THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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Professional Cards.

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CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
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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.

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MONTREAL. 22-1

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

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St. Andrews, P. Q., Sept. 21, 1877. 3-tf

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OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

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

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

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THOS. ALLAN & CO.,
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361 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL,
E. COX, Engraver,
On the premises.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
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CHEAPSIDE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.
437 and 439 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
The Place for
Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosery
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HENRY BEATTIE,
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389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack papers a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 29y1.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very moderate rates. Workshop in Stewart's building, Main street.
N.B.—A working jeweller on the premises. p1y1

The Empty Pocket.

TUNE, "THE DUSTY MILLER."

Your coat is rather old, it looks so warn and dusty,
Once so bright and fair, like steel rails now its rusty;
Prices are so low, I'm in great consternation,
The one side Free Trade go, will ruin our great nation.
The Grits may laugh and blow, do their best to mock it,
But peep into your till and feel your empty pocket.

The Yankees pay no tax, swamp us on oats and corn,
Free on wheat and malt, all duty they do scorn,
But turn about the shield, it shows another facing,
One-fifth thay dock us down, their duty is increasing.
The Grits may laugh and blow, do their best to mock it,
But peep into your till, and feel your empty pocket.

The consumer pays the "shot," the Grits do swear they know it,
Poor Sam's a silly man, a Grit's the boy to go it;
But why was great George sent, to beg and pray and parley,
And Cartwright frees the malt, to soften Sam on barley,
The Grits may laugh and blow, do their best to mock it,
But peep into your till, and feel your empty pocket.

Sam protects his land, guards it well from harm,
Is sweeping off his debt, protection is the charm.
The Grits have got no fence, open for all cattle,
Sinking us in debt, Canucks have lost the battle,
The Grits may laugh and blow, do their best to mock it,
But peep into your till and feel your empty pocket.

A Statesman, Gents, we want, to guide the ship from danger,
Not tubes, and rails, and jobs, to stuff Mackenzie's manger,
Sir John and good old times, so let us all a smiling,
Our rights as man to man, and away with Yankee filing,
The Grits may laugh and blow, do their best to mock it,
But peep into your till, and feel youe empty pocket.

THE WEDDING RING.

It was an old-looking old ring, set with a single opal. Not the sort of ring, by any means, usually chosen for a wedding ring. But it had been in the Redfern family for ever so many years, and on the bright summer morning when Jack Redfern was to make pretty Phyllis Dukehart his wife, he brought the opal ring, and with it a string of old-fashioned, pinkish-tinted pearls.

"I have always heard that opals are unlucky," said Phyllis. "Why didn't you get a plain gold band, Jack?"

The young man's eager face clouded.

"The fact is," he said, "it has been in my family so long, I don't like to be the first one to set it aside. It was my mother's wedding ring, and my grandmother's, and my great grandmother's, and may be even further back than that."

Phyllis flung her arms about his neck. "Forgive me," she said, "I was foolish to feel superstitious. There can be nothing to harm one in an opal, after all."

A year had sped by. In the waning brightness of departing summer, Phyllis sat in the old trysting-place alone. The quaint opal ring glittered on her finger. She touched it caressingly, turned the stone to catch the sunlight, her pensive eyes full of unshed tears, a tender smile parting her lips, as she thought of the happy bridal morning, only a short year ago.

For Jack was gone! Gone off over seas; never to return, perhaps. He had left in anger; left without a last kiss, or even a tender word!

Her knitting lay, unthought of, on the corner of the stone fence, and twirling the old opal on her finger, she sat and thought of her forebodings when the ring was first given to her. She did not wait, as in days gone by, for Jack's coming. She had no hope of that. But when the afternoon sun struck the summit of the green pine forest, Old Duff the postman would go by on his spotted nag; and mayhap he would bring her a letter! The old man had known her since she was a child, and had a hint of her trouble, too; if the letter came he would not fail to deliver it. So Phyllis sat and waited, as she had waited so many afternoons, through that dreary summer.

Jack was gone, and not one word or line had come since that terrible night of his going. But she waited and hoped, with that faith which is born of deathless love.

Jack, fond and proud of her, in his masculine fashion, had been prone to be jealous—without cause, as he confessed himself; but the morbid, miserable failing seemed to be a part and parcel of his nature. He could not bear to think that his wife found pleasure in any society, or even in the simplest pleasures, when he was absent.

And Jack was a seafaring man. From his very infancy he had followed the water for a living.

During that brief, bright year of married life, however, his voyages had been "few and far between," and on one or two occasions he had taken his pretty bride with him.

Early in the spring there was a talk of his vessel being ordered abroad, and circumstances, beyond the control of either husband or wife, forbade Phyllis to accompany him. Jack was greatly troubled.

"I shall not go, Phyllis," he said, one morning when the rumor bade fair to be a certainty. "It would go hard with me to leave you at any time; now, it is out of the question. I'll go down to-day, and see what arrangement I can make."

His wife put her white arms about his neck, and whispered her thanks in his ear, and Jack went his way.

Left to herself, Phyllis made her little home as tidy as a band-box, got up a tempting little dinner, made a pretty toilet, and then, in the cool of the afternoon, went out into her garden to weed her flower beds.

The tulips were just beginning to show bright glimpses of the gaudy splendor imprisoned in their green tubes: and the hyacinthes, already in bloom, filled the air with sweet, suggestive fragrance, carrying one back to departed days.

But busy little Mrs. Redfern, if she were at all susceptible to any such mystic influences, was in no mood for them that sunny afternoon. She only thought of Jack, and her verbena beds, and worked away with a will.

"Phyllis!" called a pleasant, lazy voice.

She dropped her rake, and looked up.

It was only Rob—her cousin, Rob Dukehart.

"Why, Rob, how you startled me!" she said. "Will you come in! But I'm very busy."

The young man sauntered in.

"You're always busy, it seems to me, Phyllis, when I'm about," he said, with a smiling sort of impudence. "Won't you shake hands with a fellow, for the sake of old times?"

A flush, almost as bright as the tulip streaks, rose in the young wife's cheeks; but she gave Rob the tips of her fingers.

In her girlish days Phyllis had been a good deal admired, for her own sweet face and winning ways, for the most part; but, in a few cases, the fact that she would one day inherit the old Dukehart homestead served to enhance her attractions.

Her cousin Rob was one of her most assiduous admirers. He followed her like a shadow, and, even after her engagement with Jack Redfern, was a little disagreeable by his marked attentions.

After her marriage, on one occasion, Cousin Rob had excited Jack's jealous anger, by making himself over-attentive to Phyllis, and some pretty sharp words had passed between them.

"Never do it again, Rob, as you value my regard," Phyllis said. But Rob would not promise.

He took the finger-tips she offered, held them an instant, and then carried them to his lips.

"How dare you!" cried Phyllis, snatching her hand away, and flushing hot with anger.

Rob laughed audaciously.

"Don't blaze off like a rocket, Phyllis, there's no occasion. We are cousins you know, and I haven't seen you in an age. Does that Bluebeard of a husband keep you under lock and key?"

With a toss of her pretty head Phyllis picked up the rake, and went on with her weeding.

Rob stood and watched her, admiration and regrets in his eyes. Why could not she have been his wife, instead of Jack Redfern's?

"Let me do that for you, Phyllis," he said, after a minute. "If you were my wife you shouldn't drudge like a slave."

Phyllis gave him a blazing glance.

"But I am not your wife, and glad enough I am of it," she replied. "Go away Rob, I don't want you here, when Jack is absent."

Rob laughed an ugly, provoking sort of laugh.

"I suppose not, Phyllis. You're afrid he'll come and find me here, the jealous brute. But I'm not going."

"Then I'll go myself," said the young wife, with dignity, and left the garden.

Rob stood irresolute a minute, half-regretting what he had done, half-inclined to follow his cousin and beg her pardon. Something glittering in the mold at his feet chanced to catch his eye. He stopped and picked up the old opal ring, which had always been a little large for his cousin's fingers. His first impulse was to return it to Phyllis at once; his second was to keep it, and pay her off for treating him so scornfully.

He slipped it in his vest pocket, and took his way to the village tavern. This place possessed a great charm for Rob. He ordered a bottle of champagne, and then brandy and seltzer, and by sunset he was not quite himself. Lounging on the tavern porch, he saw Jack Redfern coming down the road, and a wicked thought flashed through his over-excited brain.

"He's coming in. Now boys," he cried, "look out for fun."

Jack came in to leave a message with the bar-keeper, and, having delivered it, was going out again when a loud voice caught his ear.

"Here's to Pretty Phyllis Redfern!" it said.

He wheeled around like lightning. Rob was just in act of draining his glass.

"How dare you trifle with my wife's name?" demanded Jack.

Rob laughed sneeringly.

"When a woman shows a fellow a favor he dares everything," he answered and held up his right hand.

On the little finger gleamed the opal ring. Jack saw it, and his dark face flushed crimson. He cleared the distance between himself and the speaker at one bound; and before the breathless bystanders could interfere, he had felled Rob where he stood.

"Stand back, neighbors," he panted, as he tore the ring from the prostrate man's finger. "I'll have his life for it."

But the bystanders interfered, and Rob was got out of the way.

Jack went home, with all the brightness of his life dashed out. His young wife met him at the door, in the silver shine of the twilight. He caught her and held her at arm's length.

"Phyllis, he said angrily, "where is your wedding ring?"

She looked down at her fingers, with a start, her heart failing her at his tone.

"Why, Jack," flushing, and speaking with embarrassment, "it was on my finger. I hope I have not lost it."

Her husband threw her from him with a muttered exclamation, and strode out of the house without a word.

All through the spring night, from the rising to the setting of the stars, Phyllis waited, but Jack did not return. She fancied he was angry because her wedding ring was missing, and wept herself ill over his cruelty.

Morning came at last, and Mrs. Redfern, Jack's mother, appeared. She had the opal ring on her finger, and a letter from Jack in her hand

"Your husband has returned the opal by me," she said, in a severe voice. "His letter will explain the rest."

Phyllis read the letter, and then, with the pathetic cry, "Oh, Jack! come back to me," fell at Mrs. Redfern's feet in a swoon.

The tulips had bloomed, and were withering on their stalks in the garden, when she woke from that awful trance of death. On her white, thin finger glimmered the old opal. Hearing of her illness, and bitterly remorseful for the evil he had wrought, Rob had told the truth about the ring. But it was too late. Jack had gone.

"I'll find him and bring him back to her, if it costs me my life," said Rob, in remorse, and with a last look at her death-like face he departed.

Months came and went, and the cry of a little new-born babe was heard in the cottage.

"Jack's little baby," said Phyllis, as it lay on her breast; "he may never see it."

And now, in the early autumn, she sat by the old stile waiting for the postman's arrival. She had waited so many, many times; but surely the letter would come to-day; the letter from Jack, assuring her that he loved her still.

The shifting sunlight fell about her fair head; a golden leaf fluttered here and there across the green turf at her feet; the birds chippered, and the crickets chirped in the old stone fence. Wife and mother in one her bosom thrilled with tender longing. Phyllis looked at her wedding-ring, and waited.

A quick, resolute tread on the white, country road below. Could that be the postman's nag?

Phyllis looked up, with her heart in a wild flutter. It was not the postman, but a tall bronzed man.

"Oh, Jack! oh, Jack!"

Her cry of rapture startled the birds into silence, and hushed the chirping crickets.

In a twinkling, Jack had her in his strong arms, and his tears were on her cheeks.

"Oh, Phyllis, can you forgive me?" he said with a choking voice.

"There is nothing to forgive," she sobbed, clinging to him. "See, Jack, I have got my ring! How I have wanted you, Jack! You can never know how my heart has hungered for you. Jack," hiding her hot face in his breast, "there's some one besides me to welcome you. Can't you guess, Jack? A little, wee baby, Jack, with his father's own eyes. I thought, once you would never see him, Jack; but, thank God! you have come."

He could only hold her close to his heart, and had no words to answer her.

"Jack, how did you know?" she asked at last, when the first rapture of the reunion was over. "Did you get my letter?"

"No," he answered, hoarsely. "It was Rob. He followed me across the ocean, found me, and told me everything. Phyllis, can you forgive me?"

"Jack," she said, softly, "you are my baby's father. What God has joined together, no man has power to put asunder. Let us go home."

And in the autumn twilight they went hand in hand.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Oct. 6th, 1878.

WARNING AGAINST FORMALISM.—Luke xiii. 22-30.

Jesus is now beginning his last journey to Jerusalem, there expecting to finish his course on the Cross and complete his atoning work. His amazing miracle of raising Lazarus from his grave has drawn notice from the chief priests and the determination to put him to death. As his hour is not yet come he leaves Bethany, and secludes himself at the village of Ephraim near the Samaritan border. Thence after a time, he crosses over to Perea beyond Jordon, and journeys again toward Jerusalem, preaching on his way. He urges his hearers to be earnest and prompt in their search for salvation, and warns them that while others afar shall enter the Kingdom, they to whom came its first proclamation are in danger of being shut out by their own neglect. From a study of this subject the following practical lessons may be gathered.

1. While life lasts our work is to continue.

2. The great question for every man is not "how many will be saved?" but "what must I do to be saved?"

3. The gate that leads to grace is too straight for a single sin, but wide enough for every man.

4. Those who would succeed in any purpose must *strive*.

5. Some who have hope of entering Heaven will yet find themselves shut out.

6. In Heaven many will be missed, whom we expected to find there.

Incident of Travel.

BY F. C. IRELAND.

It was on the 24th of June, 1876, on Saturday morning the Tender steamed up to the Ocean S.S. *Polynnesian*, at Quebec, and landed its passengers who bid a tender good-by to the old City, and soon were mingling together upon the deck of that fine vessel. The dinner that evening was welcomed by a cabin full of eager lookers for their seats and when found, enjoyed the soups of Turtle or Macaronie, the Salmon, Beef, Turkey, Oyster Sauce, Black-duck, Pigeon, Fowl, Sucking-pig, Potatoes and other vegetables, as well as the Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry and Rhubarb pies. Oranges, Pine-apples, nuts, raisins, Tea, Coffee, &c.

Sunday on board ship passed pleasantly, none were sick, the Gulf was calm, and all delighted to hail the incoming steamer *Circassian* and other vessels with bit in mouth plying through the waters affording pleasure to all on board. The religious services were conducted morning and evening by Episcopal clergymen. Up to Sunday noon the log marked 264 miles out from Quebec.

Monday morning found us amid rainy whether and a rough sea with many children, and some ladies sea-sick and looking as if they were sorry they started on an ocean voyage. As I went from the cabin on deck, the top step of the stairs, suddenly I got below where I stood on the bottom one and such getting up stairs was not what I was accustomed to. When twelve o'clock came we found ourselves 529 miles from Quebec and a little past Cape Ray. There were few at dinner that night and some who did get there had to leave before they touched the rich feast which was enjoyed by the fortunate few who were well. A thick fog all day detained us, and the solemn fog whistle mourned out danger every few minutes till 9 p. m. when, all was clear and danger gone, we run full speed again and for coriosity I paced the steamer from end to end finding it 170 paces long, I kept well till bed time when finding my room mate, a sturdy good natured Merchant, of Montreal, who was to look after me if I should get sick, who was so sick himself that I through sympathy got sick too, but next morning was all right and ready for breakfast and a good day an deck.

Tuesday noon found us 794 miles from Quebec. We had sailed 265 miles during the past 24 hours. The afternoon of this day and all day Wednesday there was a dense fog, so that only 230 miles were made on Wednesday. There were 126 cabin passengers, 156 steerage and 110 officers and crew. After dinner and about 8 o'clock, miraculously, as it would appear, the fog cleared away just in time to observe direct in our pathway a huge iceburg, estimated to stand 50 feet above the water and supposed to be resting upon the bottom of the sea on the banks of Newfoundland. This iceburg was a great sight though if our vessel had struck it the fate of all on board may have been that of the *Vicksburg* the previous year. The burg resembled a Camel, then a Sphinx, with its great head ears, eyes and nose. There as we approached nearer it looked like a beautiful statue of white marble, and as the rays of the setting sun reflected upon its glacial side their were the colors of the rain-bow dazzliding upon it while the Sea splashed up against the berg as if it were an immovable island

On Thursday we marked 300 miles or 1324 from Quebec. The day was foggy and the ocean rough. Two gentlemen got a ducking by a wave which struck the side of the vessel and splashed over the deck. One of our steerage passengers had gone crazy and the ship doctor shut him up. It is interesting to go among the steerage passengers and talk to them about the various objects they have in view in crossing to their native lands. One expects a fortune, another goes home to see friends, while one is on business of a peculiar character which necessitates an impoverished appearance both on board and when he lands. Friday noon we have come 325 miles to day and are now 1649 miles from Quebec, fog all day and raining. Saturday is a beautiful day on board ship, it is clear and fine. "The Sea is His and He made it." The waves roll righ, now and then there is a splash over the deck. We had the Dominion flag hoisted and there is to be a concert at night in the cabin. Run 312 miles.

The Wimbledon Team displayed their cup and treated the Saloon passengers to Champagne at dinner that night, but many seats were vacant, and it was difficult to keep at the table. Sunday we passed the *Moravian*. The whether is milder and our over coats are cast aside. The Canary bird is let out of the cage and flies about the cabin. On Monday morning all eyes are looking for land. We are now 2267 miles from Quebec all merry and well and as Tuesday morning dawns upon us we look upon the emerald Isle. Passing the ruins of Castle Green upon entering Lock Foyle the grandest scene ever witnessed strikes the eyes of the person who never saw the Old Country, There is such a panarama of green fields, Mountain slopes, Hedges, Roads and Hill sides with the grand old ruins of Castle green covered with vines of Ivey and clusters of flowers all picturesque and so engaging that passengers stood by the hour in a teaming rain gazing upon the novel scene. It was on the 4th of July, that we entered the Mersey and sailed up to Liverpool amid forests of masts from every land streaming with flags of all nations in profusion all joining with the American Steamers in international goodwill, celebrating the day of Independence to Uncle Sam.

Sow beside all Waters.

Leaving town for a season, for rest and restoration of health, the thought again and again recurred, 'Could you not, at your ordinary evening worship, welcome into your kitchen any of your humble neighbours who can be persuaded to join in it?' At the end, now, of a week, our number has not exceeded five women, young and old; but even five souls present a precious opportunity for sowing the seed of the word, and some word, read or spoken, may be 'a link in the chain of their soul's salvation.' The thing is so simple, and involves so little effort or fatigue, that the suggestion may be received by others. Any who have worship in their homes would not be welcomed; but, alas! in Scotland (in humble homes at least) that is now a rare thing. In early youth the writer remembers, in passing down the street of the little village of Dunblane, reading, singing, or prayer was heard in a fine summer evening to proceed from (it seemed) every cottage. But probably it is not so now. It has often occurred to the writer that we expect far too much from our ministers in the way of attendance at public meetings and private Bible readings, and that their time would be much more profitably spent—for themselves too—were they to give up two or more evenings of the week to visiting, if possible, catechising, but at all events earnestly trying to originate simple family worship. Going down the West Port with a lady, Dr. Chalmers laid his hand kindly on the head of a dirty child, and answered the surprised look of my informant with the words, 'Madam, that child has a soul!' Oh, that each one of us, too, could see in each one with whom he came in contact a soul to be lost or found *for eternity!—Scotch Exchange.*

Cure for Trouble.

When disposed to grumble over things that cannot be helped, I am reminded of a neighbor of mine who once surprised me by throwing away an old rusty knife. It was one of a set of silver plated knives, and had been spoiled by carelessness. I asked her why she threw it away. "It is not worth while to be uncomfortable," she said. "'Life is short,' and I believe in being as happy as I can, and will be happy so far as I can control circumstances. What's the use of keeping a rusty, spoiled knife on the shelf, where it would cut me every time I looked at it by its unpleasant reference to my carelessness? You see, acting in this theory, I have thrown it away. I intend to persue the same course in everything that troubles me. What I don't like I shall put away if I can; I will not eat unpalatable food nor associate with disagreeable people, and when I feel discouraged or blue I put on my things and take a pleasant walk, or call on some cheerful neighbor, and come back cheery myself, with a good appetite for tea. People who are unhappy, discontented, and who just endure life, don't know how much they miss for want of a little effort on their part to make themselves happy." Is not the lesson which this embodies worth learning?

Whoever conquers indulgence can conquer most anything.

It is stated that Lord Beaconsfield is suffering from gout.

We can do more good by being good than in any other way.

He only employs his passions who can make no use of his reason.

We do not judge men by what they are in themselves, but what they are relatively to us.

Faith may raise into miracles of might, at some few wise men have shown; faith may sink into credulities of weakness, as the mass of fools have witnessed.



FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS

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

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

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

MONTREAL, July 5th, 1877.

DR. WILLIAM E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of your Asthma Cure (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,
723 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.,
E. A. KEMP, M. D.

ONTREAL, 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, five months ago, I read in the *Star* of your Cure. I thought as it had considerable ideal 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,
29 Notre Dame Street.

LAKEFIELD, Ont., June 22nd, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER & Co.:—

GENTLEMEN,—You will find enclosed $1.10 or 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. URBLE, Jan 29th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, ESQ.

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

KINGSTON, KNT Co., N. B.

MR. CHESTER,

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

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER

DEAR SIR,—Can you send me by return mail another package of your Cure for Bronchitis. I think I shall die without it, if you don't send me soon. I wrote before for it.
Yours, &c,
ED. MOON,
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 irritable 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., 232 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 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, OCT. 4, 1878.

THE last *Argenteuil Advertiser* in a two column article attempts to show the reason or cause which led to the defeat of the MACKENZIE-Government, and makes a most unwarrantable attack upon the Civil Service employees of the Government at Ottawa, whom he accuses of using their influence to defeat the Government in the recent elections. We know this to be a foul slander. Several of the employees of the late Government's creating were dismissed by Mr. MACKENZIE to make way for his own and colleagues' friends—the POSTMASTER-GENERAL alone appointing over four hundred of them, and these used all their influence in behalf of their masters, many of them travelling through the various constituencies electioneering for the Government candidates. Some of these gentry even visiting Argenteuil to assist Dr. CHRISTIE, and no one knows this better than our contemporary; but he has so long been engaged in misstating facts that we should not be surprised if he denied this also. However, there are gentlemen in the Civil Service at Ottawa who are the pink of honor itself and would not consent to allow themselves to be made the tools of dishonest and intriguing politicians. Hence their denunciation by our contemporary.

"So fearful were they of the very 'appearance of evil' that in many cases they passed over the claims of men who were entitled to consideration and gave the appointments to political opponents."

Pray Mr. *Advertiser* who are the "political opponents" of the MACKENZIE-Government that received appointments from it? Please name them. Is it the Hon. RICHARD SCOTT who declared when he deserted his party that it was necessary for him to "run with the hare, but held with the hounds."

"In his anxiety to conduct the public business with the strictest economy, Mr. Mackenzie frequently, in awarding contracts to the lowest tenderers, likewise alienated political support from himself and party. In some cases the contracts fell into American or foreign hands; and this was resented by the working-classes, sending abroad money they thought ought to remain in the country."

It is a well-known fact that most of all the valuable contracts awarded *were not given to the* LOWEST *tenderers*. And MACKENZIE was highly culpable in giving tenders to Americans when there were plenty of men in Canada as capable of performing the work and could do it as cheap as any American, and thus keep the money in our own country. Catch the American Government doing it—not they; and the working classes had therefore just cause to cry out against the Government.

"Will it surprise the electors of Argenteuil when we positively assert that a paid emissary of the U. E. Club was doing the work of the organization here ever since last May?"

We pronounce this a malicious and barefaced slander and dare our contemporary to the proof—name your man or otherwise stand convicted of uttering a foul calumny.

"The whole army of commercial travellers were subsidized to talk up Protection amongst country merchants and curse a Grit Government for the hard times."

It is not to be wondered at if Commercial travellers, who are an intelligent body of men and who have the best means of knowing the depressed state of trade generally and its cause, should now and then give expression to their feelings and attribute its cause to a certain extent to the MACKENZIE-CARTWRIGHT "fly-on-the-wheel" do-nothing policy. As to their being subsidized to perform this work by the Conservative party—it is another of the *Advertiser's* fibs.

The rest of our contemporary's article is not worth noticing.

THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

In another column our readers will find a full report of the Agricultural Show last week, at Muddy Branch. We would direct particular attention to this report as it contains a number of valuable suggestions, thrown out by Speakers at the dinner after the Show. Briefly put they are. 1st. The necessity of improving the breed of our cattle, so as to produce larger animals in order to take part in the British cattle trade. 2nd The importance of every farmer joining the Agricultural Society, so that being the oldest it shall become the strongest in the Province. 3rd The formation of Farmers' Clubs for mutual improvement especially during the winter months, the above are the principal suggestions, the others are contained in the report. It is our intention during the next twelve months to bestow particular attention to the farmers column in our paper, and should any clubs be formed, we shall be happy to report the proceedings thereof, and assist them to the utmost of our power. We will also be happy to receive communications from farmers, on any subject that may interest them, and will at any time answer any questions they may see fit to ask. We trust that at the next annual dinner we shall hear that the number of members of the Agricultural Society will have doubled.

OUR LOCAL MINISTRY.

Throughout the whole of last session of the Provincial Legislature, the one cry of the JOLY Government, and their supporters was economy. In preparing their estimates, the Ministry cut and slashed into those of the late Government without any regard to the propriety thereof, but merely that they might say they were economical. In every possible branch of the service, the same cheese-paring policy was carried on, and all the time the Government organs were shouting, see how economical Mr. JOLY'S Government is. All this was to be expected as Mr. JOLY strongest claim to power was economy; but though new brooms always sweep clean they soon begin to give way, so it is with Mr. JOLY, it was too good to last and now comes the era of extravagence. Mr. JOLY with force of arms wrested the Q. M. O & O. R. R. from the hands of Mr. DUNCAN MACDONALD, and having entrenched himself in position he commences to administrate it after his fashion. In the Court of Appeals Chief-Justice DORION, in giving judgment allowing an appeal on the writ of injunction issued by Mr. MACDONALD, gave as one of his reasons that the postponement of the writ was allowable on account of the repairs to be continued. When Mr. JOLY seized the road, two-hundred men were at work constructing, since the seizure by the Government, not a blow has been struck, and at the same time Mr. JOLY has eight engineers engaged, four on the section from Montreal to Salmon Creek and four from Salmon Creek to Hull. Of these two sections the first is finished and requires neither engineer nor labourer; the second is nearly completed; but where we ask is the economy in employing eight engineers where one would be all sufficient. Again the Government still keep at various Depots a Military guard, for what reason it is difficult to surmise, as not the slightest resistence was offered to the seizure, nor has any attempt by violence been made to retake the line, Mr. MACDONALD satisfying himself with awaiting the result of the proceedings in the Law Courts. The Volunteers do not give their time for nothing, and we are inclined to think that at the next session of the Legislature Mr. JOLY will find it very difficult to show to the House, either the economy or the just cause for such an enormous, and useless expenditure of the people's money.

ARGENTEUIL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting.

The annual Show and Prize Meeting of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society took place on the grounds of Mr. R. Patton, Muddy Branch, on Thursday the 26th inst. The weather in the morning was wet and tempestous, and at first augured ill for the sucess of the Exhibition, but shortly after ten o'clock the hour for opening, the weather suddenly changed and through the day remained clear and fine. The attendance was large but might have been larger had the change in the weather taken place sooner, as it was many of the visitors did not arrive till after noon, by which time several of the first prize animals had been removed.

The industrial show took place in one of Mr. Patton's Storehouses, but owing to the fact that either the judges were two few or the work too much for those who were there, it was not opened to the public till after one o'clock. The articles exhibited here were numerous, and displayed good taste and management, they comprised flannels, Bread, Buns, Butter, Cheese, Fruits, Fancy work, Etoffes, Shawls, Quilts, Stockings, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. The display of the above named articles was good, the boots, shoes, fruits, bread butter, and cheese deserve special notice as the display did credit to the county at large. This department was of great interest to a large portion of the visitors, especially by the fair sex who were not sparing in their criticisms as to the quality of the article displayed. The size of the building necessitated their being admitted in batches of from 20 to 25. There was but one entry for Harness, that being from the firm of H. Giles & Son, Lachute, which did credit both as to lightness of make, and superior finish; it is to be regretted that there were not more entries for this prize, it shows a lack of interest of the Saddlers of this county as to the future of what we feel confident, ere long, there will be a large demand for here. The display of apples from the orchard of Capt. Sheritt of the Gore, was the finest exhibited and had he been a member of the society, there is no doubt but that he would have been adjuged the first prize. The Basket of Fruit exhibited by Mr. Hugh McColl St. Joseph, also a non-member was highly commended by the judges. It is a pity these gentlemen and others like them do not at once join this, the oldest Agricultural Society in Canada. The show of boots and shoes from Mr. Andrew Boa, Lachute, is said to be the finest ever exhibited at any Agricultural Show in this county. Mr. Alfred Burwash, River Rouge had on exhibition a fair lot of Geraniums. The brothers Albright carried off the palm for bread and buns, their specimens being fine white bread of good quality. The butter and cheese were excellent especially the former, of which there were forty entries. The quality of the butter was first-class and we see no reason why Argenteuil butter should not be as well known in the market and bring as high a price as that of Morrisburg or Sherbrooke. If only the proper steps were taken this end could easily be obtained.

The exhibit of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, was fair there being a large number of entries. The horses were as a whole well worthy of attention, there were about 40 entries, comprising saddle, carriage, trotters, &c. &c. There were no entries of horses suitable for farming purposes, all being too light. There was but one entry for 3 year old Studs, that being a Black, Sired by Lane's French horse, its dam being a Canadian mare belonging to Mr. Wm. Heatley, the proprietor of the horse, it stands 15 hands 3 inches, and was altogether a magnificent looking animal, apparently without defect of any kind. The teams were the finest ever brought together in any agricultural meeting held here before. The entries for the other classes did much credit to the county at large, but it would be advisable for the farmers to raise larger sized animals than at present. The Bulls entered it is to be hoped are not the largest specimens the county possesses, for however good their breed may be they are far too small, more especially as ours is adapted for a cattle raising county, and it is to be hoped that ere long she will take part in the great export business of beef for which there is an unlimited demand in the markets of Great Britain, but it is necessary that the cattle be larger and heavier. The cows generally were first class milkers, and it is said by competent judges that if our farmers as a whole took the right course in making butter and cheese, Argenteuil would take the highest market price for those dairy products. Mr. John Hay had on exhibition a pair of yearling heifers of the Ayrshire breed which bid fair to take a good stand in future shows. The exhibit of calves was such that is said Argenteuil never equalled before. The show of sheep was excellent and owing to their general good condition, the judges had some difficulty in selecting the prize ones, the wet weather of the morning prevented them showing to such advantage as they otherwise might have done. The pigs exhibited, were large and of good breed, but there were very few entries.

As a whole the show is not up to the standard of a county boasting the oldest Canadian Agricultural Society; either the farmers do not take sufficient interest in stock raising, or they are waiting the assistence of the Society to instruct them in the best manner of doing so. We think we have the interest of the county at heart when we recommend that the directors of the society should put forth their best efforts not only to increase the number of their members but also to adopt some of the valuable suggestions thrown out by the speakers at their annual dinner. The stock exhibited was not what it should be and we trust that in future exhibitions we shall behold the result of our recommendations to-day. At the same time those who exhibited, deserve the highest credit for the care and pains they must have bestowed to bring the animals they showed to their present condition. The exportation of cattle to Great Britain is causing an almost unlimited demand for large beasts, the freight on both large and small is the same while the profits are different, therefore dealers refuse to touch any undersized animals. The county of Argenteuil as we have before said is peculiarly well adapted for stock raising while its proximity to Montreal must necessarily create an easy market for dealers. The favorite class of beef cattle for this purpose is the Durham and the Society would do well to procure a few first-class bulls of this breed.

Prize List.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE. (With Certified Pedigrees)

JUDGES ON CATTLE: Joseph Tinnan, Lachine; John Morrin, Petite Brule; Alex. McGeoch, Petite Brule.

Bulls, Aged. One Entry.—John Hay, Chatham.

Bulls, Two years. Two Entries.—Thos. Morrin, Jerusalem.

Bull Calves. One Entry.—Thos. Morrison, Lachute.

Milch Cows. One Entry.—John Hay, Chatham.

Heifers, One Year. One Entry.—George Fraser, Chatham.

Heifer Calves. One Entry.—John Hay, Chatham.

GRADE CATTLE.

Old Bulls. Nine Entries.—1st. James McOuat, Chatham; 2nd. Mathew Burwash, St. Andrews; 3rd Donald Loynachan, Beech Ridge; 4th. Thomas Cousin, Lachute.

Bulls, Two Years. Eight Entries.—1st. Nelson Albright, River Rouge; 2nd Robert Todd, Lachute Road; 3rd. David Roger, Lachute Road; 4th. Felix Paquin.

Bulls, One Year. Eleven Entries.—1st. James C. McOuat, River Rouge; 2nd. David McFarlane, Lachute; 3rd. Charles Albright, St. Andrews; 4th. Heirs of Late Martin McMartin.

Bull Calves. Six Entries.—1st. James McOuat, Chatham; 2nd. Nelson Albright, River Rouge; 3rd. Willian Buchan, Geneva.

Milch Cows. Fifteen Entries.—1st. James McOuat, River Rouge. 2nd. James McOuat, Chatham; 3rd. James C. McOuat, River Rouge; 4th. William Drew, Beech Ridge; 5th. Heirs of Late Martin McMartin; 6th. Thomas Morrin, Jerusalem; 7th. Walter McOuat, Lachute; 8th. Charles Albright, St. Andrews.

Heifers, Two Years. Eight Entries.—1st. Heirs of Late Martin McMartin; 2nd. James McOuat, Sr. River Rouge; 3rd. James C. McOuat; 4th. Nelson Albright, Bay, St. Andrews; 5th. Walter McOuat.

Heifers, One Year. Thirteen Entries.—1st. Hugh Fraser, Lachute; 2nd. James C. McOuat; 3rd. Nelson Albright, River Rouge; 4th. James McOuat, Sr; 5th. Heirs of Late Martin McMartin.

Heifer Calves. Eleven Entries.—1st. James McOuat, Sr; John Nicholson, Chatham; Robert Crozier, Jerusalem

HORSES.

JUDGES: J. B. Lalonde, Alex. Leroy, and John M. Kirby.

Mares and Foal, Draught. Eight Entries.—1st. George Fraser, Geneva; 2nd Robert Barron, Lachute; 3rd James Bradley, Geneva; 4th Pierre Carriere, Chatham; 5th W. J Christie, Dunany; 6th Antime Robert, Chatham.

Mares and Foals, Saddle. Eight Entries.—1st George Catton, Beech Ridge; 2nd Robert Jones. St. Andrews; 3rd Robert Barron, Lachute; 4th Robert Doig, Lachute.

Carriage Horses. Six Entries.—1st Hugh Fraser, Lachute; 2nd Charles Albright, St. Andrews; 3rd Phineas Lane, Lachute; 4th Martin Burwash, St. Andrews.

Studs, Three Years. One Entry.—William Heatley, Chatham.

Studs, Six Years. Two Entries.—1st T. & W. Owens, Stonefield; 2nd James Earl & Son, Lachute; 3rd Michael Fournier, St. Andrews.

Horse Colts, One Year. Five Entries.—1st Peter Gordon, River Rouge; 2nd George Fraser; 3rd Charles Albright.

Fillies, Two Years. Sixteen Entries.—1st Robert Wood; 2nd Martin Funcheon, Beech Ridge; 3rd John Robert, Chatham; 4th John Nicholson, Chatham; 5th James Bradley; 6th James McOuat, River Rouge.

Fillies, One Year. Fifteen Entries.—1st Henry Todd; 2nd Robert Todd; 3rd John Hewitt.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

JUDGES: David Black, Patrick Connors, and Thomas Everett.

Rams, two Shears. Nine Entries.—1st Thomas Cousin, Lachute; 2nd John Gordon, River Rouge; 3rd John Robert; 4th Walter Cummings, Beach Ridge; 5th William Hume, Lachute; 6th John McGregor, Lachute.

Rams, One Shear. Fourteen Entries.—1st Thomas Smith, Chatham; 2nd Donald Loynachan; 3rd Ward Smith, Beech Ridge; 4th John McGregor, River Rouge; 5th John Hay; 6th John Gordon.

Ram Lambs. Eighteen Entries. 1st Stephen M. Burwash, St. Andrews; 2nd Wm Hume; 3rd James McOuat, River Rouge; 4th John Robert; 5th Andrew Walker, Lachute; 6th Thomas Smith.

Old Ewes. Sixteen Entries.—1st Thomas Smith; 2nd Robert Crozier, Jerusalem; 3rd John Robert; 4th John Hay; 5th Jas. McOuat, River Rouge; 6th Andrew Walker.

Ewes One Shear. Eighteen Entries. 1st David Paul, Lachute; 2nd Thomas Smith; 3rd John Hay; 4th John Gordon, River Rouge; 5th Andrew Walker; 6th William Drew, Beech Ridge.

Ewe Lambs. Eighteen Entries.—1st John Hay; 2nd Ward Smith; 3rd Thomas Smith; 4th James McOuat Sr., River Rouge; 5th William Hume; 6th John Robert.

Boars. Thirteen Entries.—1st William McOuat, Hill, Lachute; 2nd John Doig, Lachute; 3rd William Drew.

Sows. Eight Entries.—1st Angus Loynachan, Beech Ridge; 2nd William McOuat, Hill, Lachute; 3rd Thomas Murrin; 4th Robert Doig; 5th William Drew.

Best collection of Agricultural Implements. Two Entries.—1st Robert Gordon, East Settlement; 2nd Henry Todd.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

JUDGES: Joseph Dalrymple, Montreal; John Robertson, St. Hermas; W. Wymann, Hawkesbury.

Butter. Thirty-three Entries.—1st Robert Wood; 2nd Thomas Burwash, St. Andrews; 3rd James McOuat, Chatham; 4th Gustavus Hooker, Geneva; 5th John McGregor, Geneva; 6th James Bradley, St. Andrews; 7th William McOuat, Hill, Lachute; 8th John Hay; 9th Andrew Walker; 10th William Hume.

Butter, (Special prize given by the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.) Seven Entries.—Nelson Albright, Bay, St. Andrews.

Cheese. Ten Entries.—1st James McOuat River Rouge; 2nd David Morrin, Jerusalem; 3rd Andrew Todd; 4th Andrew Walker; 5th Thomas Todd, East Settlement; 6th Walter McOuat.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

JUDGES: John Taylor, Montreal; Napoleon Lalonde, St. Placid; and Thomas Barron, Lachute.

Etoffes, Seven entries.—1st Thomas Morrin; 2nd Robert Todd; 3rd Andrew Walker; 4th Thomas Todd; 5th Louis Fournier.

Dressed Cloth. Fifteen entries.—1st Andrew Todd; 2nd Duncan McGregor; 3rd Charles Albright; 4th Henry McRae; 5th Martin Leroy.

Plain Flannel. Five entries.—1st Charles Albright; 2nd Martin Leroy; 3rd Thomas Todd; 4th Duncan McGregor; 5th Mrs Angus McPhee.

Fancy Flannel. Twelve entries.—1st Chas Albright, St. Andrews; 2nd Andrew Todd; 3rd James Wilson, East Settlement; 4th Robert Todd; 5th Joseph McKimmie Chatham.

Blankets. Nine entries.—1st Duncan McGregor; 2nd Charles Albright, St. Andrews; 3rd Thomas Cowan, Beech Ridge; 4th John Loynachan, Beech Ridge.

Woollen Shawls. Eight entries.—1st Albert Burwash, St. Andrews; 2nd Charles Albright, St. Andrews; 3rd William McFarlane, Lachute.

Quilts and Covers. Eight entries.—1st John Nicholson, Chatham; 2nd Mrs Alex. Paul, Bethany; 3rd James Patterson, Chatham

Best collection of Knitted Work. Five entries.—1st Thomas Todd; 2nd Andrew Walker; 3rd Martin Leroy; 4th William Hume.

Fancy Work. Seven entries. 1st Andrew Walker; 2nd David McFarlane; 3rd Duncan McGregor.

Fancy Work, (Special by James B. Cushing Esq.) Four entries.—1st Ivory Fuller Chatham; 2nd William McOuat, Upper Lachute; 3rd James Patterson, Chatham.

Fruit. Eight entries.—1st John Hay; 2nd Heirs of Late Martin McMartin; 3rd Martin Burwash; 4th Albert Burwash.

Bread and Buns. Sixteen entries.—1st. Albert Burwash; 2nd Robert Woods; 3rd Robert Nicols; 4th William Nicols; 5th Ewan Cameron.

Bread, (Special prize by Dr. Christie, M.P.) Nine entries.—1st Charles Albright; 2nd Nelson Albright.

Buns, (Special prize by Dr. Christie, M.P.) Eleven entries.—1st Charles Albright; 2nd Nelson Albright.

House Plants. One entry.—Albert Burwash

Best collection of Boots and Shoes. One entry.—Andrew Boa.

Carriage Harness. One entry. H. Giles and Son, Lachute.

HONORABLE MENTION.—A tub of butter shown by Joseph Taylor of Isle aux Chats, in the special class. A lot of apples, shown by Captain Sheritt, of the Gore. Also a basket of apples shown by Mr. McColl, of Cote St. Joseph. James B. Cushing, Esq., also showed a very fine selection of apples. A basket of corn exhibited by Mr. Robert Nicols, also deserves special notice. And a string of various kinds of buttons, evidently the work of some child, over 1,000 buttons on the string. The collection of boots and shoes shown by Mr. Boa was considered worthy of special mention, being the best collection ever exhibited in this county.

PLOUGHING MATCH.—The Secretary gave notice that the annual Ploughing Match would take place this year on the farm of Mr. William Rogers, in East Settlement, of the Parish of Lachute, on the 24th of October.

THE DINNER.

After the prizes had been announced the Directors, Judges, and a few invited guests, sat down to dinner at the Canada Hotel. Mine host, Wilson had spread a substantial repast to which ample justice was done by the hungry guests; as owing to the hard work of judges it was after 3 o'clock before the dining room was opened. Mr. John Hay of Chatham, president of the Society, occupied the chair and quickly called the guests to order and gave the usual loyal toasts which were heartily drank.

Mr. J. B. Cushing who was called on to respond to the toast Army Navy and Volunteers paid a high compliment to our Canadian Volunteers, of whom he said, we should be justly proud they having always shown themselves ready to turn out in defence of our rights and liberties when called upon to do so. He remarked as to the loyalty always displayed by them and felt that in the coming of the Princess Louise to rule over us, the British Crown showed the just recognition of it.

The next toast was that of our Legislatures. Dr. Christie, M. P. in responding congratulated the Society upon the success of their meeting which no doubt would have been greater but for the wet weather of the morning. He prognosticated the future prosperity of the county through the efforts of the society especially since its connection by rail with the great business centres, which the doctor remarks should make the county go by Railroad speed. He thought when proper agencies were established in Montreal and Ottawa that a few acres properly cultivated would realize as much if not more than many farms have hitherto done. He expressed the pleasure he had felt in noticing the improvement of our roads. In wandering around the people were everywhere improving their roads the work was done better and more lasting, none more so than in the district of Chatham. In the back country care was taken to carry off the water which had hitherto been a serious cause of damage, he considered this improvement was a fair indication of our prosperity. Another indication was our new school houses which showed an effort to raise the standard of education. That he looked on as one of the most important means of improvement the farmers could adopt. He briefly reviewed the British cattle trade, suggesting that the county might with a little care soon compete with the western farmers; the breed of sheep was especially good, and he saw no reason why we should not over-take the other counties in that line at all events.

Mr. Meikle, M.P.P., thought that as the county was not a manufacturing county they should devote themselves to Agriculture, and for that purpose the Society should have more members at the present time—they numbered about 175—and he thought that with a little effort their number might easily be increased. He suggested as one means of benefitting the county the Society should purchase seed grain and distribute it amongst the farmers.

The next toast "Our Guests" was responded to by Mr. Lemuel Cushing, who in an able address sketched the history of this Society from its birth, which dates previous to 1875, to the present time. He said that the Board of Agriculture in the old Province of Canada, had done good work for the country. They had founded a school at St. Anne de l'Apothecaire where students filled a three years course of study of Agriculture. There was a similar one at l'Assomption, both of these were French, but there was one at St. Francis for English students. The Board of Agriculture was followed by the Council of Agriculture which is still in existence. This Council had subsidized a Veterinary College in Montreal where a thorough course of that useful study could be enjoyed free of charge, as the Council of Agriculture in granting $1,800 a year to the College had the right of naming 20 bursors (or free students). At present there were but six named, and he pointed out the benefit it would be to the County were but one young man to enter that College and take advantage of the course of study there to be obtained. Up to 1873 the Government of Quebec had expended $1,500,000 in Agriculture, and in order to find out with what result, commissioned Mr. Bernard to inspect and report thereon. After making a careful tour of the whole country he reported that Agricultural Societies had not begun to benefit the farmers. On this report various means were tried, Agricultural papers were published and they failed; the Director of the St. Ann's College wrote an essay and lectured, and now they had another paper which was unfortunately in French, he had however learned that it was intended to publish it in English as well. He felt there should be some organization where farmers might meet for mutual improvement. Mr. Bernard had been appointed to lecture in every county in the Province, and his lectures had been fraught with good. The *Witness* of Montreal offered to send Mr. Clarke to lecture before any Society free of charge, and also he would assist in the organization of Farmers' Clubs. If such a club were formed here he himself would be happy to read a paper before them. He told them the animals exhibited that day were not first-class. Draught horses were nowhere to be seen, and those exhibited did not reflect credit on the county. The cows were good, but the show was not as good as it should be. He pointed out to the Society the necessity of extending their influence throughout the county. They received a liberal grant from the Government and they should make themselves the mouth-piece of the farmers—theirs was the work and they only could do it. Let them but do it and they would reap the benefit.

Mr. Barron, who also responded to the toast, suggested there might be an improvement in butter-making. He had found that butter made in Creameries was better than that made in dairies and commanded a better price in the market, for while home-made butter only brought from 14c. to 16c. that from the Creameries readily sold at from 20c. to 21c. If it could be done he thought it would be very desirable and beneficial to the whole county to have such an establishment among us.

The "Directors" was the next toast and briefly responded to by Mr. John Hay, the President, and by Mr. J. B. Cushing. The latter said that while in 1875 the Society had but 75 members there were now 175, and he hoped to see that number doubled. He was glad to see so many guests present, and felt that their being there was an augury of good and success to the Society.

Mr. Taylor, in response to the toast of the "Judges," congratulated the Society on the success of their exhibition. He remarked upon the special excellence of many of the articles exhibited in the industrial department, and claimed that our county should be equal to any for butter. That made in Morrisburg and Sherbrooke would sell better on its name. He was sure they had the same opportunities in the county of Argenteuil, and they should use them to the same purpose. He suggested a different arrangement of Judges in the Industrial department, as at present the work was unequally divided.

The "Press" was proposed and duly responded to.

The toast of the Ladies was drunk with honors. Mr. Meikle, M.P.P., in responding complained of the number of bachelors to be found throughout the county. He pointed out the necessity for their early marriage or the population of the county would not increase as it should.

Mr. Barron trusted that Mr. Meikle would at once set the example.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

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

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 mortgages, and that he is now the only person legally entitled to collect the same.

GEO. ROGERS, Sr.
Lakefield, August 29 h, 1878. 52m1.

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

GREAT BARGINS

TO BE HAD AT THE

Montreal House,
ST. ANDREWS, Q.

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

THE NORTH RAILWAY HOTEL,

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the travelling public that the above hotel is now opened for the reception of guests, 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.

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,
ADVOCATES,
Ste. Scholastique.
Attend Superior Court, District of Terrebonne, Circuit Court, Lachute.
WILFRED PREVOST. F. H. MATHIEU.
22tf

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.



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-twenties of all the diseases man is heir to. To the permanently afflicted, and the perpetual 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 cont ns harmless medical; vegetable properties that absorb all poisonous and deteriorated fluids from the blood and stomach. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad IS NOT A PATENT MEDICINE, but a SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE. The Pad is oval-shaped, 4x6 inches, ¼ inch in thickness, and filled with fine medicated vegetable compounds. It is suspended about the neck and worn next the person, over the pit of the Stomach. The Pad is a sure cure for Liver Complaints, Billious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, 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,
393 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 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 Colering 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. 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

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)	6 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One spr. (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	6 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.

McGibbon & Baird,—Montreal.

LACHUTE FAIR will be held on the usual grounds, on TUESDAY, Oct. 22nd, 1878. 5—3w

THE sluice gates have been closed at the new dam and the water pours over the front in a powerful stream.

FISH RACK.—Mr. Hamelin has erected a fish-rack at his dam 12 feet long. It is a very creditable piece of work.

Yesterday afternoon one of the most perfect double rainbows spanned the village of Lachute. It lasted quite a while.

THE WEATHER.—During the past few days we have had a spell of warm weather. The sun has been almost as hot as in the heat of summer.

THE FALL.—The beautiful and diversified scenery of our county is just now gorgeously grand, owing to the leaves of the trees having put on their Fall colours.

