respect and admiration we always accord to brave men.

The Ghoorkas are a wonderful lot of little men. Many of our readers may not have had an opportunity of seeing them during the short time the regiment was in Bombay. Fancy, then, a regiment of little men, whose average height probably does not exceed 5 feet 2 inches, all

The second was that the electoral law should be so amended that every election of a representative should be considered a real expression of the people's will. I accused the late Administration of having exercised all their energy, during the whole term of their office, to prostitute the power of the Crown in order to enable them to tamper with the liberty of action of members of Parliament."

To let the electors of the Dominion—the tribunal that must judge between the two parties, and endeavor sacrificially to perform their duty by rendering a righteous verdict—take into consideration the manner in which Mr. Mackenzie fulfilled his pledges. No sooner was he safe within the treasury benches, than a contract, amounting to \$20,000 was given to Speaker Anglin, the "mouthpiece" of the House, the guardian of the privileges, the custodian of the honor, of Parliament. A further contract, amounting to \$41,000 was given to James Norris, M. P. for Lincoln, and others interested with him. Large supplies for railway purposes were purchased from George McLeod, M. P. for Kent, N. B. Thousands of dollars were paid Mr. Bannatyne, M. P. for Provencer. Thousands of dollars were paid under contract, to Thomas Workman, M. P. for West Montreal. A large amount was paid to James Cunningham, M. P. for New Westminster, B. C.; and when it was discovered that the Government had been thus guilty in making a score of members dependent upon the influence of the administration—Mr. Mackenzie introduced a BILL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RELIEVING THE OFFENDERS OF THEIR LIABILITIES UNDER THE STATUTE IN SHORT, WHITEWASHED those in whose pockets the Government money was juggling. And what excuse was given? That the Premier knew nothing about the matter! That he was not aware that members had large contracts! Now we ask every elector in Canada to read the following—written in Mr. Mackenzie's own Department, written by the Secretary of Department, written too by the express direction of the Minister of Public Works:—

"PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

John G. Simpson, C. E., May 6th, 1878.

"Montreal.

"Sir,—I am directed to authorize you to purchase, until further orders, from Messrs. Frothingham & Workman, of Montreal, such iron as may be required in connection with the canal under your charge.

(Signed.) "F. BRAUN, Secretary."

Thus, Mr. Thomas Workman, M. P. by express direction from Mr. Mackenzie supplied iron required on the Carillon and Grenville, the Beauharnois, Lachine and Chambly Canals, and the St. Ann's and St. Ours dam and lock—and yet Mr. Mackenzie, Minister of Public Works, stated that he was not aware of what was being done. We ask the electors, if, after making such a statement Mr. Mackenzie is worthy of being at the head of the Public Works Department! But as we were developments during the session of 1877, they were infinitely worse subsequently—for the Government continued the nefarious practice of paying members of Parliament large sums of money—the people's money—and when the House of Commons met in February, 1878—the constituents of Provencer (Manitoba) New Westminster (B. C.); West Montreal and Kent (N. C.), were virtually disfranchised, for Messrs. Bannatyne, Cunningham Workman and McLeod dare not take their seats in consequence of having had large dealings with the Dominion Government—those dealings being with the Public Works Department, of which the Premier is the head! In this way, then, has Mr. Mackenzie carried out his pledge of making the people's representatives "INDEPENDENT OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE EXECUTIVE!"

With reference to his second pledge that the people should be allowed to decide as to their representative, free from Ministerial interference, we have already shown how soon Mr. Mackenzie strangled that promise. The Election Courts also give further proof, with a record of forty of Mr. Mackenzie's supporters unseated for corruption, and four of them PERSONALLY DISQUALIFIED! Can the electors of the Dominion consent to endorse a party thus proven guilty of every species of hypocrisy.

The Indian Troops selected for Service in Europe.

