THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1878. NO. 48

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office in the Court House, Lachute. 1715.

TAYLOR & DUFF,
Assignees, Accountants, Auditors, and Commissioners for taking Affidavits, in Province of Quebec and Ontario. Accounts Collected, etc., etc.
John Taylor, John M. M. Duff,
253 Notre Dame 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

LAFLEUR, PERRAULT & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
61, 63 and 65 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. LAFLEUR, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 181f.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec
Exchange Bank Buildings, 348 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 181f.

KELLER & FORAN,
ADVOCATES BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C,
Chambers 1, 2, 3 and 4 First Floor, Up-Stairs, OVER
City and District Savings Bank, No. 178 St. James Street, Montreal.
FRANK J. KELLER. THOMAS P. FORAN.

EUCLIDE ROY,
ADVOCATE.
No. 68, Place Jacques Cartier,
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22-4

Abbott, Tait, Wotherspoon and Abbott,
ADVOCATES, ET'c.
No. 11, Hospital Street, (First Floor) Montreal
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., D. C. L.
Melbourne M. Tait, B.C.L.
Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A., B.C.L.
John Bethune Abbott, B. C. L. Oct. 5, ly.

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

SAM. MACDONALD,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits, Insurance Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire.) Secretary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and Clerk of Commissioners Court,
St. Andrews, P.Q., Sept. 26, 1877. 7-tf

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

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

B. E. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in St. Andrews from 8th to 15th of every month, and in Lachute, at Mrs. Quinn's Boarding House, the 16th, 17th, and 18th, of each month. Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas always in readiness, and administered when required.

Business Notices.

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

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

CHEAPSIDE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.
437 and 439 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
The Place for
Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosery
A. A. MURPHY, Prop.
Oct. 12 1877. y1

HENRY BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer, 182 McGill Street Montreal. 8y1

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

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 13, 1878, 20y1.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very moderate rates. Workshop in Bucan building, opposite Evans' store, Main street.
N.B.—A working jeweller on the premises. 19y1

My Wife.

IN RESPONSE TO HER STANZAS "MY HUSBAND."

What maiden, in the days of yore,
Smote me with most tremendous power,
Inflicting pangs unknown before?—
My wife.

Who pitied me in my distress,
And, by one simple little "Yes,"
Changed all my woe to blessedness?
My wife.

Who did, with look almost divine,
My soul in cords of love entwine,
And give her priceless heart for mine?
My wife.

Who to the altar went with me,
Our hearts aglow with ecstacy,
And my good angel vowed to be?
My wife.

Who, since I to the altar led,
My blushing bride, and vows were said,
Has naught but blessings round me shed?
My wife.

Who in our pilgrimage below
Has cheered with smiles the passage through
And ever faithful proved and true?—
My wife.

When pressed with sorrow, toil, and cares,
Who all my grief and trouble shares,
And half at least my burden bears?—
My wife.

When tempests rage and billows roll,
And human passions spurn control,
Who calms the tumult of my soul?—
My wife.

When storms are hushed and skies are bright
And shadows dark are turned to light,
Who joys with me in sweet delight?
My wife.

Who was in youth th' admired of men,
But now, at threescore years and ten,
Is far more beautiful than then?
My wife.

As down life's rugged steep I go,
With careful, trembling steps and slow,
Who cling to me and helps me through?—
My wife.

Who when my toilsome days are o'er,
Will meet me on blest Canaan's shore,
And sing with me for evermore?—
My wife.

A TERRIBLE REVENGE.

The sun was setting behind the hills of Maldon one June evening, when an acrobat, with his wife, was seen plodding along the road.

They were weary and sad. The acrobat himself was a man about thirty, of dark complexion; with raven black hair curling over his forehead. His eyes were black and piercing, and there was something in his look which bespoke a nature above that of a mountebank.

His wife was some years younger, and carried an infant child at her breast. She, too, had the appearance of a person superior to her lot, and her face was comely to look upon.

Almost opposite to him was the lodge and gateway of a gentleman's park.

As he came nearer and looked through the gate he saw between twenty and thirty children, in holiday attire, playing upon the lawn before an old and spacious mansion.

The acrobat's eyes kindled as he looked in at the bevy of holiday makers. Here was a good chance for him.

Had there been any one there whose permission he could have asked he would have done so. But there was no one but the children themselves; and, therefore, addressing one of the oldest, he asked her if they would like to see some of his feats. The girl smilingly replied that they would.

And now the eyes of wonder opened as wide as they could go. And so intent was the little audience in watching the acrobat, and so intent was Duval in catching his brass balls, that none of them perceived that Sir Windus was approaching with his game-keeper. He came forward with rapid strides, and when within a few paces of Duval he called out to him, in a voice of thunder:

"Vagabond, how dare you enter here?"

For a moment Duval stood astounded and dumb at this sudden interruption. He saw before him a gentleman much taller than himself, in shooting-coat and boots, with a felt hat, narrow-shouldered; his bearing that of an aristocrat, with a strong dash of a bully.

"Come, pack up your trumpery and begone!" said the baronet.

"I meant no offence, your Honor; nor to harm any one or anything belonging to you. I saw the children and made bold to enter, thinking it would please them to see my—"

"Oh, that's a very old story," said the baronet. "When thieves and gypsies prowl about gentlemen's parks we all know that their intentions are perfectly innocent!"

"Do you call *me* a thief, sir?" demanded Duval, his dark cheek coloring and his eyes flashing fire.

Sir William saw the fierce spirit that was struggling in the acrobat's breast. He felt that he could not bear the steady gaze he fixed on him, and that his proud and overbearing nature had met its match. His blood boiled with rage.

"Impudent villain!" he at last exclaimed, stamping on the ground, "do you dare to beard me, to browbeat me with your insolent look? Take that!" And lifting his arm, he brought down his whip with a thud upon the acrobat's back that could be heard as far off as the lodge.

Mad with rage, frenzied with insult, Duval, with a tiger-spring, rushed at the baronet; and dearly would Sir William have paid for his rash act if the acrobat could only have had one blow at him, delivered with the prodigious strength of his muscular arm and athletic shoulders. But as Duval rushed forward, Leo, one of the hounds, sprang upon the acrobat and intercepted his attack.

"Down, Leo, down!" cried Sir William, and the dog sprang away from the man and sat down by his master's side.

"Now put him out," said the baronet, as he turned away and walked off toward the hall.

"It's no use making any more fuss about it," said the good-natured game-keeper as Duval sprang upon his feet, his face and hands covered with dust and blood. "You were wrong in the beginning. Be advised, and go your way quietly."

And Duval was advised, the more easily because of the appealing look his wife gave him as she gently wiped the blood from his face. He clenched his hand, and lifting it toward Heaven, cried out, in the agony of his heart:

"My God! I ask only this favor of Thee—that I may one day be avenged!"

Two years passed, and a beautiful lady lay reclined upon a sofa in the large and richly furnished drawing room of a country mansion.

Suddenly the luxurious silence of the room was disturbed by a loud clamor in the hall.

Sir William and Lady Windus started up.

"What is the matter?" demanded the baronet.

"Oh, Sir William! oh, my lady!—oh, my dear good lady—"

And then Emily shrieked three or four times, and, turning white as death, fell back into a chair.

Though Emily's information was neither copious nor distinct, it conveyed forcibly enough that the children were in danger, and that a boat had something to do with it.

The truth was, that Emily and Miss Joan had been sent out in the pony phæton, under the charge of the page, for a drive; that William, seeing the equipage, ran his boat in-shore; and that, as Emily declined to venture on account of her tendency to bile, and her dislike of sharks, he took his sister, of his own lordly will and authority, under his protection. The boat struck, and went down; and by the greatest good fortune, William, with Joan in his arms, was able to reach the point of rock on which he now stood.

What were the feelings of Lady Windus when she reached the shore, and beheld her children on a small spot of rock, with the sea all around them, smooth almost as glass, it is true, but with the tide flowing, and every minute covering a fresh portion of the rock on which her babies were standing.

But could nothing be done?

Sir William now appeared on the road which ran along the shore. He was followed by the old game-keeper; by Emily Carter, who had recovered, by the housekeeper and the stable boy.

Well, was there no one there who could swim?

Unhappily Sir William could not, nor the game-keeper.

The tide was rising.

Smooth as glass—smooth, specious and smiling as a lying hypocrite it was rising, and Lady Windus could see that already it was licking the feet of her children.

"Look, look, William!" she exclaimed, at the same time directing her husband's attention to the rock; "he lifts her up. The water is at their feet! My God! Can we do nothing?"

Yes, it was true.

The water was at their feet.

William had raised Joan in his arms; and as he saw his mother direct the baronet's attention to them, he called out, though she couldn't hear him:

"All right, mamma; there's plenty of time yet."

Plenty of time!

The sea was flowing in. Often as the party on the shore turned their eyes in the direction in which the stable boy had ridden to procure a boat, there was nothing in sight.

Lady Windus had fainted.

Sir William stood the picture of agony, looking at his children.

"Are those your children?" asked a man who stood by Sir William's side, but whose approach had not been noticed.

The baronet did not turn to look at the speaker.

It was was some seconds, indeed, before he recognized that any one had addressed him; but when he did so, he replied, in a deep whisper of despair:—

"They are."

The man's gaze was fixed upon the children.

Sir William's was fixed upon him.

He thought he remembered him, and so he did; it was the acrobat.

It was Duval!

Duval, who had prayed for vengeance as the sole favor for which he would trouble Heaven.

It was Duval, at whose door, if he could be said ever to have had one, all the miseries of life had knocked, and at whose hearth they had seated themselves.

For did not she whom he had loved more than himself—Martha—did not she lie in her cold grave, with her baby by her side, in the same pauper's coffin?

And now what was left to Duval—only to wait for death.

Nay, something more—to live for revenge!

For no boat made its appearance, the tide had risen six inches more, and now they saw the boy kneel down in the water and look up as if he were praying.

And only Duval could save him and his sister—only Duval.

He alone of all who stood there could breast the flood to the rock, and back again with the boy.

Why not tell Sir W[illegible] so? Why not, indeed? Is not revenge sweet?

And still the tide was rising.

Lady Windus, restored for a moment to consciousness, opened her eyes; but no sooner realized her position than she relapsed into insensibility.

"Sir William," said Duval, "I see you remember me! Once I thirsted for revenge upon you! For two long years I thirsted for it, and prayed for it. Heaven has sent it to me!"

A bright light shot from his eyes as he said this, and then he slowly walked down to within a few paces of the water. He undressed; he waded into the sea till it came up to his breast, and then throwing himself forward, struck out for the rock.

We shall not describe the joy with which the parents, who had watched in agonized suspense the acrobat's attempt to rescue their children, received them back into their arms. But while they were fondling them, Duval had dressed and slipped away. He had regained the road, and was pursuing his journey with a light step and a light heart, for he had his revenge.

No, not all of it. Sir William no sooner missed him than he set out in pursuit of him.

"Here," exclaimed the baronet, when at last he came up with him, endeavoring to put a well-filled purse into Duval's hand, "You have saved my children, and are entitled—I say entitled—to a reward."

Duval drew back his hand.

"I have had it!" he said quietly, and turning from him pursued his journey.

And the proud baronet stood looking after him, rebuked and humbled.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Aug. 4th, 1878.

THE DRAUGHT OF FISHES—Luke v. 1-11

From unfriendly Nazareth Jesus descends to Capernaum on the shore of the lake where he receives a ready welcome. The Sabbath-day finds him in the Synagogue teaching with power. The sick are healed, the devils are cast out, and the multitudes gather around the wonderful prophet. As he walks beside the sea the crowd presses so closely that he takes a ship for his pulpit and teaches the throng upon the shore. At his command the disciples push forth and drop their nets which are filled at once with a multitude of fishes. Overwhelmed with wonder and awe they recognize him as divine, and leaving fish-nets, and boats on the shore, they go forth followers of Jesus and fishers of men. The following practical lessons may be derived from a study of this subject:

1. To be fishers of men we must work with the Master, in the right place, at the right time and in the right way.

2. We must work with implicit faith in the Master, even when circumstances appear most unfavorable.

3. We must work not only to catch, but to keep the converts that have been secured.

4. We must work in the spirit of mutual helpfulness ready to assist other toilers.

5. We must work in the spirit of sacrifice, ready to give up all for Jesus.

6. We must continue at the work till the end comes.

Saving the Soul.

The meaning of all our blessings, and all our trials is, to bring us to an affectionate, confiding trust in God through Christ.

When blessings and mercies are wasted on worldliness, then He tries us with afflictions and crosses, to see if they will bring us to see our helplessness and need of the arm that is mighty to save; that like David, we may learn that it is good to be afflicted, and find greater sweet and comfort in the scanty bread of adversity, than we ever enjoyed at the bountiful board spread with every luxury.

We remember a man who trifled away three fortunes, who found his dependence upon God in precious simplicity, exceedingly thankful for comforts, and said, when his winter coal was laid in, that he was happier than when he had his thousands upon thousands.

Happy they who see "light in God's light."

Religious Notes.

Lord Cecil, the Evangelist, is again in Brockville.

H. A. Jessup, D. D., of the Presbyterian Mission in Syria, has arrived in this country on a visit.

The Rev. Morris Roberts, a Welsh preacher in Oneida County, New York, for fifty years, is dead, aged 79.

The death of the Episcopal Bishop of Cork has been quickly followed by that of the Dean of Cork, the Very Rev. Achilles Daunt D. D., Dr. Daunt died on June 17, after a short illness.

The Presbyterian Church South has declared war against the evangelists. The General Assembly adopted a report strongly condemning lay preaching as contrary to the Word of God, against the peace and harmony of the Church, and contrary to the Church government. It urges ministers not to allow them to enter their folds.

It is announced that Mr. Moody, feeling the need of rest and study after [illegible] years constant work, will go, with his family, to Baltimore in October, and spend the winter there. His rest will not be absolute, however, for he expects to hold a number of religious services in the large hall of the building of the Young Men's Christian Association.

"Don't be afraid of the Winds that are hurrying us home."

BY MRS. MARY D. JAMES.

In crossing the Atlantic a tremendous storm caused great terror to the passengers of a ship, not long since, bound for New York. A Christian gentleman and his wife, occupying a state-room, kept awake by the roaring winds and surging billows, thus conversed about the perils of the stormy deep:

The wife, trembling with fear, said: "Oh, how the sea rages! We must surely be in great peril! Hear the wind—how tremendous! What a fearful storm!"

The husband calmly replied:—"We must be nearing port. *Don't be afraid of the winds that are hurrying us home.*"

Blessed thought when spiritually applied. Yes, it is true,—the buffetings of life's storms,—the fierce winds of adversity,—the furious blasts of sorrow, are hastening many a weary voyager o'er life's rough sea to the heavenly port.

We need not fear, though the tempest increase in violence, and dangers seem to multiply as we draw near the end of our journey, our skilful Pilot knows how to bring us safely in.

His name is Jesus! "The winds and the sea obey Him," and "He is mighty to save."

"This God is our God forever, and He will be our guide even unto death."

Scripture Readers' Society.

At the annual meeting of the Scripture Readers' Society, for Ireland held recently at London, the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was received with loud cheering, said. I have another meeting which I must attend to-night; but when appealed to on the subject of [illegible] could not refuse to come here. I fairly confess to you that I have a very deep feeling in connection with it. I cannot allow this to be regarded simply as an Irish question, and an Imperial one, too. Every one must know that it is our duty to send the Gospel to those classes of society who have not come under its influence; but I would maintain that the morality, independence, and greatness of Ireland are essential to the welfare of our own land, and that until we can get them into the same position as that occupied by ourselves, we shall never be secure or happy. I do not know that we can go about this in a better way than by promoting the object which this society has at heart. I think you have had a great amount of success. You must not look for signs of success simply on the surface; there is a vast amount of it that is not seen, for it has not yet burst forth on the outer soil. I was never more struck in my life than when lately conversing with Sir Bartle Frere, who was for some time Governor of Bombay. He was the great friend of the Bible and missionary societies, and did all he could to promote their efficiency. When in India he made it his duty to find out what effect had been produced by Bible work. Well, he reported that in the Government of Bombay there were thousands of families amongst whom the Bible had been distributed, and by whom it was read, although none had made any profession. In due time, all this would strike upwards and take root; and this should show you the importance of circulating the Scriptures. The method you adopt is admirable. I have read the instructions laid down for the guidance of your readers, and nothing can be more judicious than your plan. You shut them out from controversy, and I do wish people would trust more and more to the Bible itself, and believe that it is capable of doing its own work. Depend upon it, if you circulate the Bible, and if it is read, it can be trusted to do that. I do not decry preaching—it is a Divine ordinance; but if you can get the Bible really read and circulated, you have got a powerful engine; and that it will do its work you may confidently believe. Therefore go on circulating the Scriptures. I should have been glad to have had also the circulation of some well-known hymns, because I have seen the effect produced by those of Moody and Sankey. If they would only return to this country they would be astonished at seeing the influence exerted by those hymns which they sang. A week ago, when in Paris, I went to Belleville, the very nest of the Communists, and even in this quarter I heard Sankey's hymns being sung. What a triumph was that! If we could get something like that in Ireland, combined with the work of your society, a mighty influence would be exerted. The efforts of Mr. McAll, and of other workers, in Paris, had been instrumental in effecting a considerable change amongst the people, and this was most encouraging. I believe, with regard to Ireland, that the people of this country are anxious to do their duty. I agree with Dr. Manning that if we can make the case clear, I do not believe there will be any unwillingness on the part of English people to assist the Scripture Readers' Society. It is true that they are in a sad state in many parts of Ireland, and for fifty years efforts have been made to bring about improvements. It is often said that we do not travel enough amongst them, but this could not arise from any dislike for the country itself. It is one of the most beautiful regions I ever travelled in, and it is always pleasant to me to be with the people there. I am convinced that if any are disposed to make complaints of Ireland it is because they do not know the land and the people. The wit of the people was proverbial. Sir Walter Scott once told me that when on one occasion he was in Ireland he came to a gate which he could not open. At that moment a lad came up and opened it for him, and, wishing to reward him, he put his hand in his pocket, intending to give him sixpence. He had only shillings in his pocket, and he gave the lad one, telling him to remember that he owed him sixpence. "And may your honor live until I pay you!" was the lad's reply. It was one of the most delicate compliments that could have been paid. I believe that when Ireland becomes better known it will have as many visitors as now inundate Scotland and Wales. On the cover of the annual report of this society you have an open Bible, and you read, "Erin's only hope." My good friends, I believe it to be England's only hope too. If we have the Bible circulated, read, marked, learned and inwardly digested, we may have hope for Ireland and for England. I have no time to occupy your attention further; but I am glad to have spent this time with you, and to see the gratifying readiness with which the proposals made to extend the work of the Society have been received by you. I pray that God will command His richest blessing to rest on this society and on all connected with it.

Upon the noble Earl quitting the chair, the Earl of Cavan presided over the remainder of the proceedings.

Be Temperate

In conversation. "To him that ordereth his conversation *aright* will I show the salvation of God."

In dress. "Let it not be that outward *adorning* of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel; but let it be the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even *the ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price."

In drinking. "The drunkard shall come to poverty."

In sleeping. "Love not sleep, lest thou come to poverty; open thine eye, and thou shalt be satisfied with bread."

In eating. "For the glutton shall come to poverty."

RECEIPTS.

FLAVORING MIXTURE FOR SOUPS.—Four tablespoonfuls each of Parsley, Sweet Majoram, Winter Savory, Lemon Thyme, Sweet Basil; all dried and rubbed to a coarse powder; also one tablespoonful each of Thyme and Bay Leaf; one tablespoonful each, of Majoram and Rosemary.

FLAVORING FOR MEAT HASH AND FORCE-MEAT.—One tablespoonful each of black pepper, cayenne pepper; two tablespoonfuls each of cloves, and of nutmeg. Keep this mixture dry and closed from the air. In using it, take about the proportion of one part of this flavoring mixture to four parts of salt, a tablespoonful of the spiced salt for each pound of chopped meat.

"Hunting-watches! well, what next I wonder!" and Mrs. Misallot glared at the jeweller's advertisement with unfeigned astonishment. "That must be a revival of the old sport of killing time," muttered the shrewd lady, and quietly resumed reading.

That was a sharp reply of the old Scotch woman who had a standing quarrel with her minister, but was always in her place at church. The minister expressed surprise that she should come to hear him preach, when she exclaimed; "My quarrel's wi' you, mon, it's not wi' the gospel."

It is understood that the members of the Supreme Grand Orange Lodge of British North America recently assembled in Montreal have decided to raise a fund of $10,000, to test the legality of the Order in the Province of Quebec. It is their intention to push matters to a speedy issue, to bring the case before the Privy Council in England as soon as possible.

It is stated that within the last two weeks quite a number of Montreal business houses have received letters from the West cancelling orders and expressing the determination of the writers to withdraw their patronage from Montreal in future owing to the recent troubles on the 12th July.

The heat of the sun at Wigan, in England, lately caused the rails on the London and North-Western Railway to twist in the form of the letter S. At one point the rails and sleepers were moved bodily more than two feet by the expansion of the metal.



FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS

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

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

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

MONTREAL, July 8th, 1877.

DR. WILLIAM E. CHESTER,

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

JAMES LASKEY,
733 St. Bonaventure street, Montreal.

CALLICOON, DEPOT, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
W. E. CHESTER,

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

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

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

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

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

ORTHEAL, April 19th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER,

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

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

With respect,
I remain, yours, truly,
SARAH J. KIRKPATRICK,
21 Notre Dame street.

LAKEFIELD, Ont., June 22nd, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER & Co.:—

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

KINGSTON, N. B., June 18th, 1877.

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

WILLIAM JAMES PORTER,

POINT ST. CHARLES, Jan 29th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq.

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

KINGSTON, Kent Co., N. B.

MR. CHESTER,

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

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER.

DEAR SIR,—Can you send me by return mail another package of your Cure for Bronchitis. I think I shall die without it, if you don't send me soon. I wrote before for it.
Yours, &c,
ED. OCR,
474 West 22nd Street.

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

SIR!—

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

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

W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 382 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.

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

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

It may be had wholesale and retail of

A. BENN & CO.
Lachute

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.
4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUG. 2, 1878.

THE New York *Sun*, in referring to the appointment of the Marquis of LORNE as the new Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, says :—"Canadian loyalty will become a very interesting study when the new Governor-General of the New Dominion, the Marquis of LORNE, and his wife, the Princess LOUISE, the daughter of Queen VICTORIA, take up their quarters at Ottawa. Canadian loyalty is of a very decided character at all times; but when it can bask in the sunshine of her Royal Highness it will be intensified. The Princess is in the thirty-first year of her life, and her husband is three years older."

IT is a deplorable fact that in country places, a difference of political opinion engenders ill feeling, where there should be none. Why cannot the inhabitants of a villiage like Lachute, throwing aside political disputes, join together for the advancement of the place? Such a petulance and spite as has been often shown is utterly destitute of all manliness and is entirely unworthy of those who show it. Why cannot each party give each other credit for such good qualities as each possesses, instead of taking every opportunity of dilating upon the bad ones and telling what scoundrels, sneaks &c. their opponents are? We have no doubt that a great deal of the ill-feeling is fostered by tale-bearers and gossips. A class alas to be found everywhere, but a despicable one nevertheless. One who has any relf-respect should never listen to these; on the contrary, should let them fully understand that they are held in contempt. They will very soon give up running with tales and endeavouring to make mischief, if this is done. We therefore plead with all those who have the interest of the place at heart, to cast aside their political differences, bear with one another's foibles and come together for the public good. Is this asking too much?

Why Is not Canada More Advanced?

A reply to this interesting question may be found in the following consideration: Montreal is as old as New York, Toronto is as old as St. Louis, Hamilton is the senior of Chicago, London, is certainly older than San Francisco; but look at the contrast between the cities on the two sides of the line. Why is it so? The main cause has been that the Republic, from its earliest days, has fostered its manufacturing industry. Washington pointedly called attention to the subject in his first message to Congress. Madison followed his example, and he in turn was followed by Jefferson and Jackson, and their advice was taken. The United States never stood in as much need of a protective tariff as Canada, because all its competitors were at a distance, and until recent years the means of transit were slow and expensive, while with us, our great competitor stands at our threshold; has gained enormous advantages over us in acquired skill and concentrated capital, and, besides, guards his own market jealously from our approaches to it.

A few reasons why life-long Reformers cannot longer support the Mackenzie Government.

1. The Government has increased the public debt $44,000,000 without any definite improvements to the public works.
2. They have increased the offices of the country, and increased the salaries of the officials to the extent of $160,000 per year.
3. They have increased the number of Cabinet Ministers and increased their salaries, though when in Opposition, they claimed the number should be reduced to seven, with a proportionate saving in salaries.
4. They opposed Coalitions when in opposition and afterwards coalesed with such life-long Conservatives as Cartwright, Scott, Burpee, Smith and Cauchon.
5. They objected to any connection between the Federal and the Local Governments and afterwards went hand in glove with the Reform Government in the different Provinces for the interests of party, and against the interests of the country.
6. They objected when John A. and John Sandfield addressed the electors together, and last summer Mackenzie and Mowat went hand in hand through the country and addressed the electors from the same platform.
7. They have allowed American wheat to come into Canada, free of duty, thereby lessening the price of every bushel sold by our farmers and inflicting a loss in the County of Kent alone of thousands of dollars.
8. They allow American corn to come into Canada free of duty and have reduced the price of our corn twenty cents per bushel.
9. They have increased the excise duty on malt from 36 to 72 cents per bushel. The result is that it does not pay our farmers to raise barley, the returns from the whole of Canada showing that not one bushel is raised now, where ten was raised a few years ago.
10. This action of the Government reduces the quantity of beer made out of Canadian barley and increases the quantity of whiskey made out of American corn.
11. They allow American oats to come into Canada free of duty, thereby lessening the price of every bushel raised by our farmers.
12. They allow American garden stuffs to come into Canada, while our own market gardeners find it impossible to sell their produce at a living price and are prevented by the Americans from sending anything to the States.
13. They allow American machinery, marble-ware, wagons, buggies, parlour furniture, pianos, sofas, tables, lounge-frames, chairs, etc., etc., to come into Canada on a low tariff, while our own mechanics are walking the streets without employment.
14. They have gone back on every profession made when in opposition and find themselves "a Reform party without anything to Reform."
15. They are responsible to a great extent for the hard times and their policy, or rather want of policy, is tending to make the times tighter.

How Tariff Protection Benefits Agriculture.

Benefit accrues through a series of advancing and cumulative influences, as follows :—

1. By multiplying the mechanic arts, so that the people employed therein become regular and liberal consumers of food, *without competing in its production*, thus enlarging the farmer's home market.
2. By reducing the distance between producer and consumer, with the effect of diminishing the cost of transportation between the two; dispensing with a portion of the former middlemen, and increasing the number of exchanges.
3. By diversifying agriculture, and providing for a rotation of crops, since the farmer who depends on exportation is limited constantly to the few growths for which there is a foreign demand, whereas the domestic requirement is both steadier and more varied.
4. By relieving the perplexities and evils of a slavish reliance upon the foreign market; for the quantities taken abroad from year to year are so uncertain and changeable as to frustrate every attempt made, at the date of sowing the crop, to estimate and to anticipate the amount that will be wanted, so that there is quite as great liability to produce too much as too little; but the home consumption can be reasonably estimated.
5. By establishing a multitude of manufacturing centres, from which goes forth for miles around a profitable demand for those minor crops, such as pumpkins, turnips, melons, and the like which the earth produces by the ton, while it yields the cereals by the bushel yet which will not bear the expense of a long transportation.
6. By retaining in the country and near the field an increasing proportion of the waste of agricultural consumption thereby enabling the farmer to return to the soil, in the shape of manure, the fertilized constituents withdrawn by the processes of vegetation, and preventing the exhaustion of the land.
7. By more and more promoting the division of agriculture into district branches, as sheep husbandry, the raising of flax for fiber and seed, fruit orchards, vegetable gardens, dairies, cheese factories, bee culture, and the like, with the result of reducing agricultural competition.
8. By improving and multiplying roads, bridges and ferries, and by cheapening all the facilities of transportation in consequence of the rapid growth and larger needs of internal commerce.
9. By augmenting the value of land and the prices of agricultural produce, through the greatly increased demand for both.
10. By expanding the supply, improving the quality and diminishing the prices of manufactured articles, through the multiplication of manufacturers and the growing competition among them for the sale of their products in the same markets.
11. By stimulating the inventive genius of our countrymen to devise many labor-saving machines and better implements, whereby much of the former drudgery of farm labour is transferred to muscles of wood and metal, the power of tilling the land vastly enhanced, and the cost of agricultural production wonderfully decreased.
12 By ultimately bringing the manufacturer to the side of the farmer and the planter everywhere, thus destroying the onerous tax of transportation, and abolishing the intervention of supernumerary and expensive middlemen as the effects of direct exchanges—an increasing tendency towards which result is now seen in the growth of manufacturing establishments in the rural districts of the West, and in the progressive erection of cotton mills in the immediate neighbourhood of the cotton fields of the South. And,
13. By finally transferring the cultivation of the soil from an ignorant waste of the fertilizing elements into a scientific agriculture, whereupon it enters upon a boundless and permanent career of prosperity.

The more frequently that tariff protection is weakened, the oftener will these effects be interupted; the more completely that tariff protection is withdrawn, the more widely will these effects be arrested, turned back, and destroyed; the more thoroughly and steadily that tariff protection is bestowed the more actively and fruitfully will these effects come into existence, and the more permanent will they be. It is utterly impossible to protect the farmer without protecting the manufacturer; for the protection of the former follows as an inevitable corollary from the protection of the latter.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The National Policy.

To the Editor of the Stratford Beacon.

DEAR SIR.—In your issue of the 12th inst., you say that "I charged three Ministers of the Crown—Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Mills with falsifying figures used in their picnic and other speeches. A more audacious accusation could not well be imagined."

If the accusation is not true, it is audacious; if it is true, it is my duty to bring the matter before the electors whom I seek to represent.

You say further:—"This is not a matter that can be allowed to remain open, and for the sake of his own reputation, Dr. Hornibrook had better explain what he means, and give particulars." I take this to be an invitation to use your columns to make the explanation; an opportunity of which I gladly avail myself. I was well aware of the gravity of the charge, and so that there could be no prevarication, I read from manuscript, and challenged Mr. Trow to appoint one man and I would appoint another to examine the charges, and that if the charges were not sustained by the printed copies of the picnic speeches and the *Globe's* reports, I would retire from the contest—Mr. Trow to retire if they were sustained. I might say further that Senator Macpherson is entirely guiltless of having led me to make any statement of facts, for my facts and figures are taken from official documents, or the authority upon which I make a statement given.

The illustrations of the manner in which the Ministers of the Crown falsified figures to suit their purposes were the following :—

Mr. Mills, page 96, Picnic Speeches, say: "In 1875 we exported of peas to Great Britain 2,247,000 bushels, bringing us $2,138,675, and to the United States 579,000 bushels, for which we received $502,176. The Americans put a tax on our peas while England admits them free. We received as much per bushel from the American buyer as from the British, who put no tax on these peas."

If 2,247,000 bushels cost $2,138,675, 1 bushel will cost 95 cents: price received from Great Britain. If 579,000 bushels cost $502,176, 1 bushels will cost 86 cents: price received from the United States.

Mr. Mills says we received the same in both cases.

On page 98 he says:—"In 1874 we purchased 5,331,000 bushels of corn for $2,676,751, and we sold of it 2,680,000 bushels for $1,708,000. We bought the whole for 40 cents per bushel, and sold a little more than half for 60 cents per bushel, so that what remained in Uanada cost but 30 cents. Was that a bad transaction?

If 5,331,000 bushels cost $2,676,751, 1 bushel will cost 50 cents; Mr. Mills says 40 cents.

The rest of the sentence is a pure fabrication, for the Trade and Navigation tables for 1874 show that we exported but 235,864 bushels, for which we received but $81,224.

If 235,864 bushels cost $81,224, 1 bushel cost 34 cents.

It will thus be seen that we paid 50 cents per bushel for what we bought, and received a little over 34 cents for what we sold, and we can answer the question "was that a bad transaction" in the affirmative.

Again, in 1876 he says: "We imported 3,335,000 bushels of corn, costing $2,356,000, of this we exported 2,000,000, bushels, receiving for it $1,439,000, retaining in Canada the balance principally for the purpose of distillation. We paid 60 cents, and got for what we exported 71 cents. What remained cost us 55 cents."

If 3,335,000 bushels cost $2,356,000, 1 bushel will cost 70c; Mr. Mills says 60c.

The Trade and Navigation tables show that we exported in 1876, 2,037,741 bush., and received $1,439,436.

If 2,037,741, bushels cost $1,439,436, 1 bushel will cost 70c.

If these illustrations do not prove that Mr. Mills falsified the figures in his picnic speeches, I will retire from the contest, and if they do prove that he tried to mislead the public by a wilful misstatement of facts, you owe the public an apology for the unmerited abuse heaped upon my head for simply performing a duty which I owe to the electors.

I stated that the Hon. A. Mackenzie said at the workingmen's demonstration, in Toronto, that the Americans exported of manufactured goods to the value of $11.60 per head, and that from Canada we exceeded them by $6.88 per head, or in other words, that we exported $18.48 per head, while the Trade and Navigation tables show that we exported manufactured goods to the value of $4,10?,422, or a little over $1 per head.

Here is the extract from the *Globe's* report of Mr. Mackenzie's speech :—

"Now it was believed that with protection, to enable manufacturers to accomplish a complete establishment of their business, the production of the country would be so increased that they would be able to flood foreign markets with their produce. Well, sir, what was the result? In 1877 (1867?) after seven years of a protection period, the exports of manufactured goods had decreased to $7.67 per head, so that as protection advanced the exports of goods decreased, and it was only after 1871, when a serious and continuous stagnation of business set in, and the manufacturers of the United States were compelled to sell at any prices which could be realized—when they were compelled to sell in order to pay their debts and prevent their manufactories and mills being shut up—that there was a slight rally in the ratio of the export of manufactured goods. And, even in 1876 when they were sending goods into this country and into other countries, at prices far below their value, it only reached $11.60, while in free Canada in that same year we exceeded them by $6.88 cents per head."

Now, if any man who understands English will say that the language quoted will bear any other construction than that which I have put upon it, and if this statement is not false, then I owe the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and the electors of Downie an apology; but if it will not bear any other construction, and if it is a palpable falsehood, both the Premier and yourself owe an apology to that public which you have been trying to mislead.

I said further, that the Hon. Mr. Cartwright stated at Lindsay, that it was because we had set our faces against all proposals to tax goods coming from England here, that we were enabled to get the edict removed ordering our cattle to be slaughtered as soon as they landed in England; and I asked how it was then that the people of the United States were enabled to get the edict ordering their cattle to be slaughtered, removed at the same time?

Here is the extract from the *Globe's* report of his speech :—

"The other day a distinguished peer of England introduced a measure into Parliament to provide for the slaughtering of all cattle when brought into that country, the object being declared to be to prevent infected cattle being brought there to spread contagion among the cattle of England. It was seen that such a measure would work great injury to the farmers of Canada, and it was pointed out to the Government of England, on behalf of the Government of this country, that they had set their faces against all proposals to tax goods coming from there here, and that therefore it would be unfair to slaughter our cattle on landing in England. This representation had the desired effect, and our cattle were exempted from the operation of that Act. (Cheers.) How different would our position have been if the policy of this country had been one of Protection?"

The policy of the United States is one of protection, and the edict ordering their cattle to be slaughtered was removed at the same time. The protected country, and the free-trade country, were treated in the same way, and to try to convince the people that we were receiving exceptional treatment on account of our free-trade policy, was simply a deliberate attempt at deception, which it was my duty to expose and hold up to the contempt and reprobation of the public.

Hoping that the foregoing will be a sufficient vindication of the character for veracity and common sense of the "taxationists candidate," (as you call me) "for South Perth!"

I am, sincerely yours,
EDW. HORNIBROOK.

Mitchell, July 13th, 1878.

Mr. Cartwright Dissected.

"Current Events," in *Rose-Belford's Canadian Monthly* for August, has the following on the Finance Minister :—

"Perhaps the recent political history of Canada has never been so boldly travestied before an intelligent audience as the Finance Minister attempted to travesty it at Strathroy. His facts are almost invariably wrong, and his figures—well his figures are plastic and accommodating. No public man, certainly since Confederation, has less right than Mr. Cartwright to attempt a show of consistency. Whether the *soupcon* of personal pique against the Conservative leader, on the ground that his claims as a financier were contemptuously set aside, be true or not, there is certainly a verisimilitude about it, read in the light of the Minister's vindictive speeches against his former chief, which cannot be blinked. The attempt to play upon popular ignorance, or rather popular indifference, not merely to him and his antecedents, but to any party politics more than a year old, is futile. He is now responsible for the financial *status* and credit of the Dominion, and we have no hesitation in saying—although there is not the sign of a suitable successor on the other side—that he is not the man to play ducks and drakes with the future of the Dominion. His policy has been all wrong from first to last; he has borrowed money at ruinous rates, when he should have imposed taxes; he blames his predecessors for not imposing taxes when they were not wanted; his forecast of the future has egregiously failed in every year of his tenure of office; and, in addition to all his other deficiencies, he has the foulest tongue, save, perhaps, Mr. Francis Jones in the Dominion. Incompetency is stamped on the whole course of his administration, and if posterity will not say of him what Sir Francis Dashwood expected contemporaries to remark, 'There goes the worst Chancellor of the Exchequer that ever lived,' it will be because they have forgotten all about him. . . . . .

"Mr. Cartwright is so eaten up of personal antipathies that he could not do any good as a Minister, if he would. In his Strathroy speech, for instance, on another point of attack, he began the old story about the Washington Treaty. He knows what everyone else knows, that whatever Sir John Macdonald's faults may be, he is not likely, if only from the self-regarding instincts of the politician, to betray his country. The Finance Minister is not ignorant that Imperial considerations were supreme at Washington, and that in fact, Sir John was an Imperial representative; and he knows right well that by no possible construction of the Geneva reference could the Fenian claims have been brought within the purview of the Commission. And yet he has the meanness to cast it up as a reproach that the ex-Premier did not effect what he is quite aware was absolutely impossible. Mr. Cartwright is not the only party leader who offends every principle of sound morality and good taste in party warfare, only he occupies a conspicious station and has made himself peculiarly vulnerable by his flippant and unscrupulous language when dealing with opponents."

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

THAT certainly is a wise commercial policy which imports nearly all our coal and iron, and allows the best coal and iron mines in the world to lie unworked.

AN evidence of the effect of a protective policy in the United States may be found in the increased value of textile fabrics in 1871, as compared with 1860 when the annual value was $199,228,256, and in 1871 the annual value had increased to $380,913,815.

FREE TRADERS say if we raise our tariff it will make no difference to the Yankees, as we will have to pay the taxes ourselves, and then go on to say that the Yankees will get mad and boot their tariff higher still against us. If it makes no difference to them, why should they get mad?

THE Halifax *Maritime Journal* says: "Ohio coal is to-day carried to Boston on contract at a lower price than it is to Toronto at half the distance. Give us the Ontario market under Protection from foreign attack, and we will find the competition of mine and carrier in delivering coal in Toronto cheaper than Cleveland shippers can do it."

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* asks rather impertinently: "By the way, why have ten thousand Canadians settled in Wisconsin within three years?" And then adds, pertinently enough: "Got tired of getting fat on free trade, we suppose." This is the way our neighbours keep quizzing us for our absurdly self-sacrificing policy.

FREE TRADERS argue that protection increases the price of steel rails in the United States. Finding that it only required the aid of a protective tariff to develop the manufacture of steel rails in the States, an import duty of $28 per ton was put upon this article. It might be supposed that the price would go up at least by the figure of the duty. In fact this is Mr. Mackenzie's doctrine. Whereas some years ago the price of steel rails was $115 per ton it has come down to $48 under the influence of the very protection which the Grit Government maintains would increase the price to consumers and bring about the ruin of Canada.

THE Oshawa *Vindicator* says:—"A West Durham farmer was in town and talked protection strongly. Some one remarked that that was curious language for a Reformer and a supporter of the present Government. He said 'I once believed in Alexander McKenzie and his friends, but I believe in them no more. They told us the Tories were ruining the country by increasing our expenditure and increasing our debt. They have continued to do the same thing, and all I can find in their speeches is excuses for doing it. They say they cannot help it. If they cannot I don't see what use they can be to the country. Then, with the evil results of their fiscal policy, plain to everybody, they refuse to change. They are not Reformers, but Tories, because they persist in maintaining an evil. I am in favour of Protection, because I believe it to be a needed Reform.'"

THE Sarnia *Canadian* gives the following piece of intelligence, as illustrative of the manner in which our patriotic Reform Government looks after the interest of the agricultural community: "Last Wednesday, a farmer from Moore went to Petrolia with a load of hay for sale. He was offered $8 per ton, which he refused, at the same time remarking unfavorably upon the morality of the man who had the conscience to offer him such a low price. 'Serve you right,' said the party that offered the low price; 'you are one of those who support the men that make prices low; this is the action of your own Government, that laughs at the idea of farmers wanting protection. Last winter I imported 180 tons of American hay, which cost me, laid down here, just the price I have offered you for yours. Do you think I am such a fool as to give you a higher figure?' The farmer from Moore doubted the correctness of the statement, but he was soon satisfied of its truth by reference to certain railway returns."

LORD and Lady Dufferin intend to visit Sherbrooke about the 2nd week in August, and will be the guests of E. T. Brooks, Esq.

A large drove of cattle left by Grand Trunk this morning for England. Eight hundred head of cattle and three thousand sheep have been shipped from Toronto this week.

AT a joint meeting of the Conservative Association, the Junior Conservative Club and the Club Cartier, of Montreal, held on Tuesday evening, for the selection of candidates for the West and Centre Divisions of Montreal, Mr. M. H. Gault was nominated for the former and Mr. M. P. Ryan for the latter division. Both gentlemen will in all probability be elected.

THE *Official Gazette* contains the order-in-council, approved by the Lt.-Governor, on the 25th ult., which provides for the coming into force on the 31st ult., of the Act passed last session, and intituled, An Act to place the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway under the control of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

REPORTS from South Grenville are very encouraging. Mr. Dumbril, the Conservative candidate, will, from present indications, be elected by a good majority. The prospects are not at all pleasing to Dr. Brouse, the present member, whose chances for vacant Senatorship are said to depend solely upon Mr. Wiser's success.

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FREE by mail. EGAN'S IMPERIAL SAFETY PAD TRUSS; gives immediate relief; cures in 4 to 12 weeks. Endorsed by high medical authority. The most valuable surgical invention of the century. The secret of cure is, this Truss holds rupture during hardest exercise, and can be worn night and day with great comfort. Very cheap.
Prof. J. Y. EGAN, Hamilton, Ontario. 41 m6.

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

MILLINERY.
MISS CLARKE, successor to Miss Morrow, wishes to inform the ladies of Lachute and vicinity, that she has now on hand, and will keep, a choice selection of
HATS,
SHAPES,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
ETC., ETC.,
of the very latest fashions and shades. Straw hats altered and dyed. Feathers curled. Give her a call and see her goods; satisfaction guaranteed. 37tf

THE NORTH RAILWAY
HOTEL,
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the travelling public that the above hotel is now opened for the reception of guest, where they will find *FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION*, the house being new and well finished. Those desirous of a quiet first-class place will do well to stop at this House.
Sample rooms for Commercial men.
Give him a trial.
31y1 ISAIE TAILEFER.

Canadian Lion.
The above First-class Stallion
WILL STAND THIS SEASON
EACH WEEK AS FOLLOWS:
On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Proprietor's Stables, Lachute.
On Thursday, at Sauve's Hotel, St. Andrews.
Terms Reasonable.
J. A. BEDARD,
Proprietor.
Lachute, May, 1878. 39

C. GEIGERS,
UNDERTAKER.
Begs to announce to the inhabitants of Lachute, and the surrounding country, that he has opened a
COFFIN STORE
at Lachute, where he is prepared to execute all orders for
FUNERALS,
that may be required.
He has had twenty years experience, and guarantees to give satisfaction equal to city supplies and prices.
A good Ash Coffin, trimmed.....$15.00
Black Cloth..... 10.00
A good Common Coffin..... 5.00
Please give him a call when required, at Centre Lachute. 30m3.

NOTICE!
THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his Store Business to
Messrs. W. BANFORD & CO.,
and in retiring, tenders his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage accorded to him during the last twenty-one years.
Customers' accounts will be furnished as soon possible, and an early settlement is requested, as this branch of his business must be closed up without delay.
He would also take this opportunity of commending his successors to the confidence of the public, and requesting a continuance to them of their patronage so long extended to himself.
P. LANE.
Feb. 25, 1878. 27tf

With reference to the above, we beg to state that we intend carrying on a
GENERAL BUSINESS
in the stand so long occupied by Mr. Lane, and will endeavour to cater to the wants of the public, in such a way as will warrant their confidence. Terms made known at our office.
W. BANFORD & CO.
March 8, 1878. 27tf

JAMES BARLEY
CARPENTER and BUILDER,
IS PREPARED to take contracts and execute all kinds of work in his line, upon reasonable terms.
Lachute, P. Q., Sept. 7 1877.



FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC
Read Every Word.
IT is a settled fact that the HOLMAN LIVER and STOMACH PAD has effected more cures, and has made warmer friends, has grown faster in favor than all the world's treatment combined. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad cures the severest chronic Liver and Stomach difficulties. It has proved efficacious in at least nineteen-twentieths of all the diseases man is heir to. To the permanently afflicted, and the periodical Winter sufferer, now is the time to apply the Holman Liver Pad and Plaster, thereby saving a world of trouble. The Pad is Nature's own law, the principle of absorption. The reasons are simple enough. The Pad is applied immediately over the vitals, Liver and Stomach, and centre of the nervous system which pervades the digestive organs. It contains harmless medical; vegetable properties that absorb all poisonous and deteriorated fluids from the blood and stomach. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad IS NOT A PATENT MEDICINE, but a SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE. The Pad is oval-shaped, 4x6 inches, ½ inch in thickness, and filled with fine medicated vegetable compounds. It is suspended about the neck and worn next the person, over the pit of the Stomach. The Pad is a sure cure for Liver Complaints, Billious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dirrhœa, Neuraligia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis Sciatica, Lumbago, Obstructions in the Spinal Columns, Kidney Difficulties, Heart Disease, Intermittant Fever, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Acute Pains, and Fever and Ague. Thousands of women bear testimony to the miraculous results in all diseases peculiar to their sex.
The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad is the **Most Wonderful Discovery** of the Nineteenth Century and **marks a new era** in the history of **Medical Science**
THIS IS WHAT THE PUBLIC OF CANADA say of the Holman Liver Pad.
Read the following Testimonials.
D. M. BAIRD, Manufacturers' Agent, 210 St. James Street, Montrea
HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:
GENTLEMEN,—I have worn one of your Liver Pads for about 20 days, and it has *completely cured me* of a very bad attack of dyspepsia. After being once used, the Pad speaks for itself, and is a genuine cure for the worst case of dyspepsia. I heartily recommend it to all my friends suffering from the above. Respectfully yours,
D. M. BAIRD.
GANANOQUE, November 6th, 1877.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:
DEAR SIRS,—After wearing the Pad two weeks, I felt like another man. It is now four weeks since I put it on, and I am enjoying good health. I shall with pleasure recommend Holman's Pad to all parties suffering from Liver complaints, etc., etc.
Yours Respectfully,
REV. WM. J. JOLIFFE.
MONTREAL, December 1st, 1877.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
301 Notre Dame St, Montreal:
GENTLEMEN,—I have thoroughly tested the efficacy of the Holman Pad, as my wife was cured of sick headaches, which she was attacked with periodically; also two of my children who had an attack of fever, and several of my friends of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. The Pad has never failed where I have known it to be used. I heartily recommend Holman's Pad to all suffering from stomach and liver complaint and fevers.
Yours truly, J. W. WILKINSON,
303 Notre Dame Street.
THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50
The latter only used in old and complicated cases.
Consultation and explanations free of charge at Company's Office.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.
Supplied wholesale and retail by
WILLIAM HAY,
Lachute, P. Q.

LACHUTE WOOLLEN MILLS.
THE undersigned in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous customers and friends for their patronage for so many years past, begs to announce that the
CARDING MILL
has been put in a thorough state of repair with
NEW CARDS,
so that all work entrusted to him will be guaranteed to give satisfaction, as he has been in this business for 43 years.
Carding done for 4cts. per pound.
Carding and Oiling (best lard Oil) for 5cts.
Fulling for 5cts. per yard.
Full and Press 7cts.
Full and Dress 10cts.
Full, Shear and Dress 11cts.
Carding, Oiling, Spinning and Coloring for 15cts. per pound.
He will keep on hand an assortment of
Etoffes, Tweeds, Flannels & Yarn,
which can be exchanged for wool at 35cts. per pound.
Wool taken in payment for Carding and Fulling.
FABIEN POITRAS.
Lachute, May 29th, 1878. 39-3m

MONTREAL HOUSE,
ST. ANDREWS, Q.
BANKRUPT STOCK OF
W. G. STEWART,
At rates lower than Montreal Wholesale prices.
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS
consisting of
Tweeds, Cloths, Fancy Dress Goods etc., etc., etc.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT ALL PRICES.
Large stock of Ladies' Misses' Gents' and Boys' Hats in latest styles, and an excellent assortment of
Readymade Clothing
TEAS,
SUGARS,
RAISINS,
CANDIES,
ETC., ETC.
Hardware and Crockery
A full line of stationery.
Call and see for yourselves.
G. & W. SIMPSON.
St. Andrews, March 29, 1878. 39tf

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	68 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$10 00
Two " " "	15 00
One quarter column, per year	20 00
One half column, per year	30 00
One column, per year	50 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year	04 00

A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements. Transitory advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.—Vegetine.

LOCAL.

TESTIMONY.

A PRIDHAM, Esq., of Grenville, P. Q., writing under date of March 25th, 1870, says:—

"There never has been any medicine which has sold so rapidly here, or given such universal satisfaction; we daily hear of astonishing cures from its use As my stock is nearly all sold please send me another gross of your Pain Eradicator, for I do not wish to be out of such a medicine. I believe it to be the best pain reliever ever introduced into this section of the country."

Again writing Sept. 22, 1877, he says:—

"In spite of the hard times and depression of trade generally, the demand for your Pain Eradicator continues as good as ever. The supply I obtained from you last spring is all sold. By sending me another gross as soon as possible you will oblige.

"Yours truly,
"A. PRIDHAM."

THE following extract from a letter of Mr. Thomas Irvine of Logan's Farm, dated July 2nd, 1878, coming from such a source needs no comment. After referring to other matters of business he says:—"This morning we "had to take the cream off our morning's "milk at 9 o'clock and it was up quite well "then. We never could have kept them in "cream at the Windsor only for the Cooley "Cans. I think there is no invention to "beat them. When you have plenty of ice "you can get the cream in three hours, or "you can keep it for three days perfectly "sweet." Mr. Irvine supplies the Windsor Hotel with cream.

The Cooley butter is bringing several cents per pound more than that made in the old way.

APPLES are coming on—Pain Eradicator—Pain Destroyer—R. R. R. at a premium.

THE blessing of a good rain-fall was fully appreciated last Friday, although a little late.

LOTS of stranded saw logs above the bridge. Happy thought. Let's buy a saw-mill and let her rip.

Two new houses are going up on the property of Phineas Lane, Esq., East End of the village.

LACHUTE has a fine river for boating. Very few take advantage of it. Why do not some of our muscular young men get up a rowing club. The young ladies would be happy to patronise it.

Mr. J. P. Wiser, the Grit Candidate for Dominion Elections for the County of Grenville, is a distiller of Prescott.

HANLAN won the boat race on the Kennebaccasis on Wednesday, Ross capsizing when about three-quarters of a mile from the start.

NEERING, thou art avenged! Mr. Adam Oliver was nominated for councillor for the Township of Shuniah, but, though he brought "a lot of voters from Toronto and Ingersoll," the Indians wouldn't have him. A pillar has fallen in Israel!

THE *Frontenac Gazette* says:—"The belief seems to be gaining ground in the adjoining County of Addington that the Hon. Mr. Cartwright will have a hard struggle to reach even a respectable minority at the coming elections.

THE *genus* "Phosphate-hunter" is getting very common. Are you a failure as a merchant—hunt phosphate. As a loafer—hunt phosphate. As a carter—hunt phosphate. As a contractor—hunt phosphate. As an engineer—hunt phosphate. In fact a universal penacea for all the ills ones pocket comes to.

MR. THOMAS (not Adam) Oliver who was speechifying here this spring, has been handled without gloves—to use an elegant *Globe* expression—by Mr. Hawkins in Western Ontario. He got a Roland for his Oliver with a vengeance.

REPELLING the assertion of Gladstone, that the Turkish convention was an insane convention, Lord Beaconsfield spoke of Gladstone as a sophistical rhetorician inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity and egotistical imagination.

IT is officially announced that the Marquis of Lorne is to succeed Lord Dufferin as Governor-General of Canada. Won't the ladies of the Dominion, and Ottawa in particular, be in ecstacies of delight at having a *Princess* of the blood Royal living amongst them.

IN the North-west this season, the entire crop is now estimated at 426,000,000 bushels, which allows 60 millions to Minnesota, 30 millions to Nebraska, 25 millions to Kansas, 45 millions to Iowa, 20 millions to Indiana and 600 millions to the more Southern States.

IT is now stated that the elections will take place in the second or third week in September next. It is probable that the rumor is a correct one, and it would be well for Conservatives throughout the country to be ready and prepared to poll a full vote,

THE Berlin *News* says the Mennonite immigrants, who passed West last week on their way to Manitoba, had in their possession $29,000, which will help them considerably to get a start in their new homes. They numbered 272 souls which composed 48 families.

THE London *Daily News* says the Marquis of Lorne will not leave for Canada till after the Dominion elections, and that he will probably arrive here in November. In the event of Lord Dufferin's departure before that time, the Commander of the forces will act as Administrator.

MORE SUCCESS.—The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, who is returning from England by next steamer, has had three important cases before the Privy Council, each of which he has gained for his clients.

AT the time the eclipse of the sun was to have taken place, on Monday at 4.45 p.m., the sky was too cloudy to see anything very vividly; but towards 5.10, however, the clouds moved away for a couple of minutes or so, and it was then seen that instead of a two-thirds eclipse, it was very little more than a semi. The clouds gathered again and the eclipse could not be so clearly discovered afterwards.

STRANGE FREAK.—A Gobbler living not far from Lachute showed such a desire to set that wishing to gratify so laudable an exhibition of incipient enterprise, the owner placed two or three dozen hen's eggs under him, on which he sat for some time, but fearing that in his clumsy movements he might break them, the eggs were taken from him, and in place was given a brood of young chickens just hatched. The old chap has taken kindly to them imagining that they are the result of his own exertions or inertion, and it is most amusing to witness the motherly tact and skill he exhibits in looking after his brood, as wich ruffled feathers he gathers them under his wings. What an example is here my countrymen!

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Another Grit Fizzle!

It was announced by flaming handbills (*red*), and by special couriers who traversed the country on horseback, on foot, and in vehicles of all descriptions, private and hired, by "any man can say whom" that a mass meeting of real Grits would be held in the school-house or drill-hall in this village on the afternoon of Friday, 5th inst., at FOUR P.M. *sharp*. At which meeting it was announced that Dr. CHRISTIE, M.P., would recite and illuminate his actions during the term of years he has had the honor of representing this constituency of Argenteuil in the Parliament of the Dominion. It was publicly announced that a large delegation from Lachute, on horseback, would escort our *worthy* member. Each *chevalier* to be decorated with a *red rosette* on his left breast and to carry a sword with a *red* scabbard. This procession was to be headed by the M. P. in person, and the rear to be guarded by the representative of our Grit organ.

After waiting in vain some time near the drill-shed, anxiously waiting the arrival of the expected cavalcade,—we imagined the meeting might then be in progress at the school-house,—wended our way thither; as we entered we were startled with the silence which reigned therein. We saw that all arrangements had been made for a large and enthusiastic demonstration—even to the inevitable white china water pitcher and soiled tumbler. Imagine our amazement to behold instead of a large assemblage of electors, a few of our stale Grit politicians with the M. P.—hoping but seemingly without hope—that a sufficient number would yet come to make a respectable appearance.

There sat, without a smile on his countenance the venerable Duncan Dewar, J.P., evidently trying to look like the god Neptune with flowing beard and hair, but really putting one in mind of a military corporal occupying a Field Marshal's seat. Also, we saw our two active and learned Advocates of this village: the one looking as though he felt relieved from the arduous legal duties of the Oka trial; the other with face lighted up with smiles as though he had just succeeded in collecting his costs in an assault and battery suit as clerk of the Court. That all things should be well regulated our village watchmaker was there; and last, but not least, alone and in silence, clothed in a dilapidated uniform of the Rangers, sitting on an empty knapsack was the ferocious author of the letters referring to the "Beneficial Colonel."