BOAT LAUNCH.—On Monday afternoon the imposing ceremony of launching the new scow built by Mr. James Barley for Mr. Legge, took place. The boat is substantially built and is intended for carrying stone.

DEER.—On Thursday afternoon, the 26th ult., two gentlemen of this village whilst out driving saw three deer which it seems had been started in the bush below the new dam by a dog owned by Mr. Hamlin. This augurs well for huntsmen this season.

GRAND CONCERT.—A grand literacy and musical entertainment, under the auspices of Olivet Division, No. 114 S. O. T., will be held in Olivet Hall, Lachute, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 15th, at 7:30 o'clock. The programme is a good one, embracing the first talent of Lachute and its vicinity.

SORE THROATS.—The unpleasable temperature of late has caused the prevalence of sore throats in Lachute and its vicinity. The simplest and cheapest cure we know of is the following: Mix one table-spoonful each of Alum, Borax, and Honey, in a tumbler of water. Gargle the throat frequently.

BATHING.—Some of the young men of the village are in the habit of bathing daily in the North River in a nude condition. It would be advisable for them to invest in a pair of swiming drawers, as there have been several complaints made about taking a swim in this state.

OUR contemporary writes in his Local column that the "Election excitement has pretty much quieted down hereabouts." We take it that he means in the West end, as the inhabitants of the East have not yet got over the soreness they feel in regard to their defeat in the Dominion Elections.

ST. PHILIPPE.—On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 26th, in the midst of a fight here Joseph Houle stabbed Wm. Gagné. The wounded man was at once removed to the residence of Mr. Naubert where his wounds were attended to. On examination it was found that he was wounded in three places, one in the head and two in the back, none serious. Both men were drunk at the time, and yet the Dunkin Act is law in the county of Argenteuil.

LATEST NEWS.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30.—It is rumored that the Hon. R. W. Scott will be appointed Deputy Minister of the Interior, in place of Mr. E. A. Meredith, who, it is said, is to be superannuated at his own request.

Alonzo Wright, Esq., M. P. for Ottawa County, roasted an ox on the island opposite his residence near Hull this afternoon, to celebrate his own and the Conservative victory throughout the country. There was an immense attendance of yeomanry of the district, together with a number of gentlemen from the city. At the conclusion of the banquet, eloquent addresses were delivered. A very delightful evening was spent, the weather being all that could be desired. The gathering was one of the most successful ever held in the section.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.—The *Herald* of Montreal, states that Sir John Macdonald will take the position of Minister of Militia and Defence.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR PATRICK MACDOUGALL—is on his way to the capital and will be sworn in as administrator on the departure of Lord Dufferin.

A Snow Storm passed over the Gatineau Mountains, on Saturday.

It is said that Mr. P. Hughes, M.P. for Niagara, declines to defend a protest made against his election by Mr. Plumb.

The workingmen of the city are arranging for the presentation of an elaborated address to Sir John Macdonald on his arrival in Ottawa.

IT is understood that the Marquis of Lorne has appointed Major Dewinter, R. A., to the office of Governor-General's Secretary, Lieut-Col. the Hon. E. G. P. Littleton as Military Secretary, and the Hon. Richard Moreton, brother of the Earl of Ducie, Private Secretary and Comptroller.

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.

GRENVILLE, FRIDAY, 20th Sept., 1878.

DEAR WATCHMAN:

The boys here burnt Mackenzie in effigy on Wednesday night and T. S. Higginson last night—all quietness now. Thirty two boats and barges passed through the canal yesterday. The tow-boys struck for double wages and got them, one of their number persisting that we had a change of Government now and he was done working for fifty cents. There are a few long faces here. The Government flag was hoisted at 11 a.m., on the 18th, but came rattling down at 12 m., when the mail came in. THE OLD, OLD STORY.

Now that the Republican party are beaten, horse, foot and artillery, we may expect to hear about the fraud and corruption by which the Conservatives obtained power. The Lachute *Advertiser* is specially qualified for that sort of thing. Scarcely a Conservative in the County but will be accused of having used undue influence. Let me predict a little, for the benefit of your neighbour, "Snowball, Laflamme and Green will be unseated"! When Othello finds his occupation gone, probably he'll swing round and become the best of Conservatives. Such is the history of rabid sheets from the Ottawa *Free Press* and Montreal *Witness* down, away down, to the bottommost paper in Canada—the *Advertiser*. I am afraid the Republicans will have some difficulty in showing the farmers where the $18,000 of taxes comes in, and some of our Government employees will find it hard to solve the problem of shrinking back into their primitive obscurity, or hanging on to offices which they have already forfeited.

Now that white-men (I don't mean those whose faces are livid with impotent rage) can live in Canada, it behoves us to deal gently with those poor befogged Republicans of whom the Election showed our County to have its full share. Let us coax them out of their sulky mood and convert them. The task will be an easy one. Already in this village and township, there are so many Conservatives that one is surprised that Mr. Abbott did not here receive 300 of a majority, and I suppose in Lachute the palmy days of Republicanism are over. YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

LACHUTE, Oct. 1st., 1878.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—Last Thursday I was present at the Agricultural show held at Muddy Branch, and saw to my surprise that the Dunkin Act was not deemed law by the inhabitants of that place, nor by the visitors to the Show from other parts of the County. Men who under ordinary circumstances are classed as gentlemen took part in this open violation, and in fact helped to make a perfect pandemonium of that place. How is it that in a county under British rule the law is so openly and repeatedly violated. It has been said of the English citizens that they are the most law abiding in the world, and I take it that it was meant for Canadians also, for Canada is an English possession. How then, I again ask, is it that men of this county who profess allegiance to the British Crown should so openly violate the laws by which they profess to be governed? Who are the proper parties, and how is it they do not prosecute the offenders? If this law is allowed to be still further outraged the people will naturally think that they can set all law at defiance. It would, in my opinion, be far better to have no such law in the county than to have this one violated. Why do not some of the Temperance Societies take this matter up? They are the proper ones to take the first step as theis is an organization which professedly battles with this the greatest enemy of our young men, let them now show to the people of this county that they mean to carry out what they profess in regard to this question; for unless some step be quickly taken the county will go backward instead of forward. Trusting this may produce some slight effect toward the goed end.

I am, Sir,
Yours etc.,
A WELL-WISHER.

Engagement of Louis Napoleon.

The story goes that the engagement of Princess Thyra to Prince Louis Napoleon was materially helped by the consideration that the ex-Empress Engenie is very rich, her fortune being estimated at $7,000,000 to $8,000,000. Christian IX. of Denmark has been one of the poorest of sovereigns, especially since his little Kingdom has been reduced and fleeced by Prussia, and it becomes him therefore, to look out for good matches for his children. He, or rather his wife, Queen Louise, reputed to be one of the adroitest match-makers in Europe, has looked out vigilantly and to the purpose. She has certainly married off her family to advantage. Her eldest son is the husband of Louise, daughter of Charles XV., King of Sweden and Norway. Her second son is George, King of Greece, husband of Olga, Grand Duchess of Russia. Her third son, Prince Waldemar, is not yet 20, and a celibate only by reason of his youth. His mamma has a keen eye, it is said to his connubial interests, and he can trust to her management with perfect faith in her power of accomplishment. The eldest daughter, Alexandra, everybody knows, is the Princess of Wales, and the second daughter, Dagmar, is the wife of the Czarowitch, so that they will be, if they live, Queen of England and Empress of Russia. The sole child now to dispose of nuptially is Prince Waldemar. The Copenhagen gossips say that Queen Louise is very sorry she has not another daughter for the just-widowed King of Spain, and that she regrets Waldemar is not a girl.—*N. Y. Times*



THE FIRE PROOF CHAMPION

The only agricultural engine manufactured that is perfectly safe for Farmers use.

ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER FROM FIRE.

Don't spoil your Horses, Waste your Grain, and lose Time and Temper any longer with Horse Powers,

Insist that the man who thrashes for you shall use a Fire Proof Champion. Half cord of wood, 10 to 12 barrels of water run it all day.

Address,
Watrous Engine Works Co.,
Brantford, Canada.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Hier et aujourd'hui.

DU CANADIEN.

Il y a à peine cinq mois, un journal libéral s'écriait dans un moment de bien être incompréhensible:

"Il n'y a plus de gouvernement conservateur en Canada."

Ce cri de satisfaction a eu un écho dans les feuilles rouges de notre district et on s'est empressé d'ajouter les commentaires les plus rassurants sur l'avenir du grand parti de la *réforme*.

Oh! dans ce passé qui n'est pas loin de nous, on se flattait que jamais on ne sortirait du pouvoir. Un orateur libéral disait dans une assemblée publique que dans vingt ans les enfants demanderaient ce que c'était qu'un conservateur! On se croyait ancré au pouvoir pour le reste des temps.

Six mois se sont à peine écoulés et la scène a terriblement changé. Les rôles sont intervertis. Pour trouver un libéral dans la Chambre des communes à la prochaine session il faudra se munir d'une lanterne. M. Mackenzie a été écrasé avec son parti, et au lieu d'un gros bataillon il n'a plus qu'une petite escouade décimée par le feu de la dernière lutte.

M. Mackenzie l'a échappé belle aux dernières élections.

En 1874, M. Mackenzie était élu par acclamation, c'est-à-dire que toute opposition raisonnable était impossible. En 1872, M. Mackenzie, avait un opposant et sa majorité était de 635. Cette année, M. Mackenzie, était premier ministre, il avait l'appui du cabinet local d'Ontario, de plus il avait pour lui l'exercice d'un patronage considérable et cependant, malgré, ce bagage capable de faire élire dix députés, M. Mackenzie n'a remporté la victoire que par 145 voix de majorité.

On rapporte de son comté qu'afin de s'assurer l'appui des contracteurs M. Mackenzie a donné pour au dela de $50,000 de contrats.

L'état de la votation est comme suit:

Honorable A. Mackenzie	2,707
J. A. Mackenzie, (conservateur)	2,562
Majorité pour le premier ministre	145

Une dépêche d'Angleterre dit que le marquis de Lorne a été une chancelier grand croix de l'ordre de St. Michel et St. George. Le marquis de Lorne a fait ses adieux à ses commettants du comté d'Inverness.

Le *Herald* d'Ottawa dit que Sir John à exprimé l'intention de prendre le portefeuille de ministre de la milice et de la défense dans la nouvelle administration.

Trois Rivières, 30 Septembre.—Comme tout le faisait présager, l'excursion des conservateurs est un immense succès. Il y a ici plus de vingt mille étrangers. Les Hons. MM. Tupper, Langevin, Chapleau et de cinquante à soixante représentants conservateurs sont de la fête

Ce soir, la place Champlain est splendidement illuminée. Grande foule au diner. M Macdougall, M.P., a présidé à toute cette magnifique démonstration MM. Tupper, Langevin, Chapleau, White, Caron, Blanchette, Tassé et Thibault, ont prononcé d'excellents discours cette après midi.

TROIS RIVIÈRES.—M. Frédéric Bourassa, cultivateur de St. Barnabé a semé une certaine quantité d'orge le 27 Avril dernier. Son champ ayant été bien préparé, il fit le 12 Juillet dernier une bonne récolte d'orge.

Mais M. Bourassa ne s'en tint pas là, le même jour qu'il recueillit son orge, il laboura de nouveau le même champ et lui confia une seconde semence; cette fois c'était du sarasin. Aussi heureux qu'a la première semence, cet actif cultivateur a vu le même champ se couvrir d'une nouvelle moisson qui promettait beaucoup, et, en effet vendredi le 20 du courant, M. Bourassa recueillait un grain bien nourri et rendu à parfaite maturité.

Voilà un fait qui s'est déjà produit plusieurs fois, il est vrai, dans notre pays, mais que nous aimons à constater parcequ'il atteste de la fertilité de notre sol, et de l'avantage de notre climat. *Journal des Trois-Rivieres.*

Histoire de cinq annees en dix lignes.

DORION, FOURNIER,
GEOFFRION, LAURIER,
LETELLIER,
PELLETIER;
Tous gens ignorant leur métier;
Finalement, Monsieur LAFLAMME!
Est il donc surprenant,
Vraiment,
Que notre cher gouvernement
Ait rendu l'âme?
RIMETTE, (XAVIER.)

Montréal, 28 Sept. 1878.

Ottawa: Oct., Sept. 13.—The hordes of office-seekers from Quebec endeavouring to force Premier Mackenzie to give them appointments is increasing. Provst, ex-member of Parliament for Two Mountains, has sent a message threatening to horsewhip the Premier if he does not fulfil a promise made to him, and prominent members of the party threaten to choose a new leader on going into Opposition unless appointments are made. Mackenzie appears to be firm in his determination not to attempt to fill vacant positions, and it is thought from that that he has received an intimation from the Governor-General that appointments could not be ratified in the face of the signal repudiation of the Government policy by the people.

MR. D. E. LEWIS, CHEMIST.

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

Mr. Routhier, Conservative, on the recount, elected by four majority.

In the Portneuf election, the result of the recount of votes and casting out informal ones, pronounced by Judge Cassault this afternoon, gives Mr. Vallee, the Conservative candidate, a majority of 33 votes over Dr. De St. Georges.

VEGETINE.

SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct. 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time I have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, had no appetite. Since taking VEGETINE I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the VEGETINE for what it has done for me.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. ALBERT RICKER,
Witness of the above,
MR. GEO. M. VAUGHAN, Med'cal, Mass.

VEGETINE.

Thousands will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that VEGETINE is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for removing and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system, debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified endorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly,
W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

Vegetine.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back and took the form of a large deep-seated abcess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1871, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you of the virtue of "Vegetine."

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in "Vegetine."

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired, till I had taken it faithfully for little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now. During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body. I took "Vegetine" faithfully and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease under land that it takes time to cure chronic diseases, and if they will patiently take "Vegetine," it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligation I am yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist E. Church.

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

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. 2m1.

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.
42y

NEW CROP TEAS.

McGibbon & Baird's Retail Prices.

Extra Breakfast Souchong	80c
Fine Breakfast Souchong	70c
Extra Breakfast Congou	70c
Choice Family Congou	60c
Good Family Congou	40c
Finest Young Hyson	80c
Fine Young Hyson	70c
Superior Young Hyson	60c
Extra Choice Japan	60c
Superior Japan	50c
Choice Japan	45c
Good Japan	40c
Extra Oolong	70c
Finest Gunpowder	80c
Good Young Hyson	50c
Fair Young Hyson	40c

A reduction of 2½ cents on 10-lb Caddies, and 5 cents on 20-lb Caddies off these prices. Our fine Black and Green Teas are selected at places of growth for our own special trade. Samples sent on application.

OUR N. Y. COFFEE
IS STILL THE FAVORITE.

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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.

British America Assurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

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

Farm Risks at lowest Rates.

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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.
47 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

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

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.

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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.
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Founderie De Lachute,
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ETABLIE PAR
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(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 Nouveau 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 ponctuellement 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 Farmer's
EXCHANGE,
St. Andrews.

where the most complete assortment of relishables 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. 15tf.

MERCER'S
Sleeping Elixir!!

The most effectual remedy yet discovered for producing SWEET AND REFRESHING SLEEP.

Contains no Opiate.
Calms the Nerves.
Never gives Sinking Headaches.
Invaluable for weary and overwork.

Prepared by N. MERCER & Co., 451 St. Paul Street, and sold by all Druggists, Price FIFTY CENTS. 2y1

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
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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.

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. $33 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home overnight. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 4-1y

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
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MONTREAL.
FURNITURE at lowest prices delivered to cars or boats free of charge.
A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Caskets and Coffins.
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HINES LEAFLETS, Nos. 1 and 2, per 100, 25 cents.

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

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Choice stock of Stationery always on hand.

GREAT MASSACRE
OF
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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 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 3c. to 8½c. per yard. Calicos, from 4c. to 11c. 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 county. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. You can buy our tweeds, all wool first quality, $1.1 Our Tweed Rosamond, at $1.3, 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 on the road to
MUDDY BRANCH
at the
Great Massacre of Merbandise.
St. Philippe, 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.
P. C. IRELAND.

AUTUMN.

The dying leaves fall fast,
Chesnut, willow, oak, and beech,
All brown and withered lie.
Now swirling in the cutting blast,
Now sodden under foot—they teach
That one and all must die.

The Autumn of the year
Comes sadly home to my poor heart,
Whose youthful hopes are fled.
The darkening days are drear,
Each love once mine I see depart
As withered leaves and dead.

But is it all decay?
All present loss?—no gain remote?
Monotony of pain?
Ah no! I hear a lay
The robin sings—how sweet the note,
A pure unearthly strain.

And, of all flowers the first
Beneath these leaves in spring shall blow,
Sweet violets blue and white,
So all lost loves shall burst,
In spring-like beauty, summer glow,
In Heaven upon our sight.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

LADIES COLUMN.

Princess Louise.

HER PROMENIENCE IN CHARITABLE WORK.

Princess Louise (wife of the new Governor-General) in her new position, will be able to continue those good works to which she has so well accustomed herself in this country, and she will be able to show, as the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice have already done, what a Princess can do to influence the well-being of the people over whom she is called to preside. Princess Louise will be missed in England. She is patroness, not only in name but in act and work, of so many charitable movements in England, and of so many societies whose intention it is to help forward the education of women, that her absence will be a real loss. She has always been so graciously ready to give time and attention when she has been asked to do so, to preside at open meetings, to give away prizes, to exercise for good the influence that her position gives her, that her absence will be felt; and when the time comes to welcome her back to England she will be gladly welcomed back again. But, in the meantime, much work lies before her, for doing of which the education which life has been given her has been helping to prepare her. She will carry to Canada many earnest and sincere wishes for her personal well-being and much hope that she may show among our own people there, as well as her sisters have done on the continent, the good results of that excellent training which our beloved and respected Queen has so carefully bestowed upon her daughters. The influence of women, always great, is never so much so as when exercised by women in high rank, and when that rank is the highest, the good which they do bears fruit in every lower grade and people.—*London Queen.*

KEEPING MEALS WAITING.—Little things interfere with our comfort very much, and one small annoyance is for men to delay coming to dinner when called. Sometimes they have an hour or more of work which they will do before quitting, and then they go to the house to find dinner cold and the cook discouraged. Nothing is more disheartening to a tired woman than a table full of dirty dishes ornamenting the table an hour and a half later in the day than usual. Punctuality is a virtue which men should learn if they are in the habit of being uncertain about coming to their meals. Any woman worthy the name of a housekeeper will be regular with her meals if it lies within her to have them so.

KEEPING ICE.—No refrigerator or ice box will prevent, or even retard, the melting of ice, which does not combine the following conditions:—It must have double sides, bottom, and lid, with a space between the two casings which may or may not be filled with some nonconducting substance, in order to exclude the external temperature; the inner lid or cover should be practically air-tight in furtherance of the same result. If external air enters, it will bring its own temperature with it. There should be also a drainage pipe at the bottom to carry off instantaneously every drop of water formed by the melting of the ice, and this pipe should either be fitted with a trap, or else curved in such a manner as to prevent the cold air from escaping. It is even more indispensable to carry off every drop of water than it is to exclude the air, a view not generally entertained by consumers of ice, but which is fully demonstrated by careful experiments. Thus, on exposing a piece of ice, weighing, say, twenty-five pounds, to the air, at a temperature of seventy-five degrees, but so placed that it is perfectly drained, it will be found to have scarcely disappeared at the end of twenty-four hours. Wrap the same piece in three or four thicknesses of blanket or flannel, and place it in a small tub exposed to the same temperature, and as the water filters through the blanket the ice will stand in its own water, and will all be dissolved in five or six hours. Wrap the same piece of ice carefully in a blanket, and place it on a grating, or on four crossed sticks, so that no water can accumulate underneath, and at the end of two or even three days it will not have entirely melted.

HOW TO MAKE MOSS-BASKETS.—Very beautiful baskets for holding flowers may be made of the longer and more feathery kinds of mosses. We have made them often; and never do flowers, whether wild or garden, look more lovely than when clustered within verdant borders of that most delicate and beautiful material, which by proper management may be made to preserve its freshness and brilliancy for many months. We will here give a recipe for their manufacture. A light frame of any shape you like should be made with wire and covered with common paste-board or calico, and the moss, which should first be well picked over and cleansed from any bits of dirt or dead leaves which may be hanging about it, gathered into little tufts and sewed with a coarse needle and thread to the covering so as to clothe it thickly with a close and compact coating, taking care that the points of the moss are all outwards. A long handle made in the same manner should be attached to the basket, and a tin, or other vessel, filled with either wet sand or water, placed within to hold the flowers. By dipping the whole fabric into water once in three or four days, its verdure and elasticity will be fully preserved; and a block of wood about an inch thick, and stained black or green, if placed under the basket, will prevent all risk or damage to the table from the moisture. To make such baskets affords much pleasant social amusement for children, who will find a constantly renewing pleasure in varying their appearance. One week, snow drops and crocuses will cluster among the mossy edges; then will come groups of "dancing daffodils" and hazel atkins, which mixed with ivy leaves, make almost the prettiest dressing that can be found for it. In another week or two anemones, hyacinths, and jonquils will crave admittance into the place of honor; and long before the basket is decayed; roses, lilies, jasmine and even carnations, will have sprang into beauty, and had their day in the favorite moss basket.—*Cassell's Popular Educator.*

A NEW GAME FOR CHILDREN.—The juveniles have a new game called "Blind Man's Mockery," out of which they are getting lots of vacation amusement. One of the party is blindfolded, and while he is counting twenty-five, the others range themselves as miscellaneously as possibly in a row, and hold out their hands, at the same time enquiring, "Who are you?" The youngster slapped rather impolitely replies, "None of your business," and the "blind man" is obliged to guess his name from the sound of his voice. He can guess but once, and if he fails, must try some one else until he guesses right, when the one whom he detects becomes "the man." The game depends upon quickness of ear, as well as upon the ability to disguise the voice, and it shows a wonderful difference in children in both respects.—*Springfield Union.*

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.]

Out of 25 cases of sunstroke one day, in Chicago, 24 of the victims were addicted to strong drink.

The people of the United States spend the entire amount of the valuation of the nation in intoxicating liquors every twenty years.

The London *Methodist* says "The unprecedented progress of the temperance cause, right and left, seems actually to have begun to affect the revenue returns. In 1876, 8,009, 984 gallons of wine were taken out of bond for consumption, and in the corresponding period for this year the custom house returns only 7,067,232 gallons. There has been a similar falling off in spirits from 4,783,251 gallons to 4,436,886 gallons. The most hopeful feature is that there was a corresponding declension last year.

Recent investigations show that more money is paid for beer in almost every large city in the country than for bread. In New York, competent authorities set down the amount as not far from $30,000,000 per annum. As at present carried on, the manufacture of beer is very profitable to the brewers and there are many instances given of their sudden acquisition of immense wealth. Frank Jones, now a member of Congress for New Hampshire, made an immense fortune in the brewing business in a few years. George Ehler, of New York, began with $7,000 at the same time, is now worth $400,000. John Kress, who began brewing in his wife's wash kettle, without a cent, died about a year ago worth over a million. —*Exchange.*

Statistics often teach moral lessons with far greater force than sermons or lectures. A very powerful one comes from the International Revenue office from which we learn that the quantity of liquor drunk in this country during the year ending June 30, 1877, was 74,472, 872 gallons. Of this immense quantity over 57,000,000 gallons distilled spirits and 10,000,000 were malt liquors. The remainder were imported beverages. The retail dealers who took out twenty-five dollar Government licenses paid nearly $4,000,000 into the United States Treasury, besides all the money they paid into the treasuries of cities, towns and villages where they transacted business, and the Government had on its books the names of 166,000 wholesale and retail dealers. The average amount consumed by each man, woman and child in the land that year, was over a gallon and a half. Leaving out the women, and children—though according to the doctors the former do more than their share of drinking—the number of male wine-bibbers in the country and the amount of spirituous liquors it requires to irritate the nation's esophagus in the course of a single year are appalling especially when five-sevenths of the liquor drunk is whisky. At our present rate of consumption we shall soon be abreast of Great Britain as a nation of topers.—*Syracuse, N. Y., Standard.*

I. O. G. T.

Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The annual session of the above was opened on the 25th ult in Alexandra Rooms, St. Catherine street, Montreal; 10 A. M.

Officers present:—G. W. C. T., Bro. H. L. Loucks, Hull; G. W. S., Bro. S. A. Lebourveau, Montreal; G W T, Bro J Boutelle, Danville; P G W C T Bro J K McDonald, Montreal; G D M, Sister L. Loucks, Hull.

The G W C T appointed the following officers *pro tem*:—G W V T, Bro. C H Cochrane, Hemmingford; G W C Bro H Rose, Montreal; A G Sec, Bro H S Stafford, Montreal; G W M, Bro. H Tanner, Montreal; G G, Bro Mason Templeton; G S, Bro D Hazel Richmond.

The G W C T then appointed a committee to examine and report on credentials of delegates and members. Bros. S. A. Lebourveau, H. Rose and H. J. Tanner reported. Report adopted.

The G. W. C. T. proceeded to confer the Grand Lodge degree on all candidates entitled to receive it, after which he appointed the following Committees:—Distribution, Appeal, Finance, State of the Order, Constitution.

The hours of meeting for the session were next fixed.

G. W. C. T. presented his annual report, which was able, clear and concise.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Lodge was called to order at 2:40 G. W. C. T. in the chair.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Juvenile Templars was read and referred to the Committee on Distribution.

G. W. Secretary presented his report which was also placed in the hands of the same committee.

It was resolved that the subject of an Act of Incorporation be considered.

Amendments to the Constitution of the District Lodge were presented and placed in the hands of a special committee. Also amendments to the Degree Lodge Constitution were placed in the hands of the same committee.

The state of the Order in the subordinate lodges was then reported on by the delegates.

The following telegram was received from J. R. Dougall, Chairman of Dominion Alliance, meeting in Sherbrooke P. Q.

"Thanks for friendly greeting; are one with you in the great work; by union of effort success will be ours. Grace, mercy and peace attend you.

J. R. DOUGALL.

Grand Lodge then adjourned till Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Lodge was called to order on Thursday the 26th, at 9.30 a. m. Minutes of former meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was received requesting help for the yellow fever sufferers. Moved, seconded and carried that the sum of $10 be given for that purpose.

Several questions relating to the constitution and laws of the Order were submitted to the G. W. C. T. and answered by him.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

G W C T, Bro H L Loucks, Hull, (re-elected); G W V T, Sister L Loucks Hull; G W T, Boutelle, Danville (re-elected); P G W C T, Bro J K Macdonald, Montreal

Representatives elected to attend R. W. G. Lodge which meets in Detroit, May, 1879, were Bros. H. L. Loucks, W. H. Lambly, regulars; Bros. J.K. Macdonald and H. Rose, alternates.

The place of meeting for the next annual session was declared in favor of Richmond, P. Q.

Grand Lodge adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Lodge opened at 2 p. m.

Minutes read and confirmed.

G. W. V. T., Sister L. Loucks tendered her resignation which was accepted, and Sister Kate Norris was elected to that office.

The officers *appointed* are as follows: G. Chaplain, Rev. Bro Ryan, Three Rivers; G. M., Bro. Creighton, Quebec; G. G., Bro. H. J. Tanner, Montreal; G. S., Bro. Grant; A. G. S., Bro. Leet, Danville.

The Grand Lodge officers were then installed by P. G. W. C. T., J. K Macdonald, assisted by other members of the Grand Lodge.

The report of committee on State of the Order was then taken up, and with amendments, was adopted. Lodge adjourned till 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

After routine, the committee of the whole on the Constitution reported Report adopted.

Bro. D. Rose, Toronto, was appointed representative to the Grand Lodge of Ontario. Bro. R. M. Barrett to the Grand Division Sons of Temperance, and Rev. Bro. Kerr to the Dominion Alliance.

The Thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to the different railway companies for their kindness in reducing the fares to delegates.

Lodge closed in Grand Lodge Degree to meet again the third Wednesday in September, 1879.

THE FARM.

THE WASTE OF A FARM.

In every business it is a matter of great importance to prevent waste. It cannot be done completely. Spite of rigid economy and care, there will be some leakages. But there should be constant effort to stop the leaks. "A penny saved is a penny gained." Farming is no exception to this rule. There is much waste on all farms. It is not altogether avoidable, but there are various directions in which it can and ought to be lessened.

The piece of wood is often the scene of waste. Much good timber is allowed to lie on the ground and rot. Perhaps it is rough and knotty, but for all that it will make the best of firewood. There should be a big fireplace or large-mouthed stove to take in the knots that cannot be split. It ought to be a rule to keep the woods free of fallen trees brush and sticks. By gathering whatever will burn to the woodpile, there is not only economy of fuel, but the woods have a neat appearance, and wherever the standing timber is a little thinned out, grass will spring up and afford pasturage.

The fence corners are generally waste places. In them the grain grows, ripens, and decays year after year, the soil becomes rich, and when the fields bear but a meagre crop, the fence corners make a luxuriant show. Somehow all this growth should be turned to account. The best way doubtless, would be to have no fence corners. As land gets more valuable and timber scarce we shall come to a method of farming without fences. Meantime let us get what we can out of these waste corners. They are too often nurseries of weeds. This we can stop. We can also avoid the bad practice of throwing the stones picked off the newly plowed land into the adjacent fence corners. Those interfere with the free use of the scythe, and prevent the grass and clover being mowed, as they might be and ought to be. The land wasted in fence corners on a single farm would make a nice little field if thrown altogether. If it were in one plot we should make use of it, and why not when it is in the shape of numerous little plots?

Weeds entail great waste. What will grow a weed will grow a useful plant. All our crops are, more or less, crowded and jostled by weeds. In some grain fields it is hard to say whether the grain or the weeds have the ascendancy. The Port Perry *Observer* says: "Many of the farmers along the railway track between Prince Albert and Whitby are succeeding admirably in raising magnificent crops of mustard. Of course there is still a little grain among the mustard, but it is becoming less and less every year, and it will soon be that the mustard won't be bothered with any more grain amongst it; it will then have full possession of the fields, and will speedily extend its yellow influence all around." We fear this bad weed is gaining ground in other places besides the neighborhood of Port Perry. So is the Canada thistle. So are other foul seeds. We must wage a war of extermination against them. One of the best method of doing this is to grow root crops. A well-kept turnip field is a slaughter house of weeds. The gang plough is a good weed killer. It is questionable, however, if the British plan of weeding grain crops will not have to be adopted, in order to make thorough destruction of weeds. But whatever methods are devised, let "down with the weeds," be every farmer's motto.

The premises about the house and barn usually show many signs of waste. Slops are thrown out at the back door. Here is a pile of rotten chips, and there an ash heap. A little farther on is the privy, a mere sink-hole of waste, and a reeking hole of filth. Beyond is the barnyard, where valuable manure lies promiscuously scattered, to be wasted by sun and rain. A "manure court" as it is called by British farmers, is needed, into which all fertilizing material may be gathered. It should be a sort of pit or cellar with some kind of roof overhead. A cheap, rough structure will do. The object is to prevent rain washing the goodness out of the manure, and to shield it from the sun. Such a place, made the general receptacle of whatever will decay and make manure, will be very useful. Manure thus made and kept is far stronger than the sun dried, rain-washed stuff usually scraped up from the barnyard.

Waste of fodder is another topic that suggests itself. The common practice of scattering hay and other feed in the barn yard is a bad one. Much good food is trampled into the dirt. The animals quarrel and have no comfort at their meals. They would eat less, waste none, and enjoy their provender more if housed, and fed in separate stalls and mangers.

We have mentioned several sources of waste, and it would be easy to specify others. It is a large and important subject. Too many do not give it a thought. We are apt to despise small economies, forgetting that "many a little makes a muckle." Put that and that together, consider well how many leaks there are about a farm, and you will not be long in concluding that it is high time to stop the waste, so far as it can be done.

A Black Woman turning White.

Cincinnati, Sept. 6.—A physiological phenomenon has just been discovered in this city by one of the district physicians. It is nothing less than a colored woman turning white. Her name is Luella Smith, aged 30 years, who is living at 60 Gano alley. She is not a mulatto. She is black in the face, but her body is gradually beginning to turn as white as any Caucasian. This changing process began about five years ago, and now her body is fully two-fifths white. On her breast there is a white spot about eight inches long and six inches wide. Her limbs, too, present the same appearance, and if the change keeps on she will in a few years be as white as anybody. At present she is being treated for consumption. The only white spots about her face are directly behind either ear and inside the ears. The doctors call this transformation an absorption of pigment, but, whatever it is, it is extraordinary, and will elicit a good deal of attention from the medical profession.

A PRETTY story is told of Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, now commander of the North American squadron, to the effect that when a young officer he had the luck on one occasion, to be particularly handy in assisting her Majesty down a ship-ladder. The Queen took a fancy to the young fellow, inquired his name, and then said:—"You have helped me down the ladder; I must try and help you up it. If you need my special aid let me know." Years went by, and the admiral was too smart an officer to need adventitious assistance, but at length he found himself in a hobble, since, under certain admiralty regulations he would be compelled, in the ordinary course of events, to accept a rank which probably would practically "shelve" him. At this juncture he found means to remind the Queen of the ladder episode. Her Majesty, who never forgets her friends or their faces, was as good as her word, and the admiral, by being sent out to Washington as naval attache, contrived, under the limitation exempting from the rule officers on special service, to gain his desired object.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A LANDLORD.—An old tenant of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales writes to the *Agricultural World*:—"It may be said broadly that long leases are the prevailing custom of the estates. Every consideration is shown to the position and circumstances of the tenants on the renewal of their leases. An old tenant is never turned out to make room for another man who may be willing to outoffer him in the matter of rent, etc. I believe that I am not likely to be contradicted when I say that in this matter, as in many other benefits bestowed upon the tenants of the Duchy, the personal influence and authority of his Royal Highness are distinctly perceptible, and that he keeps a watchful eye upon the well-being and prosperity of every farmer upon his estates. The conveniences afforded in the way of farm houses, barns, stables, out-building, setc., are unusually complete in their character. The erections themselves throughout the estates are models of comfort and convenience, in many cases even of elegance. It is within my knowledge that thousands of pounds have been spent, and are still annually laid out, in order to keep up the high standard of excellence which has been attained in such matters, and in effecting improvements, sometimes of a wholesale description, in order to keep pace with the times. The Prince's tenants are all permitted to exercise the privilege of shooting over their holdings."

A Middleton, Ky., tramp was sold the other day as a vagrant in Franklin for fifty cents.

Nights of Painful Watching with Poor, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels corrects acidity, and during the process of teething, it is invaluable.

Dr. Lloyd, of Ohio, surgeon in the army during the war, from exposure contracted consumption. He says in a letter addressed to Messrs. J. N. Harris, & Co., proprietors of Allen's Lung Balsam, I have no hesitance in stating that it was by the use of Lung Balsam that I am now alive and enjoying good health.

Davis' Pain-Killer.—From the reports of dealers in this city we think no proprietary medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident, or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhœa or cholera morbus.—*Montreal Transcript.*

A Terrible Thing is a Pain in the Small of the back; it may come from disordered kidneys, from a cold or wrench. But in all cases, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, well rubbed in, will afford instantaneous relief, and ultimately remove the cause of the trouble.

For Liver Complaint Use Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

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Newest Styles of Type,

AND IS PREPAIRED TO EXECUTE EVREY

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IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE ART.

RAILROAD,

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A NEW COTTAGE, near the Post Office—8 Rooms—supplied with water from the water-works. Terms liberal, apply to

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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. 10e1

McGIBBON & BAIRD,

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL DEALERS IN THE FINEST KINDS OF WINES, LIQUORS, STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES.

Families purchasing by the package, are supplied at wholesale prices.

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HIGHEST AWARD

at the last

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At low prices and on reasonable terms by

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MOULDINGS,

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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, 1878. 41tf.

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

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

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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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The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont.

The Marvel of the age!



THE CALKINS CHAMPION WASHER

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

Agents wanted everywhere.

STOCKTON, ROSSITER & Co., Toronto, Sole Manufacturers. Montreal branch office, 171 Beaver Hall. S. S. BAKER, Manager

25y1.

HANGING BASKETS—may now be filled and furnished, and kept on the veranda until time to take them in.

Plants in open ground, such as carnations, tea and other roses, and others, expected to flower in winter, should be taken up and potted, and kept in a shady place until they recover.

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 E. Robson, Minister, 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. Dulmet, 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 Methot, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. Meikle.

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

Terms of Court.

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

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 25th to 30th, and September 12th to 17 h. *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. Mr. David Ralfe, *Crier and Tipstaff*, Lachute.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT.—With jurisdiction in civil matters up to amount of $50. Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before 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 Ralfe, Lachute.

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

☞Lachute is the Judicial 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 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.

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, Arunde. meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER.

On the first Monday, Harrington No. 2 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

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. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1878. NO. 6

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.

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Assignees, Accountants, Auditors, and Comoners for taking Affidavits, in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Accounts Collected, etc., etc.
John Taylor, John M. M. Duff,
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Oct. 5-y1.

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

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OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
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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. 18tf.

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

KELLER & FORAN,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C,
Chambers 1, 2, 3 and 4 First Floor, Up-Stairs, OVER
City and District Savings Bank, No. 178 St. James Street, Montreal.
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ADVOCATE.
No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis la Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22. 1

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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 Betham 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. 13, 1877. 3-tf.

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

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

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

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

HENRY BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer, 132 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. 30y1.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very moderate rates. Workshop in Stewart's building, Main street.
N.B.—A working jeweller on the remises. 28y1

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.

The Maple Tree.

(Written on a railway car between Detroit and Chicago on seeing a maple tree.)

I saw the stately maple,
The emblem of the land,
From whence I came, in branching pride
And leafy splendor grand;
I saw it, and I thought of home
On Ottawa's rocky shore;
Dear was the gorgious foliage
Which that forest monarch wore.

Though grand may tower Clan Alpine's pine,
And proud the sturdy oak
That lifts its arms to the blast
Nor dreads the lightening's stroke;
For me the maple has a charm,
Wherever I may roam;
Its blood-red vesture carries me
In fancy back to home.

Its quivering leaves remind me
As on we swiftly fly
Of rock and dell I love so well
And a river flowing nigh—
They wispered tales of home to me,
And bring before my mind
Scenes of the past, and memories
Of the, dear ones left behind.

Though o'er me float the stars and stripes,
'Tis not a foreign land,
Its people speak my mothers tongue,
And freedom girds its strand;
They look like children of the stock
Which from old England came,
To consecrate at Plymouth Rock,
The Anglo-Saxon name.

They speak the self-same language,
In the old ancestral tongue,
They sing the stirring songs of yore,
Our common fathers sung:
Then, why should discord ever cast
Its cloud of blight and gloom,
Between one parent's children
Where peace should ever bloom?

May peace and friendship ever reign
Between this land and mine—
May the Starry Flag and the Union Jack
In the cause of truth combine,
And when and where they are unfurl'd
Together for the right,
No adverse power can withstand
The onset of their might.

WILLIAM PITTMAN LETT.
Michigan, Sept., 1878.

THE EVE OF ST. JOHN.

It was a warm June day. The sun was already half way down his western slope, moving lazily, as if weary with the long march of the summer solstice. A gauzy haze veiled without obscuring his brightness, and lent a dreamy charm to the scene below. Soft rolling hills; a stream winding between green willowy shores seen far away, a broad blue river, and the spires and roofs of a town; these were the outlines of the landscape. In the cool piazza of the old white farm-house, her home for half a century, stood my grandmother, a smile on her placid face, and her mild eyes drinking in the serene beauty of the scene. Alice and I came flying down the hall staircase and stood beside her.

"Good-by, grandmamma," cried my sister. "We are going to leave you for a little while."

"Must you go to-day, my dears? The horses are away, and it is a long walk to S——. Why not wait till to-morrow?"

"You forget," I said, "that Frank comes to-morrow; and we shall be so busy with packing, and all the last things. And it is only two miles to town, after all."

"I suppose you must go, dear; but it is a long walk for Alice in this hot sun," grandmamma added, glancing from my gray walking dress to my sister's cloudy muslin and slippers.

"Oh, I am not going, grandma; I shall only walk with Charlotte down to the thorn trees to take that sketch I have promised you so long. We shall both be back early to spend a long evening with you. This is my birth-night, you know—just think! I am nineteen—and I want you to make a festival of it."

"Be sure we will. And good-by, now, my children, for you have no time to spare.

Alice and I walked slowly down the green path which wound its way across the fields to the brook. Following this for some distance, we came to a rude wooden bridge by which we gained the other shore; and soon a sharp bend in the stream brought us to the thorn-trees of which Alice had spoken. A miniature promontory, covered with the softest and most velvety turf, was washed on two sides by the waters of the brook, while the third was guarded by a semi-circular line of gnalred and twisted thorn-trees. A belt of similar trees upon the opposite shore rendered the seclusion of the place perfect. It was a spot which Titania might have chosen for her court, so still, so secret, and so green. Through a partial opening in the trees was visible a lovely bit of scenery, a sketch of which Alice, who draws with rare skill and fidelity, proposed to take in my absence. Seated here on the warm grass, the stream murmuring at her feet and the leaves fluttering over her, I left her to her pleasant task; and regaining in a few moments more the frequented path, took my way by the long yellow high-road to the distant town.

Alice and I had been spending some months with our grandmother, and were to leave in a few days for our home in Philadelphia. Our own mother was dead; and the warm-hearted, though rather gay and fashionable step-mother who had taken her place, did not come so near to our hearts as did the gentle old lady at the farm. A part of every year we spent with the latter, always leaving her with regret. I should mention that my step-mother had a son, the fruit of a former marriage, who had been absent several years in India, and at this time had just returned. As we had no brother of our own, Frank Baldwin, who was a few years older than I, had filled nearly a brother's place to Alice and myself. He was now to be our escort home, as our father was prevented by some business from coming for us himself.

This afternoon I had to make some trifling purchases at the shops, and pay a few parting visits of friendship or ceremony. We had many pleasant friends in S——, and the farewell calls consumed so much time that nine o'clock was ringing from all the steeples before I was able to leave the town and turn my steps toward home. But the way, though lonely, was safe; and I enjoyed the quiet walk in the evening air. It must have been nearly ten o'clock when I reached the gate which communicated with the foot-path across the fields. Of course I had no idea of meeting Alice at that hour; for though she had promised to wait for me, it was in the expectation that my return would be much earlier. Yet when I came to the turn of the path leading to the thorn-trees my steps half involuntary took that direction.

Walking on slowly, I had reached the brook, and was rounding the point where, hours before, I had left my sister, when I was startled by perceiving what seemed in the uncertain starlight to be her figure reclining on the grass under the thorn trees. Involuntarily I paused, half in doubt, half in fear. At that instant there came from far away in the south the first low breath of the night wind sighing across the fields and stirring the stiff leaves of the old thorns with a sound as of innumerable airy footsteps. With a sudden thrill, as if I had been conscious of some invisible presence, I called her name, but in a low, frightened voice. There was no answer; and springing forward, I knelt beside the figure of my sister, lying fast asleep upon the grass. Her flushed cheek rested on her round white arm, and a smile like that of dreaming infancy parted her beautiful lips. Lifting her long hair, on which the night dew glistened, I took her hand exclaiming: "Alice! Alice Vane! what are you thinking of, asleep in this damp night air?"

Slowly she opened her large eyes and gazed around with a bewildered expression.

"Dear Alice, do rouse yourself," I cried. "It is past ten o'clock, and grandma will be crazy.

She obeyed the movement of my hand, sat up, and allowed me to wrap my shawl about her. I gathered up her scattered drawing materials, and again begged her to rouse herself and go home.

"Yes, we will go," she said; "but I have been dreaming so long, I can scarcely find the boundary line between my dreams and reality."

"What were you dreaming of?"

"Oh, so many things! I must have been sleeping a long time, for the last I can remember the sun was setting, and I thought you would soon be here. I was awake then, I am sure of it. All at once there came from far up the glen a faint sweet strain of music. Then I distinguished voices singing, and presently I was surrounded by a crowd of people thronging all about me. Their garments brushed me, and their fingers touched my hair, but they never seemed to see me. Suddenly they vanished, one beautiful lady alone remaining. She stood just there, behind that long branch. She was all in green, and I could scarcely distinguished her from the trees. She spoke to me with a charming smile, and then lifting her white hand, waved it slowly through the air. I looked, and papa stood beside me. I could not move or speak, but his dear eyes looked into mine for a moment; then the figure slowly faded. As I gazed, other figures came by, brightening and fading before my eyes. I saw yourself and Frank, mamma just as she used to look, and many more, all familiar faces, all persons who have had some part or influence in my life. Last of all came one I did not know. I turned to ask the lady who he was. She made no answer, but smiled and held up a ring. I though I knew him for my future husband, and turned to look at him again. As I did so, I thought he bent over and kissed me on the lips; then slowly faded as the others had done. The next I remember, you were calling me. Now don't laugh, Charlotte," she added, catching the expression of my eyes.

"Indeed, love, I shouldn't think of such a thing. I am too deeply impressed by your doubtless prophetic vision."

"Now, Lottie!"

"Well, dear, why not? Remember this is the eve of St. John, and your birth-night. Every one knows that children born on midsummer-eve are the especial favorites of the fairy folk, and subject to their influence on that night. It is plain enough that the lady in green was your fairy godmother, and your vision must be prophetic."

Alice laughed, but in a shy, absent way, and her pretty blush was visible even in the starlight. In answer to my railleries, she admitted that before falling asleep she had been indulging in fancies about fays and the like, naturally suggested by the place and time; but as for the young man, she stoutly declared she had never seen, or imagined, or previously even dreamed of, any one in the least resembling him.

Alice was up early next morning, not a whit the worse for her greenwood nap, and very busy with her drawing. I supposed she was finishing the thorn tree sketch; but happening to look over her shoulder when she had been at work for an hour, I saw it was a portrait on which she was engaged. It was the likeness of a young man, apparently twenty-eight or thirty years of age.

"Who is it, Alice dear?"

Alice laughed, but blushed a little. "It is the face I saw in my dream last night," said she.

"Is it possible?"

"It is the best likeness I have ever made. That is, in every feature, the face that was bending toward me when your voice broke the spell of my dream."

"Well, my love, you have wonderfully vivid dreams. We must take care that you do not sleep under the starlight too often."

Frank Baldwin arrived that afternoon, and we hastened our preparations for departure. He kindly offered to assist us, and stood round, man fashion, in the way, putting things in the wrong trunks, and making confusion generally. We were limited in trunk room, and Alice declared it quite impossible to get in her voluminous sketching-books. They were accordingly laid aside to be left till they could be sent for, or until we should make our regular visit next year. Frank, roaming restlessly about, tired of our inattention, spied the books, and began to look them over. He was silent for some time; but at length he looked round with an exclamation of surprise.

"Edward Granger's portrait! Alice, where did you ever see Ned Granger?"

"I never saw him to my knowledge. Pray who is he?"

"He is the friend of whose adventures with me in India I have frequently written home. Is this your drawing?"

"Certainly."

"Is it meant for any one?"

"It is a fancy merely."

"Well, it's a most surprising accidental resemblance, considering you never saw Ned; and of course you never could, as he is at this moment on his way home from India, where he has lived for ten years since you were a child in the nursery. By-the-way, I see that the Mogul, in which Edward sailed, has been spoken only a week out. So we may expect to see him very soon."

We had been at home a week, when one day, on returning from a drive, we learned that Frank's friend Granger had arrived. A good deal fatigued with travelling by sea and land, he was still in his room, but would join us at dinner. There were to be other guests, and Alice and I went up to dress. I do not know that we "primped" more than usual that day; but I remember feeling quite satisfied with my fresh summer toilet; and Alice looked supremely lovely in the pale green organdy, which would have been fatal to a complexion less dazzlingly fair. "You look like the queen of the fairies," I said, and I wondered why she should blush so at the sisterly flattery.

The blush had not quite faded when we entered the drawing-room, and Frank brought forward his friend. Mr. Granger was presented first to me, which gave me an opportunity to quiet observe him while he paid his compliments to my sister. I saw his eye light with a flash of admiration for her singular beauty; but this expression was succeeded by one of perplexity, which did not pass away for some time.

As I studied the face of the stranger, I was instantly reminded of Alice's drawing of what I called her "dream lover," and I no longer wondered at Frank's surprise on seeing it. It was an astonishing resemblance. You could have sworn it was the same face. Not only was every feature the same, even to the cut of the beard and parting of the hair, but the expression of the whole was identical: the same soul seemed looking through the eyes. Whether Alice noticed this or not, I could not tell. She was talking in a gay and animated manner, and there was a soft light in her eye and a flush of pleasure on her lovely cheek which made her even more than usually charming.

I have no occasion to prolong this story by making mysteries; so I may as well say that the case of Mr. Granger and my sister was one of love at first sight. Their two souls melted into one at their first meeting, and the affection which then sprang into life seemed to grow every day. There were no serious obstacles to fret the current of their loves; therefore its course ran smooth. My father's only objections rested on the fact that Ice was still so young and their acquaintance so brief. Against the match itself he had nothing to urge, as the young man's family, character and fortune were all he could ask. So the young people had it all their own way; and the ever-beautiful drama, so old, yet eternally so new, went on once more.