In giving an account of the departure of the first detachment of the Indian Expeditionary Force for Malta, the *Bombay Gazette* has the following description of some of the native troops:

The 13th Bengal Native Infantry, on board the *Bengal and Oriflamme*, are a fine set of soldierly fellows, who evidently know well that the duty of a good soldier is to bear hardness and be content with what is provided for him. All were as happy as if they were going on a furlough instead of facing an unknown enemy, in a strange land, whose very name many had scarcely heard. It is all very well for us islanders, whose ancestors from time immemorial have been a seafaring race, fond of adventure in distant lands beyond the sea, and from whom we inherit a roving disposition. We are by nature vagrants, and start on an expedition of this sort with as much pleasure as a party of Cook's excursionists who are about to see Paris for the first time. To us it is natural to leave the land of our birth and seek fortune and honour in foreign countries. But with the inhabitants of this vast continent it is different. The *kula pana* has been an object of dread to many of them from childhood, and some of the brave fellows who are now sailing on their way to Malta probably never saw the sea till this occasion; they are deserving of the respect and admiration we always accord to brave men.

The Ghoorkas are a wonderful lot of little men. Many of our readers may not have had an opportunity of seeing them during the short time the regiment was in Bombay. Fancy, then, a regiment of little men, whose average height probably does not exceed 5 feet 2 inches, all

dressed in black or invisible green. They are armed with the short rifle, and, in addition to the regulation bayonet, carry in their girdle their national weapon, the "kookery," as it is called. This is a long knife, the blade is narrow, and carved thin near the handle, but gradually widens and thickens as it approaches the point, where it is very heavy. The edge is as sharp as it can be made, and in the hands of an expert it must be a formidable weapon; with it a Ghoorka can cut off a buffalo's head; they use it as a chopper for cutting down trees and branches; they kill sheep with it, and in war time at close quarters, it is a weapon that brings its diminutive possessor on an equality with his more powerful opponent. We fancy the first time a noble Russian finds himself in the hug of one of these plucky little fellows, he will feel as much astonishment as does a baited bear when a bull terrier hangs on to his upper lip. In face the Ghoorka somewhat resembles the Japanese. They have one very striking peculiarity and that is entire absence of whiskers or beard; they can only grow a slight moustache, and this, with their short stature gives them a singularly youthful appearance, which contrasts oddly with their excessive gravity of demeanour. Those little fellows have always shown great pluck in action, and the contented happy manner they evinced on board the transport plainly showed that they were of the right sort for the work before them. A ship with troops on board just as it sails is not the most comfortable place to be in. The noise and dust caused by shipping the stores for the voyage, the wet uncomfortable state of the decks, when the washing them down has commenced, and the consequent crowding of the remaining dry portions, the steady and slow rise and fall of the ship, as she yields to the passing ground swell, added to the intense heat, combine to make it anything but agreeable, especially to landmen unaccustomed to such a life, but all is borne without a grumble by the patient, cheerful fellows. We spoke to some of the Sikhs, who were harpist work washing the main deck. They did not object to the work but said that, if they were to land strong and fit to meet the enemy, a larger amount of food than the free allowance of one pound per head was necessary; they would willingly pay for the extra quantity if it could not be given to them gratis, but our "pucka" Bengal seer of about two pounds was what they were accustomed to have, and their appetites could not be well satisfied with the lesser quantity. They were perfectly good tempered about it. There was also an idea that the water was supplied to the tanks, through a leather hose, at the back yard. This is not perhaps the case; but it would be well to see that all the hose used for natives is made of canvas, which is just as effective, and cannot hurt the most susceptible natures. As night closed in we paddled to shore threading our way amongst the great dark floating barracks, that will convey away so many of our friends and acquaintances, and that God may bless and prosper them on their perilous mission was the whispered thought that rose to our lips, as we glided back through the darkness, to resume once more our peaceful vocation at the desk.