After waiting for recruits and finding that no more than nine were present, including the M. P., it was proposed to adjourn to Saturday evening, 13th inst. As this motion was being put, the Editor of the *Advertiser* came rushing in and informed the meeting that he had been looking in vain, through the village for—not a dumb-bell—a bell-man, but as he had failed he would reluctantly consent to the adjournment, which was accordingly accepted.

On Saturday evening, while our brave volunteers were being cheered on their return from Montreal, we looked into the school-house and found Dr. Christie holding forth to the eight forlorn looking individuals of the previous meeting with sixteen recruits, making a squad of twenty-five of all arms. The Doctor repeated his Lachute speech and informed his audience that a full report of his Lachute speech would be published in the *Advertiser*, and 250 copies sent to St. Andrews post-office.

He said he published the "Lachute speech," as he considered it a defence of his conduct as M. P., and looked upon it as potted meat, and thought the electors would find it palatable and easily digested.

The Doctor seemed to labour a good deal in his delivery though his style on this occasion was an improvement on his performance at the Branch. The Doctor, though an amiable man, will never make an orator.

In concluding it was plainly visible by any one unbiased that the Doctor has been disappointed with the two attempts made by his St. Andrews friends (?) to assemble a respectable, in numbers, body of electors of the parish to listen to him.

Yours &c.,
AN ELECTOR OF ST. ANDREWS.
July 26th, 1878.

To the Edited of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—I, as a reader of your paper, am sorry to see that the "Lover of Temperance" in the *Advertiser* should so far forget the truth as to state—"But as time went on, it (THE WATCHMAN) not only ignored the Temperance cause, but it was easy to see that for political reasons it *carefully* played into the hands of the rum-sellers, nearly all of whom in this county are its political allies." Since I had the pleasure of perusing the columns of the WATCHMAN, I am under the impression that Temperance has been very strongly advocated in its columns—for that reason I have taken the paper—not because the Editor *says* it is a Temperance paper, but because my own observation confirms that it is. As to the Editor making proposals to Olivet and Victoria Divisions—so far as Olivet is concerned the boot is on the other leg—and a "Lover of Temperance" should not quite so *carefully* ignore the truth as he has done. Wisdom is gained by experience.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

Lachute, 31st July, 1878.

IT is not our habit to notice anonymous writers, but as our correspondent who is a member of Olivet Division, has deemed it his duty to reply to the false statements of "Lover of Temperance," we shall only say that to neither Olivet nor Victoria Divisions Sons of Temperance did we make proposals to them of placing at their disposal any portion of our paper. But on the other hand we were waited on by a committee of gentlemen of Olivet Division to know if we would place at their disposal one column of our paper each week, which we consented to. But we fancy a "Lover of Temperance" is more politically incensed against us, than for any want of advocacy of the Temperance cause, hence the animus.—ED. W.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I have been much surprised to read in the "*Advertiser*" that neither Dr. Christie, nor the Editor ever advocated "Free Trade." What is the meaning of this? Are they turning their coats finding that "Free Trade" will not go down with the people? or is it possible that all along we have been mistaken in the "Grit party." Is it possible we have not read aright the speeches of Mr. Mackenzie, Dymond, Mills &c., and even the articles in the *Advertiser*. We think not. Now will Dr. Christie, be good enough inform us if he is a "Free Trader," or an advocate of the National Policy, as propunded by Sir John A. Macdonald. Beating about the bush, and straddling the fence will not do. His supporters won't stand it.

Yours.
CONSISTENCY.

A Clip av the Sun.

Arrah Misther Edither; shure me an' the ould man herd that there wore a goin to be a clip av the sun last Monday noight, an' havin' a remimberance av fwhat hapined to Tim Bradel, an ould frind av ourn in Jimaikay, who got a clip av the sun whoile there an' was in the lunathick assilum fur some toime. We got undher the mattrass whin toime came hopin to eskape. It wor mighty hot there an 'me an' the ould man were gettin' into a lather an' wishin' it wor all over fwhen thwack, thwack wint on top av the bed.

"Howly Moses, Biddy, there it is!" says the ould man.

"Howly Saints presarve us!" says I. An' we set to prayin' as hard as could be, whin somethin' began to pull the ould man by the feet. Takin' a peep out, I saw Tim Doolan.

"Fwhat is you doin' there?" says he.

"Isn't there goin' to be a clip av the sun?" says I.

"A clip av the sun!" says he.

Wid that he sets a laughin' an' roar in' an' splittin' his sides wid laughter.

"Murther," says I, gettin' my mad up. Says I, "fwhat are you laughin' about?"

"A clip av the sun," says he.

I gets out av bed an' goin' up to Tim I rises me arm, an' betwixt you an' me, Misther Edither, a moighty purty arm it is, an' gives him a slap an the soide av the head.

"There," says I, "Tim," says I, "is a clip av Mrs. Maloney," says I. "A rale debutcherville touch, you durty spalpeen, comin' an' laughin' at honest folk. I'll tache you."

This is the rale an' truthful account av the row; an' hopin' you'll undtherstand it. I am yours wid rispect.

BIDDY MALONEY.

LATEST NEWS.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA, July 29.—Farmers in the vicinity of the city report that the recent rain has had an excellent effect on the crops, and has greatly improved pasturage. The fall wheat which is now being harvested promises to yield well.

At the City Hall to-day Judge Ross gave decision in the assessment appeals referred to him, which will reduce the assessment, it is thought, by nearly $300,000.

Mr. J. Noble, a gentleman from New York, to-day purchased the phosphate rights of 500 acres in the 4th and 5th ranges of Templeton. He represents an American company, who intend to commence mining operations at once.

A new daily Conservative paper under the title of the *Sun*, made its first appearance in St. John, N. B., on Monday morning last.

A petition is in circulation in London Ont., to the Dominion Government, asking for a grant of land for settlement by the unemployed of that vicinity.

The recent visit of the Minister of Militia to Kingston is thought to have been not so much for the inspection of the Militiary College, as for the bringing to bear of "human devices" on the electors, a new wing having been found necessary to the college.

A sad drowning accident is reported on the Gatineau. A party of young men started for a sail on the lake, when one of them, named John Flavier, waded into the lake, to push the yacht into deep water, and while doing so, fell into a hole. Another of the party, named Adams, who was in the boat, reached over to rescue him, but was dragged into the water. Paul Lods, the adjuster of scales for that district, was on the bank of the lake, and seeing the accident, and being an excellent swimmer, threw off his coat and plunged into the lake. On reaching the other two they grasped him round the body, and the three were drowned. Two of the bodies were recovered ten minutes after, life being extinct. The other body was recovered about an hour after. Mr. Lods was 20 years of age, and was the sole support of his elderly father and mother. The other two who met their death by the accident, were 16 and 17 respectively.

A fire, believed to be the work of incendiaries, destroyed the saw mill of Messrs, Batson & Currier, at Hull, yesterday. On attempting to use the fire pumps connected with the mill, they were found to have been tampered with, and the boiler furnace filled with damp wood. The loss will be about $150,000, on which there is said to be no insurance.

Commercial.

LACHUTE MARKET.

LACHUTE, August 1, 1878.

FLOUR AND FEED—Flour, bags, $2.70 Cornmeal, per 100 lb., $1.35 to $1.50. Oatmeal, per 100 lb., $2.00. Buckwheat Flour, black, per 100 lb., $2.00; Buckwheat Flour, yellow per 100 lbs., $2.00. Grue, per 100 lb., $1.10. Bran, per 100 lb., $1.00. Peas, per bushel of 60 lb., 60c. Corn, per bushel of 60 lb., 60c. Oats, per bushel of 40 lb., 35c. Pot Barley per 100 lbs., $3.50.

COARSE SALT—Per bag, $0.75.

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

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

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, August 1, 1878.

There was a fair market to-day, and a good demand for articles offered.

HOUSEHOLD.—*Meats.*—Lamb, per lb. 7c. to 8, veal do, 4c. to 6c.

POULTRY.—*Game, Fowl*—Chickens 20c to 30c Turkeys each, 60c to 90c.

DAIRY.—Eggs per dozen, 10c to 12c. Butter in print, per pound, 16c, do in pail, per pound 14c; butter in firkin, per lb., 11c. Cheese, per lb., 12 to 13c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bush., 80c. to 90c, carrots per bunch, 4 to 5c; parsnips, 35c; turnips do 40c to 45c; celery per bunch, 2c to 4c, cauliflower per bunch, 5c to 10c. Cabbage per head, 5c to 10 lettuce, do 2c to 3c; radishes per bunch 2c to 3c; asparagus, do 5c to 10c spring onions, per bunch, 2c. to 3c Cucumbers, 3c to 5c each; green peas 10c to 12c. Tomatoes per doz. 25c. to 35.

FRUIT.—Apples, per brl, $3 to $3.50; Raspberries, per pail, 50c to 75c, gooseberries, per quart, 8c to 10c

MISCELLANEOUS—Maple sugar, 10c to 11c. Hay, per ton $9 to $12.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, August 1, 1878.

FLOUR.—Market dull, no demand, and favoring buyers.

Superior Extra	$5 10 @ $5 90
Extra Superfine	4 65 @ 5 00
Fancy	0 00 @ 4 90
Spring Extra	4 80 @ 4 85
Superfine	0 00 @ 4 50
Strong Bakers'	5 00 @ 5 25
Fine	3 50 @ 3 55
Middlings	0 00 @ 3 30
Pollards	2 90 @ 3 10
U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs.	2 25 @ 2 30
City Bags (delivered)	2 45 @ 2 50

WHEAT.—Canada Spring at about $1.06 to $1.10.

OATMEAL.—Ontario at about $4.00 to 4.15

CORNMEAL.—Kiln dried yellow, $2.35, to $2.50 per brl.

CORN.—Per 56 lbs., 50c.

OATS.—Per 32 lbs., about 31c.

BARLEY.—About 48c to 50c.

PEAS.—About 82c to 85c. per 66 lbs.

BUTTER.—Store Packed Western, 5c. to 10c; Dairy Western, 10 to 13; Brockville and Morrisburg, 13c to 14c; Townships, 14c to 16c; Creamery, 18c to 20c.

CHEESE.—7½c to 7¾c.

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

PORK.—Mess, $12.75 to $13 00, according to brand; thin mess $11.75 to $12.00.

ASHES—Per 100 lbs.—Pots $3.70 to 3.72½, according to tares; Pearls, about $5.45 to $5.50.

G. ARMSTRONG, & Co.
VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.



UNDERTAKERS.

VEGETINE.

Its medical properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic or poisonous compound. It is composed exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs; it is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It is safe and reliable, as the following evidence will show:—

Rev. O. T. Walker says:

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable:—

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square Church, Boston.

A Walking Miracle.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir.—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what "Vegetine" has done for me.

Last Christmas Scrofula made its appearance in my system—large running ulcers appearing on me, as follows; one on each of my arms; one on my thigh, which extended to the seat; one on my head, which ate into the skull-bone; one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so, as my whole body was full of Scrofula; they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from this one sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw "Vegetine" advertised, and commenced taking it in march, and followed on with it till I had used sixteen bottles; and this morning I am going to plough corn, a well man. All my townsmen say it is a miracle to see me round walking and working.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, Scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world; but as "Vegetine" has restored to me the blessings of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow-men; and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity than to enclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully
WILLIAN PAYN.
Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10, 1872.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, "Vegetine," for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing-spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and "Vegetine" has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as "Vegetine"; and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs, and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the "Vegetine," for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut Streets,
Cambridge, Mass.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

British American Assurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Established 1833.

Cash Capital $500,000. Assets $1,100,000.

Farm Risks at lowest Rates.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Agent, Lachute.

Gilt Edged Butter.

JUST RECEIVED a lot of COOLEY CANS. All who have been waiting for them can now be supplied. No excuse now for sour milk and inferior butter, all the labour of the old system abolished—where there is ice or cold spring water.

WILLIAM HAY,
Agent.
Lachute, July 9th, 1878. 45—2m.

For Sale,
AT THE
Watchman Office,
Blank Notes and
Joint Notes of hand,
Blank Orders,
Bill-Heads,
Orange Certificates.
Summonses &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Notice to Farmers!

The undersigned has just received his stock of

Harvesting Implements,

Consisting of Grass Scythes of the following makes: "Concave Clipper," "Oshawa Chief," "Red Rover," "Tip-Top," "Dominion," "Champion," and "Eureka" Cradle Scythes of the above makes. Scythe Snaths, Grain Cradles, Hay Forks, Field Hoes, Straw and Manure Forks of all patterns. Scythe Stones, and Grind Stones, of all sizes, from 20 to 100 lbs.

Also, a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, all of which will be sold at very much reduced prices.

THOS. BIRKETT.

Dynamite! Dynamite!

Or Noble's Patent Safety Giant Blasting Powder is beyond all question the most powerful blasting powder in use, and no other explosive agent known excels it in point of safety. Invaluable to contractors, miners, quarrymen and farmers for all kinds of blasting. More easily exploded, safer to use, more economical and does the work more effectively than any explosive known. For sale only by

THOMAS BIRKETT,
Agent for Ottawa and vicinity.
67 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

P. S.—A liberal reduction to parties requiring a quantity. 43-tf

BROWNSBURG STORE.

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

GOODS WILL BE FOUND LOW.

Produce taken in exchange at cash value.

ALEXANDER PAUL.
20y1.

HUTCHISON & WALKER,

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &C.
112 St. Francois Xavier Street.
[JUDAH'S NEW BUILDING]
ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.

M. HUTCHISON, B.C.L. W.S. WALKER, B.C.L.

Lachute Foundry,

Established at Lachute, Co. of Argenteuil,
BY
JOSEPH PILON, & Co.
(At about 40 feet from the Station of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R.)

At this Foundry will be Cast all kinds of Farming and Household Implements, Machinery, &c.—such as Ploughs, Harrows, Sugar Coolers, Metal Chimney Caps, Stoves, &c.

A Turning Lathe for Iron and Wood is in the Establishment.

NEW PATTERNS FURNISHED AND PREPARED IF REQUIRED. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND AT REASONABLE RATES.

☞ All Orders left with MR. PHILIPPE LAURENT, Contractor, No. 872 St. Catherine St., Montreal, to be sent to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention.

49tf JOSEPH PILON, & Co.

Founderie De Lachute,
(COMTE D'ARGENTEUIL),
ETABLIE PAR
Joseph Pilon & Cie.
(A 40 pieds de va Station du Chemin de Fer Q. M. O. & O.)

Fondeurs de Poeles, Charrues, Herses, Chaudrons a Sucre, Caps de Cheminees, Laviers, Boites de Roues et toute espece de Machineries Aratoires et Domestiques.

UN TOUR POUR LE FER ET LE BOIS EST AUSSI ATTACHE A L'ETABLISSEMENT.

Patrons Nouveaux Fournis. Tout ordre reçu sera Executé sous le plus court delai et a des Prix Moderes.

☞ Tout commande laissee a M. PHILIPPE LAURENT, Contracteur, No 872 rue Ste. Catherine, a Moutreal, pour etre envoyer a MM. JOS. PILON & CIE., a Lachute, sera aussi remplie avec exactitude et diligence. 49tf

Dominion Politics

MAY have their interest for politicians,—but Housekeepers do not cease to manifest their interest in the great variety,

Superior Quality and Cheapness
of the
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS,
CANNED MEATS, SOUPS,
VEGETABLES, FRUITS,
BOTTLED JELLIES,
and other delicacies, to be found only at

F. N. Beattie's
Family Grocery and Farmers' Exchange,
St. Andrews,

where the most complete assortment of eatables and seasonable dishes to supply the table can be found.

ALSO,
Stone and Glassware,
FARMING and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

Agent for WHITELY'S celebrated Toronto Mower. A new and valuable invention—superior to anything of the kind now in use.

Cash paid for Produce or received in exchange for Groceries. 18-tf.

FOR THE SEASIDE AND HOTELS.
WHITESIDE'S
IMPROVED CAMP SPRING-BED
(With Mattress and Pillow complete), from $6 and upward.

Look at the Samples in our Show-window, corner Phillips' Square and St. Catherine Street

Children's Carriages in Great Variety.
WHITESIDE, JORDAN & Co.
Manufacturers, &c., &c.
1tf FACTORY & WAREROOM, 66 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

BOOK AND JOB
Printing
OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE
LATEST STYLES!
—AT THE MOST—
REASONABLE RATES.
WITH THE
Greatest Despatch
AT THE
WATCHMAN OFFICE,
LACHUTE, - - - P. Q.

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

THE CHEAPEST SPOT
FOR
FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
IS AT
THE WEST END CASH STORE.

We have just got settled in our NEW STORE and are prepared to receive BUTTER, EGGS, and OTHER PRODUCE in exchange. FLOUR we make a speciality for CASH, and guarantee the quality to be first class, and price the lowest in the town.

Our endeavor will be always to sell goods at BOTTOM PRICES.

Please give us a share of your patronage.

W. BANFORD & CO.
Lachute, June, 1878.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish, $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home overnight. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 4-1y

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
GRENVILLE, P. Q.

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

Sept. 7, 1877. D. McVICAR, Proprietor.

TEES & CO.,
FURNITURE DEALERS
AND
UNDERTAKERS
21 St. Bonaventure Street,
MONTREAL.

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

A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Caskets and Coffins.

Telegraphic communications instantly attended to. Residence on the premises.

SULLIVAN DAVID,
INSURANCE
AND COMMISSION
AGENT.
112 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Post Office Box 508.—Correspondence and Consignments Solicited. 42tf

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Any of the above sent free by mail at above prices.

W. DRYSDALE & Co.
232 St. James Street, Montreal.
Choice stock of Stationery always on hand.

GREAT MASSACRE
OF
MERCHANDISE
AT
F. NAUBERT,
ST. PHILLIPPE D' ARGENTEUIL,
(Formerly Muddy Branch)

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

F. NAUBERT'S.

Read carefully this list of prices that we enclose here.

Hochelaga Cotton, from 5c. to 8c. per yard. Calicos, from 4c. to 11c. per yard. Our Flannels of 20c. and 22c., are worth double. Our Dress goods of 6c. are certainly not less than 12c. at the wholesale price. Dress Goods Silk and Wool for 25c. and 30c. worth everywhere 40c. to 50c. Our

Boots and Shoes

are extremely reduced; we sell them at the wholesale price. Our tweeds are really the cheapest of this country. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. You can buy our tweeds, all wool first quality, $1.15. Our Tweed Rosamond, at $1.20, are sold everywhere at $1.75. It is useless to continue this list, you can see by this single note that it is at

F. NAUBERT'S

that you get the best bargains the road to
MUDDY BRANCH
at the
Great Massacre of Merchandise.
St. Phillippe, Jan. 18, 1878. 20tf

WOODEN WARE FACTORY,
LACHUTE.

THIS Factory is now open and orders for
DOORS,
SASHES,
MOULDINGS,
BLIND LATHS,
ZINC WASH-BOARDS,
CROQUET SETTS,
And Turned Ware
of all descriptions, can be received. Also
LUMBER
can be dried in kiln at reasonable rates.
F. C. BREAN.

The Farm.

THE ORCHARD.

Now is the time to be looking after the common apple tree borer (*Saperda bivitata*) while they are at work in the bark of our fruit trees, and before they enter the interior of the trees, where it is so much more difficult to reach them. Their presence under the bark may be known by the reddish chippings which they throw out near the ground. If taken early in the season, they may be easily found and destroyed by cutting through the bark with a pocket knife. If they have entered the wood, insert a slender twig or wire in the hole and crush them.

HARVESTING.

Advantages of cutting wheat and other cereals before becoming what is generally considered matured, cannot be too strongly impressed on farmers. It is true, many are fully aware of this very important fact. They know that both grain and straw are of a better quality if cut some days before it would be fully ripe. Men of science tell us that it has been repeatedly proved by most accurate experiments that there are obtained by early cutting a greater weight of flour to the bushel, and the flour of better quality when the wheat is harvested before being dead ripe. And they but confirm that which was known to many observant practical farmers whose only science was their own experience. And the same observations are correct regarding oats and other grain crops, barley excepted.

But many of our readers have not yet learned from the best of all teachers—experience; and to all a word in season, an additional testimony to the policy of doing everything just at the most fitting time, will not be amiss. The impression not wholly done away with, that it cannot be wrong to allow grain crop to attain full maturity; the practice has been very general, and old habits may be pleaded in its favor, though good farmers, even in olden times, knew and practised better.

Harvesting is often deferred too long Professor Johnson says that about "a fortnight before full ripening is the proper time" of cutting the grain crop "as the skin is then thinner, the grain fuller, the bushel heavier, and the yield of flour greater." As a general rule, this may be correct, if we can limit the ripening and cutting by a certain number of days, but we must be guided partly at least, by the temperature. A fortnight of hot July makes a great difference than if mild and cloudy. Much must depend on our own close observation. We have always cut our wheat and oats when the heads were bowed down, and the joints of the straw still retained somewhat of the sap and greenish hue. When the joints have become dry and fibrous, the grain and straw have been injured by standing too long.

By harvesting wheat and oats before fully ripe we always commanded higher prices for our grain; the sample was brighter, heavier and better saved: it was worth more to the miller, as it yielded more flour or meal. The Secretary of an English Agriculture Society having made most careful and elaborate experiments came to the conclusion that wheat early cut gives a better quality of flour, containing more gluten and making a greater quantity of bread more palatable and nutritious. In the maturing, as the sugar in the green plant becomes changed into the starch of the wheat, so if permitted to remain till fully ripe, another change will take place, the starch being gradually converted into woody fibre; for sugar, starch and fibre are composed of the same constituent elements. It has also been ascertained that wheat fully ripened contains much more pollard than wheat which is cut earlier.

In our last month's issue we referred to the advantage of mowing grass before the seed is fully ripe. The same remarks are applicable to straw. The earlier it is cut when fully grown the more tons there are to the acre, and the more nourishing it is. It begins to diminish in weight when within a fortnight of being fully ripe, and every day afterwards that it remains uncut it becomes lighter and less valuable as fodder. When cut early and well saved, it is little inferior for feeding to hay. Store cattle will thrive well if properly cared for, and during the longest and hardest winter, on hay, with a small allowance of turnips or mangolds given regularly. —*Farmer's Advocate.*

PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE.

Canadian Free Traders tell us, that whether the manufacturing industries of Canada need protection or not, at any rate the agricultural industries of Canada need protecting the most. Farmers all the world over have to take the risk of bad harvests. Great Britain raises about two thirds or three fourths the quantity of grain necessary to supply its own wants, if there is a bad harvest in the United Kingdom the yield is much less. The Mark Lane buyers in order to supply the deficiency always turn to the Baltic or Black seas, before turning their attention to America, as the English consumers prefer their hard round grain to the American. If they cannot get enough there, they send orders to Canada and the United States, so that our farmers in addition to the risk they run of a bad harvest in Canada, have to take the risk of an English and west of Europe bad harvest in addition. If the two European harvests have been pretty bad, and that in Canada none too good, then the Dominion farmers will make money, otherwise they may be compelled to burn corn for fuel as was frequently done in the Western States during free trade times. As an illustration of what we state, in the year 1865 England purchased from America seven twentieths of all the wheat that she needed; the very next year, there was a good harvest in England, and she only purchased one-twentieth of the amount she needed in America. In the year 1871 England purchased from America 13½ million bushels of grain, in 1872 she only purchased 8½ million bushels and whether she takes a large or petty quantity every year, the price she pays exercises an influence over the entire crop, destroying the stability of our home market. In America, the average consumption of wheat per head is a little over five bushels; during average years the inhabitants of the British Isles only consume about a peck per head of wheat raised in America. It surely then must be the wisest course to draw British workmen here. By refusing to buy their goods, they will come and manufacture here, when they find that is the only way in which we will buy of them, and then for every one who comes we shall have a demand for 5 bushels of grain instead of one peck, it will pay far better to feed them here than in England, and thus save the cost of transporting both their food and their manufactures, besides sell to each of them twenty times the amount of the former.

Without considering the details of protection as applied to the Canadian farmer the general principle, which affects farmers in other countries, must also effect them in this. In England it is well known and understood that wherever a factory is started which employs a number of working people, land in the vicinity increases in value. It should, therefore, be the duty of Canadian farmers and others to encourage young home manufactories in preference to foreign ones. The creation of varied industries enables the farmer to enrich himself without impoverishing his soil. It does so by creating a demand for less exhaustive crops than the great stables which are needed in the foreign market. It does so by making it worth while to farm more carefully, through the certainty of a permanent local market, rather than fluctuating foreign one. The farmer who depends upon exportation puts all his eggs in one basket, drought, excessive rains, rust or blight are enemies that often ruin his grain crops, but if excessive rains ruin his wheat it benefits his grass, the blight that spreads ruin over his grain is powerless over his hay, the soil that yields a poor and risky return for one article is just the thing for another. Knowing that they are beaten in argument Canadian Free Traders raise the old cry of disloyalty to England. It may serve their purpose, but it is but a rag baby at best, but can be taken for just what it is worth. The greatest loyalty, we can show, is to build up our young country until she is in a position to hoe her own row. If we are always to be tied to the petticoats of some other country, we shall grow up a silly missy sort of people, who, like young girls, fresh from a boarding-school simper and smirk and agree with everybody else, afraid of giving offence or being thought rude. True loyalty would impel us to leave no means untried which will enable the Dominion to attain to a position in which she will be able to extend strong and efficient help to the mother land in time of need, and this can only be done by developing our resources and affording the variety of employment necessary to sustain the teeming millions which are newer and greater transatlantic Britain is fitted to sustain.—*National.*

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

[*By request of a Committee from Olivet Division Sons of Temperance, Lachute, this column is opened for communications and articles on the Temperance question, and is under the management and Editorial skill of the Committee, consequently the Editor of the paper does not hold himself responsible for its contents.*]

A few days ago the writer of this was at work in his office and a lady sat there reading The Watchman. Looking up at the window we observed a man ride up to the door; and taking in the whole situation at a glance, we hastily requested the lady to leave the room. Why? The poor fellow's bloated countenance, his blood-shot eyes, his dilapidated dress and his unsteady efforts to dismount, warned us that, for the time, it was no place for her. He entered and introduced his business, he was in trouble, financial difficulty, a creditor urgent, the law being invoked to wring from him such little means as he had for the sustenance of his family, in order to satisfy a just debt that was long overdue, and he had come to seek our friendly offices to ward off the impending calamity—he did not, could not blame his creditor; but he dreaded the consequence—and there he was—in a state unfit for coherent thought or vigorous action. Not many years ago we knew this man as a promising lad, steady, industrious and amiable—altogether such a one as was likely to succeed in life. For some time we lost sight of him; and when next we encountered him he was drunk and so much changed we did not know him. This is not an isolated case—it is so common that it creates little or no remark. It is not away off among savages or heathen, but here in Christian Argenteuil, among ourselves, this man is our neighbour, and this thing is going on every day. People call us enthusiasts—who can think of these things without becoming enthusiastic in the cause of temperance. We call upon all who love their country to become enthusiasts—no lukewarm sentimentalism will right this great wrong—we want vigorous, earnest action. Impress upon the minds of the young that there is danger all around—that ruin lurks in the cup—that the habit of drinking once formed is powerful, and no one knows whether he will ever be able to break it. That the only safe course is to let the thing severely alone, to acquire the habit of total abstinence and to stick to it. We call upon parents to set the example to their children—teachers of youth to inculcate the principle of total abstinence, Ministers of the Gospel to warn their people, and all whose positions give them influence in the community to use that influence for God and humanity in this matter.

Seventy-five per cent of the Indian Corn imported into Canada from the United States, is said to be used by distillers in making whiskey.

Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup for at last it biteth like a serpent and sting like an adder.

Pledge:—The following is the pledge of the Order of the Sons of Temperance. No member shall make, buy, sell or use as a beverage any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider.

Persons fourteen years and upwards, possessing a character for integrity and who have not been rejected by, or expelled from any other Division within six months, are eligible to become members of the order of the Sons of Temperance, but no member is allowed to vote in the Division who is under 18 years of age.

Presentation.—At a meeting of Olivet Division No. 114 Sons of Temperance, Lachute, P. Q., it was moved by Bro. F. C. Ireland, seconded by Bro. William Hay, that this division tender a vote of thanks to Rev. D. Winter for his untiring zeal in promoting the cause of temperance throughout this county and district, during the past three years, in which time he has given many useful public temperance lectures, inaugurated several new divisions, preached and talked temperance with such zeal and efficiency that great good has been done to the cause of temperance. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Rev. E. Robson, of Lachute, has joined the Victoria Division Sons of Temperance.

A large amount of money is to be saved by becoming a pledged teetotaller.

Drinking champaign at night generally gives real pain in the morning.

No member of the Order of the Sons of Temperance shall be eligible to the office of Worthy Patriarch, Worthy Associate, Chaplain or Treasurer who is under 21 years of age.

Mr. Barrett, the Lecturer of the Grand Division of the Province of Quebec, has discontinued his services as lecturer, and returned to his home in Prince Edward's Island.

Under the New Temperance Act of 1878 the manufacture of intoxicating liquors may be carried on in any County where it is enforced.

The Bishop of Manchester does not believe in the attention paid to the drinking question being limited to men and to the lower classes; he finds a state of affairs existing in "society" and among women which, in his opinion, calls for attention. At a recent Church of England temperance conference in Liverpool, he said that fifteen or twenty years ago he should have decidedly said that what were called the upper classes were, as a rule, temperate; but at a public meeting recently held Lady Jane Ellis expressed her conviction that drinking habits were somehow or other gaining ground among those classes. And it was beginning to be said louder and louder—and he had heard it from medical men—that in numbers of houses where the mischief was not so much as suspected, there were drunken wives and even drunken daughters. And if that was so, they had need of a dominant public opinion to put down this state of things. He was told that at balls and entertainments young ladies made no scruple whatever of taking glass after glass of iced champagne.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, in a speech at Glasgow, Scotland, said: "It would be a waste of time for me to point out the overwhelming proofs of the evils that arise from the use of stimulating alcoholic drinks. It has been said that sixty-thousand persons a year lose their lives from this cause in the United Kingdom. This can only be an approximation to the truth, and if every word of it be true, it represents no more than a part of the misery entailed. The disease from the same cause; the shortened lives from the same cause; the crime from the same; the insanity from the same; these have all to be added to the list of injuries. Indeed, I am not wrong when, as a physician, I state my conviction that if all other causes of diseases were put together—the contagious, which cause the great pestilence; the physical accidents to which mankind are exposed, and the variations of weather and season—they would not equal in intensity this one solemn ever potent, ever present cause of disease and death."

At the Annual Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Illinois, held at Chicago, strong resolutions were passed on the subject of intemperance, advising the encouragement of a healthy temperance literature.

LADIES COLUMN.

Show You Have a Heart.—In this dull world we cheat ourselves and one another of innocent pleasures by the score, through very carelessness and apathy; courted day after day by happy memories, we rudely brush them off with this indiscriminating besom, the stern material present; invited to help in rendering joyful many a patient heart, we neglect the little word that might have done it, and continually defraud creation of its share of kindness from us. The child made merrier by your interest in its toys; the old domestic flattered by our seeing him look so well; the poor better helped by your blessing than your penny (though give the penny too); the laborer cheered on his toil by a timely word of praise; the humble friend encouraged by your frankness; equals made to love you by the expression of your love; and superiors gratified by attention and respect, and looking out to benefit the kindly—how many pleasures here for one hand to gather; how many blessings for any heart to give! Instead of these, what have we rife about the world? frigid compliment—for warmth is vulgar; reserve of tongue—for it's folly to be talkative; composure never at fault—for feelings are dangerous things; gravity—for that looks wise; coolness—for other men look cold; selfishness—for every one is struggling for his own. This is all false, all bad; the slavery chain of custom, riveted by the foolishness of fashion; because there is ever a band of men and women who have nothing to recommend them but externals, their looks are their dresses, their ranks are their wealth and in order to exalt the honor of these, they agree to set a compact seal of silence in the heart and on the mind, lest the pearl of humbler man's affections, or a wise man's intelligence, should pale their tinsel praise; and the warm and the wise too coldly acquiesce in this injury done to heartiness, shamed by the effrontery of celebrated fools, and the shallow dignity of an enemy presence. Turn the table on them, set truer poetry, truer nobility, truer royalty of the heart and of the mind; speak freely, love warmly, laugh cheerfully, exclaim frankly, esteem zealously, admire liberally, advise earnestly—be generous to show you have a heart; and if some cold hearted sneer at it, greet your social offering with a sneer, repay him (for you can well afford a richer gift than his whole treasury possesses) with a kind, good-hundred-fold.

Tuesday Chatter. Health and the sun have been always sung and praised. We will celebrate sickness and shade. We will [illegible] when them by at the land [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1878. NO. 49

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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

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

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A Literary Curiosity.

The following is one of the most remarkable compositions ever published. It evinces an ingenuity of arrangement such as we have never seen before. Explanatio s: The initial Italics spell. "My boast is in the glorious Cross of Christ." The words in Italics when read from top to bottom and from bottom to top, form the Lord's Prayer complete:—

Make known the gospel truths, *our* Father King.
Yield us thy grace dear, *Father* from above,
Bless us with hearts *which* can feelingly sing,
"Our life thou *art* for *ever*, God of Love!"
Assuage our grief *in* love *for* Christ we pray.
Since the bright prince of *Heaven* and *glory* died,
Took all our sins and *hallowed the* display,
Infant *be* ing, first a man *and* then was crucified.
Stupendous God! *thy* Grace and *power* make known;
In Jesus' *name* let all *the* world rejoice.
New labor in *thy* heavenly *kingdom* own
That blessed *kingdom* for thy saints *the* choice.
How vile to *come* to thee *is* all our cry,
Enemies to *thy self* and all that's *thine*,
Graceless our *will*, we live *for* vanity.
Loathing thy very *be* ing, *evil* in design,
O God, thy will be *done from* earth to heaven;
Reclining *on* the go-pel let *us* live,
In *earth* f om sin *deliver* ed and forgiven.
O! *as* thyself *but* teach us to forgive,
Unless *it's* power *temptation* doth destroy.
Sure *is* our fall *into* the depths of w e.
Carnal *in* mind, we've not a glimpse of joy
Raised against *heaven*: in *us* hope can flow.
O *give* us grace an *lead* us on thy way,
Shine on *us* with thy love and give *us* peace
Self and *this* sin that rise *against* us slay.
Oh! grant each *day* our *trespass* es cease,
Forgive *our* evil deeds *that* oft we do,
Convince us *daily* of *them* to our shame,
Help us with heavenly *bread, forgive* us too,
Recurrent lusts, *and we'll* adore thy name,
In thy *forgive* ness we shall saints can die,
Since for *us* and our *Trespasses* so high.
Thy Son, *our* Saviour, bled on t alvary.

ALL FOR LOVE.

"Here, pet, this'll buy you as fine a rig as the best of 'em'll hev on; an' nary gal that'll show a prettier face over a new gown; hey, wife?"

The old farmer rang down a broad piece of gold on the kitchen table as he spoke, and turned to his wife with a fond, proud smile. She looked up from her Christmas cookies with an answering light in her eyes, but said, half chidingly:

"Come, father, don't make her vain."

Carrie sprang from her perch on the arm of the old-fashioned settle, and, clasping her father round the neck; half smothered him with kisses; then, catching up the bright coin, she danced up and down the kitchen till her bright curls were a shimmer of light. The old man watched her with fond delight; but the prudent mother said, sharply:

"Why, Carrie, I'm surprised to see you act so foolish."

Carrie sat down obediently, the gold clasped tight in her hand, her blue eyes dancing with happy expectation. In a moment she sprang up again.

"Mother," she exclaimed, "may I go and get it?"

"Oh, you know, mother; the blue silk—the one we looked at, and the white gloves."

Of course the mother knew, and was almost as much pleased as her daughter, but she answered gravely enough:

"Well, I s'pose so, Carrie, and call at Miss Hunt's and tell her to come round to-morrow and fit the dress for you; but, child, don't be so proud of your clothes—it's a sin."

"Oh, mother, I'm not proud, I'm only glad," laughed Carrie, winding her white "fascinator" round her head, and dancing off in the direction of the dry-goods establishment in whose window the long coveted blue silk was displayed.

There was to be a grand ball on Christmas night, and of course Carrie had received an invitation, as she was a favorite in Newton, and any party was considered dull without her merry face. "If I could only get that silk, mother," she had said, and this wish became doubly dear after Lu Hawley had said so tantalizingly, "It's a pity, Carrie, you can't have pretty things, when they become you so well."

To tell the truth, both Lu and Carrie were in love with a rising young lawyer, but neither would have admitted it. Lu's spicy remark was vented on her rival, probably because Carrie had received the invitation she so much expected from the wealthy and handsome Fred Cameron, who was considered quite a catch.

As Carrie neared the store her heart began to palpitate so joyously that she could scarcely get her breath.

"What is the price of that silk and the gloves:" she asked timidly, stepping into the store.

"Twenty-five dollars, miss; and cheaper than dirt," replied the clerk.

Twenty-five dollars! Just the amount of her money.

"I think I will take——" she began, but an eager hand plucked her sleeve, and turning, she met a wan face looking pleadingly out from a tattered hood.

"Please, miss, I never begged before; but help my poor mother; they're turnin' her out in the street, and poor father's a dyin', the doctor says."

The trembling, plaintive voice went to Carrie's heart like a knife.

"What can I do?—how can I help you?" she asked.

"Oh, miss, it's twenty-five dollars we owe—rent, you know; and poor mother can't pay it. Please help her!"

Carrie closed her fingers over the gold in her hand, and glanced toward the blue silk with a swelling heart. Seeing her hesitation, the clerk came around and took the child by the shoulder.

"Go out," he said roughly, "and don't let me catch you in here again. Don't heed her, miss," he added, closing the door; "it's all lies they tell. Shall I wrap the silk up?"

For an instant self was predominant. She must have the blue silk; she must go to the ball, and dance with Fred; but in a little while something nobler got the supremacy.

"No," she replied, resolutely, "not now. I must look after that poor child first."

Half an hour later a poor woman wept tears of gratitude and joy over her dying husband in the cheerless garret she called her home; and Carrie went back to the old farmhouse with a step slow and sober enough.

"Well, pet," said her father, fondly, "I s'pose you've got the blue silk at last?"

"No, papa, no!" faltered Carrie, with a gush of tears that she tried in vain to repress. "I—I gave the money away to a poor little girl."

* * * * *

It was Christmas day. The snow lay white and crisp on the chain of hills that shut in the old New England farmhouse, and the sun, just dropping out of sight, tinged their summits with a soft glow, and gave the strip of wintry sky beyond a rosy warmth, so suggestive of summer twilights, that one forgot the keen winds and biting frost, and fancied the note of the cuckoo in the wood and the breath of violets in the air. But Carrie was not indulging in any such reveries as she stood on the front steps hearing the sleighs glide by, with their merry peal of bells, bearing a freight of happy girls to the ball.

"Oh! I did want to go so badly," she murmured, "but I can't wear my faded merino. All the girls will be there, dressed so nice, and so happy. Oh, dear! oh, dear!" and a little sob choked her, and the tears brimmed over and stained her pretty cheeks, just as another sleigh dashed up, and Mr. Cameron jumped out and ran up the steps.

"Why, Carrie!" he called out, "not dressed yet! I thought you'd be all ready. Come, hurry, it is getting late."

"I—I'm not going, she faltered.

The young man turned round in surprise.

"Not going, Carrie! Why, you said you would on Sunday."

"I know; but I've changed my mind. I can't go."

"Pshaw! this is nonsense. Go and get ready; it is no use to pretend that."

His tone irritated her, and she replied sharply, "I'm not pretending anything, Mr. Cameron, I'm not going, and you needn't wait."

"All right—I won't. Some one else will go, I dare say," and he sprang into his sleigh and drove off.

Poor Carrie! this was the cruelist blow of all. She could not bear it any longer; so she ran into the old kitchen and laid her head down on her father's old leather-cushioned chair for a good, childish cry.

The old clock ticked on the mantel shelf; her father and mother dozed over the "keeping room" fire Christmas night was going by! Carrie cried till her head ached thinking of the gay party, and how triumphant Lu looked dancing with Fred; but another thought—that of the poverty-stricken family she had saved from the streets—brought such a delightful memory to her weary mind that she soon fell into a deep slumber.

A soft touch on her brow awakened her just as she was dreaming of the ball and the blue silk; and starting up she saw a loving face bending over her.

"Oh, Fred!" she exclaimed scrambling to her feet; "how you frightened me! What's the matter? What have—

"Nothing, Carrie; only I've come to spend my Christmas-night with you, if you'll let me."

"But I thought you went to the ball?"

"So I did; and heard the story of the blue silk dress; and found that there was no one I cared for there, or anywhere else in all the world, except in this old kitchen!"

Carrie blushed, and shook down her yellow curls over her tear-stained cheeks. What a change had come over the old kitchen! How bright and cheerful everything seemed. What a happy, happy Christmas it turned out to be after all.

The next morning the dry-goods clerk brought up a package for Carrie containing the blue silk and the dainty gloves. She guessed well enough whose hand had sent them. Miss Hunt was called upon, and the dress gotten up magnificently; but when Carrie wore it, it was to no Christmas ball, but to her own wedding.

Heaven's Whispers.

Lying on such a bed as only the starving poor ever knew of—in such a bleak, gloomy and ghostly room as the poorest of God's children inhabit, a girl of ten looked out through the cracked and dusty panes at the great white moon rising up from its bed so far towards eternity that man has never discovered its location.

Was she ten or thirty? one could hardly have told in the dusky room, lighted only by the rays of the moon by Heaven's own lamp. The fingers were so thin and long that you would have shuddered. The face was so wan and pale that your thoughts would have gone back to some dark evening when you tremblingly skirted a grave-yard and caught sight of a head-stone standing out alone in the gloom of night. And such eyes! Great round eyes, which glistened and sparkled as eyes never do till Heaven's gate has opened just enough to let the living catch a glimpse of such joys as man cannot even dream of unless the angel of death whispers in his ear.

Like a great ship suddenly rising out of the fogs of the ocean came the moon. It brushed away the dust and cobwebs and crept through the window, every beam and silvery streak seeming to be burnished the brighter in the struggle. A haggard and despairing mother was on the street begging for bread. The fire in the old stove slumbered. If a cricket nestled in the old house it was in some warmer corner—in some of the gloomy rooms where it now and then caught the laugh of a child or a cheery cry from the street. It was very still.

"It is cold in here," whispered the moon as its beams danced over the ragged old quilt which covered the girl

"We have not had a warm fire for days—we are very poor," replied the child, as she put out her hand to ateh and detain one of the shiver ng rays

"There is nothing in the old cupboard—nothing but a few old dishes!" whispered the moon as it rose a little higher and looked in at another pane.

"Mother was sick yesterday and could not go out," explained the child "I have been ill for weeks and weeks, and we have come to be very poor."

"No fire—no food—no medicine—no light—no furniture but an old chair or two and a table—it is terrible!" whispered the moon. "I have only been up an hour, and yet I can see into hundreds of rooms in this great town—see warm rooms, tables spread with good things—fire burning cheerfully and people smiling and happy. Who comes to see you?"

"No one!" sighed the girl. "It is weeks since I saw any face but mother's."

A cloud crept between the old window and the bright moon, shutting out all its light. It sailed slowly on and on, and after a time all the glory come back to the panes, and moon said:

"I counted thousands of Christian men and women. They were seated in warm rooms, or are on the street in costly clothing. They looked happy and contented. They have plenty to eat and wear. Some have given to something or other called charity—something where one person contributes a loaf of bread, and it goes through three or four hands and reaches no one in particular. Some have given to some foreign mission, as they call it. I don't exactly know what it is, but it's something to buy Bibles for people who cannot read, while you and scores of other intelligent and God-knowing and God-fearing children are dying of hunger in the shadow of a churchspire. And none of these people have brought you food or fuel?"

"None!" slowly answered the child.

"And you are cold."

"We have only this old quilt."

"Child!" whispered the moon, as it flung more rays of silver over the pale face, "you are dying! Food and medicine and care would have saved you. There was no one in such a city as this—no one in the tens of thousands who have plenty and to spare, who would step aside to enter this door and give charity to the deserving and suffering! Has a clergyman been here to pray with you?"

"No," softly whispered the child.

"But they pray with them that are to be hanged—they sail across the ocean to pray to heathens—they enter mansions and kneel and pray for those whose earnings alone cost enough money to give you food for years.

There was silence. The girl looked at the moon in a dreamy way with her great round eyes, and the moon grew to be a ball of silver as it asked:

"Do you ever dream of Heaven?"

"Every night—every time I sleep," answered the girl, while a soft smile crossed her face.

"And your mother?"

"She kneels every night and thanks God that we are not worse off than we are!"

"Hark, now!" whispered the moon. "Do you hear anything?"

"I—I hear—I hear—why it is music she answered, lifting her head to catch the strains.

"Is it sweet music?"

"It is blessed—it is grand!" she gasped.

"Now tell me what you see?" whispered the moon.

"Gates—gates of gold—a light grander than all the sunshine in the world—people—no, angels—it must be Heaven?" she said.

"It is!" solemnly answered the moon.

In the darkness a hand pushed open the door—feet echoed in the bare room, and a haggard, pale-faced woman bent over the bed and said.

"Awake my child—I have some bread for us! Were you afraid in the darkness?"

The moon had gone. It was only when the mother's hand touched the icy cheek that she sank down and gasped—

"God forgive me for my poverty, and God bless those whose table-crumbs would have saved my child!"

The window was dark. She did not know that the moon had looked in there, whispered soft words to the dying child, and that the gates of Heaven were open for the pure, sweet soul. She saw only the gloom and the darkness, and she cried out at the white face on the pillow of rags—

"Did you think of me—did you call my name—when death came? And, oh! Lord, may I not soon follow."

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Aug. 11th, 1878.

THE CENTURION'S FAITH.—Luke vii. 1-10

In the eventful life of the incarnate Christ, several months, crowded with work and wonders, elapse between the incidents of the last lesson and of the present. A number of miracles have been wrought in Capernaum and its vicinity, of which only the most prominent find a place in the Evangelist's record. A demoniac has been healed in the synagogue, the mother of Peter's wife has been cured of her fever by a word, a leper, who besought him for aid, has been cleansed in a moment, an aged man, helpless with paralysis, is lowered through the opened roof into the Healer's presence, and departs in health, bearing the couch on which he lay, and a publican, sitting at the counter, is called forth to follow Jesus, and obeys, leaving his all. We next find Jesus at Jerusalem, attending the feast of passover, and healing a cripple at the pool of Bethesda. Again he is in Galilee, healing a withered hand on the Sabbath-day. He spends a night in solitary prayer on the mountain summit, and in the morning chooses his twelve apostles. To them he delivers that matchless Sermon on the Mount. Just at the close of his address messengers arrive from a Roman centurion, interceding for his mighty power of healing in behalf of a dying servant. Though distant from the spot, he works the miracle and commends the noble soldier's faith.

The following practical lessons may be obtained by a study of this question:

1. How closely was Christ occupied in doing good.

2 Affection may spring up between people of very different positions in life.

3. The noblest deeds are wrought, and the noblest characters developed, by the power of love.

4. True hearts feel the troubles of others no less than of themselves.

5. Jesus does not disdain to enter homes whose occupants feel themselves unworthy of his presence.

6. There are various degrees and different manifestations of faith.

IN CYPRUS the makers of books and the writers of letters to the press have lately found a subject on which they have abundance to say. A clergyman writes to the *Times* a few facts relating to the island "from the point of view of one of his profession," which are not without interest to the reader of the New Testament. Cyprus, he says, was the first country which had a Christian ruler—Sergius Paulus, the Pro-Consul. It was there that Saul, the converted persecutor, assumed the name of Paul, for some reason, probably, connected with the Governor, above mentioned. It was the country of Barnabas and the estates which he sold to aid in propagating Christianity were lands in Cyprus. It was then and is still well adapted as a meeting place between the East and the West.

Religious Aspect of the Occupation of Cyprus.

[*From the New York Herald.*]

The religious press is filled with the praises of Lord Beaconsfield and his tactics at the Berlin Congress. The editors eulogize him not because of the political power and glory that has come or may come to himself and Great Britain by his shrewd diplomacy, but rather because of the opening up of Asia Minor and Persia and the districts thence on toward India to Christian missionaries. The *Christian Advocate* says that with Cyprus, Malta and Gibraltar in the hands of the English the Mediterranean Sea is little more than a British lake; that India will be reached from the American churches in less than twenty days; that there will spring up a chain of mission stations from the heart of the Anglo-Saxon Church to the heart of heathendom, and missionaries who have been working for forty years in the neighborhood of old Babylon and Nineveh can be reinforced by a large number of new toilers for the building up of Messiah's kingdom in man's first home. This new trusting of the word of peace into the dead religions of heathendom, the *Advocate* suggests, will produce such scenes as often occurred during the first evangelization of Northern Europe—namely, whole communities becoming Christian at once. Something like this has already occurred in one of the famine districts of India, Tennevally, where a series of villages, comprising 18,000 people, have thrown off heathenism and asked for Christian teachers. The outcome of the Berlin Congress, the *Advocate* insists, is more clearly religious and ecclesiastical than political, though no religion was meant.

The *Examiner and Chronicle* takes substantially the *Advocate's* view of the Mediterranean being a British lake, but thinks that Gibraltar and Malta are of small account compared with Cyprus, the possession of which opens the way for England to the Euphrates and India, and is therefore of much greater value than the long coveted prize of Egypt. Aside from all other aspects of the case it is pleasant to think of Cyprus being once more in Christian hands. Bible students think of it as the home of Barnabas and Mnason, and the scene of Paul's first missionary triumphs. In English hands it may expect to gain rapidly in population and productiveness And the influence of a strong Protestant power, so near to Asia Minor and Syria, will unquestionably be of great advantage to the Christian communities of those countries.

Great Britain is the most beneficent power on the globe. With all her faults with the just criticism that can be made on her grasping character in India or Africa, wherever England plants her foot there follow civilization, good government, peace and plenty. It is England that colonized what is now half the world that has been wrested from barbarism. Nearly all North America, Australia, South Africa are the trophies of her enterprise. India and Burmah were never so happy and peaceful as under her sway. By whatever means attained, England's pre dominence in the government of Turkey is a promise of honest government and renewed prosperity.

The Government of Turkey has been the most blighting on the surface of the earth. In ancient times Asiatic Turkey teemed to overflowing with a rich population. Wide wastes are traversed with danger of life by the traveller which astonish him with the frequent ruins of old marts of trade, wealthy cities, whose marble colonnades and baths and theatres are haunted now only by wild hyenas or wilder Bedouin. This broad land, rich in sacred and classic associations, waits, only settled, honest government again to flourish as of old. The fairest portions of the earth, the very Garden of Eden, wait only such a government as England could give them.

Woman's Work Unseen.

Many women do their work in life without the notice of the world. It sees her family reared to virtue, one after another grown to Christian manhood, and womanhood, and the last scene is a group round the grave of the mother who bore them, at rest from her labors. But the world has not seen that mother quietly laboring for her children—clothing, feeding and teaching them to pray to her God; making home comfortable and happy for those she loves. The outside world knows or thinks not of the trials inseparable from a mother's life. She can bear them all with God's help, and discharge her duties and responsibilities with His grace given her. In the home circle her influence is felt more than if she was a contestant on life's great battle-field. It is her mission to fashion herself and others after a model character of Christ. Her chief instruments for the accomplishing of her great work are the affections. Love is the wand by which she is to work moral transformation in her fairy circle. Gentleness, sweetness and purity are the elements of her power. Dear sisters let us try to faithfully perform the duty God has given us in His fear, looking unto Him for guidance in the pathway of life.

He Came Back.

(*San Antonio Herald.*)

Governor Duval, of Florida, was the son of a poor Virginian, a stern, strong, taciturn man. The boy was a huge youth of 15. At the cabin fire, at bedtime, according to the custom of putting on a back log, the old man said, between the whiffs of his silent pipe:

"Tab, go out and bring in that gum back log, and put it on the fire."

Tab went out and surveyed the log. He knew it was of no use explaining that it was to heavy, nor prudent for him to return without having it on his shoulder. His little sister, passing, was not surprised that he requested her to bring out the gun and powder-horn, as a possum or coon might have passed, or the brother might have seen bear signs. She brought the gun, and Tab started. He found the way through the woods into Kentucky, in 1791. After an absence of eighteen years he was elected to congress. A man of immense size and strength, he started for Washington, going by the way of his old home to see the folks who had long since given him up for dead. Entering the little cabin door near bed time, he saw the identical gum log. He shouldered it, pulled the latch string and with his load stood before the old man, pipe in mouth, as quiet as usual.

"Here is the gum back log, father."

"Well, you've been a long time getting it. Put it on the fire and go to bed," was the reply.

Despairing of coming to an understanding with Turkey, Austria has determined to occupy the Provinces and inform Turkey of her intentions afterwards. Austrian subjects in Servia, liable for service in the Reserves, have been ordered to join their corps. This causes some anxiety in Servia, as it is supposed to show that mobilization on a larger scale than was first intended is going on. The Austrian Government has issued a proclamation to the people promising reforms, and guaranteeing that the rights and privileges of the people shall be respected.

At the banquet given by the Carleton Club to the British Plenipotentiaries on Saturday night the Duke of Buccleuch presided, and over five hundred peers and commoners were present. Lord Beaconsfield defended the course of the Government in the Eastern complications, awarded to Lord Salisbury the greater share of merit at Berlin, maintained that by the Anglo-Turkish convention the responsibilities of Great Britain were diminished instead of being increased, said he was now convinced that if England had spoken out neither the Crimean nor the last war would have occurred, and spoken highly of the Sultan, who, he said, was thoroughly desirous of acting in a conciliatory manner. Alluding to Mr. Gladstone, he described him as a "sophistical rhetorican, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity and egotistical imagination."



FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS.

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

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

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

MONTREAL, July 5th, 1877.

DR. WILLIAM E. CHESTER,

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

JAMES LASKEY,
733 St. Bonaventure street, Montreal.

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

W. E. CHESTER,

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

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

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

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

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

ORTHEAL, April 19th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER,

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

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

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

LAKEFIELD, Ont., June 22nd, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER & Co.:—

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

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

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

POINT ST. CHARLES, Jan 29th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq.

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

KINGSTON, KNT Co., N. B.

MR. CHESTER,

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

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER.

DEAR SIR,—Can you send me by return mail another package of your Cure for Bronchitis. I think I shall die without it, if you don't send me some. I wrote before for it.
Yours, &c,
ED. GOH,
471 West 22nd Street.

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

SIR:—

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

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

W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 359 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.

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

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

It may be had wholesale and retail of

A. BENN & CO.
Lachute

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for paymena
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.
4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUG. 9, 1878.

EARL DUFFERIN is to leave Canada on the 28th September, shortly previous to which his successor may be expected on the scene.

CONSERVATISM seems to be brightening up in Montreal, judging from the proceedings at a recent meeting of the party, when MR. M. H. GAULT was nominated as the candidate for the West, and MR. RYAN for the Centre. The great BARNEY DEVLIN seeing his old political friends have cast him adrift has come out Independent. In his case what does that mean?

IT is said the Orangemen of the North of Ireland have subscribed £10,000 to carry the Orange difficulties in Montreal through all the courts of the of the Kingdom, in order to have the position of the Order definitely adjudicated upon.

THE Congress of Berlin is to be followed by two other International Congresses in Paris of a somewhat different nature, that will not attract much attention nor be apparently of as much immediate importance, but that, ultimately, perhaps will do more for the good of mankind. One is the Homœopathic Congress, to meet the 12th August; the other to meet the 23rd September, is to consider the condition of the blind and means for its improvement.

THE murder which has been committed at Lacolle is a most terrible affair. One COSTOFLOREZ, a pedlar, invited his friend one MATHEVON to visit him, and after having got him within his clutches murdered him sinking his body in Lake Champlain. COSTOFLOREZ then made off, but, as murder will out, the body came to the surface and by a chain of circumstantial evidence a case has been made out tolerably clear against COSTOFLOREZ, who was arrested having in his possession deceased's watch together with some silks also his property. An inquest was held on the body at Lacolle and a verdict by the Coroner's jury returned against COSTOFLOREZ of "Guilty of wilful murder."

THE native Press of India are unanimous in their approbation of the employment of the native army in Europe. One extract from among many of the same tenor we will quote:—

"It is but right that India should in this "way repay the great benefits received. "The Hindoos now have disregarded caste "which they used to guard more jealously "than their lives—What stronger proof can "be given of loyalty. There will no longer "be any distrust. Proof is given of their "satisfaction with English rule."