It was a fine morning in June, nearly a year from the period when this veracious history commences. In the cheerful breakfast-room of my sister, Mrs. Edward Granger, still lingered a party of three, the young mistress of the house, her husband and myself. I had arrived the previous evening, and having been separated from Alice during the six weeks which had elapsed since her marriage, we had, of course, many things to talk over. So, though the morning was wearing away, we still sat there, Mr. Granger considerately leaving us to ourselves while he read his paper by the window. I had forgotten his presence, till a sudden exclamation from him drew my attention to his part of the room.

I had come to Alice's from grand mamma's, where I had been making a visit, and had brought with me among my luggage the portfolios of sketches and drawings which she had left behind last year. They were lying on the table, and Edward, having finished his paper, and getting no attention from us, amused himself by examining them. When we turned round, he was holding in his hand the spirited sketch of his own features which I so well remembered.

"Why, Alice," he said, "where did you get this?"

"I made it, of course."

"But I never sat to you."

"No; I drew from memory."

"How came it among these things that Charlotte brought from your grandmother's?"

"I left it there last summer."

"What a little story-teller! All that time you had never seen me."

"No, nor any picture of you; yet I had drawn you, as you see."

"Will you please explain," said my brother-in-law, throwing himself back in whimsical perplexity.

Alice laughed. "You will not believe me it I tell you," she said, seating herself upon his knee.

"Well, love, tell me for all that."

Alice began the story gaily, but, as it proceeded, her sportive tone became serious, and her large violet eyes deepened with an expression of earnestness and wonder. When she ceased, it was with a cheek somewhat flushed, and a sensitive quiver of the lips which she could not quite control. Her husband has listened at first with smiling interest; but this soon gave way to an ominous look of exaggerated gravity; and when the story was finished, he burst into a peal of uncontrollable laughter. He laughed until the tears came into his eyes; and when we thought he had done he suddenly started off again, and laughed till he was tired. Alice and I joined in the mirth, but my sister not very heartily.

"My dear little girl," cried Edward, as soon as he could speak, "do you hope to persuade me that about the green lady?"

"But it is true, Edward."

Edward went off again.

"And you dare aver that you were asleep. I am confident you peeped."

"You impertinent boy! Small advantage in peeping, when you were not there."

"Do you presume to say you did not know I was there."

"What do you mean, Edward?"

"I mean that my recollection of that kiss is as vivid as your own, only I do not pretend to have been asleep."

"My dear Edward; at that time you were on the Alantic, a week's sail and more from home. It was ten days after the eve of St. John that you reached our house, and you had only arrived the day before."

"My dear child, who told you that I had just arrived from India?"

"No one, perhaps; but we supposed so, of course."

"Nevertheless, on that night of the 23rd of June I was near enough to get my first kiss from your lips. It was a mercy Lottie did not catch me, though. I had just time to gain the shelter of the thorn-trees before she came round the point."

"Now, Edward," cried I, in amazement, "explain your part in this mystery."

"There is little mystery about my part. It is true that when Frank Baldwin left Calcutta I was intending to come home in the sailing vessel Mogul, which belongs to our firm. But as I found it would be neccessary for me to go to France any way, I took the steamer route by the Isthmus of Suez, and was in Marseilles before the Mogul had passed the Cape of Good Hope. I staid in France several weeks, crossed over to England, and took the steamer from Liverpool to Quebec, arrived on the 20th of June. It happens that one of our clerks in Calcutta, a faithful, excellent fellow, has a mother and sisters living on a farm not far from S——, and I was the bearer of letters and gifts from him to them. I might have sent the things by express, of course, but I thought the women might like to see and talk with some one who had come from Fred; so, having plenty of time at my disposal, I concluded to visit them myself. You see no one in New York knew of my arrival, or expected me for a fortnight. I made a detour and reached S—— on the afternoon of the 23rd. I spent several hours with Fred's family, telling them everything I could think of about him, and praising him to their heart's content—the good fellow deserves it all. It was quite late when I started to walk back to the town. The evening was so fine that I felt in no hurry to reach my hotel, and I strolled along quite regardless of the way. Perceiving a foot-path which seemed to lead through some pleasant fields to a brook, I left the main road to explore it. Where I went I am sure I cannot tell; perhaps you, who know the localities, can form a guess. I know that I passed through a deep, lonely glen from which the brook issued, and, following the windings of the stream, had just succeeded in making my way through a dense thicket of old thorn-trees, when I was startled by the sight of a female figure lying on the grass. I drew near and found a young girl not dead, but sleeping sweetly. What brought her there at such a time was a mystery. The delicate texture of her dress and the gleam of a heavy gold bracelet on one of her round arms showed that she was not probably under the necessity of choosing such a bed-chamber. If I had remembered what night of the year it was—the chosen hour of the people in green—I should probably not have attributed to her a mortal character at all, but should have supposed that she had merely arrived too soon at the rendezvous, and was waiting for her sisters to begin the greenwood revel. Whether under such a supposition I should have ventured to take the liberty I did I dare not say; but, as it was, I think my guilt had some extenuating circumstances. The dewy red lips through which the sweet breath came so softly! why, it was not in human nature to resist the temptation! Blushing to the soul for the depravity of my race, I admit my crime."

"Your contrition is somewhat tardy, sir," replied the blushing Alice, trying hard to frown "Pray, how long were you there?"

"It could not have been more than five minutes at most. I was revolving the chance of getting another kiss without waking you, when I heard footsteps and had just time to gain the cover of the trees before Charlotte appeared. I hurried away across the fields, and reached my hotel about midnight. Next day I started for St. Louis, whence I had just returned when I reached your house."

"And did you recognize Alice?"

"No. I remember that at first sight her face seemed slightly familiar, but the impression passed away. Until to-day I never for an instant associated her with the heroine of my almost forgetten adventure. In that uncertain mingling of twilight and starlight, features were not accurately distinguishable. The only wonder is how she managed, undetected, to get so good a view of mine."

"Now, Edward," cried Alice, in a tone of real distress, "you surely do not believe——"

He stopped the reproach with a kiss.

"No, darling; of course I do not believe anything of the kind. But Charlotte," he added, "what a strange thing it is, this blending of the events actually passing around us with the fantastic images of our dreams! What faculty of the mind is it which remains awake to take cognizance of things outside the closed eyelids?"

"The prophet faculty, it would seem in this instance," I answered, with as much gravity as I could assume. "But perhaps that is peculiar to the dreams of mid-summer-eve."

Edward laughed. "It is an odd thing anyway," said he.

I think it odd myself, but it is true.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Miraculous Escape.

A MAN FALLS OVER A CLIFF 150 FEET HIGH AND STILL LIVES.

BROCKVILLE, 2nd.—A most miraculous escape from death occurred at the beautiful inland lake of Charleston, on Saturday last. On the day in question a party of gentlemen from Farmersville visited the lake for the purpose of spending the afternoon, and in their perambulations were accompanied by a young man named Shepherd, who acted in the capacity of guide and oarsman. After some time spent on the lake the whole party left their boats and visited a romantic spot on the western shore known as "Rubes Rock," where they proceeded to enjoy themselves in different ways jumping, running, stone throwing, &c. "Rubes Rock," as we have said before is on the western shore of the lake, and consists of quite a long line of solid, almost perpendicular, cliffs, rising straight up from the blue waters of the lake, to a height, in some places, of 150 feet. Here, on the very edge of this precipice, the party were engaged in throwing stones, and while in the midst of their enjoyment, Shepherd, the boatman caught his heel in a crevice, and a horrified cry went up from his companions, as he shot headlong over the cliff. A rush was immediately made to the edge, and the unfortunate man's lightning descent watched in horror. Twice he struck on slight projecting crags during the descent and at each time his body would spin around like a top increasing in velocity, until with a splash it struck the surface of the lake and went out of sight, the blue water closing over the space. As soon as the boats could be shoved out, the place was visited, and the poor fellow found. He had struck on his breast and face, with such force as to drive the blood in small jets from his nostrils, ears and mouth, and when taken from the water was supposed to be dead. Such was not the case however, and in a short time the poor fellow came to consciousness, slowly revived, and eventually rowed his party clear across the lake to the village, where he is now to be found pursuing his avocation, seemingly as well as ever. Many years ago a man named Rube fell from the same spot, but in his descent his clothing caught on a shrub, and held him until he was pulled up by ropes, hence, the name Rube's Rock.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS:

Sabbath, Oct. 13th, 1878.

THE GOSPEL FEAST.—Luke xiv. 15-24

While Jesus is still in the Perean dominions of the Tetrach Herod Antipas, proceeding towards Jerusalem, but pausing to teach in the places which lay in his path, he is one Sabbath-day invited to dine with a company of guests at the dwelling of a wealthy Pharisee. He takes the opportunity of the feast to deliver some instructions to the assembled guests, warning them against selfishness and pride, and urging generosity toward the poor around them. Then he presents the picture of the Gospel feast with its abundant provision neglected and despised by those who received its earliest invitation, until others are called to possess their forfeited privileges. From a study of this subject the following practical lessons may be found useful.

1. God invites men; not to disagreeable burdensome duties, but to a service of enjoyment, of pleasure and of privilege.

2. The Gospel table is ever spread and all mankind are welcome.

3. No man should offer as an excuse that which is not a sufficient reason.

4. The earthly mind can always find abundant excuses for leaving duties undone.

5. None are too wicked or too unworthy to find a place in God's kingdom.

6. People should not only be asked, but urged to seek their salvation.

A CHILD MARVEL.

SCRIPTURAL LECTURE BY A FOUR-YEAR-OLD NEGRESS.

There is now in Louisville a negress who is a perfect child wonder. She is a Scriptural marvel. She does not even know her letters, yet she can quote accurately almost any passage in the Bible.

At the age of nine months she could talk, and would frequently tell her mother what her idea of heaven was. As she grew older she would sit for hours and expatiate on the beauties and glories of the other world. The old colored folks would listen to her sayings for hours.

At the age of three years she began to lecture on heaven, its wonders, of God and His omnipotent power. She has lectured in many places, and has created a furore in every place she has yet visited. The prodigy lectured in the York street colored church yesterday afternoon, and at night spoke to a large crowd at the Green street colored church. Her speech was good, and delivery impressive.

A reporter of the *Courier Journal* interrogated her last night.

"What is your name, little girl?"

"Alice Chotny."

"How old are you?"

"Iso just four years and twenty-eight days old to-night."

"Where were you born?"

"I was born in Liverpool, England—'cross de Atlantic."

"How long since you felt the power within you?"

"I don't know; Iso always felt the power of God."

"What do you talk about when you speak to a crowd?"

"I talk about Jesus, about heavenly things, about how Jesus died and was crucified; how he rose again on the third day and sitteth on the right hand of God."

"Can you spell?"

"No, sir, I don't know my A, B, C's yet."

She then went on in a rapturous strain about things biblical and spiritual, completely nonplussing the reporter.

She was accompanied by two colored men. They talked in an enthusiastic manner about her! She said in her conversation that she believed in two kinds of baptism. She spoke of the different modes of salvation; how to reach Paradise; how to be converted from a bad man to a good one. Her sayings were entirely original, and were not spoken in a hesitating voice; but in a quick, keen and forcible manner. As young as she is, a negress without education in the principles she sets forth; her power impresses strongly of the marvellous.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

HARD WINTER PREDICTED.—Bears and squirrels are more numerous this season than they have been for many years past; and from this fact is adduced the belief that an early and severe winter is before us. Those who have made observations in nature, say that the near approach of those animals to the dwelling of man, in early fall, is an almost infallible sign. In the neighborhood of Norwood, they are more numerous than before, says the *Register*, and almost every farmer in the township of Dummer has seen a bear. One followed a farmer who had honey in his buggy some distance, and even approached the door of his house.

WELL SAID.—On one point we wish to offer a caution. It is a good thing for a preacher to be interested in the Sunday school work. It is a good thing for him to teach the teachers the Bible lesson—if he can. But when a preacher goes into the pulpit at a regular Sunday service let him preach a sermon. Do not consider the congregation a big Bible class and yourself the teacher. Preach a sermon. Instruct the people; but do more than that—exhort, encourage, warn; rouse the hearers to a higher life. We may be a trifle old fashioned, but we do want the preachers to keep on preaching. We want them to be more than Bible-class teachers. We want them to preach like Paul, like Luther, like Wesley, like Whitfield. Again we exhort—preach a sermon, and let all the people to our exhortation respond with a hearty Amen.—*The Methodist.*

POTATO SALAD.—Peel and chop five freshly boiled potatoes and mix with a chopped onion, make a dressing of one-half cup of vinegar, one tablespoonful of butter, and pepper and salt to taste. Place over the fire till it becomes very hot, then pour over the potatoes, mixing well. This is a fine relish for tea with bread and butter or cold meat. Use more or less potato as you like the flavor of the onion.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the postoffice, 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 postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1878.

MR. MACKENZIE RESIGNS.

On Wednesday afternoon the Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE arrived at Montreal and waited on His Excellency Lord DUFFERIN, to whom he tendered his resignation. His Excellency accepted the same and sent for Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, to whom he confided the charge of forming a new Administration. The names of the new Ministry will not be known till next week.

PROVE OR RETRACT.

The *Aderliser* shirks the responsibility of replying to the charge we brought against him, of wilfully slandering a portion of the Civil Service employees, and some myth of an individual supposed to be a member of the U. E. Club of Toronto, who he says is a paid emissary, and has been doing the work of the organization here; and replies by asking us to prove it for him. Hear him:—"But when our contemporary "calls the truth of our assertions in "question he should adduce proof to "back up his case. Mere assertion of "opinion goes for little, and his unsup- "ported word is entitled to no prece- "dence over our own." Just so Mr. *Advertiser*, "mere assertion of opinion goes for little," and this is all you have done or are capable of doing—mere assertion and nothing more.

Our contemporary cited the hostility of the Civil Service as one cause of the defeat of the Government; we showed that a large proportion of the employees were appointed by the Grits, and worked for them at the election. This he says corroborates his statement—perhaps it does in Grit logic—but we fail to see it.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

In a recent number of our paper we stated that Mr. MACKENZIE had yielded to the pressure put on him and would fill the vacant appointments. This statement is now in a great measure confirmed, as will be seen by the following list:—Judge TASCHEREAU, of Kamouraska District, has been elevated to the Supreme Court Bench, *vice* Justice TASCHEREAU resigned. HENRI TASCHEREAU, ex-M.P., will become Judge of Kamouraska District. Mr. W. BUCKINGHAM, the Premier's Secretary has been appointed Deputy Minister of the Interior, *vice* EDMUND ALLEN MEREDITH, Esq., superannuated. ARCHIBALD BELL, Esq., to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Kent, *vice* WILLIAM B. WELLS, Esq., resigned. Mr. LAFRAMBOISE, ex-M.P.P., has been appointed Judge of the District of Gaspé. Mr. WEATHERBEE, of Halifax, has been appointed to the vacant Judgeship in Nova Scotia. Mr. H. J. HUBERTUS has been appointed gas inspector at Ottawa.

WORSE THAN USELESS.

The adoption of the Dunkin Act in the County of Argenteuil is worse than useless. The Hotels keep open Bars and sell spirituous liquors without pretending any concealment; drunken men are to be seen almost daily in the streets and the county is minus the revenue that should be paid by the Hotels for a License to sell. The trouble is no officer has been appointed to see that the act is enforced, and until that is done the present disgraceful condition of affairs will last. Enemies to Temperance will point the finger at Argenteuil and say—"There is the result of the Dunkin Act, a diminished revenue, and no diminution in the sale of Liquors."

MR. JOLY'S ECONOMY.

Not a week passes but what we have some instance of Mr. JOLY's idea of economy. He has lately appointed Mr. CHARLAND of St. Johns, P.Q., to act as Judge of sessions and joint Police Magistrate at Montreal, and has transferred Mr. BRUNAUT, the present Police Magistrate, to be joint Clerk of the Crown and Peace with Mr. SCHILLER. Mr. CHARLAND will receive the salary of a Police Magistrate only, and thus the sum of $800 per annum, formerly paid to Mr. COUTLEE as Judge of sessions, will be saved. But Mr. BRUNAUT is to receive his present salary $1,600 and fill a position now vacant for nearly four years, and the duties of which have been satisfactorily fulfilled by Mr. SCHILLER and his deputies. Mr. JOLY's organs claim this appointment is an economy. We fail to see the economy in abolishing an office at $800 a year and restoring one at $1,600 a year.

THE JACQUES-CARTIER ELECTION FRAUD.

Our readers will remember that the Hon. Mr. LAFLAMME, Minister of Justice spoke at the Court House, in Lachute, early last month on the great questions of the day, and especially upon the enormity of corrupt and illegal practices during Elections. With tears in his eyes he bewailed the awful doings of the Conservative party, and utterly repudiated the idea that any Reformer could be guilty of anything of the kind. Mr. LAFLAMME was a Candidate, at the last Election for the County of Jacques-Cartier, and obtained a majority of 15 votes. How these were obtained is related by the Montreal *Gazette*, in an editorial from which we clip the following:—

"The Jacques Cartier electoral swindle has been fully detected, and will soon be completely exposed. About fifty votes in favor of Mr Girouard were taken from the ballot box, No. 2, St. Anne, and fifty votes marked for Mr. Laflamme substituted for them. The *modus operandi* was as follows:—At about 4.30 p. m, on the day of the election, the deputy-returning officer, Mr. Forget, was apparently taken violently ill with a colic. One of Mr. Girouard's agents at the poll, whose home was close by, invited him to go there and take some medicine. Forget accepted the offer, but, before leaving, placed the ballot box in a sideboard, locked it and took the key with him. It now appears that the sideboard had been arranged beforehand for the operation to be performed. The bottom boards had been removed, a small trap had been cut into the floor and a notorious election wire-puller stationed in the cellar, withdrew the box, opened it and changed the votes in the manner already mentioned. High Constable Bissonette was despatched to the polling house in question, saw the whole fixtures and brought the trap away with him. It has also transpired that an extra number of ballot papers had been sent from a printing office in this city on the morning of the election. On the same morning, another house, which had at first been engaged for the polling, was abandoned, for the one afterwards used, in which the preparations for the swindle had been made. The deputy returning officer had also been changed so as to fall in with the villanous project. All those who took part in the affair are intimate friends of the Hon. Mr. Laflamme—the man in the cellar, the printer, and the deputy-returning officer."

The whole affair will be investigated in the Montreal Police Court where proceedings have been commenced, but owing to the witnesses summoned not filing an appearance, nothing has yet been done.

A recount of the votes has been held before Judge MACKAY, in Montreal, and each day saw Mr. LAFLAMME's majority decrease, till on Tuesday it disappeared altogether, and Mr GIROUARD was declared to be elected member for the County of Jacques Cartier; and the Hon. RUDOLF LAFLAMME is left in company of Messrs. CARTWRIGHT, JONES & COFFIN to ponder over what might have been.

DEPARTURE OF EARL DUFFERIN.

Canada is just about to experience a severe loss in the departure from among us of His Excellency the Earl of DUFFERIN, who for several years past has so ably presided over us as the representative of Her Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA. By some the position of Governor-General has been esteemed as a very sinecure, an office to be filled for the mere sake of the thing, its occupant being but a figure-head with nothing to do except to open and close Parliament, do what his Ministers tell him and draw his pay. With Lord DUFFERIN the case has been different. He has gone through several crises which test the stuff of which public men are made, showing whether or not high functionaries are qualified for the positions that they occupy. His Excellency has come with honor out of these ordeals, in proof of which we have his praises sung by none more loudly than those who in 1873 demanded his recall, because he would not dismiss Sir JOHN MACDONALD, when the then Opposition clamoured for him to do so. As he said, in his Halifax speech in 1873, he has governed himself by the advice of his constitutional advisers—by those in whom the voice of the country has manifested that it placed its confidence. Possibly by the time that this paper reaches its readers, the change will have been effected in the administration which the recent elections necessitated, and from the new Ministers we are convinced, were he longer to remain among us, His Excellency would loyally seek the advice which he required without hearkening to the Opposition, no matter how satisfactory his individual relations may have been with them during the past five years. Lord DUFFERIN has fully understood that there were other duties to fulfil than those of a mere mechanical character, which having done he was not content to draw his pay and remain secluded in what might be termed grim state, as has been the case with several former Vice-roys who have come here poor and endeavoured by economy of an almost contemptible character to retrieve fortunes, which had fallen upon the other side the Atlantic. Indeed, His Excellency returns home a poorer man than when he left it, and that because he deemed it to be his duty to go among the people and be of their number. To the Gubernatorial office are very properly attached social responsibilities which the retiring Governor-General has in no way shirked, and the consequence is that in Canada there is no one so popular as he is with all classes, while from the relations which they have had with him, the people on the other side the lines positively adore him, and were he qualified in so far as being an American citizen, his election as President of the Great Republic, were it once mooted would by its very announcement become an accomplished fact. Of him, as Canadians, we may say that he knows all about us, he has studied us in all our various relations; he has visited each one of our Provinces, and knows us geographically, topographically, politically and socially, as well as we do ourselves. This he has indicated in the magnificent orations which he has, from time to time, delivered; that have been well described as being the best immigration literature that could ever have been issued. And in all his undertakings no man could have been more warmly seconded than His Excellency has been by his amiable Consort, whom Canadians have learned not only to respect but to love, so that long after they shall have removed to scenes of still greater and more elevated usefulness, the name of DUFFERIN will be warmly cherished in Canadian hearts and Canadian remembrances. To each of them may we fully address the lines of BYRON—

"All our faults perchance then knowest,
All our madness none can know,
All our hopes where'er they rest,
Whither yet with these thou go?"

Of His Excellency individually, recalling his ancestry, and remembering too his own personal merits, we are sure we shall not be far out stepping the bounds of legitimate appreciation, when we quote the lines addressed by the same author to RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.

"While powers of mind almost of boundless range,
Complete in kind as various in their change,
While wit and fancy in their spells could bind,
That humbler harmonist of care on earth,
Survives within our souls while lives our sense
Of pride in merits proud pre-eminence,
How shall we seek his likeness—long in vain,
And turn to all of him we wish may remain,
Sighing that nature formed but one such man,
And broke the die in moulding Sheridan!"

HANLON vs. COURTNEY.

HANLON WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.

Lachute did not escape the excitement that was caused last week by the Boat-race at Lachine between the champions of Canada and the United States, who there struggled for the proud position of Champion of America. Montreal was of course the great centre of excitement, but that such an event should take place in our immediate neighbourhood without causing some stir here was not to be thought of for a moment, so taking advantage of an excursion that started from St. Andrews a number of our villagers went by that route, while others again went by train to Montreal and then on to Lachine.

The race was fixed for the 2nd of October weather permitting, but the weather did not permit, so those excursionists who went by boat on that day returned disappointed.

The general attendance of the public at Lachine on that day was immense. People had come from all parts of Canada and the United States to witness the Race, and of course a large band of thieves and blacklegs also appeared and managed to relieve a great many people of their purses, watches, and jewellery both in Montreal and Lachine, and as will be seen by our Local column one of our fellow-villagers was among the victims.

Of course the disappointment was very great the first day, so much so that the weather on the Thursday being so tempestuous very many did not go to Lachine, and so missed seeing the race. However, despite the threatening weather and despite the thunder and hail storm that burst over Lachine that afternoon, the race did take place, but at a later hour than was at first fixed. Shortly before 5 o'clock the two men took their allotted positions and were started by Sheriff HARDING. Both men started well together and kept close to one another over the whole five miles of the course, but although COURTNEY was a trifle ahead the most of the time, yet whenever they passed the signal buoys, HANLAN always managed to put on a spirt so as to lead at every one of them, thus being signalled as ahead right up to the close. The time was 36m. 22s., the fastest on record for a rough water race. To give details of how many strokes a minute each man pulled, and how many times he changed his stroke, would be superfluous. Suffice it to say HANLON won the race, and the first man to shake hands with, and congratulate him on doing so was COURTNEY himself.

No accident marred the day's announcement. All was harmonious and successful, and the spectators returned to town thoroughly satisfied with what they had seen.

On the following evening, Friday, at a reception held in the Skating Rink, both men were introduced to an immense audience, and the purse of $11,000, the prize contended for, was handed to HANLON.

THE Municipal Council on Monday last, passed a Resolution ordering the Inspectors to have the roads put in thorough repair at once, and threatening to prosecute if such were not done. That many of the roads in the County require immediate attention, is notorious, and was pointed out in strong terms by Coun. MEIKLEJOHN Monday's sitting. It is to be hoped therefore, that the Council will see that their orders are strictly obeyed or a penalty inflicted, for the question is too important a one to be lightly treated.

THE farmers of this County would do well to remember that the British Cattle Trade is on the increase. During the last week 800 head of cattle, and 3000 sheep were shipped to England. The breed of sheep in this County is excellent, and there is no reason why our farmers should not participate in the profits to be made by disposing of some of their animals.

THE Toronto *Mail* is authorized to state, it Mr. HORTON is appointed collector of Customs at Goderich, to make a vacancy for Mr. CARTWRIGHT, in centre Huron, the appointment will be promptly cancelled by the incoming Administration.

A GRAND Entertainment consisting of Tableaux, Vivants, Charades and Music, will take place this (Friday) evening at the School House St. Andrews, in aid of the funds for the benefit of Christ Church. There is no doubt it will be attended by a number of spectators from Lachute and the District.

SMILAX.—With very little care this can be grown successfully as a house plant. The seed should be sown in a box, or in pots in the house; should be kept moist till the young plant appears. The seed being rather slow to germinate, you must not think it bad if it does not make its appearance in two weeks. The young plants should be potted off into three inch pots as soon as they are three or four inches high. Once a year the bulbs should be allowed to dry off and rest, they will start into growth again in about six weeks.

VEAL LUNCH.—Take what is left of cold veal from the day before, leave out the fat and skin, add some fat of cold ham, chop very fine, add a little grated nutmeg, one cup of bread-crumbs, six blades of powdered mace, the yellow of a rind of lemon grated, two well-beaten eggs, a little salt and a very little cayenne pepper; mix the whole together, and make it in the form of a loaf, glaze it over with a beaten egg, and strew over even powdered bread crumbs or crackers, and bake half an hour, or until it is hot through. Have ready the gravy left from the day before, if not enough, add water, salt and a little butter and pepper made hot—beat up an egg, and stir in two or three minutes before it is taken from the fire. Dish the veal in a deep platter, and pour the gravy over it. Cold chicken or turkey may be cooked in the same way.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

TORONTO.

Emigration to Manitoba is going on briskly.

A model lodging-house has been opened here, it is conducted like those in England and has so far proved successful.

An informal Census shows the population of the city to be 73,813, or 2,046 increase since last year.

A gang of burglars are at work here.

Torontonians have won $100,000 on the Hanlan—Courtney boat-race.

The *Leader* has temporarily suspended.

Chief of Police Draper is seriously ill.

The Australian cricketers arrived here on Monday and played a match against 22 of Toronto, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The result of the first day gave 100 for the Canadians in the first innings, and 81 with five wickets down, for the Australians.

QUEBEC.

Mr Cimon, Conservative has been elected M. P. for Chicoutimi and Saguenay.

The Flagship H. M. S. *Bellerophon* carrying the flag of Vice Admiral Sir E. A. Inglefield K. C. B., her tender the S.S. *Sirius* and H. M. S. *Argus* are in port here. Visits have been exchanged between the Vice Admiral and His Excellency the Governor-General.

Members of the City Council spoke on Friday in favor of the abolition of that body. It is proposed by the Council to cut off the whole of the City Gas supply, as they have no means of paying for it.

A wreck that has lain under water in the Harbour for fifty years has been removed by means of dynamite.

OTTAWA.

J. McAuley a fireman has been missing for some days. Search has been made for his body as it was feared he had committed suicide, but it has not yet been found.

A Conference has been held here between Hons. Joly and Langelier for Quebec, and Mowat and Wood for Ontario, on the subject of the recent judgment against the Province of Quebec, respecting the distribution of Provincial assets.

Over 27 horses have been stolen from farmers in the vicinity of this city during the past fortnight.

The Inspector of Crown Lands reports the active working of twenty large Phosphate mines, as well as several small ones.

The working men of Ottawa intend presenting an address to Sir John A. McDonald on his arrival in the city.

The Governor-General and suite arrived here Monday. His Excellency was a guest at dinner of Hon Mr. Mackenzie in the evening—all the members of the Cabinet in town were present.

Bishop Duhamel left for Rome on Tuesday. He was presented with an address and a purse before leaving.

Hanlan arrived in town on Monday and was met with a public reception, he had an interview with the Governor-General, who warmly congratulated him on his recent victory, and intimated his intention of sending him a gold medal from England.

The Governor-General left for Montreal on Tuesday evening.

A serious disagreement has arisen between Mr Laflamme and Mr. Mackenzie, the former refusing to shake hands with the latter before he left for home.

MONTREAL.

On Saturday, Frank Leslie's Artist Mr. Halm, ran the Lachine Rapids in a Canoe piloted by John Bte, Canadian—Col. Bond accompanied the Artist. The canoe was propelled by two Caughnawaugha Indians.

In the Court of Queens Bench, Judge Ramsay, sentenced twenty-two prisoners who have been convicted during the present term. The offences were principally assault, larceny and burglary.

Savage and Lyman, Jewellers, St. James' Street, have failed, their liabilities are estimated at between $30,000 and $40,000, assets large but not yet known.

The *Minerve* estimates the net profits of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. at $5,000 per month.

Cyrille Dion the well known Billiard player died suddenly last week. He was at one time Champion of America.

Dr. Morrin of Ottawa while riding a horse in the Steeple-chase on Saturday was thrown, and died shortly after.

The Grand Jury have brought in a true Bill against David Grant and the other Marshalls of the Orange Procession.

A Toronto pickpocket with several gold watches and chains in his possession, was arrested here on Monday and sent to Toronto for trial.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau was entertained at a public dinner by the electors of Hochelaga on Monday last.

A Bill has been laid before the Grand Jury against one Adolphe Lamarche and others, for a misdemeanour in connection with the stuffing of ballots at poll St. Ann's No. 2, during the late Election in Jacques Cartier County.

At the Annual Meeting of the Hervey Institute (a home for destitute girls) the Treasurer's Report shows that the whole of last years expenditure has been met and a small balance still remains.

The result of the re-count of the Ballots cast at the late election in Jacques Cartier, shows Mr. Girouard, Conservative is elected by a majority of two votes. The returning officer gave a majority of 15 to the Hon Mr. Laflamme who is now defeated.

FOREIGN.

The Santa Cruz insurrection has been quelled.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is decreasing.

Mr G. H. Whalley, member for Peterboro in English Commons, is dead.

The commission to investigate the yellow fever met in New Orleans on Monday. Latest reports indicate that the disease is still spreading.

It is understood that so far the Imperial Government is satisfied with the Viceroy's conduct of the Afghan affair, and will leave the matter in the hands of the Indian Government.

The Labrador herring fishery is reported to be a failure.

The Paris Exhibition closes on the 10th of November.

A fleet of ten iron-clads and several smaller vessels (carrying 120 guns and 6,000 officers and men) is to be despatched to the Mediterranean by England.

Twenty cars of an crowded excursion train, returning from a race between Keagan and Davis at Silver Lake, went off the track. Forty-two persons were said to have been killed, Keagan being amongst the number.

Lord Chelmsford, a former Lord Chancellor of England, is dead.

Dr Petermann, the great German geographer, committed suicide.

The United States Board of Trade meets in New York on the 13th instant.

The Anti-Socialist bill has passed its second reading in the Committee of the German Reichstag.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise leave Liverpool on the 14th, proceed by the Allan steamship Sarmatian.

Prince Bismarck says that the key-note of his policy is tranquility on the basis of the Berlin treaty.

A Vienna despatch confirms the report that the Emperor has accepted the resignation of the Hungarian Minister of Finance.

A. Ainsworth, charged with stealing $30 bills from the Consolidated Bank a year ago, has been arrested in New York. At the time of his arrest he was negotiating for their disposal; 2,000 were recovered.

The *Tribune* says Secretary Evarts' memorandum relative to the Halifax fishery award is expected to reach London on the 10th instant, and should no reply be received before November the 22nd, the expiration of the time within which the award must be paid, the money will be paid.

Some hitch appears in the carrying out of reforms advocated by England in Asia Minor, the Porte wishing to incorporate those reforms in a general scheme; however, it is thought a satisfactory solution will shortly be arrived at, as the Sultan has promised to inaugurate the reforms laid down by England.

The yellow fever plague in the South still drags on its monotonous and ghastly way. The telegrams are simply a repetition from day to day of the number of new cases and deaths, with scarcely any word of hope or encouragement to relieve the distressing account. The description of the manner of interment of the victims in New Orleans is something terrible.

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Stearns & Murray, Proprietors.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

VICTORIA HALL, LACHUTE, on Monday evening 14th inst., by Mr. R. M. Barratt, on the Living Questions connected with the Temperance movement. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the temperance work.
6w1.

Insolvent Act of 1875, and amending Acts.

EDWARD HUNTER COPELAND AND Henry McLaren, both of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Merchants as Co-partners doing business there together as such under the name and firm of Copeland and McLaren, *Plaintiffs.*
v.s.
Joseph Pilon and Joseph Dubuc, both of the Village of Lachute, in the County of Argenteuil and Province of Quebec, Founders and Co-partners heretofore doing business there together as such under the name and firm of Joseph Pilon & Co. *Defendants.*
A writ of attachment has been issued in this cause.
GAVIN J. WALKER.
Official Assignee.
Lachute, Oct. 10th 1878. 6tf.

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. 20y1

A CARD.
MR. F. C. IRELAND begs to inform his Customers and Friends that he will be absent from Lachute the greater part of each week.
Parties wishing to consult him on business will find him at his residence every Saturday.
6w2

The Temperance Reform
And Its Great Reformers
NELSON & PHILLIPS, NEW YORK.

TEMPERANCE people will welcome this book, for it is a most helpful, as well as readable, contribution the literature of this great moral reform. In a single volume of over 500 pages one may find the most important facts and facts which have appeared in America in this connection.

The author has enjoyed unequaled facilities for making his book, having had the personal assistance of several of the leading temperance men and women of the time, with the permission of Mr. Gough, Dr. Jewett, and the publishers of all the choice temperance literature in the country, to use their works in the preparation of this.

As a happy specimen of the boiling-down process, Mr. Daniels' resume of the life of Father Mathew is worthy of study, while the finely-executed presentation of Dr. Reynolds and Francis Murphy shows the author to have been especially well-qualified for perfect sympathy with these men and their work.

The chapter on Medical and Chemical Temperance is enriched with a colored lithograph reproduction of Dr. Sewall's famous stomach potion, with full explanation thereof—a very valuable feature of the book.

Send for subscription at $2.00, and well worth the money.

Mr. S. M. BARRATT, is the Agent for the County. It can only be bought from the Agent, and is not for sale at bookstores.
6w3.

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ETC., ETC.
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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

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D. M. BAIRD.
GANANOQUE, November 6th, 1877.

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Yours Respectfully,
REV. WM. J. JOLIFFE.
MONTREAL, December 1st, 1877.

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Yours truly, J. W. WILKINSON,
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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 hY,
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 41 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. 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

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	85 "
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.

Stearns & Murray, Montreal.
F. C. Ireland, Lachute.
New Stationery at the Watchman office.
Public Lecture—R. M. Barratt
Gavin J. Walker Official Assignee.
The Temperance Reform.

LACHUTE FAIR will be held on the usual grounds, on TUESDAY, Oct. 22nd, 1878. 5—3w

MR. ROBERT MORRISON of the Phœnix Woollen Mills, Brownsburg, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the District of Terrebonne.

REV. D. H. MCVICAR, L. L. D., Principal of the Presbyterian College Montreal, will (D.V.) preach in Henry's Church on Sunday next, both morning and evening.

SINCE the 1st of May last, Mr. P. Lane, of Lachute, has sold 110 horses, besides several hundred sheep lambs and cattle. The horses brought on an average $74 a head.

THE changeable weather of the past week, culminated on Tuesday night in a very severe thunder-storm, followed by a boisterous gale of wind and a furious hail storm.

THE water pipes in Lachute, are being sunk deeper in the earth, so as to protect them from the frost during the coming winter.

APPOINTMENT.—Miss S. C. Norris of Lachute, G. W. V. T. of the I. O. G. T. Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec, has been appointed Provincial Deputy.

A GANG of men were at work on Monday, testing the Railway Bridges over the North and West Rivers. They found some of the rods had loosened, as is usual with new work. The whole was put in thorough working order.

A BUSINESS CHANGE.—Mr. F. C. Ireland, has sold out his stock and interest in the Lachute Wooden Ware Factory, to Messrs R. H. Holland & Co., of Montreal, who intend carrying on the business here.

MR. R. M. BARRATT will lecture in the Victoria Hall, on Monday evening upon the "Living questions connected with Temperance." Mr. Barratt is also prepared to inaugurate a Lodge of Good Templars here, so all friends of the Temperance cause should be prepared on the occasion.

ROBBED.—A well known, and highly respected inhabitant of Lachute went to the recent boat race. After the race he went to the St. Lawrence Hall, and while standing in the Office of that Hotel, was relieved of his watch, chain and purse, by whom it is not known.

MINERAL SPECIMENS.—Quite a collection of specimens of Phosphates, and minerals have accumulated in our office awaiting Mr. Vennor's visit, as announced by himself in our columns last summer. As he probably will soon be along any further samples to be brought in for his inspection had better not be delayed.

CONCERT.—Olivet Division S. O. T., will give a Concert on Tuesday next, in Olivet Hall, Lachute. Music, dialogues, and a number of songs and recitations, will be given by local Amateurs. The admission fee is only 10 cents, therefore it is to be expected a large audience will be present.

CRICKET.—The Australian Cricketers who have recently defeated some of the best players in England, commenced a match in Montreal yesterday, and are to play again to-day. The Railways and Steamers are carrying passengers to Montreal, and return, at one fare.

AN immense quantity of cord wood is being carried on the Q. M. O & O. R. R. Scarcely a day but a train of from 14 to 24 cars of cord wood passes through Lachute. They always find hard work to mount the incline, and still more difficult, nay sometimes impossible to start from the depot.

FISHING.—Speckled trout, brook trout and river trout must not be caught between the 15th Sept. and 1st May. Any person who catches, sells, or buys any of the above in the close season is subject to a fine of $20 and costs. The above is the Canadian law on this subject.

MR. PLACIDE LATOUR is busy making an addition to his house opposite Barron's Bridge. It will be a Gothic cottage of brick with a stone foundation. It is 40 ft. long by 26 ft. wide, containing a cellar and two stories, surmounted by a shingle roof with pediment windows. It will have a balcony all round it, and when completed will be one of the handsomest houses in the West end. It will cost about $2,400.

THE KING OF RACKS.—Mr. James Fish has erected a Fish rack at his dam, which more than complies with all the requirements of the Act. It is 54 feet long by about a foot wide, and contains a zigzag staircase up which the fish are to climb. It is the intention of Mr. Fish to build an ice-pier at the head of the rack. The Government Inspector will, no doubt take care that no illegal fishing shall be carried on at any of the racks on the river. If people must fish there they should pay a license.

BUSINESS FAILURE.—We regret to be obliged to announce the failure of Mr. Pilon, Foundryman and Stove Manufacturer. On Wednesday a Writ of Attachment was issued by Messrs. Copeland & MacLaren of Montreal, for $600.00, and a seizure put in. Mr. Pilon's liablities are about $3,000, over one third of which is secured by mortgages on his property and effects. Mr. G. J. Walker is the Assignee.

PICNIC.—On Tuesday last a number of young ladies and gentlemen, enjoyed themselves at a floating pic-nic up the North River, on Mr. Leggo's new Scow "Berox." Owing to the threatening aspect of the weather in the morning, the attendance was not so good as it otherwise would have been. A most enjoyable time was spent, what with the good things prepared by the ladies, the games indulged in, and the programme of songs, recitations &c., which was fulfilled in a highly creditable manner.

RESULT OF THE STORM.—The high wind which commenced Wednesday morning increased in force during the day till it blew a perfect hurricane. All through the County, its effects can be seen in fences levelled to the ground, trees either dismembered or altogether blown down, while barns, sheds, and even dwelling houses have more or less suffered. In Lachute a wooden house in course of erection, in the rear of Victoria Hall, belonging to Mr. McPhail, was reduced to a ruinous heap; one corner of the Roman Catholic Presbytery was blown in; a number of trees around the house of Mayor Barron are blown down, in many places falling on and crushing the fence; trees and fences in the West End are in many instances in a like prostrate condition, while everywhere some damage or other has been met with.

A PARTING CHEER.—On Tuesday evening a large number of the inhabitants of Lachute, assembled at the depot on hearing that His Excellency Lord Dufferin was passing through on his way to England. On the arrival of the train, Mr. F. C. Ireland entered the special car, and after being presented to His Excellency by Col. the Hon. E. P. Littleton, requested His Excellency to step on the platform of the car to receive a parting cheer from the people. His Excellency cheerfully consented, and on his appearance three rousing cheers were given, and one voice cried "God bless you," His Excellency appeared pleased and said, "Thank you my friends. Thank you." On the departure of the train three more hearty cheers were given. It was believed by many that Sir John Macdonald was also on the train, and when Mr. Ireland appeared he was asked if Sir John was there, whereupon an inebriated Grit shouted, "To——with Sir John Macdonald." This so roused those present that immediately three cheers were called for Sir John, and given with a right good will.

Foot the Bill.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR.—I see by yesterday's *Advertiser*, a little attack on the Conservatives who have seats at the Municipal Council Board of this Municipality, for refusing the payment of Mr. Joseph Lavigne's, (bailiff) bill for Subpœnas on witnesses to give evidence as to whether certain persons were legally qualified to have their names placed on the voters list previous to last election. Contending that the party who protested against these names being placed thereon, should pay the costs. The *Advertiser* man asserting that "some forty names were placed on the roll, who were not possessed of the necessary qualifications to constitute them parliamentary electors—and that the examination of the list resulted in the erasure of 17 or 18 bogus votes therefrom, and a good many of the others complained of were only retained by the perjured testimony of those who answered to their names." This is a libal on those persons and they should bring an action at Law individually against the proprietor or proprietors of the *Advertiser*, which would prove more potent than words in making this reckless writer more careful how he speaks of his fellow-townsmen. He then goes on to show that the Conservatives were not smart enough for the Grits, for they had also placed on the roll a large number of their friends, which the Consarvatives might have taken exception to, had they supposed any objection would have been raised to their men. But the cute Grits did not move until it was too late for the Conservatives to make a counter move hence their triumph. Let then Mr. David Raitt, who was the ratepayer, that complained and caused all the expense and trouble, foot the bill, or those perhaps who employed him to do it for them. Yours

A RATEPAYER.

Lachute, Oct. 10th, 1878.

Faith, Hope and Charity.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I would like to call the attention of your readers to the necessity of some active steps being taken with regard to the proper enforcement of the Dunkin Act in the County of Argenteuil, and more especially in its centre, Lachute. It is never too late to mend, and many are beginning to realize the consequences of the neglect of the Temperance people.

With the aim of extending the active Temperance work, and of having the Co-operation of as many people as possible, it is proposed that in the course of a week or so a Good Templar Lodge shall be formed and inaugurated, there being many who would not join the Sons of Temperance, but who would the I. O. G. T.

The organization is not to work in opposition to the "Sons," but in conjunction with them.

For the benefit of those wishing to join this organization, I would say that if sufficient names are sent in to Mr. Barratt, Care of WATCHMAN Office by next Monday or Tuesday, steps will be taken to secure a charter, and the necessary books and papers. Any information desired will also be given by Mr. Barratt.

A GOOD TEMPLAR.

Municipal Council.

The usual monthly meeting of the Municipal Council, was held on Monday afternoon last.

Present, Mayor Barron in the Chair Councillors Meikle, Dunbar, Morrison, McOuatt and Palliser. After reading minutes of last meeting, a short discussion took place as to allowing an owner or occupant to vote when the taxes are unpaid. The Mayor said that question should be settled by the Courts.

The Mayor stated if the Council were willing to give Mr. Felix Desjardins, of East Settlement the Inspector he asked for, he (Mr. Barron) would see that the necessary deposit was made, as Mr. Desjardins only asked a little time to pay the money. The Council granted the application, on Mr. Barron's making the deposit, and Mr. H. Griffith was appointed Special Superintendent on motion of Coun. Dunbar. His report to be made on or before the 18th inst.

Coun. Dunbar said Messrs. Todd and Hume, were present about the repairs done on the Maybel Bridge, on the Gore Road. The Mayor said Messrs. Todd and Hume had taken the contract to repair the bridge for $77.00. He thought the work was well done. Coun. Morrison said he had seen it, and the only fault he noticed, was, that the wall at the east end was not high enough. The contractors explained the reasons were that the road would have been spoiled, had that been done. Coun. Meikle asked if the Mayor and Coun. Morrison were prepared to receive the job from the contractors. The Mayor said they could not officially accept it without making a proper inspection of it. Every body in the neighborhood seemed to be pleased with it. On motion of Coun. Meikle, it was resolved that the Mayor and Coun. Morrison should inspect the work, and if they were satisfied, to pay the account.

The Mayor reported that he had arranged with Stewart Martin, who was to mend and keep in repair a part of the East Gore road for $20.00, and asked Council to sanction. On motion of Coun. Palliser, the bargain was approved.

Complaint was made as to the state of the road leading to Chatham, of which Mr. Clunie is pathmaster.

Moved by Coun. McOuatt, that Inspector Cousins be notified to request Mr. Clunie to put said road into a good state of repair, before the 20th inst., and in default of so doing, Inspector Cousins is to hire laborers to make such repairs and sue Mr. Clunie for the cost.

Councillor Meikle said he had received several complaints, and indeed he could speak himself, as to the bad state of the West Gore road, and he had heard moreover, that the Council was threatened to be sued on that account. Therefore he moved "that inasmuch as the council have been threatened to be sued on account of the bad state of the West Gore road, that Mr. David Raitt be appointed Special Superintendent to see as to the state of said road, and order the pathmasters to make the necessary repairs." Coun. Palliser objected on the grounds that it was a useless expenditure of the people's money, to pay Mr. Raitt $2.00 a day for doing nothing, but he finally moved seconded by Coun. McOuatt, "that the pathmaster Mr. R. Beattie be ordered to put the road in a good state of repair before the 20th inst., and in default of so doing, that he be summoned." The following was also afterwards added to the motion, "and that all pathmasters in the municipalities be notified to put their several roads in a good state of repair, before the 20th inst., in default of which the Mayor is hereby authorized to prosecute."

A letter was read from Mr. G. J. Walker, declining to act as auditor, and requesting the council to appoint another in his place. Moved by Coun. Meikle, that Mr. Henry J. Giles be appointed. Carried.

The Mayor informed the Council that Mr. Raitt had made complaint to him about a ditch which runs down by the side of the narrow road near his house. It seemed on enquiry that a bridge was necessary and that the inhabitants along the front of the road were not willing to build one, and he wished to have a Special Superintendent to visit and report, which the Council could not give on account of the road not being *procès verbalised*. But the Mayor proposed that the inhabitants along the front of said road should form themselves into a bee, in order to make the bridge, as it would not cost more than $5.00, and that is the deposit for a Special Superintendent. After a short discussion the matter dropped.

Mr. Lavigne came before the Council asking payment of a bill of $8.45 expenses incurred in the last contestation of the voter's list. He stated that he had been employed by Mr. Raitt to deliver notices to witnesses and had been told by him that the Council would foot the bill. There was a good deal of discussion on this matter. Coun. Palliser stated that council was not liable. Coun. Meikle then asked, "who is to pay the bill." To which Coun. Palliser replied, "let Mr. Raitt, who employed the man." The Mayor thought that the Council was only partially liable, whereupon Coun. Meikle asked that that portion be paid to avoid a lawsuit. Coun. Palliser said he was willing in the event of a lawsuit, to pay the costs, in case the Council lost. The matter was then laid over till next meeting.

Moved by Coun. Dunbar, seconded by Coun. McOuatt that the books be audited by the 15th inst., so as to be ready to present to the Council for inspection at its next sitting. Carried.

Coun. Palliser moved that the Secretary-Treasurer resign and that another be appointed in his stead. He stated that it was on account of his inability to fulfil the duties. He also referred to the fact that the Mayor dictated the entries in the minutes; and furthermore stated that he had understood the Mayor to say on a previous occasion that he would get his brother to resign office within a certain time, that time being now up, was why he made the above motion. The Mayor stated that if he chose to dictate the minutes to his brother, that did not matter to the Council, and also that he had never to his knowledge said that his brother should resign, as that was out of his power, his brother being ruler of his own actions. Coun. McOuatt said that on a previous occasion he had told the Sec.-Treasurer that unless he collected all the outstanding accounts, and squared up the books, he would have to be replaced by someone who would. It seems there is a good deal of money which is, or will be outlawed before next January. He further stated that they would be able to tell the state of the books by next session, as a Balance sheet would soon be brought in. There was no seconder to the motion, but Coun. Palliser insisted it should be entered on the minutes.

The Council then adjourned.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Nous déjà annoncé que le marquis de Lorne et la princesse Louise quitteront définitivement le sol de l'Angleterre pour le Canada, le 14 Octobre prochain, sur le vapeur Allan, *Sarmattian*, nolisé à cet effet, le plus fort et le plus rapide des vapeurs océaniques de la ligne canadienne. L'escadre de l'Amérique du Nord en ce moment dans le port de Québec, ira rencontrer en mer le *Sarmatian*, et escortera Son Altesse royale et le marquis de Lorne jusqu'à Halifax, pour se rendre de là à Québec par l'Intercolonial.