As an instance of the good feeling which prevails between the native and British troops in India the *Pioneer*, an Indian journal, mentions two striking incidents. The first was the turning out, to a man, of the 10th Bengal Lancers, to give a parting salute and cheer to the 11th Pussars, on the departure of the latter for England; the second, a similar compliment paid by the Carabineers, a British regiment, to the 14th squadron of the 19th Bengal Lancers on the embarkation of the latter for Malta. The scene is thus described:—"The regiment had marched some three miles to the camp of the Lancer squadron, and when the march was ended, the Carabineers, headed by their band, escorted it the whole way through the station to the railway, on reaching which, the Carabineers formed line, and the Lancer squadron marched along its front to the platform. Colonel Fryer, commanding, gave the squadron a general salute, and then followed three cheers for Captain Greenaway and the squadron of the 10th Bengal Lancers. This was responded to by the whole regiment most heartily. The Lancers returning the salute, cleared the front of the Dragon Guards, whose band played *And Lag Syne*. The *Pioneer* well remarks that this *entente cordiale* will make the two regiments doubly strong, if it should chance, as is not unlikely, that they should hereafter serve together."

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, June 30th, 1878.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

In the lessons of the past three months, we have seen the advantages of seeking after the Lord. Prayer to God. Abstaining from strong drink. Faith in God. Fidelity to conscience. Reading the Scriptures. Obedience to parents. Obedience to God. Reverence toward God. Honour to God's house.

The lessons for July are as follows: July 7th. Birth of Christ the Lord; or, The Glad Tidings. Luke 3: 8-20. July 14th. The Childhood of Jesus; or, Preparing for Work. Luke 2: 40-52.

July 21st. Ministry of John the Baptist; or, Witnessing of the son. Luke 3: 15-23.

July 28th. Jesus at Nazareth; or, The Son Rejected. Luke 4: 14-30.

If the Quebec so-called Conservatives and Liberals would throw their wire-pulling and self-seeking leaders at Ottawa overboard, and work for the good of the Province, they would deserve and have the thanks of all honest men, and the anger of all who are the opposite of honest—a twofold blessing, and a thing to be sought after.—*Spectator*.

DO PLANTS DREAM? Mr. Francis Darwin believes that plants dream. He has been watching in a green-house at night, sitting quietly and making observations on the sleep of plants, and has noticed often that the leaf of a sensitive plant would drop rapidly to its fullest extent and slowly rise to its old position. Now in this action the plant is behaving exactly as if it had been touched on its sensitive joint; thus some internal process produces the same impression on the plant as a real external stimulus. In the same way a dog dreaming by the fire will yelp and move his legs as if he was hunting a real, instead of an imaginary rabbit. The origin of mental characteristics must be sought, as Prof. Grothe has recently suggested, in automatic movements.

A Dose of Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges, creates great constipation among the worms, which twist and twist in the stomachs of many children, and even adults. There is nothing in these Comfits which can injure anything but the worms, and nobody cares for them.

Spinal Difficulties result from imperfect circulation of blood through the spinal column. Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, and Family Liniment rubbed in well, invigorates the blood vessels, strengthens the back, and effects a cure by resulting from cold, pains in the back will be relieved by one application.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

IS FURNISHED WITH THE

Newest Styles of Type,

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.

Invoices,

Note and

Letter Headings,

Bills of Lading,

Blank Forms,

Receipt Books,

Parties in want of Print-

ing will consult their

own interests by send-

ing to this Office for

ESTATES.

ORDERS

Of every kind, whether personal or by

mail or telegraph, are attended to with

PUNCTUALITY, and promptly de-

livered on completion. Charges moderate.

ADDRESS

WATCHMAN OFFICE,

LACHUTE, P. Q.

PAPER BAGS

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.

Heavy reinforcements of English troops are being sent to the Cape of Good Hope.

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 10.

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

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

BAPTIST.—Rev. John King, Supply; Sabbath Services at 4 P. M., in Victoria Hall. All are invited.

METHODIST.—Rev. H. Winter, Minister, and Rev. J. McEwen, Assistant. Sabbath preaching services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at Oliver Hall, at 6:30 p. m. Weekly services every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Oliver Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

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

MEMBER FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.—Robert G. Melkie, Esq.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq., Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mod.), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick, Dunbar, William McLeod, George Morrison, Thomas Pailleur, and R. G. Melkie.

JURORS.—See Pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Mr. David Hall, Lachute.

CL