What better answer could be given to the croakings of the English Liberals led by Messrs. GLADSTONE & BRIGHT. The wise statesmanship of the Earl of BEACONSFIELD is now apparent to all, and reflects lustre not only on himself but on the great Conservative party who are proud to acknowledge him as leader.

THE present famine in the northern part of China, against which a population of 70,000,000, or nearly as great as that of Russia, are doing battle, is one of the most appalling in history. Its scene is an immense delta or plain which is a most noticeable feature on the surface of China. It includes the provinces of Chible, Sheuse, Shause and Horean. Its area is 246,721 square miles. All the 70,000,000 of its population are more or less in want of food, and 9,000,000 are actually starving. Houses are tenanted by the starved dead; thousands of emaciated corpses are lying by the roadsides. Frantic efforts are made to obtain nourishment from the bark of trees. The great obstacle to relieving the wants of the people is the difficulty of distributing food. Chible is the only Province that has direct communication by water with the outward world, and this is interrupted by ice in the winter.

THE Steamer *Lake Megantic*, owned by the Canada Shipping Company, and bound from Montreal to Liverpool, laden with cattle, grain etc., got ashore at Otter River, near the South Point, Anticosti, and is a complete wreck. Capt. BATTERSBY and twenty-two of the crew reached Gaspe, on board a schooner, on the 29th inst., and reported the steamer very much damaged and full of water, but no lives had been lost, and that the passengers had been safely transferred to the *Ert King*. About 100 of the cattle had been got ashore, but the rest were drowned. Immediately on learning of the disaster the Government steamer *Napoleon* was despatched to render every assistence and Mr. GREGORY telegraphs from Gaspe to the Marine Department, that the *Napoleon* had just returned from the wreck, bringing the balance of the crew, and the men having charge of the cattle. Captain DESPRES of the *Napoleon* reports the *Lake Megantic* a total loss.

THE Marquis of SALISBURY in replying to Lord DERBY, during the last debate, in the House of Lords on the result of the Berlin congress, said: "The noble earl has shown that fertility which I think his mind is apt to display, in finding reasons for doing nothing in the matter." Can words be found more applicable to the Grit party in Canada; their minds have certainly shown a remarkable fertility in finding reasons for doing nothing for our suffering country. They have asserted again and again, through their leaders and organs, that no legislation tending to a readjustment of the tariff can in any way benefit our languishing industries, and have gone to the utmost extreme to find reasons for their inaction. Why are these men so wedded to this idiotic policy? Because they have no breadth of mind. They have got into a narrow and shallow groove and cannot get out of it. They have not a man worthy of the name of Statesman among them. They cannot understand what the country wants. They are mere theorists. They are not practical or experienced men, being politicians of mushroom growth. Monsieur ABOUT says: "Free Trade is a theory—a mirage, but Protection is a practical science." With the Conservatives again in power, we will have a Government of men who understand our wants, who are thoroughly experienced and who will frame a reasonable and effective tariff—not by cast iron rules—but by the "light of experience and wisdom, and if it does not benefit us, enrich us, if it does not build up our industries, create a home market thereby benefiting our farmers, then the experience of history is a fraud, and the teaching of common sense delusive."

THE CANADIAN public will have reason to congratulate themselves on the fact, that, though to their deep regret they are losing the eminent services of Lord DUFFERIN, he will be replaced by so distinguished an individual as the son-in-law of our Sovereign. But not only has he become noteworthy by reason of his royal relationship; he has done much to earn for himself the distinctions which have flowed in upon him. The CAMPBELLS of Argyll have not been in any way adverse to striking out for themselves, as was the case with the Marquis of LORNE'S brother, who, not content with the equivocal position which he occupied as a second son, was not above embarking in those hateful things—Trade and Commerce—in which he achieved a handsome competency. The Marquis, though young, cannot be classed as an unskilled politician, having represented Argyll in the House of Commons ever since 1868, when he was but 24 years of age; acting also as Secretary to his father who was at that time head of the Indian office. He has not been in the habit of forcing himself into prominence. Indeed, he has been retiring rather than otherwise, partly by reason of his natural temperament and partly because of the peculiar position that he has occupied since his marriage as the link between the crown and the subject. The Marquis was born on the 6th of August 1845, and is therefore between two and three years older than the Princess LOUISE, who was born on the 18th March 1848. The Marquis was educated at Eton, St. Andrew's, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He has held since 1866 several high and honourable positions in connection with the volunteer militia, and in 1868 he was returned to the House of Commons for Argyleshire. In 1847 the Queen who was on a visit to Inverary Castle, thus wrote of him who was destined to be her son in-law:—"Outside stood the "Marquis of LORNE, just two years old "a dear, white, fat, fair little fellow, "with reddish hair, but very delicate "features, like both his father and "mother; he is such a merry independent little child. He had a black "velvet dress and jacket, with a sporran, scarf, and Highland bonnet. In January, 1866, the Marquis started on a tour through part of America, and published an account of his travels and observations in a book entitled, "A trip to the Tropics." The tour included a brief visit to Hayti and Cuba, and a longer sojourn in Jamaica, where the excitement caused by the cruelties of Governor EYRE had not yet subsided. He did not visit the Western States at all, his attention being taken up chiefly with the effect produced by the recent civil war. He passed through Canada on his return but spent very little time in it. Almost the only places he notices in his work are Niagara, Toronto, Kingston, and Ottawa, so that he has practically the whole wide Dominion before him as a field of study and observation. With matured powers and visiting it under such altered circumstances, it may be taken for granted that he will take a deep and abiding interest in everything connected with it—its physical features as well as its political institutions—and the social character of the people. His marriage with Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, Duchess of Savony and daughter of the Queen, took place on the 21st of March, 1871. She is the fourth daughter and the sixth child of Her Majesty and is reputed to be both clever and accomplished, taking as much practical interest in art as her husband does in literature. As "Lady of Lorne" and the wife of a lineal descendent of the "MacCallum More," she has now a proprietary interest in many of the western islands of Scotland as well as a large tract on the main-land

BISMARCK AND BEACONSFIELD.

BISMARCK'S policy in reference to the late war between Turkey and Russia has done much to strengthen him in the popular estimation. Germany contains a very large element hostile to Russian aggrandizement, and it attributes to BISMARCK'S policy the barren results which Russia reaped from her successes. They should not forget, however, that had BEACONSFIELD not appeared upon the scene BISMARCK would never have ventured to dictate to Russia or do anything in fact to provoke a war which would give France such an opportunity of vengeance. There is every reason to believe that the CZAR deliberately counted upon this jealousy when he commenced the war, while the noisy declamations of GLADSTONE and his handful of followers led him to the fatal mistake that he had nothing to fear from England. This mistake led him into a worse than useles sacrifice of blood and treasure. The war has put an absolute bar to future Russian agression against Turkey. In Europe the independent principality of Roumania is interposed between the CZAR and the SULTAN, while the protected principality of Bulgaria on the south of the Danube renders any aggrandisement in that direction impossible. The virtual occupation of Asia Minor by England with a railroad down the valley of the Euphrates will put an end to Russian attempts upon Armenia. The short coast line between the Balkans and the Bosphorous is now the only part of Turkey available for Russian attack, and an attack there, even if successful, could add nothing to the territory of Russia. Turkey is now like a man who has a diseased leg or arm amputated successfully. He may not be so strong in the future, but he will be infinitely more healthy than in the past. What strength the detached Provinces added to it, as a whole, was more then neutralized by the cost of keeping them in subjection. And this project we believe emanated from the brain of BEACONSFIELD, and that the Prussian Chancellor's share in it was merely one of acquiescence. Still if the majority of his countrymen think differently we suppose no one has any cause to grumble except his political opponents.

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.

LACHUTE, Aug. 5th, 1878.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—"Remember to keep *holy* the Sabbath day" is God's own command, and is binding on every person irrespective of his religious belief, and cannot be infringed without exposing the violator thereof to the wrath of Almighty God. In Ontario this law is respected, but in the Province of Quebec, I am sorry to say the law is shamefully broken by a majority of the people. Last Sunday I was pained at witnessing a crowd of persons who had collected at the station in this village awaiting the arrival of the excursion train from Montreal, one of whom had a fiddle commenced playing and immediately a dance was got up, which was kept up till the train arrived. The train had about 500 people on board with a band of music, and during the time it stopped at the station kept playing, and those on board let off fire-works &c. Such proceedings are disgraceful, and reflect shamefully upon the authorities who suffer it, and on the Company who project it for the sake of making a few hundred dollars out of it. I call upon the press of both Montreal and Ottawa to raise their voices against this desecration of the Lord's day, so that public opinion may be brought to bear against the perpetrators of it, that a stop may be put to it. I am pleased to observe that you and your contemporary are opposed to Sunday excursions, and trust you will continue to raise your powerful voices against it. CITIZEN.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—Fate is inseparably connected with our lives and is continually changing the even tenor of our ways, often with irresistible force, carrying us hither and thither like sparks in a hurricane. One of these hasty changes was made in my quiet life by a trip on an excursion train which left Hull last Saturday, of which an incident or two will interest your numerous readers.

At two o'clock the station was surrounded by an eager, if somewhat motley crowd jostling each other with a freedom only begotten by the present equality. Every preparation had been made by the obliging, courteous and attentive officers, all of whom—from conductor Williams and agent O'Meara down to the brakesman—seemed to vie with each other to make all things pleasant. Two first class, for the accommodation of ladies, and a large number of freight cars dressed in holiday attire with green boughs were hauled up to the station, when the rushing singing five hundred "claimants for human fraternity" got safely on board, and the cheerful voice of the more cheerful Conductor called "all aboard," but just at that inauspicious moment came what is rarely heard, one single forlorn crash of thunder like the instantaneous discharge of a thousand rifles, came without a warning and left without a parting rumble. Some doubtless in the assembled multitude considered it a warning against Sunday excursionists, but certainly the writer did not acquiesce in it as a "bird of evil omen."

A successful start was made and all was going "as merry as a marriage bell," when the shrill call for breaks was heard sending a thrill of horror through every breast at the thought of such a number being sent to "glory" in an instant. The train was stopped and the mystery explained by the fact that two old horses had been courting death at the hands of their brother—the "iron horse." The track was cleared and in a short time we reached Lachute, where the writer stopped and the rest of the excursionists went on to Montreal.

I need add nothing about the historic beauty of your very pretty village, or about the already well known smoothness and substantiality of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. G. H. F.

ANYWHERE, August 1st, 1878.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR.—Being an occasional reader of your interesting journal, also having some familiarity with the section of country it represents and observing that you have correspondence from the principal cities of our Dominion, it occurred to me through the solicitations of a friend, a few lines occasionally, from the indefinite point "Anywhere," would not be without interest to your numerous readers. Despatching from the above named indefinite point, arises out of necessity as the character of the writer resembles that of a plant, nevertheless it is not destitute of advantages as it gives him an extensive field from which to take his intelligence.

Taking your village for a central point and verging towards the west as well as the opposite direction, one cannot but be astounded at the abundance mother earth is sending forth this year. Generally speaking the crop of hay is quite an advance on former years, grain of nearly every description has not been rivalled for some time. The recent rains that have fallen all over the country have done incalculable good so that abundance seems to have crowned the husbandman's toil.

Temperance work generally is not making a remarkable advance on the territories of the enemy, except it be that the consumption of liquor is not so great as formerly, at least there are not to be seen so many under its influence. Perhaps the hard times and scarcity of money account for this. If it were not for the inconvenience arising therefrom, we might pray for the further limitation of that indispensable commodity.

Considerable attention is attracted by politics wherever you go. It cannot be said that there is any extraordinary agitation but one thing is certain there never were more eyes turned toward the issues of legislative or political proceedings than at the present. Many hold the present Federal Administration is to be censured for misgovernment, fraud etc., and the hard times which seem to be a consequent arising therefrom. Others maintain that those holding sway at present constitute the best ministry that could be in the ascendency, while there are those who can see nothing that is just or worthy of their support in either and think that as Conservative and Reform administration have both failed to satisfy the country, both will come to naught, while on the ruins of these defunct parties will arise a ministry known as the Independent, which shall be noted for purity, capability etc., etc. But judging by the history of the past, both of our own country and the British nation from which we have sprung, both Whig and Tory are too conservative to absolutely abandon the political arena to any third party no matter what appellation they may assume, or theories they may hold and I think like the personage who had potatoes and hash for dinner and the reverse for supper, so will it be in politics. Whig and Tory—Tory and Whig, etc., etc. More on Communism, religion etc., at another time.

Yours,

PLANITA.

POLITICAL TUMBLING.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—Finding that he has been found out in a gross piece of political tumbling, the Patent Editor is out this week in a frothy article—although he says I am not worth powder and shot—endeavouring to explain away his late acrobatic feat and daring me to unmask, wags his wise head and says he knows who I am. Silly man, he does not, but it is easy to see whom he imagines. He has this gentleman on the brain. It is meat and drink and sleep to him, nothing is said or done on the Conservative side but it is all attributable to this one individual. He reminds one very much of a clown at a circus, Rouge one side, Bleu the other. Ladies and Gentlemen behold me Rouge, Free Trade, (then seeing the majority are in favor of protection)

But (turning a somersault) I am Protection, also a true Blue. Rich such will not go down with the intelligent people. Answer this Mr. Editor if *Decrassier*, are you in favor of the Free Trade policy of Mr. Mackenzie, *et hoc homo genus*, or in favor of the policy as propounded in Sir John's resolution, which I give below:

"That this House is of opinion that the "welfare of Canada requires the adoption "of a National Policy, which by a judicious "readjustment of the Customs Tariff will "foster the Agricultural, Mining, and "Manufacturing and other interests of the "Dominion; that such a Policy will retain "in Canada thousands of our fellow countrymen, now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of employment denied them at home; will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now annually depressed; will prevent Canada from being made a dumping market, will encourage and develope an active inter-provincial trade, and moving as it ought to do in the direction of a reciprocity of Tariffs with our neighbors, so far as the varied interests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country, eventually, a reciprocity of trade."

No twisting and turning will do. Come out fair and square. We don't want long and frothy disquisitions of your own opinions, but we just want a true answer to the question. Are you and your master, supporters of Mackenzie *ergo* Free Traders, or are you supporters of the National Policy?

Yours,

CONSISTENCY.

N.B.—Why does the *Libertie* equote approvingly the sayings of Free Traders if he is not in sympathy with them?

LATEST NEWS.

CANADIAN.

A letter from Major Walsh says there are no appearances of Sitting Bull crossing over into the United States.

A despatch from Winnipeg says Hon. A. Morris has been chosen to contest the county of Selkirk against Hon. D. A. Smith.

A bill has been introduced into the British Columbia Legislature imposing a tax of $60 per annum on every Chinese person in the Province.

In the Rouse's Point murder case, the jury brought in a verdict to the effect that the deceased man Mathevon had received his death wounds at the hands of Costofrolaz DeMeribel.

In the matches of the Stadacona Rifle Association held at Levis on the 7th, the Montreal Garrison Artillery took first prize and the Prince of Wales Rifles second in the battalion match.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Drummond Cabinet Manufacturing Co., of Quebec, it was resolved to wind up the business as soon as possible, and sell the mill and manufactured stock.

The United States Government has been examining the Fisheries Commission report, and will shortly lay the matter of the alleged excessive award before the British Government.

A marine monster weighing a thousand pounds, and resembling an immense black turtle, was captured near Iquam Beach, N. J., the other day.

DEATH OF DR. CONROY.—The announcement of the death of the Papal Allegate, the Right Reverend Dr. Conroy, which took place at St. John's, Newfoundland, on Sunday evening about six o'clock, caused a feeling of heartfelt regret among all classes of the population.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Acheen natives have again revolted.

Fever is increasing in Cyprus to an alarming extent.

The British fleet in the Pacific is to be immediately reduced.

The independence of Servia is to be proclaimed on the 22nd instant.

The Fenian Kelly was liberated on Saturday, on account of ill-health.

The Russian troops are retiring from Roumania at the rate of 5,000 a day.

There is talk of a general closing of the Blackburn mills unless trade revives.

There was a deficit of 15,000,000 marks in the German Exchequer for the past year.

It is officially announced that there will be no dissolution of the British Parliament this year.

In the division on Lord Hartington's resolution seven Liberals voted with the Government.

A Vienna despatch says there are indications of an intention to proclaim a holy war in Bosnia.

The journeymen shoemakers of Chicago have struck for a 25 per cent. increase in their wages.

A basis of arrangement for a reconciliation has been arrived at between Bismarck and the Papal Nuncio.

Temporary delay has arisen in the re-establishment of relations between England and the Vatican.

The English Government has decided to send a representative to the Paris monetary conference.

Rees, Graff & Woods, a Pitsburg Steel manufacturing firm, have failed; liabilities $1,171,905.

So far as heard, the result of the Hungarian elections now taking place is overwhelmingly in favor of the Liberals

Cardinal Lucas has been, it is reported, appointed Pontificial Secretary of State, in place of the late Cardinal Franchi.

The Rhodope insurgents have notified Minister Layard of their intention to resist the Berlin Congress treaty to the last man.

It is stated that the Sultan has telegraphed to Her Majesty asking her to use her intervention to stop the advance of the Austrians.

Generals Todleben and Schouvaloff are prostrated with typhus fever, and 47,000 Russian soldiers are said to be lying sick in Bulgaria.

The negotiations between Bismarck and the Papal Nuncio are progressing favorably, Bismarck having, it is said, made some important concessions.

Ratifications of the Treaty of Berlin have been exchanged by all the Powers except Turkey, though the Sultan has signified his recognition of its validity.

At the excursion and games of the Caledonia Club of Troy N. Y., on the 5th, D. C. Ross, of Hamilton, and John Johnson, of Toronto, carried off a number of the prizes.

Sir Stafford Northcote announced in the House of Commons yesterday that there had to be provided for a deficit of £4,300,000, which he proposed to meet by issuing Exchequer bonds extending over a period of three years, £2,000,000 of which would be wanted this year.

The Austrian troops are meeting with armed resistance in their occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At several places in Bosnia the troops have been fired on by the inhabitants, at one of which seventy Austrians were killed. All classes of the inhabitants, Mahometan and Christian, seem to be united in their resistence to the invaders.

GEO. BOND & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Grain's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk, Linen Hat, Underclothing, etc. Tailor of fine overcoats, shirts made to order. 62 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 1941

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,

ADVOCATES,

Ste. Scholastique.

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

WILFRID PREVOST, F. H. MATHIEU. 227tf

THE

Accident Insurance Company of Canada.

The Only and First and only

Canadian Company

Devoting itself solely to the business of

Insurance Against Accidents.

And is the only one that has made the required deposit with Government for the special security of its Policyholders. It therefore solicits your patronage and the personal support of the friends of the public.

WILLIAM HAY, Agent,
Lachute, P. Q.

ADVICE.

MANHOOD, WOMAN HOOD, FERE. A warning and exposition. How youth and middle age (both sexes) may restore their shattered constitutions, especially if arising from early indescretions. Herein lies your only safety; by a professional gentleman of rare ability. High Canadian reference. Mention this paper. Send stamp for answer. Sealed envelopes. Address "Science," Prof. J. Y. EGAN, Hamilton, Ontario. 41 m6.

RUPTURE.

FREE by mail. EGAN'S IMPERIAL SAFETY PAD. Tested since immediate relief in cases in 1 to 12 weeks. Endorsed by high medical authority. The most valuable surgical invention of the century. The secret of cure is, this Truss holds rupture during hard exercise, and can be worn night and day with great ease. Very cheap.

Prof. J. Y. EGAN, Hamilton, Ontario. 41 m6.

MR. D. E. LEWIS, CHEMIST.

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

HENRY DAVIS,
Hemmingford.

MILLINERY.

MISS CLARKE begs to inform Miss Morrow, and the public generally, that she has on hand, and will keep, a choice selection of

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

of the very latest fashions and shades. Straw hats altered and dyed. Feathers curled. Give her a call and see her goods; satisfaction guaranteed. 27tf

THE NORTH RAILWAY HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the travelling public that the above hotel is now opened for the reception of guest, where they will find *FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION*, the house being new and well finished. Those desirous of a quiet first-class place will do well to stop at this House.

Sample rooms for Commercial men.
Give him a call.
1y1 ISAIE TAILEFER.

Canadian Lion.

The above First-class Stallion

WILL STAND THIS SEASON

EACH WEEK AS FOLLOWS:

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Proprietor's Stables, Lachute.
On Thursday, at Sauvé's Hotel, St. Andrews.

Terms Reasonable.

J. A. BEDARD,
Proprietor.

Lachute, May, 1878. 39

C. GEIGERS,

UNDERTAKER.

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

COFFIN STORE

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

FUNERALS,

that may be required.

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

A good Ash Coffin, trimmed.....$15.00
Black Cloth..... 10.00
A good Common Coffin..... 5.00

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

NOTICE!

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

Messrs. W. BANFORD & CO.,

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

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

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

P. LANE.

Feb. 20, 1878. 27tf

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

GENERAL BUSINESS

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

W. BANFORD & CO.

March 8, 1878. 27tf

JAMES BARLEY

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

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

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



FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC

Read Every Word.

IT is a settled fact that the HOLMAN LIVER and STOMACH PAD has effected more cures, and has made warmer friends, has grown faster in favor than all the world's treatment combined. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad cures the worst chronic Liver and Stomach difficulties. It has proved efficacious in at least nineteen-twentieths of all the diseases man is heir to. To the permanently afflicted, and the periodical Winter sufferer, now is the time to apply the Holman Liver Pad and Plaster, thereby saving a world of trouble. The Pad is Nature's own law, the principle of absorption. The reasons are simple enough. The Pad is applied immediately over the vitals, Liver and Stomach, and centre of the nervous system which pervades the digestive organs. It contains harmless medicinal vegetable properties that absorb all poisonous and deteriorated fluids from the blood and stomach. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad IS NOT A PATENT MEDICINE, but a SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE. The Pad is oval-shaped, 7x9 inches, ½ inch in thickness, and filled with nine medicated vegetable compounds. It is suspended about the neck and worn next the person, over the pit of the stomach. The Pad is a sure cure for Liver Complaints, Bilious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dirrhœa, Neuraliga, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis Sciatica, Lumbago, Obstructions in the Spinal Column, Kidney Difficulties, Heart Disease, Intermittant Fever, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Acute Pains, and Fever and Ague. Thousands of women bear testimony to the miraculous results in all diseases peculiar to their sex.

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

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

Read the following Testimonials.

D. M. BAIRD, Manufacturers' Agent,
210 St. James Street,
Montrea

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO:

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

D. M. BAIRD.

GANANOQUE, November 6th, 1877.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO:

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

Yours Respectfully,

REV. WM. J. JOLIFFE.

MONTREAL, December 1st, 1877.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
301 Notre Dame St., Montreal:

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

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

THE PAD COSTS BUT **$2.50 AND $3.50**

the latter only used in old and complicated cases.

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

HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street,
Montreal.

Supplied wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM HAY,
Lachute, P. Q.

LACHUTE WOOLLEN MILLS.

THE undersigned in returning his sincere thanks for the numerous customers and friends for their patronage for so many years past, begs to announce that the

CARDING MILL

has been put in a thorough state of repair with

NEW CARDS,

so that all work entrusted to him will be guaranteed to give satisfaction, as he has been in this business for 15 years.

Carding done for 4cts. per pound.
Carding and Oiling (best lard Oil) for 5cts.
Fulling for 5cts. per yard.
Full and Press 7cts.
Full and Dress 10cts.
Full, Shear and Dress 11cts.
Carding, Oiling, Spinning and Coloring for 15cts. per pound.

He will keep on hand an assortment of

Etoffes, Tweeds, Flannels & Yarn,

which can be exchanged for wool at 35cts. per pound.

Wool taken in payment for Carding and Fulling.

FABIEN POITRAS.

Lachute, May 29th, 1878. 39-3m

MONTREAL HOUSE,

ST. ANDREWS, Q.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

W. G. STEWART,

At prices lower than Montreal Wholesale prices.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

consisting of

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT ALL PRICES.

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

Readymade Clothing

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

Hardware and Crockery

A full line of Stationery.

Call and see for yourselves,

G. & W. SIMPSON.

St. Andrews, March 29, 1878. 39f

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	75 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$10 00
Two " " "	15 00
One quarter column, per year	20 00
One half column, per year	30 00
One column, per year	50 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year	04 00

A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements. Transitory advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Napoleon Duchesne—Butcher, Carillon Village.
Fields Photographs—Montreal

LOCAL.

Fish's bridge has been greatly improved by painting.

Mr. Hamelin is pushing forward the work on his dam with great energy. Nothing like it. Such men are wanted here.

Appearance of a new side walk in the centre of the village. Cannot something be done towards repairing the side walks at this end. In some places it is in a most dangerous condition.

Mr. Walter Shanly, accompanied by Mr. P. A. Patterson, Chief Engineer, Mr. Duncan McDonald, Contractor, and others passed through here on Friday last. Mr. Shanly is completing his inspection of the road.

On Sunday, Toronto was visited by the heaviest storm ever known there. Thunder and lightning, rain and hail. The hail did an immense amount of damage, smashing windows &c. Some estimate the damage done at $250,000.

Any one who enjoys pleasant shade, and the sound of speaking waters, should visit the West side of the North River, below the dam. There is now a delightful drive down along the river bank, returning by the Chatham line.

The Conservative Candidate for Argenteuil is the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, although the Grits are trying to make his friends believe he is not. They would fain hope that "John Abbott," was not the name of the Conservative Candidate.

The Gore.—The beautiful little new church in West Gore (St. Paul's, Dunany) is approaching completion and reflects great credit upon its Architect, F. C. Gamble, Esq., of Lachute. Built at a very low cost it is a model of good taste.

Good Work.—Having had cause to grumble at the state of the Road around St. John's Lake a few weeks since, it is a pleasure to state publicly that we now have cause for thankfulness in the great improvement that has been effected upon it under the superintendence of Mr. Mayor Barron. The inside of the road needs ditching around the hill if the good road is to be kept up.

This season our village has been favoured with quite an influx of City folks, who mostly come to rest and rusticate. If the quiet beauty of the locality, and the other advantages were more widely known, doubtless the number would be greater. Our visitors appear to be all well pleased with the place, they think it would be still better with a steam yacht on the river. Such fun as the young folks would have.

School Teachers and Politics.—The *Advertiser* man recommended a few weeks ago that the parents should send Messrs. Holliday and Haney, our School teachers, to the Paris Exposition. We now learn that these teachers are both out canvassing in the back part of the County, for Dr. Christie, M. P. What a calamity it would have been had they gone away and the President of the College Directors would not have had their services in his election.

The Thunder storm of Saturday night, did considerable damage in this vicinity—a plum-tree in Mrs. Bradshaw's garden, between her house and Mr. Alfred Benn's, was struck by lightning splitting the tree in two, and badly scorching another in the rear. We have heard of one or two persons who received slight shocks, but none fatally injured, if we may except those narrated by our contemporary, an account of which we have transferred to our columns.

The Felina Quartette club gave a midnight performance last Tuesday. The fine soprano of Signora Kittrina Maltesa was easily distinguishable and blended beautifully with the contralto of Signora Pussina, but when the fine basso profundo of Signor Paddino and sweet tenor of Signor Thomasso was added, the effect was truly sublime and very fine, but we must state that one requires to be educated up to this kind of music to be able fully to appreciate it. Some people are effected very strangely by it, an irresistable desire to throw something comes over them, but there is no accounting for tastes.

The extraordinary prominence given in the last *Advertiser* to a description of a street political brawl in which we regret to say our M. P. was mixed up, led us to surmise that it was not quite as the Editor would wish the public to think. Indeed it was quite the contrary. Gritdom was stirred up to a degree unknown before in the annals of that quiet neighbourhood. The whole force at command was called out to put down the audacious Tory. Blue books were sent for *and not used*, the M. P. was hurriedly called in, but it was of little use, the whole available force of Gritdom was routed horse foot and artillery, Editor, Blacksmith, Almanac, Domine and the rest. By what? Why by a Tory single handed. Whenever the Grits are badly hit they always insinuate that their opponents are something bad, liars, &c., and grossly misrepresent facts—a sure sign of a rotten cause.

The crops in the West side of the Gore are bad. This district has suffered very much from frost and drought. In the vicinity of Lakefield, the crops are better.

Killed by Lightning.—The storm of Saturday evening that passed over this country was one of the most serious in its consequences, resulting in loss of human life. In Wentworth, between ten or eleven o'clock the lightning struck the house of a French Canadian family of the name of Digras, living in the neighbourhood of Lake Louisa. Three of the younger members of the family were sleeping in one of the rooms of the house, an ordinary log cabin. The lightning bolt seems to have fallen just outside the gable of the house, made a small hole in the sand, and then darting under the bottom log, sent splinters flying to the ceiling and into the stove. It then passed along the floor and struck each of the inmates of the room. The father who was in an adjoining room heard the crash, and rushing into the room discovered the bedding on fire. He rescued one of the screaming children from the flames and the next he found was dead, the lightning had struck him on the right side of the head, passed over his crown and down the other side, along his left arm, and circled his waist, thence down his thigh and lower limb. The mark was of purple colour. Each of the others was also marked in other parts of the body. The youth who was killed was fourteen years of age. One of the boys is injured possibly fatally, the other is recovering.—*Advertiser.*

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Where manufactures flourish land and its products are most valuable.

No nation can be truly great and prosperous whose fiscal policy is not arranged primarily in the interests of its own people.

Canada needs encouragement to home products, employment to labour at living wages and development of her natural resources.

If the United States is allowed to monopolize the trade of each of the separate provinces of the Dominion, political annexation is only a question of time.

A tariff is only a tax when levied on goods we cannot produce. Home competition converts it into a tax on our foreign rivals.

No country can remain permanently solvent whose imports are largely and constantly in excess of its exports. And the fiscal policy which perpetuates this state of things must necessarily be an unwise one.

Every dollar expended in carrying foreign manufactures to our shores and in carrying back our raw material to pay for them is so much lost between the producer and consumer, consequently the nearer these can be brought together the better.

The Hamilton *Spectator*, says:—"Under our present system, Great Britain's trade with Canada is doomed in "every line in which the Americans "compete. The official returns of our "commerce for the last few years enforce that lesson with facts which are "far more forcible than pleasant. Except Canada, there is no other country "which has so deep an interest in a "protective tariff for Canada as Great "Britain has."

The Madrid *Bureau of Trade*, in a circular relating to the adoption of a Protective tariff by Spain, says:—"Our "country is already beginning to feel "the effects of our readjusted tariff. "New industries are springing up on "every hand, and the revenue is buoyant." Canada meanwhile sticks to the policy of the Sandwich Islands and other cheap countries to live in.

The Birmingham *Trade Circular* does not agree with Canadian Free Traders that American manufactures are ruined:—"Every Canadian season affords "unmistakable evidence that some additional article in English hardware is "being supplanted by the produce of the "Northern States, and it is notorious "how largely American wares are rivalling those of the Mother Country in "other of our Colonial possessions, as "well as upon the continent."

The Napanee *Standard*, says:—"We "asserted last week that at Woodcock's "school house Mr. Cartwright admitted "that the farmers paid the duty on "barley sold in the United States, and "we repeat it. He said that if we put "a duty on corn the Americans *would "retaliate* by increasing the duty on "barley. Everybody present heard him "say that, and it is an admission, clear "and distinct. Why need the farmers "care how high the duty on barley is "if they don't have to pay it?"

It is only poetic justice that those who denounced the Washington Treaty as a complete surrender of Canadian interests should find themselves indebted to it for the salvation of the national credit. The five and a half millions which is about to be handed over to us for the ten years' use of our fisheries, will just make up the three and a half millions of deficits Mr. Cartwright sustained in 1876 and 1877, and the two millions or thereabouts expected in the fiscal year just closed.

How is it that Mr. Mowat appears no longer in company with Mr. Mackenzie? The question brings to mind the fatal blow which the Senate gave to the Government bill to divide the office of Attorney-General. It was pretty well understood that if that bill passed Mr. Mowat was to go into the Dominion Cabinet as Minister of Justice. While this was in prospect Mr. Mowat was seen everywhere side by side with Mr. Mackenzie. Just now he is quietly paddling his own canoe.

An English *Trade Circular*, as far back as 1871, says: "Every Canadian "season affords unmistakeable evidence "that some additional article in English "hardware is being supplanted by the "produce of the Northern States, and "it is notorious how largely American "wares are rivalling those of the Mother "Country in other of our Colonial possessions, as well as upon the continent. "The ascendancy of the Protectionist "party in the States continues to operate most favorable for the manufacturing interest there, and it is no wonder "that under such BENIGNANT AUSPICES, "the enterprise in this direction is "swelled to colossal proportions." By this and other extracts which we have copied from English papers it will be seen that the matter of Protection is, though slowly, yet surely, working its way in England.

Mr. W. C. Scott, the editor and proprietor of the *Saguenay Mercury* who forged the name of Mr. Edward Hooper, candidate for the House of Commons, to a bogus election address was committed to jail yesterday to stand his trial at the next Assizes. Served him right for being engaged in such a disreputable act.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Le *Times* de Londres annonce officiellement que le marquis de Lorne, gendre de la reine, a accepté l'emploi de gouverneur-général du Canada.

On sait que notre futur gouverneur général, le marquis de Lorne, est le fils aîné du duc d'Argyll, et qu'il a épousé en 1871, la princesse Louise, quatrième fille de la reine Victoria. Le marquis de Lorne est entré dans la vie publique à l'âge de 23 ans, en 1868, comme membre du parlement pour Argyllshire. Il était secrétaire particulier de son père quand celui-ci était secrétaire-général pour l'Irlande, sous le ministère Gladstone. Le duc d'Argyll est l'auteur d'un traité intitulé "Le règne de la loi," et le marquis de Lorne a publié il y a plusieurs années un volume de poésies. On le dit ami personnel de Lord Dufferin.

Meurtre terrible.—La police de Montréal a été informée, vendredi, qu'un meurtre effroyable avait été commis à Rouse's Point et que l'assassin se cachait à Montréal. Voici les circonstances dans lesquelles le crime aurait été commis. Un colporteur de soieries nommé Mathieu Matheron, français de naissance, exerçait son commerce depuis quelque temps à Montréal avec assez de succès. Il transportait toujours avec lui des quantités considérables de sa riche marchandise. Mercredi soir, il était à Rouses Point où il rencontra un nommé John Costofrolaz, bijoutier de Pendrott. Ils passèrent quelques heures ensemble et dans le cour de sa soirée un donnier les vit embarquer tous deux dans une chaloupe pour faire une promenade sur le lac. Quelques heures plus tard, Costofrolaz revint seul dans la chaloupe. Cette circonstance fut observée par quelqu'un qui lui demanda ce qu'était devenu son camarade. Il répondit avec tout le sang froid que lui permettrait sa conscience: "Il est parti pour l'ouest." Ensuite il retourna tranquillement chez lui. Rien dans ses manières n'éveilla les soupçons et l'affaire en resta là.

Jeudi après midi un petit vapeur naviguait sur le lac et un des passagers remarqua un cadavre qui venait d'être touché par la proue du navire et qui roulait dans les flots. Ce cadavre n'offrait aucune marque de décomposition et paraissait avoir été peu de temps dans l'eau. Il portait au front une affreuse blessure et lorsqu'il fut transporté au rivage on l'identifia comme celui du compagnon de Costofrolaz. On chercha partout ce dernier, mais toutes les recherches de la police restèrent infructueuses. Les amis de Matheron, s'assemblèrent et découvrirent qu'une montre d'or avait été enlevée de sa poche. Ils apprirent que le défunt avait vendu lui des marchandises valant environ $2,000.

Le télégraphe fut de suite mis en activité dans toutes les directions. Un télégramme fut adressé au tous chef Naegelé qui mit les detective Lafon et Riché et le sergent Dreyfuss à la recherche du coupable. Les officiers trouvèrent la maison où pensionnait le défunt sur la rue Amherst, maison tenue par Madame Cross. Cette dernière leur apprit que Costofrolaz *alias* le docteur Mirabel, avait été chez elle dans le cours de l'après midi. Il monta l'escalier et sonna la cloche. Sa face était pâle et ses yeux hagards. Elle lui demanda où était Matheron, ou s'il avait été victime d'un accident. Il répondit: "Non. Il est parti pour Albany où je doit me hâter de le rejoindre." Elle s'aperçut alors que Mirabel s'était coupé la moustache. Celui-ci mit fin aux questions de la dame en s'éloignant immédiatement. Des dépêches furent ensuite envoyées à St. Jérôme, à Québec et à toutes les villes où les détectives croyaient qu'ils trouveraient des informations.

Mirabel est savoyards, sa taille est de 5 pieds et six pouces. Il était assez corpulent et portait une moustache d'un brin léger. Il a résidé pendant quelque temps sur la rue Vitré où il pratiquait le métier d'horloger. Subséquement, il ouvrit une boutique au second étage d'une maison, au coin des rues Bonsecours et Notre-Dame. Plus tard, il se rendit à St. Jérôme. Il laissa ce village il n'y a pas bien longtemps pour aller résider à Rouse's-Point.

L'*Evénement* dit que d'après une rumeur qui arrive d'Ottawa et qui paraît bien fondée, les élections générales n'auraient lieu qu'au mois de décembre. L'appel nominal se ferait dans toutes les provinces le 5 décembre.

Un homme nommé Galarneau s'est empoisonné à Outaouais en mangeant un chou qui, suppose-t-on, avait été arrosé avec du vert de Paris.

BIRTHS.

SIMPSON.—In Lachute, on the 1st inst., the wife of W. J. Simpson, Esq., of a daughter

MARRIED,

McNIELL—FULLER.—At the residence of the Bride's Father, on the morning of August 7th inst., Alexander McNiell, Esq. of Windsor, Ont., to Miss Julia S., daughter of Ivery Fuller, Esq., Brook Farm, Chatham P. Q. The happy couple left by steamer *Prince of Wales* (the same day) en route west.

The Russians have been discovering that one of the "fast sailing" American vessels purchased by their Government for the volunteer fleet [illegible] first [illegible] not worth the [illegible] paid for her.

Commercial.

LACHUTE MARKET.

Lachute, August 1, 1878.

Flour and Feed—Flour, Lachute, $4.70 Cornmeal, per 100 lb., $1.75 to $1.85; Oatmeal, per 100 lb., $2.75; Buckwheat flour, [illegible] per 100 lbs., $2.25; Buckwheat flour, yellow per 100 lbs., $2.50; Bran, per 100 lbs., $0.80; [illegible] per bushel; [illegible] per bushel; Corn, per bushel [illegible]; Oats, per bushel [illegible]; Peas, per bushel [illegible]; Barley per 100 lbs., $0.00.

Cheese Sale—Per lbs., 6½c.

Provisions—Butter, tubs, 12c to 12c. Eggs, per dozen, 10c. Potatoes, per bag 40c to 45c. Hides and Pelts—Cowhides, $3.00 to $3.20 per 100 lbs.; [illegible] $3.00 to $3.00; [illegible] $0.00.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, August 8, 1878.

Flour—Market dull, no demand, and favoring buyers.

Superior Extra	$4.95 @ $5.10
Extra Superfine	4.70 @ 4.75
Fancy	4.70 @ 0.00
Spring Extra	0.00 @ 4.75
Superfine	4.60 @ 4.50
Strong Bakers'	5.00 @ 5.25
Fine	3.50 @ 3.55
Middlings	0.00 @ 3.30
Pollards	2.90 @ 3.10
Ontario Bags	2.20 @ 2.25
City Bags (delivered)	2.45 @ 2.50

Wheat—Canada Spring at about $1.06 to $1.10.

Oatmeal—Ontario at about $4.00 to 4.15

Corn Meal—Kiln dried yellow, $2.75, to $2.80 per bbl.

Corn—Per 56 lbs., 47c to 48c.

Oats—Per 32 lbs., about 30c.

Barley—At 40 to 48c to 50c.

Peas—At 72½c to 73c per 66 lbs.

Butter—Store Packed Western, 5c. to 9c; Dairy Western, 10c to 14c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 14c to 16c; Townships, 14c to 16c; Creamery, 18c to 20c

Cheese—7½c to 7¾c.

Lard—At 10c to 10½c for tubs and pails.

Pork—Mess, $13.75 to $14.25, according to brand; thin mess $11.00 to $11.25.

Ashes—Per 100 lbs., Pots $3.70 to 3.72½, according to taree; Pearls, about $5.45 to $5.50.

Napolion Duchesne, BUTCHER!

CARILLON VILLAGE.

Will be in Lachute, with a supply of the best meat in the market, on WEDNESDAY'S and SATURDAY'S till further notice.

N. B. He keeps Beef, Pork, Tripe, Bologna and other Sausages, constantly on hand all other orders promptly attended to.

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UNDERTAKERS.

VEGETINE.

its medical properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic. There is no disease of the human system for which the Vegetine cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic or poisonous compound. It is composed exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs; it is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It is safe and reliable, as the following evidence will show:—

Rev. O. T. Walker says:

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I. must certainly be considered conclusive evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of Vegetine in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable:—

Providence, R. I., 164 Transit Street
H. R. Stevens, Esq.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square Church, Boston.

A Walking Miracle.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what "Vegetine" has done for me.

Last Christmas Scrofula made its appearance in my system—large running ulcers appearing on one, as follows; one on each of my arms; one on my thigh, which extended to the seat; one on my head, which ate into the skull-bone; one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so, as my whole body was full of Scrofula; they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from this one sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw "Vegetine" advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it till I had used sixteen bottles; and this morning I am going to plough corn, a well man. All my townsmen say it is a miracle to see me round walking and working.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, Scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world; but as Vegetine has restored to me the blessings of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow-men; and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity than to enclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully
WILLIAM PAYN.
Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10, 1877.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, "Vegetine," for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing-spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and "Vegetine" has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as "Vegetine" and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs, and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the "Vegetine," for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut Streets,
Cambridge, Mass

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

British Americ Assurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Establis ed 1833.

[illegible] Capital $ 0,000. Assets 1,100,000

Farm Risks at lowest Rates.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Agent, Lachute.

Gilt Edged Butter.

JUST RECEIVED a lot of COOLEY CANS. All who have been waiting for them can now be supplied. No excuse now for sour milk and inferior butter, all the labour of the old system abolished—where there is [illegible] and spring water.

WILLIAM HAY,
Agent.
Lachute, July 9th, 1878. 45—2m.

For Sale,

AT THE

Watchman Office,

Blank Notes and Joint Notes of hand, Blank Orders, Bill-Heads, Orange Certificates. Summonses &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Notice to Farmers!

The undersigned has just received his stock of

Harvesting Implements,

Consisting of Grass Scythes of the following makes: "Concave Clipper," "Oshawa Chief," "Red Rove," "Tip-Top," "Dominion," "Champion," and "Eureka." Cradle Scythes of the above makes. Scythe Snaths Grain Cradles, Hay Forks, Field Hoes, Straw and Manure Forks of all patterns. Scythe Stones, and Grind Stones, of all sizes, from 20 to 100 lbs

Also, a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, all of which will be sold at very much reduced prices.

THOS. BIRKETT.

Dynamite! Dynamite!

Or Noble's Patent Safety Giant Blasting Powder is beyond all question the most powerful blasting powder in use, and no other explosive agent known excels it in point of safety. Invaluable to contractors, miners, quarrymen and farmers for all kinds of blasting. More easily exploded, safer to use, more economical and does the work more effectively than any explosive known. For sale only by

THOMAS BIRKETT,
Agent for Ottawa and vicinity.
67 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

P. S.—A liberal reduction to parties requiring a quantity. 43-tf

BROWNSBURG STORE.

The subscriber having opened the Brownsburg Store, would respectfully solicit a [illegible].

GOODS WILL BE FOUND LOW.

Produce taken in exchange at cash value.

ALEXANDER PAUL.
20y1.

Hutchison & Walker,

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

112 St. Francois Xavier Street.
[JUDAH'S NEW BUILDING]
ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.

M. Hutchison, B.C.L. W.S. Walker, B.C.L.

Lachute Foundry,

Established at Lachute, Co. of Argenteuil,

BY

JOSEPH PILON, & Co.

(At about 40 feet from the Station of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R.)

At this Foundry will be Cast all kinds of Farming and Household Implements, Machinery, &c.—such as Ploughs, Harrows, Sugar Coolers, Metal Chimney Caps, Stoves, &c.

A Turning Lathe for Iron and Wood is in the Establishment.

NEW PATTERNS FURNISHED AND PREPARED IF REQUIRED. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND AT REASONABLE RATES.

All Orders left with Mr. Philippe Laurent, Contractor, No. 872 St. Catherine St., Montreal, to be sent to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention.

43tf JOSEPH PILON, & Co.

Founderie De Lachute,

(COMTE D'ARGENTEUIL),

ETABLIE PAR

Joseph Pilon & Cie.

(A 40 pieds de la Station du Chemin de Fer Q. M. O. & O.)

Fondeurs de Poeles, Charrues, Herses, Chaudrons a Sucre, Caps de Cheminees, Laviers, Boites de Roues et toute espece de Machineries Aratoires et Domestiques.

UN TOUR POUR LE FER ET LE BOIS EST AUSSI ATTACHE A L'ETABLISSEMENT.

Patrons Nouveux Fournis Tout ordre reçu sera Executé sous le plus court delai et a des Prix Moderes.

Tout demandes laisses a M. Philippe Laurent, Contracteur, No 872 rue Ste. Catherine, a Montreal, pour etre envoyer a MM. Joseph Pilon & Cie., Lachute, sera aussi remplie avec exactitude et diligence. 42tf

Dominion Politics

MAY have their interest for politicians,—but Housekeepers do not cease to manifest their interest in the great variety,

Superior Quality and Cheapness of the

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS,
CANNED MEATS, SOUPS,
VEGETABLES, FRUITS,
BOTTLED JELLIES,

and other delicacies, to be found only at

F. N. Beattie's

Family Grocery and Farmers' Exchange,

St. Andrews,

where the most complete assortment of eatables and seasonable dishes to supply the table can be found,

ALSO,

Stone and Glassware,

FARMING and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

Agent for WHITELY'S celebrated Toronto Mower. A new and valuable invention—superior to anything of the kind now in use.

Cash paid for Produce or received in exchange for Groceries. 15-tf.

FOR THE SEASIDE AND HOTELS.

WHITESIDE'S IMPROVED CAMP SPRING-BED

(With Mattress and Pillow complete), from $6 and upward.

Look at the Samples in our Show-window, corner Phillips' Square and St. Catherine Street.

Children's Carriages in Great Variety.

WHITESIDE, JORDAN & Co

Manufacturers, &c., &c.

1tf Factory & Warehouse, 66 College Street, Montreal.

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OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE

LATEST STYLES!

—AT THE MOST—

REASONABLE RATES.

WITH THE

Greatest Despatch

AT THE

WATCHMAN OFFICE,

LACHUTE, - - - P. Q.

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

THE CHEAPEST SPOT

FOR

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

AND

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

IS AT

THE WEST END CASH STORE.

We have just got settled in our NEW STORE and are prepared to receiv BUTTER, EGGS, and OTHER PRODUCE in exchange. FLOUR we make a speciality for CASH, and guarantee the quality to be first class, and price the lowest in the town.

Our endeavor will be always to sell goods at BOTTOM PRICES.

Please give us a share of your patronage.

W. BANFORD & CO.

Lachute, June, 1878.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish $63 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home overnight. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. Hallett & Co., Portland Maine, 4-1y

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

Grenville, P. Q.

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

Sept. 7, 1877. D. McVICAR, Proprietor.

TEES & CO.,

FURNITURE DEALERS

AND

UNDERTAKERS

11 St. Bonaventure Street,

MONTREAL.

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

A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Caskets and Coffins.

Telegraphic communications instantly attended to. Residence on the premises.

SULLIVAN DAVID,

INSURANCE

AND COMMISSION

AGENT.

112 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Post Office Box 506.—Correspondence and Consignments Solicited. 42tf

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

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HINES LEAFLETS. Nos. 1 and 2, per 100, 35 cents.

Any of the above sent free by mail at above prices.

W. DRYSDALE & Co.
232 St. James Street, Montreal.
Choice stock of Stationery always on hand.

GREAT MASSACRE OF MERCHANDISE AT

F. NAUBERT,

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(Formerly Muddy Branch,)

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

F. NAUBERT'S.

Read carefully this list of prices that we en close here.

Hochelaga Cotton, from 5c. to 8½c. per yard, Callicos, from 4c. to 6c. per yard. Our Flannels of 20c. and 22c., are worth double. Our Dress goo is of 6c. are certainly not less than 12c. at the wholesale price. Dress Goods Silk and Wool for 25c. and 30c. worth everywhere 40c. to 50c. Our

Boots and Shoes

are extremely reduced; we sell them at the wholesale price. Our Tweeds are really the cheapest of this country. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. You can buy our tweeds, all wool first quality, $1.15. Our Tweed Rosamond, at $1.30, are sold everywhere at $1.75, it is useless to continue this list, you can see by this single note that it is at

F. NAUBERT'S

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

MUDDY BRANCH

at the

Great Massacre of Merchandise.

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

WOODEN WARE FACTORY, LACHUTE.

This Factory is now open and prefers for

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

And Turned Ware

of all descriptions, can be received.

Also

LUMBER

can be dried in kiln at reasonable rates.

F. C. IRELAND,

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

[By request of a Committee from Olivet Division Sons of Temperance, Lachute, this column is opened for communications and articles on the Temperance question, and is under the management and Editorial skill of the Committee, consequently the Editor of the paper does not hold himself responsible for its contents.]

SOME persons say that we take the ground that everybody who drinks must necessarily became intemperate. We say no such thing; we know that it is not the case. A minister of the gospel, however, once said—"Would to God that the first drop of intoxicating liquor a man shall take into his system would produce in him at once the effect of many years drunkeness; then we should have no more of it. The father would not dare to give it to his child; the mother would no more dare to put it to the unpolluted lips of that boy than she would dare to put his hand into the den of the rattlesnake. Now, we believe that to mothers and sisters, and all who love little children the bare possibility of a child becoming a drunkard is something so terrible, that the mother would fold her loving arms round that child, and stand between him and the instrumentality that might make him such, and fight as for her own life. We will not even say there is a probability, but there is a possibility and, it depends a great deal more upon that boy's temperament and constitution and disposition than it does upon his strength of mind, his genius, his training, or his position. Take the boy, or man, that is of a cold phlegmatic temperament—one of those stolid men, and we find a great many of them with no excitability about them they never were nervous in their lives, and they wonder how a man can ever get nervous in their political views, in their religious opinions, in their affections, or at any rate in the manifestion of them. You never see a man like that, when he sees a friend on the other side of the street, whom he had not seen for two or three years, running out of his shop without his hat, and shaking him by the hand as if he would shake him out of his coat. You never saw him in a hurry in your life. Now there is a man whose temper and constitution stand between him and excess. Take another man, naturally close-fisted—what we should call calculating; there, again is a temperament that stands between the man and excess. But take that boy of yours, full of fire and poetry, of a nervous temperament easily excited, fond of society, making himself the life of society, who can sing a good song and sing it well and tell a good story, his eye flashing as he makes the point to it; everybody loves him; he is as noble, true-hearted and generous a soul as ever walked the streets. That is the man most likely to make a drunkard, and it is better for him never to taste liquor.

—THE Habitual Drunkards Bill which has passed the second reading in the British House of Commons, provides that any of that unfortunate class who desire to reform (and there are many) may voluntarily commit themselves to retreats or houses of refuge to be established; after which they will be taken charge of and placed under restraint, not being at liberty to leave until after a specified time; when it is expected that their moral, intellectual, and physical faculties will be so far restored to their normal condition, as to enable them to make a new beginning with a better prospect of success than they could otherwise do. Inebriate asylums have been in existence for some time with good results in many cases; but the probation being voluntary, it has been found that patients frequently leave before they are thoroughly restored, and consequently the cure is not radical. It is expected that the compulsory feature of this Bill will remedy the evil complained of. It is sad to think of all the schemes that have to be devised to counteract the ravages of this curse, and sadder to see how futile in the main they are. When one thinks of the bright intellects that are clouded, the warm hearts that are chilled, the noble spirits that are broken, the proud wills that are paralysed and the valuable lives that are blasted by the demon drink, it does appear strange that there does not grow up a more popular feeling of indignation until the people arise in their might and banish it from every enlightened community. Which of you young men, who are tampering with it now has a guarantee that it will not fasten itself upon you until you become one of the class for whom these retreats are intended? None!

—The Bishop of Peterborough said recently that he would rather see Englishmen free than sober. A man is not free unless he is sober. A man under the influence of liquor has lost his freedom just in proportion to the amount of influence the liquor has on him. Some men get very free when they are intoxicated. They consider their freedom has no right to be interfered with by any one. Too much freedom is a dangerous thing but too much soberness will not injure any one.

—There is considerable annoyance to ladies and others while travelling in the second class cars of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., owing to many persons being allowed to drink freely in these cars from bottles they carry with them. This should be stopped at once by those in authority of the road

—Diogenes, being presented at a feast with a goblet of wine, threw it on the ground. When blamed for wasting so much good liquor, he answered; "Had I drunk it, there would have been a double waste. I, as well as the wine, would have been lost."

—One of Benjamin Franklin's truest sayings is the following:—"Temperance put wood on the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, vigor in the body, contentment in the house, clothes on the bairns, intelligence in the brain and spirit in the constitution."

—Red used on a railway signifies danger, and says "Stop!" It is the same thing displayed on a man's nose.

—The Grand Lodge of the World of the Order of Good Templars was in session at Boston recently. The Secretary reported the order established in 77 different countries, with a total membership of 300,000 adults and 100,000 youths.

The experiment of what is known as "local option" in regard to the sale of liquors is likely to be fully tried in Illinois. Seventy towns in that State voted against all licenses in 1876, 180 towns in 1877, and in the present year 395 towns have so voted.

—Drunkards grow from moderate drinkers, and moderate drinkers from untaught or wrongly educated children of our homes. There is a point where the stop can be put on, and that is in the home Every parent is responsible for the intemperance of his child, if he has not, by example or precept, done everything possible to prevent it.

TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND.—The progress which Ireland is making in habits of temperance may be inferred from the following official statement of duty paid on home made sprits, intended for home use:—In 1877 duty was paid in the United Kingdom on 29,888,176 gallons, which was 62,112 gallons less than in the preceding year. The decrease is exclusively due to Ireland. In England there was an increase of 414,947 gallons; in Scotland, and increase of 16,051 gallons and in Ireland a decrease of 49,110 gallons. The whole number of gallons destined for consumption in England was 16,853,082; in Scotland, 6,987,189, and in Ireland, 9,047,905. It will thus be seen that England consumes less, in proportion to population, than either Scotland or Ireland, while Scotland, with a population much less, consumes absolutely more than Ireland, and more than a third of the quantity consumed it England. The latter country makes it up in beer, wine and other liquors.

THE FARM.

PEARS IN SUCCESSION —Pears which ripen from January to May, in Europe, are, Josephine de Malines, Nephirin Gregoire, Easter Beurre, Passe Colmair Ne Plus Meurs, and a few others. The latter is superior, ripens from February to April, and is a handsome, delicious fruit, and very desirable.

THE CODLING MOTH IN APPLE TREES. —An excellent way to prevent this pest from entirely overrunning us and taking the lion's share of the apple crop is to place soft old rags in the forks of the trees when the moth begins to fly, and watch them closely, destroying larvæ that seeks such refuge, at least twice a week.

TO DESTROY BUGS.—A farmer in Maryland informs us that he very effectually destroyed the striped bugs which invest melon and squash vines, and the potato beetle, with *coal tar*; he puts a quart or more of coal tar in a pail or other vessel, then pours on water, stir it up well, and lets it settle a few hours; then dips the water into a common garden sprinkler and showers the plants, morning and evening a few times, and the work is done; the bugs leave and are seen no more.—*Fruit and Farm Magazine.*

RYE FODDER.—The editor of the *New England Farmer*, who has the same kind of an experimental farm as many others have—namely, a farm and an observing mind at the head of affairs—has made the observation, that rye cut in bloom makes a hay as good as oat fodder. This, if correct, is a little surprising, seeing how indifferent a food rye straw makes. We don't think it would suffice to grow the flesh to cover the ribs of a horse or cow—except it were very thinly. If it becomes more acceptable, as we doubt not it does, when cut young, before the bloom while yet the straw is sappy, and indeed makes a food equal to oat fodder there are many circumstances where rye will be a most useful fodder-crop. We intend, this summer, to cut some before the bloom, to try it as a winter food for cattle.—*Scientific Farmer.*

CATARRH IN SHEEP.—A recent writer says:—"The treatment consists in removing causes, good nursing, administering mucilaginous drinks, as oatmeal gruel, or linseed tea, along with a gentle stimulant, such as half a teaspoonful of ginger. The antiseptic effect of a small quantity of clean pine tar rubbed upon the sheep's nose, some of which the animal will lick and swallow will be beneficial. If there is fever, and the nose is hot and dry, the following may be given: Epsom salts, one half ounce; saltpetre, one drachm; ground ginger, one drachm. This should be mixed with molasses and placed on the back part of the tongue with a long narrow bladed wooden knife or spatula. The animals head should be held up until the whole is swallowed in repeated small quantities; or the dose may be mixed with thin gruel, and administered by means of a small horn."