LA FIÈVRE JAUNE.—Aucune amélioration dans l'état des malheureuses villes du Sud ravagées par de fléau. La fièvre jaune fait de terribles ravages aux places d'eau. Un train venant de Biloxi, avec des centaines de personnes qui fuyaient la contagion, est arrivé à la Nouvelle-Orléans avec 193 malades.

A Port Gibson, la fièvre se répand dans les campagnes.

M. Vennor, le prenostiqueur de température, écrit au *Citizen* d'Outaouais:

"C'est mon impression qu'il y aura une bordée assez générale de neige au commencement d'octobre, puis du temps chaud suivi de temps humide. L'hiver commencera de très bonne heure et finira tard. La navigation sera fermée de bonne heure et s'ouvrira tard. Il y aura beaucoup de neige au commencement et à la fin de l'hiver; le milieu sera chaud. Les bois sont déjà remplis d'oiseaux d'hiver."

Il est tombé de la neige hier dans le comté d'Outaouais, au nord des montagnes de Hull.

Les Catholiques d'Outaouais présenteront une adresse à Mgr. Duhamel, avant son départ pour Rome.

On lit dans l'*Emigré Canadien*, publié à Manchester N. H.

Dans une lecture récemment donné sur l'intempérance, le juge Aldridge affirme que après les statistiques recueilles à Washington, il a été dépensé dans une seule année aux États-Unis, $600,000,000 pour les liqueurs enivrantes. Et quand il a parlé des effets de l'intempérance sur la masse du peuple, le savant conférancier a ajouté que les trois quarts des crimes qui se commettent proviennent de ces vices détestables.

Il y a certes, dans ces chiffres, matière à de sérieuses réflexions.

Le lieutenant-général Sir Patrick McDougall, commandant en-chef des forces de Sa Majesté dans l'Amérique Britannique, arrivera dans la capitale lundi et sera assermenté comme administrateur de la confédération depuis le départ de Lord Dufferin jusqu'à l'arrivée du marquis de Lorne.

Une pluie torrentielle étant tombée pendant cinq jours continus dans le nord de la Chine, la terrible famine qui ravageait ces régions, et dont nous avons déjà parlé, vient de prendre fin.

Avant un mois la terre complètement humectée, produira en abondance ce qu'elle refusait avec tant de persistance pendant des années entières.

La quête faite, dimanche dernier, à l'église St. Patrice de Québec, pour venir en aide aux victimes de la fièvre jaune, s'est élvée à la somme de $300.

Cette jolie somme a été envoyée immédiatement au supérieur des Rédemptoristes de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

COLONISATION.—Les colons visitent en grand nombre les cantons de Ponsonby, Amherst et Addington, sur la rivière Maskinongé Il en est de même des bons terrains qui bordent la Rivière Rouge jusqu'à une distance de 45 milles. Douze places d'églises ont été fixées par le curé Labelle. Le plupart des colons se choisissent des lots et commencent à les défricher. Il en est de même de St. Donat sur le lac Ouareau.

On est toujours surpris de rencontrer dans l'intérieur de nos montagnes, des terres aussi bonnes et aussi fertiles.

Certainement on peut établir sur d'excellents lots plusieurs milliers de familles.

Les ouvriers d'Outaouais se préparent à présenter une adresse à Sir John A. Macdonald à son arrivée en la capitale.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, October 11th, 1878.

Flour per barrel	$5.00	@ $5.75
Flour per bag	2.00	@ 2.25
Oats per bushel	0.35	@ 0.00
Corn " "	0.00	@ 0.00
Peas " "	0.70	@ 0.75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	2.00	@ 2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.75	@ 2.00
Mouille " "	1.50	@ 2.00
Grue " "	1.25	@ 0.00
Bran " "	0.90	@ 0.00
Dressed Hogs "	5.00	@ 0.00
Pork per lb	0.07	@ 0.00
Beef " "	0.02	@ 0.05
Mutton " "	0.7	@ 0.9
Lamb " "	0.00	@ 0.00
Hay per ton	8.00	@ 10.00
Potatoes per bag	0.70	@ 1.00
Butter per lb	0.12	@ 0.15
Cheese " "	0.10	@ 0.13

VEGETINE.

SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct. 11, 1875.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time I have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, had no appetite. Since taking VEGETINE I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the VEGETINE for what it has done for me.

Yours respectfully,
MRS ALBERT RICKER,
Witness of the above,
MR. GEO. M. VAUGHAN, Med ord, Mass.

VEGETINE.

Thousands will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that VEGETINE is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system; invigorating and strengthening the system, debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork, and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified endorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly,
W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey Street, Alleghany, Pa.

Vegetine.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form, it settled in my back and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you of the virtue of "Vegetine."

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in "Vegetine."

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired, till I had taken it faithfully for little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now. During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body. I took "Vegetine" faithfully and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your afflicted with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases, and if they will patiently take "Vegetine," it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligation I am, yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist E. Church.

VEGETINE

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

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. 2m1.

Lachute Foundry,

Established at Lachute, Co. of Argenteuil,
BY
JOSEPH PILON, & Co.

(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. 372 St. Catherine St., Montreal, to be sent to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH PILON, & Co.

British America 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.

MERCER'S Sleeping Elixir!!

The most effectent remedy yet discovered for reducing SWEET AND REFRESHING SLEEP.

Contains no Opiate.
Calms the Nerves.
Never gives Morning Headaches.
Invaluable for worry and overwork

Prepared by N. MERCER & Co., 491 St. Paul Street, and sold by all Druggists. Price FIFTY CENTS. 2y1

NEW CROP TEAS.

McGibbon & Baird's Retail Prices.

Extra Breakfast Souchong	80c
Choice Family Congou	60c
Choice Family Congou	50c
Good Family Congou	40c
Fine Young Hyson	80c
Fine Young Hyson	70c
Superior Young Hyson	60c
Extra Fine Japan	60c
Fine Japan	50c
Choice Japan	50c
Good Japan	40c
Extra Oolong	70c
Finest Gunpowder	80c
Good Young Hyson	50c
Fair Young Hyson	40c

A reduction of 4 cent. on 10-lb Caddies, and 8 cents on 20-lb caddies off these prices. Our fine black and green Teas are selected in places famous for our own special trade, sample on application.

OUR N. Y. COFFEE

IS STILL THE FAVORITE.

McGibbon & Baird.

221 ST. JAMES STREET,

Branch—St. Catherine Street.

5—2m.

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,

A CHUTE, - - - 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. ☜

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August 14th, 1878. 30w2

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$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. $50 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 $50 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

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

GOODS WILL BE FOUND LOW.

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THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1878.

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.

MR. MACKENZIE RESIGNS.

On Wednesday afternoon the Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE arrived at Montreal and waited on His Excellency Lord DUFFERIN, to whom he tendered his resignation. His Excellency accepted the same and sent for Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, to whom he confided the charge of forming a new Administration. The names of the new Ministry will not be known till next week.

PROVE OR RETRACT.

The *Aderliser* shirks the responsibility of replying to the charge we brought against him, of wilfully slandering a portion of the Civil Service employees, and some myth of an individual supposed to be a member of the U. E. Club of Toronto, who he says is a paid emissary, and has been doing the work of the organization here; and replies by asking us to prove it for him. Hear him:—"But when our contemporary "calls the truth of our assertions in "question he should adduce proof to "back up his case. Mere assertion of "opinion goes for little, and his unsup-"ported word is entitled to no preci-"dence over our own." Just so Mr. *Advertiser*, "mere assertion of opinion goes for little," and this is all you have done or are capable of doing—mere assertion and nothing more.

Our contemporary cited the hostility of the Civil Service as one cause of the defeat of the Government; we showed that a large proportion of the employees were appointed by the Grits, and worked for them at the election. This he says corroborates his statement—perhaps it does in Grit logic—but we fail to see it.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

In a recent number of our paper we stated that Mr. MACKENZIE had yielded to the pressure put on him and would fill the vacant appointments. This statement is now in a great measure confirmed, as will be seen by the following list:—Judge TASCHEREAU, of Kamouraska District, has been elevated to the Supreme Court Bench, *vice* Justice TASCHEREAU resigned. HENRI TASCHEREAU, ex-M.P., will become Judge of Kamouraska District. Mr. W. BUCKINGHAM, the Premier's Secretary has been appointed Deputy Minister of the Interior, *vice* EDMUND ALLEN MEREDITH, Esq., superannuated. ARCHIBALD BELL, Esq., to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Kent, *vice* WILLIAM B. WELLS, Esq., resigned. Mr. LAFRAMBOISE, ex-M.P.P., has been appointed Judge of the District of Gaspé. Mr. WEATHERBEE, of Halifax, has been appointed to the vacant Judgeship in Nova Scotia. Mr. H. J. HUBERTUS has been appointed gas inspector at Ottawa.

WORSE THAN USELESS.

The adoption of the Dunkin Act in the County of Argenteuil is worse than useless. The Hotels keep open Bars and sell spirituous liquors without pretending any concealment; drunken men are to be seen almost daily in the streets and the county is minus the revenue that should be paid by the Hotels for a License to sell. The trouble is no officer has been appointed to see that the act is enforced, and until that is done the present disgraceful condition of affairs will last. Enemies to Temperance will point the finger at Argenteuil and say—"There is the result of the Dunkin Act, a diminished revenue, and no diminution in the sale of Liquors."

MR. JOLY'S ECONOMY.

Not a week passes but what we have some instance of Mr. JOLY'S idea of economy. He has lately appointed Mr. CHARLAND of St. Johns, P.Q., to act as Judge of sessions and joint Police Magistrate at Montreal, and has transferred Mr. BREHAUT, the present Police Magistrate, to be joint Clerk of the Crown and Peace with Mr. SCHILLER. Mr. CHARLAND will receive the salary of a Police Magistrate only, and thus the sum of $800 per annum, formerly paid to Mr. COUSSOT as Judge of sessions, will be saved. But Mr. BREHAUT is to receive his present salary $1,600 and fill a position now vacant for nearly four years, and the duties of which have been satisfactorily fulfilled by Mr. SCHILLER and his deputies. Mr. JOLY'S organs claim this appointment is an economy. We fail to see the economy in abolishing an office at $800 a year and restoring one at $1,600 a year.

THE JACQUES-CARTIER ELECTION FRAUD.

Our readers will remember that the Hon. Mr. LAFLAMME, Minister of Justice spoke at the Court House, in Lachute, early last month on the great questions of the day, and especially upon the enormity of corrupt and illegal practices during Elections. With tears in his eyes he bewailed the awful doings of the Conservative party, and utterly repudiated the idea that any Reformer could be guilty of anything of the kind. Mr. LAFLAMME was a Candidate, at the last Election for the County of Jacques-Cartier, and obtained a majority of 15 votes. How these were obtained is related by the Montreal *Gazette*, in an editorial from which we clip the following:—

"The Jacques Cartier electoral swindle has been fully detected, and will soon be completely exposed. About fifty votes in favor of Mr Girouard were taken from the ballot box, No. 2, St. Anne, and fifty votes marked for Mr. Laflamme substituted for them. The *modus operandi* was as follows:—At about 4.30 p. m., on the day of the election, the deputy-returning officer, Mr. Forget, was apparently taken violently ill with a colic. One of Mr. Girouard's agents at the poll, whose home was close by, invited him to go there and take some medicine. Forget accepted the offer, but, before leaving, placed the ballot box in a sideboard, locked it and took the key with him. It now appears that the sideboard had been arranged beforehand for the operation to be performed. The bottom boards had been removed, a small trap had been cut into the floor and a notorious election wire-puller stationed in the cellar, withdrew the box, opened it and changed the votes in the manner already mentioned. High Constable Bissonette was despatched to the polling house in question, saw the whole fixtures and brought the trap away with him. It has also transpired that an extra number of ballot papers had been sent from a printing office in this city on the morning of the election. On the same morning, another house, which had at first been engaged for the polling, was abandoned, for the one afterwards used, in which the preparations for the swindle had been made. The deputy returning officer had also been changed so as to fall in with the villanous project. All those who took part in the affair are intimate friends of the Hon. Mr. Laflamme—the man in the cellar, the printer, and the deputy-returning officer."

The whole affair will be investigated in the Montreal Police Court where proceedings have been commenced, but owing to the witnesses summoned not filing an appearance, nothing has yet been done.

A recount of the votes has been held before Judge MACKAY, in Montreal, and each day saw Mr. LAFLAMME'S majority decrease, till on Tuesday it disappeared altogether, and Mr GIROUARD was declared to be elected member for the County of Jacques Cartier; and the Hon. RUDOLF LAFLAMME is left in company of Messrs. CARTWRIGHT, JONES & COFFIN to ponder over what might have been.

DEPARTURE OF EARL DUFFERIN.

Canada is just about to experience a severe loss in the departure from among us of His Excellency the Earl of DUFFERIN, who for several years past has so ably presided over us as the representative of Her Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA. By some the position of Governor-General has been esteemed as a very sinecure, an office to be filled for the mere sake of the thing, its occupant being but a figure-head with nothing to do except to open and close Parliament, do what his Ministers tell him and draw his pay. With Lord DUFFERIN the case has been different. He has gone through several crises which test the stuff of which public men are made, showing whether or not high functionaries are qualified for the positions that they occupy. His Excellency has come with honor out of these ordeals, in proof of which we have his praises sung by none more loudly than those who in 1873 demanded his recall, because he would not dismiss Sir JOHN MACDONALD, when the then Opposition clamoured for him to do so. As he said, in his Halifax speech in 1873, he has governed himself by the advice of his constitutional advisers—by those in whom the voice of the country has manifested that it placed its confidence. Possibly by the time that this paper reaches its readers, the change will have been effected in the administration which the recent elections necessitated, and from the new Ministers we are convinced, were he longer to remain among us, His Excellency would loyally seek the advice which he required without hearkening to the Opposition, no matter how satisfactory his individual relations may have been with them during the past five years. Lord DUFFERIN has fully understood that there were other duties to fulfil than those of a mere mechanical character, which having done he was not content to draw his pay and remain secluded in what might be termed grim state, as has been the case with several former Vice-roys who have come here poor and endeavoured by economy of an almost contemptible character to retrieve fortunes, which had fallen upon the other side the Atlantic. Indeed, His Excellency returns home a poorer man than when he left it, and that because he deemed it to be his duty to go among the people and be of their number. To the Gubernatorial office are very properly attached social responsibilities which the retiring Governor-General has in no way shirked, and the consequence is that in Canada there is no one so popular as he is with all classes, while from the relations which they have had with him, the people on the other side the lines positively adore him, and were he qualified in so far as being an American citizen, his election as President of the Great Republic, were it once mooted would by its very announcement become an accomplished fact. Of him, as Canadians, we may say that he knows all about us, he has studied us in all our various relations; he has visited each one of our Provinces, and knows us geographically, topographically, politically and socially, as well as we do ourselves. This he has indicated in the magnificent orations which he has, from time to time, delivered; that have been well described as being the best immigration literature that could ever have been issued. And in all his undertakings no man could have been more warmly seconded than His Excellency has been by his amiable Consort, whom Canadians have learned not only to respect but to love, so that long after they shall have removed to scenes of still greater and more elevated usefulness, the name of DUFFERIN will be warmly cherished in Canadian hearts and Canadian remembrances. To each of them, may we fully address the lines of BYRON—

"All our faults perchance thou knowest,
All our madness none can know,
All our hopes where'er they goest,
Whither yet with these they go."

Of His Excellency individually, recalling his ancestry, and remembering too his own personal merits, we are sure we shall not be far out stepping the bounds of legitimate appreciation, when we quote the lines addressed by the same author to RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.

"While powers of mind almost of boundless range,
Complete in kind as various in their change,
While eloquence, wit, poesy and mirth,
That humbler harmonist of care on earth,
Survives within our souls while lives our sense
Of pride in merits proud pre-eminence,
How shall we seek his likeness—long in vain,
And turn to all of him which may remain,
Sighing that nature formed but one such man,
And broke the die in moulding Sheridan?"

HANLON vs. COURTNEY.

HANLON WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.

Lachute did not escape the excitement that was caused last week by the Boat-race at Lachine between the champions of Canada and the United States, who there struggled for the proud position of Champion of America. Montreal was of course the great centre of excitement, but that such an event should take place in our immediate neighbourhood without causing some stir here was not to be thought of for a moment, so taking advantage of an excursion that started from St. Andrews a number of our villagers went by that route, while others again went by train to Montreal and then on to Lachine.

The race was fixed for the 2nd of October weather permitting, but the weather did not permit, so those excursionists who went by boat on that day returned disappointed.

The general attendance of the public at Lachine on that day was immense. People had come from all parts of Canada and the United States to witness the Race, and of course a large band of thieves and blacklegs also appeared and managed to relieve a great many people of their purses, watches, and jewellery both in Montreal and Lachine, and as will be seen by our Local column one of our fellow-villagers was among the victims.

Of course the disappointment was very great the first day, so much so that the weather on the Thursday being so tempestuous very many did not go to Lachine, and so missed seeing the race. However, despite the threatening weather and despite the thunder and hail storm that burst over Lachine that afternoon, the race did take place, but at a later hour than was at first fixed. Shortly before 5 o'clock the two men took their allotted positions and were started by Sheriff HARDING. Both men started well together and kept close to one another over the whole five miles of the course, but although COURTNEY was a trifle ahead the most of the time, yet whenever they passed the signal buoys, HANLAN always managed to put on a spirt so as to lead at every one of them, thus being signalled as ahead right up to the close. The time was 36m. 22s., the fastest on record for a rough water race. To give details of how many strokes a minute each man pulled, and how many times he changed his stroke, would be superfluous. Suffice it to say HANLON won the race, and the first man to shake hands with, and congratulate him on doing so was COURTNEY himself.

No accident marred the day's announcement. All was harmonious and successful, and the spectators returned to town thoroughly satisfied with what they had seen.

On the following evening, Friday, at a reception held in the Skating Rink, both men were introduced to an immense audience, and the purse of $11,000, the prize contended for, was handed to HANLON.

THE Municipal Council on Monday last, passed a Resolution ordering the Inspectors to have the roads put in thorough repair at once, and threatening to prosecute if such were not done. That many of the roads in the County require immediate attention, is notorious, and was pointed out in strong terms by Coun. MEIKLE at Monday's sitting. It is to be hoped therefore, that the Council will see that their orders are strictly obeyed or a penalty inflicted, for the question is too important a one to be lightly treated.

THE farmers of this County would do well to remember that the British Cattle Trade is on the increase. During the last week 800 head of cattle, and 3000 sheep were shipped to England. The breed of sheep in this County is excellent, and there is no reason why our farmers should not participate in the profits to be made by disposing of some of their animals.

THE Toronto *Mail* is authorised to state, it Mr. HORTEN is appointed collector of Customs at Goderich, to make a vacancy for Mr. CARTWRIGHT, in centre Huron, the appointment will be promptly cancelled by the incoming Administration.

A GRAND Entertainment consisting of Tableaux, Vivants, Charades and Music, will take place this (Friday) evening at the School House St. Andrews, in aid of the funds for the benefit of Christ Church. There is no doubt it will be attended by a number of spectators from Lachute and the District.

SMILAX.—With very little care smilax can be grown successfully as a house plant. The seed should be sown in a box, or in pots in the house; should be kept moist till the young plant appears. The seed being rather slow to germinate, you must not think it bad if it does not make its appearance in two weeks. The young plants should be potted off into three inch pots as soon as they are three or four inches high. Once a year the bulbs should be allowed to dry off and rest, they will start into growth again in about six weeks.

VEAL LUNCH.—Take what is left of cold veal from the day before, leave out the fat and skin, add some fat of cold ham, chop very fine, add a little grated nutmeg, one cup of bread-crumbs, six blades of powdered mace, the yellow of a rind of lemon grated, two well-beaten eggs, a little salt and a very little cayenne pepper; mix the whole together, and make it in the form of a loaf, glaze it over with a beaten egg, and strew over even powdered bread-crumbs or crackers, and bake half an hour, or until it is hot through. Have ready the gravy left from the day before, if not enough, add water, salt and a little butter and pepper made hot—beat up an egg, and stir in two or three minutes before it is taken from the fire. Dish the veal in a deep platter, and pour the gravy over it. Cold chicken or turkey may be cooked in the same way.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

TORONTO.

Emigration to Manitoba is going on briskly.

A model lodging-house has been opened here, it is conducted like those in England and has so far proved successful.

An informal Census shows the population of the city to be 73,813, or 2,946 increase since last year.

A gang of burglars are at work here.

Torontonians have won $100,000 on the Hanlan—Courtney boat-race.

The *Leader* has temporarily suspended.

Chief of Police Draper is seriously ill.

The Australian cricketers arrived here on Monday and played a match against 22 of Toronto, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The result of the first day gave 100 for the Canadians in the first innings, and 81 with five wickets down, for the Australians.

QUEBEC.

Mr Cimon, Conservative has been elected M. P. for Chicoutimi and Saguenay.

The Flagship H. M. S. *Bellerophon* carrying the flag of Vice Admiral Sir E. A. Inglefield K. C. B., her tender the S.S. *Sirius* and H. M. S *Argus* are in port here. Visits have been exchanged between the Vice Admiral and His Excellency the Governor-General.

Members of the City Council spoke on Friday in favor of the abolition of that body. It is proposed by the Council to cut off the whole of the City Gas supply, as they have no means of paying for it.

A wreck that has lain under water in the Harbour for fifty years has been removed by means of dynamite.

OTTAWA.

J. McAuley a fireman has been missing for some days. Search has been made for his body as it was feared he had committed suicide, but it has not yet been found.

A Conference has been held here between Hons. Joly and Langelier for Quebec, and Mowat and Wood for Ontario, on the subject of the recent judgment against the Province of Quebec, respecting the distribution of Provincial assets.

Over 22 horses have been stolen from farmers in the vicinity of this city during the past fortnight.

The Inspector of Crown Lands reports the active working of twenty large Phosphate mines, as well as several small ones.

The working men of Ottawa intend presenting an address to Sir John A. McDonald on his arrival in the city.

The Governor-General and suite arrived here Monday. His Excellency was a guest at dinner of Hon Mr. Mackenzie in the evening—all the members of the Cabinet in town were present.

Bishop Duhamel left for Rome on Tuesday. He was presented with an address and a purse before leaving.

Hanlan arrived in town on Monday and was met with a public reception, he had an interview with the Governor-General, who warmly congratulated him on his recent victory, and intimated his intention of sending him a gold medal from England.

The Governor-General left for Montreal on Tuesday evening.

A serious disagreement has arisen between Mr. Laflamme and Mr. Mackenzie, the former refusing to shake hands with the latter before he left for home.

MONTREAL.

On Saturday, Frank Leslie's Artist Mr. Halm, ran the Lachine Rapids in a Canoe piloted by John Bte, Canadian—Col. Bond accompanied the Artist. The canoe was propelled by two Caughnawaugha Indians.

In the Court of Queens Bench, Judge Ramsay, sentenced twenty-two prisoners who have been convicted during the present term. The offences were principally assault, larceny and burglary.

Savage and Lyman, Jewellers, St. James' Street, have failed, their liabilities are estimated at between $30,000 and $40,000, assets large but not yet known.

The *Minerve* estimates the net profits of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. at $5,000 per month.

Cyrille Dion the well known Billiard player died suddenly last week. He was at one time Champion of America.

Dr. Murcutt of Ottawa while riding a horse in the Steeple-chase on Saturday was thrown, and died shortly after.

The Grand Jury have brought in a true Bill against David Grant and the other Marshalls of the Orange Procession.

A Toronto pickpocket with several gold watches and chains in his possession, was arrested here on Monday and sent to Toronto for trial.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau was entertained at a public dinner by the electors of Hochelaga on Monday last.

A Bill has been laid before the Grand Jury against one Adolphe Lamarche and others, for a misdemeanour in connection with the stuffing of ballots at poll St. Ann's No 2, during the late Election in Jacques Cartier County.

At the Annual Meeting of the Hervey Institute in home for destitute girls the Treasurer's Report shows that the whole of last years expenditure has been met and a small balance still remains.

The result of the re count of the Ballots cast at the late election in Jacques Cartier, shows Mr. Girouard, Conservative is elected by a majority of two votes. The returning-officer gave a majority of 15 to the Hon. Mr. Laflamme who is now defeated.

FOREIGN.

The Santa Cruz insurrection has been quelled.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is decreasing.

Mr G. H. Whalley, member for Peterboro' in English Commons, is dead.

The commission to investigate the yellow fever met in New Orleans on Monday. Latest accounts indicate that the disease is still spreading.

It is understood that so far the Imperial Government is satisfied with the Viceroy's conduct of the Afghan affair, and will leave the matter in the hands of the Indian Government.

The Labrador herring fishery is reported to be a failure.

The Paris Exhibition closes on the 10th of November.

A fleet of ten ironclads and several smaller vessels, carrying 170 guns and 6,000 officers and men, is to be despatched to the Mediterranean by England.

Twenty cars of a crowded excursion train, returning from a race between Reagan and Davis at Silver Lake, went off the track. Forty-two persons were said to have been killed, Reagan being amongst the number.

Lord Chelmsford, Aforner Lord Chancellor of England, is dead.

Dr Peterman, the great German geographer, committed suicide.

The United States Board of Trade meets in New York on the 13th instant.

The Anti-Socialist bill has passed its second reading in the Committee of the German Reichstag.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise leave Liverpool on the 14th proximo by the Allan steamship *Sarmatian*.

Rouen announces that the key-note of her policy is tranquility on the basis of the Berlin treaty.

A Vienna despatch confirms the report that the Emperor has accepted the resignation of the Hungarian Minister of Finance.

A. Ainsworth, charged with stealing $10 Lfe from the Consolidated Bank a year ago, has been arrested in New York. At the time of his arrest he was negotiating for their disposal; 2,000 were recovered.

The *Tribune* says Secretary Evarts' memorandum relative to the Halifax fishery award is expected to reach London on the 10th instant, and should no reply be received before November the 22nd, the expiration of the time within which the award must be paid, the money will be paid.

Some hitch appears in the carrying out of reforms advocated by England in Asia Minor, the Porte wishing to incorporate those reforms in a general scheme; however, it is thought a satisfactory solution will shortly be arrived at, as the Sultan has promised to inaugurate the reforms laid down by England.

The yellow fever plague in the South still drags on its monotonous and ghastly way. The telegrams are simply a repetition from day to day of the number of new cases and deaths, with scarcely any word of hope or encouragement to relieve the distressing account. The description of the manner of interment of the victims in New Orleans is something terrible.

Just Received
AT THE
Watchman Office!
A SUPPLY OF
WRITING PAPER,
FOOLSCAP, ENVELOPES.
BOXES OF FANCY STATIONERY
FOR LADIES, COPY AND
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For sale at the lowest rates.

ALBION HOTEL,
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MONTREAL, CANADA.
Stearns & Murray, Proprietors.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

IN VICTORIA HALL, LACHUTE, on Monday evening 14th inst., by Mr. R. M. Barratt, on the Living Questions connected with the Temperance movement. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the temperance work. 6w1.

Insolvent Act of 1875, and amending Acts.

EDWARD HUNTER COPELAND AND Henry McLaren, both of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Merchants as Co-partners doing business there together as such under the name and firm of Copeland and McLaren, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Joseph Pilon and Joseph Dubuc, both of the Village of Lachute, in the County of Argenteuil and Province of Quebec, Founders and Co-partners heretofore doing business there together as such under the name and firm of Joseph Pilon & Co, *Defendants.*
A writ of attachment has been issued in this cause.
GAVIN J. WALKER.
Official Assignee.
Lachute, Oct. 10th 1878. 6tf.

GEO. BOND & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas Undercloothing, etc. Practical shirt makers. Shirts made to order. 315 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 39y1

A CARD.

MR. F. C. IRELAND begs to inform his Customers and Friends that he will be absent from Lachute the greater part of each week.
Parties wishing to consult him on business will find him at his residence every Saturday. 6w2

The Temperance Reform
And Its Great Reformers
NELSON & PHILLIPS, NEW YORK.

TEMPERANCE people will welcome this book, for it is a most helpful, as well as readable, contribution to the literature of this great moral reform. In a single volume of over 600 pages one may find the most important facts and faces which have appeared in America in this connection.
The author has enjoyed unequaled facilities for making his book, having had the personal assistance of several of the leading temperance men and women of the time, with the permission of Mr. Gough, Dr. Jewett, and the publishers of all the choice temperance literature in the country, to use their works in the preparation of this.
As a handy compendium of the boiling-down process, Mr. Daniels' *resume* of the life of Father Mathew is worthy of study, while the graphic presentation of Dr. Reynolds and Francis Murpoy shows the author to have been personally acquainted and in perfect sympathy with these men and their work.
The chapter on Moral and Social Temperance is enriched with a colored lithograph *fac-simile* of Dr. Sewall's famous stomach plates, with full explanation thereof—a very valuable feature of the book.
Sold by subscription at $2.00, and well worth the money.
Mr. R. M. BARRATT, is the Agent for this locality. It can only be bought from the Agent, and is not for sale at bookstores. 6w3.

For Sale,
AT THE
Watchman Office,
Blank Notes and
Joint Notes of hand,
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Summonses &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH.

PUBLICATIONS.

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PUBLIC EXPOSITION of the Mystery which for Four Thousand Years has surrounded the Great Pyramid in Egypt. By Charles Casey. New and Enlarged Edition. Price 65 cents.
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Any of the above sent free by mail at above prices.
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Choice stock of Stationery always on hand

SULLIVAN DAVID,
INSURANCE
AND COMMISSION
AGENT.
112 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
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GREAT BARGINS
TO BE HAD AT THE
Montreal House,
ST. ANDREWS, Q.
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

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.

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,
ADVOCATES,
Ste. Scholastique.
Attend Superior Court, District of Terrebonne, Circuit Court, Lachute.
WILFRED PREVOST. F. H. MATHIEU. 23tf

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. V. EGAN, Hamilton, Ontario. 41 m6.



FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC
Read Every Word.

IT is a settled fact that the HOLMAN LIVER and STOMACH PAD has effected more cures, and has made warmer friends, has grown faster in favor than all the world's treatment combined. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad cures the severest chronic Liver and Stomach difficulties. It has proved efficacious in at least nineteen-twentie'hs of all the diseases man is heir to. To the permanently afflicted, and the periodical Winter sufferer, now is the time to apply the Holman Liver Pad and Plaster, thereby saving a world of trouble. The Pad is Nature's own law, the principle of absorption. The reasons are simple enough. The Pad is applied immediately over the vitals, Liver and Stomach, and centred the nervous system which pervades the digestive organs. It contains harmless medical, vegetable properties that absorb all poisonous and deteriorated fluids from the blood and stomach. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad IS NOT A PATENT MEDICINE, but a SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE. The Pad is oval-shaped, 4x6 inches, ¼ inch in thickness, and filled with fine medicated vegetable compounds. It is suspended about the neck and worn next the person, over the pit of the Stomach. The Pad is a sure cure for Liver Complaints, Bilious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarhœa, 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 having 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.:
391 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 HY,
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 48 years.
Carding done for 4cts. per pound.
Carding and Oiling (best lard Oil) fo. 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. 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, on 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,	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.

Stearns & Murray, Montreal.
F. C. Ireland, Lachute.
New Stationery at the Watchman office.
Public Lecture—R. M. Barratt
Gavin J. Walker Official Assignee.
The Temperance Reform.

LACHUTE FAIR will be held on the usual grounds, on TUESDAY, Oct. 22nd, 1878. 5—3w

MR. ROBERT MORRISON of the Phœnix Woollen Mills, Brownsburg, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the District of Terrebonne.

REV. D. H. MCVICAR, L. L. D., Principal of the Presbyterian College Montreal, will (D.V.) preach in Henry's Church on Sunday next, both morning and evening.

SINCE the 1st of May last, Mr. P. Lane, of Lachute, has sold 110 horses, besides several hundred sheep lambs and cattle. The horses brought on an average $74 a head.

THE changeable weather of the past week, culminated on Tuesday night in a very severe thunder storm, followed by a boisterous gale of wind and a furious hail storm.

THE water pipes in Lachute, are being sunk deeper in the earth, so as to protect them from the frost during the coming winter.

APPOINTMENT.—Miss S. C. Norris of Lachute, G. W. V. T. of the I. O. G. T. Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec, has been appointed Provincial Deputy.

A GANG of men were at work on Monday, testing the Railway Bridges over the North and West Rivers. They found some of the rods had loosened, as is usual with new work. The whole was put in thorough working order.

A BUSINESS CHANGE.—Mr. F. C. Ireland, has sold out his stock and interest in the Lachute Wooden Ware Factory, to Messrs R. H. Holland & Co., of Montreal, who intend carrying on the business here.

Mr. R. M. Barratt will lecture in the Victoria Hall, on Monday evening upon the "Living questions connected with Temperance." Mr. Barratt is also prepared to inaugurate a Lodge of Good Templars here, so all friends of the Temperance cause should be prepared on the occasion.

ROBBED.—A well known, and highly respected inhabitant of Lachute went to the recent boat race. After the race he went to the St. Lawrence Hall, and while standing in the Office of that Hotel, was relieved of his watch, chain and purse, by whom it is not known.

MINERAL SPECIMENS.—Quite a collection of specimens of Phosphates, and minerals have accumulated in our office awaiting Mr. Vennor's visit, as announced by himself in our columns last summer. As he probably will soon be along any further samples to be brought in for his inspection had better not be delayed.

CONCERT.—Olivet Division S. O. T., will give a Concert on Tuesday next, in Olivet Hall, Lachute. Music, dialogues, and a number of songs and recitations, will be given by local Amateurs. The admission fee is only 10 cents, therefore it is to be expected a large audience will be present.

CRICKET.—The Australian Cricketers who have recently defeated some of the best players in England, commenced a match in Montreal yesterday, and are to play again to-day. The Railways and Steamers are carrying passengers to Montreal, and return, at one fare.

AN immense quantity of cord wood is being carried on the Q. M. O & O. R. R. Scarcely a day but a train of from 14 to 24 cars of cord wood passes through Lachute. They always find hard work to mount the incline, and still more difficult, nay sometimes impossible to start from the depot.

FISHING.—Speckled trout, brook trout and river trout must not be caught between the 15th Sept. and 1st May. Any person who catches, sells, or buys any of the above in the close season is subject to a fine of $20 and costs. The above is the Canadian law on this subject.

MR. PLACIDE LATOUR is busy making an addition to his house opposite Barron's Bridge. It will be a Gothic cottage of brick with a stone foundation. It is 40 ft. long by 26 ft. wide, containing a cellar and two stories, surmounted by a shingle roof with pediment windows. It will have a balcony all round it, and when completed will be one of the handsomest houses in the West end. It will cost about $2,400.

THE KING OF RACKS.—Mr. James Fish has erected a fish rack at his dam, which more than complies with all the requirements of the Act. It is 34 feet long by about a foot wide, and contains a zigzag staircase up which the fish are to climb. It is the intention of Mr. Fish to build an ice-pier at the head of the rack. The Government Inspector will, no doubt take care that no illegal fishing shall be carried on at any of the racks on the river. If people must fish there they should pay a license.

BUSINESS FAILURE.—We regret to be obliged to announce the failure of Mr. Pilon, Foundryman and Stove Manufacturer. On Wednesday a Writ of Attachment was issued by Messrs. Copeland & MacLaren of Montreal, for $600.00, and a seizure put in. Mr. Pilon's liabilities are about $3,000, over one third of which is secured by mortgages on his property and effects. Mr. G. J. Walker is the Assignee.

PICNIC.—On Tuesday last a number of young ladies and gentlemen, enjoyed themselves at a floating pic-nic up the North River, on Mr. Leggo's new Scow "Berox." Owing to the threatening aspect of the weather in the morning, the attendance was not so good as it otherwise would have been. A most enjoyable time was spent, what with the good things prepared by the ladies, the games indulged in, and the programme of songs, recitations, &c., which was fulfilled in a highly creditable manner.

RESULT OF THE STORM.—The high wind which commenced Wednesday morning increased in force during the day till it blew a perfect hurricane. All through the County, its effects can be seen in fences levelled to the ground, trees either dismembered or altogether blown down, while barns, sheds, and even dwelling houses have more or less suffered. In Lachute a wooden house in course of erection, in the rear of Victoria Hall, belonging to Mr. McPhaill, was reduced to a ruinous heap; one corner of the Roman Catholic Presbytery was blown in; a number of trees around the house of Mayor Barton are blown down, in many places falling on and crushing the fence; trees and fences in the West End are in many instances in a like prostrate condition, while everywhere some damage or other has been met with.

A PARTING CHEER.—On Tuesday evening a large number of the inhabitants of Lachute, assembled at the depot on hearing that His Excellency Lord Dufferin was passing through on his way to England. On the arrival of the train, Mr. F. C. Ireland entered the special car, and after being presented to His Excellency by Col. the Hon. E. P. Littleton, requested His Excellency to step on the platform of the car to receive a parting cheer from the people. His Excellency cheerfully consented, and on his appearance three rousing cheers were given, and one voice cried "God bless you," His Excellency appeared pleased and said, "Thank you my friends, Thank you." On the departure of the train three more hearty cheers were given. It was believed by many that Sir John Macdonald was also on the train, and when Mr. Ireland appeared he was asked if Sir John was there, whereupon an inebriated Grit shouted, "To——with Sir John Macdonald." This so roused those present that immediately three cheers were called for Sir John, and given with a right good will.

Foot the Bill.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR.—I see by yesterday's *Advertiser*, a little attack on the Conservatives who have seats at the Municipal Council Board of this Municipality, for refusing the payment of Mr. Joseph Lavigne's, (bailiff) bill for Subpœnas on witnesses to give evidence as to whether certain persons were legally qualified to have their names placed on the voters list previous to last election. Contending that the party who protested against these names being placed thereon, should pay the costs. The *Advertiser* man asserting that "some forty names were placed on the roll, who were not possessed of the necessary qualifications to constitute them parliamentary electors—and that the examination of the list resulted in the erasure of 17 or 18 bogus votes therefrom, and a good many of the others complained of were only retained by the perjured testimony of those who answered to their names." This is a libel on those persons and they should bring an action at Law individually against the proprietor or proprietors of the *Advertiser*, which would prove more potent than words in making this reckless writer more careful how he speaks of his fellow-townsmen. He then goes on to show that the Conservatives were not smart enough for the Grits, for they had also placed on the roll a large number of their friends, which the Conservatives might have taken exception to, had they supposed any objection would have been raised to their men. But the cute Grits did not move until it was too late for the Conservatives to make a counter move hence their triumph. Let then Mr. David Raitt, who was the ratepayer, that complained and caused all the expense and trouble, foot the bill, or those perhaps who employed him to do it for them. Yours

A RATEPAYER.

Lachute, Oct. 10th, 1878.

Faith, Hope and Charity.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I would like to call the attention of your readers to the necessity of some active steps being taken with regard to the proper enforcement of the Dunkin Act in the County of Argenteuil, and more especially in its centre, Lachute. It is never too late to mend, and many are beginning to realize the consequences of the neglect of the Temperance people.

With the aim of extending the active Temperance work, and of having the Co-operation of as many people as possible, it is proposed that in the course of a week or so a Good Templar Lodge shall be formed and inaugurated, there being many who would not join the Sons of Temperance, but who would the I. O. G. T.

The organization is not to work in opposition to the "Sons," but in conjunction with them.

For the benefit of those wishing to join this organization, I would say that if sufficient names are sent in to Mr. Barratt, Care of WATCHMAN Office by next Monday or Tuesday, steps will be taken to secure a charter, and the necessary books and papers. Any information desired will also be given by Mr. Barratt.

A GOOD TEMPLAR.

Municipal Council.

The usual monthly meeting of the Municipal Council, was held on Monday afternoon last.

Present, Mayor Barron in the Chair Councillors Meikle, Dunbar, Morrison, McOuatt and Palliser. After reading minutes of last meeting, a short discussion took place as to allowing an owner or occupant to vote when the taxes are unpaid. The Mayor said that question should be settled by the Courts.

The Mayor stated if the Council were willing to give Mr. Felix Desjardins, of East Settlement the Inspector he asked for, he (Mr. Barron) would see that the necessary deposit was made, as Mr. Desjardins only asked a little time to pay the money. The Council granted the application, on Mr. Barron's making the deposit, and Mr. H. Griffith was appointed Special Superintendent on motion of Coun. Dunbar. His report to be made on or before the 18th inst.

Coun. Dunbar said Messrs. Todd and Hume, were present about the repairs done on the Maybel Bridge, on the Gore Road. The Mayor said Messrs. Todd and Hume had taken the contract to repair the bridge for $77.00. He thought the work was well done. Coun. Morrison said he had seen it, and the only fault he noticed, was, that the wall at the east end was not high enough. The contractors explained the reasons were that the road would have been spoiled, had that been done. Coun. Meikle asked if the Mayor and Coun. Morrison were prepared to receive the job from the contractors. The Mayor said they could not officially accept it without making a proper inspection of it. Every body in the neighborhood seemed to be pleased with it. On motion of Coun. Meikle, it was resolved that the Mayor and Coun. Morrison should inspect the work, and if they were satisfied, to pay the account.

The Mayor reported that he had arranged with Stewart Martin, who was to mend and keep in repair a part of the East Gore road for $20.00, and asked Council to sanction. On motion of Coun. Palliser, the bargain was approved.

Complaint was made as to the state of the road leading to Chatham, of which Mr. Clunie is pathmaster.

Moved by Coun. McOuatt, that Inspector Cousins be notified to request Mr. Clunie to put said road into a good state of repair, before the 20th inst., and in default of so doing. Inspector Cousins is to hire laborers to make such repairs and sue Mr. Clunie for the cost.

Councillor Meikle said he had received several complaints, and indeed he could speak himself, as to the bad state of the West Gore road, and he had heard moreover, that the Council was threatened to be sued on that account. Therefore he moved "that inasmuch as the council have been threatened to be sued on account of the bad state of the West Gore road, that Mr. David Raitt be appointed Special Superintendent to see as to the state of said road, and order the pathmasters to make the necessary repairs." Coun. Palliser objected on the grounds that it was a useless expenditure of the people's money, to pay Mr. Raitt $2.00 a day for doing nothing, but he finally moved seconded by Coun. McOuatt, "that the pathmaster Mr. R. Beattie be ordered to put the road in a good state of repair before the 20th inst., and in default of so doing, that he be summoned." The following was also afterwards added to the motion, "and that all pathmasters in the municipalities be notified to put their several roads in a good state of repair, before the 20th inst., in default of which the Mayor is hereby authorized to prosecute."

A letter was read from Mr. G. J. Walker, declining to act as auditor, and requesting the council to appoint another in his place. Moved by Coun. Meikle, that Mr. Henry J. Giles be appointed. Carried.

The Mayor informed the Council that Mr. Raitt had made complaint to him about a ditch which runs down by the side of the narrow road near his house. It seemed on enquiry that a bridge was necessary and that the inhabitants along the front of the road were not willing to build one, and he wished to have a Special Superintendent to visit and report, which the Council could not give on account of the road not being *process verbalised*. But the Mayor proposed that the inhabitants along the front of said road should form themselves into a bee, in order to make the bridge, as it would not cost more than $5.00, and that is the deposit for a Special Superintendent. After a short discussion the matter dropped.

Mr. Lavigne came before the Council asking payment of a bill of $8.45 expenses incurred in the last contestation of the voter's list. He stated that he had been employed by Mr. Raitt to deliver notices to witnesses and had been told by him that the Council would foot the bill. There was a good deal of discussion on this matter. Coun. Palliser stated that council was not liable. Coun. Meikle then asked, "who is to pay the bill." To which Coun. Palliser replied, "let Mr. Raitt, who employed the man." The Mayor thought that the Council was only partially liable, whereupon Coun. Meikle asked that that portion be paid to avoid a lawsuit. Coun. Palliser said he was willing in the event of a lawsuit, to pay the costs, in case the Council lost. The matter was then laid over till next meeting.

Moved by Coun. Dunbar, seconded by Coun. McOuatt that the books be audited by the 15th inst., so as to be ready to present to the Council for inspection at its next sitting. Carried.

Coun. Palliser moved that the Secretary-Treasurer resign and that another be appointed in his stead. He stated that it was on account of his inability to fulfil the duties. He also referred to the fact that the Mayor dictated the entries in the minutes; and furthermore stated that he had understood the Mayor to say on a previous occasion that he would get his brother to resign office within a certain time, that time being now up, was why he made the above motion. The Mayor stated that if he chose to dictate the minutes to his brother, that did not matter to the Council, and also that he had never to his knowledge said that his brother should resign, as that was out of his power, his brother being ruler of his own actions. Coun. McOuatt said that on a previous occasion he had told the Sec.-Treasurer that unless he collected all the outstanding accounts, and squared up the books, he would have to be replaced by someone who would. It seems there is a good deal of money which is, or will be outlawed before next January. He further stated that they would be able to tell the state of the books by next session, as a Balance sheet would soon be brought in. There was no seconder to the motion, but Coun. Palliser insisted it should be entered on the minutes.

The Council then adjourned.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Nous déjà annoncé que le marquis de Lorne et la princesse Louise quitteront définitivement le sol de l'Angleterre pour le Canada, le 14 Octobre prochain, sur le vapeur Allan, *Sarmatian*, nolisé à cet effet, le plus fort et le plus rapide des vapeurs océaniques de la ligne canadienne. L'escadre de l'Amérique du Nord en commoment dans le port de Québec, ira rencontrer en mer le *Sarmatian*, et escortera Son Altesse royale et le marquis de Lorne jusqu'à Halifax, pour se rendre de là à Québec par l'Intercolonial.

LA FIÈVRE JAUNE.—Aucune amélioration dans l'état des malheureuses villes du Sud ravagées par le fléau. La fièvre jaune fait de terribles ravages aux places d'eau. Un train venant de Biloxi, avec des centaines de personnes qui fuyaient la contagion, est arrivé à la Nouvelle-Orléans avec 103 malades.

A Port Gibson, la fièvre se répand dans les campagnes.

M. Vennor, le prenostiqueur de température, écrit au *Citizen* d'Outaouais:

"C'est mon impression qu'il y aura une bordée assez générale de neige au commencement d'octobre, puis du temps chaud suivi de temps humide. L'hiver commencera de très bonne heure et finira tard. La navigation sera fermée de bonne heure et s'ouvrira tard. Il y aura beaucoup de neige au commencement et à la fin de l'hiver; le milieu sera chaud. Les bois sont déjà remplis d'oiseaux d'hiver."

Il est tombé de la neige hier dans le comté d'Outaouais, au nord des montagnes de Hull.

Les Catholiques d'Outaouais présenteront une adresse à Mgr. Duhamel, avant son départ pour Rome.

On lit dans l'*Emigré Canadien*, publié à Manchester N. H.

Dans une lecture récemment donné sur l'intempérance, le juge Aldridge affirme que après les statistiques recueilles à Washington, il a été dépensé dans une seule année aux États-Unis, $600,000,000 pour les liqueurs enivrantes. Et quand il a parlé des effets de l'intempérance sur la masse du peuple, le savant conférancier a ajouté que les trois quarts des crimes qui se commettent proviennent de ce vice détestables.

Il y a certes, dans ces chiffres, matière à de sérieuses réflexions.

Le lieutenant-général Sir Patrick McDougall, commandant en-chef des forces de Sa Majesté dans l'Amérique Britannique, arrivera dans la capitale lundi et sera assermenté comme administrateur de la confédération depuis le départ de Lord Dufferin jusqu'à l'arrivée du marquis de Lorne.

Une pluie torrentielle étant tombée pendant cinq jours continus dans le nord de la Chine, la terrible famine qui ravageait ces régions, et dont nous avons déjà parlé, vient de prendre fin.

Avant un mois la terre complètement humectée, produira en abondance ce qu'elle refusait avec tant de persistance pendant des années entières.

La quête faite, dimanche dernier, à l'église St. Patrice de Québec, pour venir en aide aux victimes de la fièvre jaune, s'est élvée à la somme de $300.

cette jolie somme a été envoyée immédiatement au supérieur des Rédemptoristes de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

COLONISATION.—Les colons visitent en grand nombre les cantons de Ponsonby, Amherst et Addington, sur la rivière Maskinongé Il en est de même des bons terrains qui bordent la Rivière Rouge jusqu'à une distance de 45 milles. Douze places d'églises ont été fixées par le curé Labelle. Le plupart des colons se choisissent des lots et commencent à les défricher. Il en est de même de St. Donat sur le lac Ouareau.

On est toujours surpris de rencontrer dans l'intérieur de nos montagnes, des terres aussi bonnes et aussi fertiles.

Certainement on peut établir sur d'excellents lots plusieurs milliers de familles.

Les ouvriers d'Outaouais se préparent à présenter une adresse à Sir John A. Macdonald à son arrivée en la capitale.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, October 11th, 1878.