ASHES AS CATTLE FEED.—*The Maine Farmer* says: "One of our substantial subscribers, in a recent conversation, gave his experience in treating neat stock affected with the habit of eating wood, chewing bones, etc. His cattle were one spring affected in this way; they became thin in flesh, refused to eat hay, and presented a sickly appearance. He put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barnyard and threw out to them about a shovelful every day. They all ate it with evident relish. After turning them out to pasture he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground in the pasture. They ate it all up and gnawed off the grass where it had been lying. The cattle began to improve, gaining flesh and looking better than they had for several years. He now gives one quart of ashes, mixed with the same quantity of salt, to 12 head of cattle, about once a week and finds it to agree with them wonderfully."

A WORD ON PIGS.—A correspondent of the *Milch Zeitung* insists upon the necessity of letting pigs have access to plenty of moist sand or earth in some form or other, and considers that the system of feeding them almost exclusively on skim milk, meal and such materials is responsible for many of the ailments of the intestinal canal so frequently met with. He states that ailing pigs are often quickly restored to health by simply putting a trough of wet sand in their sty, and recommends that a supply should always be kept there for the inmates to help themselves *ad libitum*. Pigs roaming about at large consume a considerable proportion of earth with the various acorns, roots, larvæ, etc., that they grub up, and they should not be deprived of it when in confinement. Any one may convince himself by observation that it is a natural want. If a sucking pig but a fortnight old, that has never left the sty, be turned out into the open, it will at once begin to eat sand greedily if that be accessible or in its absence will indulge in earth or cinders with almost equal satisfaction.

ORIGIN OF THE MERINO SHEEP.—For a number of years past, Mr. George William Bond, of Boston, has been studying wool, and his great interest in wool-bearing animals has led him into the paths of science and philosophy, and under our heading he has lately presented a paper to the Boston Society of Natural History. In this paper, is advanced the theory that the Merinos were derived through a course of selection and breeding from the Arabian hairy sheep, and this idea is strongly supported by the evidence gained from a study of Atavism, or the reversion to ancestral types. These observations of Mr. Bond, are so in accord with the facts of breeding and the history of agricultural progress, as we read it, that we are disposed to believe that Mr. Bond has found the key to the investigation, although from the nature of the problem he can hardly be said to have proven the proposition. That the origin of races can be studied through the phenomena of reversion of monsters, and of embryo growth we think is unquestioned, and we look to our friend to carry further this interesting subject which he has so well outlined, and which we trust he will proceed to fill in with collections of individual narrative bearing on the case. We would be pleased to publish instances of variation in sheep or, indeed any species of animals. Will not those of our friends who are sheep breeders bear this matter of variation in mind, and roport observations to us?—*Scientific Farmer.*

Feeding of Infants.

Boil a teaspoonful of powdered barley (ground in coffee grinder) and a gill of water, with a little salt, for fifteen minutes, strain, then mix it with half as much boiled milk, add a lump of white sugar, size of a walnut, and give it lukewarm, from a nursing bottle. Keep bottle and mouthpiece in a bowl of water when not in use, to which a little soda may be added.

For infants five or six months old, give half barley water and half boiled milk, with salt and a lump of sugar.

For older infants, give more mik than barley water.

Infants of six months may have beef tea or beef soup once a day, by itself, or mixed with other food; and when ten or twelve months old, a crust of bread and a piece of rare beef to suck.

No children under two years ought to eat at your table.

Give no candies, in fact, nothing that is not contained in these rules, without a doctor's order.

SUMMER COMPLAINT.

It comes from overfeeding, and hot and foul air. Keep doors and windows open.

Wash your children well with cold water twice a day, and oftener in the hot season.

Never neglect looseness of the bowels in an infant; consult the family or dispensary physician at once, and he will give you rules about what it should take and how it should be nursed. Keep your rooms as cool as possible, have them well ventilated, and do not allow any bad smells to come from sinks, privies, garbage boxes, or gutters about the house where you live. See that your own appartments are right, and complain to the proper authorities, if the neighbourhood is offensive. Where an infant is cross and irritable, in the hot weather, a trip on water will do it a great deal of good (ferryboat or steamboat) and may prevent cholera infantum.

LADIES COLUMN.

FASHION NOTES.

Dotted muslin is very fashionable this summer.

The favorite buttons for wash goods are of porcelain.

Spanish lace scarfs are again worn around the neck.

The latest novelty in belts are of wide brocaded belting. Ribbons to correspond are worn on many white muslin toilets.

Blue, rose-colour, and yellow are the favourite shades for tinted tulle veils. The dots are either white, black or straw color.

Cream, gray and batiste linens, together with white pique and navy blue and brown cambrics, have returned as children's specialities.

Lace bibs will be worn by ladies this summer, but they are not so novel or stylish as the wide collars and cuffs more recently introduced.

The new brocatelle dresses of this season are changeable, and frequently show two or three different colors in the effects produced in the wearing.

Yokes of self-colored cambric or embroidery with cuffs and belt of the same are pretty combinations, with light percoles or prints for misses and children.

Ribbons are in many varieties. The reversible, satin on one side and moireure antique on the other, and satin on both sides in two delicate colors, are handsomest. Some of the new watered ribbons have satin backs.

The prettiest white morning wrappers are made with a deep square yoke, entirely of open needlework, with embroideries down the front, a Watteau plait in the back, and the sleeves and deep Spanish flounce also embroidered.

Seven Requisites of Female Character.

Concluded from our last.

3. *Temper.* By this I do not mean mere sweetness or amiability of disposition. A country parson was telling Paley how happy he was in his domestic life, having been married thirty five years, and never had the slightest difference with his dear spouse! "How insipid!" was Paley's expressive reply. There is more than sweetness wanted in a good temper. A woman must have mettle or spirit, as well as meekness and suavity, to entitle her to the attribute of temper.

4. *Education.* By this I do not understand what, in modern phrase, are called accomplishments. Many an intelligent and well informed woman can neither sing, nor play, nor speak any other language than the mother tongue, and yet may be well-educated. To be able to write and converse well, and be reasonably well-informed on subjects commonly occurrent in the circle in which she moves, is enough to entitle her to the name of an educated woman.

5. *Manners.* How often do we see every natural and acquired excellence neutralized by disagreeable manners! How often, on the other hand, has plainness, shall I say ugliness, appeared lovable, and a multitude of faults been covered, by the charm of a frank and winning man! There is a life and power in this attribute, deservedly placing it on our list above mere form or feature, which, in marble or on canvass, can be equally admired. Beauty can be imitated by art, but who can paint or imitate with equal truth the vivacity, elegance, dignity, attractivness of manner?

6. *Beauty.* This quality speaks to other senses than the ear, and, therefore, there is no need for the tongue describing it.

7. *Riches.* This element, not of female character, but of an eligible wife, is, also, too well understood to require remark or explanation.

Reader! have you ever known any individual combining all these qualities? I have known many women, and loved some; but never had the good fortune to meet one with this sevenfold excellence. I mean, of course, having a large proportion of each of the elements, for it is taken for granted that a certain amount of each of them must exist in every wife in civilized society. Also, it is taken for granted that there is not deformity, disease, or other positive drawback to union.

I said that the arrangement in the last paper was a most philosophical as well as practical one, which will be admitted when it is observed how the qualities follow the order of soul and body. First there is piety, relating to what is purely spiritual—the higher faculties of the soul. Then, there is sense, or pure mind and judgment. Third is temper—a mixture of mind with the passions belonging to animal life. Fourth, education—an acquisition and enlargement of mind. Fifth, manner—a combination of mental with bodily attraction. Sixth, beauty—pertaining to the body and its properties. Lastly, riches, or acquisitions and possessions altogether external to the person. Spiritual is at the beginning, and material at the end, of the list.

These are jottings of one who at different times of his life might, perhaps, have arranged his list differently; and it is a subject in which young and old, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, male and female, are alike interested. AN OLD NORTHERN SEER.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Duke of Cumberland has been created a Knight of the Garter.

The Sultan has signed the Treaty of Berlin.

Epidemic typhoid fever has broken out in Blackburn; the patients number 150.

The provisions of the Postal Union will go into force in Canada on August 1st.

It is rumored that a proposal will be made shortly to make Servia a kingdom.

The Bank of France is about to change its issue of notes, on account of forgeries.

The Nautilus, 45 days out from Boston, passed the Scilly Islands on Monday, all well.

Count Andrassy's only daughter is to be married to a cousin of the Emperor of Austria.

A number of political refugees have received permission from the French Government to return to France.

General Grant has created quite a sensation in Paris by his denunciation of Napoleon and his policy.

A Paris despatch says the mining troubles in the North of France show signs of coming to an end.

The Austrian forces crossed the Bosnian frontier on the 29th, encountering no opposition.

Lieut. A. H. Paget, Scots Fusilier Guards, was married in London on Saturday to Miss Minnie Stevens of Boston.

Yellow fever prevails to such an extent in New Orleans, that vessels clearing from that port are refused clean bills of health.

Gilmore's Band, of New York, which recently left on a tour to Europe, has come to grief and broken up, the agent having absconded.

Severe fighting is reported from South Africa, in the outlaying districts of the Transvaal, the British loss being comparatively heavy.

Negotations, the object of which is unknown, are said to be going on between the Porte and the British Ambassador at Constantinople.

The Turks have stopped work on the defences round Constantinople, all danger of conflict with the Russians being now considered to be over.

In the Imperial Parliament on the 31st, Mr. Plimsol moved to reject the bill granting an annuity to Prince Arthur. The motion was lost by a vote of 13 to 151.

A very destructive fire occurred in a furniture factory timber-yard in a populous part of the city of Paris, yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

Rain has fallen in the famine-stricken Provinces of China, and hopes of a good harvest are entertained, but in the meantime the suffering continues unabated.

In the House of Lords, on the 29th, the Marquis of Salisbury expressed his belief that the Russians would evacuate Turkish Territory within the specified time.

The famine in India does not appear to be over yet. The Government of Madras has written for famine officers immediately, this time on account of the ravages of locusts.

Fifty-four convicts of the Mount St. Bernard Reformatory, in Leicestershire, made their escape on Sunday night, 33 of them being subsequently recaptured after a desperate resistance.

A treaty has been concluded between Great Britain and the United States whereby the subjects of each country shall have equal rights in everything relating to property in trade marks.

The result of the German elections is said to be causing anxiety to the Government, as their opponents, particularly in the cities, have increased both in numbers and determination.

One of the last acts of the recent Pan-Anglican Synod is said to have been the passage of a resolution relating to the doctrine and discipline of the Church, presumably aimed at the extreme Ritualists.

A commercial treaty is proposed between France and the United States, whereby the production of either country will be admitted to the other on the same terms as those of the most favored nation.

The *Times* criticises rather severely the course of the Liberal party in Parliament in relation to the Anglo-Turkish treaty, and says the real question is whether it is desirable to say to Russia "thus far shalt thou go and no further." The *Times* also says it has reason to believe the propositions made by England for reform in the Turkish Dominions have been very favorably received.

The 13th army corps now on the Bosnian bank of the Save, after advancing towards Serajevo, will complete the occupation of the province about the middle of the month, forming a junction with a division from Dalmatia. The Turks are making trouble about the evacuation of Varna.

The prisoners arrested in connection with the murder of General Prim in Spain, over five years ago, were recently brought before the Court at Madrid, when one of them offered, if he was afforded protection, to disclose the facts of the conspiracy. The judge however, declared the statement inadmissible.

Bronchitis.—Unless arrested, will terminate in consumption. An almost never failing cure for this complaint is found in Allen's Lung Balsam, which can be had of any Druggist, price one dollar per bottle.

It will Relieve the Baby.—There is no mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. It is pleasant to take, and gives universal satisfaction.

"Frost Bites" are ugly things; a nose or ear swolen to twice its usual size is no more beautiful than it is comfortable. After trying many "cures" we come back and award the palm to Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER, "the old reliable," which affords relief quicker than any other thing we know of.

This is a Season of the Year When Children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhœa. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

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PASTRY BOARDS,

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Orders for Turned Ware, of all descriptions, and specialities in fine wood work executed promptly.

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June 6th, 1878. 41tf

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

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A mountain is made up of atoms, and friendship of little matters, and if the atoms hold not together, the mountain is crumbled into dust.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

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

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

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

BAPTIST.—Rev. John King, Supply; Sabbath Services at 3:30 P. M., in Victoria Hall. All are invited.

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

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

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

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, William McOuat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. Meikle.

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

Terms of Court.

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

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz: January 13th to 17th, May 25th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th, *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. Mr. David Raitt, *Crier and Tipstaff*, Lachute.

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

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

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

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

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

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

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

BEECH RIDGE—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three and a half miles form Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ST. ANDREWS—Is on the North River, one mile from the Ottawa. There is extensive water-power and mills here. There are mineral springs at the river House 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 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,

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

IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 4 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

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

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1878. NO. 50

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

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C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee fo the District of Montreal.
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HUGH BRODIE,
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Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
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Sept. 12, 1877. 3-tf.

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St. Andrews, P. O., Sept. 21, 1877. 3-tf

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Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
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N.B.—A working Jeweller on the premises. 19y1

Milton's Last Poem.

The following sublime and affecting production, found recently among Milton's effects, is said to be the last composed by the blind poet.

I am old and blind!
Men point at me as smitten by God's frown;
Afflicted and deserted of my kind,
Yet I am not cast down.

I am weak, yet strong;
I murmor not that I no longer see;
Poor, old and helpless, I the more belong,
Father Supreme! to thee.

O, merciful one,
When men are farthest, then thou art most near;
When men pass by me, and my weakness shun,
Thy chariot I hear.

Thy glorious face
Is leaning towards me; and its holy light
Shines in upon my lonely dwelling-place—
And there is no more night.

On my bended knee
I recognise thy purpose clearly shown;
My vision thou hast dimm'd, that I may see
Thyself, thyself alone.

I have naught to fear;
This darkness is the shadow of thy wing,
Beneath it I am almost sacred; here
Can come no evil thing.

O! I seemed to stand
Trembling where foot of mortal ne'er hath been
Wrapp'd in the radiance of thy sinless land,
Which eye hath ever seen.

Visions come and go;
Shapes of resplendent beauty round me throng;
From angel lips I seem to hear the flow
Of soft and holy song.

It is nothing now,
When heaven is open on my sightless eyes—
When airs from paradise refresh my brow,
The earth in darkness lies.

In a purer clime
My being fills with rapture-waves of thought
Roll in upon my spirit—strains sublime
Break over me unsought.

Give me now my lyre!
I feel the stirrings of a gift divine;
Within my bosom glows unearthly fire,
Lit by no skill of mine.

A BLIGHT IN SUMMER.

"I'll be over directly," I said.

"But, please, sir, master say as I wasn't to come wi'out you, sir. 'Tom,' he say, 'I'm mortal bad,' he say. 'It's a getten' higher and higher,' he say, 'and if doctor don't come an' stop it, they may get fresh tenant for Greenmead.'"

"Well, let me get the horse put in the chaise, my man," I said, smiling at the sun-tanned young fellow's earnestness; for doctors, though they grant the suffering, do not place much credence in gouty patients' fears of an approaching end.

"Our gig's at the gate, bo—I mean sir. I'll drive y' over safe, and bring you back again. Do'e make haste, sir, for Miss Kate's in a sad taking."

"There, let me get a little medicine," I said; and going into the surgery, I took down a bottle or two, and prepared something that I knew would be of service. For, young doctor as I was, when a man came driving furiously into the village to fetch help for "master," who declared himself to be dying of gout, there was not much consideration necessary as to what was needed.

Five minutes after, I was in the gig, being driven through the green lanes of Suffolk out to Greenmead, better known, so my driver told me, as Four Mile Farm.

I was not the regular doctor, let me tell you, for the practice at Burnley belonged to Fred Garnet, an old hospital friend of mine, who had taken to a simple country practice, while I had been roaming about the world as surgeon in emigrant ships, and during the Franco-German war. We had met after seven years, when I wanted a month's quiet in the country, and he had asked me to attend to his practice, while he came up to town to pass a degree, for he was a hard-studying, ambitious fellow.

"You'll find it pretty easy, Max," he said, "for Burnley's a very healthy place. Customary calls; a little ague down in the marsh; an accident now and then—farm-labourer kicked, or hurt himself with threshing-machine, or some other farmyard concern; all the rest cases of over-eating."

"Or over-drinking?"

"Exactly," he said. "Farmers are all pretty well off about here. You should hear them grumble. Bless them! as soon as they've seen to their crops, they've little else to do, so they make themselves ill."

"All right," I said; "I'll do my best, and won't lose you a patient, if I can help it."

"I know that, Max, old fellow," he said; "and if it's any pleasure to you to know it, you're about the only man in England I'd have trusted."

My reply was a most graceful bow.

"Don't be a donkey," said Fred; "and I say, my fine fellow, unless you want a wife, just mind your *p's* and *q's*, for the young ladies about here are not above setting their caps at a new-comer."

"Thank you for the advice," I said cynically. "I look a marrying man, don't I? Where did you say was the best fishing?"

"Trout all along the river; plenty of jack and bream in the Straight Marsh drain; and tench and eels in either of the farm moats. Good-bye."

His parting words only three days before; and, saving that I had been consulted about a "terrible wherritin' pain" in the back of an old lady of seventy-five, this was my first call.

It was a charming ride through a richly cultivated lowland, in the full beauty of summer. Now we were jolting through lanes under interlacing trees; now the road ran through woods which swarmed with game, and then we were out again between the hedgerows of richly cultivated land, all deliciously fresh and bright after the late rains.

"Is it much farther?" I said to my companion, who was driving the strong, long-backed mare, in the heavy country gig.

"You's it, sir," said the man, pointing with his whip to a long, low, red-tiled house, in a well-wooded part of the hill-side, backed by plenty of stacks and great thatched farm-buildings, coated with golden, orange, and green velvety moss. "And there's Miss Kate a-watching for us."

I could see the flutter of a white dress by the gate as we drove on, but my attention was too much taken up by the prettiness of the place, and I was gaping idly about, thinking nothing of "Miss Kate" and her cares, when the gig stopped, and I jumped down.

"Oh, sir, I am so glad!" some one said, in a sweet musical voice that made me start and my hand was caught between two that were soft and warm.

I turned round, astonished to meet the soft humid eyes, that belonged to no work-hardened, rough country lass, but to the sweetest face I had ever seen. The eyes were of the darkest grey, set beneath a pure white brow, over which, neatly brushed and knotted behind, were clusters of rich chestnut hair, while the speaker was dressed in plain white, without a single attempt at ornament.

I was stunned, confused, and getting one hand at liberty, hurriedly removed my hat.

"Is—is he so very ill?" I asked.

"Oh, very—very!" cried the girl, with a sob. "He is in intense agony."

She did not see my confusion, for she was thinking of nothing but the pain of the patient, and retaining my hand, she half dragged me into the comfortable farm-house, and into a bed-room on the ground floor.

"Here he is, uncle dear," she cried.

"Time he was here," exclaimed some one, with a savage roar. "Bother you doctors! you come fast enough for your bills, but a man may lie here and die before you'll put yourselves out of the way."

"Don't excite yourself," I said quietly, as I looked in the fine and ruddy face of a man of about fifty, tanned by the sun, slightly grizzled, but singularly young looking, although his countenance was distorted by pain.

"Excite myself? Hark at him, Kate. He hasn't lain all night with his leg being roasted over a slow fire."

"Oh, uncle, uncle! dear uncle!" sobbed the girl, going to the head of the sofa on which he lay, "pray, pray don't excite yourself so!"

As she spoke she placed a soft arm round his neck, and tried to pillow his head on her bosom, but he roared out an oath which scared the poor girl.

"Get out! you're murdering me, you baggage!" he cried; and the girl shrank away. "No, no, come here, Kitty.—Oh, doctor, did you ever hear such a beast as I am?—There, there, there, my pretty lamb!" he said, taking the little soft hands that were placed in his, and kissing them. "Don't mind me, Kitty. I'm a beast—a wild, swearing, raving, beastly beast. Lay that nice cool cheek against my forehead, darling; there, there, thank you, my dear.—She's been like an angel to me, doctor, and I've been a demon ever since this horrible gout has seized me. Can't you do something for me?"

"Something for you? yes, of course I can," I replied, "only you must have a little patience."

"Patience! oh, oh, oh! who could be patient with that?" he roared. "Don't move, Kitty. There! there it is again! just as if ten men with ten pincers had got hold of my ten toes, and were screwing them out by the roots."

"Give me a wine-glass, my dear—I mean Miss—Miss——"

"Anstey is my name," said the bright vision—for such it was to me—and with eager haste she placed a wine-glass in my hand, which I filled on the instant.

"What's that doctor—physic?" said my patient. "Oh, lor! filthy stuff. Kitty, mix me a strong glass of gin-and-water to take after it."

"Don't you do anything of the kind, Miss Anstey. No spirits for him for some time."

"Ugh! you tyrant!" growled the patient, making a face like a child would at the mixture, and then tossing it off. "What horrid stuff!"

"Never mind if it eases you," I said; and then, after giving various little orders, I placed the tender leg in an easy position, the patient breaking out into furious exclamations the while. Then, by means of some hoops from a small wooden tub, I made a little gipsy tent over the limb, so that the coverings did not touch the exquisitely tender skin; and at the end of half an hour had the pleasure of hearing a sigh of satisfaction, of seeing a smile steal over the face, which was now smooth and bedewed with a gentle perspiration, and directly after, in a drowsy voice, my patient said—

"Kitty my darling, he's a trump. Take him into the next room and apologise to him, and tell him I'm not always such a beast."

He was half asleep already, while I—even in that short hour—I had fallen into a dream, a dream of love: I who had never loved before, nor thought it, but as sickly boy-and-girl stuff, unworthy of busy men.

I cannot tell you how that day passed, only that Kate Anstey had implored me not to leave her uncle yet; and if I was her slave, and would have done her bidding even to the death.

I believe I dined with her; I am sure she gave me cups of tea later on, that were like nectar; and I know that when I left about six o'clock I could hardly refrain from kissing her hand, and telling her I loved her; while she, so simple, sweet, and innocent, saw nothing but that I was grave, kind, and attentive, and very earnest about my patient.

"He is sleeping very comfortably," I said, as—I stood there holding her hand in mine, "and will not wake for two hours, when he is to take more of his medicine."

"But when will you come again?" she cried eagerly.

"The last thing to night," I replied.

"Oh, thank you," she cried; and her gentle eyes, as they looked gratefully in mine, completed the work that had been begun so well.

I believe Tom drove me back, and talked about how glad he was that master was so much better. I did not hear that so well, though, as I did his praises of Miss Kate, who was master's sister's child, and lived in London when she was at home.

Did I go back that night? Of course I did, and never did gouty patient have better attention.

"Never mind your time, doctor," he said. "You're the best one I ever had, and only put me on my pins again, and you may send in a bill for a hundred pounds, if you like."

He was soon better, but my visits to the farm were more frequent than over. There was only one place where I cared to fish, and that was the tench pond in the wooden field beside the copse—a pretty bit of wilderness, with the deep clear pond well fringed with rush and wild flower. And now, though no word of love had been spoken, Kate was always there to welcome me, and would bring her work down to sit and talk whilst I fished, and the tench blessed me for not catching them.

I used to make arrangements to be fetched when wanted, but that was not very often; for, after my morning round, there was seldom any demand for my services.

I went one day as usual, but instead of Kate being at the window, and running out to meet me, the old gentleman stood at the door, looking very angry, and he at once caught hold of my coat and dragged me into the kitchen

"Is anything wrong?" I said trembling.

"Yes, lots," said the old man. "What do you come here for?"

"For mercy's sake don't keep it back!" I said, with the room seeming to swim round me. "Is Kate ill?"

"Yes—I think she is," he said gruffly. "But look here, young man, what does this mean?"

"Mean?" I said. "Oh, Mr. Brand, if she is ill, let me see her at once!"

"She don't look very bad," he said, peering through the crack of the door into the parlour, where I could see her white dress; "but I say, young man, you'd better not come any more. She's growing dull, and I can't have my darling made a fool of."

"Made a fool of!" I stammered.

"Yes," he said gruffly.—"What do you come here for?"

I was silent for a minute, with a wonderous feeling stealing over me, as at last my lips said—I did not prompt them—"Because I love her with all my heart."

"And you've told her so?"

"Not a word," I said slowly.

My hand was being crushed as in a vice the next minute.

"I'm not a gentleman, doctor, but I know one when I meet one. There, you may go and talk to her, if it's as you say; for if it's true, you wouldn't make her unhappy; but, my lad, the man who trifled with that girl's heart would be the greatest scoundrel that ever stepped on God's earth."

The whole of this part of my life is so dreamy that it is all like some golden vision. But I was at her chair, I know, and that glorious evening I was content to watch the soft dreamy face beside me, as she sat there with hands folded in her lap, watching the sunset.

At last we rose and walked together through the woods, to stop at last beneath an overshadowing tree, and there in low broken words I told her I loved her, and in her sweet girlish simplicity she laid her hands upon my shoulders, looked up in my face, and promised to be my little wife.

"God bless you both!" cried a rough earnest voice, and we started apart, for the old man had come up unperceived, and his voice was very husky, as he called us a pair of blind bats for not seeing him.

I went home that night riding in a wonderful triumphal chariot instead of a gig, and to my great surprise, on reaching the house there was Fred Garnet.

"Back already?" I stammered.

"Already? Why, the month's up," he said, laughing. "You must have had good sport with your fishing, Master Max."

It came upon me like thunder, this return; and I lay that night awake—happy, but miserable, for this meant the end of my visit, and what was to come in the future? I had not thought of that.

I put it off for the time, and having obtained willing permission from Garnet, I went his rounds the next morning, and of course found my way to the farm.

I fancy the servant looked at me in rather a peculiar, constrained way, as she said that her master had gone to the off-hand farm.

"And Miss Kate?" I said.

"She's down in the wood, sir," said the girl.

I waited to hear no more, but ran along the garden, leaped the gate, and crossing two fields, went through the wilderness, and over the stile into the wood.

It was a pretty place, with fallen trees every here and there left for seats beside the well-marked grassy paths which were so many hazed arcades, through which the sunshine glinted in golden arrows.

"My darling!" I kept repeating, as I hurried on, expecting to meet her at every turn; and then I stoped short, with a horrible pang seeming to catch my heart. I was dizzy, faint, raging with anger, and half mad in turn; but that all past off to leave a bitter, crushing sense of misery, as I held on by a young sapling, and peered at the scene before me.

There stood, with her back to me, Kate—false, false Kate—with the arm of a tall, handsome, military-looking man encircling her waist, her head resting on his shoulder; and even as I gazed, he bent his head down and she raised her arms—her face—her lips to meet his kisses, as he folded her tightly to his breast.

I saw no more, but stole blindly away, went to the stable, saddled and bridled the horse in a dreamy fashion, mounted, rode back to Burnley, threw the bridle to the man, walked straight to the station without seeing Fred Garnet, and went off to London.

I was ill for a month—not seriously ill, but in a low, despondent way. I had been a student from my boyhood, and this love affair, had come in upon my stern, shadowy life like so much golden sunshine. I had believed fully, trusted to the uttermost, and had been rudely awakened from my delicious dream.

Fred Garnet wrote to me, of course, astonished at my abrupt departure, and asking for explanations. There I gave him as far as his practice was concerned, and then, as soon as I was better, I set to work at my profession, a bitter, altered man, but ready to undertake any task, no matter how repugnant it might have been to me at a happier stage of my existence.

(To be Continued.)

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Aug. 18th, 1878.

THE WIDOW OF NAIN—Luke vii. 11-17

JESUS has given proof of his divine power by almost every form of miracle. He has healed diseases by a touch and by a word; he has restored the dying while standing beside the couch, and when distant miles away he has brought back to life the little girl who had died but an hour before: it only remains for him to attest his divinity by calling from the dead one who is already appareled for the grave. While at Capernaum he is conscious that afar at Nain, twenty-five miles among the mountains, a widowed mother is weeping over the corpse of her only son. At once he journeys to the spot, and meets the funeral procession on its march to the sepulchre. At his touch the bearers pause: at his word the dead youth rises into new life. The mother receives her son, the witnesses give glory to God who has sent so great a prophet to fallen Israel, and the fame of the mighty Worker resounds throughout the land.

The following practical lessons may be considered in a study of the subject:—

1. It showed *purpose*. He journeyed twenty-five miles to work this miracle. He comes to a dead world with purpose to save.

2. It showed *compassion and sympathy* He feels for all our griefs.

3. It showed *power*; a might which could conquer death.

4. It was wrought *unsolicited*. "Before they call I will answer them."

5. It was wrought *in presence of many witnesses*. Christ's works are public, and before all.

6. It was *complete*, a finished work. What Christ does is done thoroughly.

7. It was wrought by the mere act of his *will*, by a command only. His word has power.

A CHEERFUL FACE.—Carry the radiance of your soul in your face. Let the world have the benefit of it. Let your cheerfulness be felt for good wherever you are, and let your smiles be scattered like sunbeams "on the just as well as the unjust." Such a disposition will yield a rich reward, for its happy effects come home to you and brighten your thoughtful moments. Cheerfulness makes the mind clear, gives tone to your thought, adds grace to the countenance. Joubert says: "When you give, give with joy, smiling." Smiles are little things, and cheap articles to be fraught with so many blessings both to the giver and receiver; pleasant little ripples to watch as we stand on the shore of every-day life. They are the higher and the better responses of nature to the emotion of the soul. Let the children have the benefit of them—those little ones who need the sunshine of the heart to educate them, and would find sympathy for their buoyant nature in the cheerful, loving faces of those who need them. Let them not be kept from the middle aged, who need the encouragement they bring. Give your smiles also to the aged. They come to them like the quiet rain of the summer, making fresh and verdant the long, weary path of life. They look for them from you, who are rejoicing in the fulness of your life.—*Selected.*

The Late Storm.

TORONTO, Aug. 6.—The damage by hail in this city and the immediate neighbourhood is roughly estimated at one quarter of a million of dollars. Water did the most injury. The basements of buildings in the city were generally flooded. An ominous rattling sound preceded the appearance of the hail. Some people aver that they heard this noise forty seconds before they saw the ice. Those who heard the noise and looked out saw what appeared to be great white clouds impetuously driven on by the wind. The rattle became louder and the noise nearer, and then followed the hailstones, which mercilessly beat upon the glass of northern exposures, and on all sorts of plants and trees. People who were sitting in the upper stories were alarmed when they heard the clatter on the roofs. The stones were hurled with great force against the boards in the lumber yards, making a deafening noise. Whoever was out on the street sought immediate shelter. For ten minutes the pitiless attack was kept up. In that time thousands upon thousands of window panes had been broken, and garden after garden destroyed.

If lightning never strikes twice in the same place, it nevertheless struck in a great number of places and played some queer pranks, besides, during the electric storm last Sunday, the 4th inst. At Toronto a thunderbolt lit upon the belfry of St. Mary's Church, and passing downward threw open the main entrance whereof the doors were locked and bolted. A man standing near by was lightly touched by the fluid and soon recovered from the shock, but it is not stated whether he tarried in those parts long enough to reflect upon the *striking* invitation he had received to enter the church and worship there. The philosophers in the villages around Hartford did not need any kites to perform successfully Ben Franklin's experiment of bringing down the lightning, for it came down of its own accord, damaging several buildings and killing several head of cattle. During the afternoon service in the Methodist church at the Connecticut village of Wapping the lightning also made a very strong and remarkable protest against the vanities of dress, especially in the matter of coiffure. The young woman whose love of a bonnet was torn into tatters and whose back hair was neatly docked by the lightning, was no doubt effectually cured of whatever pride she took in her headgear. The lesson of humility, however, was not learned without a severe shock to herself and to some twenty other young women who sat in pews near by. At Manchester three barns were destroyed, while at Haverstraw one man was killed and one barn was fired. Lake Mahopac escaped with a flagstaff splintered and a gashouse set on fire, which was extinguished before any serious damage was done. In Philadelphia, yet another church full of worshipers was selected as a target for heaven's artillery, and five of them were pretty badly scorched or shocked, one fatally. This was a full day's work for the lightning, and it is now in order for the unlearned to enquire whether the recent eclipse of the sun has anything to do with producing these and similar potent electrical phenomena—an inquiry to which many of the learned might honestly answer that they don't know. It is pretty well settled, however, that certain conjunctions of the heavenly bodies do produce some startling effects upon the earth we inhabit. —*N. Y. Sun.*

STORM.—On Sunday (4th) the Township of East Zorra was visited by one of the most terrific hurricanes ever witnessed in that section. About 4 p. m. rain fell in torrents; the wind uprooted trees and unroofed houses; fences were scattered in all directions; corn and other crops were laid down as if a roller had gone over them. About four inches of rain fell. On Monday it was visited by another rain storm, but no further damage is reported.—*Woodstock Times.*

A NEW political organization has been established in St. John, N. B., by a number of independent men. The chief plank in their platform is as follows: "We advocate the principle of Free "Trade amongst nations, but while our "Government accepts the policy of raising a revenue from imports and also "from internal sources, we feel it is the "duty of Parliament to make Tariff laws "which will bear as equally as possible "upon every part of the Dominion, at "the same time keeping a careful eye "to the fostering of our own industries "and the development of the internal "resources of every part of the Dominion."



FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS

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

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

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

MONTREAL, July 5th, 1877.
DR. WILLIAM E. CHESTER,
DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of your Asthma Cure. A cure indeed it has been to me, as I am in better health now than I have been for years. Last Winter and Spring, I suffered from a very severe attack of Asthma, complicated with bronchitis, and during that time I used your medicine, and found it always afford me great relief, and I am quite convinced that it has been the means of restoring me to health
JAMES LASKEY,
733 St. Bonaventure street, Montreal.

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

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

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

Enclosed please find $220 for two packages of the Remedy. I am paying special attention to these classes of diseases. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,
Yours, etc.,
S. A. KEMP, M. D.

ONTREAL, April 16th, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER,
DEAR SIR,—I come among the many to repeat what, no doubt, you have frequently heard. That is, the curing properties of your Bronchitis Cure. I have a young sister that has had the above complaint since she was nine years old, being now seventeen. My father has had the best doctors in the city of Hamilton, Ont., attending her, and could get nothing to do her any good. I have also sent her different preparations from Chicago while residing there, but they failed with the rest. On coming to this city, two months ago, I read in the *Star* of your Cure. I thought as it had considerable local references, I would get a box and send it to Hamilton. I did so, and I received a letter last week which I will quote in regard to what good it did. It says: "I was very sick on Easter Eve; could not sleep all night. In the morning, a friend gave me some of that medicine you sent me. She put it on a plate, and I inhaled the smoke, and in five minutes I felt so relieved that I was able to eat my breakfast as well as ever I did. After a while I took some more, and was able to attend church at half-past ten, and also afternoon sodality. So, you see, that it has acted like a miracle on me."

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

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

LAKES. JR, Ont., June 22nd, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER & Co.:—
GENTLEMEN,—You will find enclosed $1.10 for one box of Chester's Cure for Asthma. It is a sovereign remedy for Asthma. I have recommended it to some instances who have the disease. Yours truly,
GEO. DALRYMPLE.

KINGSTON, N. B., June 18th, 1877.
DEAR SIR.—I write to you for another box of your Cure, for I have received great benefit from the two that I received. I think another will effect a complete cure. I enclose $1.10 for another box.
WILLIAM JAMES PORTER.

POINT ST. CHARLS, Jan 29th, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER, Esq.
DEAR SIR,—Being the unfortunate possessor of an inflammatory sore throat (the effects of a cold), I was induced to try your Cure, received with the assurance that it would prove a cure indeed. The result was eminently satisfactory, the soreness disappearing within twenty-four hours after the first application of the remedy. Yours, truly,
W. Q. O RCOM.

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

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER
DEAR SIR,—Can you send me by return mail another package of your Cure for Bronchitis. I think I shall die without it, if you don't send me soon. I wrote before for it.
Yours, &c,
ED. OCR.
471 West 22nd Street.

LONDON EAST, Ont., March 31st, 1876.
SIR:—
In reference to the combination prepared by W. E. CHESTER, I can say that it combines our most sure and reliable remedies for the immediate relief of the paroxysm of Asthma etc., its use will tend to soothe the irritated air passages and strengthen so as to prevent so frequent a return, and deserves a fair trial by Ray so afflicted.
A. DE COU, M. D.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE SAVING STATION, NINTH DISTRICT, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, April 5th, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 30 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.
DEAR SIR.—Please find enclosed $1.10, for which send me a box of your Cure for Bronchitis, &c. I have used one box sent me by a friend in Montreal, and before I have used another I am satisfied that I will be entirely cured of a severe bronchial affection. When I received the first box, in December last, I was confined to my house, and had been suffering for over a year with a very distressing dry cough, but three days after the use I was able to leave the house, and have been about ever since, and gaining strength. To-day I am quite as well as ever. I have recommended this Cure to many sufferers since I have known it, and presume you have received orders from all parts of the States. I wish it was more generally known.
Very respectfully,
JOSEPH SAWYER,
Supt. Ninth Life Saving District.

It may be had wholesale and retail of

A. BENN & CO.
Lachute.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.
4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUG. 16, 1878.

WE learn that a political meeting, in the interest of the Conservative party, will be held at Cornwall on the 29th instant, at which Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Hon. Messrs MACDOUGALL and M. C. CAMERON, and Mr. PLUMB are expected to deliver addresses.

HIS Excellency the Governor General and *suite* are visiting the Eastern Townships for the last time, where they are having a most enthusiastic reception. Earl DUFFERIN will not, it seems, leave Canada until October, it being inconvenient for the Marquis of LORNE to come out until then.

IT is to be feared that labour troubles in the United States are not yet over. That agitator KEARNEY, who came all the way from California, is creating considerable excitement. Already, possibly as an instalment of the results of his operations, we are informed of another strike upon a grand scale in the Pennsylvania coal district.

THOSE brute Principalities which by the Treaty of Berlin were assigned to the protectorate of Austria, do not take kindly to the change, and are already in arms against their new protectors. They do not appear to understand when they are well off and presume upon the generosity of the powers in relation to them.

WE are officially informed that the elections will come off about the 19th or 20th of September. It is therefore the duty of our people to be ready for the contest. The orders will soon be given—"up and at them!" Much depends on the results of the coming contest which will decide whether Canadian manufactures are to be established, or whether their vitals shall be eaten out of them by the Americans. It would seem that the present is the tide in our affairs which taken at the flood may lead on to fortune, and it may be that if it is not taken advantage of, the result will be that Canada will be for ever fallen.

SOME of the Conservative papers are drawing the attention of the Quebec Government to the fact that recently Her Majesty has refused to approve a measure legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister in the colony of Natal, simply because it was passed upon the Speaker's casting vote only. Now much of the recent Quebec legislation was carried only upon the vote of Mr. TURCOTTE, and, say the papers, if the course pursued by Her Majesty in the case in question was right, as undoubtedly it was since the Crown can do no wrong, the same prerogative ought to have been exercised here by her Provincial representative.

THE following, from the recently published pamphlet of Senator MACPHERSON on the subject of a National policy, will commend itself: Says the Senator—"I have always been in favor "of Free Trade, but the conditions "on which nations trade must necessarily be a matter of arrangement either "by treaty or reciprocal legislation. "We have been asking our neighbours "of the United States for years to enter into a commercial treaty with us "in the general direction of Free Trade, "and, so far as the natural productions "of the two countries are concerned, on "the basis of entire Free Trade, but "they have refused, and more than refused, they have legislated against our "industries. These are patent facts, "and shall we, acting like unreasonable "wayward children, neglect and refuse "to advance our own prosperity, although we see our neighbours advancing theirs, simply because they will "not agree to take common ground with "us? Shall we insolently persist in "starving ourselves to death because "our neighbours refuse to eat with us?" This is a sensible way for any man to put the case.

THE Hamilton *Spectator*, in a recent article referring to the depression of trade in Montreal, says:—

"The loss of the Western Ontario trade is not by any means the only cause of dullness in Montreal. The insane policy of the present Government, which has injured all parts of the country more or less, has told with special force against Montreal. Take tea duties, for instance. Under the old system of direct import, trade was springing up between Canada and the tea growing countries. The United States, true to the policy by which it has been governed, seeing this, and that a considerable portion of its teas were imported through Great Britain, imposed a differential duty of ten per cent. upon all teas imported from any point west of the Cape of Good Hope, the object being to prevent the importation of teas into the United States from either Great Britain or Canada. Sir Francis Hinks, then Finance Minister, met this move promptly with a differential duty of the same amount upon teas imported into Canada from the United States. The cosmopolitan guardians of "the principles of civilization," whose rule in Canada is drawing to a close, regarded this as a retaliatory duty and therefore wrong in—what they call—principle, and Mr Cartwright lost no time, after he became Finance Minister, in abolishing it. This placed the American importers in the position to be able to enter the Canadian market with their teas, while the Canadian importer could not enter the market of the United States. The Canadian direct import trade, of course, perished, as all industeries similarly situated must perish sooner or later, and the Americans are now reaping the combined advantage of their own shrewdness and our Government's folly, and are complete masters of the tea trade. There is no doubt that if the direct trade with Canada had been allowed to develope, Montreal would have handled the lion's share of it. The same with sugar refining. We all know that the American Government deliberately crushed that branch of industry out of existence in Canada. We cannot blame them for doing so; it was good policy in the interest of the United States, and the interests of that country are what the Government of it are charged with looking after. If we had a Government with as clear a perception of their duty the United States Government could not have succeeded in destroying our sugar refineries. They would not, in fact, have made the attempt, knowing how easily the working of their bounty system could be thwarted if common sense instead of theoretical rubbish had been in charge of Canadian affairs. If this branch of industry had been allowed to mature, it is tolerably certain that it would have been shared between Halifax and Montreal. These cities were first to start it and their special facilities for carrying it on are such that they could have retained it between them. If the people of Montreal take an intelligent view of their own interests they will readily see that the first step to be taken is to assist in turning our present incapable Government out of office. Confidence can never be restored while they remain where they are, and without confidence the commercial entrepot of a country cannot be in a flourishing condition."

SOLOMON said "there is no new thing under the sun." All agree in crediting the wise king with much wisdom, but it is a great pity he did not live in Canada under Grit rule, because it would have saved him making that very erroneous statement. He would have now exclaimed "Saul among the Prophets." Hon. ISAAC BURPEE among the speech makers! Can you believe it? The Ottawa *Free Press* says Mr. BURPEE *made a speech*, and then proceeds to give an extract from it. "My enemy hath written a book." Mr. BURPEE has made a speech, but it would have been better if he had followed his parliamentary rule and said nothing; for, if the published extracts are correct, and surely they are, for who ever knew the *Free Press* to tell anything that was not true? Mr. BURPEE, or *the person* who prepared the figures given, shows a vast amount of ignorance or else has deliberately attempted to mislead the public. When the last census was taken the population was about 3,600,000, at the same rate of increase as had taken place during the preceding decade, and there is or ought to be no reason why it has not increased faster, for have we not practical Ministers, practical Agent Generals, practical Immigration Agents to run it (!) our present population would be considerably over 4,000,000. But for all purposes the figures given by the *Free Press*, viz: 4,000,000 are sufficient. Mr. BURPEE says that we export grain to the value of $5.07 per head. These figures are made up by dividing the total value of this article of export by the total population, which is utterly indefensible. Does Mr. BURPEE not know that a third of this export is foreign grain; grain belonging to the United States passing through Canada and therefore is not the export of Canada? If Mr. BURPEE does not know this, let him look at page 684 of the Tables of Trade and Navigation for 1876-77. If he had taken the exported grain produced in this country, including its products, flour, meal, bran and malt, he would have given the correct figures, $3.04 instead of $5.07, making only a difference of $2.03 per head against the *Honorable* gentleman. Is it honorable for a Minister of the Crown thus to mislead? or shall we be charitable and say he did it in ignorance? But why have we ignorant Ministers? It is only fair to presume that the United States' account is dished up in the opposite style, but as we have no figures at hand we venture no assertion. Passing from particular articles we will look at the general exports. For the year ending June, 1877, Canada exported $68,030,546, or $17.01 per head. United States exported $676,115,818, or $16.90 per head; making a difference of only *eleven* cents in favor of Canada instead of $5.30 as shown by Mr. BURPEE. Now let us look at the opposite side of the account and see why Mr. BURPEE did not continue his analysis into the imports. During the Fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, Canada imported $99,327,962, or $24.83 per head. United States imported $466,265,045, or $11.65 per head, being a difference in favor of the United States of $7.82 per head. Summing the whole up in a nut shell, we have these simple facts: Canada imports $31,298,416, or $7.82 per head more than she exports. While the United States exports $209,850,773, or $5.25 per head more than she imports, showing only $13.07 per head in favor of the trade policy of the American as compared with that of Canada. These figures show most conclusively that it would be far better for the Hon. Mr. BURPEE to remain silent and not even write a speech, even though he can write much better than he can speak.

RUIN OR PROSPERITY!

THE celebrated "Junius" in writing on the State of Great Britain in his own day very truthfully observed, "that the ruin or prosperity of a State depends so much upon the administration of its Government that to be acquainted with the merit of a Ministry we need only observe the condition of the people, and if we see a universal spirit of distrust and dissatisfaction with a rapid decay of trade we may pronounce without hesitation that the Government of that country is weak, distracted and corrupt." To say nothing for the moment of the decay of trade the cause of which is variously accounted for according to the political proclivities of the parties to the controversy, it may be asked very pertinently, is there or is there not a universal spirit of distrust and dissatisfaction? The answer to this cannot fail to be in the affirmative; in the first place when it is remembered how many persons elected to support the Mackenzie-Government have felt compelled on the dictates of their own consciences—and at the command of their constituents also—to withdraw from their allegiance. Then when we consider how the interim elections have eventuated and how agitated the country is at the present moment, there are additional grounds for believing in the applicability to Canada at the present moment of the premises on which to base the argument. Then having established so much, we may go a little farther, and enquire into the cause of the decay of trade. Admitting, as the Government contend, that one cause of the depression has been over production and over importation, had not the Government in whom by the terms of the Confederation Act was vested the regulation and protection of our trade and industrial interests a manifest duty to step in, and though it might seem to some a stretch of their paternal authority, do something however little to adjust matters and place them again upon a proper footing? At least that idea would suggest itself even to those who are not particularly well versed in the mysteries of political economy. But they have done nothing, their policy as defined by Mr. CARTWRIGHT has been that of the helpless fly which could do nothing but try to balance itself on the wheel which day after day was grinding out the life of every interest that was Canadian. And while this life was being ground out, while our yearly resources and annual revenues were decreasing what have the Government done since they came into power but augment in an extravagant manner the expenses which the country was incurring. Let a few figures answer this. In 1873-4, which is claimed to be the last year for which the Conservatives provided, while the Revenue was $24,205,092 the Expenditure was $23,316,316, leaving a surplus of $888,776. The next year the first of the MACKENZIE regime the Revenue stood $24,649,715, while the expenditure amounted to $23,713,071, the surplus thus being $935,644. But mark the difference. No sooner had the Government got fairly established in power than they ran riot and the surpluses became deficits in the year 1875-6 under Mr. CARTWRIGHT's economical management, a deficit being established of $1,000,785 and in the succeeding year of $1,803,618. In this latter year the Finance Minister was unwilling to acknowledge so large a sum, but by "cooking" matters so as to enter $343,591 to surplus account of the Intercolonial, contrived to make it appear that the deficit was but $1,460,027. When this glaring outrage was exposed the member for Lennox was unable satisfactorily to explain, and thus was compelled to have his falsities "nailed to the counter." The result of the first seven years Confederation under Conservative rule, years too during which all the machinery of the system had to be organized and put into operation were, according to the public accounts, the securing of a total surplus of $12,075,064, or an annual saving of $1,725,009.14. The first three years of the administration of Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. MACKENZIE, deducting from their gross deficit of $3,704,403 the surplus their first year of $935,644 which to a great extent was provided for by Mr. TILLEY, resulted in a deficit of $2,768,759, or an annual deficit of $922,919.66. Supposing, however, it be apportioned to the two years only during which it occurred we should have the annual deficit of $1,384,379.50. This is indeed Grit economy with a vengeance. But when we consider that the Revenue which in 1874-5 fell off to $22,587,587 in 1875-6 and to $22,059,274 nevertheless that the expenditures went up from $23,713,071 in 1874-5 to $24,488,372 in 1875-6 and was $23,862,892 in 1876-7 the Government cannot in all justice object to the charge of extravagance and incompetence. In proof of the charge of extravagance we need only turn to the Customs' account: While in 1873 the average cost of collection of the total revenue of the Department was $4.38 per cent, the next year it rose to $4.45, the succeeding one to $5.62, and in 1877 to $5.75 per cent. The decrease of revenue in 1877 compared with 1873 was $107,177, while the increase cost of collection in 1877 over 1873 was $153,929. These figures speak for themselves, but are the more eloquent when we apply them to the case of the Montreal Custom House, from which most extraordinary illustrations have been obtained, and that from the duty authorized by Departmental statements. In 1873 the total Revenue at that office was $5,011,151, collected at a cost of $87,733, or $1.75 per cent; in 1877 the Revenue was $3,865,110, the cost of collection $117,989 and the cost of collection $3.08 per cent, not very far off double. The decrease of Revenue in 1877 as compared with 1873 was $1,145,741, while the increased cost of collection was $30,256. Other departments show similar results, and we will refer to them in a subsequent issue.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

MR. WARREN ROCK, Q.C., of London, was among the Reformers of that city who were invited to take a seat upon the platform at Mr. David Glass' recent meeting in that city. Mr. Rock declined in the following note, which is a master bit of sarcasm:—

"London, July 26, 1878.

"DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter inviting me to a seat on the platform tomorrow, on the occasion of the grand rally of your supporters. I feel that nature never intended me for an ornament, and besides, I will be much better employed at the time in my office attending to my business. You are therefore at liberty to place the chair intended for me at the disposal of Col. John Walker Murray Anderson, Hugh Macmahon, Q.C., or some better bit-long Reformer.

Yours respectfully,
"WARREN ROCK."

THE County of Peel is furnishing our Free Trade friends with ample evidence that the National Policy movement is by no means confined to Conservatives. Some time ago Mr. John Haggart, Brampton, a prominent and life-long Reformer, declared, in terms which could not be misunderstood, that the National Policy was necessary to the very existence of Canada; and the other evening, Mr. Robert Barber of Streetsville, another influential Reformer, publicly declared himself in favour of the policy of Protection to native industries, to the establishment of which in Canada a so called "Reform" Government is the only obstacle. We wish the Free Traders of Peel joy of all the comforts they can extract from the honest utterances of men who, though Reformers, yet prefer the interests of their country to the necessities of their party.

IT is demonstrable that, if the lower wages of many million artisans and labourers constitute one important factor in the process of bringing down prices of food, then farmers may look out for a sharp taste of that competition to sell which they have mostly regarded as something to trouble merchants and manufacturers only. And this is exactly what we may now see going on. During the first of the depression our wise men of Gotham, who spout Free Trade absurdities, proclaimed this, in effect, that it did not matter if merchants and manufacturers together went to Davy Jones' locker, as long as the farmers had good crops. This mischievous delusion has been especially fostered amongst ourselves by the Toronto Grit organs. With an almost diabolical feeling of satisfaction, scarcely at all concealed, our contemporary laughed at the calamities of the manufacturing interests; holding forth that if only the farmers prospered, the country was safe. Now, sensible people, while giving first place to the agricultural interest, and all due honour to the occupation of Father Adam, may still recognize that, if other interests be depressed and crushed during many years, the farmers' turn to suffer must come at last. And this is what present experience is now telling, for never before did hard facts make it so plain to the farmers of Canada that they as well as the manufacturers required Protection.

THE St. Johns, P.Q., *News*, says:—"We are purchasing from Americans "to the value of $2.25 for every dollar's "worth they buy from us, and this the "Ministerial party say is to the advan"tage of the Dominion. Again we are "making Canada a cheap country to "live in, but a better country to live "out of, with national bankruptcy al"most staring us in the face, and labor "difficult to obtain at 50 and 60 cents "a day!" The Premier has time after time stated in public that he would like to see Canada a cheap country to live in. We would ask any intelligent farmer if it would be for his benefit that all or nearly all descriptions of farm stock and produce should become cheaper, and that the prices that were realized say thirty or forty years ago should be almost the prices of to-day. The more Mr. Mackenzie gets his wish gratified the worse, not only for the farmer, but for all classes. Is it possible that any sensible farmer can swallow the argument that the prosperity of the farmer is to be increased by making Canada a cheap country to live in? If farmers can only get for a series of years a small or very moderate price for what they have to sell, does it not follow that their farms and everything else belonging to them must proportionately decrease in value? The prices are very low now, but Mr. Mackenzie would like to see them still lower if we can take any meaning from the words he has so often given utterance to on the public platform, that he would like to see Canada a cheap country to live in. Idleness means starvation, but give employment to men and they have no fear as to what they will require to pay for the necessaries of life.

THE Paris *Transcript* says:—"A "Chesterfield correspondent writes us "that one of the most rampant protec"tionists in his neighborhood is a farm"er who came to Canada 23 years ago "*without a cent*, but who is now the "owner of 200 acres (the homestead) and "100 acres apiece for each of his three "sons, in all 500 acres, 450 of which "are paid for. His buildings, stock, "implements, etc., are worth at least "$3,000 more. Now let us sum up: "450 acres at, say $60 per acre, $27,000; "stock, buildings, etc., $3,000; total, "$30,000 in 23 years, or $1,300 per "annum over and above cost of living. "It is argued," says the same writer, "that the annual returns do not yield "a fair rate of interest for the market "value invested, which may be quite "true, but the difference is made up four "fold by the gradual rise in the value "of farm property, always remembering "that the original investment was lit"erally *nil*." Yes, but if Mr. Mackenzie had been in power during the major portion of these 23 years, instead of Sir John Macdonald, there would in all probability have been a different story to tell. In reference to "the gradual rise in farm property," referred to in the latter part of the above paragraph we would state, without fear of contradiction, that since the Mackenzie cabinet came to control of public affairs, instead of there being a "gradual rise in the farm property," there has been a fall in farm, and every other kind of property, and not gradual either, it has come down with a rush. We know of farm property which in 1873 could have readily been sold for certain figures which during the past year has been sold from one quarter to one fifth less. Just think of it. A farm of 100 acres that four or five years ago would have been quickly snatched up for $6,000 and considered a bargain, now can hardly be sold for $4,800, and it is just the same with every other class of property. So much for Mr. Mackenzie's wise statesmanship. The reform engine should stop and take the bearings of things before they make the assertions they do, if they did their figures would not be toppled over on every occasion like a house of cards.

Lennox.

[From the Ottawa Citizen.]

A brief visit to this constituency last week confirms the information that the Finance Minister is on the rugged edge. Captain Hooper, who is opposing him, has made a thorough canvass of the constituency, and if the words of men are to be believed, his election is perfectly certain. His supporters confirm his reports, but the best evidence of all is the alarm of the Hon. Mr. Cartwright himself. He has always rested on his dignity, and treated opposition with contempt. All this is changed, and he has descended to begging votes from door to door. The editor of this journal attended three meetings, two of Hon. Mr. Cartwright's, and one called by the friends of Mr. Hooper. In two out of the three, Mr. Cartwright had not one third of the house. There is an entire absence of enthusiasm for him, and at his first meeting from the time he arose, until the meeting closed, he received not a particle of applause, although it was freely given to the other side.

The wonderful reaction in Lennox arises from dissatisfaction with the Government, and a growing feeling in favor of Protection. As an illustration, a mill owner who attended one of the meetings came into the store of Mr. Hooper, and said:—"You know I have been always a Free Trader, but I have made up my mind that Protection ought to be tried, and I shall vote for you." Captain Hooper is a highly intelligent and popular man, of whom everybody speaks well, and his sterling integrity and good sense will make him a more useful, if not so showy a representative in Parliament, than the Finance Minister. The Liberal Conservatives of that constituency, with the Napanee *Standard* for their organ, are doing a splendid work, and we congratulate them in advance on the wonderful victory that seems to be assured them.

A Matrimonial Romance.

EXTRAORDINARY COURTSHIP, AT A DISTANCE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND MILES.

The sequel of the Nova Scotia Romance turns out to be a very happy one after all, and it is to be found in the following notice contained in the Halifax paper:

LORD—BRANDER—At Victoria, B. C., 12th June, at St. John's Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Percival Jenns, John J. Lord Esq., of New Westminister, B. C., to Isabella, eldest daughter of Robert Brander, Esq., N. S.

It will be remembered that the young lady in the case had made the acquaintance of the gentleman "by means of photography and correspondence." She had not seen her intended since a child, at which time he, too, was a resident of Halifax. After making himself a comfortable home in the far West the gentleman yearned for a wife and opened a correspondence with old friends in the sister province, with the result stated. The *Reporter* supplements this 'romance' by another interesting little story:—Shortly after the Halifax young young lady bade adieu to her father at New York, while she was on her way to San Francisco, a young lady boarded the train who was also bound to British Columbia, and, singularly enough, on a similar errand—to meet and to marry her lover (a lawyer) whom she had not seen for ten years. The two young ladies became fast friends, and together embarked from 'Frisco for Victoria, B. C. Here they were met at the steamer by their respective bridegrooms to be, who, it transpired, were intimately acquainted, and had met without previous arrangement, from different points, each to meet his intended bride. The young lady who entered the train between New York and San Francisco, was bridesmaid to the Halifax bride, while her lover was groomsman gave the bride away. The Thursday after the marriage chronicled above, the other pair were united in wedlock—to be as happy, we trust as No 1.

THE same horses which bore Mercedes from the Church of the Atocha to the Royal Palace at Madrid a happy bride six months ago dragged her body to the tomb. A London *Times* correspondent notes the curious fact that he did not see one man remove his hat or one woman kneel as the corpse passed through the streets.

Halifax *Reporter*: "There has not been anything like this popular outburst of feeling in Cape Breton in favor of Dr. Tupper as a man, and of the representative of the Party of Progress, at any time since Cape Breton was annexed to Nova Scotia.

England has free trade, therefore free trade must be good for Canada, although the circumstances of the two countries differ vastly. On the cast iron principle, why doesn't Mr. George Brown advocate an Established Church and the law of primogeniture? asks the Stratford *Herald*.

GEO. BOND & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers. Shirts made to order. 415 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 19y1

PRENDERGAST AND MATHIEU,

ADVOCATES,

Ste. Scholastique.

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

WILFRED PREVOST. F. H. MATHIEU. 22tf

THE

Accident Insurance Company

of Canada

This is the First and only

Canadian Company

Devoting itself solely to the business of

Insurance Against Accidents,

And is the only one that has made the required deposit with Government for the special security of its Policy-holders. It therefore solicits with confidence the preferential support of the Canadian public.

WILLIAM HAY, Agent,
Lachute, P. Q.

ADVICE.

MANHOOD, WOAN HOOD, FREE. A warning against imposition. How youth and middle age (both sexes) may restore their shattered constitutions, especially if arising from early indiscretions. Herein lies your only safety by a professional gentleman of rare ability. High Canadian press testimonials. Mention this paper. Send stamp for answer. See advertisment headed "*Rupture*." Prof. J. Y. EGAN, Hamilton, Ontario. 41 m6.

RUPTURE.

THE Only Steel Truss; gives immediate relief; cures in 4 to 12 weeks. Endorsed by high medical authority. The most valuable surgical invention of the century. The secret of cure is, this Truss holds rupture during hard exercise, and can be worn night and day with great comfort. Very cheap.

Prof. J. Y. EGAN, Hamilton, Ontario. 41 m6.

MR. D. E. LEWIS, CHEMIST.

DEAR SIR,—These Dr. Harvey's Antibilious Purgative Pills, which you recommended to me, when in your city, are indeed a superior pill. These pains in my back, stomach and head have disappeared. I have come of that biliousness now. I have recommended them to others with the same good effect. Thanks to you, I think that my Doctor's bill will be a little smaller this year than last. Yours truly,

HENRY DAVIS,
Hemmingford.

MILLINERY.

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

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

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

THE NORTH RAILWAY HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the travelling public that the above hotel is now opened for the reception of guest, where they will meet *FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION*, the house being new and well finished. Those desirous of a quiet first class place will do well to stop at this House.

Sample rooms for Commercial men.

Give him a trial.

31y1 ISAIE TAILEFER.

C. GEIGERS,
UNDERTAKER.

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

COFFIN STORE

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

FUNERALS,

that may be required.

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

A good Ash Coffin, trimmed.....$10.00
Black Cloth..... 10.00
A good Common Coffin,..... 5.00

Please give him a call when required, at Centre Lachute. 39m3

NOTICE!

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

Messrs. W. BANFORD & CO.,

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

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

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

P. LANE.

Feb. 22, 1878. 27tf

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

GENERAL BUSINESS

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

W. BANFORD & CO.

March 8, 1878. 27tf

JAMES BARLEY

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

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

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



FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC

Read Every Word.

IT is a settled fact that the HOLMAN LIVER and STOMACH PAD has effected more cures, and has made warmer friends, has grown faster in favor than all the world's treatment combined. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad cures the severest chronic Liver and Stomach difficulties. It has proved efficacious in at least nineteen-twentieths of all the diseases that flesh is heir to. To the permanently afflicted, and the perpetual Winter sufferer, now is the time to apply the Holman Liver Pad and Protector, thereby saving a world of trouble. The Pad is Nature's own law, the principle of absorption. The reasons are simple enough. The Pad is applied immediately over the vitals, Liver and Stomach, and centre of the nervous system which pervades the digestive organs. It contains harmless medical; vegetable properties that absorb all poisonous and deteriorated fluids from the blood and stomach. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad IS NOT A PATENT MEDICINE, but a SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE. The Pad is oval-shaped, 4x6 inches, ½ inch in thickness, and filled with fine medicated vegetable compounds. It is suspended about the neck and worn next the person, over the pit of the Stomach. The Pad is a sure cure for Liver Complaints, Bilious Disorders Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhea, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Head, Pain, Sciatica, Lumbago, Obstructions in the Spinal Column, Kidney Difficulties, Heart Disease, Intermittant Fever, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Acute Pains, and Fever and Ague. Thousands of women bear testimony to the miraculous results in all diseases peculiar to their sex.

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

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

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

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

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

D. M. BAIRD.

GANANOQUE, November 6th, 1877.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

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

Yours Respectfully,

REV. WM. J. JOLIFFE.

MONTREAL, December 1st, 1877.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
301 Notre Dame St. Montreal:

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

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

THE PAD CO'Y'S BUF $4.50 AND $3.50

The latter only used in old and complicated cases.

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

HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.

Supplied wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM HAY,
Lachute, P. Q.

LACHUTE WOOLLEN MILLS.

THE undersigned in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous customers and friends for their patronage for so many years past, begs to announce that the

CARDING MILL

has been put in a thorough state of repair with

NEW CARDS,

so that all work entrusted to him will be guaranteed to give satisfaction, as he has been in this business for 13 years.

Carding done for 4cts. per pound.

Carding and Oiling (best lard Oil) for 5cts.

Fulling for 5cts. per yard.

Full and Press 7cts.

Full and Dress 10cts.

Full, Shear and Dress 11cts.

Carding, Oiling, Spinning and Coloring for 15cts. per pound.

He will keep on hand an assortment of

Etoffes, Tweeds, Flannels & Yarn,

which can be exchanged for wool at 35cts. per pound.

Wool taken in payment for Carding and Fulling.

FABIEN POITRAS.

Lachute, May 29th, 1878. 39-3m

MONTREAL HOUSE,

ST. ANDREWS, Q.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

W. G. STEWART,

At prices lower than Montreal Wholesale prices.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

consisting of

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT ALL PRICES.

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

Readymade Clothing

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

Hardware and Crockery

A full line of Stationery.

Call and see for yourselves.

G. & M. SIMPSON,
St. Andrews, March 29, 1878. 39tf

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	75 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$10 00
Two " " "	15 00
One quarter column, per year	20 00
One half column, per year	30 00
One column, per year	50 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year	01 00

A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements. Transitory advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Wm. Hay—House for sale or to let.
W. Banford.—Ready-made clothing.
C. A. Lafleur.—Lachute Hotel.
Dr. R. A. Alloway.—Dentist.
Caledonia Society.—Montreal.

LOCAL.

A thunder storm passed over the village on Wednesday. The rain fell in torrents for a while. The farmers are not having such weather as they would choose for the harvest.

Among the many good things Lachute can boast of, is musical talent, of late we have been highly favoured with singing performed in a truly artistic manner in our churches, halls, &c.

As the moon rose last Monday evening a large portion of her disc was in shadow. At 7.30 a mass of clouds obstructed the view of the observer, but from 7:45 till 8:38 the eclipse in all its different phases was distinctly visible. It afforded a fine opportunity for the amateur astronomers and an abundant harvest for the peripatetic telescope men.

"Sold."—Recently some wags started the report that Hanlan was at the Union House, Ottawa. Nearly 200 persons called to see him and were "sold." When they discovered that it was only a "fellow that looked like him."

Lachute as a Manufacturing Centre.—It lies between the metropolis and the capital, and connected by rail with all the main lines of Railroads, leading to the chief cities of the Dominion and sea ports, to which goods can be exported and imported with facilities equal to any other locality. Combined with these advantages, Lachute possesses an excellent water power, capable of driving an immense quantity of machinery besides its beautiful scenery and proximity to large areas of heavily timbered wood lands with inexpensive and healthy living all combined to make this place one of the most advantageous for light and heavy manufacturing purposes in the Dominion.

Caledonian Society's Annual Sports.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the 23rd annual gathering and athletic sports of the Caledonian Society of Montreal which will be held on Saturday the 26th inst. on the Lacrosse Grounds Sherbrooke St., Montreal. The programme contains 21 items, and we see no reason why a number of the first prizes should not be brought home by some of our county athletes. The band of the 5th Royal Fusiliers and the Society's pipers will be in attendance. The entrance fee to non-members is twenty-five cents to each game.

The House.—Our village has been favoured with a visit from Prof. Scott who gave, on Tuesday and Wednesday, lectures to a class of about a dozen, on the education and management of the Horse. A fine exhibition of trained animals was given previous to the opening of the class. His lectures were very instructive, and will no doubt be of much service to those who availed themselves of them. The professor contends that balky or vicious horses are generally the result of balky or bungling hostlers, and instructed his pupils how to prevent or cure these evils, and to render the animal tractable and serviceable, in fact to bring him completely under the control of his master. The lectures were illustrated by experiments on refractory horses which were thoroughly indoctrined in good behavior. A number of copies of Prof. Pratt's Work on the Horse were procured by those interested.

Henry Palmer went over Niagara Falls a few days ago. He started from the village to row across the river to Chippewa, and neither he nor the boat has since been seen.

A Compliment to Canada.—The Paris letter to the *Mail* of the 9th instant, notes an honor paid to Canada:—"The second of the three English concerts was honored by the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and a decided compliment was paid to Canada, in the person of Mr. Sandford Fleming, C. M. G., &c., &c., who was invited into the Royal box, and at the request of the Prince of Wales seated beside His Highness."

A Cyprian Dish for an Epicure.—Herr Franz Löher, a recent traveller in Cyprus, gives the native recipe for treating the beccafico, which abounds in that island. Plucked and cleaned, the tiny birds are ranged side by side in a jar, which is then filled up with Cyprus wine. When they have acquired the fine aromatic and "almondy" taste of the wine of the Commandery they are taken out of pickle and roasted. The result, according to Herr von Löher, is magnificent.

Lord Shaftesbury, while presiding at a meeting of a London charity, said that he had lately lost a servant who had been in his family over 54 years, and that he had still in his house a nurse who had served him forty-nine years. This person, he said, ruled almost supreme in the house, and any member of his family would as soon think of taking a leap into the Red Sea as of retiring to rest without bidding the old servant good night.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of The Watchman.

Sir:—I see that the "Political Tumbler" of the *Advertiser* has not yet learnt the "Art of how to let well alone," but again returns to the charge this work. I have not time this issue to show up his inconsistencies further as the mail is just leaving, but will endeavour to keep the ball rolling next week. How charmingly he discourses about "ribald personal talk." He has never indulged in it. We all know, but more anon.

Yours,
Consistency.

To the Editor of The Watchman.

Enjoyment is the great object of the "Herd that pens us in their fold," young and old, rich and poor, all, and after this "Ignus Fatus," but oh! how few succeed in catching it! Innumerable are the different ways attempted to reach the "Ideal" happiness. One way is by picnics—Private picnics, Sunday-school picnics, and picnics *ab libitum*. A good picnic is an enjoyable thing. Last Wednesday the Good Templers of Hull went to meet their brethren and sisters of Templeton, at East Templeton, and to hold a picnic. A pinic got up expressly to honor the Grand Chief Templer, and to welcome his bride who had only recently come from the West. The friends of Hull left the Ferry wharf at half past nine by Mr. O'Neil's palace barge. Called at Gatineau for a band which furnished good music for the day, and arrived at their destination at 11 A.M. Here they found all things in readiness for them. All the ordinary out door amusements, ball, quoits, croquet, &c., being engaged in with all the ordinary avidity evinced by children just let loose from school, while an unused mill furnished a splendid place for the amusement of those who wished to trip the light fantastic." Rev. Mr. Carr of Buckingham, D. C. T., conveyed the congratulations of Argus & Excelsior Lodges to W. G. C. T. and his bride. When Mr. Loucks replied, after which speeches were made by Mr. Bleakney, of Hull, Mr. Chenny, of Vermont, Mr. Nicols, of England, and Mr. Mason of Templeton. Taken all together a very pleasant day was spent.

G. P. F.

Ottawa, August 2nd, 1878.

Romance of The Sea.

A GIRL EIGHTEEN YEARS A SAILOR AT LAST HAS SEX DISCOVERED.

The Lady Midshipman is the title of an ocean romance in the files of the last foreign mail. Fourteen months ago a good looking Irish girl seventeen years old took it into her head to go to New South Wales or Australia. She accordingly went out as an emigrant to Queensland, where she obtained a situation as barmaid. While there she received a letter from her mother begging her to return home and inclosing money to pay her passage. With this she obtained man's cloths and obtained a situation as second steward on board a steamer making short trips between Newcastle and Sydney. She remained on this vessel two or three months, and then thought she would like to go to England, and that she might as well work her passage over as to pay for it. She sought and obtained a situation on board the *Strathdon*, a clipper ship plying between Sydney and London. The new hand did duty as well as could be desired and became a favorite with the ship's company. When the vessels had been out about forty days, a communication was made to the captain which roused his suspicions, and he accordingly taxed the supposed apprentice with being a woman. She admitted the soft impeachment, abandoned the forecastle changed her uniform and returned to Ireland like a lady.

The Stockton (Cal.) *Independent* tells about the boss grasshopper, as follows: "The most monstrous grasshopper we have ever seen is on exhibition at the office of F. M. West, county treasurer. It is preserved in alcohol, and was captured some time since near Copperopolis. It is nearly six inches long, and its body is an inch and and a quarter in depth while its head is as big as a man's thumb. The wings when spread must have measured ten inches from tip to tip. The legs are as large as a lead pencil at the body, and about four or five inches long. The enormous body is quite translucent, and its ribs can be distinctly seen, An army of that species would eat up a quarter section of wheat as slick as a whistle in about five minutes.

LATEST NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Captain Harvey, who came out by Sunday's steamer, is said to be aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Lorne. His business here is probably to make himself acquainted with local matters prior to the Governor-General's arrival.

A Waterloo Veteran.—Daniel Brady, an old soldier, well known in Toronto, is still alive, who, during his military career, went through the Peninsular war. He was present at Waterloo and mounted guard over Napoleon during his confinement at St. Helena. After the death of Bonaparte, Brady was one of the twelve soldiers who carried him to the grave on the Island.

The Fire on the "Moravian."—The fire that imperilled the safety of this grand ship in mid-ocean originated in a bale of woollen yarn, and is believed to have been smouldering from the time of sailing from Liverpool. From what cause the fire proceeded is involved in mystery and should be investigated. A deposit of 5 per cent. on the general average will be required from the owners of goods until the actual loss is determined. When the "Moravian" arrived in port she had six feet of water in her hold.

To be Knighted.—The *Telegram* says it is understood in Canadian circles in England that Col. C. S. Gzowski is to be knighted, and perhaps receive a baronetcy. This, it may be supposed, would be in connection with his usual services at Wimbledon to the Canadian teams, and especially as President of the Canadian Association.

Personal.—On the recent passage of the "Moravian," between Quebec and Liverpool, an election between Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Mackenzie, took place among those passengers who had votes in Canada. Dr. Andrew Smith, V. S., of Toronto, worked for the Government, and Mr Gordon, of Fergus, for Sir. John Macdonald. Mr. T. D. Watson was returning officer. The poll was closed at two o'clock on Saturday, the 13th, with this result:—

Sir John Macdonald	74
Mr Mackenzie	55
Opposition majority..	19

After the returning officer had declared the result, rousing cheers were given for Sir John, and many were the expressions of hope that a like result would follow the Dominion elections.

There was considerable trouble in Ottawa on Monday last, in connection with the Orange pic-nic. The Montreal Young Britons were unable to leave on their return home, from the Lower Town depot, and proceeded by a special train to the Chaudiere junction, where the regular train took them up. Later on extensive shooting occurred, during which a number of persons were more or less seriously wounded.

Hanlan won the professional sculling race at Barrie on the 18th, Ross, of St. John, taking second place, Hosmer third.

The British Columbia Government has passed the Chinese labor bill.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Paris cabmen have given in, and returned to work.

The German Parliament has been convoked for the 9th of September.

The Paris *Moniteur* regards with seriousness the fact that Russia has sent an accredited representative to Cabul.

The Russian Imperial Guard embarks from Constantinople on Saturday, the rest of the Russian troops following immediately thereafter.

Calcutta despatches say the rains in India lately have been unusually heavy. In Cashmere the population are suffering terribly for want of food.

Fever and dysentery have created much havoc on the west coast of Africa, nearly a quarter of the Europe in population of Lagos having been stricken down.

Mr. Foster refuses to be trammelled by the rules and regulations of the Bradford Liberal Association, and declares his intention to run independently.

The Porte has sent a notification to Serajevo of an agreement having been concluded with Austria.

General Grant was very enthusiastically received in St. Petersburg. He goes to India in November.

The Sunday closing bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons on Saturday by 63 to 22.

The striking shoemakers in Chicago still hold out, and it is probable that they will be replaced by Chinese cheap labour.

Crop prospects in Egypt are said to be excellent, the Nile having already risen higher than at any time last year. The cotton crop is estimated to yield 112,000,000 lbs.

The Columbia crew on their arrival in New York were accorded quite an ovation. When returning thanks, Captain Goodwin said he had never seen a race in America where there was so little of the spirit of jockeying shown as at Henley.

Rev. George Gilfillan, of Dundee, Scotland, is dead.

The Oldham, England, weavers, have accepted a five per cent. reduction in wages.

The state of siege in Cuba has at length been raised, after being in force since 1874.

The official estimate of the number of deaths from the Indian famine is 1,850,000.

Crops in New York, Vermont and Massachusetts States have been seriously damaged by recent rains.

Cyprus advices still report the troops to be suffering from fever, the effects of which, however, are not fatal.

Continued and violent rioting is reported from Odessa, and a state of seige proclamation is expected to be issued.

Hungary has prohibited the exportation of arms ammunitions of war into Montenegro and Servia.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Dimanche le 4me courant, à la Basilique, a eu lieu le sacre de Mgr. Dominique Racine comme premier évêque du diocèse de Chicoutimi.

L'évêque consécrateur était Mgr. Taschereau, archevêque de Québec. Les assistants de Mgr. Dominique Racine étaient Mgr. Fabre et Mgr. Ant. Racine. Les évêques dont les noms suivent étaient aussi présents: Mgr Laflèche, Mgr Duhamel et Mgr Moreau. (Mgr Langevin n'a pu se rendre à Québec, forcément retenu à Rimouski pour cause d'indisposition.)

L'évêque consécrateur avait pour diacre d'office, le Révd M. Gendron, de St-Hyacinthe, et pour sous-diacre, le Révd M. Gauvreau, de Ste-Anne; puis, comme diacre d'honneur, le Révd M. Lagneux, de St-Jean Port Joly, et comme sous-diacre le Révd M. Plamondon, chapelain de l'église St-Jean.

Le Révd M. Marois, agissait comme maître des cérémonies.

Le sermon de circonstance a été prononcé par le Révd N. Hamel, V. G. Voici le texte de son sermon: "Quam incomprehensibilia judicia Dei et investigabiles viæ ejus." Rom, 11, 33.

La lecture de la Bulle a été faite par le Révd M. Têtu, aumonier de l'Archevêché.

Un nombreux clergé assistait à cette belle et imposante cérémonie. On ne comptait pas moins de 150 à 175 membres du clergé venus des différents diocèses de la province.

Lady Dufferin, ayant manifesté le désir d'assister au Sacre de Mgr D. Racine, un siège d'honneur lui fut réservé, incapable d'être présente elle s'est fait représenter par cinq dames dont nous n'avons pu obtenir les noms.

La Basilique était décorée, hier, comme aux fêtes de Pâques. Il y a eu musique solennelle au Grand Orgue, sous la direction de M. Gustave Gagnon, aidé en cette circonstance de tous nos meilleurs artistes.

La Basilique était littéralement encombrée de fidèles, à tel point que des centaines de personnes n'ont pu y trouver place.

Mgr. Racine a parti pour son diocèse le mecredi après accompagné par l'Archevêque, et par un grand nombre des gentilhommes distingués.

Orages.—Hier soir vers sept heures, un violent orage a éclaté sur Québec et ses environs. La foudre est tombée dans un bocage à Lévis. On ne rapporte pas de dommage. Pendant plus d'une heure des éclairs illuminaient d'une manière sinistre, les quatre coins du firmament et le tonnerre grondait avec beaucoup de violence. Cet orage a dû causer des dommages considérables dans les campagnes en arrière de Lévis.

La température est décidemment aux orages. Nous voyons par le "Courrier des Etats-Unis" qu'aux Etats-Unis, on signale des dégats considérables causés par le vent et le tonnerre.—*Canadien du 10.*

Elections fédérales.—A Montréal, il est rumeur que les elections auront lieu le 19 septembre prochain.

Le Général Howard est d'opinion que la guerre indienne de l'Ouest des Etats Unis tire à sa fin.

M. McKenzie a répondu à une députation du comté de Russell, Ontario, qu'il ne pouvait assister à un pique-nique politique dans cette division électorale avant trois semaines, c'est à dire, vers le premier septembre. Ceci indiquerait que la dissolution du parlement fédéral n'aurait pas lieu avant au moins un mois.

On agite de nouveau à Ottawa le projet de construire un pont sur la rivière Outaouais pour amener jusque dans cette ville le chemin de fer de Québec, Montréal et Ottawa, comme on l'avait d'abord projeté.

Adresse d'adieu.—Les corporations des municipalités de la Province d'Ontario se proposent, dit on, de nommer des délégués pour se rendre à Québec afin de présenter une adress d'adieu a Lord Dufferin à l'occasion de son départ du Canada.

Messieurs Charles Déry et Ignace Plamondon, cultivateurs de St. Albert partent pour le Manitoba la semaine prochaine avec leurs familles. Nous félicitons ces messieurs sur leur détermination. Il fait peine, il est vrai, de voir partir nos colons, mais du moins il est consolant de les voir diriger vers le Manitoba, car ils seront encore sur la terre du Canada. Le mouvement qui entraîne nos compatriotes de ce côté s'accentue tous les jours. Nous conseillons cependant à ceux qui veulent s'établir au Nord l'Ouest de partir avec au moins un millier de piastres. Autrement ils s'exposent à des déboires. Le Manitoba est un pays fertile mais ce n'est pas un pays de Cocagne. Comme partout ailleurs il faut de l'argent pour y vivre. Ceux qui partent sans avoir une bourse bien garnie s'exposent à des déboires, surtout à cette saison de l'année. On nous dit que Messieurs Déry et Plamondon partent avec quelques milliers de piastres. Tant mieux. Avec du courage et du travail ils sont certains de réussir.

Prof. J. Y. Egan, and his Imperial Truss.

Prof. Egan, has devoted no ordinary talents to the special study of rupture and with the very best results.

His long and successful practice, simplicity of application has cured many young and aged. No case if properly and timely attended to is beyond remedy.

In respect and honor to the gentlemen we are glad to call the attention of the reader to the following Certificate, given by a professional gentleman in favor of Prof. J. Y. Egan's Imperial Truss, which is now giving unbounded satisfaction. See advertisement in another column.

Hamilton, July 18, 1878.

TO ALL WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that I have examined Prof. J. Y. Egan's Imperial Truss and believe it will do all the inventor claims for it.

1st. It will keep its position under any motion of the body.

2nd. That it will perfectly keep the Rupture from coming down.

3rd. That it can be worn without any inconvenience day or night.

4th. That I had it adjusted to an Inguinal rupture, and it gave perfect satisfaction, and that I believe it to be one of the best Trusses offered to the public.

E. VERNON, M. D., M. C. C.

THE TWENTY THIRD GRAND ANNUAL Gathering of the Caledonian Society will be held on the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds, on Saturday, 24th Aug., 1878. Over $200 will be given away in prizes and medals. The Band of the Fifth Royal Fusiliers have been engaged. The Society's Pipers will also be in attendance. Entrance, 25c. Particulars see programmes.

A. McGIBBON, President
R. RANKIN, Sec.
33w2.

For Sale or To Let.

A NEW COTTAGE, near the Post Office—8 Rooms—supplied with water from the water-works. Terms liberal, apply to
WM. HAY.
Insurance and General Agent.
56—tf.

Lachute Hotel.

C. A. LAFLEUR, begs to call the attention of the travelling public to this First Class Hotel, which has been fitted up in the latest style with every accomodation to suit the travelling public. There is first-class stable accomodation in connection with this hotel.

N.B.—The Lachute Hotel is close to the Depot of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R.

C. A. LAFLEUR,
Proprietor.
50tf

DENTISTRY!

DR. R. A. ALLOWAY, D. D. S., L. D. S., of Montreal, will visite Lachute, and the principle Villages in this County at regular intervals. Dates &c. in future advertisement. CHARGES MODERATE.
50tf

Napolion Duchesne,
BUTCHER!
CARILLON VILLAGE.

WILL be in Lachute, with a supply of the best meat in the market, on WEDNESDAY'S and SATURDAY'S till further notice.

N. B. He keeps Beef, Pork, Tripe, Bologna and other Sausages, constantly on hand all other orders promptly attended to.
49—tf.



Field's Photographs
Received the
HIGHEST AWARD
at the last
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,
at No. 1 Bleury Street, Montreal.
49tf.

G. ARMSTRONG, & Co.
Victoria Square, Montreal.



UNDERTAKERS.

British America Assurance Company.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Established 1833.
Cash Capl al $500,000. Assets $1,100,000
Farm Risks at lowest Rates.
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.
F. C. GAMBLE,
Agent, Lachute.

Gilt Edged Butter.

JUST RECEIVED a lot of COOLEY CANS. All who have been waiting for them can now be supplied. No excuse now for sour milk and inferior butter, all the labour of the old system abolished—where there is ice or cold spring water.

WILLIAM HAY,
Agent.
Lachute, July 9th, 1878. 41—2m.

For Sale,
AT THE
Watchman Office,
Blank Notes and
Joint Notes of hand,
Blank Orders,
Bill-Heads,
Orange Certificates.
Summonses &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Notice to Farmers!

The undersigned has just received his stock of
Harvesting
Implements,
Consisting of Grass Scythes of the following makes: "Concave Clipper," "Oshawa Chief," "Red Rover," "Tip-Top," "Dominion," "Champion," and "Eureka." Cradle Scythes of the above makes. Scythe Snaths Grain Cradles, Hay Forks, Field Hoes, Straw and Manure Forks of all patterns. Scythe Stones, and Grind Stones, of all sizes, from 20 to 100 lbs.

Also, a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, all of which will be sold at very much reduced prices.

THOS. BIRKETT.

Dynamite! Dynamite!

Or Noble's Patent Safety Giant Blasting Powder is beyond all question the most powerful blasting powder in use, and no other explosive agent known excels it in point of safety. Invaluable to contractors, miners, quarrymen and farmers for all kinds of blasting. More easily exploded, safer to use, more economical and does the work more effectively than any explosive known. For sale only by

THOMAS BIRKETT,
Agent for Ottawa and vicinity.
67 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

P. S.—A liberal reduction to parties requiring a quantity. 43-tf

BROWNSBURG STORE.

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

GOODS WILL BE FOUND LOW.
Produce taken in exchange at cash value.
ALEXANDER PAUL.
20y1.

HUTCHISON & WALKER,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.
112 St. Francois Xavier Street.
[JUDAH'S NEW BUILDING]
ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.
M. Hutchison, B.C.L. W.S. Walker, B.C.L.

Lachute Foundry,
Established at Lachute, Co. of Argenteuil,
BY
JOSEPH PILON, & Co.
(At about 40 feet from the Station of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R.)

At this Foundry will be Cast all kinds of Farming and Household implements, Machinery, &c.—such as Ploughs, Harrows, Sugar Coolers, Metal Chimney Caps, Stoves, &c.

A Turning Lathe for Iron and Wood is in the Establishment.

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WEST-END CASH STORE,
Prices low enough to suit Everyone.
W. Banford, &Co.
August 14th, 1878. 33tf

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Read carefully this list of prices that we will close here.

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are extremely reduced; we sell them at the wholesale price. Our Tweeds are really the cheapest of this country. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. You can buy our tweeds, all wool first quality, $1.15. Our Tweed Rosamond, at $1.25, are sold everywhere at $1.75, it is useless to continue this list, you can see by this single note that it is so.

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

MUDDY BRANCH
at the
Great Massacre of Merchandise.
St. Philippe, Jan. 18, 1878. 29tf

WOODEN WARE
FACTORY,
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THIS Factory is now open and orders for
DOORS,
SASHES,
MOULDINGS,
BLIND LATHS,
ZINC WASH-BOARDS,
CROQUET SETTS,
And Turned Work
of all descriptions, can be received.
Also
LUMBER
can be dried in kiln at reasonable rates.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

[By request of a Committee from Olivet Division Sons of Temperance, Lachute, this column is opened for communications and articles on the Temperance question, and is under the management and Editorial skill of the Committee, consequently the Editor of the paper does not hold himself responsible for its contents.]

We have often wondered why it is that there are not many more workers in the cause of Temperance among professing christians. It must surely be admitted by all that the drinking customs of the day are even yet a curse to our country. That the use of alcoholic liquors is dangerous to individuals. That young people are much safer in after life when trained to principles of total abstinence. It will also be admitted that every one has an influence more or less in the community in which he lives, and that he is responsible to God for the use of that influence. Constituted as we are, and placed among our fellows, we are each our brother's keeper and we cannot divest ourselves of the responsibility. It is not enough that we do no harm (were this true) we are under a solemn obligation to do good as we find opportunity. There are here and there all through the land, temperance organizations of one kind or another, and it is in most cases left to a few so-called enthusiasts to keep them up and carry on the work, while a lamentably large proportion of those who claim to be christians either quietly look on or, still worse, sneer at their fanaticism. Some have an objection to the machinery of some particular organization, some to another, but among the many temperance societies of the day, surely any one who wishes to lend a hand could find a congenial element, and, if not, there are very few who could not work in some way. The necessity for action is great: if you cannot work with us, work any way. We of course choose a place in Olivet Division, Sons of Temperance, as our sphere of action. It suits us, and we enjoy it. By the way, if more of our young people (yes, and old ones too,) knew what pleasant evenings we spend every Tuesday, we think the applications for membership would be so numerous that Olivet Hall would have to be enlarged or else we would be compelled to flit. We are forbidden to mention what is done at the meetings, but will just tell the reader that we have some very fine musical talent among the members, and that it is not permitted to lie idle. This however is a digression. We do not say that ours is the best form of organization, but we do say that we consider it a duty incumbent on every man and woman in the land to let his or her voice be heard on the side of total abstinence, and to use every legitimate means within our reach to promote the growth of a sound and healthy public sentiment on this subject. It must be that people do not give this matter the consideration that it deserves, and yet why is it?

A Wife's Journeyings After her Husband.—The following story is true in every detail:—A milliner of respectability married a dissipated tailor, who abused, neglected, and abandoned her. Several years having passed without a clue to his whereabouts, her friends advised divorce and her acceptance of an advantageous offer of marriage. She persistently declined every offer, and when she had accumulated a sufficient sum started off in the direction her husband was supposed to have taken when he left her. At Halifax, N. S., she received a slight clue, and took the steamer to Portland, Me. Thence she followed his track to New York, where she ceased for many months to hear of him. Finally she found that he was working in Albany, for which place she immediately started. She was about a week too late; he had been discharged for drunkenness. Spending her days at lucrative work and her evenings at detective service, the unwearying wife at last discovered that he was employed by a large firm in Chicago. She wrote there, and was answered that her husband had gone away, nobody knew where. Not satisfied with this, she travelled to Chicago and ransacked every concern interested in the tailoring business there, until she met a fellow countryman, who said that her husband when last heard from, was in Omaha City. She wrote there, got no answer, but went on. There she heard that he had certainly left for San Francisco, where he had obtained a fine place as cutter in a large firm. She of course went thither, only to be told that her husband had been several days away from work and was drinking hard. He had not been even to his boarding-house. This led her to visit the station-houses, and in one of them she ascertained that her husband was in jail for ten days. He was released and and prevailed upon to return home after six years' absence. All this occurred eighteen years ago, and to-day the prodigal husband of yore is a strict temperance man in independent circumstances, a model husband and father, and a respected citizen.—*Star.*

The above illustrates the well-known fact that many of the victims of drink are men of good impulses. The noblest natures may be so enslaved by it that they are brought very low. Once effectually break the chain and set them free, and humanity again asserts itself. The effort to rescue the drunkard, often seems hopeless, but what a reward when fully accomplished! It has been many a time and will be again. This is part of the work of the Sons of Temperance. Come and help us.

—As they have no license in Brockport, N. Y., a farmer recently applied there for five gallons of whisky for "mechanical purposes," and when asked for what mechanical purposes, answered: "for raising a barn."

I'd like to be an Esquimaux
And live on cakes of ice,
To mix up cocktails all the day—
So naughty, but so nice.

Answer.—

I'd rather be a Donkinite
And health and strength be winning,
Than swallowing cocktails all the day—
So pleasant, but so stinging.

—According to Mr. Wilfred Lawson (in the House of Commons), 350,000 persons were taken up for drunkenness in England and Scotland last year.

—Upwards of 1,200 churches in Great Britain now use unfermented wine, the true "fruit of the vine" and free from alcohol, for communion purposes.

—The steamer *Ontario* on her last trip took up 75 tons of liquor for Manitoba. It is a pity the whole North west was not made prohibitory from the very commencement. It is easier to nip the liquor traffic in the bud, than to deal with it after it has gone to seed.

—Every licensed liquor seller in Alabama has taken this oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will not knowingly sell or give away any vinous or spirituous liquor to any minor or person unsound of mind without the permission of his or her parent or guardian;" and a violation of this oath is by express statute declared to be perjury.

—The *National Baptist*, speaking of "The Temperance Lesson-Book," says: "One half-hour per week devoted to this subject in our public schools, with this work as a guide and text-book, would be of vast service to the temperance cause by training the children to intelligent views of the monstrous evils of intemperance."

—A great temperance revival has began at Round Lake, N. Y., August 6th, and its results will undoubtedly be felt throughout the land. Judge Griffith of Troy signed the pledge and donned the blue ribbon amid the most unbounded excitement. An unparalleled rush ensued, and the secretaries were unable to record one-tenth of the names of those who signed the pledge. Prominent speakers arrive by every train.

—John B. Gough, who sailed recently for Europe, with his wife, will be absent two years. The lecturer's friends and neighbours at Worcester, Mass., gave him a most pleasant farewell banquet just before he left them, and many capital things were said on this occasion. Mr. Gough's own reminiscences were, of course, very interesting and he told them with much feeling. He expects to speak in England first in Spurgeon's Tabernacle, in London, the night before Christmas, when Canon Farrar will preside. Among those who were present or spoke at the Worcester banquet were Ex-Governor Claflin, Judge Aldrich, Hon. Ginery Twichell, Rev. Dr. Gould, Congressman Rice, and a large number of prominent citizens.

—A writer in the *Lancet* says: The brain must be fed and nourished by special design. An adequate supply of oxygen is the peliminary requirement. Then comes the food; and, whatever else may feed the brain, workers with this organ should be assured that alcohol will not sustain it. Alcoholization and oxygenation are directly antagonistic processes; and even if alcohol be food for the brain, the organ cannot feed when the nutriment fluid circulating in its vessels is disabled from the task of conveying oxygen, which happens whenever spirit is present in more than very moderate proportions in the blood The relief afforded by alcohol from the sense of depression produced by a lack of Oxygen is, therefore illusory. It is procured by over stimulating an organ which is both exhausted and impaired. —*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

THE FARM.

RENEWING GRASS LANDS.

I have lately received many inquiries on different subjects, among which is the best way to renew old sod without breaking it up, to make good grass grow. This question I am not able to answer, for my experience teaches me to turn it over, and give a thorough good mixing of manure, composted one shovelful of loam to one of dung, the whole mixed with salt. The field is then re seeded with good orchard grass seed and clover, at the rate of 12 pounds of the latter, and 2½ or 3 bushels of the former, to the acre. Let the land be thoroughly rolled before the seed is sown, and afterwards harrowed thoroughly with a fine tooth harrow until it is well covered. I would not advise sowing any grain with it. If for pasture, it should have a mixture of different kinds of grass seed, but if for mowing I do not think it should have anything except the orchard grass and clover, as the clover and orchard grass will come in early in June for cutting, and in the fall will make fine feed to turn cattle on. A great many persons will say it is wrong to feed off the after grass, but my experience is that the more you feed orchard grass, the more it will start out and become thick and matted.

The question has been asked what to do in a case where there is not the dung or compost. I certainly say that I have experienced the very best results from blood guano made into a compost and spread on before a rain storm. May 5th I used 3,400 pounds of it in this way, and I find where the blood guano is used on pasture the cattle like it much better, and will eat much closer where it is put. I suppose it is the bone or salts of the blood guano which it contains. I can say that any one using it just at this season, on the pasture or mowing land, will be bountifully repaid for it before fall.—W. Crozier, *in the Country Gentleman.*

WASHING SHEEP.

Very few persons know how to properly wash a sheep. Having for many years had the care of a flock of two thousand head, it was very desirable to come at the very best manner of conducting this very important operation. A great many different plans were tried, till at last I was taught that which I will now describe, by an old Scotch shepherd I have seen it nowhere else in use, and as it is so much more efficient than other ways, and at the same time easy for the sheep and convenient for the washer, it may be worth while to describe it.

But first let us consider what happens when sheep are washed in the common way by hand-rubbing, arm-rubbing or elbow rubbing. As the fleece grows it gets into the way of opening into creases, forming rings of wool an inch or so wide running around the body. If a sheep at washing time doubles to the left, approaching its head to its tail, these openings or creases in the wool will be disclosed on its right side, the partings marking the wool into the rings that I have spoken of. If the sheep places itself in this posture twenty times, the wool will always part in the same places. Now, if a sheep be taken into the water and the wet fleece squeezed, pressed or rubbed the natural partings of the fleece are closed up, the wool becomes matted together, the flow of the water through the wool is impeded or abstructed altogether, and no amount of squeezing or motion will suffice to cleanse the wool as desired. Moreover, the wool will very often remain matted together after having been shorn, presenting in the fleece an unsightly appearance.

My Scotch friend called his method the plan of washing by *rolling*. Having got his sheep into water of proper depth as quietly as possible, the washer turns the sheep's head and grasps its nose firmly with the right hand. With the left he takes hold with both forelegs, and swaying his person slightly to the left he *rolls* the sheep over to the left side; then he *rolls* it to the right and so on till the water comes from the sheep perfectly clear. The motion will be found a very easy one for the washer and a kindly one for the sheep. Fifty or sixty rolls will thoroughly wash any sheep; forty to fifty usually is enough. As the sheep is rolled backwards and forwards, the water is forced freely through the natural partings and through all parts of the fleece, and as the wool is not matted so as to obstruct the flow of water it becomes thoroughly cleansed. I generally place as many washers in the stream as I have hundreds of sheep to be washed in one day.

The catcher on shore hands the sheep to the man lowest down stream; he passes it to the man next up steam to him. The best man is stationed at the outcome farthest up the stream. All the sheep pass through his hands. When he is statisfied that a sheep is well washed he lets it go to shore and reaches for the sheep in the hands of the man next below him. *He* takes the sheep of the man below him, and so on. In this way a hundred sheep to the man can be washed during the time it is proper for a man to remain in the water.

A bright clear day should be chosen for the washing.—Arvine C. Wales. *in Germantown Telegraph.*

CULTIVATION OF APPLES.

The following valuable suggestions are from an essay by Pro. Beal of the Michigan Agricultural College:—

The young tree must be treated very much as you would treat a hill of corn. Hoed crops will answer in a young orchard. Sowed crops will do much harm to young trees. It is a good plan to keep young trees mulched. It prevents the rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil, keeps the surface mellow prevents the soil from freezing and thawing in winter, and becoming overheated in summer. Whether to cultivate or not can be told by the looks of the trees. If the colour of the leaves is good and the growth all right, and the trees bear well of fine fruit, they are doing well enough even in grass. To judge of the condition of an apple tree is much like judging of the condition of sheep in a pasture.

Despite all that may be said to the contrary, it is the fact that cottons and and cotton prints are far cheaper in the United States than they are in Canada. This fact destroys the long-time adage that protective duties make dear goods.

Captain Fred Burnaby, author of "A Ride to Khiva," is engaged to be married to a young lady of eighteen, a ward of the Irish Court of Chancery, and heiress, it is said, of $50,000 a year. The marriage will not take place immediately, as there are some legal matters to arrange.

Death of Missionaries.—Private despatches from Tientsien, China, of July 4th, announce the deaths af the following missionaries:—Rev. J. S. Borrodaile, of London; R. Hunt, of the American Board, in Peking, who had been there thirty-five years, Miss Diedrickson, of the Church Mission; Miss L. A. Campbell, of the Methodist Mission; Rev. W. H. Hall, of the Methodist Mission. These died at Peking of fever. The Rev. Albert Whiting also died in Skansi.

In Memoriam.—King Alfonso will erect a magnificient Basilica to the memory of the late Queen, and will contribute one million reals annually until it is completed. Ex-Queen Isabella has given her jewels, valued at fifteen million reals, for the same purpose and accompanies the gift with a very touching letter.

The dissatisfaction among the Magyars at the Government's Eastern policy has been an important element in shaping the result of the Hungarian elections, places which had supported the Government for the past ten years, having now returned Oppositionists. In spite of this, however, it is believed the Government will be able to command a working majority.

The English Liberals find it impossible to curb their meanness. Ever since the Plenipotentiaries returned with victory in their train, these Radicals have been spitting forth their petty malice upon every possible occasion, thereby exposing the rancorous jealousy that is gnawing at their vitals. The latest effort in this line was made by Mr. Plimsoll, who moved the rejection on the third reading of the bill to grant an annuity to the Duke of Connaught. After a two hours debate the motion was rejected by a vote of 151 to 13. This snub direct should quiet these rapid obstructionists for a few days at least.

Sore throat.—The best Cure we Know of for sore throat is a gargle of PAIN KILLER and water—it acts like magic.

Coughs and Colds.—If taken in time are easily cured,—if allowed to continue will result in incurable consumption, Allen's Lung Balsam has the confidence and support of the medical faculty, and is recommended by all who are acquainted with its virtues.

We Sincerely Believe that the Mother who neglects to provide MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for her suffering child, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest and restore it to health. There is not a mother who has ever used it, but what will tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest and health to the child.

LADIES COLUMN.

Gray is the color of the season.

Very wide belts are coming in vogue.

Mrs Mary Livermore, of Boston delivered a speech on woman sufferage to a genteel gathering of ladies and gentlemen in London, G. B., about two weeks ago. It was an invitation affair at the house of a member of Parliament, and a vote of thanks was passed at the end of the performance.

THE USE OF SILK

Silk is an agreeable and healthy material, Used in dress, it retains the electricity of our bodies; in the drapery rooms and furniture covers, it reflects the sunbeams, giving them a quicker brilliancy, and it heightens colors with a charming light. It possesses a cheerfulness of which the dull surface of wool and linen are destitute. It promotes cleanliness, and will not readily imbibe dirt. Its continually growing use by man, accordingly, is beneficial in many ways.

WHAT TO DO WITH PLANTS IN SUMMER.

The lovers of flowers are always troubled more or less about getting them through the winter season of our northern climate.

They are in danger not only from the cold but some kind need but little heat, and others cannot stand much water at their season of rest. Insects too, constantly annoy the grower of house plants, from December to May. In summer time there are less difficulties to contend with, yet nearly all have their trials.

As a rule, very few plants in our climate do well in the house during hot weather. They need plenty of light and air, together with moisture in the way of dew and rain. So that persons who have no yard in which to plant out things in summer cannot be really successful the year round, although they may have splendid flowers in midwinter.

The general practice with amateur florists is to plant things in the open ground, but in this case much difficulty is experienced when taken up on the approach of cold weather. If put into large pots and then set into the ground on a level with the surface, and watered occasionally in dry weather one may have a fine show in the house during fall and winter. They will be prepared to exhibit good specimens at the fairs in pots, which is no small consideration with many florists.

Geraniums, achanias, heliotropes, cigar plants, lobelias, fever few, golden feather, penstamons, snapdragons, monthly carnations, and many others will do well if put in large pots and set in the ground. Monthly roses, oleanders, ivies, myrtles, and in fact most kinds of house plants of this kind are more sure to be taken up well if treated like geraniums.

If one expects bloom in winter from roses, carnations, bouvardias and some others, they should pinch off the flower buds in summer.

Verbenas and some others will grow but little unless taken out of the pots and planted in good soil and plenty of room.

Fuchsias, in this vicinity, are usually kept in the house or on a porch where they will get no sun at mid-day, and not too much wind. They will do well out, if not exposed to winds and hot suns, provided they are not allowed to dry out.

These hints, if followed will save plant owners no little vexation, especially on the approach of cold weather, when their household pets if well cared for look the prettiest of any part of the year. By carefully lifting the plants and washing the pots, they will continue to look gay for a long time, or perhaps through the winter.

Doing up Men's Linen.—Some time ago my husband used to complain that his linen collars did not set nicely in front. There was always a fullness, which, in cases of standing collars, was particularly trying to a man who felt a good deal of pride in the dressing of his neck, as it spoiled the effect of his cravat, and often left a gap for the display of the collar band of his shirt, or a half inch of bare skin. While talking with a practical shirt maker one day, he mentioned his annoyance, and enquired if there was any way of relieving it. "Yes," answered the old man, "the fault is with your laundress, while doing up your collars she stretches them the wrong way. Damp linen is very pliable, and a good pull will alter a fourteen inch into a fifteen inch collar in the twinkling of an eye. She ought to stretch them crosswise and not lengthwise. Then in straightening out your shirt bosom, she makes another mistake of the same sort. They also ought to be pulled crosswise instead of lengthwise. particularly in the neighborhood of the neck. A lengthwise pull draws the front of the neckband somewhere directly under your chin, where it is never meant to go, and, of course, that spoils the set of your collar. With the front of your neckband an inch too high, and your collar an inch too long, you have a most undesirable combination,

The speaker was right. As soon as my husband ordered the necessary changes to be made in the methods of our laundry, a wonderful difference manifested itself in the appearance of that most important part of his clad anatomy, his neck. Let me commend the shirtmaker's hint to other distressed men. *New York Evening Post.*

Useless Wives.—An English lady, who can cook enlarges in a lively letter to the *Standard* on one of the real grievances of the present day, to wit, the number of idle and useless young wives, who being incapable themselves, spoil the servants, and then wonder that the husband leaves the ill-cooked meal, and perhaps ill-served also, to dine at the club. They say contemptously they were not brought up to that kind of thing, and consider it beneath them. This lady replies that she was not brought up to it either, but she denies that it is beneath any gentlewoman to try and contribute to the comfort of those around her. If she need not absolutely work with her own hands, the mistress of a house should certainly have sufficient knowledge to direct her subordinates, or they will soon discover ignorance, and become insubordinates. Nor need the absolute performance of these duties interfere with other pursuits. The lady confesses that after pastry and cake making in the morning her hand is sometimes too tremulous for her favorite oil painting or to help her husband in the preparation of objects for his microscope, but it is easy enough to find some other occupation when this is the case; and she has not lost her love for art, nor her appreciation of science, because she is happy enough to be a lady who can cook.

Properties of Charcoal.—Among the proprieties of charcoal may be mentioned its power of destroying smell, taste, and colour; and as a proof of its possessing the first quality, if it be but rubbed over putrid meat, the bad smell will be destroyed. If a piece of charcoal be thrown into putrid water, the putrid flavor is destroyed, and the water is rendered comparatively fresh. The sailors are aware of this fact, and when the water at sea is bad, are in the habit of throwing pieces of burnt biscuit in it to rectify it. Again, colour is materially influenced by charcoal, and, in numbers of instances, in a very singular way. There are numerous applications of this property of charcoal to useful purposes in the arts; if you take a dirty black syrup, such as molasses, and filter it through burnt charcoal the colour will be removed. There are some properties in charcoal which appear to be mechanical rather than any thing else; but for the purpose just mentioned, the charcoal of animal matter appears to be the best. You may learn the influence of charcoal in destroying colour, by filtering a bottle of port wine through it; it will lose a great portion of its colour in the first filteration, and becomes tawny; and after repeating the process two or three times, you may destroy its colour altogether. It is a very hygrometric substance, and therefore absorbs air and moisture in considerable quantity; it therefore increases in weight, on exposure to air after burning.

VEGETINE.

Its medical properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic. There is no disease of the human system for which the Vegetine cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic or poisonous compound. It is composed exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs; It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It is safe and reliable, as the following evidence will show:—

Rev. O. T. Walker says:

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of Vegetine in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable:—

Providence, R. I., 191 Transit Street
H. R. Stevens, Esq.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. Walker
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square Church, Boston.

A Walking Miracle.

Mr. H. R. Stevens.

Dear Sir—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what "Vegetine" has done for me. Last christmas Scrofula made its appearance in my system—large running ulcers appearing on me, as follows; one on each of my arms; one on my thigh, which extended to the seat; one on my head, which ate into the skull-bone; one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so, as my whole body was full of Scrofula; they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from this one sore

The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw "Vegetine" advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it till I had used sixteen bottles; and this morning I am going to plough corn, a well man. All my townsmen say it is a miracle to see me round walking and working.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, Scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world; but as Vegetine has restored to me the blessings of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow men; and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity than to enclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully
William Payn.

Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10, 1872.

Reliable Evidence.

Mr. H. R. Stevens.

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, "Vegetine," for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing-spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and "Vegetine" has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as "Vegetine"; and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs, and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the "Vegetine," for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

Mrs. L. Gore,
Corner Magazine and Walnut Streets,
Cambridge, Mass.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. 48m2.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE,

IS FURNISHED WITH THE

Newest Styles of Type,

AND IS PREPAIRED TO EXECUTE EVREY

DESCRIPTION OF

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IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE ART.

RAILROAD,
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MOULDINGS,
DOORS, SASHES,
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Orders for Turned Ware, of all descriptions, and specialities in fine wood work executed promptly.

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June 6th, 1878. 41tf.

THE ACCIDENT
INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

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

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

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

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EVERY 5 Y'S TO NON-CLAIMANTS

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MANAGER AND SECRETARY,
Edward Rawlings.

INSPECTOR,
Ben MacDonald.

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GAVIN J. WALKER, Agent, Lachute. 12-y1

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GRAHAM'S
Pain Eradicator!

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

Rheumatism,
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Complaints, Pains in
the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
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Colds, Earache,
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Etc., Etc.

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

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The Marvel of the age!



THE CALKINS CHAMPION WASHER

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

Agents wanted everywhere.

Stockton, Rossiter & Co., Toronto, Sole Manufacturers. Montreal branch office, 174 Beaver Hall, S. S. Baker, Manager 29y1.

System accomplishes as much in housekeeping as in anything else. It is a great help to have a plan for each day thought out the evening before or early in the morning.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

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

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

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

Baptist.—Rev. John King, Supply; Sabbath Services at 3:30 P. M., in Victoria Hall. All are invited.

Methodist.—Rev. D. Winter, Minister, and Rev. J. V. McDowell, Assistant. Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at Oliver Hall, at 6:30 p. m. Weekday 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. Guimet, Priest, Sabbath Services. Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

OFFICIAL LIST.

Commons Member for Argenteuil.—Thomas Christie, Esq., M. D., Lachute.

Member for Provincial Assembly.—Robert G. Mellale, Esq.

County Warden.—Thomas Barron., Esq. Lachute.

County Registrar.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

Members of the Parish Council.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, William McDuat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. Melkle.

Justices of the Peace.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Bow, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Gienoa,) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

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

Circuit Court of Argenteuil.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 25th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th, *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. Mr. David Raitt, *Crier and Tipstaff,* Lachute.

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

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

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

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

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

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

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

BEECH 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 Mille Isle settlement, about eighteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

In January, April, July, October.

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

In February, May, August, November,

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

In March, June, September, December.

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

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

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1878. NO. 51

THE WATCHMAN

AND

Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS OF PAYMENTS.

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 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. 37tf.

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

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

LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
64, 66 and 68 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 18tf.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec,
Exchange Bank Buildings, 316 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

KELLER & FORAN,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.
Chambers 1, 2, 3 and 4 First Floor, Up-Stairs,
OVER
City and District Savings Bank, No. 178 St. James Street, Montreal.
FRANK J. KELLER. THOMAS P. FORAN.

EUCLIDE ROY,
ADVOCATE.
No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22-1

Abbott, Tait, Wotherspoon and Abbott,
ADVOCATES, ETC.,
No. 11, Hospital Street, (First Floor) Montreal
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.
Melbourne M. Tait, B.C.L.
Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A., LL. B.
John Bethune Abbott, B.C.L.
Oct. 8, 1y.

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

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

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

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

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

Business Notices.

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

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

CHEAPSIDE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.
437 and 439 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
The Place for
Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosery
A. A. MURPHY, Prop.
Oct. 12 1877. y1

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

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

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very moderate rates. Workshop in Burah's building, opposite Evans' store, Main Street.
N.B.—A working jeweller on the premises.
19y1

On the Death of Mrs Biglow and Child.

The Reaper death has been again;
Again has snatched a prize,
Away from earthly cares and pain
To the Lord of paradise.

A loving Mother and her Child
Have left an earthly home,
To dwell among the undefiled
Where trials never come.

With faithful love, not long ago,
That Mother filled her place;
She bore with Christian grace.

But sickness came and laid her low
Upon its painful bed,
And then a few short weeks and she
Was numbered with the dead.

But she was just, and when she died
God called her for His own.
And with her child and Angels bright
She now surrounds the throne.

Her lamp was trimmed and burning bright
Illuminating the way,
Through death's deep valley, death's dark night,
Up to eternal day.

And we, if in our God we trust
And strive to do His will,
When death shall come as come it must,
These throbbing hearts to still.

Shall bloom again in fields of light
With loved ones gone before,
Clad in the robes of pure delight,
Happy for evermore. G. L. B.

A BLIGHT IN SUMMER.

(Continued from last week.)

Six months glided by, and then I was once more called upon to take charge of the practice of a friend in the suburbs.

There were the customary ailments to attend to, and I filled up my time with study, saving upon such occasions as those when, in spite of all my endeavours, the sweet, gentle face of Kate would intrude, to look at me with a reproachful or, as I termed it, mocking air. For directly after there would come that horrible scene in the wood—a scene so vivid that it was printed on my brain in every detail.

How I had to fight against those visions, and how vainly! I knew they would leave me feverish and unsettled for work, but come they would, even though I wrestled and prayed that I might think about the heartless temptress no more.

It was one dark night in winter that I was just going to bed, half wishing that I had had a call—for I knew that I should only lie and toss about sleepless, and I was too good a doctor to try my own drugs—when the surgery bell rang sharply, and the summons that I had wished for came.

It was a pelting rain with a hansom cab, and his oilskin shone wet and vividly in the red light of the lamp over the door.

"Axiden' case, sir," he said. "Dr. Barker in the next street't got it in 'and, sir, and he want help."

"Very good," I said, putting on my hat, and the policeman followed me to the cab, to stand outside the apron, for he declined to come in.

I learned from him that a gentleman had been knocked down by the very same cab we were in, and trampled upon by the horse before the wheel went over and broke his leg.

"H'm, internal injuries," I said to myself, and began thinking over what complications might have arisen from such an accident.