Pork per barrel	$5.00	@ $5.75
Flour per bag	2.00	@ 2.75
Oats per bushel	0.25	@ 0.30
Corn " "	0.60	@ 0.00
Peas " "	0.70	@ 0.75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	2.60	@ 2.75
Corn Meal " "	1.25	@ 0.00
Moullie " "	1.00	@ 0.00
Grue " "	1.25	@ 0.00
Bran " "	0.90	@ 0.00
Dressed Hogs "	5.00	@ 0. 0
Pork per lb	0.07	@ 0.00
Beef " "	0.00	@ 0.00
Mutton "	0. 7	@ 0.00
Lamb " "	0.00	@ 0.00
Hay per ton	8.00	@ 10.00
Potatoes per bag	0.70	@ 0.80
Butter per lb	0.12	@ 0.15
Cheese " "	0.00	@ 0.12

VEGETINE.

SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct. 11, 1875.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time I have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, had no appetite. Since taking VEGETINE I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the VEGETINE for what it has done for me.

Yours respectfully,
MRS ALBERT RICKER,
Witness of the above,
MR. GEO. M. VAUGHAN, Med ord, Mass.

VEGETINE.

Thousands will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that VEGETINE is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system; invigorating and strengthening the system, debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful stre gthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified endorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly,
W. H. CLARK,
1120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

Vegetine.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you of the virtues of "Vegetine."

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in "Vegetine."

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired, till I had taken it faithfully for little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now. During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body. I took Vegetine faithfully and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your moms troubled with scrofula or kidney disease under take that it takes time to cure chronic diseases, and if they will patiently take "Vegetine," it will, in any instance, cure them.

With great obligation I am, yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist E. Church.

VEGETINE

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

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. 2m1.

Lachute Foundry,

Established at Lachute, Co. of Argenteuil,
BY
JOSEPH PILON, & Co.
(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.

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FIRE AND MARINE.

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

Farm Risks at lowest Rates.

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F. C. GAMBLE,
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MERCER'S Sleeping Elixir!!

The most effecient remedy yet discovered for reducing SWEET AND REFRESHING SLEEP.

Contains no Opiate.
Calms the Nerves.
Never gives Morning Headaches.
Invaluable for worry and overwork.

Prepared by N. MERCER & Co., 451 St. Paul Street, and sold by all Druggists. Price FIFTY CENTS. 2y1

NEW CROP TEAS.

McGibbon & Baird's Retail Prices.

Extra Break fast Souchong	80c
Finest Souchong	70c
Extra Rare Fine Congou	60c
Choice Family Congou	50c
Good Family Congou	40c
Fine Young Hyson	80c
Fine Young Hyson	70c
Superior Young Hyson	60c
Extra Fine Japan	60c
Choice Japan	50c
Good Japan	40c
Extra Oolong	70c
Finest Gunpowder	80c
Good Young Hyson	50c
Fair Young Hyson	40c

A reduction of 4 cents on 10-lb Caddies, and 2 cents on 20-lb Caddies off these prices. Our fine Black and Green Teas are selected in places favorable for our own special trade. Samples sent on application.

OUR N.Y. COFFEE
IS STILL THE FAVORITE.

McGibbon & Baird.

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Branch—St. Catherine Street.
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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. ☜

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Prices low enough to suit Everyone.

W. Banford, &Co.

August 14th, 1878. 30w2



THE FIRE PROOF CHAMPION

The only agricultural engine manufactured that is perfectly safe for Farmers use.

ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER FROM FIRE.

Don't spoil your Horses, Waste your Grain, and lose Time and Temper any longer with Horse Powers,

Insist that the man who thrashes for you shall use a Fire Proof Champion. Half cord of wood, 10 to 12 barrels of water run it all day.

Address,
Watrous Engine Works Co,
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THE
Accident Insurance Company
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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,
42y Lachute, P.Q.

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 Farmer's
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. 15tf.

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

A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Coffins and Coffins.

Telegraphic communications instantly attended to. Residence on the premises.

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[JUDAH'S NEW BUILDING]
ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.

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

GREAT MASSACRE
OF
MERCHANDISE
AT
F. NAUBERT,

ST. PHILIPPE D'ARGENTEUIL
(Formerly Main 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 8c. to 10c. per yard. Calicos, from 4c. to 11c. per yard. Our Flannels of 20c. and 22c., are worth double. Our Dress goods of 8c. are certainly noticed than like at the wholesale price. Dress Goods Silk and Wool for 25c. and 30c. worth everywhere 40c. to 50c. Our

Boots and Shoes

are extremely reduced; we sell them at the wholesale price. Our Tweeds are really the cheapest of this county. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. You can buy our tweeds, all wool first quality, $1.15. Our Tweed Rosamond, at $1.25, are sold everywhere at $1.75. It is useless to continue this list, you can see by this single note that it is at

F. NAUBERT'S

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

MUDDY BRANCH
at the
Great Massacre of Merchandise.

St. Philippe, Jan. 18, 1878. 20tf

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sexes, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $50 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

Fonderie De Lachute,

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ETABLIE PAR
Joseph Pilon & Cie.

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

Fondeurs de Poeles, Chaurues, Herses, Chaudrons Sucre, Cage de Cheminees, Layiere, Boites de Roues et toute espece de Machineries Agricoles et Domestiques.

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

Patrons Nouveau 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 St. Catherine, a Montreal, sera envoyer au soin JOS PILON & CIE., a Lachute, sera aussi remplis avec exactitude et diligence. 43tf

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.

ALEX. LINDSAY.
39tf.

The Sting of the Wine-Cup.

BY THEO. D. C. MILLES, M. D.

I will touch not the wine-cup, dear Lilla,
I will taste not its contents again;
It blights all the joys of my manhood,
It clouds all my treasure in pain.
Then away with the tempter, the demon,
The wine-cup all blasing and red;
For no slave will I be to the serpent
Whose hiss is with misery wed.

I will torch not the wine-cup, my Lilla,
It shall tempt me from virtue no more;
I will pledge to redeem my lost manhood,
And love you, as in days of yore.
Then banish the tempter, my darling,
Do bear it away from my sight;
'Tis the morning of virtue that dawneth,
As I flee from the terrors of night.

Lilla, my child, will you aid me,
As I banish this demon of woe,
Ere the charm of its sparkle doth tempt me,
And, so feeble, I fall 'neath its blow?
But I cannot—I will not pursue her
To the devils and lechapters of sin;
I will tread on the neck of the serpent,
And a more manly life I'll begin.

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 will not hold himself responsible for its contents.*]

NOW THAT the election is over perhaps the public mind may be expected to settle down to the consideration of something else than party feuds. We would suggest for instance that the subject of Temperance receive a little attention, at least at the hands of its professed friends and advocates, the more especially as the cause appears to be losing ground among us. While other communities are advancing and drawing the reins of legislation tighter, we are retrograding. What will be thought of the tone of public sentiment in this county, when it is known that during the holding of the Agricultural Show, liquor flowed so freely that long before the day was over the place became a pandemonium, fighting and stabbing the order of the day, and this with the presence on the ground of the Mayor of the Township, the Warden of the County and several other Magistrates. Surely the Dunkin Act must have been adopted here in advance of public opinion when it can be thus openly and flagrantly violated, and no one found to lay information. There is certainly work to be done in this County, there is somthing radically wrong, and it must be righted. We call upon all Temperance men to look into this matter and to bestir themselves. Let us at least keep pace with the age we live in. We can struggle for Protection or Free Trade, Conservatism or Reform, and we all profess that we are exerting ourselves—each according to his own convictions—in the interest of the country, let us not forget however that there are other questions that affect the country's welfare; and not least among these is that of ridding our land of the curse of strong drink. As we stated in a previous paper we have no desire to say anything harsh or unkind of those who differ from us, but our country groans under this great evil and it behoves all patriots to work with a will in order to free it from so great an incubus.

It is stated as a fact that the city of Lewiston, Maine, with a population of 18,000, has not had an arrest for drunkenness in twenty years. Have we a town in Canada, under stringent license with half that population, that has been six months without such arrests?

Vermont takes no backward step in temperance legislation. The public sentiment sustains and gradually strengthens the prohibitory liquor law. The act of the last Legislature declaring every rum or beer shop a common nuisance, was passed unanimously by both houses. Among other results, one rum and billiard saloon in Burlington, which defied the old law, had been cleaned out under the nuisance law. The keeper paid $133 fine and costs, and the place is now occupied by daily noon prayer meetings.

The assertion is becoming more common that the appetite for alcoholic drink may be much subdued by the proper use of food. This matter should not be overlooked by temperance reformers. One reformed inebriate gives this experience, which may be of value to many other unfortunates: He overcame the drink crave by having at hand some ripe fruit, of which he would eat when he felt the influence of strong drink; and thus be kept control of himself, and finally he triumphed. For a long time he used apples and oranges. He is sure the very worst case will yield to this treatment, if honestly persisted in.

Did you ever see a man fighting drink? Great beads of sweat on his forehead, tears rolling down his cheeks, blood trickling from his face where he has bitten his lips in the agony of fighting against the desire that cries through every nerve of his sytem. Gentlemen, no man who has not experienced the power of that appetite can form any conception of it. My whole heart's sympathy goes out to the struggling man fighting this desire for drink. Now, in our treatment of the drunkard we are very much in the habit of treating him as if he were a reckless fellow who did not care what became of him. Did anybody ever apostrophize drink, and holding the glass of liquor in his hand cry: "Here I stand in vigorous health fine physicial development, in ambition, I have a mother and a sister who cling to me with loving affection; I am respectable and respected, I look into the future with confidence, my ambition is high and all my hopes are bright; now with this I will ruin my health, with this I will blast my prospects, with this I will stain my reputation, with this I will destroy my manliness, with this I will break my mother's heart, with this I will burn out the last principle of violated truth, and poor, half putrified carcase, men shall sweep me away as with the pitiful leaving of the dram-shop, and in after years I shall be spoken of with bated breath." I will take my first step towards that consummation in taking this my first glass?

Was there ever such a consummate fool!—and yet men are doing it everywhere with more horror to themselves than the mind of man can conceive.

Incident of Travel.

BY F. C. IRELAND.

"This is England!" "This is England!" said a fellow passenger, in wild hilarium, as he took my opera glass to look out upon Liverpool, which he had not seen for 18 years. The six miles of docks thronged with shipping, afforded a sight which gives a stranger some idea of the immenseness of commerce, and the vast riches of naval enterprises upon the mighty deep. Among the buildings stands prominently the Exchange which is said to contain the finest Greek architecture in all England. The monument of Lord Nelson is superb, standing on a pedestal of singularly artistic grandeur. The ruthless hand of death is represented by a skeleton in cold bronze clasping the heart of Nelson while he stands with his foot on the neck of his enemy, and, leaning his head against an officer, he breathes out his life, and surrounding him are soldiers drooping their heads and weeping while the spectators sculptured on the sides of the monumental pillar, seem to catch up Nelson's last words, which are seen in large letters chiseled on the sides of the pillar: "England expects every man to do his duty." While gazing upon this memorable spectacle a little errand boy passed amid the crowd lustily singing, "Eng-land ex-pects ev-e-ry man to do his du-ty." Thus is taught the young idea how to shoot.

Next visited the Custom House, which is singularly fine in architecture and in front of which stands the monument of Wm. Huskison, the first man killed in a Railroad accident in England. Then visited the great Liverpool Work House which took two hours to go through, and then only saw a small portion of it. A guide took us through the wards, (I was accompanied by Mr. Croft, a brother-in-law of Mr. Wm. Armstrong, of Lachute.) This Institution covers over two acres of ground, and will hold 5000 persons, but there were only 2,300 in it the day I was there.

The bed-rooms were very clean and airy, and contained 35 beds in each room. There are 60 sick nurses employed all the time and three doctors and a clergyman. The mortality averages 25 a week and, in some of the wards were the horidest sights imaginable. Some just dying, others screaching with insanity, some in agonies of pain while others were at work. Many of these poor unfortunates were there through drink. One man whom the guide pointed out to me, had been one of Liverpool's foremost men, and worth $200,000, but through drink and licentiousness, had brought himself to the poor house. In this Institution there is one of the largest bakeries in the world, to bake for the officers and inmates. The clothes are washed, mangled and dried by steam. The guide requested my name on the register, after which he thanked me kindly for my visit, whereas I considered I should be the thankful one for such attention. But to hasten away to other sights, St. George's Hall is another of the great institutions of which the Liverpool people are proud. In approaching, there stands four British Lions each one about 15 feet long 10 feet high, and 7 feet wide, chisseled out of solid granite, and full size statues on horse back of the Queen and the late Prince Consert, with the great monument of the Duke of Wellington extending 150 feet high, are all imposing sights to the visitor, who for the first time enters St. George's Hall, and when inside the eyes catch a view of the grand frescoing in costly gold with the white marble statues of such men as Earl Derby, Gladstone, Sir Wm. Brown, Sir Robt. Peel, Geo. Stephenson and then listen to the great organ peal forth its exquisite tones, altogether affords a scene so pleasant that the trip over the broad Atlantic is amply repaid, even should no more be seen or heard, without giving any further account of the great sights. Here we leave Liverpool and are booked for Sheffield. Such a sight, the grand panarama of natural beauty. The hay fields so full of hay looking so rich, encircled in hawthorn hedges. The fields of grain and cereals the slope of the hills, so verdant, then in quick succession the factory chimnies of town after town, looming up as thick as the stars of Heaven, in some places. Remember we are going at the rate of a mile a minute, and the towns are as thick and close together as are the houses in the Gore. Now we come to Manchester. Such a place. The eye catches sight of thousands of towering brick factory chimnies. This is the grand Cotton emporium of the world. But we have no time to stop. Change cars for Sheffield. A man takes our valises and says: "Sir, you have lost a minute looking around, if you lose another you will wait for next train." "All right," cries the conductor as he shuts me in by the side door, and away we go like lightning over the tops of houses through tunnels and I never before realized that the minutes were watched so closely, even the seconds are counted on some of these trains.

As we leave Manchester we see some of the Moorlands of Yorkshire and Lancashire, of which I have often heard my Father speak in days of yore. They are covered with heath and kept by gentlemen for hunting grounds, &c. Then the Reservoir which supplies Manchester with water comes in view. It is three miles long. Then we soon discover the reason why the cars had lamps burning in them in day time. This was strange to me and I did not like to ask the reason, but now we are in a tunnel, going slow. The lamps are a blessing, for this tunnel is 3½ miles long and we are some 15 minutes in it, as we go slow here. Then we catch sight again of the beautiful country. The flowers by the thousand spring up on the roadside, and we soon arrive at Sheffield a black, dirty place it is at sight. The thousands of factories for iron and steel, and the smoke and the steel dust are simply awful. Face, hands and linen soon get black. After I got a cab and drove round the city, as I had only a short time to stay and never wanted to go back so I made the best of it. A word on Josheph Rogers & Son's Cutlery Works. On entering the Show Room there stood an Elephants Tusk, 8 feet 2 in. long, girth 21 inches, weight, 112 lbs. Then the show room, the show cases, the mirrors, the goods, the pictures, in fact everything so grand that the eye is dazzled at first sight. This is the greatest show room in the world of cutlery. One Corporal mark in shape of a Star, stood on a gold pedestal and covered with a crystal shade. It contained 144 blades which would all shut in one case. Then still greater was one in a carved ivory case on a gold pedestral which contained 1875 blades, and another which cost $4,500 to make, contained only 75 blades, but the finish was in costly ivory carved in gold and silver. Then I saw 12 pairs of perfect scissors weighing only half a grain, and each pair would cut *Infinitesima*.

Leaving Sheffield we are booked for West Stockwith, on the Trent of which more anon.

THE SCOTCH BANK FAILURE.

A National Disaster.

LIABILITIES $50,000,000.—THE NOTE CIRCULATION OF THE BANK TO BE REDEEMED.

LONDON.—The liabilities of the City of Glasgow Bank, which closed its doors to-day, are stated at $50,000,000. The liability of the shareholders is unlimited. One hundred pound shares of the bank were dealt in yesterday at over 200, and within a week at 370. The bank was established in 1830, and had fifty to sixty branches. This is the heaviest bank failure in Scotland since 1857. Other Scotch banks were asked for assistance, but after examining the books at the meeting yesterday, refused to do more than redeem the note circulation of the bank, which is stated at 3½ millions. The failure caused great excitement through Scotland and in the London Stock Exchange, where there was a heavy fall in Scotch railway securities in consequence of the pressure of Scotch holders to sell. The failure is generally attributed to resources being locked up in bills, shares and debentures of various kinds that were not readily convertible.

The *Echo* says the failure is not less than a national disaster, but as usual in such cases it had been foreshadowed by innumerable occurrences, and is hardly likely to do more than bring down commercial firms involved in the bill transactions which have overwhelmed the bank.

BENIFICENCE.

Legacies by the late Rev. Dr. Spence.

A few days ago we briefly referred to the death of the late Dr. Spence, and to-day, we copy from the Elgin *Courant* the following details of the legacies left by him for religious and charitable purposes, which are to be paid after the death of Mrs. Spence, his widow, viz.:—To the Trustees of Queen's College, at Kingston, Canada, thirty eight shares of one hundred each, of Montreal Corporation Consolidated Stock, interest seven per cent., to be invested in perpetuity for the general good of the College. To the trustees of the said College, one thousand dollars of Dominion of Canada six per cent Stock, to be invested in perpetuity for providing a bursery in the College to students in divinity. To the Managers of the Widows, and Orphans's Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, thirty-nine shares of one hundred dollars each of Montreal Corporation Consolidated Stock, interest seven per cent., in trust for the benefit of widows and orphans of ministers of said church. To the Treasurer, for the time being, of the fund for the support of the retired and infirm ministers of the Presbyterian Church in Canada £500 stg., free of legacy duty. To the Kirk Session of St. Andrews's Church, Ottawa, £100 stg., free of duty, to be invested by that Court in perpetuity, and the yearly interest to be laid out in the the purchase of fuel, to be distributed at Christmas in each year among the most deserving poor of the congregation. To the "Protestant Orphan's Home," Ottawa £100 stg., to be disposed of by that institution in such a way as may be deemed best for the benefit of the same. To the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, £100 stg., to be expended by the managers in such a way as may be considered best for the benefit of that institution. To the following kirk Session in Huntly, Aberdeenshire, for the purchase of fuel to be distributed at Christmas yearly, among the deserving poor of their respective congregations. To the Established Church, £150; the Free Church, £150; United Presbyterian Church, £100; and the Congregational £100. To the Kirk Session of New Spynie, Elgin, £50 for the benefit of the poor of that parish. The residue of the estate, after payment of several legacies to relations and friends, is at the disposal of the executors for such benevolent and missionary purposes as they may think proper. From the foregoing it will be seen that Dr. Spence, while not unmindful of his native land has bequeathed to the Presbyterian Church over $11,000 and for charitable purposes in Ottawa, nearly $1,500. These munificent bequests indicate more clearly than mere words can express, the depth of his attachment to the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and the sincerity of his sympathy for the poor, the sick, and the orphans of Ottawa.—*Citizen*.

Fans and flies have almost fled, and we have furs and fires instead.

Extra blankets these nights are not uncomfortable.

No wonder a printer can't save any money; he has to set 'em up so often

LADIES COLUMN.

ARRIVAL OF LADY DUFFERIN AT CLANDEBOYE.—The Countess of Dufferin arrived at Derry on Sunday afternoon from Canada, from which she sailed in the Allan steamer *Sardinian*, arriving at Moville at 1.30 p. m. Having been received on board the tender *Albatross*, her ladyship came up to the city, and was driven to Juror's Hotel, Foyle street, where she remained on Sunday night. She left Derry at half-past 10 on Monday morning for Belfast, and arrived here shortly after two o'clock. On the platform of the terminus of the Northern Counties Railway awaiting her arrival were the Mayor (Sir John Preston, J. P.,) Sir Thomas M'Clure, Bart; V. L. John Sherman Crawford, Esq., L. D.; Mrs Capt. Crawford, and her two sons. Having entered a carriage which was in waiting her ladyship drove off to Clandeboye, the family seat.—*Belfast News Letter*.

THREE GLORIOUS LITTLE GIRLS.—There was a very pretty little scene enacted at the Southern police station to-day. On Friday last three little girls—Louisa Neidhardt, Mamie Grefe and Amelia Oblender living on South Paca street, conceived the idea of contributing something for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. Their net capital at the outset was two cents. This, of course, could do very little good, but they soon found a way to increase the amount, and by great perseverance, not, however, unmixed with pleasure, they at last succeeded in raising $10.50. The two cents with which they began was invested in candies, and then a table was procured, covered neatly with a cloth, and the wares exposed for sale. The neighbors, seeing the persistence with which they labored, went to work and helped them with a will. All sorts of things were contributed and quickly sold. The stock was exhausted yesterday and to-day, with the results in hand, they went to the Station and presented the proceeds to Captain Delanty, who made them a very pretty little speech in return. The money will be handed over to the Mayor by Captain Delanty in the name of the children.—*Baltimore Buletin*.

A LONDON merchant advertizes "perfectly natural looking eye-brows at 21s. a pair, forwarded by mail, of any colour desired."

New frills on the dresses are picked on both edges. This is a pretty fashion that economical ladies will be glad to use again.

The inevitable buotonniere is no longer worn at the belt or throat by Paris ladies, but just below the shoulder on the sleeve.

Baroness Burdett Coutts entertained twenty Bishops at a recent soiree.

A heavy cord of satin is now used to finish the edges of dresses with flowering trains.

Among the novelties is the "blouse casaque," a pleated polonaise with a yoke.

The bulk of the importations of French dresses for the autumn and winter consists of short suits intended for walking dresses for the street, but which have also been adopted in this country for morning dresses in the houses. The materials used are Indian cashmere, Scotch and fancy plaids, and the new cloths called coatings. The prevailing colors are Bordeaux red, dark garnet, myrtle green, bronze and hazel brown. Gray is most often in cloth in mingled effects with blue, bronze, and dark garnet. Blue is used in plaids and to relieve the dark grounds of the figured velvet that form vests and trimmings. Prune and Plum colours also appear again, associated with Bordeaux red and old gold. The trimmings are velvet (figured, striped, or plain) satin, self-pleating, and rows of machine stitching.

The bride's younger sister is usually chosen for first bridesmaid in preference to her most intimate friend. If the bride has no mother, and asks her married sister, it is simply courtesy to ask this sister to walk with the bridegroom to the altar; the bride is conducted thither by the brother or brother-in-law, who gives her away, as her father or mother is not living.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

1. That fish may be scaled much easier by dipping into boiling water about one minute.

2. That fish may as well be scaled, if desired, before packing down in salt; though, in that case, do not scald them.

3. Salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

4. That milk which is turned or changed may be sweetened; and rendered fit for use again, by stirring in a little soda.

5. That salt will curdle new milk; hence, in preparing milk-porridge, grayies etc.; the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

6. That fresh meat, after beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool over night.

7. That clear boiling water will remove tea-stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent its spreading over the fabric.

8. That ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth; also from the hands.

9. That a teaspoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will aid the whitening process.

10. That boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm, or a little salt, or both, or a little gum Arabic dissolved.

11. That beeswax and salt will make your rusty flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag, and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax-rag then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

12. That blue ointment and kerosene, mixed in equal proportions, and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bed-bug remedy; and that a coat of whitewash is ditto for the walls of a leg house.

13. That kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.

14. That kerosene will make tin tea-kettles as bright as new. Saturate a woollen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from clean varnished furniture.

15. That cool rain-water and soda will remove machine grease from washable fabrics. —*Exchange*.

THE GOOD WIFE WHO FOUND GOOD IN EVERYTHING.—A farmer was once blessed with a good-natured, contented wife; but it not being in the nature of man to be satisfied, he one day said to a neighbor he really wished he could hear his wife scold once, for the novelty of the thing. Whereupon his sympathising neighbor advised him to go to the woods and get a load of crooked sticks, which would certainly make her as cross as he could desire. Accordingly the farmer collected a load of the most ill-shaped, crooked, crochety materials that ever was known under the name of fuel. This he deposited in its place, taking care that his spouse should have access to no other wood. Day after day passed without a complaint. At length the pile was consumed. "Well, wife," said the farmer, "I am going after more wood; I'll get another load just as I got last time." "Oh, yes, Jacob," she replied, "it will be so nice if you will; for such crooked, crotchety wood as you brought before does lie round the pot so nicely."

ESSENCE OF CHICKEN.—In a case of extreme sickness, when it is important that what little nourishment the patient can take should be highly condensed, the following is an excellent mode for concentrating, in a small compass, all the nutritive properties of a chicken: After picking the chicken, sprinkle a little salt over it and cut in pieces, as if for frying. Put the pieces in a small glass jar (or wide-mouthed bottle), stop it tight, and put it in a pot of cold water gradually heating the latter till it boils. Let the jar of chicken remain in the water till the juices are well extracted, then pour them off for the patient.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test for years. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Diptheria.—The name strikes a chill to a mother's heart as she realizes what a dangerous malady it is. With a bottle of Pain-Killer in the house she feels that she has a still more powerful cure, and half the terror is destroyed.

A Pain in the Side may be the Precursor of a pleuritic attack. It should not be neglected. If you have none at home, send to your druggist and buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, bathe with it frequently the parts affected, and the danger and pain are passed.

Headaches.—Spring and Early Summer are the seasons of the year at which most persons suffer from headache produced almost invariably by a sluggish and disorganized liver. Dr. Harveys Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills have been compounded with especial reference to the correcting and toning up of that most wonderful organ—The Liver.

No Stronger Warranty can be Given for the merits of a cough medicine than we offer. We say to all who wish to use Allen's Lung Balsam, that unless it gives entire satisfaction) they may return the bottle to us after they have used it 48 hours, and the money will be cheerfully refunded. This same warranty has been offered from the time we offered ALLEN'S BALSAM first for sale, and to this time, the first bottle has not been returned, and we have received nothing but praise in its favor from those who have used it.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

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AND IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY

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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
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50—tf.

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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 indescretions. 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 "Manhood." Prof. J. Y. EGAN, Hamilton, Ontario. 41 m6.

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.—Cant. McNaughton's, Friday and Saturday Evenings, until further notice. CHARGES MODERATE. 51tf

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 billousness 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.

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At low prices and on reasonable terms by

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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

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GAVIN J. WALKER, Agent, Lachute.
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Pain Eradicator!

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

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

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

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

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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 every where.

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25y1.

"Corn husking bees" will soon be in order in the rural districts.

Fall colds are quite prevalent despite the warm days.

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 E. Robson, Minister, Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 6:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

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

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, William McOuat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. Meikle.

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

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 11th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 25th of the same 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 17 h. *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. *Crier and Tipstaff*, Mr. David Raitt, 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 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 Desaleburry, 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.

HENRY—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 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. 2 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 the Commissioners now when and where to find them in session.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1878. NO. 7

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

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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.

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J. N. GREENSHIELDS.
Oct. 12, 1y

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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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(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22. t

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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,
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St. Andrews, P. Q., Sept. 21, 1877. 3-tf

WM. SMITH, M. D., C. M.
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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.
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Flour, Barley, Feed and Grain Merchants, Montreal, Oct. 12, y1

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

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

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MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
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Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan, 18, 1878. 20y1.

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Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very moderate rates. Workshop in Stewart's building, Main street.
N.B.—A working jeweller on the remises. p19y1

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. 57tf

George Gilfillan's Last Hymn.

11TH AUGUST, 1878.

With tearful eyes I look around;
Life seems a dark and stormy sea;
Yet midst the gloom I hear a sound,
A heavenly whisper—"Come to me!"

It tells me of a place of rest;
It tells me where my soul may flee;
Oh! to the weary, faint, opprest,
How sweet the bidding—"Come to me!"

When the poor heart with anguish learns
That earthly props resigned must be,
And from each broken cistern turns,
It hears the accents—"Come to me!"

When against sin I strive in vain,
And cannot from its yoke get free,
Sinking beneath the heavy chain,
The words arrest me—"Come to me!"

When nature shudders, loth to part,
From all I love, enjoy and see;
When a faint chill steals o'er my heart,
A sweet voice utters—"Come to me!"

"Come, for all else must fail and die;
Earth is no resting-place for thee:
Heavenward direct the weeping eye;
I am thy portion—"Come to me!"

O voice of mercy! voice of love!
In death's last fearful agony,
Support me—cheer me—from above,
And gently whisper—"Come to me!"

THE DRAG OF THE UNDERTOW.

BY T. S ARTHUR.

Frank Medairy had a dull headache. He usually awoke in the morning with a headache, and a feeling of depression and languor that it took some time to shake off. His cup of coffee helped him some, but he never "felt like himself" until he had toned up his nerves with a "nip" of brandy, or something of that sort. He was all right and ready for billiards, or any other way of killing time at the sea shore, where he was spending a few weeks.

Frank was a good fellow, having lots of friends, with whom champagne suppers were frequently exchanged. He had received a case of "Roederer's Imperial" from the city the day before, and he and his friends had made a night of it. Hence the headache and general out-of-sorts feeling in which he comes before the reader.

A young lawyer of more than ordinary promise, Medairy had already made a name in consequence of his successful management of two or three cases, which from their peculiar nature, attracted considerable public attention; and he was looked upon as one of the rising men at the bar.

"I don't like this," he said to himself, on seeing his hand shake a little as he raised a cup of coffee to his lips, and tasted the unpalatable beverage. It was nearly ten o'clock, and the "hotel coffee" had not improved much since the eight o'clock breakfast. "These champagne suppers play the mischief with a fellow's nerves."

He tried to eat, but his palate found no pleasure in the food that was set before him. He must get toned up before he was fit for anything. So he left the table and went to the bar. A nip of brandy did the work.

"That's your sort," he said with inward satisfaction, as he felt the fine exhilaration creeping over his nerves, and the dull aching in his left temple begin to subside. "Nothing like a little good brandy. 'Richard is himself again!'"

At the billiard-room he met one or two friends. After a few games they went to the bar for drinks, drawn thither by the gravitation of an appetite which was beginning to act with a steady but unregarded force.

"Have you seen anything of Bradford this morning?" asked Medairy, addressing one of his companions, whose name was Henderson.

"No; I called at Congress Hall, but he hadn't put in an appearance yet."

"His head isn't as strong as it might be."

The other did not reply.

"I'm a little afraid of Bradford," remarked Medairy, in a serious tone of voice.

"On what account?" Henderson lifted his eyebrows slightly.

"A man should know himself—just how much he can bear."

"Yes; that's so." But there was no heartiness in the response.

"What's the matter, Dick?" Medairy grasped his friend's arm and shook him playfully. "You look as serious as old Judge Garland in a murder case."

"Do I?" The young man forced a laugh; but it died in quick silence.

"I'm afraid champagne suppers don't agree with you."

"Why not?" Henderson betrayed a little annoyance.

"You're so dull and moody next morning."

"Am I?" He smiled and made an effort to rally himself.

"Speaking of Bradford," said Medairy, "d'you know, I feel concerned about him. He's a splendid fellow and full of promise; but he has no head for champagne."

"As you remarked, a man should know himself just what he can bear," said the third member of the party, a young man named Milwood, who had not before spoken. "This is Bradford's trouble, I'm afraid. And if he doesn't take care, the undertow will catch him."

At this speech a dead silence fell upon the group. Henderson and Medairy looked at each other, and then dropped their eyes to the ground.

Each saw a startled expression in the other's face. The "undertow?" Its application was too apparent not to be understood. They had both felt it more than once.

"The tide is coming up, and there's going to be a splendid surf," said one of the young men, as they went strolling down to the beach, that was now gay with promenade and bathing costumes.

"Who's going in?" asked Henderson.

"I am," replied Medairy, as he removed his hat and let the cool sea-breeze that was coming in stiffly strike on his heated forehead. "A dip in the ocean gives me new life. It refreshes me like wine."

"And like wine it has an undertow," said Milwood; "and both are treacherous."

To this remark neither Medairy nor Henderson made any reply. The former separating a few moments afterward from his companions and going to one of the bathing houses.

The day was brilliant, the water warm, the sea-breeze fresh, and the tide came rolling in with its great waves that broke and seethed along the shore. Hundreds of bathers were gaily disporting themselves. The scene was full of excitement and exhilaration. Medairy, in his bathing dress, walked slowly across the beach, his manner that of one thoughtful or depressed.

The fact was, the remark of Milwood about the undertow had, for some reason, taken an unpleasant hold of him. Twice during his visit to the sea-side this season, he had, while bathing, been nearly dragged from his feet by the under-current, and the danger was magnifying itself in his thoughts. A resolution to be on guard would have proved sufficient to remove the concern that was troubling him, if it had not been that the fear of another and more dangerous undertow had found a lodgment in his mind—a fear that he was trying to shake off; but the more he tried, the more closely it clung, and the more it magnified itself. He paused as his feet touched the water and an inflowing wave lifted itself half to his knees. But the returning drift was scarcely perceived, and he moved forward until he reached the line where the surf combed and broke.

As wave after wave struck and went over him, Medairy felt the old life and exhilaration coming back, and he abandoned himself to the excitement of the hour. It was not long before he found himself a little beyond the breakers; but being a good swimmer, a few strokes brought him nearer shore, and within the line of safety. He felt such a vigor in his arms—such physical power and force—such pride in his strength and manhood. Fear—a sense of danger! These were for weaker men! So, disporting now amid the breakers, and now venturing beyond them, Medairy spent nearly half an hour, sustained more by the stimulation of excitement than by normal strength.

Suddenly, as he was struggling in a surf that broke unexpectedly over him, while further from the shore than any of the prudent bathers had ventured, he felt his strength depart, and at the same moment the reflex movement of the undertow struck him with unusual force and bore him out from the land. By the time he was able to recover a little self-possession, to get the water out of his eyes and mouth, and to bring into action his skill as a swimmer, he found himself drifting steadily from the shore, and unable to make any head against the outmoving current. He threw up his hands in sign of distress and called loudly for help; but so long a time passed before his danger became apparent, or the life-boat could reach him, that he lost consciousness and sank twice below the surface. As his white face came gleaming up through the dark water a second time, a strong hand grasped him. But life was apparently extinct. * * * * *

"It was that cursed, treacherous undertow!"

Medairy's three young friends, Henderson, Bradford, and Milwood, were sitting around his bed, discussing the accident and its well-nigh fatal termination. It was Milwood who made the remark.

"Cursed and treacherous! You may well say so," answered Medairy, whose memory held a vivid impression of that brief struggle in the surf when the breakers threw him from his feet and he found himself helpless in the grasp of the undertow, which seemed to spring upon him, treacherously, in the moment of his weakness. "You see," he added, "I stayed in too long, I ought to have known that it was only the excitement and exhilaration of the bathing, and not my reserve of strength, that was keeping me up, and that they could not last for ever."

"There is," said Milwood, speaking with great sobriety of manner, "an undertow more treacherous and fatal than the one which came so near dragging our friend Medairy to a watery grave. Some of us have felt it; I for one; and it has come near tripping me on more than one occasion. To-day I have the strength to stand against it. But is there no danger, if I remain too long amid the rush and excitement of the breakers, that it may fail in some stronger sweep of the undertow, and that I may float out seaward, helpless, and drown? Such things happen every day, and we know it. There is in every glass of champagne, or brandy, or beer we take, an undertow as surely as in the wave that strikes the shore and draws itself back again into the sea. Yes, we know it, friends—all of us; for we have indulged in too many champagne suppers, and been to too many wine parties in the last year or two, not to have had good opportunities for discovering the fact. And besides, we see almost daily one and another drifting out from the shore and drowning, while we stand looking on unable to rescue. A thousand are lost every year in the drag of this undertow to one in that from which Medairy has just escaped! There, I've said my say; and you make the most of it. If the other side wants to speak the floor is vacant. I'll listen and weigh the arguments."

But no one answered him. Each felt the force of his utterance; and with each was a solemn sense of danger.

"I think," said Medairy, turning to Henderson, and speaking in a lighter tone, yet still seriously, "that I shall have to beg off from your champagne supper to-morrow night. I want to study up this undertow business. It hasn't a good look."

"All right, I'll excuse you. And what's more, if the rest don't care, I'll telegraph Steele not to send the piper Heidseick I wrote for yesterday. I don't like the idea of that cursed undertow of Milwood's. Never thought of it before. And, to tell the truth, it has given me several warning pulls in the last few months."

There was present the young man Bradford, referred to in the beginning. He had not spoken during this conversation. Of all who had enjoyed Medairy's supper on the night before, he had indulged in the largest excess, and did not really know when or how he reached his room at the hotel. It was not the first time that wine had been his mocker; nor the first time a morning's shame and repentance had followed a night's debauch.

"Telegraph!" he ejaculated as Henderson ceased speaking, and with an emphasis that drew all their eyes upon him. There was no mistaking the signs in his face. He had been in the grip of the undertow as surely as his friend who lay weak and exhausted upon the bed, and was in almost as much danger of drifting out to sea and drowning as his friend had been a few hours before. His sense of peril was so great that he felt a shiver run along his nerves.

"Then we're agreed," said Henderson rising. "I'll go at once and telegraph to Steele not to send the champagne. In the meantime, you can study up the undertow question, and let me know the result when I come back."

What the conclusion was we are not informed; but it will do the reader no harm to study up the question for himself; and so in closing we submit it for his careful consideration—only remarking that the undertow of an indulged appetite sets harder against a man than anything else, and comes, sooner or later, to act with an almost resistless force.

COME INSIDE.

Recently, in illustrating the theme, "A man in Christ," Mr. Spurgeon told a story that is worth repeating. He said: Some Christians remind me of the little boys who go to bathe; all frightened and shivering, they enter the water just a little—up to their ankles they wade, and shiver again. But the man who is really in Christ, is like the practiced swimmer, who plunges into the stream head first, and finds water to swim in. He never shivers. It braces him; he rejoices in it. And see how at home he is in the river of grace. It has become his element. Now for him to "live is Christ." He has devoted himself, his substance, and all that he has, to the glory of God. This is the man who understands the happiness of religion, in a manner far beyond the conception of the half-and-half professor, who has religion enough to make him miserable. I sometimes illustrate this by a quaint American story. An American gentleman said to a friend, "I wish you would come down to my garden, and taste my apples." He asked him about a dozen times, but the friend never did come, and at last the fruit grower said, "I suppose you think my apples are good for nothing, so you won't come and try them."

"Well, to tell the truth," said the friend, "I have tasted them. As I went along the road, I picked up one that fell over the wall, and I never tasted anything so sour in all my life; and I do not particularly want any more of your fruit."

"Oh," said the owner of the garden, "I thought it must be so. Why, don't you know those apples around the outside are for the special benefit of the boys? I went fifty miles to select the sourest sorts, to plant all around the orchard, so the boys might give them up as not worth stealing; but if you will come inside, you will find that we grow a very different quality there, sweet as honey."

Now you will find that on the outskirts of religion, there are a number of "Thou shalt nots," and "Thou shalts," and convictions, and alarm; but these are only the bitter fruits, with which this wondrous Eden is guarded from thievish hypocrites. If you can pass by the exterior bitters, and give yourself right up to Christ and live for him, your peace shall be like the waves of the sea; and you shall find that the fruits of "this apple tree among the trees of the wood," are the most delicious fruit that can be enjoyed this side of our eternal home.—*Messenger.*

He Didn't Want Any.

The Detroit *Free Press* tells the following good story:

The other day a well-dressed stranger carrying a hand valise, called into a life insurance office and inquired if the agent was in. The agent came forward rubbing his hands, and the stranger asked:

"Do you take life insurance risks here?"

"Yes sir, glad to see you sir—sit down, sir," replied the agent.

"What do you think of life insurance, anyway?" inquired the stranger as he sat down and took off his hat.

"It's a national blessing, sir,—an institution which is looked upon with sovereign favour by every enlightened man and woman in America."

"That's what I've always thought," answered the man. "Does your company pay its losses promptly?"

"Yes, sir—yes, sir. If you were insured with me, and should die this very night, I'd hand your wife a check within a week."

"Couldn't ask for anything better than that."

"No, sir—no, sir. The motto of our company is: "Prompt pay, and honorable dealing."

"How much will a $5,000 policy cost?" inquired the stranger after a long pause.

"You are—let's see—say thirty five. A policy on you would cost you $110 the first year."

"That's reasonable enough."

"Yes, that's what we call low, but ours is a strong company, does a safe business, and invests only in first-class securities. If you are thinking of taking out a policy let me tell you that our's is the best and the safest, and even the agents of rival companies will admit the truth of what I say."

"And when I die my wife will get her money without any trouble?"

"I'll guarantee that, my dear sir."

"And I'll get a dividend every year?"

"Yes, this is a mutual company, and part of the profits come back to the policy-holders."

"And it wont cost me but $110 for a policy of $5,000."

"That's the figure, and it's as low as you can get safe Insurance anywhere. Let me write you a policy. You would never regret it."

"Them's the blanks, I sp'ose?" said the stranger pointing to the desk.

"Yes," replied the agent as he hauled one up to him and took up his pen.

"What do you say—shall I fill out an application?"

"No I guess I wont take any to-day" replied the stranger as he unlocked his valise, "but if you want something that will take that wart off your nose inside of a week, I've got it right here! It's good for corns, bunions, the toothache, earache' sprains——!"

He was placing his bottle on the table when the agent reached over and took him by the shoulder, and hoarsly whispered to him:

"Mister, man, if you don't want to become a corpse you wont be two minutes getting out of here!" And he was'nt

Taking Things Easy.

There is no small art in taking things easy, so long as we must suffer annoyances in this breathing world, saying as little as possible about them, and making no parade of our martyrdom.

If making a fuss and rendering every one else about us uncomfortable, in any way abated the ills that flesh and spirit are heir to, there would be some slight excuse for the folly and selfishness; but since we cannot escape tribulations of one kind or another, fretting only aggravates them. Either let us be silent and endure, or take arms against our woes, and by contending end them. In general he who makes no ado is supposed to have no troubles of his own, or an organization so inferior that it is not jarred out of tune by the rough usage of fortune; to make the very worst of every trouble, big or little from the fracture of a tea-cup to that of a skull, is considered by many a proof of great sensibility and depth of character, while he who pursues the other course, who endures reverses, slights, injuries, pin-pricks of annoyance, agues of anxiety, phytical and mental neuralgias, without reporting them to every passer, and howling his grievances into the ears of every listener, is often spoken of as of fibre too coarse to feel acutely and suffer keenly. "It is his temperament," we are told. "He takes nothing to heart." Some one, however, wittily advises us, "Never tell your misfortunes; nobody likes to have unfortunate friends;" but in spite of this warning many seem to think that disaster itself is a recommendation to favor; that they deserve a bonus for serving as a target for fortune's arrow; and they are not seldom acutely jealous, lest some other should be deemed their superior in suffering. In the meantime, every one has a welcome for the person who has the good sense to take things easy. It is comfortable to be able to agonize over one's own trials, to "a mind at leisure from itself." The person who can go without her dinner and her spring suit and not advertise the fact; who can lose her purse and keep her temper; who makes light of a heavy weight, and can wear a shoe that pinches without any one being the wiser; who does not magnify the splinter in her finger into a stick of timber, nor the mote in her neighbor's eye into a beam; who swallows her bitter words without leaving the tastes in other people's mouths; who can give up her own way without giving up the ghost; who can have a thorn in the flesh and yet not prick all her friends with it—such a one surely carries a passport into the good graces of mankind.—*Bazar.*

Church Music—Ancient and Modern.

Luther's hymns created no greater sensation than did the Moody and Sankey hymn-book. Probably no other hymn ever had so great popularity as "Hold the Fort," while the "Ninety and Nine" and "I need Thee every Hour" were no less universally sung. "The Sweet Singer," as Mr Sankey is called, has been quite as famous as the eloquent and talented Mr Moody; so that Luther's theory, that theology and music should be joined in closest union, has been fully realized in our own generation. No grander music ever rose to heaven than swelled from the throats of the singing thousands who crowded to hear those remarkable men. That hymns and sacred songs still have power to touch and quicken the soul into repentant humility, has been a musical miracle repeated again and again during the late great revival period.

For are not songs, after all, but a higher kind of speech—the soul's truest language? And what grander form of utterance can man command than that which bursts from his lips into strains of noble rapture and melodious beauty?

In no higher service can music be employed than in echoing to heaven the joy of sinners saved, the hope of the pardoned, the bliss of the ransomed.

This special kind of worship, this singing of the heart's deepest feelings, is one of the things that can never be done by proxy. A paid choir, of no matter how great excellence in points of perfect voices and finished musical ability, can never make a man *feel* what a simple hymn sung by a worshipping company of Christians can. The heart, the soul, must speak themselves of the glory of God, and sing with their own throats the praises of His goodness; or else the heart but half responds and the soul but haltingly ascends to the heights of grateful rapture music enables us to touch.—*Extract from Article by Mrs A. A. B. Mellick, in Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for October.*

The Value of Your Religion to You.

I heard the other day of a congregation that could not support a minister. They had one, but he was mainly kept by the Union—the County Union. An attempt was made to increase his salary, and a gentleman went round with a paper for that purpose. Having observed a poor-looking man who attended the place a couple of Sundays, he thought to himself, "Well, he is one: and a very little will help. I will call on him, and ask him for something towards the minister's support." He went to him, and he said: "You know our minister has been mainly supported by the County Association. We ought to be doing a little more; what will you give." "Well," said he, "our minister must be supported," and then he took his pencil and wrote £10 opposite his name.

The gentleman collecting, said, "That is a very handsome contribution for you. I think you must mean 10s." "Ten shillings!" said the man; "do you think that the spiritual benefit and comfort that a man gets from such a minister as ours through a year is only worth 10s. I reckon it to be worth more than £10, and I only hope that that will be accepted as a composition for what I owe, for really I cannot afford to give more." Well the good man who was collecting, said to himself: "If this man can afford to give £10, I can afford to give £25;" but he had never given more than 10s. himself. At the public meeting that was held he mentioned this circumstance, and the principal seemed to be taken up as a really good one, so that they never had need to apply to the secretary of the association any more for help. Nor should people do so. When a man pulls out his sixpence and gives that when he is laying by thousands of pounds, I can only consider that he forms a pretty accurate measurement of the value of his religion. I have heard of a man who fell into the river; another man pulled him out and saved his life, and he put his hand in his pocket and gave him a fourpenny piece. "No, thank you, sir," said the man, "I do not wish to take it; I see you have a very clear idea of the value of your own life." It is fair to judge of the value a man puts upon his own immortal interests by the proportion of his estate that he feels it right to give thereto. How some people will ever get to heaven at all who talk so much about Christianity, and find so much fault with other people, and yet, when they die, leave hundreds of thousands of pounds, I cannot understand. I do mean it when I sing,

"Now for the love I have his name,
What was my gain I count my loss;"

and when I go on to sing,

"I love my God with zeal so great,
That I could give him all,"

I do mean it. And I should be ashamed of my self if I did not mean it; but I do not understand how they can be sincere in the use of such language, who, nevertheless, contribute but a trifle, and seem to think they have done a great deal when they have given that.—*Spurgeon.*

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Oct. 20th, 1878.

THE PRODIGAL SON.—Luke xv. 11-24.

Jesus is still journeying through the province of Perea, on his way to the closing scene at Jerusalem. His preaching has attracted an immense throng, in which are many publicans and sinners, conscious of their need, and eager to find the way of salvation. In this "pearl of the parables" he portrays to them their condition, points out the path wherein they may find pardon, and proclaims the welcome which they may expect from their Father in heaven.

The following practical lessons may be derived from a study of this subject:

1. The root of sin is alienation of the heart from God, which draws the sinner into a far country where he is soon in distress.

2. The pleasures of sin are brief and pains resulting from it are long.

3. The humblest saint is happier than the highest sinner.

4. True repentance—the understanding, the affections, and the will.

5. Whom God saves—He saves to the uttermost.

6. The pardoned sinner is restored to the full measure of his first estate.

God Loves Thee.

A poor, gay votary of fashion, living some years ago in Paris—a woman of this world living for it and giving herself up to it, was slightly indisposed and lying in bed, when her sister came in full merriment and laughter. "Have you heard," said they "the last joke?" "No; what is it?" "Oh! there is a mad fellow come over from England, preaching what he calls 'the Gospel;' he preaches in English, and one of the French pastors interprets for him. It is the most ridiculous thing out. We are going to hear him." By and by they were gone; and as this poor girl was lying alone in her bed, there came into her heart—she did not exactly know why—an indescribable desire to go too. She rang her bell for her maid and said, "I want you to dress me." The servant looked surprised and said "You are not fit to get up, ma'am." "Never mind, I am going to get up; send for a carriage." The servant expostulated, but she would go. She got into the carriage and drove to the hall there was but one vacant seat, just in front of the platform, and she was shown into it. By the time the hymn was sung and the prayer offered, she was tolerably solemnized. Then there was the silence as of death as a strange preacher came to the front of the platform, and looked her full in the face as if he had been specially sent to her. He paused for a moment, and as she looked up wonderingly, her eye met his. Gazing at her as though he would read the secrets of her heart, he suddenly said, "Poor sinner! God loves thee."