We were there in a few minutes, and I was shown into the back parlour of a comfortably furnished house, where the sufferer had been laid upon a mattress.

A brief conversation with my colleague ensued, and he told me what he feared, and how he was situated, another important call demanding his presence. The result was that I agreed that we would examine the patient and then I would stay till Dr. Barker's return.

A faint groan from the mattress saluted us as we turned to our patient, and as I held the lamp over his face, and the light fell upon the hair and long drooping moustache, I nearly dropped it.

"Nemesis!" I thought. Mine enemy delivered into my hand. Kate's lover lying bruised and broken—crushed like a reed at my feet. And now I need not kill him to be revenged for all his cruelty to me, but stand by supine, and he would die.

For a few brief moments told me that I possessed greater knowledge than my colleague, and that if I withheld mine, nothing which Dr. Barker could do would save the flame even now trembling in the socket of life's lamp.

The scene in the wood flashed before me once again as I stood there—Kate's sweet face upturned asking for this man's kisses, and all so vivid that my brain reeled, and a mist floated before my eyes.

"What do you think, Mr. Lawler?" said a voice at my elbow, and I started back into the present.

"That he'll be past saving in an hour," I said quietly.

"I fear so," said Dr. Barker, shrugging his shoulders.

"Unless——"

Here I unfolded my plans as I said bitterly to myself, "And heap coals of fire upon his head. Kate, take your lover, and God forgive you!"

"Excellent," exclaimed Dr. Barker, who was a frank, gentlemanly fellow, without professional jealousies; and in an hour's time we had done all that was necessary, our patient was breathing easily, and Dr. Barker was shaking my hand.

"He's saved, Mr. Lawler. You've saved his life. Now I'll be off, and get back in an hour's time. You've given me the greatest lesson in surgery I ever had in my life.

And then I was alone, thinking bitterly of what I had done.

"I wonder whether she will ever thank me for this," I said, as I glanced at my patient, and noted that he was very young looking, but all the same quite forty; and as I said those words I was so unnerved, so broken down, that the sorrow of months came upon me like a flood, and for the first time since I had been a boy, well thrashed at school, I buried my face in my hands, and cried like a child.

"Kate—Kate—darling!"

Those words feebly muttered brought me to myself, and I was the cold, hard man once more as I rose, and taking the lamp, bent down over my patient, whose eyes now opened and he stared at me.

"Where's Kate?" he asked; "and where—what——" He stopped short.

"Hush!" I said coldly; "you have had an accident."

"Accident! Oh, yes, I remember I was going to catch the night train for Burnley, when that confounded cab——"

"You must not talk," I said, fighting hard to contain myself. "You are seriously hurt."

That last was not professional, but there was a grim pleasure in giving him some pain.

"That's bad, doctor," he whispered, "for I was going down—to see my darling—she's very ill."

"Ill!" I exclaimed, starting.

"Yes," he said, speaking with pain; and I could not stop him now. "Consumption, they say; broken heart, I think. Some Scoundrel——"

I almost dropped the lamp as I caught his hand and gripped it, and said in a hoarse, choking voice, for I was struggling to see the full light—

"What do you wish me to do?"

"Telegraph, at any expense, to my brother in law. Take it down, or you'll forget. From Christopher Austey to John Brand, Greenmead, Burnley. Say Kate is not to fidget. You know best."

"Yes, yes," I stammered, my hands trembling as I took out a pencil and pretended to write. "Miss Kate, then," I faltered, "is——"

"My darling child!" sobbed the poor fellow; "and she's dying!"

He was too weak, too faint to heed me, as with a bitter groan I turned away stunned—mad almost at my folly. For I saw it all now, poor, weak, pitiful, jealous fool that I was. I had seen the girl I worshipped petted and caressed by her own father, and without seeking or asking an explanation, I had rushed away, leaving her to think me a scoundrel—nay, worse.

When I turned once more to the mattress my patient had fallen asleep, and I stood there thinking.

In a few minutes I had made my plans; then, watch in hand, I impatiently waited for Dr. Barker's return.

He was back to his time, and in a few words I had made my arrangements.

"Doctor," I said, "you said you were in my debt for this night's work."

"My dear sir, I'll write you a cheque for twenty guineas with pleasure," he replied.

"Pay me in this way," I said; "see that these patients whose names I have written on this slip of paper are attended to well for the next two days; and tell our friend here that his message has been seen to."

He promised eagerly, and the next minute I was in the street, running to the nearest cab-stand.

I was just in time to catch the early morning train, and half mad, half joyous, I sat impatiently there till the train dropped me at Burnley, where the fly slowly jolted me over to the Four Mile Farm.

It was a bright, clear, frosty morning, and the sun glanced from the river upon the trees; but I could think of only one thing as I kept urging the driver on, and he must have thought me mad as I leaped out and rushed into the well-known parlour,

"Kate!" I cried, as half blind I ran towards a pale face lying back in an easy chair by the fire.

"You scoundrel!" was roared at the same moment, and the sturdy farmer had pinned me by the throat.

"Yes, all that," I said; "only hear me."

His hands dropped as Kate uttered a low cry, and fainted.

"Quick!" I said, "water and some brandy."

With a low growl of rage my old patient for gout obeyed me, and in a few minutes Kate opened her eyes to look full in mine as her head rested on my arm.

"Have you come—to say good-bye!" she said feebly; and there was such a look of reproach in that poor worn face that I could only answer in a hoarse whisper—

"No, no—to ask you to give and bless me with your love; to ask you to forgive me for my cruel weakness, for I must have been mad."

A deep groan made me turn my head, to see that the farmer's head was down upon his arms, and his broad shoulders were heaving.

"I thought you would never come again," said Kate feebly; "but I never gave up hope."

"Hope! A scoundrel!" cried the farmer, raising himself once more; but a look from Kate disarmed him, and then he sat glaring at me, and suffering my presence as the slayer of his darling.

But by degrees, as I told all, a change came over the scene. That I had suffered, the grey hairs at my temples and the lines on my forehead showed; but these were as nothing to the sufferings of our darling, for from that unhappy day she had gradually withered like some blighted flower, calmly and unconsciously, while those who loved her could only look on.

Need I say more? I was a doctor, but there was a better one than I took my place with Kate, whose eyes brightened from the day of my return, and she recovered more quickly than her father, who blessed me now for having saved the lives of both—me whom he had sworn to strike down, should we ever stand face to face.

GEO. MANVILLE FENN.

Faithful unto Death.

A SKETCH OF PLANTATION LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

At the dead of night there was a cry, "Fire! fire! fire!" Even in a great city where there are thousands at hand to render aid, it is a terrible cry at that hour; but on a lonely plantation, how inexpressibly awful! "Fire! fire! fire!" It rang through the wide halls, and was echoed from the negro quarter, in every variety of the tones of horror and alarm.

The mistress of the mansion, awakening at the cry, sprang from her bed, and hurriedly began to dress, gazing around bewildered. For a moment she was conscious only that her husband was absent; but she was recalled to something like herself by the shrieks of the maid who had slept in the room, and who, instead of assisting her toilet, was pointing with terrified gesticulations, to the ruddy reflection playing against the trees in front of the house.

Suddenly, to add to the confusion of the scene, the chamber door was flung open and a crowd of female servants rushed in, flocking affrightedly together like a covey pursued by the sportsman. They closed around Mrs. Stewart's bed, screaming, weeping, wringing their hands, and deprived her of what little presence of mind I had been left.

"Oh, missus, we shall be burned to death, we shall, all of us! The fire has caught the staircase!"

These and similar exclamations and cries for help filled the air and distracted her attention.

Meantime the conflagration became more serious every minute. Had that terrified group listened, they could have heard the roar of the flames in the hall outside, and the crackling sound that announced the approach of the fire to the woodwork near the staircases, warning them that, if they would save their lives, their flight must be made that instant. But they only huddled closer together, sobbing, moaning, embracing one another frantically.

All at once a man dashed into the room, with agitated face and dress disordered. Thrusting aside the terrified maids, he hastily approached his mistress.

"Fly!" he cried, breathlessly; "fly this moment, or you'll be too late!" Then, glancing rapidly around the room, he snatched the cover from a central table which stood in the middle of the apartment covered with books, pretty trifles and flowers in vases. This he threw around his mistress, exclaiming, "it will keep the fire from catching. Come!"

The sight of his face had reassured his mistress. Juba was about her own age, had been born in her father's family, and had always exhibited the most devoted attachment to herself personally. Above all the servants on the plantation he was distinguished for a distinct, religious performance of his duties, for Juba was consistently pious. He was also shrewd and ready in every emergency, and Mrs. Stewart felt that he would save her, even at the peril of his life.

Juba, even while speaking, had seized her hand and dragged her towards the staircase. But not a gust of wind threw such thick volumes of thick black smoke toward them that she was almost suffocated, and she paused, unable to proceed. It was not a time to hesitate, so Juba, snatching her in his arms as he would a child, dashed into the rolling volumes of smoke and down the great staircase.

He was not a moment too soon. Scarcely had he reached the bottom, followed by the affrighted maids, before the passage was closed entirely by a dense wall of flame. Neither he nor the female servants indeed, escaped entirely unhurt. But the table cover effectually protected Mrs. Stewart.

Juba had scarcely, however, placed his mistress safely on the lawn before she started up, crying:

"Where is the baby? Who has seen the child? Oh! it is in the house yet!"

And she would have rushed toward the blazing doorway if she had not been instantly and forcibly detained.

The servants looked at each other in dismay. In the suddenness with which the conflagration had spread, and in the excitement of their mistress' danger nobody had thought of the child. It was an only one, a boy about two years old, who slept with his nurse, or "mammy," as she was called in the household, in a back room in the upper story. Mrs. Stewart's first thought on her escape, had been to look for her darling; and, but for this the absence of the child might have been even longer overlooked.

The hall of the house was now all in a flame, the fire pouring out through doorway as from the mouth of a furnace, so that inaccess by that way was impossible. Most of the second story was also burning and the entire first floor, for the fire had broken out there originally. To reach the apartment where the nurse, probably paralysed by terror, was still with the child, seemed entirely out of the question.

But there was one present who determined to make the attempt. The sight of the mother's face and the sound of her broken moans, as she sunk into the arms of those who restrained her, exhausted by her struggles to escape, determined Juba to try at least to rescue his young master.

"I will go, missus," he said; "don't cry no more."

He looked around as he spoke for some means of scaling the second story. There was no ladder and only one staircase, but the bough of a tree that overshadowed the house fortunately held out the means of access to a bold heart and a strong arm. Not stopping even to hear his mistress' thanks, he clambered up the tree, and ran out on the limb, and, dropping on the roof, disappeared within the dwelling.

How breathless were the moments that ensued! The flames were spreading with frightful rapidity. The eaves of the building began to smoke, showing that the fire had reached the roof. Millions of sparks accompanied by volumes of smoke, sailed down the sky before the breeze, completely obscuring the heavens at intervals, though occasionally this thick canopy, partially blowing aside, the calm moon was seen peacefully shining through the rest, in strange contrast to the otherwise terrific scene. The roar of the conflagration had now become intensely loud, and, to add to the horror, there began to be heard the awful sound of timbers falling within the house.

Mrs. Stewart had watched the fire in silence, her hands clasped and lips parted ever since Juba had disappeared within the house. Every moment appeared an age to her. At last the suspense, thus lengthening out interminably, as it seemed, become intolerable.

"Oh it is in vain!" she cried, making a fresh effort to rush into the flames; "he cannot find my boy. Let me go myself."

At that instant, through the smoke that almost hid the only window that was not already on fire, appeared the faithful Juba, holding aloft the infant. The flames were all around, and in a moment more would overtake him. He made a rapid gesture for some one to approach.

Four of the males, comprehending his wish snatched a blanket and rushed promptly forward. The heat was intolerable but they disregarded it, and standing beneath the window with the blanket outstretched, they shouted to Juba to throw the child toward them. He had however anticipated them. The infant fell while they were speaking, was caught safely in the blanket, and was taken to Mrs. Stewart, who clasped it to her bosom with frantic delight. The whole was the work of less time than we take to describe it.

But simultaneously a terrific crash was heard that made the very earth tremble beneath the spectators; a huge column of smoke shot up toward the sky from where the roof had been, and a gush of intense flame followed, leaping far up into the highest clouds.

The crowd, one and all, gasped for breath. Then came a deep, long drawn sigh, for the roof and floors had evidently fallen in; and the faithful Juba, alas! was nowhere to be seen.

A dozen persons rushed toward the building, and until driven back by the heat, stood close to the window where he had been last seen. They had hoped to find him there. They had flattered themselves that there had been time enough for him to leap.

But it was now evident this had not been the case. He most probably felt the floor giving way before he threw the child and if so, this explained the cause of his haste. They said this to each other as they fell back.

There was however, but little time for words. Scarcely had this thought been exchanged before there was another crash and, with a momentary, waving motion, almost the entire building fell in, so, that what had been a stately mansion an hour before was now a shapeless pile of blazing timbers.

The shouts, the exclamations, and the sobbings, which had filled the air but the instant before ceased again and this appalling spectacle: Neighbor looked at neighbor aghast with horror, the lurid light adding a wild, spectral look to each inquiring face. Then a simultaneous cry arose from the crowd that Juba and the old nurse were buried in the ruins.

But suddenly, from out of the flame and smoke, in the direction where the generous slave had been seen, what seemed a human figure began to emerge crawling painfully on hands and knees—a human figure, crushed and mangled and still with life in it. And hark! a voice—a full deep voice, coming from that poor charred body and what did it say? Not words of pain but words of joy—words that you and I may bless God if we can say when dying.

They reached him, stooped over him and would have raised him, but at that moment he looked up at his mistress; a prayer was on his lips, and a triumphant smile broke over his face—then he fell back lifeless.

Thus died the faithful Juba. Over his grave there is a marble tablet, with the words inscribed thereon, "Faithful unto Death." What nobler motto could there be!

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Aug. 25th, 1878.

THE FRIEND OF SINNERS.—Luke vii. 40-50.

Soon after the events of the last lesson messengers came from John the Baptist, who was then in prison at Macherus, east of the northern part of the Dead Sea. They inquired in the name of their master whether Jesus were the promised Messiah, or not. In answer he showed them his miracles, and his ministry, and bade them draw their own conclusions. On their departure he delivered a high commendation concerning John, as the greatest of the prophets, and the noblest of men. On that day came an invitation from a Pharisee, named Simon, for Jesus to come to a supper at his house, which may have been at Nain, or Magdala, on the shore of the Galilean Sea. The Saviour went, but was treated with scant courtesy, as a common wayfarer, rather than an honored guest. There came in, however, one whose ardor supplied the lack of attention from the host—a poor, guilty, but penitent woman. She approached the couch where the Master was reclining at the table, and wept bitter tears of sorrow for her past life over his unsandaled feet, then wiped them with her long dishevelled hair, and, breaking over them a box of costly, fragrant ointment, she bathed them carefully. The Pharisee looked on meanwhile in scorn, wondering that the Master would suffer a thing so vile to approach him, and in his secret heart doubting whether really he could be a prophet, and yet be ignorant of her character. The Lord read his thought, and answered it in a parable, which was a commendation to the woman, and a rebuke for his own neglect, and then, mindless of the frowns of the assembled company, pronounced her pardoned of her sins, and free to depart with the peace of God upon her.

The following practical lessons may be useful in a study of this subject:—

1. People may be very different socially and morally, yet they stand in the same relation as sinners before God.

2. People may have an interest in Christ and the Gospel, yet may remain unsaved.

3. The penitent sinner finds mercy denied to the self-righteous moralist.

4. We should treat the fallen kindly, gently, forgivingly, with desire to raise them up and not trample them down.

5. We should rebuke sin faithfully, but carefully, not in wrath, but in love.

6. Our best is not too good to give to Jesus.

7. Jesus Christ has power on earth to forgive sins.

The Queen and the Sabbath.

A correspondent writes to the *Leeds Mercury*:—"On one occasion Her Majesty had invited distinguished guests to dine at Windsor Castle. It was therefore necessary that the Court band should prepare itself to perform special selections of music. The pieces chosen were difficult, the time for practice limited, and the leader, declaring that he could not afford to lose a day, summoned the men to meet for rehearsal on the Sunday. There were two Germans in the band, named Schrader and Gehrmann, who were Wesleyan Methodists, and whose consciences would not allow them to spend the Lord's day in a musical rehearsal. They told their scruples to the leader, who, however peremptorily ordered them to be present on pain of instant dismissal from the band. They did not hesitate a moment. On the Monday morning, on presenting themselves at their quarters the leader in violent language, ordered them to be gone. The poor fellows walked sadly away, and not far from Windsor met the Bishop of London driving to the Castle. Stopping the carriage on their signal, he heard their tale and promised to speak for them to the Queen. Before the day was over the leader of the band was summoned into her Majesty's presence. The Queen inquired what had become of the two German Methodists, one of whom, as being the best trombone player in the country, was a favourite at Court. The leader explained that he could not allow 'absurd religious scruples' to stand in the way of a soldier's duty. The Queen at once gave commands that the men be immediately restored to their posts, and added, 'I will have no more persecution in my service for conscience sake, and I will have no more rehearsals on Sunday.'"

It is said that a regiment of the Guards will be sent out with the Princess Louise and will be stationed at Ottawa. If this is the case the civil service and Bank Clerks in Ottawa will have to take a back seat.



FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS

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

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

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

MONTREAL, July 5th, 1877.

DR. WILLIAM E. CHESTER,

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

JAMES LASKEY,
733 St. Bonaventure street, Montreal.

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

W. E. CHESTER,

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

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

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

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

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

MONTREAL, April 19th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER,

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

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

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

LAKES, Dr., Ont., June 22nd, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER & CO.:—

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

KINGSTON, N. B., June 11th, 1877.

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

POINT ST. CHARLES, Jan 23th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq.

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

KINGSTON, KENT Co., N. B.

MR. CHESTER,

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

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—Can you send me by return mail another package of your Cure for Bronchitis. I think I shall die without it, if you don't send me soon. I wrote before for it.
Yours, &c,
ED. O'B.
474 West 22nd Street.

LONDON EAST, ONT., March 21st, 1878.

SIR:—

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

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE SAVING STATIONS, NINTH DISTRICT, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, April 9th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 39 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.

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

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

It may be had wholesale and retail of

A. BENN & CO.,
Lachute

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.
4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1878.

AN extra *Gazette*, issued on Saturday evening, contained the proclamation of the dissolution of Parliament. Nomination on the 10th, voting on the 17th September. Let our friends be alive.

REPORTS industriously circulated by the Grit organ here that the Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT was not the Liberal Conservative Candidate at the forthcoming election are untrue. We are requested to state that Mr. ABBOTT accepted the nomination of the party before he left for England, and at a meeting of electors held here on Tuesday was most enthusiastically supported. Mr. ABBOTT has been unavoidably delayed in England attending to important cases before the Privy Council, but is now on his way to Canada. The fact is the "wish is father to the thought." The Grits are afraid of him, and so they may, they know very well his popularity and that his election is an almost foregone conclusion. The people may expect Mr. ABBOTT among them shortly, but let not his friends cease in their exertion to roll up a large majority against the present Government who have increased our taxes $4,000,000 and borrowed $40,000,000 and show a deficiency in the Treasury of $3,500,000.

LET not the Electors be deceived—the Government of the day is on trial—not the Opposition. They will be called upon next month to decide whether the present Ministry is worthy of support or not, and we have no hesitation in saying that the voice of the country will be raised against this most corrupt and incapable Ministry. No silly cry that "you did the same thing" will do. No trumped up charges proved false on every occasion will keep them in power. We hold the Government responsible to a great extent for the present bad state of the country and low prices. They have again and again refused to move hand or foot to help us. An old saying that "Providence helps those who help themselves" holds good here. We will never raise up our heads again unless we use the means placed at our disposal to improve our country. Such a Cabinet as the McKenzie-Cartwright is utterly unworthy of the support of those who love their country. "Hypocrits, corrupt, incapable," are hard names but no other can be found to apply to them. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD is our leader and Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT is our Candidate and we intend to place them in power again. Sir JOHN stands to-day the most popular man in Canada. A sufficient answer to all the charges brought against him.

WHY should farmers support the National Policy? Because it will give them a home market for their produce, and create a greater demand thereby increasing the price. Whereas, now on account of the absurd do-nothing policy of the incapable MACKENZIE Cabinet, supported by Dr. CHRISTIE, prices are down to starvation-point. Butter only from *10* to *13* cts. Pork *$4.50*. Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT, the people's candidate will support the National Policy thereby increasing our wealth, and building up our country.

Out of *502* specified articles, *302* are admitted free, the balance have in the most cases, only a nominal duty, not enough to prevent the Yankees flooding our markets and running down prices. There is a duty of 4 cts. a lb. only on butter, and they are enabled to put butter on our market as well as pork, far below what our farmers can because of the superior facilities they possess, and the large scale on which they manufacture.

Don't let any man who has his own interest at heart, as well as the interest of his country, vote for Dr. CHRISTIE, the candidate of the Starvationist party.

A MEETING of Electors held in Summerside, P. E. I., the 20th inst., and addressed by Messrs. MACKENZIE and CARTWRIGHT, broke up cheering for Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. Mr. CARTWRIGHT refused to answer questions put to him.

NEWS from all parts of the country is most encouraging. Mr. CARTWRIGHT is sure to be defeated in Lennox. Great difficulty is found in getting Grit Candidates, Politicians being afraid to come under Grit auspices. [illegible] to run in on the I[illegible]t, but it won't do.

ELECTORS LOOK AT THIS.—The national debt of Canada in the years mentioned was as follows:—

1867.....	$ 75,729,000
1868.....	75,757,000
1869.....	75,859 300
1870.....	78,209,700
1871.....	77,706, 00
1872.....	82,187,000
1873.....	99,848,500
1874.....	108,425,000
1875.....	116,008,400
1876.....	124,551,600
1877.....	133,000,000

Here is the debt statement of the United States:—

1867.....	$2,678,000,000
1868.....	2,712,000,000
1869.....	2,489,000,000
1870.....	2,386,000,000
1871.....	2,992,000,000
1872.....	2,191,000,000
1873.....	2,148,000,000
1874.....	2,143,000,000
1875.....	2,129,000,000
1876.....	2,099,000,000
1877.....	2,060,000,000

They have reduced their debt $618,000,000 in the eleven years, or a decrease of over 25 per cent; ours has risen from $76,000,000 to $133,000,000, an increase of exactly 75 per cent. From 1873, when the hard times set in, their reduction has been over 4 per cent; our increase 33 per cent.

POLITICAL CATECHISM FOR THE PRESENT TIME.

Who while in opposition advocated retrenchment, purity &c., and when in power devoured our substance, increased our taxation, and almost ruined our country?—ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

Who has devoted thousands of the people's money trying to fasten false and malicious charges on Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and failed?—ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

Who while in opposition advocated independence of Parliament, and when in power paid Mr. ANGLIN, the Speaker, $20,000 and tried to hush the investigation and whitewash him?—ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

Who while coqueting with the Temperance advocates uses liquors at his own table?—ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

Who has broken all the pledges given to the people and corrupted a vast number of Constituencies?—ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

Who has by his legislation closed our manufacturies and destroyed our home market?—ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

Who refuses to do anything for his county, and says it must remain as it is, thereby driving thousands to seek homes in the United States?—ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

Who has shown himself utterly incapable of governing the country?—ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

Who repeats an untruth about Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD receiving an intimation not to present himself before the Privy Council?—"THE ADVERTISER."

ASBESTUS.

PUBLIC attention has of late been drawn to the mineral wealth of our Province, especially as regards phosphates and gold. Of the former large deposits have been recently discovered in and around the county of Argenteuil, and of the latter, the gold mines in Beauce are so productive that only last week the agent sold over $2,000 worth of that precious metal which represented one week's work of sixty men. It is of neither of these minerals however, we intend writing in the the present article, but of a third, recent discovered and almost unused namely, Asbestus. Large deposits of this mineral have been discovered in the county of Megantic where it is better known by the name of Cotton rock and where a mine has been purchased and is now being worked by a Boston company. The mineral runs in veins among a kind of soapstone rock and can be easily worked by blasting. At present the chief difficulty exists in carrying it to the nearest Railway Station some miles distant.

In Ancient times, the Egyptains used asbestus to make a cloth in which to bury their dead, and so durable is it that after the lapse of centuries it has been found in excellent preservation. It was also used as wicks for lamps. In this present generation it has been used for a number of purposes, notably for roofing felt, boiler cement, steam pipe and piston packing, card board, and mixed with a preparation of lime to make wick-tops for coal oil lamps. For years the two abestus manufacturing companies now existing in the United States have been experimenting at considerable expense to weave a cloth from the fibre but up to within the last month, without success. A few weeks since however, a gentleman in Philadelphia, member of the Asbestus Fibre Co. there, made the discovery and succeeded in weaving about a yard of course cloth from a package of asbestus sent to [illegible] from the county of M[illegible] [illegible] g[illegible] this mineral have no barb and will not cling like wool or cotton, hence the great difficulty in carding it, by a disarrangement of an ordinary carding machine, however success has been attained, and the inventor is now negociating for a supply of the mineral from Megantic. The value of this discovery can be better estimated when it is remembered to how many uses a fireproof cloth and yarn can be put, notably for salvage purposes, with the former and covering telegraph wires with the latter. It is proposed to form a company in Quebec, to purchase the patent rights and manufacture the different articles on the spot and so retain in Canada what at present is and might be a monopoly in the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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Dr. Christie and the Fourth of July.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I have just seen a pamphlet issued for the purpose of assisting in the re-election of Dr. Christie, and purporting to be an address delivered by him on the 4th July last at Lachute. Was it, I may ask, merely an accidental circumstance that the annexation party in this County chose so propitious a date for their one-horse celebration of the glorious *Fourth*, the day so dear to them?

These fifteen pages of twaddle are so interlarded with misstatements that one begins to suspect that the very decorous Doctor was victimized. That indeed the Editor of what is known as the Lachute *Advertiser*, must have done some of the figuring, and it were unjust that the imputation of such direct falsification of facts should be cast upon the representative of the good people of Argenteuil.

The audience were reminded, according to this authority, that the last session of parliament was characterized by a great deal of bitterness and party strife—that the Government were met by factious and obstructive opposition.

Now, Sir, what are the facts? Two-thirds of the session was consumed in deliberate and malicious attempts on the part of the Government to blacken and vilify the character of Sir John A. McDonald. Mr. Dymond (the member for the Toronto *Globe*) made this his especial business, and he, it is well known, sits at the feet of Gamaliel next to Alexander McKenzie. Here was the bitterness and party strife. For thirty long years had George Brown, with the fury and instincts of a sleuth-hound, hunted the leader of the Opposition,—no device too nefarious, no trick too small, no opportunity unfitted for this war of personality, and after this long suffering was he to be deprived of his revenge? Were the disappointments of so many years not to be wreaked out on the devoted head of the old Statesman whose crime was his eminent ability, whose very poverty was a goad in the side of the Senator, and whose misfortune it was that all who knew him loved him save the jealous hero of the forty-eight hours administration?

Party strife? Call it rather party vindictiveness. I quite agree with the Doctor; but who was the author—the prime promoter of this party strife? George Brown and his underlings who must have one more cowardly blow at the poor old man.

Do they call the questioning of the constitutionalty of Letellier de St Just's usurpation factious and obstructive opposition? If they do, they are Tories! for we are told that "a Tory is one who upholds the prerogative of the Crown," but no CONSERVATIVE would have stepped so far outside the limits of History as to attempt to justify the investing of the Crown with prerogatives at once so dangerous and unprecedented.

Because the lordly McKenzie, in the tyrannical exercise of unaccustomed power, was assailed by the Loyal Opposition, was opposed point by point, his opponents are factious and obstructive. They did but their duty, but I impeach the Government and Dr. Christie of factious, vacillating and blundering legislation. I charge them with neglecting the interests of the country in order that petty, personal spites might be satisfied. No one knows this better than Doctor Christie himself.

The great many useful measures he refers to remind one of the quotation—"The mountain laboured and brought forth a mouse." He mentions "The Temperance Act, Blake's Act for disarming the citizens and others of Montreal, An Act to prevent the adulteration of food and drinks, An Act to secure the better auditing of the Public Accounts, measures respecting the North-west and the annexation of the North-pole"!

Tremendnous result! a result that cost the people nearly $1,000,000. What statesmanship is here displayed! If, Sir, we are to spend one million dollars annually for purposes of passing such truly national measures, I would say abolish the legislature altogether.

The Temperance Act scarcely varies from that hitherto on the Statute-book, and would never have been introduced but with the hope of obtaining by its means a few Temperance votes for the PARTY.

Blake's Act was not passed in the regular, but was framed to meet an emergency, and there is every reason to believe that the emergency itself was created by such men as Bernard Devlin, one of McKenzie's out and out supporters.

The Adulteration of Food Act! When the starving workmen of Ottawa appealed to McKenzie to give them bread or work or they would die, what did he do? H[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] p[illegible] [illegible] F[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] g[illegible] this mineral have no barb and will not cling like wool or cotton, hence the great difficulty in carding it, by a disarrangement of an ordinary carding machine, however success has been attained, and the inventor is now negociating for a supply of the mineral from Megantic. The value of this discovery can be better estimated when it is remembered to how many uses a fireproof cloth and yarn can be put, notably for salvage purposes, with the former and covering telegraph wires with the latter. It is proposed to form a company in Quebec, to purchase the patent rights and manufacture the different articles on the spot and so retain in Canada what at present is and might be a monopoly in the United States.

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Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	65 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$10 00
Two " " "	15 00
One quarter column, per year	20 00
One half column, per year	30 00
One column, per year	50 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year	04 00

A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements. Transitory advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

A. Benn, & Co.—Cheap Goods.
Dr. R. A. Alloway.—Dentistry.

LOCAL.

MR. THOMAS WHITE of the *Gazette*, passed through here last Tuesday evening, on his way West.

REV. MR. MOORE, of Ottawa, preached in Henry's Church last Sunday morning.

THE weather has been very wet this last week, we do not remember such a continuous series of rain falls, as we have had this summer.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General has received from England Her Majesty's gift of £10,000 for the construction of the Kent Gate at Quebec.

WE are informed that the Rev. R. S. McArthur, of Calvary Baptist Church, New York, will preach in Victoria Hall, Lachute, on Sabbath, August 25th, at half past three p.m.

MR. LANE is completing his large building occupied by W. Banford & Co., West End. It is one of the finest buildings in Lachute, and reflects great credit on the builder.

ONE who nearly broke his shins over a loosened plank in the sidewalk says, the municipality is in a fair way of having to remunerate some one for a broken leg, or perhaps worse.

DON'T forget the sale of Mrs. W. G. Stewart's household furniture, etc., at St. Andrews, on Thursday, 29th inst. Mr. Alfred Center is the Auctioneer. Great bargains may be expected. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WE direct special attention to the advertisement of Messrs. G. & M. Simpson of St. Andrews. They have a large and varied stock of goods which they will sell cheap for cash, butter and merchantable produce.

WE would again call attention to the advertisement of the grand annual gathering of the Montreal Caledonian Society, to take place on the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds, on Saturday next, the 24th inst. Over $200 will be given away in prizes and medals.

WHY is it that Grit organs from *The Globe* down constantly say such venomous things about Sir John A. McDonald? Our imp says it is because there is no other man they are so much afraid of. Guess he is about right. See last issue of *The Advertiser*.

ENTERPRISE.—Mr. Fish has just completed grading a street from the Railway crossing on the Chatham line, to Fish's Bridge, on the South side of the Railway; so that farmers and others will have convenient access to the Mills Factory &c.

LE COURRIER DE VALOIS-VILLE.—We have received the first number of this paper published at Valois-ville in the County of Jacques-Cartier. It appears to be in the interest of Mr. Valois, an Independent Candidate for Parliamentary honors in the County of Vaudreuil. It is well printed and in demi-form.

WE are glad to learn that our friends of St. Calumbin Mills have erected a Hall of goodly proportions, 26 by 42 feet, for religious and other purposes, and intend opening it on or about the 12th September next, with a Grand Concert, (the particulars of which will be subsequently published,) assisted by the first talent of Montreal, Ottawa, Lachute, Terrebonne, St. Jerome and Ste. Scholastique. The concert, we are sure, cannot fail to be a grand success, as the getters up of it, are men of the first musical talent themselves. We trust, nay we are sure, Lachute will be well represented.

JUDGING from despatches received from Winnipeg, the people of Manitoba scarcely appear to be aware of the fact that Mr. Donald A. Smith's monopoly lease has been signed by the Government, yes, signed, sealed and delivered, giving Donald A. Smith, Stephens & Co., otherwise the St. Paul & Pacific R. R., an exclusive monopoly of running powers over the Pembina branch for TEN YEARS, thus completely shutting out the Northern Pacific Railway, which had made a survey for the purpose of forming connection.

IT is proposed in England to form a Naval Reserve for the Dominion on the same principle as that established in that country. All masters, mates and seamen of Canadian ships would thus become enrolled as a part of the defence force of the country.

Imperial Parliament Prorogued.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The session of Parliament was prorogued to-day by the Queen until Nov. 2, 1878. The following is the text of the Queen's speech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: When, in a critical condition of public affairs, you assembled at the commencement of the year, I pointed out to you that, in the interest of my empire, precautions might become necessary for which I appealed to your liberality to provide. At the same time I assured you that no efforts in the cause of peace should be wanting on my part. Your response was not ambiguous, and contributed largely to the pacific solution of the difficulties which then existed.

The terms of agreement between Russia and the Porte, so far as they affected pre-existing treaties, were, after an interval of discussion, submitted to a Congress of the powers, and their councils have resulted in a peace which I am thankful to believe is satisfactory, and likely to be durable. The Ottoman Empire has not emerged from a disasterous war without severe loss; but arrangements which have been made, while favorable to the subjects of the Porte, have secured to it a position of independence which can be upheld against aggression. I have concluded a defensive convention with the Sultan which has been laid before you. It gives, as regards his Asiatic empire, a more distinct expression to the engagements which in principal, I, together with other powers, accepted in 1856, but of which the form has not been found practically effectual. The Sultan has, on the other hand, bound himself to adopt and carry into effect measures necessary for securing good government in those provinces. In order to promote the objects of the agreement. I have undertaken the occupation and administration of the Island of Cyprus.

In aiding to bring about the settlement which has taken place, I have been assisted by the discipline and high spirit of my forces by sea and land, by the alacrity with which my reserves responded to my call, by the patriotic offers of military aid by my people in the colonies, and by the proud desire of my Indian army to be reckoned among the defenders of the British Empire—a desire justified by the soldierly qualities of the force recently quartered in Malta. The spontaneous offers of troops made by many of the native Governments of India were very gratifying to me, and I recognise in them a fresh manifestation of that feeling toward my crown and person which has been displayed in many previous instances.

My relations with all foreign powers continue friendly.

Although the condition of affairs in South Africa still affords some ground for anxiety, I have learned with satisfaction, from reports of my civic and militaay officers, that the more serious disturbauces which had arisen among the native population on the frontieres of Cape Colony are now terminated.

[Here follows reference to the supplies voted and various bills passed during the session which are exclusively of internal interest.]

The speech concludes as follows:

In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest on your recent labors and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

M. ABOUT, says:—"Univeral Free Trade is a dream, a mirage. Protection is a practical science. It is in fact national self-help. France has helped herself by that science, and twenty years hence will be strong enough and selfish enough to say to weaker rivals, 'Let us drop our tariffs and have Free Trade.'"

DURING the six years of Sir John's rule since Confederation, the average annual revenue was $17,107,133, and he had $10,186,200 surplus out of it. During four years of Mackenzie's rule the revenue has averaged $23,375,075, and he has nearly $2,000,000 deficits, and yet Grit orators and papers will persist in saying this is an economical Government, They must calculate largely on the gullibility of the public.

WILL somebody in the confidence of the Ministerial party, say Dr. Christie, let the country know on what ground it calls itself the Liberal party? Its supreme head is Mr. George Brown. He has ruled it and shaped it for 25 years. At least seventy per cent of the so-called Liberals now entitled to vote have graduated as voters at the feet of this Gamaliel; all have been moulded in his hands. Is he a Liberal? Has he ever shown himself worthy of the name? If so, how and when?

IT cost $750,900, to pay the Civil Service list at Ottawa during the last year of Sir John's rule; and Mackenzie charged that the buildings were packed from cellar to attic till one could hardly find his way through them. It now costs $812,200, and yet there is plenty of room. Did Mr. Mackenzie make that statement to deceive the public, or has he proved worse than his predecessors in extravagance? Either the one or the other must be true, and we leave Mr. Mackenzie's apologists to choose which they will.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Victoria (B. C.) *Standard* writes:—"It is evidently the very first duty of the Government of a new country to cast around its industries, whether of a manufacturing or agricultural nature, that fostering care needful to protect them from being crushed out of existence by the capital and labour of foreign States. It there fore behooves the people of these Provinces, in view of the coming election for the House of Commons, to be on their guard not to be influenced by the specious fallacies of a free trade policy."

"MY friend Moore" only got $30,000 more for the Goderich Harbor than a much better contractor offered to do it for; but the people of Port Elgin and Southampton *will* argue that that sum would have put their harbors into a condition of repair that would allow of steamers reaching their wharves. The stubborness of these people holding such views will cause the loss of North Bruce to the Government. So in the end it may be a dearly spent $30,000, as Mr. Gillies is just about as good as Mr. Blake as far as the country can see.

WHEN the Government wanted to buy property of Messrs. Oliver Davidson & Co., they appointed that firm's Attorney, a man who had an interest in certain Contracts with the firm, as Solicitor for the Government. The consequence was that over five thousand dollars were paid for a slab and cull hotel, and from five to six times too much for a quantity of land. When this practical Government wants to make a bargain with a political friend it always knows how to do it so as to feather the nest of the friend. This is the ground upon which they claim to be economical.

IN the history of our country under responsible Government there has been no parallel case to the Fort Francis Lock job, where a quarter of a million of public money has been spent by a Government agent in day's work without tender or competition of any kind. Were the locks of value now that they are built it wouldn't be so bad, and the conntry would more willingly overlook the irregularity, but the fact that they are utterly worthless adds to the enormity of the act of our premier. Should the country give men who are capable of such acts a new lease of power?

NEVER in the history of this or any other country where there are the least pretentions to honesty or civilization, has there occurred an instance where the Speaker of parliament and a large number of the members of the same have had contracts for public service with the Government, except under our "high profession" party. A whitewash bill passed last session relieving some of the guilty ones; but two or three Government supporters dare not take their seats for fear of the penalties, yet retained their membership, thus distranchising their constituencies. Such enormities were reserved for clear Grits to perform.

IF a Conservative Government had been in power and appropriated $2,000,000 for steel rails or any other purpose, without the consent of Parliament, there is not a Grit in the land but would have been ready to imitate the leaders of their party in 1837; but since it was a Grit ministry did it, it is all right, and they deserve to be supported by the country. Where would responsible Government be in five years from now if these men were given a new lease on the 17th proximo?

By the census of 1871 there were 64,447 Americans in Canada. By the U. S. census of 1870 there were 487,000 Canadians in the United States. For every American of the forty millions who comes to Canada to enjoy the blessings of one sided Free Trade, seven Canadians of the four millions go to the United States to live under a Protective tariff.

The Everlasting Arms.

The following eloquent passage on walking by faith is from a criticism in Mr. Spurgeon's *Pulpit*, on Canon Farrar's book, "Eternal Hope":—"When are the everlasting arms underneath us? The only answer is, now and for ever more. Now, at this moment, beloved, the everlasting arms are underneath us. The life of a Christian is described as walking by faith, and to my mind walking by faith is the most extraordinary miracle ever beheld beneath the sun. Walking on the waves, as Peter did, is a type of the life of every Christian. I have sometimes likened it to ascending an invisible staircase far up into the clouds. You cannot see a step before you, but you wind up towards the light. When you look downward all is dark, and before you lies nothing visible but cloud, while beneath you yawns a fathomless abyss. Yet we have climbed, some of us, now for years up this perpetually ascending stair, never seeing an inch before us. We have often paused almost in horror, and asked in wonder, 'What next, and what next?' Yet what we thought was cloud has proved to be solid rock; darkness has been light before us, and slippery places have been safe. Every now and then, when the darkness has been denser than usual, a darkness which might be felt, when all the past behind us has vanished, and nothing has been seen but the one step we stood on, we have said, 'How did I come here? What a strange, mysterious life mine has been!' We have almost wished ourselves down on the level among the worldlings, who can always see their way and know what is underneath them; but faith has come to our help again; we have believed; and believe we have seen the invisible and grasped the eternal; and then we have gone on, have put our feet down again, and anon have run up the shining way. What an ascent we have sometimes made on this ladder of light, so that we have companied with angels, and left the world far down beneath our feet! Now and then we have enjoyed a glimpse through the darkness of the jewelled walls of the eternal city, which needeth no candle, neither light of the sun; we have seen, I say, its brightness, and determined still to climb the mysterious way. Well, believer, at this moment, though thou canst not see thy way, yet since thou art walking by faith 'underneath are the everlasting arms.'"

Life in Virginia.

"DON'T GOD KNOW?"

A party of ladies and a gentleman were travelling by private conveyance, hoping to reach a distant town before nightfall. When in a lonely part of the road and some distance from a human habitation, the carriage suddenly broke down. It was nearly sundown, and the ladies were filled with fears about the consequences. They began loudly to complain and lament their unfortunate state. A little girl—daughter of one of the ladies who had given way to her fears, and was weeping—crept softly to her mother's side, as she sat disconsolate by the road, and whispered, "Don't God know, mamma, that the carriage's broken, and it's almost night?" How rebuked they all felt for their want of faith! They were all Christians, and yet they had forgotten that blessed truth, of which this little one was conscious,—that God is with us, and that he will never forsake us. "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength." It was some time before the damage could be remedied. As the shadows lengthened, the little child nestled in the arms of her mother, and fell asleep, feeling that it was all right. O, why is it that we older ones, when accidents befall us, do not lie passive in the arms of our Father and God, and let him do with us as seemeth good in his sight?

The basis of the arrangement between Austria and the Porte has been agreed upon, and the treaty is to be signed at Serajevo.

A bill for suppressing and preventing the spread of socialism has been submitted to the German Federal Councils. By its provisions the authorities are invested with extraordinary powers for its enforcement. Socialistic agents may be expelled from towns and forbidden to pursue their occupations as printers, booksellers or innkeepers, and public meetings may be prohibited for a year unless sanctioned by the police authorities.

ENTHUSIASTIC meetings held in Montreal this week in favor of the Protectionist Candidates, Coursol and Ryan.

HOW HIGH DO YOU RANK SIR?—I was one of President Lincoln's guard, stationed at the Soldiers Home, the President's summer residence. Some time, I think in the summer of 1865, the outbuildings of the Harewood Hospital took fire, and as it was in plain sight of our camp some of our boys ran down to render any assistance they could. It was on the Sabbath, and Mr. Stanton, being home, also went down to help put out the fire. When he got there he helped to form a couple of lines of men, passing the empty pails down one side and up the other to throw on the fire. Observing a Lieutenant that was stationed to do guard duty, standing with his hands in his pockets, the Secretary said to him, "Lieutenant, fall in and help us to put out the fire!" The Lieutenant replied (not knowing the Secretary of War,) "how high do you rank sir?" "Well I don't know," said Mr. Stanton, "About how high do you rank?" "I am second Lieutenant of (such a company, don't remember the name.) Mr. Stanton replied, "Sir, I am Secretary of War, and if you don't fall in I will reduce you to the ranks." Well, that Lieutenant dropped several inches below his shirt collar, and picked up the pail in double-quick time.

Go To

A Benn, & Co's

FOR

Cheap Goods

Also tell your friends to go there if they want Bargains.

5tf.

DENTISTRY!

DR. R. A. ALLOWAY, Surgeon Dentist, of Montreal, will visit the undermentioned places for the present, monthly, as follows:

Lachute.—At Mrs. Quinn's Boarding house, the First Monday and Tuesday of each Month.
Grenville.—W. Thompson, Russell house, Wednesday and Thursday.
Buckingham.—Capt. McNaughton's, Friday and Saturday Evenings, until further notice. CHARGES MODERATE. 51tf

MONTREAL CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

THE TWENTY THIRD GRAND ANNUAL Gathering of the Caledonian Society will be held on the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds, on Saturday, 24th Aug., 1878. Over $200 will be given away in prizes and medals. The Band of the Fifth Royal Fusiliers have been engaged. The Society's Pipers will also be in attendance. Entrance, 25c. Particulars see programmes.

A. McGIBBON, President — R. RANKIN, Sec. 50w2.

Prof. J. Y. Egan, and his Imperial Truss.

Prof. Egan, has devoted no ordinary talents to the special study of rupture and with the very best results

His long and successfull practice, simplicity of application has cured many young and aged. No case if properly and timely attended to is beyond remedy.

In respect and honor to the gentlemen we are glad to call the attention of the reader to the following Certificate, given by a professional gentleman in favor of Prof. J. Y. Egan's Imperial Truss, which is now giving unbounded satisfaction. See advertisement in another column.

HAMILTON, July 18, 1878.

TO ALL WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that I have examined Prof. J. Y. Egan's Imperial Truss and believe it will do all the inventor claims for it.

1st. It will keep its position under any motion of the body.

2nd. That it will perfectly keep the Rupture from coming down.

3rd. That it can be worn without any inconvenience day or night.

4th. That I had it adjusted to an Inguinal rupture, and I gave perfect satisfaction, and that I believe it to be one of the best Trusses offered to the public.

E. VERNON, M. D., M. C. C.

For Sale or To Let.

A NEW COTTAGE, near the Post Office—8 Rooms—supplied with water from the water-works. Terms liberal—apply to

WM. HAY.
Insurance and General Agent.
50—tf.

Lachute Hotel.

C. A. LAFLEUR, begs to call the attention of the travelling public to this First Class Hotel, which has been fitted up in the latest style with every accomodation to suit the travelling public. There is first class stable accomodation in connection with this hotel.

N.B.—The Lachute Hotel is close to the Depot of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R.

C. A. LAFLEUR, Proprietor. 50tf

Napolion Duchesne,

BUTCHER!

CARILLON VILLAGE.

WILL be in Lachute, with a supply of the best meat in the market, on WEDNESDAY'S and SATURDAY'S till further notice.

N. B. He keeps Beef, Pork, Tripe, Boulogna and other Sausages, constantly on hand all other orders promptly attended to. 49—tf.



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Gilt Edged Butter.

JUST RECEIVED a lot of COOLEY CANS. All who have been waiting for them can now be supplied. No excuse now for sour milk and inferior butter, all the labour of the old system abolished—where there is ice or cold spring water.

WILLIAM HAY, Agent.
Lachute, July 9th, 1878. 45—2m.

For Sale,

AT THE

Watchman Office,

Blank Notes and Joint Notes of hand, Blank Orders, Bill-Heads, Orange Certificates. Summonses &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Notice to Farmers!

The undersigned has just received his stock of

Harvesting Implements,

Consisting of Grass Scythes of the following makes: "Concave Clipper," "Oshawa Chief," "Red Rover," "Tip-Top," "Dominion," "Champion," and "Eureka." Cradle Scythes of the above makes. Scythe Snaths Grain Cradles, Hay Forks, Field Hoes, Straw and Manure Forks of all patterns. Scythe Stones, and Grind Stones, of all sizes, from 20 to 100lbs. Also, a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, all of which will be sold at very much reduced prices.

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Dynamite! Dynamite!

Or Noble's Patent Safety Giant Blasting Powder is beyond all question the most powerful blasting powder in use, and no other explosive agent known excels it in point of safety. Invaluable to contractors, miners, quarrymen and farmers for all kinds of blasting. More easily exploded, safer to use, more economical and does the work more effectively than any explosive known. For sale only by

THOMAS BIRKETT,
Agent for Ottawa and vicinity.
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THE subscriber having opened the Brownsburg Store, would respectfully solicit a call.

GOODS WILL BE FOUND LOW.

Produce taken in exchange at cash value.

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Lachute Foundry,

Established at Lachute, Co. of Argenteuil, BY

JOSEPH PILON, & Co.

(At about 40 feet from the Station of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R.)

At this Foundry will be Cast all kinds of Farming and Household Implements, Machinery, &c.—such as Ploughs, Harrows, Sugar Coolers, Metal Chimney Caps, Stoves, &c.

A Turning Lathe for Iron and Wood is in the Establishment.

NEW PATTERNS FURNISHED AND PREPARED IF REQUIRED. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND AT REASONABLE RATES.

All Orders left with Mr. PHILIPPE LAURENT, Contractor, No. 872 St. Catherine St., Montreal, to be sent to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention. 43tf JOSEPH PILON, & Co.

Founderie De Lachute,

(COMTE d'ARGENTEUIL),

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Joseph Pilon & Cie.

(A 40 pieds de va Station du Chemin de Fer Q. M. O. & O.)

Fondeurs de Poeles, Charrues, Herses, Chaudrons a Sucre, Caps de Cheminees, Laviers. Moules de Roues et toute espece de Machineries Aratoires et Domestiques.

UN TOUR POUR LE FER ET LE BOIS EST AUSSI ATTACHE A L'ETABLISSEMENT.

Patrons Nouveux Fournis. Tout ordre reçu sera Executé sous le plus court delai et a des Prix Moderes.

Tout commande laissee a M. PHILIPPE LAURENT, Contracteur, No 872 rue Ste. Catherine, a Montreal, pour etre envoyer a MM. JOS. PILON & CIE., a Lachute, sera aussi remplie avec exactitude et diligence. 42tf

Dominion Politics

MAY have their interest for politicians,—but Housekeepers do not cease to manifest their interest in the great variety,

Superior Quality and Cheapness

of the

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS,
CANNED MEATS, SOUPS,
VEGETABLES, FRUITS,
BOTTLED JELLIES,

and other delicacies, to be found only at

F. N. Beattie's

Family Grocery and Farmers' Exchange

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where the most complete assortment of eatables and seasonable dishes to supply the table can be found,

ALSO,

Stone and Glassware,

FARMING and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

Agent for WHITELY'S celebrated Toronto Mower. A new and valuable invention—superior to anything of the kind now in use.

Cash paid for Produce or received in exchange for Groceries. 15-tf.

FOR THE SEASIDE AND HOTELS.

WHITESIDE'S

IMPROVED CAMP SPRING-BED

(With Mattress and Pillow complete), from $6 and upward.

Look at the Samples in our Show-window, corner Phillips' Square and St. Catherine Street.

Children's Carriages in Great Variety.

WHITESIDE, JORDAN & Co

Manufacturers, &c., &c.

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OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE

LATEST STYLES!

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REASONABLE RATES.

WITH THE

Greatest Despatch

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

READY MADE CLOTHING

Just Received

AT THE

WEST-END CASH STORE.

Prices low enough to suit Everyone.

W. Banford, &Co.

August 14th, 1878. 50w2

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish, $30 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home overnight. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 4-1y

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

GRENVILLE, P. Q.

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

Sept. 7, 1877. D. McVICAR, Proprietor.

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FURNITURE DEALERS

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

A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Caskets and Coffins.

Telegraphic communications instantly attended to. Residence on the premises.

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AND COMMISSION AGENT.

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Any of the above sent free by mail at above prices.

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GREAT MASSACRE

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F. NAUBERT,

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(Formerly Muddy Branch.)

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

F. NAUBERT'S.

Read carefully this list of prices that we enclose here.

Hochelaga Cotton, from 5c. to 9c. per yard. Calicos, from 4c. to 11c. per yard. Our Flannels of 20c. and 25c. are worth double. Our Dress goods of 6c. are certainly not less than 12c. at the wholesale price. Dress Goods Silk and Wool for 25c. and 30c. worth everywhere 40c. to 50c. Our

Boots and Shoes

are extremely reduced; we sell them at the wholesale price. Our Tweeds are really the cheapest of this county. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. You can buy our tweeds, all wool first quality, $1.10. Our Tweed Rosamond, at $1.30, are sold everywhere at $1.75. It is useless to continue this list, you can see by this single note that it is as

F. NAUBERT'S

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

MUDDY BRANCH

at the

Great Massacre of Merhandise.

St. Phillippe, Jan. 18, 1878. 20tf

WOODEN WARE

FACTORY,

LACHUTE.

THIS Factory is now open and orders for DOORS,

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

And Turned Ware

of all descriptions, can be received.

Also

LUMBER

can be dried in kiln at reasonable rates.

F. C. IRELAND.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

[By request of a Committee from Olivet Division Sons of Temperance, Lachute, this column is opened for communications and articles on the Temperance question, and is under the management and Editorship of the Committee, consequently the Editor of this paper does not hold himself responsible for its contents.]

The Drunkard's Child.

She stood where the glaring gas-light shone on the dramseller's gold gilt sign;
A little waif in the sea of life, with a face almost divine;
With a face almost divine, but for the sad, sad look,
You could trace in each line of her eye of blue as a taste of woe in a book.
Sweet was her voice, but her tone was sad, as the bitter her blue eyes told;
Ah me! Ah well! was there ever joy in burger, rag and cold?
Was there ever peace in the drunkard's home, or love at his cheerless hearth?
A kind word to soothe a young child's pain, or a smile to greet her mirth?
Oh no! but there's rags and hunger there, and a cheek ever stained by tears;
And a childish wail or hushed despair, as she sings for her bread in the street.
She knows no mother's tender care, she meets no father's smile;
There's none to guard her youthful steps from paths of sin and guile.
Oh young girl dear! where's your mother love or a mother's hand and smile,
While in many homes you see the proud a father earns for you.
When you hear the sound of the clattering rain, or feel the chilling sleet,
Then pity the poor little wanderer, who sings for a crust in the street.

—DAVID BELL, *in New York Witness. Hunt dale, Pa.*

Who Should be Teetotalers.

A so called moderate drinker was once very angry with a friend who claimed that safety is alone in totally abstaining from the use of ardent spirits, and who allowed his fanatical notions to insinuate that the moderate drinker himself might then be beyond self control. "To make plain the question who is wrong," said the temperance man, "will you just quit one month, and not touch a drop during the time?" Said the other: "To satisfy your mind, sir, I will, with pleasure, though I know myself; I will do as you ask me to cure overwrought ideas." He kept the promise, but at the end of the month he came to his friend with tears in his eyes and thanked him for saving him from a drunkard's grave. Said he: "I never knew before that I was in any sense a slave to drink, but the last month has been the fiercest battle of my life. I see now I was almost beyond hope, and, had the test come many months later, it would have been too late for me. But I have kept the pledge, and by God's help I will keep it for life." Moderate drinker, just try it for one year, and see how near you are to the rapids, beyond which there is no returning.

A friend of ours (a clergyman of the Church of England, in the adjoining Province,) who had always been accustomed to use wine at table but who had for the sake of others joined a total abstinence movement that sprang up in his parish, told us not long ago that he had no idea of the hold the habit had on himself until he gave it up. He had no suspicion of any danger to himself, but from subsequent experience he was convinced that had he gone on two years longer he would not have been able to give it up, and nothing but the surroundings of his sacred calling and the grace of God strengthening him, had enabled him to withstand the temptation. We know many good people who believe that total abstinence is necessary only to those who cannot restrain themselves within the bounds of moderation. But the terrible question come in here: who knows whether he is one of these until the experiment is tried? and if the result proves fatal it may be too late to draw back. All things considered is it worth while to make the trial and run the risk? Then again in view of the influence every one exerts—seeing that we have in our midst a thing that is cursing our land, scattering woe and ruin all around, is it reasonable or right to stop and consider how far we may tamper with it—how much we may innocently countenance and foster it? Is it not better to at once and decidedly set our faces against it and help to rid the country of it? We believe it to be the unmistakeable duty of every one in the community to join in an uncompromising crusade against the manufacture, sale and use of alcoholic liquors of every kind. This is our platform; it is not a fancy nor a hobby, but a fixed purpose to which we are impelled from a stern sense of duty which we dare not shirk.

—It is officially stated that 30,000 boys and girls of Chicago are patrons of drinking saloons, and many of them are drunkards. About 9,000 of these tippling children are arrested for drunkenness and one species of crime and another, and many of the saloons could not exist if it were not for these juvenile drinkers.

—In New York there is only one church for every 2,045 men, women and children. But there is one tavern to every 126. The money spent in the 8,000 drinking places for liquor is estimated at not less than $60,000,000 per annum, while the running cost of the 489 places of worship in that city only amounts to $5,000,000 a year.

—A. M. Sullivan, a member of the British Parliament, in a recent public address, declared if it had not been for the labors of the temperance reformers of England for the last fifty years the country would have been launched into an abyss of demoralisation that would have put to shame the very worst orgies of the Pagans 2,000 years ago.

—In a letter to the *National Prohibitionist*, Wendell Phillips says: "There certainly is not one-tenth part of the drinking in Maine that there was before the prohibitory law was enacted, and probably not one-tenth as much. It would be safe to say that not one man in every 500 in Maine can get at liquor. If this is not success, let any man show greater success in the execution of any law in Christendom."