"I do not know," she afterwards stated, "what more he said. I have no doubt he preached the gospel very fully, but I heard nothing more. I sat there sobbing as if my heart was broken. I scarcely knew why it was. I could not help it. As I sat there it seemed as if my whole life passed before me—a loveless, godless life. I had turned my back on God, lived for the world, lived for pleasure, lived in sin. That voice kept ringing in my ears over and over again. I could hear nothing else: 'Poor sinner! God loves thee.' How I got out of the room I do not know. I found myself by and by kneeling at my own bedside; tears were still streaming from my eyes; still I heard that voice within my soul: 'Poor sinner! God loves thee.' At last I looked up conscious of my own utter unworthiness. I dared to look up and cried out, O my God, if Thou lovest me, I have never loved thee before, but now from this time I take thee at thy word, I trust thy love; I cast myself on thy love.'"

Then the world faded away from her, its attractions lost their charms; the empty gaieties of life in which she had been living passed away like a dream of the morning; and she went on her way—a new woman, born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible by the received love of God.—*Selected.*

Morning Prayer.

However early in the morning you seek the gate of access, you find it already open, and however deep the midnight moment when you find yourself in the sudden arms of death, the winged prayer can bring an instant Saviour near, and this, wherever you are. It needs not that you ascend a special Pisgah or Moriah. It needs not that you should enter some awful shrine, or put off your shoes on some holy ground. Could a memento be reared on every spot from which acceptable prayer has passed away, and on which a prompt answer has come down, we should find Jehovah shammah, "the Lord hath been here," inscribed on many a cottage hearth and many a dungeon floor. We should find it not only in Jerusalem's proud temple, David's cedar galleries, but in the fisherman's cottage by the brink of Gennesareth, and in the upper chamber where Pentecost began. And whether it be the field where Isaac went to meditate, or the rocky knoll where Jacob lay down to sleep, or the brook where Israel wrestled, or the den where Daniel gazed on hungry lions and the lions gazed on him, or the hillside where the Man of Sorrows prayed all night, we should still discern the prints of the ladder's feet let down from heaven—the landing-place of mercies, because the starting-point of prayer.—*Hamilton.*

Be thyself blameless of what thou rebukest. He that cleanses a blot with blotted fingers makes a greater blot.—*Quarles.*

The bird of wisdom flies low and seeks his food under hedges; the eagle himself would be starved if he always soared aloft against the sun.—*Leander.*

The most delicate and satisfying of all happiness consists in promoting the happiness of others.

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, OCT. 18, 1878.

THE NEW BISHOP.—At the Synod of the Church of England, held on Wednesday afternoon in Montreal, the Venerable Dean BOND was, on the first Ballot, elected Bishop of Montreal in place of Bishop OXENDEN, resigned.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—Up to the time of our going to press Sir JOHN MACDONALD has not made known the names of those gentlemen who are to form the new Conservative Ministry. He still awaits the arrival of Mr. MASSON, M.P. for Terrebone, who is expected daily. We refrain from supposing who will be the new Ministers, feeling satisfied that the choice made by Sir JOHN MACDONALD will be a wise one.

WE call the attention of our readers to a letter in another column from the Rev. Mr. BORLAND, Superintendent of the Oka Mission, appealing in behalf of the Oka Indians for food and clothing. As the object is a most laudable and praiseworthy one, we would recommend it to the benevolence of the people of this county, who are never backward in assisting the deserving.

GRIT SPLEEN.—We print a letter from Mr. JAMES FISH, of Lachute, in reply to one in the last number of our contemporary. As for the editorial platitudes following the letter they contain nothing worthy of notice; but the cool impudence of the annonymous writer in supposing that His Excellency "retired, no doubt, with singular opinions of the ignorance and impudence "that marked the episode," is only equalled by the absurdity of his suggestion that His Excellency should have been "previously notified." The truth is the Grits are furious at having the wind taken out of their sails by the Conservatives, and are venting their spleen annonymously as is their usual custom. The heading of the letter in the *Advertiser* "Cheek and Impudence" is a true description of its contents.

A FALL IN STOCKS.

Everywhere the same story is told, the shares of the Gas Companies are depreciating in value owing to a discovery by Professor EDISON for the distribution of electric light. Companies are being formed in England and the United States for the manufacture of EDISON'S Electric Lamps, each of which is said to give the light of one thousand candles, and is unattended with danger. The sooner that kind of lamp, at a reasonable price, is brought to this country the better.

From Montreal comes a cry, that Montreal Bank Stock is falling, because the Directors of the Bank have declared a half-yearly dividend of five per cent, instead of six per cent as in former years. This fall in the price of its shares in no way affects the Bank, it simply disturbs the calculations, and perhaps ruins a few gamblers in Bank Stocks. The Bank itself is as sound as ever, it must be, to be able to pay a dividend of ten per cent per annum.

MORE HASTE, THE LESS SPEED.—In the hurried action of the dying Government in the distribution of patronage, a difficulty seems to have been created with regard to the Supreme Court. By clause 9 of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act it is enacted, in reference to the oath to be administered to presiding Judges, that "said oath shall be administered to the Chief Justice of said "Courts before the Governor-General in "person administering the Government "of the Dominion, in Council, and to "the puisne Judges of said Courts by "the Chief Justice." The absence from Canada of Mr. Chief Justice RICHARDS would, under the above clause, and according to a high legal opinion, render it impossible that Mr. Justice TASCHEREAU, recently appointed, can act until the return of the Chief Justice, who alone is empowered to administer the oath of office to puisne Judges of the Supreme Court. Again, it is enacted, under the Supreme Court Act, that five Judges shall form a quorum. The resignation of Mr. Justice TASCHEREAU, and its acceptance, destroys the quorum of that Court, and makes it necessary to re-argue causes heard at the last sitting of the Court, and renders it imperative to postpone the sitting appointed for the 30th instant until such time as a quorum of the Court can be re-established.

THE OCCIDENTAL RAILWAY.

We have before referred to the extravagence of the JOLY Ministry in their mode of administering this Railway since they took possession of it. One expense has been stopped, since we pointed it out, by the withdrawal of a number of Volunteers who were guarding various depots along the line, at a cost to the Province of from $100 to $200 per day. Other and more glaring extravagances however still exist. Mr. MACDONALD ran the whole road with one Superintendent; Mr. JOLY has three, a General, a Traffic and a Locomotive Superintendent. Mr. MACDONALD employed two engineers, and kept 150 men at work constructing the line; Mr. JOLY has eighteen engineers on the line and not a single man engaged in carrying on the work. Mr. MACDONALD divided the line into sections of 5 miles with three men to each to keep them in repair; Mr. JOLY was added two men to each section between Montreal and Salmon Creek. Mr. MACDONALD employed one man to look after the Baggage and Express on each train; Mr. JOLY employs two for the same purpose. When Mr. MACDONALD had the road he kept every engine at work and so was compelled to do repairing on Sundays; Mr. JOLY keeps three or four engines doing nothing, and still the desecration of the Sabbath continues. When Mr. MACDONALD ran the road he had to get it in running order (no easy task), and therefore it was to be expected the expenses would be heavy. When Mr. JOLY took possession he found all the troublesome work had been done for him, and yet the expenses of the road are much larger now than before the self-styled economical Government got hold of it. The Railway is public property, why then is not a monthly account of its receipts and expenditure published as is customary with the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Roads? It is the old, old story. As Mr. MACKENZIE did, so does Mr. JOLY. Both on taking office solemnly promised to govern the country with economy, and yet the most extravagant five years in the Government of Canada were those we have just passed through; and so it will be in Quebec, all promises are thrown aside, and the true man, with all his desire to waste and squander is exposed to view.

POLITICAL INGRATITUDE.

The following from the Ottawa *Herald*, till the late elections a Ministerial paper, shows the base ingratitude, and pitiful toadyism some sheets can be guilty of:—

"The administration of the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie has ceased to exist, and we may fairly presume we have seen the last of a Reform Government for some years at any rate. The majority in the new parliament favourable to the Conservative party is so large, and the Reformers throughout the country so demoralized by their late defeat that it would be almost hopeless for the latter to dream of securing office, at least till after another general election. The policy of the late government has been singularly disasterous to those who supported it, and it would be vain to attempt concealing the fact that the Liberal Ministry retires without even a share of that sympathy which, in most cases, accompanies men in their position. The feeling that they have misused their opportunities, neglected their friends, crouched to their enemies, succumbed to their own timidity, is felt throughout the land. As leaders, they have failed to satisfy those who placed them in power. No doubt they tried to be as honest as men in their peculiar position could be, but the Nemesis of the Pacific Scandel wrecked its revenge upon them for the manner in which it had been discovered. The Reform party had long been divorced from office. Their leaders had no aims of administration to answer for, yet, in five years, by pursuing a policy of masterly inactivity, they have fallen from power and place, simply by their inability to control the forces at their disposal. Of course the long continued commercial depression had its effect upon them; but the people lost heart and confidence at the unvaried croaking which was the distinguishing feature of Mr. Cartwright's budget speeches. It was bad policy to rob the people of hope. Even at the worst of times the human mind takes comfort from the thought, that there are brighter days in store. Mr. Cartwright never held out the slightest glimmer of a brighter future. At last the people got tired of the raven and his eternal "Nevermore" and when the opportunity came sent him packing after

"——his unhappy master
Whom unmerciful disaster
Followed fast, and followed faster,"

till the general elections sealed his doom.

"During their administration the Liberal Government has enacted some good and some questionable legislation. On the whole the balance is in their favor. Like the peas in the pod, as Hans Christian Anderson tells, they looked around and all within their little pod was green and flourishing, so they thought all the world was in the same happy condition. The little Ministerial pod, however, has burst and the Cabinet peas are learning that things are by no means what they in their innocence imagined."

The Temperance Cause.

LECTURE BY MR. BARRATT.

On Monday evening, Mr. Barratt, Grand Lecturer of the Independent Order of Good Templars, was met at Victoria Hall, Lachute, by a few friends of the Temperance cause, who thoroughly appreciated the able lecture given by Mr. Barratt, as well as the songs and sweet music rendered by Mr. James Fish and his Quintette Club.

The audience was not so large as as might have been expected, especially considering the importance of the question, and the publicity given to the meeting. The chair was occupied by His Worship, Mayor Barron, who in opening the meeting, briefly explained its purpose, with which he expressed his cordial approval.

Mr. Fish's Quintette club then gave "Hold the Fort" in which the audience heartily joined, and was followed by a brief but suitable prayer from the Rev. Mr. Robson. More singing by the Quintette Club and the chairman introduced the lecturer.

Mr. BARRATT commeneed by a brief explanation of the circumstances under which he appeared before them. When last in Lachute he had lectured on behalf of the Sons of Temperance, since that time, that body had set him free, and he had made an engagement with the Independent Order of Good Templars. He had belonged to both orders, and had held in both, the highest position it was possible to reach, therefore he came before them with a good record. He still belonged to the two orders and believed he might remain with them in all harmony; anyway, he appeared before them that night to speak on a question common to both bodies, namely the question of Temperance. He looked upon Temperance, after the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, as the most important question of the day; while every body conceded that Intemperance was the greatest evil, and all united in considering how it could be removed, or even alleviated. After pointing out the importance and sacredness of the question, the lecturer then depicted the state of affairs in Lachute, where he said the people complained of the inefficiency of the law, instead of blaming themselves. He claimed the Dunkin Act was thoroughly efficient if only properly entored. In the county of Mississquoi, the rum-sellers had fled to the United States, to be out of reach of the law; there were no half measures in that county. He condemned any idea of repealing the Act, and licensing the Taverns, considering ten unlicensed dram-shops were preferable to one lincensed one, as then the people would be sharers in the iniquity; the great question being not the amount of money lost, but the wrong inflicted. He ridiculed the argument sometimes used, that the people were not prepared for the Dunkin Act. If they were not why then they never would be; as he understood it, laws were enacted to educate the people and not to wait till the people were ready. Some asserted that the law should be repealed because it was violated. If that argument was good as regards the Dunkin Act then why not repeal the laws against gambling and keeping disorderly houses, for both those laws are openly violated and the police are well aware of it. The Lecturer then showed the evil effect of strong drink, not only among the vicious and lowly but also, he regretted to say among the educated and refined. He then drew a comparitive picture between Vineland in the State of New Jersey, where liquor had never been sold, and where there was no jail; and other cities where liquor was freely sold and crime rampant. He pointed to the North West Territories where the sale or importation of liquors was Prohibitory, because of the large number of Indians there, and argued if the liquor was bad for the Indians, so it was to the white man, and the one was as much in need of protection as the other. He declared rumsellers depreciated every place they settled in, and asked where was the place they benefitted; and if that was the case then the sooner they were got rid of the better. He urged on his hearers the necessity of immediate action in the cause of Temperance, Christ's word was concerned in the movement, therefore it could not fail; but at the same time each and every one of them must assist or it would soon come to a stand-still. He pointed out what a bane to the system and brain intoxicating liquor was, and how it should be shunned by all who wished to enjoy good health. He condemned all moderate drinking, which he said amounted to "who can drink the most without tumbling under the table; and claimed that alcohol was only to be obtained by destroying God's gifts, and therefore could not be styled a gift from God. He concluded by an earnest appeal to his hearers to put an end to the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the county, and show to the whole Dominion that the people of Argenteuil were as loyal and law-abiding as any one in the country.

Votes of thanks were then tendered to the lecturer, the chairman and the Quintette Club, and responded to by the latter's singing another song.

The meeting was terminated by Rev. Mr. Robson pronouncing the benediction.

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, Oct. 17th, 1878.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—I who am never ashamed to put my name to anything I may write, am sorry to see in the *Advertiser* of this week a letter signed "A Spectator" who is evidently ashamed to give his, and with good reason too, for a more barefaced tissue of untruths and misrepresentations could hardly be conceived. I can quite understand the feelings of Mr. "Spectator" (evidently a Grit) at seeing his own party so shamefully remiss in doing what the Conservatives did, namely, turn out at the shortest notice, to give a parting cheer to the best Governor-General Canada ever had, as it was well-known he was passing through Lachute for the last time, and that unless we followed him to Montreal and Quebec it would be the last occasion on which our eyes would ever look on him. God bless him and his, I said on that occasion, and I repeat it now. His Excellency very readily stepped out of the cars to receive the three hearty loyal cheers that immediately greeted him and which were joined in by all there present, Grit as well as Conservative. Lord Dufferin cordially thanked those present and retired quite pleased at the occurrence. Now Mr. "Spectator," whoever you are, either retract the vile insinuations contained in your letter, or repeat them over your name, so that Lachute may know a man who for poltical spite would wish to insult the representative of our Soverign Lady Queen Victoria.

Yours truly,
JAMES FISH.

An Appeal in Behalf of the Oka Indians.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—The long conflict in behalf of what is confidently believed to be the Indian's rights in the seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, has borne hard upon their friend in Montreal, and other places. This has been occasioned by law expenses on the one hand, and by supplying the means of subsistence to a number of Indians, who, because of age and other circumstances, have not been able to support themselves. These obligations to a christian and humane public can only cease when the rights of the Indians have been established by the proper Courts of the country, until then we are compelled to make appeals in their behalf, for food and clothing, or money for their purchase. These appeals hitherto have been generously responded to by friends in Montreal and parts adjacent; but because such has been the case, we are compelled in future now, to widen the range of our application. Anything bestowed would I am sure, be received by any Methodist Minister, until arrangements were effected for its removal to Oka.

G. BORLAND,
General Super't of the Oka Mission.

COMMUNISM.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—Leaving for a short time the political and social sentiments that have agitated the public mind of Canada during these weeks of excitement, let us turn our attention to the outside world. Looking abroad thus, we cannot but observe the important changes—political, religious, &c., that have so recently transpired—transitions of more universal moment were not characteristic in time of the Reformation. Inside these great wheels of revolution and change there are other wheels in motion—increasing in velocity, which ultimately will affect the vital interests of nations, states, and communities if they have not done so already—a question overlooked perhaps amid all the attributing of financial depression to certain causes. It requires no far or wide-reaching power of intellect to apprehend the baneful and curbing influence these rotatory forces have and will have on general prosperity. I cannot encroach on your columns to allude to more than the subject which heads this article.

Doubtless many of your readers will attach but ordinary importance to the term Communism, but when we understand the doctrines of its agitators, especially since 1870, we have reason to infer there is cause for alarm.

The following are some of the more important of the articles which form their creed, as issued by them in New York, which will represent them the world over:—

"We are Communists because we desire the just redistribution of wealth and work among all men, and that the power to possess should not belong to a few, but to all the community.

"We are Communists because we desire to destroy this individual property personified by egotism and iniquity; because we wish to found on overthrown society, a bond of happiness and perfect equality among men.

"Communism is the clearest affirmation of the revolution and the last stage of human progress.

"We repudiate all doctrines which aim at imposing taxes on the fortunes, privileges, or the revenues of the rich, because this would tend to consecrate in the bosom of humanity, inequalities which it is our hope to destroy.

"We are Atheists, because consequent with ourselves our logic refuses to admit a Supreme Being—a Chimera—something monstrous and outside humanity.

"In the new society—that to which the empire of the world has been promised—that which must regenerate the races—that which must set us free. We do not recognize God—we will not have the God in whose name so many crimes have been committed—so much bloodshed.

"We are revolutionists—because by means of revolution can we hope for victory—because we desire to overturn by force a society which upholds by force—because we know we must conquer at whatever price, political power which alone can establish the dictature of the proletariat, and force it to act until there only shall be equal citizens in the new society."

In Russia this creed is held by those who term themselves Nihilists—in Germany Socialists—in France and America Communists; and in closing up their creed they exhort these to close up their ranks for the purpose of exterminating the Bible, God, Christ and Christianity, for with the disappearance of these will vanish also the last vestige of stupidity and error. But these are only formula. The question is have any of these assumed a tangible form. In some foreign countries we know they have been a source of terror, and during the past summer the attempts by Communists in the Western States to intimidate many in their lawful pursuits have been numerous.

What their power may or will be it is difficult to say. Doubtless many will become attached to them, but imagine a faction gaining the ascendancy in any country that adhere to their sentiments—who do not believe in a Supreme Will—who hold things common—not as the apostles, but the lazy vagabond sharing in the comforts and luxuries accumulated by the diligent hand and sober brain. This evil, slighting principle, only re-echoes the cry of the Agrarians who so shook the foundations of the Roman empire two thousand years ago.

They also believe in the utter annihilation of the family, and the State to support all children. It needs no thought to convince the women of any Christianized country of the terrible consequences to them of such a system. It is the worst slavery and degredation imaginable, and would be turning back the civilization of 3000 years in which women have been emancipated. We recoil from advancing all the doctrines held by their most extreme adherents. They are too disgusting and outrageous for publication. The main argument used by them to win recruits to their ranks is discontent—and in such stringent times as these poverty makes many thousands patient to listen to these teachings, which in their very vastness and in their possible results astound and overwhelm a common mind, who would in other and more favourable conditions spurn the tempter at the very outset. A right understanding of this secret and subtle society is all that is needed, and any loyal subject will not only discountenance it, but use his influence for the extermination thereof.

Yours &c. PLANETA.

Oct. 16th, 1878.

That College.—A Change Needed.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—That a change is needed in connection with the College in some way, is admitted by nearly every body. Whether it is to be in the Teachers, Trustees, Commissioners, Directors or Managers, there is dissatisfaction existing, and has existed for a long time. One parent has requested his son to take lessons in a certain branch but no attention is paid to his request. For two years he has put up with it, but is not willing to put up with it longer. He even wrote to the Head teacher, but no reply; to the Trustees, but no attention is paid to his letter. A school in each end of the village is spoken of, and from these the College is to be supplied with students as they become advanced to it. This might prove the greatest boon that Lachute could have, but there is that interminable and inexplicable amalgamation which exists, no one knows how or why, between the College and School. This is in the way and has been in the way of the advancement of our school interests for a long time. Let is be remembered at all hazzards, and let the people assert their rights. If not, let some change be made and made speedily for the interest of the people and the place. "CHANGE."

VEGETINE.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

178 BALTIC STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the "Vegetine" for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE
SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, Me., Oct. 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the "Vegetine" I rest well, and relish my food. Can recommend the "Vegetine" for what it has done for me.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. ALBERT BICKER.

Witness of the above,
MR. GEORGE N. VAUGHAN,
Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE.
GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.

BOSTON HOME, 14, TYLER STREET, BOSTON, April, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir:—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefitted by the "Vegetine" you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.

With respect,
Mrs N. WORMELL, Matron.

Vegetine,
Rev. O. T. Walker, Says:

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.

VEGETINE.
Nothing Equal to it.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the "Vegetine." I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the Vegetine. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly,

Mrs. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange Street, South Salem, Mass.

Vegetine.
Recommend it Heartily.

SOUTH BOSTON.

MR. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—I have taken several bottles of your "Vegetine," and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia Kidney Complaint, and General Debility of the System. I can heartily recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER.

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A CARD.

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Parties wishing to consult him on business will find him at his residence every Saturday.

6w2

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TEMPERANCE people will welcome this book, for it is a most helpful, as well as readable, contribution to the literature of this great moral reform. In a single volume of over 600 pages one may find the most important facts and faces which have appeared in America in this connection.

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Mr. R. M. BARRATT, is the Agent for this Vecinity. It can only be bought from the Agent, and is not for sale at bookstores.

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St. Andrews, Aug. 22, 1878. 20tf

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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 will 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 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) 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. 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

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,
ADVOCATES,
Ste. Scholastique.

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

WILFRED PREVOST, F. H. MATHIEU.

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	08 "
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.

Vaccine
Boots and Shoes.—A. Vincent, West-End.
Cooley Cans.—Wm. Hay, West-End.
Special Meeting of O. Y. B's. Victoria Hall.

LOCAL.

GET Cooley cans, and there will be no more trouble about the butter market.

LACHUTE FAIR will be held on the usual grounds, on TUESDAY, Oct. 22nd, 1878. 5—3w

NOTICE.—The Lachute Lodge of O. Y. B's will meet in Victoria Hall, to-morrow (Saturday) evening, at 7,30 o'clock. Business of importance.
W Hay, jr., Master.

CORRECTION.—In the item last week concerning the Fish Rack of Mr. James Fish, the breadth was erroneously stated to be "about a foot," it should have been "about four feet."

WE have to acknowledge the reciept of a basket of choice crab apples from Mr. Robert Gordon of East Settlement, for which he will please accept our thanks.

A Social meeting of the Congregation of Henry's Church, Lachute, will be held this evening at six o'clock. Rev. Dr. McVicar and Rev. J. S. Black of Montreal, will be present.

INDIAN SUMMER.—Instead of the heavy frosts and early winter, foretold by Mr. Vennor, we have been enjoying almost summer weather. At the same time the nights have been cold and frosty.

THE Sec.-Treasurer of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society, having received the annual grant from the Council of Agriculture, is now ready to pay the prizes awarded at the county Exhibitions.

INSOLVENT.—On Saturday last a writ of attachment was served upon H. F. Cummings, of Grenville, at the instance of Donald Cameron. Mr. G. J. Walker, Official Assignee.

MR. A. Vincent who for years has engaged in the boot and shoe business has opened a store in the West End, near Banford's Grocery. Mr. Vincent guarantees good work at reasonable prices.

ON Tuesday next, the 22nd inst. Victoria Division S. O. T., will in their turn give a Musical and Literary Entertainment. It will take place in the Victoria Hall, Lachute, and will be in aid of the building fund. Let the Hall be crowded.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Leggo's new craft "Berox" arrived in port on Wednesday morning, laden with cement stone. Her voyage was uneventful, save and except she ran ashore once, being hauled off without damage.

Mr. R. M. Barratt, Grand Lecturer for the Independent Order of Good Templars, will address meetings as follows:

Friday,	Oct.	18—Chatboro'.
Wednesday,	"	23—Lakefield.
Thursday,	"	24—Shrewsbury
Friday,	"	25—Morin Flats

Hour of meeting, 7 o'clock.

OUR GOSSIPS.—The all absorbing topic to our gossips to day, is, who pays for the alterations and improvements to a certain house in the West End. The Landlord or Tenant? In order to put an end to the matter, our gossips ane referred to the Contractor, who will afford them every satisfaction.

I. O. G. T.—At the conclusion of the Temperance lecture, on Monday evening, it was resolved to organize a Lodge of Good Templars in Lachute. All wishing to be charter members should send in their names to the G. W. V. T., at the WATCHMAN Office, before Monday next. All who have signed the list will please assemble at the Victoria Hall, on Monday evening for inaugurating.

WE direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. Hay in another colnmn, in reference to the celebrated Cooley Milk Can, of which so much has been said. We are glad to see that the farmers who have used it speak so highly in its praise. We are are also pleased to learn that Mr. Hay intends to carry on the manufacture of them in Lachute.

SOCIAL.—On Thursday evening of last week, a Social took place in the Methodist Church, Lachute, in aid of the funds of the Sunday School. The audience was large and was highly entertained by the carrying out of a programme, in which music, singing and dialogues predominated. It was announced during the evening that the result of the social would be to pay off all indebtedness of the Sunday School.

IN ARBITRATION.—Mr. Walter Shanly the Government engineer, is engaged in making an examination into the claims of Mr. Macdonald for work done upon the Q. M. O. & O. road. It will take a considerable time to complete the work Mr. Shanly has in hand, but from his well-known ability and the confidence felt in him by both the contractor and the Government, there is every likelihood of the result giving satisfaction to both parties.

THE ORANGE MARSHALLS ACQUITTED.

THE following telegram was received just before going to press:—

MONTREAL, Oct. 1878.

"The Orangemen charged with unlawful assembly, and with being members of an illegal association, have been this day acquitted. Hon. Mr. Abbott has taken an active part in their defence, it being his first appearance in Court for three years."

BEARS KILLED.—During the past two weeks no less than thirty seven bears have been shot in the Augmentation of Grenville, many of them were large and savage. This is said to be a sign of a very hard winter.

ACCIDENT.—During the severe storm last week the winds blew some boards off the top of a barn in Wentworth, one of which knocked down and broke the leg of Mr. Charles Vary, Secretary of the Municipal Council and School Commissioners. Medical aid was immediately called on, and the sufferer is now getting on as well as can be expected. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Vary in his misfortune, he being highly respected and much liked by all who know him.

HAIL TO THE CHIEF.—On Monday evening Sir John Macdonald and Dr. Tupper passed through Lachute on their way to Montreal. The Conservatives here gettieg to know of this assembled in force at the depot, and on the arrival of the train, both gentlemen stepped on the platform, where they were treated to a specimen of what Lachute lungs can do. Cheer after cheer rent the air, till the sound was heard from one end of the village to the other. Sir John and Dr. Tupper briefly expressed their thanks. As the train let the depot, three more vigorous cheers sent them on their way.

NEW HOUSE.—Mr. Jackson Banford has erected a new house at the east end of Lachute which he and his wife occupy. The honse is a Gothic Cottage, built on a solid stone foundation with a good cellar and two stories above. The size of the main building is 22 by 30 ft and the wing attached 14 by 16 ft. It contains 8 rooms and two wide halls. It is a Baloon frame lined with brick, and was built by Mr. James Drysdale of Lachute on a piece of land, on the North side of the main road near Mr. Lane's, which Mr. Banford bought from Mrs. A. Burch. The total cost of the house was $1,500.

CONCERT.—On Tuesday evening a concert was given in Olivet Hall, Lachute, in aid of the funds of Olivet Division, S. O. T. A large audience was confidently expected, but our reporter's surprise was great when on his arriving shortly after 8 o'clock, he found the Hall so full, that many of the audience were sitting on the stairs, and that the only mode of ingress for him was to clamber up outside and go in through a window, over the platform. He reached the platform and his exertions were amply repaid, as a crowded house was kept in amusement till ten o'clock, by a series of readings, recitations, dialogues, songs and music from our West End Amateurs. To distinguish any one more than the other would be invidnous, suffice it to say each one did his or her best, and all were satisfied. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Stanforth, the Worthy Patriarch and addresses were delivered during the evening by Mayor Barron and Rev. E Robson. The entertainment concluded with "God save the Queen." The financial result is, so far as ascertained, that enough has been realised to pay off all the debts, and leave a small balance in hand.

THE ARGENTEUIL RANGERS.—The members of the various companies forming this regiment which is commanded by Lt. Col. Simpson, having received their new uniforms from Ottawa, are now engaged for the first time during the past two years, in fulfilling their annual drill previous to their being inspected by the D. A. G. of the District. That the spirit of loyalty for which our county was always famous, still exists, is shown by the fact that every company that has turned out, has its full complement of 42, men and have been obliged to refuse admission to several fine, stalwart young yeomen anxious to fall into the ranks. It is to be hoped this will be remedied next season by the new Minister of Militia allowing the companies to be increased. No. 2 company commanded by Capt. James Smith and Lieut. Goode, both military school men, is drilling at the company's headquarter's Dunany. No. 3 under Capt. G. McKnight and Lieut. J. McKnight is at Shrewsbury. No. 6 under Capt. John Pollock, M.S., and Lieut. Wm. Pollock will commence drill at Mills Isles next week, as will also the remaining companies. The time required is 12 days, after which each company will be inspected and efforts are being made to bring as many companies together as possible, and have a general Inspection at Lachute. The new uniforms consist of red serge blouse, black pants with red cord stripe at side, forage cap and grey overcoat. Major Smith informs us that he has visited most of the companies, and considers them a most efficient body of men, of a very soldier-like appearance, and he has no doubt they will receive the highest praise from Lieut. Colonel Bacon when he inspects them.

Characteristic of the Man.

Mr. Mackenzie remains true to life. At a church social held in Ottawa lately, Mr. Mackenzie made a speech, the first since the glorious 17th September, and the following characteristic sentence he is reported by his own papers to have uttered—"By the will of the people of Canada he was likely to have more leisure in the future, and could only endeavour to make himself as comfortable as he could, and certain other people, whom he need not name, as uncomfortable as possible." Well in the past Mr. Mackenzie has been very successful in his mission, Canada has been as "uncomfortable" as she could well be during the five years that he has been in office. And now that he has been relegated to the cool shades of opposition he will endeavour to give opposition for opposition's sake, and when we hear Mr. Mackenzie denouncing any action of the Government that is to be we may know that it is simply for the purpose of making them as "uncomfortable as possible." What statesmanlike conduct for the fallen premier to be guilty of, and with what pride must the Reform party look upon their leader. We would advise the opposition to at once choose a new leader, one capable of conducting such a strong and efficient opposition as will command the respect of the country, and who will not disgrace his position by endeavoring to make othar people as "uncomfortable as possible."—*Woodstock Times.*

The Memphis *Avalanche* says that although parents deserted their children, and children their parents, and husbands their wives, in Memphis, not one wife deserted a husband.

The Princess of Wales has made that queer little old-fashioned musical instrument, the zither, fashionable in England. She took lessons on it last year, and all the daughters of nobility have thumbed it energetically ever since.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

GENERAL NEWS.

Gold in paying quantities has been found on Battle River, Manitoba.

Mr. Dawson, Conservative, has been elected by a large majority in Algoma.

The Pembina branch of the C. P. R. is now moved to 8 miles south of Winnipeg.

The Merchant's Bank of Prince Edward's Island has suspended payment.

Parties of agriculturists, principally from the Ottawa valley, still continue to leave for Manitoba.

Manitoulin Island is being rapidly opened up for settlement, and school districts are being laid out.

The eldest son of Governor Chandler, of New Brunswick, was accidentally killed by a fall on Thursday.

The City Council of London and the Board of School Trustees are at variance as to the amount of school rate to be levied.

The wet weather operated considerably against the success of the Provincial Exhibition at Fredericton, N. B.

Immigration to Manitobais on the increase The boats are overcrowded on every trip with the best class of settlers that have gone in this season.

The Presbyterian synod at Kingston has closed, after appointing a deputation to go to Scotland, to lay the whole state of the church in Canada before the Mother Church.

Mr. Horton, M. P. for Centre Huron, has resigned and Hon. R. J. Cartwright has been nominated in his place. Mr. Samuel Platt, is the Conservative Candidate.

Costafrolez was convicted on Tuesday, at St. John's P. Q., of having murdered one Mathevon at Rouse's Point, in July last. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 13th, of December.

There is a quarrel among some bank clerks in London, Ont., which is exciting public attention. It arises out of some of them getting an actor to make offensive allusions to one of their number from the stage.

A letter from Prince Arthur's Landing says that property rose in value 25 per cent. at the news of the downfall of the Mackenzie Government. This is a striking commentary upon the character of "the best Government Canada ever saw," as the *Globe* dubs the Mackenzie coalition.

OTTAWA.

The Police Board will shortly investigate the disturbances of 12th of August last

The English Government offer a prize of £100 ($500) for the best Essay on Hydrophobia, its nature, prevention and treatment.

The Managing Committee of Mrs. Hardy's Home, have resigned on account of the imputations against the establishment.

The trial of the alleged counterfeiters has begun. The evidence is very direct, and it would seem that the business of issuing forged Dominion bills of one and two dollars denominations has been widespread.

The *Citizen* has become a morning paper and has ceased to publish its evening edition.

The Bishop of Ontario left for England on Thursday.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been given six months extra leave of absence.

TORONTO.

Hanlon, according to an old newspaper just discovered, rowed across Toronto Bay when he was only three years and a half old.

A Christian Conference takes place at Shaftesbury Hall, on Monday next.

Hon. Alex. Morris, arrived in Town on Wednesday, from Manitoba.

On Wednesday Archdeacon Whittaker laid the foundation stone of the new Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville.

Dean Stanley arrived in town this morning, and left this evening for Kingston, *en route* for Montreal to meet Lord Dufferin, with whom he will travel to Quebec, from which city the Dean returns to the States, and to England in November in the S. S. Bothnia. While here he was the guest of Dean Grassett, who accompanied his visitor to Osgoode Hall, the University, the Normal School, and other points of interest in the city. Mr. George Grove, the celebrated engineer, author and musician, is the Dean's travelling companion.

MONTREAL.

It is said Coroner Jones will be superannuated.

The St. Lawrence Hall was closed to the public on Tuesday last.

The Caughnawaugha Indians retain the Lacrosse Championship, having defeated the Montreal Club on Saturnay.

During a "Charivari" at St. Anne des Plaines, one Damase Depatie was shot in the groin and died from the wound. One Lavallee has been arrested on the charge of manslaughter. He being the owner of the gun from which the shot was fired.

F. W. A. Osborne, Late Manager of the Dominion Type Foundry, and who was convicted last week of embezzling money received from the company's customers, has pleaded guilty to the other indictments preferred against him.

Mr. Wm. Turner, Secretary of the Mount Royal Cemetery Co., has mysteriously disappeared. It is feared he has committed suicide. There is a deficit of nearly $2,000 in his accounts but he has left considerable sums of money behind him. He was 76 years of age and universally respected.

The Cricket Match between the Australian Team and 22 Canadians was a perfect fizzle. The Canadians knew next to nothing of the game and only scored 90, while the Australians made 319 with one wicket to fall. The Australians left for Detroit on Friday night en rout for their homes.

Great excitement has existed in this City all the week. The Windsor Hotel has been crowded with politicians and would-be Cabinet-makers. Sir John Macdonald positively refuses to announce the names of the new Ministry till the arrival of Mr. Masson from England. In the meanwhile conjecture is rife as to who will be in the Cabinet.

QUEBEC.

H. M. S. "Bellerophon" sailed on Saturday.

A Conservative Club is being formed here.

The Catholic Council of Public Instruction held their quarterly meeting last week.

Cabinet meetings are being held here daily therefore more Justices of the Peace will shortly be named.

The calendar of the approaching term of the Court of Queen's Bench is unusually large.

The Governor-General arrived on Saturday morning and went down the River in the "Bellerophon." He returned to Montreal on Monday night.

The Q. M. O. & O. R. R.—The *L'Evenement* says.—Work on the line between Montreal and Quebec is being pushed with vigor. It is expected that by the end of October it will be opened to L'Assomption. On 1st. December the trains will run regularly between Quebec and St. Vincent de Paul; St. Vincent de Paul is only an hours travel by omnibus, from Montreal. The train will leave Quebec every day at 3 p. m., reaching St. Vincent Station at 9 o'clock. By the omnibus line runing for the railway, passengers will arrive at Montreal a little after 10 o'clock. The fare will be $4.

HALIFAX.

Hon. Jas. McDonald has left for Ottawa, on the call of Sir John McDonald.

Jas. G. Foster has been appointed Queen's Counsel by the local Government.

The Nova Scotia Government have resigned, and Mr. Simon H. Holmes, of Pictou, has been called on to form an administration.

The Minister of Militia has returned from Ottawa.

FOREIGN.

Bishop Dupanloup died suddenly on Friday.

The New Caledonia insurrection has broken out afresh.

The Russians are reported to be mustering in Adrianople.

An Internationalist movement is on foot in the frontier towns of Italy.

Receipts of wheat at New York up to the present this year has been 47,144,00 bush.

Gold discoveries have been made in Southern Chili.

Lima and Callao have recently been visited by Earthquake.

Virginia city was visited by a heavy snow storm on Monday.

Prize medals of the Paris Exhibition are to be distributed on the 21st instant.

A revolutionary spirit of a very distinct and dangerous character is abroad in St. Petersburg.

The clause of the Socialist bill prohibiting Socialist writings has been thrown out by the German Reichstag.

A thousand Glasgow weavers have struck against a 7½ per cent. reduction in their wages

Half a million salmon eggs have been shipped by steamer from New York, for Europe.

The cotton crop of the United States this season, it is estimated, will reach five and a half million bales.

Thirty-seven persons were killed in a panic which took place at the Coliseum theatre, in Liverpool, on Friday.

The Eddystone lighthouse is said to be uninjured.

A cable from London announces the failure of Heugh, Balfor & Co., of Manchester, with liabilities between one and two millions sterling.

The New York Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church passed resolutions at a recent meeting declaring its belief in eternal punishment.

Checkly, the Canadian counterfeiter, discharged by judge Dyer, at Milwaukee, has been re-arrested on a new warrant.

Great distress exists at Blackburn, England; more than half the factory hands are out of employment.

The delay in the recognition of Roumania by the European powers is said to be her endeavour to evade the provision in the Berlin treaty regarding the equality of the Jews.

Hong Kong despatches say difficulties still continue between the natives and foreign Christian missionaries.

A Constantinople despatch says the final treaty now being negotiated with Russia will not be submitted to the Powers.

The U. S. troops have returned to Leavenworth, after an unsuccessful pursuit of the Cheyenne Indians, who have killed over 75 whites.

Further particulars have been received from St. Thomas of the Santa Cruz *emeute*. The insurrection is said to have completely ruined the island.

The election which comes off in New Foundland next month will apparently be almost entirely run on personal issues. There is very little excitment over them, but which our indifference and inaction compared with former elections in that colony.

Gambetta's recent speech at Grenoble is said to have very favorably inpressed the moderate Republicans. He gives the Republicans a majority of 20 in the Senate at the coming elections.

Telegrams, from the South are not of quite so despondent a character. The weather has turned much colder, and there is a decrease in the number of new cases and deaths.

An agreement has been come to relative to the distribution of the administration of Egyptian affairs, by which the French Commissioner takes charge of the railways and ports, and Mr. Rivers-Wilson, for England, of the Ministry of Finance.

Andrassy's answer to the Turkish circular, refuting charges contained therein and throwing the blame of the failure of the convention on the Porte, will be despatched shortly. An understanding regarding the reduction of the army of occupation has been reached, and negotiations opened between General Phillipovitch and the Austrian War Minister to the end.

General Haines, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, has taken Command at Pashawur. The Afghans have considerably strengthened the armament of Alimusjid, and war is inevitable. Rumours come from Simla of an immediate advance through the Khyber Pass having been ordered. Lord Lytton's emissary sent word, under date of the 6th, that he was about to leave Cabul with the Ameer's answer.

DEATHS.

Died of Diptheria, at St. Andrews, on the 16th of October, Frances Mary, third daughter of George Simpson. Aged 18 months.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, October 11th, 1878.

Flour per barrel		$5.00 @	$5.75
Flour per bag		2.00 @	2.75
Oats per bushel		0.35 @	0.00
Corn " "		0.67 @	0.00
Peas " "		0.70 @	0.75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs		2.00 @	2.75
Corn Meal " "		1.25 @	0.00
Moullie " "		1.25 @	0.00
Grue " "		1.00 @	0.00
Bran " "		0.90 @	0.00
Dressed Hogs "		5.00 @	0.00
Pork per lb		0.07 @	0.10
Beef " "		0.03 @	0.08
Mutton " "		0.07 @	0.09
Lamb " "		0.09 @	0.00
Hay per ton		8.00 @	10.00
Potatoes per bag		0.50 @	0.00
Butter per lb		0.12 @	0.15
Cheese " "		0.10 @	0.13

GEO. BOND & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

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

Gilt Edged Butter

"Cooley" Sustained.

The undersigned having had the COOLEY Can fully tested *in this neighbourhood* during the present season, has secured the right to manufacture and sell it in this County and Two Mountains. The following testimonials show what is the opinion of well known persons who have used them; and should have quite as much weight as any unfavorable report got up by a party interested in the sale of a rival article.

Since using the Cooley Cans, we find we make more butter and of a much better quality than ever before. It does away with the washing of pans in the old way, and is a very great saving of labor. We found no difficulty whatever in managing them, but of course they require to be used according to directions, in order to get the full benefit. Altogether I am perfectly satisfied with them.
JAMES MUIR,
Lachute, Sept. 1st, 1878.

Having used the Cooley Cans through the hottest of the season, I find the milk always sweet, and the butter made from them a very superior article. For the last nine years we have had from 10 to 18 cows and should be able to judge.—We find them simple and easy to manage, and a great saving in labor.
JAMES SMITH,
Dunany, September 3rd, 1878.

MR. WM. HAY, LACHUTE.
The Cooley Can I got from you in July last I set in my spring and have used it ever since; it has saved fully half the labor and has made better butter than we ever had before, and I have sold the butter at considerably higher prices, at least 4c. per lb. higher than any of my neighbors. I calculate that the can will more than pay for itself this season, besides all the convenience of it. We have not had any sour milk since we got it. Thunder has no effect on it. Altogether I am completely satisfied with it.
THOS. McFAUL.
Dalesville, September 26th, 1878.

BROWNSBURG, SEPT. 10th, 1878.
MR. WM. HAY,
Sir:—You ask my experience of the four Cooley Cans I got from you in the beginning of June.—In answer I would say that they have given complete satisfaction in every respect. We have made a good deal more butter from the same number of cows, than we ever did before, the quality is much better—it has been pronounced by good judges the finest they ever saw. The saving of labor is very great over the old pans, and we find that the can is churns easier. The only chance we had of tasting the keeping of the butter was while we were making during June, and July; on the 8th of August we sold the lot, and the first made was as sound and nice as the last. Altogether I consider the Cooley System far superior to any other, and as near perfection as it could well be.
Yours truly
WILLIAM FULTON.

LACHUTE, Oct. 12, 1878.
MR. WM. HAY,
Dear Sir:—I find the Cooley Cans all that you represented them to be. I find an advance in quantity of butter and an advance in price, also a saving of labor; and the process of handling is very simple. I have heard rumors of the butter failing to keep, this I think is nonsense. I have kept some for six weeks during the hottest part of the summer without any apparent injury, and found it perfectly good when sold.
WALTER SMITH.

BROWNSBURG, Sept. 20, 1878.
I have used four of your Cooley Cans since early in June, and have no hesitation in saying, that they have given me complete satisfaction; I have had them in a cold spring without ice. I had no difficulty in managing them, and the butter is much superior in quality. Not having kept account I cannot say as to the quantity, but am satisfied it is more than by the old way—The saving of labor is a great consideration.
JAMES McFAUL.

This is to certify that having this past summer handled and shipped a large quantity of the butter of this section, made with the "Cooley Can." We have found, that where a party made in the ordinary way, but a medium butter, with the use of the Cooley can they were enabled to turn out what might be stamped "good." That where care is taken; say in hands of one who always took pride in making good butter; the quality with the use of the "Cooley" has been exceedingly fine, so much so, that in two cases the party to whom we shipped took it for his own use in preference to any he had received from other sections, pronouncing the quality "first class." We have therefore much confidence and pleasure in recommendsng their general use by the farmers.
ALFRED BENN & Co.

LACHUTE, Oct., 16th, 1878.
MR. WM. HAY.
The three cans I got from you in the beginning of June last I found to work perfectly as long as my ice lasted, after it was done, I put them in the well, where they did fully as well until the water turned too warm. I used them about two months with ice, and about three weeks in the well. I intend to lay in sufficient quantity of ice for next year—I find that the butter is much better than the old way and the saving of labor is very great. Altogether I consider them a valuable invention.
JAMES WILSON.

Mr. Irvine, of "Logan's Farm," uses the COOLEY and speaks of it in terms of high praise—His letters on the subject may be seen at the undersigned's office.

Any person by calling at the office of the undersigned may see a sample of the COOLEY Butter, and obtain abundant *proof* of its keeping qualities.

Those who intend using the COOLEY SYSTEM next season would do well to get the cans now, as they can be used at this time of the year without ice. They would thus have the experience gained this fall, to start them in good order next spring.—Having a supply on hand, liberal terms will be made with parties wishing to do so.

Wm. HAY,
Insurance and General Agent.
Lachute, Oct. 16th, 1878.

Great Bargains
IN
BOOTS & SHOES.

A. VINCENT, begs to announce that he has opened a branch of his BOOT and SHOE FACTORY in the West-End Lachute, where he will sell retail at wholesale prices. He has been over thirty years engaged in this Business and guarantees satisfaction as he defies competition in prices and quality.
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$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. $5 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home overnight. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 4-1y

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.
20

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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.

READY MADE CLOTHING

Just Received

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WEST-END CASH STORE

Prices low enough to suit Everyone.

W. Banford, &Co.

August 14th, 1878. 33w1



THE FIRE PROOF CHAMPION

The only agricultural engine manufactured that is perfectly safe for Farmers use.

ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER FROM FIRE.

Don't spoil your Horses, Waste your Grain, and lose Time and Temper any longer with Horse Power.

Insist that the man who thrashes for you shall use a Fire Proof Champion. Half cord of wood, 10 to 12 barrels of water run it all day.

Address,
Watrous Engine Works Co.,
Brantford, Canada.

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.

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,
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VEGETABLES FRUITS,
BOTTLED JELLIES,

and other delicacies, to be found only at

F. N. Beattie's

Family Grocery and Farmer's 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. 15tf.

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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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[JUDAH'S NEW BUILDING]
ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.

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Extra Breakfast Souchong	80c
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Extra Breakfast Congou	60c
Choice Family Congou	50c
Good Family Congou	40c
Finest Young Hyson	60c
Fine Young Hyson	70c
Superior Young Hyson	80c
Extra Choice Japan	60c
Superior Japan	50c
Choice Japan	45c
Good Japan	40c
Extra Oolong	70c
Finest Gunpowder	60c
Good Young Hyson	50c
Fair Young Hyson	40c

A reduction of 2½ cents per lb on 10-lb Caddies; and 5 cents on 20-lb Caddies of these prices. Our fine Black and Green Teas are selected as places of growth for our own special Order: samples sent on application.

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IS STILL THE FAVORITE.

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8—3m.

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F. NAUBERT,

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

EVERYBODY sees that the Commercial Crisis is increasing every day, then if we want to sell we must sell very cheap; consequently we have decided to reduce our goods already cheap—then we are in a state to defy all competition, and we offer at under wholesale price, as we buy bankrupt stocks for cash. We can buy for lots that we have, for thirty cents in 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 must money and not merchandise. We feel confident that we shall realize 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 are close here.

Upchelaga Cotton from 5c. to 8c. per yard; Calico, from 5c. to 8c. per yard. Our Flannels of 20c. and 25c., are worth double. Our Dress goods of 8c. are certainly cheaper than 15c. at the Wholesale price. Dress Goods, Silk and Wool for 25c. and 30c. worth every where 40c. to 50c. Our

Boots and Shoes

are extremely reduced; we sell them at 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, $1,00. Our Tweed Roughcast, at $1,30, are sold everywhere at $1,50; it is useless to continue this list, you can buy for this single note that is all

F. NAUBERT'S

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

MUDDY BRANCH
at the
Great Massacre of Merchandise.

RUPTURE.

CURED by mail. Dean's Improved Silvery Elastic Truss gives immediate relief; cures in 6 to 12 weeks. Endorsed by the medical authority. Two hundred thousand grateful invention of the century. The secret of cure is, this Truss holds rupture perfectly at rest exercise, and can be worn night and day with great comfort. Very cheap.
Prof. J. Y. EGAN, Hamilton, Ontario.

Let Bygones be Bygones.

Let bygones be bygones; if, bygones were clouded,
By aught that occasioned a pang of regret,
Oh, let them in darkest oblivion be shrouded
'Tis wise and 'tis kind to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones, and good be extracted
From ill over which it is folly to fret;
The wisest of morals have foolishly acted—
The kindest are those who forgive and forget

Let bygones be bygones; oh, cherish no longer
The thought that the sun of affection has set
Eclipsed for a moment, its rays will be stronger
If you, like a Christian, forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; your heart will be lighter;
When kindness of yours with reception has met,
The flame of your love will be purer and brighter
If, Godlike, you strive to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; oh, purge out the leaven
Of malice, and try an example to set
To others, who, craving the mercy of heaven,
Are sadly too slow to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; remember how deeply
To heaven's forbearance we are all in debt!
They value God's infinite goodness too cheaply
Who heed not the precept, Forgive and Forget."

LADIES COLUMN.