—The Archbishop of Canterbury says:—"There is one dreadful evil overspreading the whole land, which makes havoc of our workingmen—the evil of intemperance; unless you make distinct and positive efforts against it, you will be neglecting an evil which is destroying domestic life among the working classes, eating out the very heart of society, and perhaps doing greater injury than any other cause that could be named in this age."

—The *British Medical Journal* gives a long account of a new stimulant, which has lately been described by the papers as Australian. It is called pitcherine by the natives, and is used by them as we use tobacco, both for smoking and chewing. Its effect is that of a pleasant exhileration; when long continued, intense and continuous excitement follows. It is used, when on long foot journey, to invigorate and keep up the strength or excite them to courage in battle: large doses are said to infuriate the passions. Some of the natives make a plaster of the plant and place it back of the ears, believing they are influenced by it.

—The Chicago *Washingtonian* says: "According to the *Quarterly Journal of Inebriety*, statistics indicate that most of the suicides following inebriety occur among beer-drinkers. The ultimate effect of beer upon, in many cases, is melancholy with a tendency to suicide. This is most prominent among the Germans, whose phlegmatic disposition is favorable to such a result. Beer has a peculiar physiological action developing a low grade of depression in all cases. It is estimated that the Teutonic race furnishes over 50 per cent. of all the suicides in this country. Moral; Don't commit suicide by drinking beer.

A WEDDING STOPPED AT THE ALTAR.—There was a strange scene at Cincinnati one day last week. A respectable and intelligent young lady was engaged to be married, and made this discovery that her affianced was in the habit of drinking, and told him what she had learned. He promised never to drink again, and she forgave him. The wedding day was subsequently set, and all went well until the morning appointed for the performance of the ceremony. During the interval he made his usual visits, and though he drank at times, his betrothed never learned of his faithlessness until it was nearly too late to punish him for it. They were standing side by side and a moment more would have found them man and wife, when he turned toward her and his tell-tale breath spoke of whiskey. When the minister propounded the usual question to her, the response came faintly "No." In surprise the question was again asked, and this time the response was clear and decisive, "No." She then turned to her lover, accused him of drinking, reminding him of his promise to her, and said that a man who would break a promise so solomnly made could not be relied upon, and she feared to trust her future to such a man. Expostulation and entreaties were all in vain, and that little "Yes" still remains unsaid.—*Cincinnati Times.*

THE FRUITS OF INTEMPERANCE.—The punishment of vice and intemperance does not end with the vicious and intemperate, but the great human family is so constituted that the members cannot sin without pulling down others. Thus, in an appalling degree, are parents answerable for the weakness and vices of their children. A man drinks moderately and stendily all his life, with no apparent harm to himself, but his daughters become nervous wrecks, his sons epileptics, libertines or incurable drunkards, the hereditary tendency to crime having its pathology and invaried laws, like scrofula, consumption, or any other purely physical disease. These are stale truths with medical men; but the majority of parents, even those of average intelligence and culture, are apparently either ignorant or wickedly regardless of them. When our people are brought to remove gin-shops and gin-sellers for the same reason that they would stagnant ponds of unclean sewers, there will be a chance of ridding out jails and alms-houses of half their tenants. We have urged this point until it has become hackneyed and tedious; but how can we be silent so long as a fresh murder or suicide every day exemplifies the ghastly peril and its causes?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE FARM.

GREEN FOOD FOR HENS.—A daily ration of food is actually necessary for laying hens. Vegetables, either cooked or raw, are much relished also, and serve in some measure to supply the place of green diet. Onions chopped fine and mixed with their food are exceedingly wholesome, and if not a cure, are certainly preventive of disease in many instances. Growing chickens are even more anxious for green food than laying hens. They crave it, and when necces to be housed from it on account of inclement weather, it should be provided for them. There is no green food so wholesome for them as onion tops cut up fine.—*Western Farm Journal.*

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN WINTER.—Too little care is taken to secure the keeping for convenient use of our vegetables and fruit in the winter months. A frost-proof house may easily and cheaply be made by making the walls double of boards and filling in between with some sawdust or spent tan bark. Put the boards on jointed closely, tongued and grooved is best inside and out and especially on the outside, nailing on to two by six inch studding. Make the windows double sash and glass, fitting tightly, and put in a double door, that is, one inside and one outside of the wall. The ceiling must also be double and filled in with the same material. The floor may be the ground or what is better, made with gravel and cement. The earth should be thrown up around the building and drainage given to carry away the water that falls. A house eight or ten feet square, seven or eight feet high inside, with shelves all around to hold fruit and vegetables, would be a luxury. It will keep the frost out in winter, and be cool in th esummer.—*Indiana Farmer.*

TRUSSES FOR HORSES.—George B. Loring, in his address at the farmers' meeting, at Portland, Me., recommended the turnip as better food for the horse than the carrot. The statement was considered a debateable one, but a firm in Salem, named Welch, Teel & Palmer, has written the following; We noticed that in the farmers' meeting at Portland, your statement was that Swedish turnips as food for horses was questioned once more, and that Mr. Ware declared you were all wrong in your estimate of carrot. Now we have had a good deal of experience in this thing, as well as yourself. Some years ago we noticed the condition of your horses, and, on inquiry of your groom how much grain they got, we were told that they had little or none, but were fed on Swedish turnips. We had found out ourselves that carrots were not good food for continual use that they made our horses very soft, unfit for work, and that they affected their kidneys badly, and we were glad to lay them aside and take turnips as a substitute. Since we put this our horses have improved in every way. They look heal thier, work better, and keep in good condition.

THE ART OF BUTTER MAKING.—Never use your pans for anything but milk; wash well in two waters, scald and wipe well with a clean towel; strain your pans a little over half full never allow your milk to stand over forty eight hours; set your milk in a cupboard or safe, with papers pinned over the wires to prevent the air from drying the cream, else there will be white specks in the butter; when you skim, loosen the cream from the pan with the finger; what adheres to the pan will not make butter if scraped off; turn a little of the top of the milk off with the cream; keep your cream jar in as cool an atmosphere as the milk; never allow either to freeze. Churn as often as every fourth day. When your churn is ready, stand near the stove a short time, turning the churn, and churning to stir the cream well while warming; take out the butter and place it in cold water, rinse well, salt, cover well from air, and set away; let it stand for twenty-four hours, then work over; press the butter while working, instead of smoothing as pulling the ladle over it makes the butter oily. If these directions are observed with care you will be repaid by sweet yellow butter.—JENNIE *in Michigan Farmer.*

THE SUCCESSFUL DAIRYMAN.—Prof. Frank H. Hall, of Sugar Grove, Ill., read an excellent paper before the Illinois State Dairyman's Association, from which we take the following remarks; "Again, Mr. President, one other object I wish to present—one that I would be pleased to hear discussed, which is dairy stock. What have you done in regard to its improvement? Or, have you—like people in my neighborhood—done little? Have we arrived at any fixed idea in regard to it? Are we willing to get out of the ruts here, and say that we will try some of the improved breeds, Ayrshire, Holstein, Jersey? Do you keep a huge dog that 'brings the cows' with heads high and bleeding heels? For these cows are locomotive animals that get up steam by a combustion of butter material, and every unnecessary step, every motion beyond what is essential for the health of the animal, cuts off a portion from the butter yield and from your income. By every excitement that causes the blood to flow faster in the veins of the cow, by every infliction of pain, and even by every cause of fear, the draft of the furnace is opened wide, and brighter glow the fires that are fed with —butter.

CAPONIZING.—In regard to caponizing, we, here in this country, do not seem to have attained the same skill and success as have our fanciers across the big water. There are quite a number of persons here who do succeed in caponizing fowls with the loss of but few birds, yet the number of persons are still fewer who have made the business a pecuniary success. That capons sell well and are relished by those who purchase and consume them, we are very willing to admit; yet when we take into consideration the fowls which die while being deprived of their powers of reproduction, and the cost of feeding care and attention, we doubt if there is any more profit in capons than with ordinary chicks. It is not without mature consideration that we make this assertion, and have yet to find a breeder who claims much profit from caponizing his surplus cockerels. Viewed in a different ligh', apart from a consideration of profit, we think that breeders should all learn the art of caponizing, so as to secure for their own table use the choicest kind of fowl meat, for a well fatted capon, nicely served up, is a dish which is not lightly to be spoken of, for, in juiciness, tenderness and delicate flavor, other fowls stand far in the back-ground.—*Ex.*

LADIES COLUMN.

A novel bonnet is composed entirely of bunches of purple grapes, with green leaves and tendrils intermixed.

A band of black velvet an inch wide, with pendant ornament, is one of the favorite necklaces worn by young ladies.

The last device for a lace brooch is in the shape of the point of a peacock feather, the colors being outlined with rubies emeralds and diamonds.

Splendid evening toilets are of the fashionable tout viesi, or dark gold. This shade is extremely becoming to brunnettes, and has taken the place of cream color.

Rough straw hats and bonnets look well nicely braided or with piping of velvet between the braids. Black pearls set in dead gold are the latest style of scarf-pin for gentlemen.

The newest device in the way of handkirchiefs or napkin decoration is that of a pen and ink sketch or vignette done in indelible ink in the corner. They resemble charming little drawings in sepia and will make pretty wedding or house-warming gifts.

An effort is being made to revive paunier dresses. Just as we were drawing long breaths of relief, and congratulating ourselves on being rid of the horrible monstrosities too! "Ah yes," I was told the other day in a Broadway store. Worth advises paniers with all his dresses now." Ah well, if Worth advises them.

The "Mercedes" costume, so named in honor of the late young Queen of Spain, is said to be very popular at present. It consists of a basque, with long coat-tails, and an overskirt, which is looped high on the sides and only slightly in the back, and is ornamented with many large buttons.

Dr. Scudder says that the Oriental nations will never become converted to Christianity until the women first become Christians, and he says that the women can be converted only by the personal agency of women who go there from Christian countries. Hindoo women will not listen to male missionaries. Dr. Scudder was in India for over twenty years.

The wife of the Indiana Hoosier, when he asked her advice as to the quantity of land he should buy, replied: "Get a plenty while you're a gittin', that's my motto." Last week we were surfeited with hot, and this week we are saturated with rain. It seems we are to "get a plenty while we are a gittin."

GRENADINE DRESSES.—A black grenadine dress is still considered an essential part of a lady's summer wardrobe, though it is not thought as dressy a toilette as it was before colored grenadines became fashionable. The newest black grenadine dresses are made of the heaviest grenadine that has thick cords for the threads running in one direction, and these cords are sometimes as large as pipe stems, or else with an overlaid cord that gives the pointed effect. The most stylish overdress of grenadine have a basket front, a drapery apron, and the same pattern for the sash. These are lined from the waist to the hips with silk, but the drapery below this and the sleeves are without lining, and in these parts alone is the beautiful transparency of the grenadine shown. The skirt is then made of silk, and merely trimmed with grenadine flounces. There is a special fancy this season for making the sleeves of all these dresses without lining, and this is a variable with new accordions. The sleeves may be regular coat shape with little fullness, or they may only reach to the elbow. White lace cuffs are worn on such sleeves when the frill is not used, and sometimes the short sleeves are as wide at the bottom as the shape. Black satin is more used than silk for piping, cording, and all outside accessories of these dresses. The favorite trimming is French lace imitating Chantilly designs. It is from two to three inches wide, and is put on in thickly clustered knife pleatings around the edge of scant, pelerine, basque, over-skirt, and all drapery, and is also put on in all the openings of the dress, as for the front from the neck down. If wider lace is used for knife pleating, one or two rows of satin piping are laid on the pleats to hold them in place. Sometimes a heading of jet is used for the same purpose. Very small jet buttons cut in many facets like diamonds are employed to button the basque waist of grenadine dresses. The basque is cut quite short in front, and a wide belt of grenadine folds crosses the front from the under-arm seams. The back of the arm is a long postilion, sometimes pleated, but often gathered into two pieces that each end with a bow of ribbon or else a tassel of jet beads. The front of the basque has pleated drapery passing around the neck and trimming the bosom, or else it has lace laid in a Pompadour square, or perhaps it is pleated like a vest. The skirt of such dresses has a square trained back, with two scarfs of grenadine draped across the front and side gores. The simplest pleating in one or two rows are considered more stylish this season for grenadine dresses than the more elaborately made. Next in favor after black lustrous grenadines are those brocaded in small patterns, or else dotted with satin. These are made in the way just described, and trimmed with lace or fringe. The Spanish blonde laces in flowered designs are very effective on these dresses, but they do not wear well. The new grenadine lace, which is wrought on fine grenadine, is the most fashionable and also most durable, but it is very expensive. The embroidered tulle and grenadine which is sold by the yard is another rich trimming. Ribbon in a succession of loops is also a favorite trimming for grenadine. The double-faced ribbon that is satin on one side and gros grain on the other is used, especially for dresses piped with satin. The jabot for the whole front of a basque or a pelerine is sometimes made of ribbon loops, and sometimes the loops appear in the shells of a lace jabot. When trimming with lace a pretty plan is to plait the lace in clusters of three or four pleats; then leave a plain space, and put some loops or else pointed ends of ribbon on the space; inch-wide ribbon answers for this purpose. On trimmed demi-trained skirts a panel down each side is made of similar loops.

For plain grenadine dresses the canvas square-meshed grenadines and those with stripes are used. When silk linings are too expensive, the glazed black percale, or else twilled silesia with lustre, is used. There is a black silesia now made, with white on the wrong side, which is very useful for such linings, and is the best substitute for silk.

Eret Harte sailed not long ago for his German Consulate. Shortly before his departure I met him and his family at the Sea Cliff House on Long Island, a place of summer resort, which has been his home for the past year. He has grown very gray of late more from ill health and other troubles than age, as he is comparatively a young man. A handsome man, too, with large well made figure, keen eyes, and prominent nose. His manners and conversation are most delightful, and unlike the usual genius encountered in private life, he is unpremeditatedly witty. His wife is a charming woman, who possesses a firm and even touching belief in her husband's capabilities and deserts. When I said to her—"Mrs. Harte, some of the papers are making a fuss over the fact that so small an appointment was given your husband." She replied—"Yes, we felt like making a fuss ourselves—still as it is absolutevy necessary that Mr. Harte should have rest, we thought best to accept, with the hope of something better in the future. A hope which will probably never be fulfilled"—she added with a smile. They have four children, two boys and two little girls, to the latter of whom have been given the pretty names of Jessamy and Ethel.

IN regard to the tinkering with the *Hansard* House of Commons report of the late closing "scene," to which we alluded a few weeks ago, the St. John, N. B., *Sun* says: "Every one who was in the gallery at the time knows that the report was extended and garbled by some one in authority. The best member of the *Hansard* staff, Mr. Lumsden, was on duty at the time, and spoke with evident satisfaction of having taken down everyword up to the instant when the Speaker * * * made a speaking-trumpt of his hands and shouted, 'Admit the messenger.' He has openly expressed his disgust at the manner in which his report was doctored, and disclaims all responsibility for it." This is highly creditable to the Ministerial trickaters who manipulated the job.

Many, Many Years.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, has stood the test for many years and never known to fail. It is perfectly reliable. It regulates the stomach and bowels, softens the gums, and reduces inflamation, and allays all pain, as millions of mothers can testify.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer Taken Internally, it relieves instantly the most acute pain. Used externally, it is the best Liniment in the world. Its effect is almost instantaneous, affording relief from the most intense pain. It soothes the irritated or inflamed part, and gives quiet and rest to the sufferer. It is eminently the people's friend, and every one should have it with them, or where they can put their hand on in the dark if need be.

Consumption.—Many say that this disease cannot be cured, but the proprietor of Allen's Lung Balsam will satisfy any one that it has been cured in very many cases of the worst description. They have hundreds of testimonials from thankful individuals who willingly admit it has saved their lives.

VEGETINE.

Its medical properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and it is acting. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic or poisonous compound. It is composed exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs; it is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It is safe and reliable, as the following evidence will show:—

Rev. O. T. Walker says:

The following unsolicite testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Rowe in Bowne Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable:—

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 104 Transit Street
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years in nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

A Walking Miracle.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,

Dear Sir—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what "Vegetine" has done for me. Last Christmas Seafoth made its appearance in my system—large running ulcers appearing on me, as follows; one on each of my arms; one on my thigh, which extended to the calf; one on my head, which ate into the skull-bone; one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so, as my whole body was full of scrofula, and I must die if the disease was cut off. When in this condition I saw "Vegetine" advertised. I commenced taking it, and in a short time I felt relief. I used seven bottles; and at present I am going on my fourth year, well man. All the sores are healed, and I am as sound as a dollar. I will say that I suffered untold misery before I used VEGETINE, and I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know what has restored to me the blessing of health. I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow men; and I know of no better way to do it and bring humanity than to endorse you this statement of facts. Should any one doubt the truth of what I have said, and will afford me pleasure to furnish them with the most positive proof.

I am, sir, very respectfully
WILLIAM PAYN.

Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 13, 1872.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, "Vegetine," for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and I had such bad coughing spells that I would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and "Vegetine" has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as "Vegetine"; and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs, and colds, striking first at the stomach, and I advise everybody to take the "Vegetine," for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut Streets,
Cambridge, Mass.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

1m52.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE,
IS FURNISHED WITH THE
Newest Styles of Type,
AND IS PREPAIRED TO EXECUTE EVREY
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Job Printing
IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE ART.
RAILROAD,
STEAMBOAT
AND
SHOW WORK
ARE SPECIALITIES.

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Building Lots
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Mill Priviliges with Water Power,
FOR SALE
At low prices and on reasonable terms by
F. C. IRELAND.

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FACTORY.
MOULDINGS,
DOORS, SASHES,
ZINC WASHBOARDS,
CLOTHES HORSES,
PASTRY BOARDS,
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For Sale at the lowest Prices, by
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Orders for Turned Ware, of all descriptions, and specialities in fine wood work executed promptly.
F. C. Ireland,
Lachute.
June 6th, 1873. 6tf

THE ACCIDENT
INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA
IS THE ONLY CANADIAN COMPANY solely devoted to insurance against accidents, and which has made the special deposit required by Government for the security of its Policy Holders, and being for
ACCIDENT INSURANCE
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EVERY 5 YRS TO NON-CLAIMANTS
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GRAHAM'S
Pain Eradicator!
THE remarkable success that has attended this people's remedy established its superiority over all others for the following complaints:
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in
the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
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The cause that produces it must be removed
For this purpose
Graham's Pain Eradicator,
is the best means. It is a Vegetable Maghet ic Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.
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The Marvel of the age!


THE CALKINS CHAMPION WASHER
IS the cheapest and most perfect one in the market. Is easily handled. Does not wear the clothes, or break buttons. Never gets out of order, and will at any tub. It is the only washer that can be ALWAYS relied upon to do its work thoroughly well, and give entire satisfaction. No matter what sort of clothes, thick or thin, heavy or light, they are all washed perfectly, in a very short time. PRICE ONLY SIX DOLLARS.
Agents wanted everywhere.
STOCKTON, ROSSITER & Co., Toronto, Sole Manufacturers. Montreal branch office, 17½ Beaver Hall. S. S. BAKER, Manager
25y).

PRINTING was first discovered four hundred and thirty-four years ago, but nobody has yet discovered how to run a newspaper that will suit everybody.

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. Sundays fixed at 2:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.—(First church.) Rev. I. 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.

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

BAPTIST.—Rev. John King, Supply; Sabbath Services at 3:30 P. M., in Victoria Hall. All are invited.

METHODIST.—Rev. D. Wider, Minister, and Rev. J. V. Melkowell, Assistant. Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL at 2:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. every Sunday for children.

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, William McOuat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. Meikle.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Bell, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Gerrie,) 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 1st to the 10th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 25th of the same month.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeois, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 16th, May 24th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th. *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. Mr. David Rolt, *Crier and Tipstaff*, Lachute.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT.—With jurisdiction in civil matters up to amount of $20. Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before R. T. DeMontigny, Esq., Stipendiary. *Terms of Court:* There shall be six terms of this court, from the fifth to the seventh day of each of the months of March and April, and from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh day of each of the months of June, July, August and November, these days inclusive, in each year. *Clerk of Court:* T. Barron, Esq., Lachute. *Crier and Tipstaff:* Mr. David Rolt, Lachute.

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

IN Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The chief town 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 June, the latter from 15th to 18th February and October.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETT—Is in the township of Deschenbury, 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.

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

BELCOURT.—From 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GRENVILLE—Is on the Ottawa river, at the head of the Grenville Canal, and Carillon and Grenville Railroad. A station of M. O. & W. R. R., is here, 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 Gore ten miles from Lachute. Mail semi-weekly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ST. ANDREWS—Is on the North River, one mile from the Ottawa. There is extensive water-power and mills here. There are mineral springs at the river Rouge close to it. 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 9 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER.

On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 6 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, St. Andrews No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

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

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1878. NO. 52

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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

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

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

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office in the Court House, Lachute. 17tf.

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

MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS
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D. MACMASTER, JOHN S. HALL, JR.
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Oct. 12, 1y

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L. JOS. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 181f.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 346 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 181f.

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ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C,
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City and District Savings Bank, No. 178 St. James Street, Montreal.
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No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL, 22. 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business Notices.

A. W. OGILVIE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Glenora Mills ..... Montreal, Que.
Goderich Mills ..... Goderich, Ont.
Seaforth Mills, ... Seaforth, Ont.
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WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLER.
361 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL,
E. COX, Engraver,
On the premises.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
Oct. 12, y1

CHEAPSIDE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1810.
437 and 439 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
The Place for
Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosery
A. A. MURPHY, Prop.
Oct. 12 1877. y1

HENRY BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer, 182 McGill Street Montreal, 8y1

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

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

LOUIS GOBEILLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very moderate rates. Workshop in Burch's building, opposite Evans' store, Main street.
N.B.—A working jeweller on the premises. 19y1

The Boatman's Story.

We commend the following, addressed to the Sarnia *Canadian*, as not at all bad prosodically, and politically uncommonly good:—

'Twas in the happy reign of—well;
When times were passing good, we'll say,
This tale I heard a boatman tell,
That seems to suit the present day.
The boatman told his tale in rhyme,
Its cadence with the oars kept time,
and rude refrain,
Ho-ho! Ho-ho!
As boatmen sometimes chant, you know.

"I knew a man, as stories go
Historians do not name,
A talker fast, a doer slow,
His name is—yes, the same.
By Gritful hands with laurel crowned,
He railed and ruled the country round,
And found—
Ho-ho! Ho-ho!
Not one to match with him you know.

Said he, "My 'oriflam' shall be
Retrenchment and no waste.
As years roll on, this land you'll see
Grow very rich in haste."
Yet spite these promises, they say,
Few poorer countries are to day.
A—way—
Ho-ho! Ho-ho!
Yes, those are Tory tales, you know.

Of C. P. Scandal long he told,
Of reckless waste, and tales
Of those who'd sell themselves for gold,
But could not buy Steel Rails,
Nor Whitewash ever could have made,
Nor bless'd a nation with Free Trade,
He say—d,
Ho-ho! Ho-ho!
For this it takes the man, you know.

The boatman paused; the current now
Affords a moment's rest.
With rugged hand he wipes his brow,
And, glancing east and west,
While round his lips a smile there played,
Said, "Stranger, how d'ye like the show?
I guess we've got free trade."

Now with Free Trade they say
Our Yankee cousins may
Bring over the border
In very nice order
Their surplus to sell us.
You're a farmer? don't be jealous
At what I've to say.
Item—They will sell you,
Whatever folks may tell you,
Their cattle and their sheep,
And to feed them very cheap—
Their corn, oats and hay,
As you need it every day,
The peddlers will bring it to your door,
And their new machines with medals
From rocking chairs to treadles—
With a patent jig-saw movement which
you never saw before.
And your scythes, snathes and axes,
That pay no Canadian taxes,
Yes, that's what'll wax us, nary taxes any more;
Iron hoops and metal nails,
Wooded legs and dinner pails,
Woollen hose from wool of lambs.
Wooden nutmegs, wooden hams,
Wooden shoe soles, wooden pegs,
Two-hooped wooden butter kegs.

While they peddle, you can play,
And your cash they'll take away,
While your weavers and your spinners
May sit down and eat their dinners,
And never dream of toil,
While your sugar, soap and tea
Will be coming to you free,
And the very best of Pennsylvania oil.
Then the tinker and the tailor,
The blacksmith and the nailer,
And the doctor and the baker,
And the merry undertaker,
They may go to merry—well,
If we the land can sell,
They may go to merry Texas,
Where they never more will vex us,
And we'll hang up on the gate post this inscription with a nail—
To all whom it may concern,
Note—That I, Michael Ahern,
Do offer all these lands and these premises for sale.

That, sir,
That's a man's place that was burnt,
But we're drifting with the current,
Look alive your white ash breezes,
"Rowed of all."
Ho-ho! Ho-ho!
Yes, I know they was green, and I told them so.

A COQUETTE OUTWITTED.

"Allow me to fasten your bracelet, Miss Genore," and a dark-mustached, fine-looking man bent low over a a white tapering wrist, while little jewel-ed fingers scintillated and sparkled in the bright gaslight. "Could I but make you understand," he continued in low earnest tones, "how wretched and miserable my life really is, bereft of love and Marie, you would at least, grant me a kind word occasionally. I see you wear my diamond yet. Tell me, for conscience sake, whether you do it out of a lingering regard for your old love, or is it cupidity alone?" and the large magnetic eyes looked honestly into those of his beautiful companion, who with a seemingly total disregard of his earnestness, hummed softly a little bravura, and then replied in a distant, half-abstracted manner, which was peculiarly annoying to the sensitive man.

"How often must I tell you, Herbert, that I love you as much as ever I did! You know how we are situated, and you are perfectly well aware that so long as you cannot support me in the style to which I have always been accustomed, no engagement must be allowed to exist. Love is all very well in its place, but really it shows very bad taste to lug it in at such unseasonable and unappropriate occasions. Good evening, Captain Thorne! Isn't this a splendid gathering? I was just remarking to our old friend, Mr. Maltravers, that I had not for a long time attended a party so exquisitely gotten up," and the haughty beauty used her fan daintily, turning her fair hand a little more into the light, while lightening-like coruscations from diamond and pearl dazzled the eyes of her admirers. Immaculate and bewildering laces, together with the rustle of silk and perfume as from Araby the best, completed a *tout ensemble* as perfect in its fashionable and artistic make-up as it was gracefully becoming to its owner.

The captain offered his arm for a promenade, and with a pleasant bow to Herbert, Marie sailed away as if perfectly unconscious of the misery she had just inflicted.

Herbert Maltravers had been for the past two years an accepted lover of Marie Genore's, but, for some strange and incomprehensible reason, she had, without the least apology or excuse, suddenly dismissed him, and when pressed by the ardent lover for a satisfactory solution of the mystery, replied that her love remained undiminished, but her family all thought the engagement improper, as Mr. Maltraver's pecuniary position would not allow him to support her in the style and luxury to which she had been accustomed. No argument or entreaty could make her any more explicit, so with a love quite as intense as in the first and balmiest days of courtship, Herbert followed her to ball, party and opera, and used every means to win her back.

He would not be convinced that Marie Genore was as hollow and heartless as the vainest butterfly of fashion could possibly be, and yet he knew that had she loved him as he had formerly every reason to believe, no advice or influence could have changed her.

"Why does she still wear the symbol of our bethrothal if our engagement is entirely broken off?" he asked himself for the thousandth time.

Herbet knew that Marie's father, with all his wealth, was very close and penurious, especially on the subject of ornaments, and he knew too that Marie's most valuable jewels were all presents. Common sense whispered that it was the beauty and costliness of the diamond which made it valuable in her eyes, and this, in a fit of wretchedness and almost insanity, he had this evening, for the first time accused her of.

"I must have one moment with Marie, and beg pardon for my insulting language. How could I have been so unmanly!"

Marie cloaked and hooded, her bright beautiful eyes having lost none of their sparkle from the night's dissipation, stood in the hall dispensing kind good nights to her friends and acquaintances.

"Let me escort you to the carriage, just *this* time, Marie," pleaded the ardent lover; and laughing and chatting gayly she accepted his arm in a matter-of-fact manner, and walked slowly out.

"What is it *now*, Herbert?" and the beauty's tones betrayed both ill-nature and impatience.

"I hope you will forgive me Marie," said Herbert Maltravers, "for the ungentlemanly language I used this evening. I can not bear to think I have offended you."

"Your *manner*, Mr. Maltravers, is the principle thing I have to find fault with, and quite as much on your account as my own. It is not pleasant to have the epithets "soft" and "silly" applied to a gentleman who for so long a time has been a declared suitor for my hand. But I have, I declare, quite forgotten that you said anything this evening which you need ask pardon for. What was it, Herbert?" and the young lady met his gaze fearlessly, and with a look of irresistible inquiry,

How the poor fellow longed to enter the carriage, as he had done a thousand times, and draw that queenly head, wounded round with the daintiest "unmussable" wool, on to his breast. But times had changed, and this was no longer his privilege.

"It was about the ring Marie; say that you forgive me."

"Oh, yes; I remember now, Herbert but what a strange girl I am. I believe I never should grieve or become much offended at anything *you* might say;" and something of the old tenderness seemed to return to tone and manner; for Herbert pressed the little hand closer, and the grasp was warmly returned, causing the heart of the young gentleman, which had been for weeks on the rack, to palpitate still faster, while a strange feeling of joy almost deprived him of the power of speech.

"Herbert, if you desire this ring, it is yours; but I did hate to part with it so."

"For what reason, Marie? Was it for the blessed old associations connected with it? Let me see; you used to say that in the depths of that stone you could always see your Herbert's face. Is it so now?"

"Oh Herbert! When will you have learned to be less demonstrative? Why will you not remember that we are no longer lovers, and that any recurrence to former love chapters is simply presumption? Mr. Maltravers, I would like to be your *friend*, if you will allow me, that is all. Do you understand?"

"I think I do, Miss Genore," coldly replied the gentleman, with his hand upon the carriage door, and one would hardly have imagined it possible that a tone could have changed so perceptibility. "You have succeeded in this conversation to make me understand the true state of the case. Love is all on one side. I should have known that long before this, had not my infatuation so completely blinded me. The symbol of our engagement you wear now transfixed to another finger, *not* for any lingering fondness you may have for the giver, but for the intrinsic value of the article. Every scale is removed from my eyes. I do not want the ring at present; you may wear it until I have crushed out every particle of fondness for Marie Genore, and have found in some truer woman the balm for my sufferings; then, and only then, shall I send for my ring."

"But, Herbert——"

No 'buts' about it," he replied. "Like the poor moth, I have buzzed about your brilliant light and scorched my wings in the blaze by making myself a laughing-stock for society, and have almost destroyed my soul in the foolish desire to reinstate myself in the position I formerly occupied. Good-night and good-bye, Marie Genore."

"Who would have thought it?" mused Marie, as she learned back in her father's aristocratic carriage. "But I shall bring him to terms again. It is so strange that Major Hunter don't propose; I have taken particular pains to have him informed of the dissolution of my marriage contract, and yet he doesn't come to the point. Quite attentive to-night, almost love-like; but not a word of the future. His establishment is princely, but if I can't be mistress of that, why, then, I should prefer Herbert—'very ambitious young man,' as father said this morning, 'if you haven't destroyed it, Marie, with your coldness.' Oh, pshaw! men are not so easily killed. Let me see—I am now 19 and according to their own statements, I have consigned a good dozen of lives to wretchedness, and half of them are now happily married and the remainder engaged. I am sorry, though, that I have offended Herbert. He may not be so easy to rewin," and the heartless beauty continued to discuss the situation until sleep closed her eyes.

"Ah! Marie," said the young lady's father, one evening at dinner, some months after the above incidents, "your discarded lover has had a very neat little present made him. You have heard him speak of that eccentric uncle of his in Boston; well, the old fellow has come down handsomely—a cool five hundred thousand, that's all, Marie. Better coax him back, if you can."

"I'll try it," laughed Marie, hysterically, "But are you sure of this, father?"

"Perfectly so. He has been receiving congratulations for the last two days. Hartman says he don't appear very much elated. Thought I knew the reason. Money without Marie don't appear like much to a love-sick man," and Mr. Genore shook his fat sides, and chuckled with satisfaction at the idea of his daughter's brilliant fortune.

The next morning, Mr. Maltravers received a daintily perfumed note, running thus:

"DEAR HERBERT—Father has just informed me of your good fortune. Do come and receive the congratulations of your MARIE."

But Herbert was not in a hurry.

Once more a crowded drawing room, with its elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen, music, flowers, and the gorgeously decked dancing-hall, while ravishing waltzes and fascinating redowas chased each other in quick succession.

"Who is that beautiful, fairy-like little creature with Mr. Maltravers, Miss Genore?" inquired a gentleman with whom Marie was promenading.

She turned a little to see Herbert, his face lit up with a smile of real enjoyment and appreciation, conversing in low, earnest tones with his companion, as sweet and beautiful as Marie's partner had described her.

A pleasant bow, with a cool "Good evening, Miss Genore," was all the recognition Marie received.

"I think I have always done you more than justice, Marie; but I see you still wear our engagement ring. Can you see your own Herbert's face in its dazzling depths as you used, Marie?"

And a sarcastic smile elevated the dark moustache, and a look of contempt danced out of his fine eyes as he contemplated the deceitful figure at his side.

"Yes, Herbert, dearest; you almost broke your poor Marie's heart with your dreadful accusations."

"Then you love me still, Marie?"

"Yes, Herbert, and I have always love you," replied the coquette, in the softest tones.

"Took a strange way to show it, then."

Marie looked timidly into his face, but nothing there betrayed him, and the beauty kept on, while sighs and tears to all appearance choked her utterance.

"But, Herbert, you do not reply to me at all. Have you no kind word for your own Marie?"

"Come into the conservatory, Miss Genore. I have something to show you."

And Herbert, with Marie clinging lovingly on his arm, walked into the apartment, where roses, heliotrope and geranium, mingled with the perfume of costly exotics, made the air heavy with their fragrance.

The same elegant little woman, Herbert's companion, whom Maria had minutely criticized, stood in one corner of the room, the principal attraction of an admiring grop.

"Lucy, will you excuse yourself for a moment? I have a friend to whom I wish to introduce you" asked Herbert of the lady in question, while a smile of admiration and gratified pride lit up his handsome face. Marie still clasped his arm lovingly.

Lucy, you have often heard me speak of Miss Genore. This is the lady," continued he, quietly withdrawing his arm. "And this little woman," affectionately drawing to his side, "is my wife, Mrs. Maltravers. Under the peculiar circumstances, I think it is no more than justice to claim the symbol of our engagement."

Marie, slowly and like one in a dream, withdrew the heavy ring, while Lucy, with an expression of pity on her sweet face, quietly resumed her place among her friends.

William Cobbett.

How seldom the name of this remarkable man is heard on the lips or seen in the writings of speakers and writers of the present day. And yet William Cobbett was, to all intents and purposes, an extraordinary man. Without what are called the advantages of education in his boyhood, and enlisting, while yet a young man, as a common soldier in the British army, it would seem that the irresistible bent of his nature was in the direction of mental improvement. He possessed, in no common degree, that "native hardiness of soul" that Goldsmith speaks of, and would seem to have conquered difficulties and overcome obstacles in his search after knowledge that few "self-made men" have shown themselves capable of surmounting. When under the same or a similar consciousness such as actuated Sheridan, for instance, who, after his abortive attempt to deliver a speech in Parliament, swore that "*it* was in him," and that it "should come out," so Cobbet, doubtless, on assuming the goose quill, felt *that* within *him* which, when it should come out, he believed the working classes of England "would not willingly let die." His missiles were aimed at the aristocracy, nor was he slow in satisfying the most formidable of his opponents that he possessed alike the courage and skill necessary to meet their attacks. His famous "Register" presently made itself widely felt as the most fearless and uncompromising radical publication in England; indeed, the logical manner in which he trampled upon his antagonists, without distinction of rank or station, became the boast of his many admirers. The more distinguished *targets* of his malevolence, embracing such men as Sir Robert Peel, Canning, Palmerston and others, while deriving genuine amusement from his personal attacks upon themselves, were by no means unappreciative of his remarkable power as a writer. We remember being told, many years ago, that, on entering the reading room of their club house, the first and customary enquiry, on the part of Canning more especially, was for "Cobbett's Register," the scarifying articles to be found in which were wont to afford him and his friends no little merriment. Yet let it not be imagined for a moment that because Cobbett's amusingly-rampant attacks upon themselves caused "Orange Peel" and his distinguished friends to laugh, that the clearness, shrewdness and logical vigor of his articles were unappreciated by a knot of critics so illustrious. Few writers that ever lived could condense into a single paragraph more point and meaning than Cobbett contrived to infuse into each sentence that he wrote, and this notwithstanding the opprobrious names he was accustomed to bestow upon his political antagonists. Blandishment of style would seem to have been his abhorrence, and he had nothing for his opponents but hard words and harder arguments. His prejudices against individuals or bodies of men when once conceived were inerradicable, nor would he let slip any occasion that offered of gratifying his humour in this respect. So, during his sojourn in this country, with the view, of securing *bones* of Tom Paine, he, for some reason or other, conceived a prejudice against Doctor Rush, then a physician of celebrity in New York city. The consequence was that, in an article he soon after wrote where the relations of cause and effect had to be strikingly illustrated, he maintained that the *effect*, in the case alluded to, would be as certain to follow the cause as "death would be certain to ensue from the lancet of Rush." Doctor Rush, if we are not mistaken, sent a challenge to Cobbett, which, of course, was not accepted. The doctor's only resource under the circumstances (libels were not fashionable then) was to horsewhip Cobbett, which he at once prepared to do. Cobbett, on being apprised of the doctor's intention, as also of the time when the horse whipping would take place, had furnished himself with a *red hot poker*, which he flourished in the face of Rush on the latter making his appearance, horsewhip in hand, in Cobbett's office. Tradition states that Cobbett pursued Rush some distance into the street, but tradition, we all know, is sometimes unreliable. The "Thunderer," however, on Cobbett's return to England, gave him no peace in relation to the sordid matter of Paine's bones, and for years had no better appellation for him than "Old Bones." The "Thunderer," indeed, was a match for Cobbett.

Taking him all in all, and not losing sight of the unfavorable circumstances by which he was environed up to the years of manhood, "few and far between" are those self-taught individuals to be met with who jumped so suddenly into notoriety as William Cobbett. The presumption is not extravagant in believing that what is called an "academical education" would have been lost upon Cobbett, that same "native hardiness of soul" to which we have alluded standing in the way of his thorough development as a polemic writer. Latin and Greek he might have acquired, nay, even the "humanities," as they are called; but his eager and impetuous desire for controversy would, in all probability, have been subdued, and, as a consequence, "Cobbett's Register" been lost to the world. In regard to his English Grammar, which became decidedly popular for a space, it seems to have been consigned by the oracles of public education (as well in this country as in England) to that vast category of rejected school books ever accumulating, and that, too, in wanton disregard of the imprecations of their several authors. We can fancy, indeed, the indignant *shade* of Cobbett bestowing its awful maledictions upon these "barbarous foes" to his renown, who can thus treat a work of his richly deserving a better fate. And speaking of Cobbett's Shade, we are reminded of a highly indignant letter (appearing in *Punch* some time ago, dated *Hades*, and signed William Cobbett. It is addressed to the former adherents of O'Connell, whom he upbraids in the severest terms for having blindly supported a mere charlatan; while the man (Cobbett himself) who had ever proved their only disinterested benefactor was stupidly ignored. He tells them that, under the circumstances, and in view of their ungrateful return for political benefits achieved in their behalf, they can do no less than club their means in causing to be published a complete and superb edition of his works, thus evincing their gratitude towards the man who had, while a denizen on earth, been really and exclusively their saviour and deliverer from the oppressions of the British government. It is scarcely necessary to say to the reader that *Punch* has hit off Cobbett's style to a hair.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Sept. 1st, 1878.

THE RETURN OF THE SEVENTY.—Luke x. 17-24.

Our lesson overleaps a full year in the earthly life of the Redeemer; a year crowded with many wonderful events—the stilling of the tempest; the restoration to life of Jarius' daughter; the murder of John the Baptist; the miracle of the five loaves, and the transfiguration. We are now brought down to the closing months of his ministry, with its nearing shadows of the garden and the cross. A company of heralds, whom he has sent forth to proclaim his coming, return to meet him—perhaps in the temple—and relate with joy their triumphs through his name. He answers them with a still higher strain of rejoicing over the approaching fall of Satan's kingdom, and the gospel revelations to God's lowly ones.

The following practical lessons may be gathered from a study of this subject:

1. Christian work and success gives joy and gladness.

2. Whatever joy may be experienced by success in this work, it is as nothing compared with the joy of having our names written in Heaven.

3. Success in Christain work gives joy to Christ himself.

4. In giving thanks to his father Christ has taught us that we should also give thanks for success achieved.

5. There were times when Christ spoke to his disciples privately. It is so still. He speaks to the heart many cheering promises the world knows nothing of.

6. The disciples were privileged above many prophets and kings.

TALE-BEARING.—Gossip entails upon those who encourage it absolute dishonor—we mean the dishonor of repeating conversations, opinions, circumstances, not made under promise of secrecy, but which a high sense of honor would treat as confidential, if haply a high sense of honor were the rule. It is odd that one of the best things a boy learns at school is to eschew tale-bearing and keep faith with his companions, while one of the most common practices of society is to betray the trust contained in talk, and repeat to all what has been told in implied confidence to one. This habit of repeating what we hear, is as fatal to the best intercourse of minds as to the finer feelings of integrity. We must regard every matter as an intrusted secret, which we believe the person concerned would wish to be considered as such. Nay, further still, we must consider all circumstances as secrets intrusted, which would bring scandal upon another if told, and which it is not our certain duty to discuss, and that in our own persons and to his face. The divine rule of doing as we would be done by is never better put to the test than in matters of good and evil speaking. We may sophisticate with ourselves upon the matter in which we would wish to be treated, under many circumstances; but everybody recoils instinctively from the thought of being spoken ill of in his absence.

Dr. Harris, of Middlebury, Vt., says: "I had been troubled with bronchitis for two years, so affecting the organs of speech that I could not speak aloud for six weeks. I had with it a severe cough and cold night sweats. I took two bottles of Allen's Lung Balsam and am entirely cured."



FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS

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

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

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

MONTREAL, July 5th, 1877.

DR. WILLIAM E. CHESTER,

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

JAMES LASKEY,
733 St. Bonaventure street, Montreal.

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

W. E. CHESTER,

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

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

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

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

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

MONTREAL, April 19th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER,

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

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

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

LAKESIDE, Ont., June 22nd, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER & Co.:—

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

GEO. DALRYMPLE.

KINGSTON, N. B., June 15th, 1877.

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

WILLIAM JAMES PORTER.

POINT ST. CHARLES, Jan 29th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq.

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

W. Q. ORCHOM.

KINGSTON, KENT Co., N. B.

MR. CHESTER,

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

J. W. POIRTER.

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—Can you send me by return mail another package of your Cure for bronchitis. I think I shall be well in it, if you don't send me some. I wrote before for it.

Yours, &c.,
MR. DOE,
474 West 32nd Street.

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

W. E. CHESTER,

SIR:—

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

A. DE COU, M. D.

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

W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 23 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed $1.10, for which send me a box of your Cure for bronchitis, &c. I have used one box sent me by a friend in Montreal, and before I have used another I am satisfied that I will be entirely cured of a severe bronchial affection. When I received the first box, in December last, I was confined to my house, and had been suffering for over a year with a very distressing dry cough, but three days after using I was able to leave the house, and have gone about ever since, and gaining strength. Yours, &c.,

I am quite as well aware of the merits of this Cure to many sufferers since I have known it, and presume you have received orders from all parts of this State. I wish it was more generally known.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH SAWYER,
Supt. Ninth Life-saving District.

It may be had wholesale and retail of

A. BENN & CO.
Lachute

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 1878.

We have much pleasure in commending to the perusal of the Electors of this County the following correspondence, which will set at rest, once and forever, the untruthful reports emanating from the Grit clique in this village. The Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT gives expressions to opinions which are echoing throughout the length and breadth of the land, growing louder and louder as polling day draws nigh. Expressions full of the most emphatic condemnation of the most corrupt, extravagant and incapable Government Canada has ever had. A Government unscrupulous as to the means by which they gained power, unscrupulous as to the means they use in trying to retain it. Let every elector consider the claims of the two Candidates now before them asking their suffrages. First, what are Dr. CHRISTIE's claims—none. Not one act of his can be pointed to that has been of the slightest benefit to this County. His support of the Government has been servile in the extreme, and utterly unworthy of the representative of this County which demands something more at Ottawa than a mere voting machine. What are Mr. ABBOTT's claims? First. He is a man of the most sterling qualities and abilities, whose opinion carries weight. Second. He has always had the interest of this County at heart, Agricultural and otherwise, as is shown in the reports of the Agricultural Society and the railway. We are confident that the electors will return Mr. ABBOTT to Parliament, and add their voices to the majority in condemning the Ministry Dr. CHRISTIE supported.

LACHUTE, Aug. 21st, 1878.

J. B. ABBOTT, Esq., Montreal.

DEAR SIR:—In conformity with the nomination of your Father last Spring, a large meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association, composed of members from nearly all parts of the County, was held here yesterday, when it was the continued and unanimous desire that your Father should be our standard-bearer, and that he be put in nomination on nomination day. Will you please give us what information you can of his movements. We would suggest that immediate steps be taken to have him represented before the Electors. We beg to state that reports from all parts of the County, since your visit here some weeks ag), are all that could be desired, and all that remains to be done is energetic and decisive work with the presence of your Father as soon as possible.

Yours truly,
ALEX. PRIDHAM, *President L. C. A.*
F. C. GAMBLE, *Secretary*

MONTREAL, 26th Aug., 1878.

To the President and Members of the Liberal Conservative Association of the County of Argenteuil.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of the 21st instant, in which you so kindly express the wishes of the County as to my Father's nomination, has just been received. I hasten to enclose you a copy of a letter lately received from him on the subject, which will give you his views in full; and I may add that should he be put in nomination, I shall, to the utmost of my ability, see that every practicable exertion will be made to secure the wish of the people of the County of Argenteuil.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obed't serv't,
J. B. ABBOTT.

LONDON, Aug. 14th, 1878.

MY DEAR SON:—I see by *The Times* that the Elections for the Dominion Parliament have been fixed for the 19th of September, and therefore, no doubt, the attention of all the Constituencies is now fixed upon the selection of proper representatives at Ottawa. It is impossible to imagine a more important duty than that which now falls upon the people, and I am confident that they will address themselves to it with the consciousness that more than usual significance will attach to the manner in which they perform it on this occasion. The simple question which they are now called upon to answer, is, whether or no, they are content to be governed upon the principles which have prevailed in the Executive during nearly five years. The pretence of unusual purity which really was the chief ground upon which the party now in power, obtained office, has become too ridiculous even for themselves to attempt to sustain it. For the strongest defence they now venture upon, is that they are no worse than the Conservatives, and that pitiful position they are far from being able to maintain. In the general conduct of the business of the country they have shewn a lamentable want of administrative ability; and in matters of trade they have voluntarily abnegated all influence and contentedly submitted to be "flies on the wheel." While professing economy, they have increased the expenditure on the administration of affairs: and while professing purity they have tainted the House of Commons and compromised the Government by their manner of dispensing the patronage of the country, in the granting of its contracts, and the purchase of its supplies. But to my mind the greatest of their faults has been their supineness while trade and manufactures were struggling against all manner of adverse circumstances, in the presence of the intense financial pressure to which the country has been subjected for the last three years. They will fail in attempting to point to one effort during the whole of that period at a remedial measure—though our manufactories were being daily closed, and the money they circulated, and the market they afforded to the products of agriculture, were lost to the country at the period of its greatest need.

I know that many thoughtful people in Argenteuil, have already given much consideration to this question, and requisitions were sent to me from various parts of the County before I left Canada, asking me to stand for the County at the coming general election. I learn from you that you have been in the County, and that there is a desire among many friends of both sides in politics that I should be nominated. On this point I stated my views before I sailed, namely, that I was unwilling to re-enter public life, and did not feel my health and strength sufficient for the exertions of a canvas, or of the frequent and energetic expressions of opinion which a canvas demands: and that I would much prefer that some other person might be nominated by the Liberal Conservative party. But I said then, and I repeat it now, that if it is finally determined that I am to receive that nomination, my time and very best efforts are at the command of my native County, as they always have been, and if I err, as I have done, and may do, it will only be because my capacity is not equal to my desire to be of service to my country.

If any enquiries are made of you as to my intentions respecting the approaching contest, you may communicate what I have written you to any of my friends who may wish to know my position.

Your affectionate Father,
(Signed) J. J. C. ABBOTT.

P.S.—I am in hopes of sailing by the *Sarmatian* on the 22nd instant, but if I am unable to get a passage in her, I shall take the first steamer after her, in which I can secure a berth. Just now all steamers are much crowded, and many people have been obliged to postpone crossing.

(Signed) J. J. C. A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—In Dr. Christie's speech he quotes Mr. Charlton to the effect that —The value of farm implements in the United States was in 1860, $2,600,800,000; in 1870, $152,000,000. Mr. Charleton or Dr. Christie just made the simple mistake of adding three cyphers too many to the value of farm implements in 1860, according to the showing of the United States Census Report for 1870. Again, a mowing machine in 1860, was worth double what it was in 1870, and all other implements in proportion being much to the advantage of the farmer, for we find in the same census Report that four times as many implements were in use.

The decrease in farm produce, and the price it obtained was confined to Cotton and Tobacco, raised entirely in the South, and this decrease took place during the war only, and was rapidly recovering. As to Saxony wool not one pound is grown in the United States.

As to our consumption of tea we imported from—

	1874.	1877.
Great Britain,	$1,418,267	$1,440,622
United States,	12	1,712.028
China,.....	834,290	22,772
Japan, ...	212,587	210,448

Showing that if we paid tribute to a few tea merchants in Canada in 1874, the only change Cartwright effected was to turn the tribute into American pockets in 1877, and the chief reason we have cheaper tea is that we have less money to pay for it.

The same way with sugar. Admitting that we were enriching John Redpath, of Montreal, in 1874, we are now enriching John Redpath, of New York, in 1878, and the only difference is that the sugar we use is poorer and dearer.

As to coal oil, if what Dr. Christie says be true, why did not the price of coal oil go up again when the duty was reimposed?

SOME OF DR. CHRISTIE'S TABLES.

What we manufacture.	*What we import.*
Agricultural implements..$2,635,393	$137,914
Bakeries.. 6,942,649	none.
Boots & shoes——	——
Foundries, &c.——	——

Now the beauty of the whole thing is that the date of the table is 1866-7. Why does he not tell us about 1876-7? Again, I am quite sure, we don't import *bakeries*.

He puts the capital invested in foundries, bakeries, &c. in 1866 against the bread and iron imported. Either he was too ignorant to do better, or he thought the people were. How a man who stickles about Sabbath observance can try to deceive with so much complacency is astonishing.

ANOTHER TABLE.

	Deficits.	
1858—	$3,375,317	The last days of a Grit administ'n.
1859—	1,494,000	
1860—	1,973,989	A Grit Administration again in power.
1861—	1,999,008	
&1872—	2,064,331	—J. A. McDonald.

Now, Sir, as to 1872, I say the statement is absolutely false, and known to be false, when printed even on such testimony as Cartwright's prospectus!

In 1859 the large reduction in deficit from the year before was effected by Sir A. T. Galt's 20 per cent tariff, and as soon as the Grits went out in 1862 deficits ceased.

The object of this table, as the last item shows, is to deceive the people as to the date of the deficits into believing them to have taken place under Sir J. A. Macdonald. But Dr. Christie calculates too much on the ignorance of the people.

Again he tries to hide the Public Debt increase by deducting what he calls assets. In Hodgin's History of Canada, he states the *Public Debt* as $76,000,000.

	Assets.
East India debentures.....$	7,300,000
Canals, Harbours, Light Houses, &c.!.....	25,000.000
Loans to Companies	42,000,000
Miscellaneous.....	2,700,000
Total.	$77,000,000

Now Dr. Christie's figures for 1877 are absolutely incorrect. Hodgin's are official. Our assets balanced our debt and left a surplus of $1,000,000, and if in 1877 our assets only amounted to $41,467,410, and our debt to $174,000,000 Mr. Cartwright is responsible for an increase in our debt of $56,000,000 and a decrease in our assets of $41,000,000.

As to the officials W. B. Forbes of Carillon, one of Dr. Christie's supporters, was one of those who received an increase of salary, and he forgets to state that when Huntington created five hundred new post-offices, he had to create five hundred new officials.

If we look at the public accounts we find the civil service costing us in—

	1873.	1875.	1876.
	$280,000	$302,327	$301,602
Ex. Clerks	13,704	38,821	31,651

Now, then, let them talk about extra officials.

As to Temperance—why, after, under Sir John A. the Bar had been abolished in the buildings at Ottawa, did McKenzie re establish it, or permit it to be established again!

GRENVILLE.

Protection to Home Industries.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR.—My friend Mr. McGibbon is what we would call in "horse parlance" a "stayer." He does not quit (on sugar,) while there can be no argument, of course, against his views on this subject, or the impropriety of such legislation as causes to become "fossil" the limited manufactories of the country, yet we can hardly understand the tenacity with which he clings to the single matter of sugar while so many other items claim his attention. I say there is no argument, because when artists like Disraeli and Gladstone (opposite extremes) agree upon a question of this sort, it then becomes silly for men of meaner mark to criticise their judgment and such criticisms only remind one of the endeavors, by members of country audiences, to pick to pieces great singers, actors or orators of world renown. While Mr. McGibbon is quite right about refineries, what about other factories—piano, furniture and carriage factories? Why not so regulate the tariff as to bring Messrs. Steinway, Chickering, Fairbanks and the thousand and one other manufacturing interests over here? These establishments would not forego their trade with this country rather than build branch factories here. Then instead of the acres of cottages we are told Fairbanks has in the United States, we would have a portion of them here. For a practical illustration, take the item of furniture brought in from the United States: For $100 or $125, as the case may be, we have a suite of bed room furniture made of bird's-eye maple; the wood in many cases shipped from Canada in the rough, at a first cost of not to exceed $2. This, polished up in a foreign country, is returned to ours, with an additional charge for labor of from $50 to $100; and we export our good $100 or $125 cash for it, the only thing remaining in the country being 15 or 17½ per cent. collected on the valuation dictated by the shipper for purposes of customs duty. This is only one little item in detail of thousands which might be marshalled out, and certainly presenting themselves in an increasing measure. Only yesterday I received a letter from an important carriage manufacturer in New York, asking for the names of the best people here in that line. They desired to make consignments to be sold here. We all know, or ought to know, the effect of such a trade. We take the carriages, which wear out in a few years, and for them we export our money, which remains in a foreign country, and helps to turn their mills, build up their towns, attract emigrants and mechanics, and enables them to go on and increase. In a few years our export of money will have doubled, and our import of carriages will have gone to pieces. There is no end of these leeches or drains upon the vitality of Canada. Isolated cases presented to us do not appear so startling, but aggregated they become tremendous even to the most reckless minds. Might not the tariff be so arranged without increasing taxation as to prompt the importation of many of these manufacturing interests with portions of their capital to this country. It seems to me that it might, and if so, it would make the country busy, and give your youngsters something to do. How many are daily asking for something to do? While we may be among the fortunate ones now, yet such extreme changes occur here in a quarter of a generation, that it behoves us to consider and appreciate a policy for the future, or we and those dearer than self may be hard pressed shortly. Why not protect other manufacturing interests as much as whiskey? Whiskey is protected 33⅓ per cent. This protection is reducing gradually and surely the importation of foreign made spirits and the proceeds of home manufactured spirits largely remain in the country. We are now making the great bulk of what the country consumes and are also becoming exporters of it, yet whiskey is cheap enough. Free trade is all very well; almost everybody would be a free trader, (all things equal,) but all things are not equal, and we should adapt ourselves to circumstances and act as it becomes us for the general good—not procrastinate and quietly hope for a turn in the times. So long as we are large exporters of money for commodities that can be produced in the country, the times will not change, and so long we shall be chronically hard up.

ANOTHER MERCHANT.

Where The People's Money Went.

Startling Facts from the Public Records.

FAVORITISM, WASTE AND RECKLESSNESS.