Black is to be very much worn this season if we are to judge from the array of dark trimmings here. The "Beefeater" does not strike one as a name for the complication of silk, feathers and ornaments on the peg near by, for it is really a pretty hat with low flat crown, indented sides and white flaring brim; the covering in black silk, ruche of black silk ribbon goes round the indention in the crown and a black and gold tinged feather and ornaments completes the trimming. A white French felt, the "Beaconsfield," trimmed with ribbed velvet of a light shade, tinsel chentle, a bird and large white plume was much admired; a camel-hair felt, of the English walking hat shape, with simply a band, buckle and tip, looked neat and jaunty; another that much delighted the visitors during the day was a "Gambetta," a pretty shape of felt, seal brown color outside and ecru beneath the brim, trimmed with ribbon velvet of the same color as the hat and a large ecru plume; the "Gipsy Princess" and "Cimbra" are handsome patterns, hats from the Paris houses of Mdlles Legendre and Lachevalier.

Walking Dresses are short enough to show the heels of the boots, and the entire costume should compare with the skirt, for, says our authority, nothing looks more awkward than a polonaise of the usual length to be used with a demi-train, worn over a short skirt. All drapery is placed higher on the hips, and bouffant effects have already presented themselves.

Polonaises are in every form, either plain or elaborately decorated, and long or short, according to the skirt with which they are to be worn. Overskirts can be made separately or simulated on the skirt, and some of the new styles are full and richly decorated, while others are quite plain; and basques are generally tightfitting, long and comparatively plain. Halffitting jackets are in favor for street wear, also dolmans and long cloaks.

Plain and flat trimmings are to be worn most on fall and winter dresses.

Some of the new linen cuffs and collars are hair-striped, like the new hosiery.

The fashionable morning hat for gentlemen is still a fine felt with a round crown.

The long twelve or six button kid glove, with the opening at the side seam, grows in favor.

Heaven gave women tongues to ask questions with, and eyes to give answers with.

It is surprising how near age brings a woman to death, and how little it prepares her for it.

Necessary Knowledge.—The mistress of a household should undoubtedly have a practical knowledge of housework in all its branches. A knowledge of cookery will enable her to point out to inefficient cooks the cause of mistake and failure; and she should not only know how things should look and taste when sent to table, but be able to judge of, and choose well, every kind of provision. It will not be easy for cooks to impose on a lady who knows exactly how much of every ingredient is requisite for each dish, and who is able to estimate the quantity of food required daily for her household. It may not, under all circumstances, be necessary for a lady to exercise her knowledge in these important matters; and if she has a cook who has proved herself trustworthy, she will do well to delegate large powers to her. But it is obvious that, to judge the skill and honesty of her cook, the lady must possess the knowledge I have indicated.

A woman who takes a woman to her friend introduces her into her life as they do the bearer of a flag of truce into the enemy's camp,—guarded and blindfolded.

She is to be pitied, who thinks to find a friend other than her husband if she be a wife, than her children if she be a mother, than God if she be neither.

A woman's fall is somthing like that of a child. The first intimation that the child has that it has tumbled down is conveyed in the fact of its being picked up.

Some conjugal fidelities can be explained on the hypothesis that many a woman is satisfied to be nothing in her husband's heart so that she is everything in his life.

Man goes to the dogmas; woman is satisfied with sacraments. Her instinct apprehends what his reason is so slow to admit: that God allows himself to be approached more readily than to be understood.

Fricked Chicken.—Cut up a young fowl and put in a kettle, with one coffeecupfull of cold water. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, and cover closely. When tender, pick the meat off the bones, and chop into bits, the size of peas, and pack in a quart bowl. Thicken with flour the little juice that remains in the kettle, and pour over the chicken. Put a plate on it, while warm, and a heavy weight on the plate. It is necessary to cook the fowl in but little water, otherwise it will not jelly. It is best not to cut pressed chicken until the day after it is made. Place thin layers of it between thin slices of bread, and press firmly together. To be eaten without separating, like sandwiches.

Canned Sweet Apples.—Ten pounds of apples (after they are pared and quartered) to five pounds of sugar, one pint vinegar, spice to suit the taste; steam the apples till they are soft; put them in the sugar and vinegar; cook a few minutes and then can.

Stewed Tomatoes.—Take smooth, ripe tomatoes, place a layer in a pan, with skins on, covering them with cold water; heat slowly till they boil, peel them in air-tight cans, filling the interstices with the water. They are a very good substitute for fresh tomatoes, and can be fried or baked when the same.

Cement for fastening knives and forks in their handles.—Take one pound of resin and half a pound of powdered sulphur; melt together and mix in about twelve ounces of fine sand or powdered brick. Fill the cavity of the handle with this mixture melted. Make the shank of the knife or fork quite warm, and insert in place and let it remain until cold, when it will be found to be firmly fixed. The handles of knives and forks should never be put into hot water.

Chinese books for girls consist chiefly of exhortations to discharge all their duties as daughters, wives, mothers, sisters, and especially daughters-in-law.

An Old House-keeper sends to the *Household* her way of making lemon syrup—"I boil the lemons whole, and in that way obtain nearly twice the amount of juice, then squeeze the juice and strain through a jelly bag, add two pints of sugar to one of juice, let it stand till the sugar is all dissolved, straining it after, and bottle it. Then I preserve the skins and keep till summer for flavoring my citron, or watermelon peel which my family think is the best preserve we have. The lemon skin must be soaked in salt and water, and if not perfectly tender, boil again, then boil slowly in good thick syrup.

Drying Flowers in Sand.—There are many of our brilliant flowers, says the *Floral Cabinet*, such as dahlias, pansies, pinks geraniums, sweet willisms, carnations, gladiolus, which may be preserved for years. White flowers will not answer well for this purpose; nor any succulant plant, as hyacinths or cactus. Take deep dishes, or those of sufficient depth to allow flowers to be covered an inch deep with sand; get the common white sand, such as is used for scouring purposes, cover the bottom of the dish with a layer of about half an inch deep, and then lay in the flowers, with their stems downward holding them firmly in place while you sprinkle more sand over them, until all places between the petals are filled and the flowers are out of sight.

A broad dish will accommodate quite a large number; allow sufficient sand between. Set the dish in a dry, warm place, where they will dry gradually, and at the end of the week pour off the sand and examine them. If there is any moisture in the sand it must be dried out before using again, or fresh sand may be poured over them, the same as before. Some flowers will require weeks to dry, while others will become sufficiently dry in a week or ten days. By this simple process flowers, ferns, etc., are preserved in their proper shape, as well as in their natural color, which is far better than to press them in books. When arranged in groups and mounted on cards, or in little straw baskets, they may be placed in frames under glass.

Female artists are invading the domain of art in France in formidable numbers. In 1874 there were 286 female exhibiters at the Salon; there were 312 in 1875, 446 in 1876, 648 in 1877, and 762 in 1878.

THE FARM.

We invite correspondence from farmers and others on any subject connected with Agriculture. At the present time any suggestions concerning the best mode of improving the breed of cattle, and the manufacture of butter and cheese, will be especially welcome, and shall receive our immediate attention.

The exportation of cattle to England is fast becoming a matter of considerable importance to Canada. The demand is practicably unlimited, and increased arrangements for the supply are being constantly provided. Concerning this traffic the *Economist* of September 7th says:—"The imports of foreign live stock into the port of London last week amounted to 25,102 head. In the corresponding week of last year we received 23,534; in 1876, 26,718; in 1875, 25,385; in 1874. 19.521; and in 1873, 17,277. The arrivals at Liverpool, Southampton and Bristol, from American and Canadian ports during last week consisted of 1,464 head of cattle, 2,257 sheep and 407 pigs. Although not animated, the cattle trade has ruled steady. Supplies were tolerably good, but the quality was not altogether satisfactory. Business had rather more life in it, and quotations were firm, the tendency being against the buyer. The inquiry was most animated for the best breeds, which made 5s, 10d. to 6s. per 8 lb." The beef of the cattle exported from Canada is highly esteemed in England, and is rapidly growing in popularity. This being the case there is every inducement to increase our shipments, as it is a trade in which the gains are considerable. It should also be borne in mind that the exportation need not be confirmed to Great Britain, and that there are other markets to which cattle might, perhaps be exported to advantage. This fact is beginning to be understood by the people of the United States, and now live cattle are being exported from that country to Antwerp. The steamship *Jura* recently took to that city from New York one hundred head of cattle and seven hundred hogs, and it is reported that other and larger shipments are to follow.

Lands in pasture upon which stock are grazed are less liable to be overgrown by rubbish, and this is one of the strong arguments in favor of pasture and stock. Nothing "cleans up" a farm so nicely as sheep and cattle. When we learn to cultivate less land and do our farm work better, we will have more acres to seed to grass.

Beef and mutton are usually found best from November to May, from the fact that those animals producing this flesh are then generally grain or stall fed although those animals which are fed, and fattened on roots or grass produce good, sweet and tender meats, yet it has not the weight, substance or heart that is found in stall fed meat.

In moist charcoal, seeds will sprout with remarkable quickness and and certainty, but, after they sprouted, they do not continue to grow well in charcoal alone. Drilled in with the seed, charcoal powder is said to promote the growth of wheat.

The quantity of rain water falling on roofs in a year is larger than is usually estimated. Three feet of rain per annum, the average quantity over the whole country, gives seventy-two barrels for each space of ten feet square. A house 30x30 feet yields from its roof each year 650 hogheads of rain water.

The Maltese goat, though smaller than the Arab goat, is a much better milch animal, frequently yielding five or six quarts of excellent milk per day.

Road dust is invaluable to a farmer in the saving of hen manure, while nothing is better for absorbing gases and neutralizing odors from vaults, cess pools, pigstys and the like.

A sheep's front teeth the first year are eight in number appearing all of a size. Second year two middle ones are shed out and replaced by two much larger than the others. Third year two very small ones appear—one on either side of the eight. At the end of the fourth year there are six large teeth. Six years all begin to show wear—not till then.

Mutton is the favorite meat of the English people of all classes, to a much greater extent than in this country, yet with us the consumption is gradually increasing, and perhaps fully as fast as the increase and improvement of the fine breeds of sheep. Good mutton is one of the most wholesome as well as the most easily digested of all the meat kind.

In speaking of the necessity of land drainage, Mr. Mechi says: "The want of a hole in the great agricultural plant-pot during the last wet winter has caused many an agricultural purse to be only half filled. How strange it is that no farmer would have a plant-pot in a greenhouse or home without a hole in the bottom, while the same individual often does not consider one to be necessary in the big plant-pot outside."

The Indiana *Farmer* says:—"Most farmers have noticed that in fattening swine, especially when they are crowded apridly, they always appear weak in their hind legs, and sometimes lose the use of them entirely. An intelligent farmer says that he and his neighbors have made a practice of feeding bone-meal in such cases, and find that a small quantity mixed with the daily feed will prevent any weakness, and strengthen the animals so as to admit of the most rapid forcing. As bone meal is known to be a preventative of cripple ail and weakness in cows, it looks reasonable that it should also be a benefit to hogs, which are often confined to a diet containing but little or no bone material."

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, consequent y the Editor of the paper does not hold himself responsible for i s contents.]

Owing to the quantity of Temperance matter among the general news, this column is held over till next week.

A Sunday in the Backwoods.

This summer I spent my holidays in the lake country north of the town of Cobourg. During our first week we camped near a very pretty fall,—a regular Minnehaha, not far from the village of Minden. The following Sunday I was put into harness by a friend who at present enjoys the position of Presbyterian minister in that neighborhood. Early in the morning—about eight o'clock, I think—we started for the scene of operations, a log church, some twelve miles away. Our conveyance, a sort of buggy, bearing the stylish name of "buck-board," was made to do duty for three,—the minister, the minister's wife, and myself. Our drive, though a rough one, was full of interest. For a long time we followed the course of a river which now flowed between banks of emerald, now went splashing and spluttering among the hard ribbed Laurentian rocks, which are so wonderfully at home in this nothern country. After awhile the stream widened out into an eccentric but charming sheet of water called Horse-shoe Lake. You could not tell which way was the length of it, or which way the breadth, there was such a cunning complexity of bays, headlands, river-stretches, and islands. It never seemed the same lake two minutes in succession, for every turn in the road gave us some fresh glimpse of its changeful beauty. No sooner than we lost sight of Horse-shoe Lake on our right than we caught sight of Twelve mile Lake on our left. On the eastern shore of this lake stood the church.

As we drew near the simple log-building, a new style of church going appeared to us. Not with rustle of silk along the sidewalk, nor with pompous roll of carriage-wheels were the people coming, but in Hiwatha's own conveyance,—that light, graceful, ingenious thing, the birch bark canoe. On this side and on that we could see the diamond-like flash of the paddles, as with quick but steady stroke, the worshipers approached the house of God. Finally, when the last canoe had reached the shore, we went in and began our services.

Do you ask what sort of folks the sixty or seventy people were who made up the congregation? Were they not rough and ignorant and hard to preach to? Let me take up the adjectives in order. Were the people rough? Yes; a little. Most of the faces were very bronzed, and most of the hands very hard and coarse. Some of the men came to church carrying their coats on their arms, and some came without any coats at all. The women folks were not fashionably attired. They did not need to study how to sit down because of the "hold-backs," "skirt-lifters," &c., which modern society prescribes for the modern girl. According then, to a fashion-plate estimate, my hearers were undeniably rough. Were they ignorant? No. In the first place, they understood their own line of business just as well as any business man or professional man understands his. And more than that, though the Post Office was miles away they got their papers, and knew something of the way the great world wags. Shrewd, intelligent, thoughtful people many of them were. Were they hard to preach to? Again I answer No! Some of our town and city congregations are like a full sponge,—so saturated with sermons that they can't hold any more. Not so with these people. Their minds were fresh and receptive. They had manners enough to listen to the man that spoke to them. Never did I enjoy a service more than in that log-built church.

Now for the service. The pastor of the church opened with prayer, and the giving out of the 23rd Psalm. In front of the pulpit was the precentor's desk, and behind the desk was the precentor himself. Among my boyish memories is one of a kirk-precentor, who, with gown and bands looked as grand as the minister. No gown and bands had this backwoods precentor, but a good honest, homespun flannel shirt. His work was too serious for any flummery or even for a coat. Gravely he rose and pitched the tune. Gravely the people rose and and sang with him:

"The Lord's my Shepherd; I'll not want—
He makes me down to lie."

The singing may not have been good, I don't know. But this I do know, that the quaint old psalm seemed to ring out with new force and meaning when sung near the "still waters" of the lake, which I could see gleaming through the windows, and by these dwellers in the forest, whose life must have made the thought of a sheep-herding God peculiarly dear to them. After singing came the reading and prayer. Then the sermon. I felt nervous, for I did want to speak some helpful, hopeful words to these settlers, and I scarcely knew how to do it. My subject was the influence of Hope upon life. I did not lack for illustrations. The tourist penetrating the woods in search of more beautiful landscapes; the *voyageur* clinging to his upturned canoe, and wearying for daylight and help from the shore; the settler battling with the "forest primeval" in the hope of wealthier days,—all came in naturally to fix the higher truths of the Christian life. The people listened well to a sermon which before some audiences would have been a very broad make for critical sharp-shooters.

Service being over we went for dinner to a house about two miles from the church. Our hostess was an intelligent old lady from the Highlands of Scotland. I was not a little pleased when she told me that she belonged to the parish of Norman McLeod's father, and had occasionally seen young Norman himself when he happened to be on a visit home from his grandfather's. Partly for my benefit she recited the 23rd Psalm in Gaelic, and carried on a conversation with our lady companion who happened to be a proficient in that language. The dinner was not long over when we started back to the village, where I had to go through the ordeal of hearing my brother make his first attempt at preaching. He got along, however, with so much coolness that when the fellows of the village heard it was his first effort, they were very skeptical, remarking that "a fellow could say what he pleased when he was a hundred miles away from home." After preaching in the evening for the Methodist minister, who was very hospitable to us, I went to bed early, in order to be ready to start on the morrow towards a country where, for a Sunday or two, we would have no preaching to do, simply because we would have no one to preach to, unless, Orpheus-like, we could charm the wild beasts to be our listeners.—*Hugo in Canadian Spectator.*

How it Feels to be Struck by Lightning.—Rev. Dr Bartol, of Boston, who came as near being struck by lightning as it was possible and escape, has written on account of the sensation. He says its suddeness beyond conception is the marked property. "It gives no time for fear, or even surprise, and the self-loss does not appreciably last. If the blow be not fatal the restoration may be so quick that in less than a minute's time horses and cows and pigs and men, escaping or delivered, swarm together, under the flash and tempest, on the greensward. A resistless weight, steaming and crowding through the frame, is the consciousness I chiefly remember, with the idea that I had been chosen as part of the lightning-rod for a huge and incomputable discharge. The experience was, moreover, a single moment in wonder-land. All customs and institutions were abolished for a time. In such a passage as I was allowed to stand in for a moment death becomes nothing and life is all, but a wakeful night and week's headache were the result.

Morning rappers—Milkmen.

Sound conclusion—An echo.

Stuck-up people—Bill posters.

The Rock of ages—The cradles.

A Celebrated Case—The printer's

A Sweet Rascal—The sugar-beet.

Eyetinerant people—Travelling oculists.

Will the ship heel over if you tow her out?

A man may make his i in visible and yet see it.

A Cigar-Lighter—The box from which they took one.

The vision of a noble character, the glimpse of a new kind of virtue, does not perish. A thing of goodness, like a thing of beauty, is a joy forever.

One is never conscientious during action; only the lookers-on have a conscience.

Habit is a cable. We heve a thread of it every day, and at last we cannot break it.

Is there no Cure for Neuralgia? Yes, a sure cure; it is BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. Rheumatism is bad, Tooth-ache is worse, Neuralgia worse. It is a superlative disease, but even it yields to this potent remedy. Its sale is ubiquitous. All druggists sell it.

Missionaries in Foreign Lands find the Pain-Killer a powerful auxiliary in introducing the Gospel to the heathens; with it they heal their sick, and so gain the confidence of the people,—this done, they then tell them of the wonders of our previous Gospel, and are believed. Missionaries have introduced this article in every country of the earth.

The Mother can Rely upon Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP to give rest and health to her child. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and will carry the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

Allen's Lung Balsam.—Is the Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma Croup and Bronchitis. It is recommended by Physicians everywhere, who are acquainted with its great usefulness.

Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills.—A never failing remedy for Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms Giddiness, Dizziness of the eyes, Habitual costiveness, &c. is Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills containing neither mercury or calomel in any form, mild in their operation, they create appetite and strengthen the whole nervous system.

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A NEW COTTAGE, near the Post Office—8 Rooms—supplied with water from the water-works. Terms liberal, apply to
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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 billousness 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,
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ALBION HOTEL,
McGILL AND ST. PAUL STREETS,
MONTREAL, CANADA.
Stearns & Murray, Proprietors.

Insolvent Act of 1875, and amending Acts.
EDWARD HUNTER COPELAND AND Henry McLaren, both of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Merchants and Copartners doing business there together as such under the name and firm of Copeland and McLaren, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Joseph Pilon and Joseph Dubuc, both of the Village of Lachute, in the County of Argenteuil and Province of Quebec, Founders and Co-partners heretofore doing business there together as such under the name and firm of Joseph Pilon & Co., *Defendants.*
A writ of attachment has been issued in this cause.
GAVIN J. WALKER.
Official Assignee.
Lachute, Oct. 10th 1878. 6tf

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.

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Mill Priviliges with Water Power,
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At low prices and on reasonable terms by
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Received the
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PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.
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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

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IS THE ONLY CANADIAN COMPANY solely devoted to insurance against accidents, and which has made the special deposit required by Government for the security of its Policy Holders, and being for
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Alone, is able to transact the business upon the most favorable terms and liberal conditions, as well as upon a secure basis.
BONUS
EVERY 5 Y'S TO NON-CLAIMANTS
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MANAGER AND SECRETARY,
Edward Rawlings.
INSPECTOR,
Ben MacDonald.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
GAVIN J. WALKER, Agent, Lachute.
12-y1

ADVICE.
MANHOOD, WOAN HOOD, FREE. A warning against imposition. How youth and middle age (both sexes) may restore their shattered constitutions, especially 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.

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

GRAHAM'S
Pain Eradicator!
THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has established its superiority over all others for the following complaints:
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in
the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rhum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
Frost Bites, Hives, Influenza, Diptheria, Asthma,
Phthisic, Coughs,
Colds, Earache,
Headache,
Etc., Etc.
The cause that produces it must be removed
For this purpose
Graham's Pain Eradicator,
is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnetic Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.
For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by
T. G AHAM & SON,
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The Marvel of the age!


THE CALKINS CHAMPION WASHER
Is the cheapest and most perfect one in the market. Is easily handled. Does not wear the clothes, or break buttons. Never gets out of order, and will fit any tub. It is the only washer that can be ALWAYS relied upon to do its work thoroughly well, and give entire satisfaction. No matter what sort of clothes, thick or thin, heavy or light, they are all washed perfectly, in a very short time. PRICE ONLY SIX DOLLARS.
Agents wanted every where.
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23y1.

That which will break a proud man's heart will not break a humble man's sleep.—*Henry.*

If a word spoken in time is worth one piece of money, silence in its time is worth two.—*Talmud.*

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 E. Robson, Minister, 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 Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

Commons Member for Argenteuil.—Thomas Christie, Esq., M. D., Lachute.

Member for Provincial Assembly.—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. Ross, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Grenox.) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

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

Circuit Court of Argenteuil.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 13th to 17th, May 5th to 10th, 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 $50. Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before B. T. DeMontigny, Esq., Stipendiary. *Terms of Court:* There shall be six terms of this Court, from the fifth to the seventh day of each of the months of March and April, and from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh day of each of the months of June, July, August and November, these days inclusive, in each year. *Clerk of Court:* T. Barron, Esq., Lachute. *Crier and Tipstaff:* Mr. David Raitt, Lachute.

Commissioners' Court.—Having jurisdiction for amounts up to $45. 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 form Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

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

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

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

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

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 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 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. 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.

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 Commissioners 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, 346 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

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

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

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

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

SAM. MACDONALD,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits, Insurance Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire.) Secretary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and Clerk of Commissioners Court.
St. Andrews, P. 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.
Flour, Barley, Feed and Grain Merchants, Montreal, Oct. 12, y1

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

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

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

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very moderate rates. Workshop in Stewart's building, Main street.
N.B.—A working jeweller on the remises. p19y1

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. 20tf.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1878. NO. 8

The Dying Californian.

Lie up nearer, brother, nearer for my limbs are growing cold,
And thy presence seemeth dearer, when thy arms around me fold.
I am dying, brother, dying; soon you'll miss me in your berth,
For my form will soon be lying 'neath the ocean's briny surf.

Hearken, to me, brother, hearken! I have something I would say,
Ere the vale my vision darken, and I go from home away.
I am going, surely, going, but my hope in God is strong;
I am willing, brother, knowing that he doeth nothing wrong.

Tell my Father, when you greet him that in death I prayed for him,
Prayed that I may one day meet him, in a world that's free from sin.
Tell my mother, (God assist her, now that she is growing old!)
Tell her, her child would glad have kissed her, when his lips grew pale and cold.

Listen, brother, catch each whisper! 'tis my wife I'd speak of now;
Tell, oh, tell her how I missed her, when the fever burned my brow;
Tell her, brother,—closely listen! don't forget a word!—
That in death my eyes did glisten, when the tears her mem'ry stirred.

Tell her she must kiss my children, like the kiss I last impressed;
Hold them as last I held them, folded closely to my breast.
Give them early to their Maker, putting all her truth in God,
And he never will forsake her, for he said so in his word.

O my children, Heaven bless them! they recall my life to me;
Would I could once more caress them! ere I sink beneath the sea;
'Twas for them I crossed the ocean; what my hopes were I'll not tell.
But I've gained an orphan's portion; yet He doeth all things well.

Tell my sister, I remember every parting word;
And my heart has been kept tender by the thoughts their memory stirred;
Tell her I never reached the haven where I sought the precious dust;
But I've gained a port called Heaven, where the gold will never rust.

Urge them to secure an entrance, for they'll find their brother there;
Faith in Jesus, and repentance, will secure for each a share.
Hark! I hear my Saviour speaking, 'tis his voice I know so well,
When I'm gone, O, don't be weeping! brother, here's my last farewell.

GOING DOWN HILL.

"That looks bad" exclaimed Farmer White, with an expressive shake of the head, as he passed a neglected garden and broken down fence, in one of his daily walks.

"Bad enough," was the reply of his companion, to whom the remark was addressed.

"Neighbour Thompson appears to be running down hill pretty fast. I can remember the time when everything around his little place was trim and tidy."

"It is quite the contrary now," returned the farmer. "House, outbuildings and all show the want of a master's care. I'm afraid Thompson's on the downward path."

"He always appeared to be a steady, industrious man," rejoined the first speaker; I have a pair boots of his make on my feet at this moment, and they have done me good service."

"I generally employ him for myself and family," replied farmer White, "and I must confess he is a good workman; but, nevertheless, I believe I will step into Jack Smith's, this morning and order a pair of boots, of which I stand in need. I always make it a rule never to patronize those who appear to be running behind hand. There is generally some risk in helping those who do not help themselves.

"Very true, and as my wife desired me to see about a pair of shoes for her, I will follow your example and call upon Smith. He is no favorite of mine, an idle, quarrelsome fellow."

"And yet he seems to be getting ahead in the world," answered the farmer, "and I am willing to give him a lift. But I have an errand at the butcher's. Step in with me a moment. I will not detain you long."

At the butcher shop they met the subject of their previous conversation. He certainly presented a very shabby appearance, and in his choice of meat there was a regard for economy which did not escape the observation of Farmer White.

After passing a few remarks, the poor shoemaker took his departure, and the butcher opened his account-book with an anxious air saying, as he charged the bit of meat:

"Believe it is time that neighbour Thompson and I came to a settlement. Short accounts make long friends."

"No time to lose, I should say," said the farmer

"Indeed! have you heard of any trouble, neighbour White?"

"No, I have heard of nothing; but a man has the use of his own eyes, you know, and I never trust my money to any one who is evidently going down hill."

"Quite right," and I will send in my bill this evening. Have only delayed doing so on account of the sickness which the poor man has had in his family all winter. I suppose he has run a little behind, but still I must look out for number one."

"Speaking of Thompson, are you?" inquired a bystander, who appeared to take an interest in the conversation. "Going down hill, is he? I must look out for myself then. He owes me quite a snug sum for leather! I did intend to give him another month's credit, but on the whole the money will be safer in my own pocket."

Here the four worthies separated, each with his mind filled with the affairs of neighbour Thompson, and the probability of his going down, and the best way of giving him a push.

In another part of the village similar scenes were transpiring.

"I declare," exclaimed Mrs. Bennett, the dressmaker, to her favorite assistant as she hastily withdrew her head from whence she had been gazing on the passers-by, "if there is not the shoemaker's wife, Mrs. Thompson, coming up the steps with a parcel in her hand. She wants me to do her spring sewing, I suppose, but I think it would be a venture. Everybody says they are running down hill, and it is a slim chance if I ever get my pay."

"She always paid promptly," was the reply.

"True; but that was in the days of her prosperity. I cannot afford to run any risks!"

The entrance of Mrs. Thompson prevented further conversation.

She was evidently surprised by the refusal of Mrs. Benhett to do any work for her, but as a great pressure of business was urged as an excuse, there was nothing to be said, and she soon took her leave. Another application proved equally unsuccessful. It was strange how very busy the village dressmakers had become.

On her way home the poor shoemaker's wife met the teacher of a small school in the neighbourhood, where two of her children attended.

"Ah, Mrs. Thompson, I am glad to see you," was the salutation. "I was about calling to see you this afternoon at your home. Would it be convenient to settle our little account to-day.

"Our account!" was the surprised rejoinder. "Surely the term has not yet expired!"

"Only half of it; but my present rule is to collect the money at that time. It is a plan which many teachers have adopted of late."

"I was not aware there had been any change in your rules, and I have made arrangements to meet the bill at the usual time. I fear it will not be in my power to do so any sooner.

The countenance of the teacher expressed great disappointment, and as he passed on he murmured to himself:

"Just as I expected. I shall never get a cent. Everybody says they are going down the hill, I must get rid of the children in some way. Perhaps I can get a pair or two of shoes in payment for the quarter, if I manage right, but it will never do to go on in this way."

A little discomposed by her interview with the teacher, Mrs. Thompson stepped into a neighbouring grocer to purchase some trifling articles of family stores.

"I have a little account against you. Will it be convenient for Mr. Thompson to settle it this evening?" asked the civil shop-keeper, as he produced the desired articles.

"Is this the usual time for settling?" was again the surprised inquiry.

"Well, not exactly, but money is very tight just now, and I am anxious to get in all that is due to me. In future I intend to keep short accounts. There is your little bill if you would like to look at it. I will call around this evening. It is but a small affair."

"Thirty dollars is no small sum to us just now," thought Mrs. Thompson, as she pursued her way towards home. "It seems strange that all these accounts must be met just now, while we are struggling from the heavy expenses of the winter. I cannot understand it."

Her perplexity was increased by finding her husband with two bills in his hand, and a countenance expressive of great anxiety and concern.

"Look, Mary," he said as she entered, "here are two unexpected calls for money one from the doctor and the other from the dealer in leather from whom I bought my last stock. They are both very urgent for immediate payment, although they have heretofore always been willing to wait a few months until I could make arrangements to meet their claims. But misfortunes never come single, and if a man once gets a little behindhand, trouble seems to pour in upon him."

"Just so," said his wife. "The neighbours think we are going down hill, and everyone is ready to give us a push. Here are two other bills for—one from the grocer the other from the school teacher."

Reply was prevented by a knock at the door and the appearance of a lad who presented a neatly folded paper and disappeared.

"The butcher's agent, as I live!" exclaimed the shoemaker. "What is to be done, Mary? So much money to be paid out and so little coming in. For some of my best customers have left me, although my work has always given satisfaction. If I could have as much employment as usual, and the usual credit allowed me, I could satisfy all these claims. But to meet them now is impossible, and the acknowledgment of my inability will send us further on the downward path."

"We must do our best and trust in Providence," was the consolatory remark of his wife, as another knock at the door aroused the fear that again a claimant was about to appear.

But the benevolent countenance of Uncle Joshua, a rare but ever welcome visitor, presented itself.

Seating himself in the comfortable chair which Mary hastened to hand him, he said, in his somewhat eccentric way:

"Well, good folks, I understand that the world does not go so well with you as formerly. What is the trouble?"

"There need be no trouble, sir," was the reply, "if men would not add to the afflictions which the Almighty sees to be necessary for us. The winter was a trying one. We met with sickness and misfortune which we endeavored to bear with patience. All would now go well, if these around me were not determined to push me on the downward path."

"But here lies the difficulty, friend Thompson. This is a selfish world. Everybody, or at least a good majority, care only for number one. If they see a poor neighbour going down hill their first thought is whether it affects their own interests, and, provided they can secure themselves, they care not how soon they go to the bottom. The only way is to keep up appearances. Show no signs of going behind hand, and all will go well with you."

"Very true, Uncle Joshua, but how is this to be done. Bills which I did not expect to be called on to meet for the next three months are pouring in upon me. My best customers are leaving me for a fortunate rival. In short, I am on the brink of ruin, and nothing but a miracle can save me."

"A miracle which is very easily wrought, then, I imagine, my good friend. What is the amount of these debts which press so heavily upon you, and how soon in the common course of events, would you be able to discharge them?"

"They do not exceed $200," said the shoemaker, "and with the usual run of work I could make it right in three or four months."

"We will say six," was the answer. "I will advance you $200 for six months. Pay every cent you owe, and with the remainder of the money make some slight improvements or addition in your shop or house, and put everything about the ground in its usual neat order. Try this plan a few weeks, and we will see what effect it will have upon your worthy neighbours. No, no, never mind thanking me. I'm only trying an experiment on human nature. I know you of old, and am not afraid to risk the money."

Counting out the money, with a friendly "good night," the kind old gentleman departed.

Mrs. Thompson, too much overcome to speak, sank into the chair Uncle Joshua had left vacant, and burst into tears, while her husband counted and recounted the money, rattling the crisp bills in his hand to make sure that he was not dreaming. Finally he spoke:

"God be thanked, wife; and now cheer up—all will go well. We will commence to climb the hill again."

That evening closed more brightly than it had commenced, and two thankful hearts were lifted to God in praise that night ere their couch was sought. Forty-eight hours more and all the bills presented had been paid. The butcher subsequently exhibited his finest roast, hoping Mr. Thompson would excuse the sending of his little account, but he had some bills to meet.

Grocer and leather dealer seemed a little surprised at the promptness with which their bills were honored, and all had the stammering excuse the butcher had offered. Farmer White soon again met his friend, and barely waited for the customary salutation before he exclaimed:

"I thought you told me that Mr. Thompson was going down hill?"

"Well, we both said so, I believe," was the reply. "He is, isn't he?"

"It don't look much like it. I just came past his place and noticed the painters at work on his house, giving it a new coat, and he is putting up new fences."

"You ought to be careful, Farmer White, how you give a dog a bad name," was his companion's rejoinder. "I don't believe those boots Jack Smith made me are going to wear at all."

"Just what you ought," reiterated the farmer. "My wife has grumbled not a little at the ill-fitting pair of shoes I bought of him."

Mrs. Thompson soon received a polite note from Mrs. Bennett, the dressmaker, informing her that the rush of business was now a little over, and she had made arrangements that would enable her to oblige her with that sewing at any time during the week, if she yet wished to have it done.

The doctor just dropped in for a friendly call as he was passing by, to see how the baby's teeth came on, while the teacher accompanied the little girls from school, and stopping to tea, could not sufficiently praise their scholarship and deportment.

Mr. Thompson called on Uncle Joshua at the expiration of five months, instead of six, with both the principal and the interest in his pocket.

"Well, well," exclaimed the old gentleman, "you found my plan worked well, eh?"

"Work well, Uncle Joshua! People were as ready to give me a kick up hill when they saw I was a-climbing, as previously they were to kick me down."

"The way of the world, the way of the world," chuckled Uncle Joshua. "And now, friend Thompson, all I ask of you is to remember this little climbing up."

"Never fear, I will remember," and Farmer White himself, before many years passed on, tested the truth of it, for misfortune rapped at his door, and had not Mr. Thompson helped him to keep up appearances, he might have lost the farm that he and his wife had toiled over thirty years to gain.

UNCLE REMUS ADVISES A CONVERT.

[*From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*]

"Dey tells me you done jine de chu'ch," said Uncle Remus to pegleg Charley the other day.

"Yes, sir," responded Charley gravely, "dats so."

"Well, I'm mighty glad er dat," remarked Uncle Remus with unction. "It's 'bout time dat I wuz spectin fer ter hear un you in de chain gang, an' stidder dat hit's de chu'ch. Well, dey ain't no tellin' dese day whar a nigger's gwinter lan'."

"Yes," responded Charley, straightening himself up and speaking in a dignified tone, "yes I'm fixin' to do better. I'm preparin' fer to shake worldliness. I'm done quit so'shatin wid dese white town boys. Dey've been a goin' back on me too rapidly here lately, an' now I'm goin'n back on dem."

"Well ef you done had de spence un it, I'm mighty glad. Ef you go 'lijjun, you better hole on to it 'twell de las' day in de mornin'. Hit's mighty good fer ter kyar' 'roun' wid you in de daytime an' in de night time. Hit'll pay mo' dan politics, an' ef you stan's up like you oughter, hit'll las' longer'n a bone fellum. But you wanter have one er dese yer ole-time grips' an' you des gotter shot yo' eyes an' swing on like Mars Ed. Bald'in's bull tarrier."

"Oh, I'm goin' to stick, Uncle Remus. You kin put your money on dat. Dose town boys can't play no more uv dere games on me. I'm fixed. Can't you lend me a dime, Uncle Remus, to buy me a pie? I'm dat hungry dat my stomach is gittin' reedy to go in mo'nin."

Uncle Remus eyed Charley curiously a moment, while the latter looked quietly at his timber toe. Finally, the old man sighed and spoke:—

"How long is you bin in de chu'ch son?"

"Mighty near a week," replied Charley.

"Well lemme tell you dis, now, 'fo' you go enny fudder. You aint bin in dar long nuff fer ter go 'roun' takin' up conterbutions. Wait outwell you gits sorter seasoned like, an' den I'll hunt 'roun' in my cloze an' see ef I can't run out a thrip er two fer you. But don't you levy taxes too early."

Charley laughed and said he would let the old man off if he would treat to a water-melon.

Turkish Proverbs.

Proverbs are short, pointed, pithy sayings, condensations of wisdom for practical guidance. Cervantes styled them "short sentences drawn from long experience." Howell says, the component parts of a proverb are "sense shortness, and salt." Lord Bacon called them "The genius, wit and spirit of a nation;" and according to Earl Russell, a proverb is "The wisdom of many, and the wit of one."

About twenty thousand proverbs are said to be current among European nations; and of these the Spaniards possess the greatest portion.

The proverbs of the East, as well as those of Europe, often express root-truths, which are common to human nature in all countries, but varied, as to the custom of illustration and expression—translated, as it were—in accordance with differences of time, climate and national peculiarities.

For example: An Esquimaux would not refer to a camel kneeling at his door, any more than a negro in tropical Africa would borrow an illustration, however apt, from the art of skating.

We, on the other hand, speak of "sending coals to Newcastle," when a Greek, to express the same idea of supererogation, would have said "owls to Athens."

An old lady, long gone to her rest, used to say to the young folks of her acquaintance, "If you wish to be wise, study the Proverbs of Solomon; and if you wish to be holy, study the Book of Psalms!" Hers was an excellent practical advice, condensing the wisdom and experience of commentators, divines and saints in all ages.

The following striking Turkish proverbs we have gleaned from various sources. A good Mohammedan will not cast away a stray scrap of paper, as it might chance to have the name of God written upon it. There may be something helpful to some one in these Turkish proverbs:

Do good and throw it into the sea; if the fish know not, God will.

Who fears God need not fear man

If a man would live in peace, he should be blind, deaf, and dumb.

A small stone often makes a great noise.

A foolish friend is, at times, a greater annoyance than a wise enemy.

If thy foe be as small as a gnat, fancy him as large as an elephant.

A friend is more worth than a kinsman.

If my beard is burnt, others try to light their pipes at it.

The dog barks, but the caravan passes.

You'll not sweeten your mouth by saying "honey."

They who know most are oftenest cheated.

More is learned from conversation than from books.

He rides seldom who never rides any but a borrowed horse.

He that speaks truth must have one foot in the stirrup (say the Turks, who are "a people by no means addicted to lying").

There is a devil in every berry of the grape.

Every fish that escapes appears greater than it is.

Trust not the whiteness of his turban; he bought the soap on credit

Curses, like chickens, always come home to roost.

Death is a black camel that kneels before every man's door.

Fate of Hendrick Hudson.

There has been a mystery respecting the fate of the renowned navigator Hendrick Hudson, the discoverer of the Hudson River and of Hudson Bay, ever since his visit to York Factory, on Hudson's Bay, in the fall and winter of 1611, then and since an important trading post. This place has been for more than a century the headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company in America, and a vast collection of manuscripts has accumulated there relating to the early occupation of that isolated region. Recently, the company's agent, in searching among these old papers, came across a singular collection of relics which are believed to have once belonged to the famous Father Anneau, known as the "martyr of the frozen land," who figured extensively in the early history of that region. Some of the papers are described by a Winnipeg, Manitoba, correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, and from his letter we gain some knowledge of the contents of these papers, all of which posess much interest, and one of them peculiarly interesting. It is a French manuscript written in 1618, and signed "Louis Martin, mariner," and it describes the sufferings of Hudson's last expedition. The narrator wrote of the sailing of Hudson's ship, the *Discovery*, from the Thames in 1610; its passage of Iceland and the south of Greenland, whence it entered Hudson's Straits, and wintered in the bay. It is further related that the supplies of the *Discovery* were exhausted some weeks before spring opened, that the vessel was jammed in the ice, and the crew, driven frantic by their sufferings, mutinied.

The commander, Hudson, with his son and some of the crew, were sent a drift in an open boat when the ice broke up, and were never heard of again. The sailor, Martin was one of the mutineers, and his manuscript reveals the fate of Hendrick Hudson, which for two centuries has been a doubt. He wrote:—

"I, Louis Martin, mariner, a Breton born, sailed from London in the good ship *Discovery*, under Captain Hudson. Of our voyage to the Bay I know nothing, for before we coasted Iceland I was attacked with fever and became delirious. I simply write here of what I saw in the winter of A. D. 1612. Before the winter set in I went ashore. We saw many Indians, and, O God the Father! they killed their old men in sacrifice and drank human blood for their holy eucherist. The women were very lewd and wicked. The Indians seized one of the sailors who had been caught in adultery and drove a charred fagot through his body, and placed his head on a wigwam. When the ice was forming, it was found that the provisions were nearly exhausted and some of them rotten. The men grumbled, and one of them crawled toward the shore, intending to join the savages. He set out at noon, but the cold was so great that he soon lost the use of his limbs, and an Esquimaux, who was our guide or pilot, went after him and killed him, for he was in great agony from frost bites. We lived on seal oil, and soon a loathsome disease covered us with itching sores. One man, the ship's carpenter, died of it, and three or four became blind. One night when we were in great misery, stars fell from heaven in countless numbers, and we rejoiced to think for a time that the end of the world had come. Our captain was gloomy all the time, and the men often cursed him in his hearing for bringing them to such a pass. Spring was very tardy in coming, but when the ice field broke up we thrust Hudson and the five blind sailors into the pinnace and told them to go ashore. We headed the ship out that night, and in the morning the pinnace had disappeared. I became afraid of the crew and the ship, for every night at midnight the ghost of the captain and the five blind sailors came aboard and troubled us sorely. While I was at my prayers one night one of the ghosts told me to leave the ship, and when we touched the coast for water I ran away from it. An Indian woman treated me very kindly, and I recovered from my lonesomness."

The manuscript, written in a large, firm hand consisted of ten slips of paper apparently torn from a book, and tied together for better preservation. It has been forwarded, together with the relics of Pere Anneau, to the office of the Hudson's Bay Company in London.

It is suggested, very properly, that the historical societies of New York would find very much of interest in the papers at York Factory, which would well repay the cost of transcription and transferment for permanent deposit in the societies' archives.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Oct. 27th, 1878.

THE RICH MAN AND LAZARUS.—Luke xvi. 19-31.

While still proceeding on his Perean journey, Jesus on one occasion was brought into contact with a number of Pharisees who rejected with disdain his teachings concerning worldliness. To show them that the most envied on earth are not always the favorites in heaven, and that the despised here may prove the honored ones hereafter, Christ lifts the curtain of the eternal world and bids the revelers look upon the contrast between the rich man and Lazarus, both in this life and the life to come.

From a study of this subject the following practical lessons may be found useful.

1. There is a world beyond the grave.
2. That world has its distinctions which are not made on earthly principles.
3. While the decisions of time may be changed those of eternity are irreversible.
4. The present life fixes the condition and character of men forever.
5. Souls preserve their identity and individuality in the world to come.
6. There will be not only no salvation from, but no alleviation to, the agonies of the lost hereafter.
7. Every man has sufficient sight to guide him in the way of salvation.

Hold Fast.

"Hold that fast which thou hast."—Rev. 3: 11.

What hast thou? a grasp by living faith upon the horns of the altar? Hold fast. The altar alone is the place of safety. The avenger of blood is on thy track, but he cannot drag thee thence, nor can he slay thee there. Thine own confidence in the altar must fail, and thou turn away for some other refuge, before harm can come to thee. Hold fast.

What hast thou? feet resting upon Christ, the Rock of Ages? Remove them not thence. The waters may rise and the billows roar, but they shall not drown thee. *The Rock* they can not move. Stand still, and see the salvation of God.

What hast thou? an eye of faith fixed upon the crown extended to thee, and therefore, "*thy crown*," of faith fail not? Turn not that eye away to things more attractive to sense, because nearer, and "let no man take thy crown."

"Hold fast" for a little time. Many of our parents in the flesh, and of our fathers and mothers in the Church, have gone up higher. How rapidly have we sped thus far upon our journey *eternity-ward*. "How soon shall we have reached, yes, passed, the stream, the narrow stream of death,

"Then, Saviour, then our soul receive,
Transported from this vale, to live
And reign with thee above,
Where faith is sweetly lost in sight,
And hope in full, supreme delight,
And everlasting love."

Keep your Troubles Sacred.

A worthy wife of forty years standing, and whose life was not made up of sunshine and peace, gave the following sensible and impressive advice to a married pair of her acquaintance. The advice is good: "Preserve sacredly the privacies of your own house, your married state and your heart. Let no father or mother, sister or brother, ever presume to come between you two, or to to share the joys and sorrows that belong to you two alone. Build your own quiet world not allowing your dearest earthly friend to be the confidant of aught that concerns your domestic peace. Let moments of alienation, if they occur be healed at once, never, no, never, speak it out side, but to each other confess, and all will come out right. Never let the morrow's sun find you at variance. Review and renew your vow—it will do you good; and hereby your souls will grow together, cemented in that love which is stronger than death, and you will become truly one.

Two little boys were put in the Holyoke, Mass., jail, for stripping leaves from a tree in the park. Soon afterward the jailer heard their voices. Peeping into the cell, he saw both on their knees. "O Lord, please let us out of this place, and we'll never do it again, never, never," prayed one sobbing culprit, while the other was repeating the Lord's prayer. "Pray harder," said one of them, "and speak your words plain, or the Lord won't understand you." "I try to Jimmy, but I'm crying so I can't," said the other, and then both redoubled their prayers. The jailer let them out.

Capt. Bunby, a Chicago Methodist, has fitted up a boat to travel in as an evangelist. He makes landings at places along the shores of the lakes, holds revival meetings, and is said to be exceedingly successful.

A wigmaker in Edinburgh put over his door a picture of Absalom hanging to a tree with these words underneath;

O, ABSALOM! UNHAPPY BAIRN!
THOU SHOULDST HAVE WORN A PERIWIG!

Although there are some scores of dead Grits, there is only one Coffin. The joke is not original.

Mr Stingle, of Nassagaweya, informs the Acton Free Press, that corn 14 feet 6in. in height has been grown in that township.

A man's own good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.

Small service is true service while it lasts. Of friends, however humble scorn not one.

The sickness of the heart is most easily got rid of by complaining and soothing confidence.

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, OCT. 25, 1878.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Nearly all the gentlemen allotted portfolios were duly sworn in on Saturday. The portfolios are as follows:—

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Premier, and Minister of the Interior.

Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Minister of Finance.

Hon. C. TUPPER, Minister of Public Works.

Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR, President of the Council.

Hon. JAMES MACDONALD, Minister of Justice.

Hon. J. H. POPE, Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. HECTOR LANGEVIN, Postmaster General.

Hon. L. R. MASSON, Minister of Militia and Defence.

Hon. J. C. POPE, Minister of Marine, and Fisheries.

Hon. M. BOWELL, Minister of Customs.

Hon. J. C. AIKENS, Secretary of State.

Hon. L. BABY, Minister of Inland Revenue.

The position of Receiver-General has been offered to Hon. ALEX. CAMPBELL, who has been seriously ill, but is rapidly recovering. The Ministry, according to Provinces, will be represented by the following gentlemen:

ONTARIO.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD.
Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR.
Hon. J. C. AIKENS.
Hon. MACKENZIE BOWELL.
Hon. ALEX. CAMPBELL.

QUEBEC.

Hon. HECTOR LANGEVIN.
Hon. L. R. MASSON.
Hon. J. H. POPE.
Hon. L. BABY.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Hon. S. L TILLEY.
Hon. R. D. WILMOT (without portfolio).

NOVA SCOTIA.

Hon. CHARLES TUPPER.
Hon. JAMES MACDONALD.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Hon J. C. POPE.

Mr. CHAPLEAU, the leader of the Opposition in the Quebec Provincial Legislature, was offered a portfolio, but declined, preferring to retain, for the present, his position of leader of the Opposition in Quebec, whom he doubtless hopes he will shortly lead to victory.

A GOVERNMENT JOB.

The question as to where the Lachute depot was to be built, and when it was to be commenced has now been settled, through the influence of our local member Mr. R. G. MEIKLE, and we venture to say the whole transaction is as complete a Job as ever disgraced a Reform Administration.

Over and over again Mr. JOLY, in the House and out of it, has declared all Government contracts should be given out by tender, and many an indignant speech has he made upon the enormity of contracts being awarded in any other way. Like Mr. MACKENZIE, Mr. JOLY could talk in the most moral manner, but also like Mr. MACKENZIE he act, in direct contradiction to his words.

In the present case there was no necessity for the Passenger depot being erected here till next spring; but Mr. MEIKLE knew well that next spring will see him in the cold shades of opposition, and that if he wished his irons heated he should thrust them in now, and blow hard, and so he did, having succeeded in obtaining the contract for the erection of the Depot to be given to Mr. JOHN HUTCHINS, of Brownsburg, and that too without any tenders being called for.