The following is the profit and loss account of the Government with reference to the steel rails transaction:—

Cash paid in England for steel rails and fastenings.....	$2,938,900
The same quantity could have been purchased, delivered in Canada, in the spring of 1877, for	1,800,000
Loss on first cost.....	1,138,900
Interest to 30th June, 1877, on ascertained payments.....	271,365
To this must be added the cost of 4,000 tons laid upon the Truro and Pictou Railway, a line that would not have been steeled had not the rails been on hand.....	235,120
(The Government has taken authority to transfer this railway to Nova Scotia as a gift to a private company)	
Ascertained loss to 30th June, 1877	$1,645,385
Interest is running on at the rate of about $13,500 per month and is increasing—I estimate the further loss by interest before the rails are used at...	$419,169
Total loss	$2,064,554

FURTHER ITEMS of Public Money Lost Through reckless extravagance of Mr Mackenzie's Government, Brought to Light Last Session.

1. Loss on 5,187 tons steel rails bought without competition from Cooper, Fairman & Co., for which 10s. more per ton was paid than was paid at the same time to another house.....	$12,604
2. Loss on railway bolts and nuts for which Cooper, Fairman & Co. were paid over the lowest bidder.....	1,365
3. Loss on transport of 10,000 tons of rails, for which $204 per ton was paid to Cooper, Fairman & Co., on behalf of themselves and of Norris & Neelon, St. Catherines, and Hope & Co., Hamilton, over the lowest bidder.....	20,400
4. Loss on transport of 15,141 tons, for which $3.30 per ton was paid to Red River Transportation Co. over the lowest bidder ($49,965 U. S. currency).....	44,969
5. Loss on Goderich Harbor contract.....	30,000
Loss on these five transactions.....	$109,338
Grand Total on the above transactions.....	$2,178,892

A Fairly Adjusted National Tariff.

WHAT IT WILL DO FOR AGRICULTURE

1. By multiplying the mechanical arts, so that the people employed therein become regular and liberal consumers of food, *without competing in its production*, thus ENLARGING THE FARMER'S HOME MARKET.

2. By reducing the distance between producer and consumer, with the effect of diminishing the cost of transportation between the two; dispensing with a portion of the former middlemen, and increasing the number of exchanges.

3. By diversifying agriculture and providing for a rotation of crops, since the farmer who depends on exportation is limited constantly to the few growths for which there is a limited demand, whereas the domestic requirement is both steadier and more varied.

4. By relieving the perplexities and evils of a slavish reliance upon the foreign market; for the quantities taken abroad from year to year are so uncertain and so changable as to frustrate every attempt made, at the date of sowing the crop, to estimate and to anticipate the amount that will be wanted, so that there is quite as great liability to produce too much as too little; but the home consumption can be reasonably estimated.

5. By establishing a multitude of manufacturing centres, from which goes forth for miles around, a profitable demand for those minor crops, such as pumpkins, turnips, melons, and the like, which the earth produces by the ton, while it yields the cereals by the bushel, yet which will not bear the expenses of a long transportation.

6. By retaining in the country and near the fields an increasing proportion of the waste of agricultural consumption, thereby enabling the farmer to return to the soil, in the shape of manure, the fertilizing constituents withdrawn by the process of vegetation, and preventing the exhaustion of the land.

7. By more and more promoting the division of agriculture into distinct branches, as sheep husbandry, the raising of flax for fibre and seed, fruit orchards, vegetable gardens, dairies, cheese factories, bee culture, and the like, with the result of reducing agricultural competition.

8. By improving and multiplying roads, bridges and ferries, and by cheapening all the facilities of transportation, in consequence of the rapid growth and larger needs of internal commerce.

9. By augmenting the value of land and the prices of agricultural produce, through the greatly increased demand for both.

10. By expanding the supply, improving the quality, and diminishing the prices of manufactured articles, through the multiplication of manufacturers and the growing competition among them for the sale of their products in the same markets.

11. By stimulating the inventive genius of the nation to devise many labor-saving machines and better implements, whereby much of the former drudgery of farm labor is transferred to muscles of wood and metal, the power of tilling the land vastly enhanced and the cost of agricultural production wonderfully decreased.

12. By finally transforming the cultivation of the soil from an ignorant waste of the fertilising elements, into a scientific agriculture, whereupon it enters upon a groundless and permanent career of prosperity.

—The cost of the Administration of Justice has risen under the Mackenzie-Cartwright Government from $399,000 in *1872-3* to $665,600 in *1876-7*.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Why should Dr. Christie not be our representative in Parliament? Ans. He is, perhaps, the most experienced physician we have in the County, and it is not well for him to be away the greater part of the year, our interests are in every respect better attended to, when he is at home.

What other reasons are there why he should not be our member? Ans. He is too closely allied to party to give an independent vote.

In order to advance the interests of the farming community of his own County would he not give an independent vote? Ans. He would in no case oppose Mr. McKenzie. When Mr. Abbott's friends brought in a bill to have farmers paid in full, should a merchant fail who owes them, Dr. Christie did not support it.

Why did he not support it? Ans. So as to agree with Mr. McKenzie and the Reform party.

Did he ever vote against Mr. McKenzie and his party? Ans. Not in one instance.

Was that because they were always right? Ans. No. But because members of the Grit Government are understood when elected not to oppose their leader or each other, and Dr. Christie is proverbially faithful in that respect.

Is the McKenzie Government not pure and straightforward? Ans. No. It is corrupt and hypocritical.

How do we know it is corrupt? Ans. Inasmuch as many of its candidates were disqualified for seven years because of bribery &c., and the joint action of the Government and practices of individual members will not bear criticism or the light of day.

How is it hypocritical? Ans. Its leader and members are trying to make farmers and others believe that the present one-sided free trade policy is good for Canada, when they know that for want of protection the country is drifting into bankruptcy and ruin.

Is the Grit Government not economical? Ans. No. It has largely increased expense and required a much larger purse to rule the country than did the McDonald Government.

Have they not paid off a large portion of the country's debt? Ans. No. Canada is $33,000,000 more deeply in debt than when the Grit Government took office.

The United States have protection—are they going into debt too? Ans. No. In the same five years the States have paid off a sixteenth of the whole of their debt.

Is England legislating for further protection? Ans. She is.

Is Bismark, (one of the world's greatest Satesmen,) determined to increasingly protect home industry and production? Ans. He is.

What will the effect of reinstating the Conservatives in power be? Ans. The establishment of a protective tariff, giving employment to our own people, keeping our sons at home, and paying wages to our own people instead of sending the money to the States to buy what we need. This money going to the Grocers on Saturday night, and from the hands of our own happy people, paid out for the butter, pork, eggs, &c. sent to market by the Canadian farmer.

What other effect will it secure? Ans. It will keep our young men at home. It will open up our great country. It will increase the prices of what farmers in this country and elsewhere produce.

How can we in Argenteuil help to wrest our country from its present unhappy position and secure for it the fore-mentioned prosperity? Ans. By every man recording his vote for Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, our tried friend, of whose fitness, ability, popularity, &c., we will again write.

What does the press of England say of Mr. Cartwright? Ans. That he has two sides to the picture of Canada—a bright and a dark one—that he has tried to deceive the English people by presenting the bright side when the dark is the correct one under his management.

Itinerent Ministers.

One day last week there was only one Minister of the Crown at Ottawa, and that was Mr. Scott, who resides in that city. The rest were scattered all over the country electioneering. Now, this thing requires more than a passing notice. It is an abuse. That a Minister should make an occasional speech to explain or defend the policy of his Government is proper, and, in many instances, even necessary. But that he should be away two and three weeks stumping through the country is both a neglect of duty and a squandering of the public money. He is not paid $7,000 for any such purpose. The Premier especially is not paid an extra $1,000 to enable him to rush around making speeches. Of course we are not surprised at this. It is only a piece with all the performances of the vaunted party of purity and reform.

TAKE NOTICE.

The Grit and Rouge wire-pullers, seeing their losing game, are going to circulate the idea that the Government will not henceforth be averse to a modification of the tariff. In other words, they say that the administration are going to yield a little to the current of public opinion. Let our friends beware. This is a trap. To prove how little the two chiefs of the Government are converted, we have only to quote their utterances so late as last week, in their speeches at Halifax.

I. In that speech Mr. Cartwright solemnly affirmed that PROTECTION HAD DONE MORE MISCHIEF TO THE UNITED STATES THAN EVEN THE CIVIL WAR!

II. In his speech, Mr. Mackenzie said 1st, that he CONSIDERED THE PRESENT TARIFF FAIR AND JUST TO ALL PARTIES. 2nd. That his Government had no INTENTION WHATEVER OF ALTERING THE TARIFF.

Now, wherever these good canvassers come around with their stories of conversion, just point out to them these two paragraphs. They will suddenly find that they are wanted elsewhere.

BIRTHS.

At Lachute, on the 27th inst., the wife of Mr. John McCluskey, of a daughter.

GEO. BOND & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers, Shirts made to order. 435 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 10y1

GREAT BARGINS

TO BE HAD AT THE

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At rates lower than Montreal Wholesale prices.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

consisting of

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT ALL PRICES.

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

Readymade Clothing

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

Hardware and Crockery

A large stock of Stationery.

Call and see for yourselves.

☞ Highest Market Price paid for good Butter, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

G. & M. SIMPSON.

St. Andrews, Aug. 22, 1878. 30tf

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,

ADVOCATES,

Ste. Scholastique.

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

WILFRED PREVOST. F. H. MATHIEU. 221f

THE

Accident Insurance Company of Canada.

This is the First and only

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Devoting itself solely to the business of

Insurance Against Accidents,

And is the only one that has made the required deposit with Government for the special security of its Policy-holders. It therefore solicits with confidence the preferential support of the Canadian public.

WILLIAM HAY, Agent,
42y Lachute, P. Q.

ADVICE.

MANHOOD, WOAN HOOD, FREE, A warning against imposition. How youth and middle age (both sexes) may restore their shattered constitutions, especially if arising from early indiscretions. Herein lies your only safety; by a professional gentleman of rare ability. High Canadian press testimonials. Mention this paper. Send stamp for answer. See advertisment headed "*Rupture*." Prof. J. Y. EGAN, Hamilton, Ontario. 41 m6.

RUPTURE.

FREE by mail. EGAN'S IMPERIAL SAFETY PAD TRUSS; gives immediate relief; cures in 4 to 12 weeks. Endorsed by high medical authority. The most valuable surgical invention of the century. The secret of cure is, this Truss holds rupture during hardest exercise, and can be worn night and day with great comfort. Very cheap.

Prof. J. Y. EGAN, Hamilton, Ontario. 41 m6.

MR. D. E. LEWIS, CHEMIST.

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

HENRY DAVIS,
Hemmingford.

MILLINERY.

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

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

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

THE NORTH RAILWAY HOTEL,

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the travelling public that the above hotel is now opened for the reception of guest, where they will find *FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION*, the house being new and well finished. Those desirous of a quiet first-class place will do well to stop at this House.

Sample rooms for Commercial men.
Give him a trial.
33y1 ISAIE TAILLEFER.

C. GEIGERS,

UNDERTAKER.

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

COFFIN STORE

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

FUNERALS,

that may be required.

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

A good Ash Coffin, trimmed.....$18.00
Black Cloth..... 10.00
A good Common Coffin..... 5.00

Please give him a call when required, at Centre Lachute. 32m3



FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC

Read Every Word.

IT is a settled fact that the HOLMAN LIVER and STOMACH PAD has effected more cures, and has made warmer friends, has grown faster in favor than all the world's treatment combined. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad cures the severest chronic Liver and Stomach difficulties. It has proved efficacious in at least nineteen-twentieths of all the diseases man is heir to. To the permanently afflicted, and the periodical Winter sufferer, now is the time to apply the Holman Liver Pad and Plaster, thereby saving a world of trouble. The Pad is Nature's own law, the principle of absorption. The reasons are simple enough. The Pad is applied immediately over the vitals, Liver and Stomach, and centre of the nervous system which pervades the digestive organs. It contains harmless medical; vegetable properties that absorb all poisonous and deteriorated fluids from the blood and stomach. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad IS NOT A PATENT MEDICINE, but a SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE. The Pad is oval-shaped, 4x6 inches, ½ inch in thickness, and filled with fine medicated vegetable compounds. It is suspended about the neck and worn next the person, over the pit of the Stomach. The Pad is a sure cure for Liver Complaints, Billious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dirrhœa, Neuralige, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis Sciatica, Lumbago, Obstructions in the Spinal Column, Kidney Difficulties, Heart Disease, Intermittant Fever, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Acute Pains, and Fever and Ague. Thousands of women bear testimony to the miraculous results in all diseases peculiar to their sex.

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

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

Read the following Testimonials.

D. M. BAIRD, Manufacturers' Agent,
210 St. James Street,
Montrea

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

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

D. M. BAIRD.

GANANOQUE, November 6th, 1877.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

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

Yours Respectfully,

REV. WM. J. JOLIFFE.

MONTREAL, December 1st, 1877.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
301 Notre Dame St., Montreal:

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

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

THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50

The latter only used in old and complicated cases.

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

HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.

Supplied wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM HAY,
Lachute, P. Q.

LACHUTE WOOLLEN MILLS.

THE undersigned in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous customers and friends for their patronage for so many years past, begs to announce that the

CARDING MILL

has been put in a thorough state of repair with

NEW CARDS,

so that all work entrusted to him will be guaranteed to give satisfaction, as he has been in this business for 43 years.

Carding done for 4cts. per pound.

Carding and Oiling (best lard Oil) for 5cts.

Fulling for 5cts. per yard.

Full and Press 7cts.

Full and Dress 10cts.

Full, Shear and Dress 11cts.

Carding, Oiling, Spinning and Coloring for 15cts. per pound.

He will keep on hand an assortment of

Etoffes, Tweeds, Flannels & Yarn,

which can be exchanged for wool at 35cts. per pound.

Wool taken in payment for Carding and Fulling.

FABIEN POITRAS.

Lachute, May 29th, 1878. 39-3m

NOTICE!

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

Messrs. W. BANFORD & CO.,

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

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

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

P. LANE.

Feb. 26, 1878. 27tf

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

GENERAL BUSINESS

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

W. BANFORD & CO.

March 8, 1878. 27tf

JAMES BARLEY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

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

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

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	68 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$10 00
Two " " "	15 00
One quarter column, per year	20 00
One half column, per year	30 00
One column, per year	50 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year	04 00

A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements. Transitory advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Tenders wanted.—School No. 1, Lachute.
Notice.—Geo. Rogers.
Young ladies school.—St. Andrews.

LOCAL.

Parish of St. Andrews.

Attention is directed to the opening of the new convent in this parish, under the patronage of the Revd. Sisters of Providence, where a first class Education may be obtained equal either to Montreal or Ottawa. The convent is beautifully situated between the villages of Carillon and St. Andrews on the banks of the Ottawa River, over-looking a beautiful scenery, which for health cannot be surpassed. It is very easy of access by either steamers plying on the Ottawa River or by the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. Those wishing to patronize this institution will find it to their advantage as the terms will be found reasonable.

Miss Leclerc who is a thorough musician will take charge of the musical department.

St. Andrews, August 18, 1878. 52.

LAST SUNDAY, we are informed that Mr. Proulx was actively canvassing in Muddy Branch for Dr. Christie.

"VOTE AS YOU LIKE."—Mr. Meikle said at Shrewsbury in his election: "Vote for me in this election, but when the Commons election comes off, vote for who you like."

THE Grits of Lachute delight in pulling down large posters "Vote for Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, the people's Candidate." They say the boys do it and they let them do it and are glad. It is contemptible work however.

MR. M., the paper manufacturer has given it as his opinion that Mr. Hamelin's spring contains the essential elements necessary for manufacturing the best paper. Lachute is indeed a "spot of spots" for advantages.

DENTISTRY.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. R. A. Alloway, Dentist of Montreal who will be at Mrs. Quinns's Boarding House, Lachute, the first Monday and Tuesday of each month. Dr. Alloway ranks among the leading Dentists of Montreal, where he enjoys a high reputation.

CONSISTENCY IS A JEWEL.—The Patent sheet Editor says in one place he has not suppressed Mr. Bellingham's letters as he is accused; but in another part of his paper he says Mr. Bellingham's last letter is so strongly in favor of the Opposition that he deems it unwise to publish it, as he does not wish to give the Conservatives such a strong whip to lash the reformers with.

ON Thursday afternoon, the 22nd inst. the East End Methodist Sunday School held their annual picnic in Mrs. Burch's maple grove. There was quite a large gathering of the congregation and friends. Music and games, together with the eatables provided combined to make the time pass most agreeably; and about 7:30 the picnickers departed for their several homes, well pleased at the success of the entertainment.

THE "Patent Sheet" says we falsify figures, quoting butter at 10c. and 13c. He "knows that *good butter* will command some cents per lb. advance on these prices." The farmers throughout the county, no doubt, know what are the ruling prices, but perhaps he considers that they do not make a good article, his taste no doubt is fastidious. A fancy article certainly does command higher prices; but that is not the rule.

A HUGH DECEPTION.—The biggest deception yet invented by the Grit Organ here, is to try and make people believe that the Conservatives want to raise the price of flour and Tax Argenteuil $18,000 a year extra. Now this is a downright fabrication, utterly untrue and worthy—the man who penned it. They are indeed come to a desperate pass when such falsehoods are necessary to further their cause.

ONE SIDE ONLY.—The Mass meeting at Lachute, called in Dr. Christies, interest—Not in the interest of the Country—The Conservatives were not invited. Then an effort was made to have Dr. Christie arrange a programme so both sides could be heard, he refused—he positively refused to arrange for us to have Speakers at the meeting. This is the way the Party of Purity want sides to be seen and heard. Electors of Argenteuil think of this, One side only—Party only. Dr. Christies INTERESTS ONLY—And vote for the people's Candidate.

DISTORTING.—We did not say that the reason the Grits said so much about Sir John A. was because they were afraid of him. We said that the reason they said "such venomous things" about him etc. Please do not put words in our mouths, and then reply to them. Do not immagine Mr. *Advertiser* that fear has anything to do with the notice you receive from Conservatives. Some old ladies are afraid of rats and mice. We are not; but we cannot ignore them. We gave a good deal of attention also to the potatoe bugs this summer. Oh! yes, all vermin and other nuisances must receive the necessary attention. Puff not up yourself therefore on your importance.

IT appears our imp really was correct in saying that the Grits are afriad of Sir. John A. Macdonald. On Friday last large Bills were posted in all directions, announcing that the Hon. Mr. Cartwright would address the electors on the 29th August, in the interest of Dr. Christie; but a rumour having got abroad that Sir John A. was coming, this would not do. The Finance Minister must not be left to face him alone so the last issue of the *Advertiser* contained a notice he was to be reinforced by the Hon. Messrs. Huntingdon (copper') and Laflamme, and Messrs. Prevost and Boyd. No less than three Cabinet Ministers and two Lieutenants. The poor Doctor's cause must surely be considered desperate, and there is no doubt that the political delinquents did make as good a plea for their own cause as possible.

MONDAY afternoon the West End Sunday School assembled in the grove of F. C. Ireland, Esq., which had been prepared and provided with platform, tables, benches etc., by our fellow townsman J. Fish, Esq., to whose good services in every capacity may be attributed the success of the picnic, swings croquet, quoits, etc., etc., were the order of the day and towards evening the company sat down to an excellent collation. The cup that cheers but not inebriates was of the best and freely patized. The spot on which the picnic was held, and its surroundings, were truly beautiful and in themselves were inducement enough for any one to walk that distance. Many of the friends embraced this opportunity to visit the new mill-dam now in course of construction, as also the spring just below which has been so well fitted up by our friend Felix Hamelin Esq., for the convenience of the public. It was not until the shades of night fell over the scene that the friends dispersed (and then reluctantly) to their homes, expressing their appreciation of the efforts put forth by the superintendent of the Sunday School and the ladies of the congregation to make the picnic what it was—a decided success.

OLIVET DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE—OPEN NIGHT.—On Tuesday evening the Olivet Division of the Sons of Temperance, gave an open night to which was invited a large number of ladies and gentlemen, non-members. In the absence of the Worthy Patriarch (who was absent through indisposition) Bro. Fish was called to the chair the duties appertaining to which he ably fulfilled. A long and interesting programme comprising music, singing, recitations and readings, was faithfully carried out in a manner which reflects the highest credit on our local talent, and the sons, or rather sons and daughters of Temperance. After the completion of the Programme the company enjoyed themselves in mutual conversation and in discussing apples, nuts, raisins, candies etc., till half past ten, when upon motion of Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr. Hume, a vote of thanks to the Committee of management and those who assisted in the entertainment was adopted; as well as one expressing regret at the departure of Mr. John Robinson. "God save the Queen" was sung and the meeting dispersed, well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Municipal Council was called for Wednesday afternoon last, for the purpose of revising the Valuation Roll. The following members of the Council whre present the Mayor T. Barron, Esq. Councillors Palliser, Shephard, Meikle, Dunbar, McOuatt, and Morrison. Joseph Bedard complained that a lot of his was assessed too high, the assessment amounting to $300 which was much out of proportion to the other land assessed, moreover he was charged with an acre instead of ½ of an acre. Moved by Councillor Morrison, seconded by Councillor Dunbar that the assessment be reduced to $200—Carried. The Mayor stated that Mrs Chapman (widow) had told him the other day that she only had one lot, but she was assessed for two in Valuation Roll moreover she had always been assessed too high the assessment reaching so high as $450. Moved by Councillor Meikle seconded by Councillor McOuatt, that $100 be deducted from the amount,—Carried. Rev. Robson, applied to have his name put on the Valuation Roll as occupant of the Methodist Parsonage in place of the Rev. D. Winter. Moved by Councillor Meikle seconded by Councillor Shephard that the Rev. Robson, have his name entorred on the Valuation Roll. Moved by Councillor Meikle seconded by Councillor Shephard that John Morell's name be taken off the Valuation Roll as tenant of Mr. Pollock's property, also that Felix Belair's nane be taken off as occupant of Mr. Meikle's property, also Hugh Fraser's name be taken off the list as occupant of Mr. Palliser's property, and put on as occupant of Mr. McKimmie's at $175 also that Mr. W. Sutton's name be taken off the roll as he was dead.—Carried. The lot owned by Chas. Thibault was considered to be assessed too high the Council decided to reduce the assessment to $5. Moved by Councillor Palliser seconded by Councillor Shephard that the Valuation Roll be homologated as revised.—Carried. The Council then adjourned till the 7th of October.

THE Grits cry Free Trade when there is no Free Trade. If the Americans were willing to let us into their markets on free terms, no one save a fool would urge Canada to put up the tariff against them. Then, indeed, we should all be Free Traders, and the great Cobden doctrine would be the idol of half a continent. But they will not trade with us on free terms or even terms. They want one sided Free Trade—their markets gate shut again us, and ours wide open to them. Dr. Christie is in favor of the jug-handled policy, and favors American trade while our own mechanics are starving.

MR. ROBERT HAY, of Toronto, who is a Conservative Candidate for parliamentary honors, but who has all his life time been a staunch Liberal says. "So long as the present unfair, and one sided tariff relations with the, United States subsists no Canadian industries can flourish." He further says. "I have left the Reform party because I have found their leaders unfaithful to their professions, extravagant in their management of public funds. They have increased the cost of every branch of the public service, and added enormously to the public debt.

POLITICAL CATECHISM FOR THE PRESENT TIME.

Who has increased our taxes $4,000,000 in five years?—*McKenzie, Cartwright & Co.*

Who has borrowed $40,000,000 during the past five years?—*McKenzie, Cartwright & Co.*

Who has showed a deficiency in the financial department during the past five years of $3,500,000?—*McKenzie, Cartwright & Co.*

Who has sent our Tea merchants and manufacturers to the United States to do business?—*McKenzie, Cartwright & Co.*

Who has closed our Sugar refineries and left four hundred families out of work and slammed the door in the face of the working men?—*McKenzie, Cartwright & Co.*

Who has paid $20,000 to Speaker Anglin in violation of the Independence of Parliament Act?—*McKenzie, Cartwright & Co.*

Who has ruined our farmers so that the price of butter, pork, wool, hops, and grain are not worth raising?—*McKenzie, Cartwright & Co.*

Who has spent millions of dollars on Steel rails, the Kamanistique job, Foster job, Neebing Hotel job and in other corrupt and damaging jobs?—*McKenzie, Cartwright & Co.*

Who made use of stolen letters to further their nefarious ends, and blacken, if possible, their more honorable opponents in the eyes of the country?—*McKenzie, Cartwright & Co.*

Who professed purity, economy and retrenchment, but increased the costs of Government and brought our country to the verge of ruin and bankruptcy?—*McKenzie, Cartwright & Co.*

Who promoted the Lachine Canal Auction job with a view of enriching political friends, Messrs. Jetté, Laflamme & Co.?—*McKenzie, Cartwright & Co*

Who was going to bring about a political millenium and raise the moral standard of purity in Elections and Government proceedings, but who have by their acts of corruption disappointed the hopes of their friends?—*McKenzie, Cartwright & Co.*

Economy! Retrenchment!

—Sir John A. and the Conservative Government collected a revenue in 1872-3 of $13,053,900 at a cost of $568,000. The Mackenzie-Cartwright Reform Government collected a revenue in 1876-7 of $12,566,800 at a cost of $721,600.

—Emigrants to this country cost the Government in 1872-3 $7.51 a head and in 1876-7 under the Mackenzie-Cartwright Government, they cost $27.00 a head.

—The interest on the National Debt in *1872-3* was *$5,549,400* and in *1876-7* Mackenzie Cartwright & Co., have increased it to *$7,132,400*.

—The Mackenzie-Cartwright Government promised in *1872* that they would (1) reduce the number of Cabinet Ministers, (2) decrease the salary of the Governor-General (3) reduce the number of public employes. They have broken all these promises and increased the expenditures for these departments from *$750,900* in *1873* to *$812,200* in *1876-7*.

—The increase in pensions has been from *$49,200* in *1872-3* to *$112,500* in *1876-7* and it must be remembered that this same party constantly impeached Sir John A. for giving so much pension money.

Protection does not increase Taxation.

How the various manufacturing industries of Canada have been affected by the failure of the Government to meet the changed condition of things in the United States, is, unfortunately, too apparent. In some branches, the factories to-day are simply doing a small jobbing business and they are filled with manufactured goods, the product of American factories. The answer to the claim for protection is that it involves increased taxation. This is a very decided fallacy. The measure of the taxation of a country is the wants of the Government. In order to meet the present necessities of this country, about fifteen millions of dollars have to be raised from Customs duties. Whatever may be the method of raising that, the amount is fixed by the requirements of the budget, and the taxation, therefore, upon the people is the same. It is possible to raise duty without, in any way, promoting the material or commercial interests of the country. It is possible, on the other hand, to reduce duties, to lessen the taxation of the people, and yet to do it in such a way as largely to promote that prosperity. Mr. Cartwright, when he took office, added three millions of dollars to the taxation of the people, but he did it in such a way as not to promote, at all, either the industrial or commercial interests of the country. It is true that he added 2½ per cent. to the unenumerated list, but he also added from five to ten per cent. to articles constituting raw material, and which had previously been in the free list, and by that means, neutralized the influence of a higher duty regarded as a protection to the Canadian manufacturer. He added a duty on tea, and by so doing not only increased the taxation of the country, but actually destroyed the wholesale grocery trade of our large cities. When Sir Francis Hincks took the duty off tea, by his arrangement of a differential duty as against the United States, to meet that which they charged against us, he built up a prosperous trade, while Mr. Cartwright, by the manner in which he imposed his duties, killed a trade which promised to be of enormous importance to this cointry. These are illustrations of the fact that the question of taxation and the question of a wise fiscal policy are entirely distinct.

Convent of the Providence,

St. Andrews, Argenteuil.

THIS INSTITUTION, under the direction of the Sisters of the Providence, offers to young ladies, all the advantages of a sound and accomplished education. The same attention is paid to the English and the French language.

Board and Tuition, $6 per month, payable in advance.

Music, drawing, &c, are charged extra.

For more details, address to the Reverend Sister Superior, at St. Andrews, Argenteuil.

N.B.—The Classes will open on the TENTH day of September, next.

St. Andrews, Argenteuil, August 21th, 1878. 52w2.

TENDERS WANTED!

TENDERS will be received up till TUESDAY, the 3rd SEPTEMBER, at Six o'clock p. m., for the Care-taking of School Number One, Lachute. For particulars of the duties required, apply to either of the following Trustees.

JAS. FISH,
P. LANE,
S. McKIMMIE.

Lachute, August 26th, 1878. wl.

NOTICE.

I would inform my customers and the public generally, that I have sold and transferred to my Son GEORGE ROGERS, Jr., all debts due to me, up to 21st, AUGUST, 1878, Consisting of book accounts, notes of hand, judgments and morgages, and that he is now the only person leagually entitled to collect the same.

GEO. ROGERS, Sr.

Lachute, August 29th, 1878. 52ml.

Go To A Benn, & Co's FOR Cheap Goods

Also tell your friends to go there if they want Bargains.

5tf.

DENTISTRY!

DR. R. A. ALLOWAY, Surgeon Dentist, of Montreal, will visit the undermentioned places for the present, monthly, as follows:

Lachute.—At Mrs. Quinn's Boarding house, the First Monday and Tuesday, of each Month.

Grenville.—W. Thompson, Russell house, Wednesday and Thursday.

Buckingham.—Capt. McNaughton's, Friday and Saturday Evenings, until further notice. CHARGES MODERATE. 51tf

Prof. J. Y. Egan, and his Imperial Truss.

Prof. Egan, has devoted no ordinary talents to the special study of rupture and with the very best results.

His long and successfull practice, simplicity of application has cured many young and aged. No case if properly and timely attended to is beyond remedy.

In respect and honor to the gentlemen we are glad to call the attention of the reader to the following Certificate, given by a professional gentleman in favor of Prof. J. Y. Egan's Imperial Truss, which is now giving unbounded satisfaction. See advertisement in another column.

HAMILTON, July 18, 1878.

TO ALL WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that I have examined Prof. J. Y. Egan's Imperial Truss and believe it will do all the inventor claims for it.

1st. It will keep its position under any motion of the body.

2nd. That it will perfectly keep the Rupture from coming down.

3rd. That it can be worn without any inconvenience day or night.

4th. That I had it adjusted to an Inguinal rupture, and it gave perfect satisfaction, and that I believe it to be one of the best Trusses offered to the public.

E. VERNON, M. D., M. C. C.

For Sale or To Let.

A NEW COTTAGE, near the Post Office—8 Rooms—supplied with water from the water-works. Terms liberal, apply to

WM. HAY.
Insurance and General Agent.
50—tf.

Lachute Hotel.

C. A. LAFLEUR, begs to call the attention of the travelling public to this First Class Hotel, which has been fitted up in the latest style with every accomodation to suit the travelling public. There is first class stable accomodation in connection with this hotel.

N.B.—The Lachute Hotel is close to the Depot of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R.

C. A. LAFLEUR,
Proprietor.
50tf.



Field's Photographs

Received the

HIGHEST AWARD

at the last

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,

No. 1 Bleury Street, Montreal.

49tf.

G. ARMSTRONG, & Co.

VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.



UNDERTAKERS.

Napolion Duchesne, BUTCHER!

CARILLON VILLAGE,

WILL be in Lachute, with a supply of the best meat in the market, on WEDNESDAY'S and SATURDAY'S till further notice.

N. B. He keeps Beef, Pork, Tripe, Bologna and other Sausages, constantly on hand all other orders promptly attended to.

49—tf.

British American Assurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Established 1833.

Cash Capl al $500,000. Assets $1,100,000.

Farm Risks at lowest Rates.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Agent, Lachnte.

Gilt Edged Butter.

JUST RECEIVED a lot of COOLEY CANS. All who have been waiting for them can now be supplied. No excuse now for sour milk and inferior butter, all the labour of the old system abolished—where there is ice or cold spring water.

WILLIAM HAY,
Agent.
Lachute, July 9th, 1878. 45—2m.

For Sale,

AT THE

Watchman Office,

Blank Notes and Joint Notes of hand,
Blank Orders,
Bill-Heads,
Orange Certificates.
Summonses &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Notice to Farmers!

The undersigned has just received his stock of

Harvesting Implements,

Consisting of Grass Scythes of the following makes: "Concave Clipper," "Oshawa Chief," "Red Rove-," "Tip-Top," "Dominion," "Champion," and "Bureka." Cradle Scythes of the above makes. Scythe Snaths, Grain Cradles, Hay Forks, Field Hoes, Straw and Manure Forks of all patterns. Scythe Stones, and Grind Stones, of all sizes, from 20 to 100lbs.

Also, a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, all of which will be sold at very much reduced prices.

THOS. BIRKETT.

Dynamite! Dynamite!

OF Noble's Patent Safety Giant Blasting Powder is beyond all question the most powerful blasting powder in use, and no other explosive agent known excels it in point of safety. Invaluable to contractors, miners, quarrymen and farmers for all Kinds of blasting. More easily exploded, safer to use, more economical and does the work more effectively than any explosive known. For sale only by

THOMAS BIRKETT,
Agent for Ottawa and vicinity.
67 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

P. S.—A liberal reduction to parties requiring a quantity. 43-tf

BROWNSBURG STORE.

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

GOODS WILL BE FOUND LOW.

Produce taken in exchange at cash value.

ALEXANDER PAUL.
20y1.

HUTCHISON & WALKER,

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &C.

112 St. Francois Xavier Street,
[JUDAH'S NEW BUILDING]
ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.

M. HUTCHISON, B.C.L. W. S. WALKER, B.C.L.

Lachute Foundry,

Established at Lachute, Co. of Argenteuil, BY

JOSEPH PILON, & Co.

(At about 40 feet from the Station of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R.)

At this Foundry will be Cast all kinds of Farming and Household Implements, Machinery, &c.—such as Ploughs, Harrows, Sugar Coolers, Metal Chimney Caps, Stoves, &c.

A Turning Lathe for Iron and Wood is in the Establishment.

NEW PATTERNS FURNISHED AND PREPARED IF REQUIRED. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND AT REASONABLE RATES.

☞ All Orders left with MR. PHILIPPE LAURENT, Contractor, No. 872 St. Catherine St., Montreal, to be sent to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention.

43tf JOSEPH PILON, & Co.

Founderie De Lachute,

(COMTE D'ARGENTEUIL),

ETABLIE PAR

Joseph Pilon & Cie.

(A 40 pieds de va Station du Chemin de Fer Q. M. O. & O.)

Fondeurs de Poeles, Charrues, Herses, Chaudrons a Sucre, Caps de Cheminees, Laviers, Boites de Roues et toute espece de Machineries Aratoires et Domestiques.

UN TOUR POUR LE FER ET LE BOIS EST AUSSI ATTACHE A L'ETABLISSEMENT.

Patrons Nouveux Fournis. Tout ordre reçu sera Executé dous le plus court delai et a des Prix Moderes.

☞ Tout cimmande laissee a M. PHILIPPE LAURENT, Contracteur; No 872 rue Ste. Catherine, Montreal, pour etre anvoyer a MM. PILON & CIE., a Lachute, sera aussi remplie avec exactitude et diligence. 42tf

Dominion Politics

MAY have their interest for politicians,—but Housekeepers do not cease to manifest their interest in the great variety,

Superior Quality and Cheapness of the

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS,
CANNED MEATS, SOUPS,
VEGETABLES, FRUITS,
BOTTLED JELLIES,

and other delicacies, to be found only at

F. N. Beattie's

Family Grocery and Farmers' Exchange!

St. Andrews,

where the most complete assortment of eatables and seasonable dishes to supply the table can be found,

ALSO,

Stone and Glassware,

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Agent for WHITELY'S celebrated Toronto Mower. A new and valuable invention—superior to anything of the kind now in use.

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IMPROVED CAMP SPRING-BED

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LATEST STYLES!

—AT THE MOST—

REASONABLE RATES.

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Greatest Despatch

AT THE

WATCHMAN OFFICE,

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Prices low enough to suit Everyone.

W. Banford, &Co.

August 14th, 1878. 50w2

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home overnight. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland Maine. 4-1y

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

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

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F. NAUBERT,

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(Formerly Muddy Branch.)

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

F. NAUBERT'S.

Read carefully this list of prices that we offer below here.

Hochelaga Cottons, from 3c. to 6c. per yard; Calicos, from 4c. to 11c. per yard. Our Flannels of 20c. and 22c., are worth double. Our Dress goods of 6c. are certainly not less than 12c., at the wholesale price. Dress Goods, Silk and Wool for 25c. and 30c. worth everywhere 40c. to 50c: Our

Boots and Shoes

are extremely reduced; we sell them at the wholesale price. Our Tweeds are really the cheapest of this county. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. You can buy our tweeds, all wool, first quality, $1.10. Our Tweed Roseffond, at $1.25, are sold everywhere at $1.75; it is useless to continue this list, you can see by this single note that it is at

F. NAUBERT'S

that you get the best bargains. We forget the road to

MUDDY BRANCH

at the

Great Massacre of Merhandise.

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

WOODEN WARE FACTORY,

LACHUTE,

THIS Factory is now open and orders for DOORS,
SASHES,
MOULDINGS,
BLIND LATHS,
ZINC WASH BOARDS,
CROQUET SETTS,
And Turned Ware of all descriptions.
Also
LUMBER

can be dried in kilns at reasonable rates.

F. G. IRELAND.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

[By request of a Committee from Olivet Division Sons of Temperance, Lachute, this column is opened for communications and articles on the Temperance question, and is under the management and Editorial skill of the Committee, consequently the Editor of the paper does not hold Himself responsible for its contents.]

TREATING.

Many drunkards are made through the habit of treating. We call it a habit because it has become so from its mere practice. It is just as natural for many persons when they meet to say, "come let us have something to drink," as it is to pass the time of day and enquire after the health of the family and friends. This habit has been encouraged and made to do its injury on society by liquor sellers themselves, who encourage it for the sake of the gain it puts into their pockets, and it has brought its tens of thousands of victims by bringing young men and boys into its meshes. So great is the evil of treating that in many places there have been started "non-treating societies," and these have not been started by temperance people but by moderate drinkers, who had become conscious of the injury inflicted upon so many, by the habit of treating. The members of these societies may drink if they choose, but they bind and oblige themselves under certain penalties not to treat any one. This tends to lessen the amount of drinking to excess, and it prevents young people from gathering into bar-rooms and going the round of each one paying for drinks for the company, till all are so intoxicated they do not when or where to stop. These societies cannot help but have a good influence, and they may be supported by all persons, and should be encouraged by temperance people. If every one would join a society of this description, it would greatly help the cause of temperance, and in times of election no candidate would be unseated or disqualified by treating, which habit has already done its damage and is now prohibited by the law in such times.

GOUGH says: "One Sunday I went to meeting, feeling that day in remarkably good humor both with myself and with all around me. When the hymn was given out, I found the page, and looked over to a lady rather diffidently, but mustering sufficient presence of mind passed it to her. She looked at me from head to foot with a cold stare, got her own book, and sat away a little, turning her back to me; the effect was most mortifying—it was cruel, that an act so well meant should be so contemptuously rejected. One result of the occurrence is, that I have never found a page for any lady in a church since, and I never will. It is just so all the way down, in different classes of society; when a gentleman is unkindly treated in the course of the day's transactions, he will go home very cross, and if a man-servant asks him anything, he is told to go away: the man is both puzzled and annoyed, and takes an opportunity to tell any one underneath him to "get out of the way." The son receives a portion of the parental wrath, rubs head and wonders what it is all about, and he, perhaps, if he chance to meet just then with a favourite dog, gives the animal a kick, and tells it to "get out." This is the secret of the drunkard's recklessness. I will not attempt to palliate the sin of drunkenness, and say that the drunkard does not deserve all that he feels; but, nevertheless, I repeat that this is the secret of his recklessness. I once associated in the bar-rooms with young men who were greatly my superiors in station: the sons of respectable merchants, or professional men, and these, though they would delight there to hear me sing and tell my stories, would not speak to me when they saw me in the street."

WELL DONE.

A young man called, in company with several other gentlemen, upon a young lady. Her father was also present, to assist in entertaining the callers. He did not share his daughter's scruples against the use of spirituous drinks, for he had wine to offer. The wine was poured out, and would soon have been drunk, but the young lady asked,

"Did you call upon me, or upon papa?"

Gallantry, if nothing else, compelled them to answer, "We called upon you."

"Then you will please not drink wine, I have lemonade for my callers."

The father urged the guests to drink, and they were undecided. The young lady added, "Remember, if you call on me, then you drink lemonade; but if upon papa, why, in that case I have nothing to say."

The wine glasses were set down with their contents untasted. After leaving the house, one of the party exclaimed, "That is the most effectual temperance lecture I have ever heard."

Indeed, it was sown on good ground. It took root, sprang up, and is now bearing fruit. The young man, from whom these facts were obtained, broke off at once from the use of all strong drink, and is now a clergyman, preaching temperance and religion. As he related the circumstances to me, tears came into his eyes. He sees now his former dangerous position, and holds in grateful remembrance the lady who gracefully and still resolutely gave him to understand that her callers should not drink wine.

—MR. GOUGH once addressed 3,300 ladies in the City Hall, Glasgow, and the effect of the meeting was that many ladies resolved upon using their influence in favor of total abstinence.

THE FARM.

It is found that 1,550 pounds of potatoes are required, in cattle feeding, to form the same quantity of flesh that 100 pounds of beans would do.

Clovers generally contain more water than ordinary grasses, and also more nitrogen. They contain, however, less fatty matter and less mineral matter.

It is claimed that by the canal system adopted in Egypt by the Khedive, 500,000 acres have been reclaimed from the desert during the last fifteen years, and that 300,000 more are in course of reclamation.

Brewers' and distillers' grains make the cattle fed therewith grain-sick, as it is termed, and prove injurious to the stomach of the animal. If cows are fed upon these grains their constitution becomes quickly destroyed.

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

Salt is very important for animals. Large pieces of rock salt put into the mangers and feeding troughs are recommended. One half the ash of animal blood consists of salt; without the latter the blood cannot be in a natural or healthy state.

O. F. Atwood of Richville, Vt., killed a calf that was eight months old, lacking four days, which dressed 476 pounds. This calf was fed with sour milk through the summer, with a quantity of meal during the last three months. This shows the efficacy of sour milk for calves.

A little difference of opinion in regard to the ownership of a Portage, Wis., heifer, originally worth about sixteen dollars, which difference had to be settled at a recent term of court, proves the heifer to be a very valuable animal costing the parties something over three hundred dollars.

To utilize feathers of ducks, chickens and turkeys, generally thrown aside as refuse, trim the plumes from the stump, inclose them in a tight bag, rub the whole as if washing clothes, and you will secure a perfectly uniform and light down, excellent for quilting coverlets and not a few other purposes.

A large trade in Russian geese has sprung up, these being bought up by local agents and exported by thousands to England and Holland. Within the last few days a consignment of 28,000 has been made, the selling price of the birds, which are in excellent condition being about 2s. 9d. each, at the outgoing port.

The use, as an article of food, of horse flesh, having made great progress in France, and notably in Paris, where more than fifty special slaughter houses now exist, and where over 12,000 horses were consumed last year, interested parties are desirous of opening similar establishments for the sale of horse flesh in London.

The farmers of the Grand Isle, in Lake Champlain, are evidently a very thrifty class. The products of their farms the past year would have given to each person thirty-six bushels of grain, forty-eight of oats, fifteen of potatoes, fifteen bushels of apples, seventy-two pounds of butter, twenty-six dozen of eggs, and thirty-five pounds of wool.

To restore the softness and pliancy of leather, which has become hard by having been wet, apply neat's-foot oil and rub it in. Castor oil is a substitute for neat's-foot oil for softening leather bolts, boots and harness. The best oil for harness is one quart neat's-foot oil, four ounces beef tallow, add three tablespoonfuls lampblack; adding four ounces beeswax for use in summer weather.

Oatmeal is an important and valuable article of food. With the exception of Indian corn, it is richer in oily or fatty matter than any of the other cultivated cereal grains, and its proportion of protein compounds exceeds that of the finest wheaten flour. So that both with respect to its heat and fat making, and its flesh and blood making principles, it holds a high rank.

Mr. Morrison McBeath, one of the old Red River Scotch settlers and now of Prince Albert, N. W. T., states that he had never better returns or superior quality unequaled by any former experience of his as a farmer. All the settlers have harvested heavy crops of barley, wheat and oats.

An establishment in St Louis dries eggs by the hundred thousand. They are broken, the yolk and white separated from the shell, the liquid dried by a patent heating process, and the dried article, which resembles brown sugar is put in barrels for transportation. The dried article has been twice taken across the equator in ships, and on being made into omelets proved to be as nice as fresh eggs.

Much as we try to improve our swine it must be remembered that what is gained in quantity and quality of flesh is at the expense of the bristles, for the finer the hog the fewer the bristles. The sale of bristles is an important trade in Russia, amounting to some *4,000,000* pounds, valued at *$5,000,000*. They are obtained from the wild hogs that roam in a portion of that immense country. France supplies *2,000,000* pounds, and Germany adds to the exportations.

Wayne county, New York, produces about two third of the peppermint crop of the country. It is grown on black ash swamps, which have been thoroughly under drained, from roots which are planted as hops are. When cut, it is partially dried and taken to a still where the oil is extracted. The oil sells from *$2.50* to *$5* per pound, and when it brings $3 the crop is a paying one. About *7,000* pounds are used annually in producing medicines, manufacturing candies and making cordials.

We learn says the *American Farmer* that Mr. T. L. Miller, of Illinois, in April last, made sales to the amount of *$10,000*, of young Hereford bulls, to go to Wyoming Territory. This looks as if the Herefords were going ahead of all breeds for beef purposes. A cross of this breed upon Short horn cows will before long, no doubt, be made extensively, and results in success. We are informed that Mr. Miller will use his fine young bull, "Seventy-six," bred by Hon. John Merryman, of Hayfield Md., to serve the get of his present herd bull "Success."

Departure of Missionaries for South America.

On Monday, July 1st, 1878, was witnessed one of the scenes that make the heavenly company rejoice, and angels to tune anew their harps to the glorious old anthem of "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good will toward men." The occasion was a company of ten male and female laborers, who, at the call of God, through Rev. Wm. Taylor, were waiting on the wharf of the steamer Acapulco, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Line, bound for Panama.

The company, though leaving friends and kindred to go to people of another nation, and of a different language, were joyous in the prospect of having the privilege of holding up the Saviour, not as the little Babe of Bethelhem, but as risen and exalted at the right hand of the Father, and now ready to be enthroned in every heart that will give Him room; even as Paul declares, "To whom God would make known even the glory of the mystery which has been hid from ages and from generations, but now is revealed unto us, which is CHRIST IN YOU the hope of glory."

Among tee company were a number of Christian friends, both of the ministry and of the laity, (the president of the N. Y. Preachers' Meeting, Rev. L. R. Dunn, making one of the number,) to bid these devoted servants of God farewell, and to join them in singing some of the glad songs of Zion. The heavenly music called quite a congregation, and many with tearful eyes, who knew nothing of their joys, realized the presence of Him who had said, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." Others wondered and made enquiries in regard to the beautiful display of self-sacrifice witnessed in these dear friends!

May God speed them on their journey, and give them great success in winning souls for Jesus.

At the Tuesday Meeting previous to the departure of these friends, Rev. Wm. Taylor gave an account of the undertaking, and stated that, owing to the poverty of his financial resources, his workers would have to go as steerage passengers as far as Callao, a distance of three thousand five hundred miles. On making this statement to one of his workers, a highly educated and accomplished lady, daughter of one of our ministers, he received the following letter, extracts of which he read.

"I am very glad that Jesus is so kind, for I am very strengthless. He will never break the bruised reed. He surrounds my life with His love as with a mantle; He fills my heart with His abiding presence. I have consciously giving myself to Him, and am consciously accepted by Him. In all my experience He has never given more than I could bear, but sometimes all that I can bear. He knows how to adjust every thing so nicely. I go forward to my seed-sowing work without a shadow of fear in my heart. Doth not perfect love cast out fear? Does this seem like boasting? I do not mean it so.

God is very great; I am very small. In spite of my frailty, it is easy for Him to save and keep me. I dare not go one step alone; but with Him at my side, and my hand clasped in His, why need I fear. It is blessed to trust.

My box leaves to-day for New York, directed as you requested. I shall certainly hope to see you when I arrive there. I do not think that God chides me because my heart aches so, and the tears come at thoughts of leaving every friend. It only shows that I love them well, and yet I love Him more. Why should I fear hardships? My Jesus had not where to lay His head. I have always fared better than that. He became poor, and I through His poverty became rich; He wandered foot-sore and weary, with no resting-place, and through those wanderings millions have found rest. Do you suppose that He is sorry now, as He sits by His Father and sees throng after throng of white-robed ones kneel before Him? Is He sorry that He knew what it was to be poor, and hungry, and tired, and misunderstood, and mocked, and crucified? He groaned beneath a weight of sin that I might go sin'ess and free. He had no home in order that I might have a shining mansion. It seems to me that if I had ten thousand lives they would be none too many to consecrate to His service. I do not say this to boast. It comes from a full heart. "My highest place is lying low at my Redeemer's feet."

THERE is a curious story of a Russian Czar who, disguised as a poor tramp, was fond of knocking at village doors and soliciting a night's lodging. On one occasion he tried a whole village, but was everywhere repulsed till he reached the last and poorest of the cottages. Here he was kindly taken in, notwithstanding that the good wife was expecting an addition to her maternal responsibilities in the course of the night. The expected event duly came off and in the morning the tramp went on his way, promising to bring a sponsor for the child. When by and by the cottagers turned out to see an Imperial procession pass through the village they were astonished and alarmed to find that the guards were drawing up before their humble dwelling, that the Emperor's State coach was before their door, and that his Majesty was no other than the poor man who had rested beneath their roof and had gone on his way leaving behind him nothing more substantial than a blessing and a promise. The story goes that the Emperor took the child to church and himself stood sponsor to it. It would be easy to get together many such illustrations of primitive ideas of kingly dignity.

THE PARTY OF ECONOMY!

MINISTERIAL SALARIES.

The Contrast Between the Present Government and their Predecessors.

SALARIES OF CABINET MINISTERS.

Mr. Mackenzie's Administration :—

The Prime Minister (Hon. Alex. Mackenzie) a year....	$ 8,000
The Prime Minister for sessional allowance.....	1,000
Twelve Cabinet Ministers, at $7,000 a year each.....	84,000
Twelve Cabinet Ministers, sessional allowance.....	12,000
	$105,000

This amount for five years is $525,000

Sir John Macdonald's Administration:

The Prime Minister (Sir John Macdonald) a year...	$ 5,000
The Prime Minister for sessional allowance.....	600
Twelve Cabinet Ministers, at $5,000 a year each.....	60,000
Twelve Cabinet Ministers, sessional allowance.....	7,200
	$72,800

This amount for five years is $364,000

The salaries of Mr. Mackenzie's Cabinet for the five years, from November, 1873, to November, 1878, will exceed the salaries of Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet for five years next anterior to 1873, by the sum of..... $161,000

The increase for each year is $32,200, which is the interest, at 5 per cent., on $644,000, and 5 cents a bushel on 644,000 bushels of wheat.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues, after all their professions of economy and retrenchment, and of deep consideration for the people's money, have taken, during five years ending on the 7th November next, $161,000 more than Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues took during the five years anterior to 1873.

DO THE ELECTORS APPROVE OF THIS?

The following table shows the difference between the Canadian and American tariffs, the excess of the latter over the former being what Canadians have to pay as an extra premium for using the United States market:—

	Canadian. Duty.	American. Duty.
Wheat	Free	20c per bush
Rye and barley	Free	15c per bush
Indian corn and oats	Free	20c per bush
Wheat flour	Free	20 per cent.
Rye flour & Corn meal	Free	10 per cent
Oatmeal	Free	1c per lb
Potatoes	10 pc	15c per bush
Live animals	10 p c	20 per cent
Coal	Free	75c per ton
Salt	Free	In packages 12c. per 100 lbs; In bulk 8c per 1001b
Wool	Free	25 to 30 p. c.
Pig Iron	Free	$7 per ton.
Bar Iron	5 p.c.	35 to 75 p. c.
Plate and boiler iron	5 p.c.	$25 & $30 p. ton
Iron rails	Free	$14 per ton
Steel rails	Free	$25 per ton
Bricks	Free	20 per cent
Trees, plants & shrubs	10 p.c.	20 per cent
Flax, dressed	Free	$10 per ton
Flax undressed	Free	$20 per ton
Flax seed	Free	20c per bush
Starch	2c p. lb.	1c per lb. and 20 p. c. ad val

The following articles, all of which in our tariff come under the general figures of 17½ per cent., are, by the American tariff, charged with the rates undermentioned:—

Wood screws	50 to 60	per cent
Saws	40 to 50	"
Cars and Locomotives	35	"
Cotton yarn	46 to 60	"
Spool thread	41 to 81	"
Silk cloth	50 to 60	"
Machinery	35	"
Stoves and iron castings	50	"
Woollen cloth	66 to 70	"
Flannels and blankets	85	"
Ready made clothing	35 to 60	"
Carpets	50 to 84	"
Alpaca goods	85	"
Heavy cottons	40	"
Finer cottons	50 to 70	"
Linen cloths	30 to 40	"
Rubber and leather goods, fur goods, glass bottles and lamp chimneys, clocks, furniture, carriages, envelopes, writing paper, room paper, felt hats of wool, guns, rifles, pistols, umbrellas and parasols	35	"

Mr. Mackenzie on Contracts.

While Mr. Mackenzie was yet in Opposition he was good enough to say:—

"THE LOWEST TENDERS SHOULD ALWAYS "BE ACCEPTED, and that the people were rob-"bed of their hard earned taxes when a Minis-"ter of Public Work conferred upon partizans "and favorites contracts that legitimate tender-"ers offered to take at a lower figure."

And after he obtained power, he was kind enough to observe:—

"I assert, in the first place, that since the "inauguration of the present Government, "the most *scrupulous care* has been taken to "have the contract system so administered "that it would be difficult, IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE, "for the public contractors who are friends of "the Government to obtain any advantage, "or that public contractors, who are opponents of the Government, should suffer any "wrong in the administration of that De-"partment."

Then he undertook to call for new tenders for certain sections of the Welland Canal, with the following result.—

ECONOMICAL RESULT.

Tenders received by the late Government,		Tenders received by the present Government with 5 per cent security.	
Sec. 2	$325,000	Sec. 2	$293,565
3	291,006	3	324,415
5	266,825	5	312,465
6	70 000	6	66,000
7	251,770	7	283,985
13	270,950	13	313,160
14	176,950	14	292,395
		Total	$1,094,885 1,747,495
Total—	$1,747,495	Difference—	$647,410

This difference is just 14 per cent in excess of the offers to the late Government. But Grit contractors got the money, and who's to blame?

Our town Druggists say the Pain Killer sells the best of any medicine they keep: during the hard times of the past year or two, there were none too poor to pay their "quarter" for a bottle of this indispensable family medicine.

Sure to regulate the Bowels.—Mrs. Winslows Soothing Syrup is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. During the process of teething, its value is incalculable. It softens the gums, reduces inflamation, and allays all pain, thereby giving rest to the child, and comfort to the mother.

VEGETINE.

Its medical properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic or poisonous compound. It is composed exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs; it is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It is safe and reliable, as the following evidence will show:—

Rev. O. T. Walker says:

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable:—

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 156 Transit Street
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. my family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER.
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-quare Church, Boston.

A Walking Miracle.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir.—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what "Vegetine" has done for me.

Last Christmas Scrofula made its appearance in my system—large running ulcers appearing on me, as follows; one on each of my arms; one on my thigh, which extended to the seat; one on my head, which ate into the skull bone; one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so, as my whole body was full of Scrofula; they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from this one sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and I did not get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw "Vegetine" advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it till I had used sixteen bottles; and this morning I am going to plough corn, a well man. All my townsmen say it is a miracle to see me round walking and working.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, Scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world; but as 'Vegetine' has restored to me the blessings of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow-men; and I know no better way to aid suffering humanity than to enclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully
WILLIAM PAYN.
Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10, 1872.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, "Vegetine," for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and "Vegetine" has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as "Vegetine"; and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs, and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the "Vegetine," for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

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Rheumatism,
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Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
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The highest price ever paid for a thorough-bred yearling is $30,000, Lord Lonsdale having recently given that sum for a brother to Doncaster, the Derby winner of 1875.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

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

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

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

BAPTIST.—Rev. John King, Supply; Sabbath Services at 3:30 P. M., in Victoria Hall. All are invited.

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

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, William McOuat, George Morrison, Thomas Pallister, and R. G. Meikle.

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

Terms of Court.

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

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeois, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz, January 12th to 17th, May 25th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th. *Clerk of the Court*: Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. Mr. David Raitt, *Crier and Tipstaff*, Lachute.

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

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

☞Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The *chef lieu* of the district is at St. Scholastique, where are held the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) and the superior Court. The former is held in January and July; the latter from 15th to 18th February, May and October.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

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

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

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

BEECH RIDGE—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three and a half miles form Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

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

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER.

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

IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

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

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