It seems that Mr. GORDON, the contractor who built the present depot, wished to tender for the new one, and on calling on Mr. PETERSON, the Government Engineer, was surprised to find that he must use his influence with Mr. MEIKLE. On making enquiries however he was still more surprised, to find that Mr. MEIKLE had already decided on who was to have the contract, and that on his recommendation the Government had awarded it to Mr. HUTCHINS for $2,700, the work to commence at once, and the station to be built close to the present freight depot, on the middle of a very steep decline and contrary to the professional opinions of Mr. WALTER SHANLY and Mr. PETERSON, the Government's own Engineer. Had the station been placed either at the East or West end of the village, the site would have been more suitable and the Municipality would have saved their grant of $25,000; but that did not suit Mr. MEIKLE. He, a Municipal Councillor, preferred that the Municipality should lose the $25,000 so that the depot be built as near his property as possible.

As to the action of the Government in awarding the contract without tender, and contrary to the well-known opinions of Messrs. SHANLY and PETERSON, there is nothing to be surprised at; they see their doom staring them in the face, and far from governing the Province with economy, as they professed to do, they have thrown off the cloak and seemed determined to fall, covered with as much, if not more obloquy and shame than even the late MACKENZIE Government itself.

STOCK RAISING.

We call the attention of our readers to the letter of Mr. WM. RODDEN, on this subject. It contains a number of valuable suggestions and information, and we trust will call forth communications on that and other Agricultural subjects from Farmers and others in our own County. We would like to hear of the proposed formation of a Farmer's Club. Now is the time, Winter is coming on when the evenings will be long and cannot but be lightened by such a club.

DEATH ON THE TRACK.

We publish this week a full report of the Inquest held on the unfortunate man ST. AUBIN. The evidence shows the man to have been under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident, and the theory is, that in trying to walk over the bridge he slipped between the trustles, broke his leg, and being unable to move lay there, let us hope insensible, till hurled into Eternity by the evening train. It is awful to think of, that unhappy man might have lain on the bridge helpless, and have watched the train with its one great eye of fire coming down on him, and drawing nearer and nearer till at last it passed over him, leaving only a senseless corpse behind; and that such should happen in a County where a majority of the people have decided no alcholic beverage shall be sold, is a bitter sarcasm on the electoral franchise, and should make thinking men shudder at what will be, if the open sale of intoxicating liquor is not stopped.

A RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The following Quebec telegram is full of significance:—

"A rumor prevails here, which there "is every reason to believe has some "groundwork owing to the quarters in "which it circulates, that Hon. Peter "Mitchell is to be made Superintendent "of Government Railways, and that, in "all probability, during the next session "a measure will be introduced to create "a Railway Department, of which Mr. "Mitchell will not unlikely be the "Minister, with Mr. Carvell as his de-"puty."

If there be any truth in the rumor it cannot but be of interest to this County. The formation of a Government Railway Department means, that the Federal Government intend to take possession of the Q. M. O. & O. line, and ultimately of the North Shore line, which they will run in conjunction with the Intercolonial Railway, the whole forming a termination of the Canada Pacific Railway. If such a Department be formed, and there is every reason to believe it will, then Sir JOHN MACDONALD will be doing well in placing the Hon. PETER MITCHELL at its head, though we must confess we would rather see him Minister of Marine & Fisheries, a post in which he is unexcelled, as even his political enemies must acknowledge. Mr. MITCHELL has had a great deal of experience in Rail way matters, and we have no doubt will be as successful in his proposed new sphere, as he was when he last held office.

THE ORANGE CASES.

We are quite sure that there will be, among those who have watched the so-called Orange trials, but one feeling, that of regret that our Courts of Justice should have been made the scene so solemn a farce. The objection taken by witnesses to declare themselves to be Orangemen, or, in other words, to identify as Orangemen the persons who had been arrested, which they could not do unless they were Orangemen, which was sustained in the highest Court, made it impossible that any decision upon the question which was really important, namely, whether the Orange Society in the Province of Quebec is an illegal association; and all the proceedings subsequently taken, therefore, it must have been known, from the first, would prove abortive. The end is precisely what every body expected it would be; although one may well feel amasement that a number of people should have been for days kept away from their business, dancing attendance upon the Courts, in reference to a case that has resulted in a miserable fiasco. We notice that a couple of our contemporaries are disputing over the question of which contention has been vindicated by the result of these trials. The truth is that nothing has been decided. The matter remains precisely where it did before the 12th of July last, except that we have another illustration of the power of the Magisterial Court in this city, and that free and easy administration of justice to which the long suffering people of Montreal so meekly submit, to annoy and harass those whose misfortune it may be to be brought before it. Beyond that nothing has been settled.

Whether any further proceedings are to be had or not, we are not informed. There is a rumor that the gentlemen arrested on the 12th July intend taking an action against the Mayor for false arrest, and we are surprised to see the newspaper which is, more than any other, responsible for the bitterness of feeling that prevailed, and which came so near culminating in riot and bloodshed in July last, complaining of this as an act of Orange vengeance. The fact is, only by such an action can the legality or illegality of the Orange order in this province be established, and those who profess an anxiety on that point ought not to object to such a proceeding. At the time that the proceedings were first taken we urged that in this way could the legal question best be settled. It is not an act of vengeance. It is simply an effort to obtain from the Courts a decision in relation to the legality of an order, which however objectionable its public displays in a city like Montreal may be, is certainly entitled to learn whether it is included in an Act designed to suppress associations to which Orangeism has always been supposed to be most bitterly opposed.—*Montreal Gazette.*

[SINCE the above appeared, actions have been entered in the Superior Court, Montreal, against Mayor BEAUDRY for false arrest, by DAVID GRANT, claiming $10,000 damages, and by the other Marshalls claiming $5.000 each.] ED: WATCHMAN.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

QUEBEC.

The Delafield diamonds will be sold the end of this week.

Sir John Macdonald addressed a crowded meeting at the Victoria Hall, on Friday last.

Dean Stanley was in town last week, the guest of Lord Dufferin. He preached in the Cathedral on Sunday.

The Court investigating the loss of the Government steamer "Lady Head," find that gross incompetence was displayed in the vessels management and suspended Capt. Despres' certificate for six months.

Hon. Mr. Masson arrived on Saturday, when the remaining Ministers were sworn in.

The Local Government after an investigation have dismissed the Prothonatory and Sheriff of Rimouski.

Bears are numerous in the surrounding districts.

General Sir Patrick McDougall was sworn in as Administrator, on Saturday, till the arrival of his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne.

The Government steamer "Richelieu" was sunk on Tuesday night by coming into collision with Allan's tug "Rocket." No lives lost.

MONTREAL.

Lord Dufferin and suit, left here for Quebec on Thursday evening, as also did Sir. John Macdonald, Mackenzie Bowell, M. P., and Senator Aikens.

David Grant and the other Orange Marshalls were formally acquitted in the Court of Queen's Bench, the prosecution having entered a *nolle prosequi* after the result of the first trial. The Orangemen have taken actions for false arrest and imprisonment.

A Mr. Bourassa, of New Haven Conn. has offered to exhibit a zoological collection in the Mount Royal Park, if the Commissioners would grant him a portion for 10 years. The Commissioners refused.

Mr. C. A. Dugas, advocate of this city has been appointed Judge of Sessions and Associate Police Magistrate, and has received orders to enter on his new duties at once. Mr. Charland, who had been previously named to fill these offices, will remain at St. Johns as co-prothonotery of the Supreme Court of that district.

There was a light fall of snow here on Sunday.

The majority of Mr. Thomas White, M.P. for Cardwell, is 257.

Hon. Mr. Justice Ramsay has declared the Orange Society to be illegal, and in his address remarked that if the members continue to remain in it they placed themselves in great peril.

Several legal gentlemen, supporters of the Local Government strongly condemn the revival of the $2,400 sincure in the office of Clerk of the Crown and Peace.—*Star.*

A number of forged drafts on the Union Bank of London, have been cashed at the Bank of Montreal.

F. W. A. Osborne has been sentenced to 3 years in the Penitentary.

The two Baptist Churches here have amalgamated.

The Ottawa Hotel Proprietor has failed.

The Case of Baker *vs.* James Stewart, Managing Director of the Montreal *Herald* for libel has been settled, Mr. Stewart to publish a retraction and pay all costs.

The Jacques Cartier election fraud is now being tried in the Court of Queen's Bench.

OTTAWA.

All the new Ministers have taken possession of their Departments.

The contract for the enlargement of the Carrillon canal has been awarded to McNamee & Co., of Montreal. The amount will probably reach $500,000.

The registrar of the Supreme Court announces that, for want of a quorum, the special sessions of the Court, called for the 30th instant and the 4th November, have been postponed.

Chekley the counterfeiter will be brought here shortly for trial.

The new Cabinet held their first Council Meeting on Monday.

A large number of members have applied to the Sergeant-at-arms for choice of seats in the House of Commons.

A Victoria, B. C., despatch says Sir John Macdonald was elected by a majority of two to one over two other candidates.

The *Free Press* says:—It is said that Chief Justice Richards has expressed a desire, on the ground of ill health, to be superannuated, and the position was offered to Hon. Mr. Blake and to Sir A. A. Dorion, the former declining on the ground of ill health, and the latter on the ground that affairs would not permit of his acceptance of the office.

The Interprovincial Bridge Committee are taking active measures to carry out the proposed scheme. A committee has been appointed to confer with land owners on the line of the proposed branch railway connecting the bridge with the proposed Grand Central station in the city, and ascertain the price per acre of the necessary land for the construction of the railway and station. The committee will apply to the Council for a bonus.

The body of the missing fireman McAuley has been found in the Ottawa, about 14 miles below the City. An inquest is being held. It was found that he had been shot through the back of the head. The funeral took place on Sunday, and was attended by about 2,000 citizens. It was under the direction of the Orange Order. The Fire Brigade turned out. There were two bands in the *cortege*. There are no new developements, and no arrest has consequently been made. The Inquest was adjourned till Thursday.

TORONTO.

A Liberal Conservative Banquet is talked of.

There was a fall of snow at Cornwall on Saturday.

Every Cigar Factory is closed, the employees having struck, have been locked out.

The Public School Board have decided that persons accepting tenders from them, shall make a deposit of ten per cent.

A meeting has been held between the Executive Committee and a citizens' committee to consider the management of the city.

The liberated Fenian Condon, is in town on a visit to his wife who resides here.

Hon. Alex. and Mrs. Mackenzie, are in town guests of the Hon. George Brown.

The *Mail* intimates that Mr. Buckingham's retention of the office of Deputy Minister of the Interior, to which he was appointed in the last week of the administration by Mr. Mackenzie, is not likely to prove satisfactory to Sir John Macdonald.

The Christian Conference in Shaftesbury Hall has been very largely attended.

The Caledonian Society have postponed their annual ball till January, in hopes that the new Governor-General and the Princess Louise will attend it.

The Championship Quoit match between Alex. Muir, of Beaverton, and George Sheppard, of Scarboro, took place near Agincourt on Saturday, resulting in a victory for Mr. Sheppard by 61 to 59.

Rine made an attack upon the Young Men's Christian Association in his lecture yesterday. He taxes that body with want of charity, and with professing more than they practice.

A deputation consisting of Mr. S. D. Dawson, M. P., for Algoma, and Messrs Thos. Marks, A Sinclair and others, have had an interview with Hon. Dr. Tupper here and represented the loss and delay that would result by the stoppage of work during the winter on the Thunder Bay branch of the Pacific Railway. Dr. Tupper expressed his pleasure at having met the deputation, and said he would lay the matter before the Government at the earliest opportunity.

The following is the list of awards to Canadian exhibitors at Paris. Grand diplomas of honor have been awarded to the Education Departments of Ontario and Quebec; to the Geological Survey, Montreal; the Department of Agriculture, for food products and also cereals, and the Department of Public Works for Canal models. Diplomas having the value of gold medals, have been awarded to the Education Department of Ontario, the Minister of Education for Quebec, the Minister of the Interior, the Geological Survey, Montreal, 2 (two) for minerals. Diplomas to the value of silver medals have been given to the Montreal Protestant Board of School Commissioners; the Commissioner of Agriculture, Ontario; the Minister of Education, Ontario; the Department of Public Works; the Quebec Harbor Commission; and the Geological Survey—total, nine. Gold medals have been given to the Canadian School Apparatus Company, Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Mr. Hodgins, Toronto; the Dominion of Canada Plumbago Co., Prof. Hind, Mr. Bastien, (Montreal); Dr. May, Waterman Brothers, Watson, Ayr; Keefer, Brockville; Howland, Toronto; Gooderham, Toronto—total, twelve. Silver, thirty-four; bronze, seventy-nine; honorable mention, eighty-eight. Grand total, two hundred and thirty-three.

MANITOBA.

Archbishop Hannan is on a visit to Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Fifteen miles of this end of the Pembina branch is now completed.

A poll on the question of the adoption of the new Temperance Act, in the city of Fredericton, N. B., will be taken on the 31st of October.

A petition numerously signed here, praying for the establishment of a storm signal station at Winnipeg, has been forwarded to the Minister of Marine.

There has been a total rise of two feet in the Red River over the summer level, and it is now expected that steamers will be able to bring all the freight into Winnepeg.

The City Council have discussed the question of agitating to obtain the crossing of the Canada Pacific Railway at Winnipeg, and a committee was appointed to memorialise the Dominion Government.

The Provincial Government has been reconstructed, and the following have been sworn in as the new Executive Council. Norquay Premier and Treasurer; D. T. Walker, Attorney-gen. Joseph Royal, Public Works; C. P. Brown, Provincial Secretary; Minister of Agriculture to be chosen from among the French natives. The House will shortly be dissolved

The Local Government of Nova Scotia, is composed as follows:—S. H. Holmes, Provincial Secretary; J. S. D. Thompson, Attorney-General; Hon. S. Creelman, Commissioner of Mines and Works, with the following members of the Cabinet without office:—N. W. White, of Shelbourn; Charles Townsend, of Cumberland; Alex Campbell, of Inverness; Jas S. McDonald, of Kings county; W.B. Troop, of Annapolis; H.F. McDougall of Cape Breton; It is rumoured that E. L. Mosely will be Speaker.

FOREIGN.

A panic is reported in the Glasgow iron trade.

The total number of deaths in New Orleans up to Wednesday was, 3,549.

A banquet will be given to Lord Dufferin at Belfast, on his return to Ireland from Canada.

Count Von Bismarck, a nephew of the German Chancellor, has committed suicide in Venice.

Tennyson has been visiting the wilds of Connemara, as the guest of the Marquis of Sligo.

Rinderpest has appeared on a farm near Washington.

Preparations are being made at Odessa for the trial of 340 Nihilists.

A vote of confidence has been passed in the Greek Ministry.

The Sultan of Turkey informed Mr. Layard that he never concluded an alliance with Russia.

Reports of the Emperor of Russia's intended abdication are semi-officialy denied.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, and, by giving rest and health to the child comforts the mother.

Gilt Edged Butter

"Cooley" Sustained.

The undersigned having had the COOLEY Can fully tested *in this neighbourhood* during the present season, has secured the right to manufacture and sell it in this County and Two Mountains. The following testimonials show what is the opinion of well known persons who have used them; and should have quite as much weight as any unfavorable report got up by a party interested in the sale of a rival article.

Lachute, October 21st, 1878.

MR. WILLIAM HAY,

Dear Sir:—Having used the COOLEY Cans since May last, and finding the most satisfactory results, I am prepared to sanction their highest recommendation, and for the sake of the Butter Trade in this county and the good of the Farmers, I hope they will soon become of general use. During the warm weather I used ice, but when it ran short, a cold Spring was found even better, and now I use cold well water for submerging the cans in, with equally satisfactory results. The cans are economical in cost and labor besides yielding a quality of butter SUPERIOR to any I ever used, and may with the greatest propriety—be called GILT EDGED BUTTER.

F. C. IRELAND.

Grenville, Oct. 21st, 1878.

WM. HAY, ESQ.,

Dear Sir:—I hereby certify that having used one of your COOLEY Cans this summer, that they are a great saving, not only in labor but in ware also, and make a first rate quality of butter if used according to directions, all that is required is to have the water cold enough, in hot weather you can make far more butter with them than by the old way of setting in common milk pans, the cream should be slightly acidified before churning, and there is no danger about the butter keeping as we are using butter made in June that is perfectly sweet and good, and would keep any length of time with pickle kept on it. First class butter will always sell for a good price in Montreal, but the market is full of second and third quality butter and no demand for it. The COOLEY Cans are the very things or making a first rate article that will always command the highest market prices. I remain yours respectfully,

R. HOARE.

Since using the Cooley Cans, we find we make more butter and of a much better quality than ever before. It does away with the washing of pans in the old way, and is a very great saving of labor. We found no difficulty whatever in managing them, but of course they require to be used according to directions, in order to get the full benefit. Altogether I am perfectly satisfied with them.

JAMES MUIR,

Lachute, Sept. 1st, 1878.

Having used the Cooley Cans through the hottest of the season, I find the milk always sweet, and the butter made from them a very superior article. For the last nine years we have had from 10 to 18 cows and should be able to judge. We find them simple and easy to manage, and a great saving in labor.

JAMES SMITH,

Dunany, September 3rd, 1878.

MR. WM HAY, LACHUTE

The Cooley Can I go from you in July last I set in my spring and have used it ever since; it has saved ully ha f the labor and has made better butter than we ever had before, and I have sold the butter at considerably higher prices, at least 4c. per lb. higher than any of my neighbors. I calculate that the can will more than pay for itself this season, besides all the convenience of it. We have not had any sour milk since we got it—Thunder has no effect on it. Altogether I am completely satisfied with it.

THOS MCFAUL.

Dalesville, September 26th, 1878.

BROWNSBURG, SEPT. 10th, 1878.

MR WM. HAY,

Sir,—You ask my experience of the four Cooley Cans I got from you in the beginning of June.—In answer I would say that they have given complete satisfaction in every respect, We have made a good deal more butter from the same number of cows, than we ever did before, the quality is much better—it has been pronounced by good judges the finest they ever saw. The saving of labor is very great over the old pans, and we find that the ice in churns easier. The only chance we had of trying the keeping of the butter was while we were making during June, and July; on the 8th of August we sold the lot, and the first made was as sound and nice as the last. Altogether I consider the Cooley System far superior to any other, and as near perfection as it could well be.

Yours truly
WILLIAM FULTON.

LACHUTE, Oct. 12, 1878.

MR. WM. HAY,

Dear Sir:—I find the Cooley Cans all that you represented them to be. I find an advance in quantity of butter and an advance in price, also a saving of labor, and the process of hand log is very simple. I have heard rumors of the butter failing to keep, this I think is nonsense. I have kept some for six weeks during the hottest part of the summer without any apparent injury, and found it perfectly good when sold

WALTER SMITH.

BROWNSBURG, Sept. 20, 1878.

I have used four of your Cooley Cans since early in June, and have no hesitation in saying, tha they have given me complete satisfaction. I have had them in a cold spring without ice. I had no difficulty in managing them, and the butter is much superior in quality. Not having kept account I cannot say as to the quantity, but am satisfied it is more than by the old way—The saving of labor is a great consideration.

JAMES MCFAUL.

This is to certify that having this past summer handled and shipped a large quantity of the butter of this section, made with the "Cooley Can." We have found, that where a party made in the ordinary way, but a medium butter, with the use of the Cooley can they were enabled to turn out what might be stamped "good." That where care is taken, say in hands of one who always took pride in making good butter, the quality with the use of the "Cooley" has been exceedingly fine, so much so, that in two cases the party to whom we shipped took it for his own use in preference to any he had received from other sections, pronouncing the quality "first class." We have therefore much confidence and pleasure in recommending their general use by the farmers.

ALFRED BENN & Co.

LACHUTE, Oct., 16th, 1878.

MR. WM. HAY.

The three cans I got from you in the beginning of June last I found to work perfectly as long as my ice lasted, after it was done, I put them in the well, where they did fully as well until the water turned too warm I used them about two months with ice, and about three weeks in the well. I intend to lay in a sufficient quantity of ice for next year.—I find that the butter is much better than the old way and the saving of labor is very great. Altogether I consider them a valuable invention.

JAMES WILSON.

Mr. Irvine, of "Logan's Farm," uses the COOLEY and speaks of it in terms of highest praise—His letters on the subject may be seen at the undersigned's office.

Any person by calling at the office of the undersigned may see a sample of the COOLEY Butter, and obtain abundant *proof* of its keeping qualities.

Those who intend using the COOLEY SYSTEM next season would do well to get the cans now, as they can be used at this time of the year without ice They would thus have the experience gained this fall, to start them in good order next spring.—Having a supply on hand, liberal terms will be made with parties wishing to do so.

Wm. HAY,
Insurance and General Agent.

Lachute, Oct. 16th, 1878.

JAMES BARLEY,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
LACHUTE.

SLEDS made and repaired. A supply always on hand. TERMS MODERATE.

Lachute, P. Q., Oct. 31, 1878.

For Sale,

AT THE

Watchman Office,

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

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Great Bargains

IN

BOOTS & SHOES.

A. VINCENT, Legs to announce that he has opened a branch of his BOOT and SHOE FACTORY, in the West-End Lachute, where he will sell retail at wholesale prices. He has been over thirty years engaged in this Business and guarantees satisfaction as he defies competition in prices and quality.

7md A. VINCENT.

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.
20

A CARD.

MR. F. C. IRELAND begs to inform his Customers and Friends that he will be absent from Lachute the greater part of each week.

Parties wishing to consult him on business will find him at his residence every Saturday.

6w2

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,

ADVOCATES,

Ste. Scholastique.

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

WILFRED PREVOST. F. H. MATHIEU.
221f

PUBLICATIONS.

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

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

By PizziSmyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland

Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price $5.50

WORKS by EDWARD HINE.

The Forty-Seven Identifications. Price, post free, 20 cents.

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

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

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

Anglo-Saxon Riddle. Price, post free, 7 cents or the five bound in One Volume, gilt edges $1.10

Life From the Dead, Scarlet, Vols. I, II, and III, gilt edges, each $1.75

HINE'S LEAFLETS. Nos. 1 and 2, per 100, 35 cents.

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

W. DRYSDALE & Co.
232 St. James Street, Montreal.

Choice stock of Stationery always on hand

GREAT BARGINS

TO BE HAD AT THE

Montreal House,

ST. ANDREWS, Q.

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

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.

British America Assurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Established 1833.

Cash Capt al $500,000. Assets $1,100,000.

Farm Risks at lowest Rates.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Agent, Lachute.

$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. $55 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home overnight. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland Maine, 4-1y



FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC

Read Every Word.

IT is a settled fact that the HOLMAN LIVER and STOMACH PAD has effected more cures, and has made warmer friends, has grown faster in favor than all the world's treatment combined. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad cures the severest chronic Liver and Stomach difficulties. It has proved efficacious in at least nineteen-twentie hs of all the diseases man is heir to. To the permanently afflicted, and the periodical Winter sufferer, now is the time to apply the Holman Liver Pad and Plaster, thereby saving a world of trouble. The Pad is Nature's own law, the principle of absorption. The reasons are simple enough. The Pad is applied immediately over the vitals, Liver and Stomach, and centre of the nervous system which pervades the digestive organs. It cont ins 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, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis Sciatica, Lumbago, Obstructions in the Spinal Column, Kidney Difficulties, Heart Disease, Intermittant Fever, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Acute Pains, and Fever and Ague. Thousands of women bear testimony to the miraculous results in all diseases peculiar to their sex.

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

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

Read the following Testimonials.

D. M. BAIRD, Manufacturers' Agent,
219 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. FR. J. JOLIFFE.

MONTREAL, December 1st, 1877.

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

GENTLEMEN,—I have thoroughly tested the efficiency 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,
393 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.

The Temperance Reform

And Its Great Reformers

NELSON & PHILLIPS, NEW YORK.

TEMPERANCE people will welcome this book, for it is a most helpful, as well as readable, contribution the literature of this great moral reform. In a single volume of over 600 pages one may find the most important facts and faces which have appeared in America in this connection.

The author has enjoyed unequaled facilities for making his book, having had the personal assistance of several of the leading temperance men and women of the time, with the permission of Mr. Gough, Dr. Jewett, and the publishers of all the choice temperance literature in the country, to use their works in the preparation of this.

As a happy specimen of the boiling-down process, Mr. Daniels' *resume* of the life of Father Mathew is worthy of study, while the life-like presentation of Dr. Reynolds and Francis Murpoy shows the author to have been personally acquainted and in perfect sympathy with these men and their work.

The chapter on Medical and Chemical Temperance is enriched with a colored lithograph *fac-simile* of Dr. Sewall's famous stomach plates, with full explanation thereof—a very valuable feature of the book.

Sold by subscription at $2.00, and well worth the money.

Mr. R. M. BARRATT, is the Agent for this Vecinity. It can only be bought from the Agent, and is not for sale at bookstores.

6w3.

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) fo. 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 25cts. per pound.

Wool taken in payment for Carding and Fulling.

FABIEN POITRAS.

Lachute, May 29th, 1878. 38-3m

MERCER'S Sleeping Elixir!!

The most effecient remedy yet discovered for producing SWEET AND REFRESHING SLEEP.

Contains no Opiate.
Calms the Nerves.
Never gives Morning Headaches.
Invaluable for worry and overwork.

Prepared by N. MERCER & CO., 454 St. Paul Street, and sold by all Druggists. Price FIFTY CENTS. 2y1

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. (21 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.

Cooley Cans Testimonials.—Wm. Hay.
Cheap Goods.—W. Banford & Co. West-End.
Business Card.—James Barley.

LOCAL.

PLOUGHING MATCH.—The annual ploughing match took place yesterday, but up to our going to press we had received no news as to its result.

WE beg to direct attention to the additional testimonials in favor of Cooley cans from Mr. Ireland and Mr. Hoare. The latter seems to set at rest the question of the butter keeping.

CONCERT.—On Tuesday evening the Victoria Division S. O. T. gave an entertainment in their Hall, which was largely attended. The programme consisting of songs, readings, and a short farce, was faithfully rendered.

I. O. G. T.—The inauguration of a Lodge of Good Templars in Lachute is to take place on Monday next, when all who wish to become charter members are requested to be present.

MESSRS. G. THOMPSON & Co., of Victoria Square, Montreal, have on exhibition a bronze coffin, being the specimen of a new style just invented. It is very durable and is as cheap as the imitation rosewood. Messrs. Thompson & Co. have also on hand a supply of the newest styles in furniture and cabinet work.

A NEW FACTORY.—Mr. James Fish called in at the office last night, and informed us he intended going to work building a Factory this morning after breakfast. As this Factory will give work to over 100 hands, its opening will be anxiously looked for. It will be situated just below the Wooden Ware Factory.

THE MCGILL GAZETTE.—The opening number of the fifth volume of the McMill (College) *Gazette* is to hand. We congratulate the new board of Editors on turning out an excellent little paper full of interesting and amusing literature. The present number is in every way superior to some we have seen in the past. Go on and prosper!

THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.—The first number of this paper is to hand. It supplies a want felt ever since the stoppage of the *Volunteer Review*, and will doubtless be well supported by Volunteers all over the Dominion. It is published in Montreal, is well printed and carefully edited.

HALLOWÉEN.—Our friends of the Anglican Church, Lachute, propose holding a grand entertainment in Victoria Hall, on Hallowe'en night. Music, readings, addresses, &c. and an interesting Lecture on "Home Emigration," with special reference to Manitoba and our own Ponsonby, by the Rev. L. O. Armstrong, are among the good things promised. We hope to see a good turn out.

THE WEATHER for the past week has been variable; on Friday and Saturday a heavy storm of wind and rain, and slight snow prevailed over the whole District, and so great was the fall, that the river rose nearly three feet. Since Sunday the days have been warmer, but a sharp frost at nights warns the housewives it is time to get ready the winter supply of blankets and quilts. On Wednesday another heavy storm of rain followed by almost a hurricane prevailed, doing considerable damage to the trees and fences throughout the County.

QUICK WORK.—On Friday afternoon of last week a spar accidentally entered the flume leading to the Grist Mills belonging to Mr. James Fish, of Lachute, the consequence being a sudden smash up of the Water wheel and consequent stoppage of work. Mr. Fish with his accustomed energy called in the assistance of his carpenters and set them to work immediately to make a new wheel. Four men worked all Saturday and Monday till midnight, when the new wheel was placed in position and was worked till 5 o'clock Tuesday morning.

DANGEROUS SIDEWALKS.—The Municipal authorities should immediately cause repairs to be made in the sidewalk from Mayor Barron's house, past that of Dr. Christie, M.P., and as far as Mrs. Quinn's Boarding House. In a number of places single planks, and in some places as many as four are missing; so noticeable has it become that a stranger was heard to remark "there must be a scarcity of firewood around here." All along, the sidewalk is rotten and must be immediately replaced or accidents will happen.

LACHUTE FAIR.—On Tuesday our village was crowded with visitors, during the day, who came to attend the Lachute Fair. The animals exhibited were neither numerous nor of good quality, the horses sold averaging only from $50 to $75, while horned cattle only brought $18 to $22 for beasts, and $10 to $15 for heifers. The day was fine and the people appeared to enjoy themselves. Our stores were largely patronized and did a rushing business throughout the day. Whiskey was openly sold by the hotels, and in the evening a few free fights were indulged in, but no serious trouble occurred.

GOOD SPORT.—During the past three weeks a large number of bears have been shot in the neighbourhood of Point du Chene, County Argenteuil. The number reported last week as shot was 37. The names of the lucky sportsmen are as follows:—Little and Macfarlane 5; James Wilson 4; Racicot 10; Menard 5; C. Campbell 1; J. Crawford 2; B. Campbell 1; J. B. Brown 1; Alex. Campbell 1; Charles Rowley 1; W. Crawford 1, Lafrance 1, Evan Cameron 3, one of which turned on him after being shot but was too hard hit to do any damage, and was easily killed. The 37th bear was shot by a boy who while fishing in Maholee Lake with a companion was attacked by a large black one. The boy in question carried a gun for the first time, and when the bear made a grab for his companion he coolly put the gun to bruin's head and killed him. Traps are now being set and hunters are turning out there being a large number of bears still in the locality.

The Late Fatal Accident.

The body of a man was found on the North River Railway Bridge, last Saturday morning, by Fred. Leblanc a section man, who was going up the track on the hand car. He at once informed the train man, who told Mr Waters the Section-master, and he went up in the hand car with some men and conveyed the body to the depot. The coroner, Dr. Mayrand was informed, and empanelled a jury of the following gentlemen: R. Dudderidge (Foreman), T. Hickson, J. W. Raitt, A. Mitchell, T. Cousins, A. McGibbon, Thos. Bedard, Geo. Allen, Frank Brennan, John Stewart, Pierre Carriere and G. T. Colwell. The jury viewed the body of deceased. A few coppers were found in his pocket and a small basket containing a square black bottle with a ¼ glass of Rye Whiskey therein, was found near the remains. Drs. Thos. and Geo. Christie made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found the left shoulder joint, as also the arm, broken below the elbow, the left leg was also broken, the bones protruding, a severe cut on the back of the head and a fracture of the spine, the latter itself being sufficient to have caused death. The brain was suffused with alcohol. The Foreman asked the jurors whether they were satisfied with the examination of the body or whether the doctors should open the stomach of deceased. The jury were divided on this question, but the foreman finally decided that it should be done. The jury then retired to Roberigue's Hotel for the purpose of examining the witnesses.

The first called was Hugh Macdonald, who testified as follows:—"I was not acquainted with deceased until he came to my house on Wednesday night. He told me his name was St. Aubin, and that he was begging, he asked me to give him a night's lodging, I told him I had no bed for him, and he said he would lie on the floor."

By the jury:—"I could not swear he was sober, but he talked rational enough, and stated that he had worked for old Mr. Hill. Deceased stayed at my house two nights, he had a basket with him at the time he called at my house. I could not identify the basket."

Thos. Bedard here stated that he had seen deceased with two baskets in his hand, on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Macdonald—"I never saw deceased before he called at my house on Wednesday to my recollection. Deceased asked a neighbor, Mrs. Hill, if she knew who lived at my house, and whether I could speak French. I never came down to the village with deceased, did not smell liquor on him, I did not know what was in the basket, nor did he offer me any thing to drink out of it."

Mr. Robt. Creswell deposed:—"Have seen body of deceased. Am not acquainted with him. He came to my store about 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon. He told me he had worked for Mr. Hills, some 20 or 30 years ago."

Cross-examined,—"He did not appear to be sain, I thought his mind was not right, and that he was the worse of liquor. I did not see any bottle on his person. He did not remain long with me, but he came a second time, he said he wished he was dead, as he had received injuries from an accident and was paralysed, he said he had received the injuries from a blast of powder."

Mr. Robert Waters deposed,—"I am section-master on the Railway here On Saturday morning, I sent a man to unlock the switch at Mr. Chisholms siding, as he was returning from the switch accross the bridge, he saw the man straddled on the sleepers with his face on the stringers, he at once stopped the train and the trainmen informe me of the accident. I took the hand car with some men down to the scene of the accident. I looked at the position of the man, examined him. to see if there was any life in him, but he was cold; I should think he had been killed by the No. 6 train of the previous evening. I saw a basket lying by his side, and on opening it, I found a bottle containg about a quarter of a glass of Rye Whiskey.

Cross-examined,—"Should think deceased had been walking the bridge and had slipped in between the stringers, his body was quite cold, From the position of the body, I feel sure that if was the up train. which first struck him. At the rate of speed the train was going, there would be no preceptible jar, it would be more obstruction than a mosquito."

Fred Leblanc and Charles Pourrier, gave corroborate evidence.

F. X. Betrand deposed,—"I saw body of deceased this afternoon, I know him by the name of St. Aubin. It is ten years ago since I first became acquainted with him. I have not seen him previous to this afternoon, for three years. He was a shoemaker by trade, he used to get intoxicated."

Cross-examined,—"I consider he was intemperate. Three years ago he was living at L'Orignal; I was told he was a married man, and that he was living with his second wife, they had either one or two children, I think it was two."

Mr. Raitt stated that deceased passed his house at dusk on Friday evening in an intoxicated condition.

Dr. Christie reported that he had examined the stomach of deceased and found very little fluid, not so much as in the brain, deceased had been drinking some little time previous to his death, and at the time of the accident was more or less under the influence of liquor. The injury to the spine was sufficient to cause death. Deceased called at his house on Thursday to ask him to give a certificate stating that he was unable to work. He examined him but did not feel justified in giving him one, as he thought he was quite capable of working.

Dr. Geo. Christie stated that he had had some conversation with deceased, previous to his father seeing him, he did not seem intoxicated, he stated that he came from Pembroke, where he had sustained injuries from a blast of powder, also that he had an attack of paralysis, he talked sanely enough, and did not seem under the influence of liquor.

The jury retired and in a few minutes returned with the following verdict:—

"Having viewed the body and heard the evidence, we are of the opinion that deceased came to his death by injuries received from the up train, No. 6, while upon the North River Railway Bridge. They have no evidence how deceased came upon the Bridge, but it has been shown that he was under the influence of liquor at the time."

We have since learnt that deceased's proper name is Louis St. Aubin, and that he is about 65 years of age, he formerly resided in L'Orignal, where he was well known by an inf rmant; he was a shoemaker by trade, and used to work for Mr. Wm. Wright, the postmaster, after which he worked for Jas. Murray. He was considered a first-class workman and lived with his second wife but for the last ten years he had been tramping the County of Argenteuil.

Scholastica.

At a meeting of the School Commissioners of Harrington (2) (No. two) held in the new school-house, in the Lost River, the following motions proposed by Mr. W. Lee, and seconded by Mr. W. Fraser, were carried unanimously:

1. That Mr. Alex Bethune be authorised to contract with some one to build the school-house chimney, make the cupboard under the same and sheath the ceiling in an arched form for $15 00.

2. That the Sec.-Treasurer's books be accepted as audited by the Rev. Mr. Jaques and Duncan McCrae, and that the thanks of the meeting be tendered for auditing them.

3. That the Sec.-Treasurer have a special notice served on all ratepayers in arrears and charge 25 cents for the same, and take the necessary steps to sue all who have not paid before Jan. 1st, 1879, and that the Chairman do what is requisite to aid him in this matter.

4. That Mr. A. Beaton be authorised to engage a teacher for No. 1, and Messrs W. Burns and W. Lee for No. 2; No. 1 for six months, and No. 2 for four months.

It was also understood that if any party or parties put up the frame-work of a school house *either* on Mr. McCollum's land on the site staked out by Mr. Inspector Emberson, *or* in the hollow opposite Mr. James Colquhoun's house, such school house be accepted as the permanent school-house for the District—the said frame-work of school house to be 18 × 24 × 11 feet in size, left open to the cellar beams, duly provided with rafters and floor joists and chinked—the Inspector offered if this was done to try and secure a free grant of books for the district.

With a vote of thanks to the Inspector the meeting broke up.

On Saturday, Oct. 5th, the accounts of School Municipality of Harrington No. 1, were audited by Mr. J. Zillwood, and the audit accepted by the School Commissioners and declared to be highly satisfactory.

On Monday, Oct. 7th, the yearly balance sheet of School Municipality No. 3 of Grenville, was submitted to the School Inspector, and accorded by him as reflecting great credit on the Sec.-Treasurer and School Commissioners.

Lord Dufferin's Departure.

[*Special to The Watchman.*]

QUEBEC, October 19th.

The weather was dreary and wet yesterday, the last day of Lord Dufferin's stay in Canada, as Governor-General, but that did not prevent thousands of people from being present at all the ceremonies of the day.

His Excellency and Staff arrived in the morning from Montreal and immediately drove to the Citadel. Shortly after ten o'clock he proceeded to the Esplanade, where he inspected B. Battery of Artillery, whom he complimented in high terms on their efficiency. He then went to the site of the old St. Louis Gate, and laid the foundation of the new structure, which he suggested should be named "Kent Gate." Between eleven o'clock and noon the St. Patrick's Society went to the Citadel and presented an address, to which His Excellency responded in his usual hearty manner. At 2 o'clock Lord Dufferin went to Durham Terrace, where he was received by an immense assemblage of people, and where he laid the corner stone of the new Terrace to be called after himself. He then proceeded to the Ursuline Convent where an excellent musical entertainment and address, were tendered him, and rendered in good taste. After bidding the ladies and pupils of the convent adieu, His Excellency wended his way to the Parliament House, where at a quarter past three, he held his final reception, which was a very brilliant one and largely attended.

The reception over, Lord Dufferin left the building, the guard presenting arms and the band playing. The brilliant military staff accompanied him to his carriage and His Excellency drove up to the Citadel amid loud cheers.

The proceedings throughout the day were carried out to universal satisfaction; the only drawback being the utterly miserable state of the weather, which made the labors and pleasure of the day somewhat heavy.

On Saturday the weather was even more tempestuous than on the previous day, but the crowds of spectators were still more numerous, every street on the route was crowded and Durham Terrace, the Governor's Garden, the Battery and indeed every possible place was packed with people. His Excellency drove to the Queen's wharf with his head uncovered, in response to the cheers which rang in his ears the whole way down from the Citadel. At the wharf, where an immense Military Guard of Honor was drawn up, the Mayor presented the farewell address, to which His Excellency feelingly responded, and immediately after embarked on the Police yacht. Having made a short stay on board the *Sirius* he went on board the Mail steamer *Polynesian*, and started followed by the two men of war, and several steamers, the guns of the Citadel and *Sirius* in the meanwhile firing a royal salute, each of 19 guns. The *Polynesian* was cheered at every possible place down the river, and at Rimouski the "Farewell" signal "B. R. D." was hoisted to which the *Polynesian* replied by flying "R. S. J."—"Thanks." Thus departed Earl Dufferin, the most popular Governor General Canada ever had.

A number of Liberal Conservatives of Leamington, met at the residence of Mrs. Wigle on Monday evening, for the purpose of presenting her daughter Miss Amelia Wigle who is manager of the Leamington Telegraph office, with a handsome gold watch and chain which was purchased in Toronto by the Conservatives of that village.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Montreal on the formation of a new Cabinet, refers to the Premier as follows:—"When I addressed him to-day he looked like a man in the prime of life, so jauntily did he bear himself. He bears a very striking resemblance to Benjamin Disraeli, the great English Premier, and is personally the most popular man in Canada politics out of the question."

Some years ago a gentleman made a bet of one thousand guineas, that he would have a coat made in the course of a single day, from the first process of shearing the sheep, to its completion by the tailor. The wager was decided at Newbury, on the 25th of June, 1811, by Mr. John Coxeter, of Greenham Mills, near that town. At five o'clock that morning, Sir John Throckmorton, Bart, presented two Southdown wether sheep to Mr. Coxeter. Accordingly the sheep were shorn, the wool spun, the yarn spooled, warped, loomed, and wove; the cloth burred, milled, rowed, dyed, sheared, and dressed, and put into the hands of the tailors by four o'clock that afternoon; and at twenty minutes past six the coat, entirely finished, was presented by Mr. Coxeter to Sir John Throkmorton, who appeared with it before an assemblage of upward of 5,000 spectators, who rent the air with their acclamations.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Samedi matin, un vagabond a été trouvé sur la voie ferrée sur le pont du chemin de fer. On suppose que le train a passé sur lui pendant les ténébres de la nuit. Son corps est affreusement mutilé. Une enquête a été tenue. Verdict suivant les faits. Ce malheureuse se nommait St. Aubin, et résidait autrefois à L'Orignal.

Le márquis de Lorne et la princesse Louise arriveront à Halifax le 23 novembre, précédés par le duc d'Edinbourg qu'on attend dans la même ville le 20 novembre à bord de la frégate anglaise le *Black Prince*, et qui vient pour assister à la réception de son beau frère le vice-roi.

Le cabinet de Québec siége tous les jour en conseil. On dit que les ministres tremblent sur leurs sièges et que l'encolure martial du Grand Luc ne suffit plus à les rassurer. A la prochaine session, ils feront un demi-tour à gauche et le ministère Joly aura vécu.

L'Hon. M. L. R. Masson est arrivé à Montréal samedi matin en parfaite santé. Il a pris immédiatement un train spécial qui l'a conduit à Quebec, où il a été assermenté dans l'après-midi comme Ministre de la Milice en même temps que l'Hon. M. Langevin, Maître-Général des Postes.

Sir John A. Macdonald, les Hons. Masson, Langevin et Chapleau, sont arrivés au Windsor.

Le quatrième portefeuille de la province de Québec a été offert à l'Hon. J. A. Chapleau, qui a dû décliner l'honneur pour finir la tâche commencée à Québec et renverser le gouvernement Joly.

M. G. Baby a été appelé par Sir John A. Macdonald et va recevoir le portefeuille du Revenue de l'Intérieur.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, October 24th, 1878.

Flour per barrel	$5.00 @	$5.75
Flour per bag	2.00 @	2.75
Oats per bushel	0.35 @	0.00
Corn " "	0.60 @	0.00
Peas " "	0.70 @	0.75
Oatmeal per 196 lbs.	2.00 @	2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.25 @	0.00
Moullie " "	1.25 @	0.00
Grue " "	1.00 @	0.00
Bran " "	0.90 @	0.00
Dressed Hogs "	5.00 @	0.00
Pork per lb.	0.07 @	0.10
Beef " "	0.03 @	0.00
Mutton " "	0.07 @	0.09
Lamb " "	0.00 @	0.00
Hay per ton	8.00 @	10.00
Potatoes per bag	0.30 @	0.00
Butter per lb.	0.12 @	0.15
Cheese " "	0.10 @	0.13

MARRIED.

MASSIAH—NORRIS.—On Saturday the 19th October, at the Bishop's Palace, Montreal, by the Rev. Mr. Harel, Chistopher Massiah, formerly of Bristol, England, to Sarah Catherine, daughter of the late Thos. Norris of Uttoxeter Staffordshire, England, and both now of Lachute.

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VEGETINE.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

178 BALTIC STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the "Vegetine" for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE

SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, Me., Oct. 11, 1876

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the "Vegetine" I rest well, and relish my food. Can recommend the "Vegetine" for what it has done for me.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above,
MR. GEORGE N. VAUGHAN,
Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE.

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.

BOSTON HOME, 14, TYLER STREET, BOSTON, April, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefited by the "Vegetine" you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula,

With respect,
Mrs N. WORMELL, Matron.

Vegetine,

Rev. O. T. Walker, Says:

PROVIDENCE, R.I., 161 TRANSIT, STREET.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I put 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.

VEGETINE.

Nothing Equal to it.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the "Vegetine." I am now getting quite well, and still using the Vegetine. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly,

Mrs. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange Street, South Salem, Mass.

Vegetine.

Recommend it Heartily.

SOUTH BOSTON.

MR. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—I have taken several bottles of your "Vegetine," and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and General Debility of the System. I can heartily recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. MUNROE PARKER.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. 7m1

THE SUN FOR 1879.

THE SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

THE SUN has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the Truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency that was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

THE SUN is the newspaper of the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican as against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the president's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for the right. That is THE SUN'S idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

THE SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879 than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. THE SUN will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, THE SUN does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day; whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest, and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the speeches and debates of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements of interest may be added the probability that the Democrats will control both Houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the Fraudulent Administration, and the spread and strengthening every where of a healthy abhorrence of Fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound, according to the well known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of THE SUN'S work for 1879.

We have the means of making THE SUN, as a political, a literary, and a general newspaper, more interesting and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged For the DAILY SUN, a four page sheet of 28 columns, the price by mail, post paid is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an 8 page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished at $1.20 a year, postage paid

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free. Address

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Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

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Call at the West-End Cash Store and see Fresh Goods receiving weekly. We would advise Customers to buy their flour now, as prices have touched bottom, and are again looking up

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October 23rd, 1878. 6tf

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The only agricultural engine manufactured that is perfectly safe for Farmers use.

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Don't spoil your Horses, Waste your Grain, and lose Time and Temper any longer with Horse Powers.

Insist that the man who thrashes for you shall use a Fire Proof Champion. Half cord of wood, 10 to 12 barrels of water run it all day.

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WILLIAM HAY, Agent,
42y Lachute, P. Q.

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GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
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ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.

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McGibbon & Baird's Retail Prices.

Extra Breakfast Souchong	80c
Fine Breakfast Souchong	70c
Extra Breakfast Congou	60c
Choice Family Congou	50c
Good Family Congou	40c
Finest Young Hyson	80c
Fine Young Hyson	70c
Superior Young Hyson	60c
Extra Choice Japan	60c
Superior Japan	50c
Choice Japan	45c
Good Japan	40c
Extra Oolong	70c
Finest Gunpowder	80c
Good Young Hyson	50c
Fair Young Hyson	40c

A reduction of 2½ cents on 10-lb Caddies, and 5 cents on 20-lb Caddies of these prices. Our fine Black and Green Teas are selected at places of growth for our own special trade. Samples sent on application.

OUR N. Y. COFFEE IS STILL THE FAVORITE.

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5—2m1.

GREAT MASSACRE of MERCHANDISE AT

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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 to that we are bid 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 a great advantage to buying all their things at

F. NAUBERT'S.

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

Hochelaga Cottons, from 8c. to 9½c. per yard, Callicos, 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 Travelers 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 rubbers, all wool, first quality, $1.00. Our Tweed Overcoats at $1.25, are sold everywhere at $1.75, it is useless to continue this list, you can see by this single note that it is at

F. NAUBERT'S

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

MUDDY BRANCH

at the

Great Massacre of Merchandise

St. Phillippe, Nov. 15, 1878.

RUPTURE.

FREE by mail. DR. A'S IMPROVED PAD TRUSS gives immediate relief, and cures in 4 to 12 weeks. Endorsed by the medical authority. The most valuable and ingenial invention of the century. The secret of cure is, this Truss holds rupture during hard work or exercise, and can be worn night and day, with great comfort. Write for circular.

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

THE FARM.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—You invite correspondence on agricultural subjects, to which I respond by a few remarks on the prize list and exhibits of your last "Agricultural Show." You speak of the necessity of "improving the breed of cattle," and very properly call attention to suggestions on the subject made at your annual dinner. If an improvement is to be made in the character of live stock, it is necessary to observe much care in the kind of animal, and such choice should be made with special reference to the object in view; whatever the object may be it is now fully established it can only be secured by the use of a well bred male animal of the kind best adapted to the purpose for which they are needed. If you want beef you will use "Short Horns" or "Herefords," If for milk use "Ayrshires," if for butter use "Alderneys," in all cases use a thorough bred male animal. In your section of Canada the grazing season is too short to confine your breeding to that of beef cattle, your proximity to the City increases the value of the products of your soil to such a degree as to enable you, under judicious crossing to produce what can be sold, to realise more than can be made of it by feeding for beef. Yet it is well to keep in view the necessity of raising a class of animals that will easily go to beef and have the frame to carry it, when you have done with them for other purposes. Size can be obtained by having early calves and keep them in a growing condition,—if the parentage is good. If I offered an opinion from what I read of your prize list, I should say a great change is at once needed to secure improvement. If you examine the prize list of the Provincial Shows and follow the example there given, you will do away with the prizes on grade bulls and dispense with their use as soon as possible. The proportion of pure bred to grade animals at your show seems to be much below the average. Your report gives only four entries of pure bred bulls and thirty-four entries grade bulls, supposing these all go into use, just imagine only four producers of any particular type of animal, to thirty-four of no particular type and likely to disappoint you in the character of their production. The breeders of beef cattle in England, and of Dairy Cattle in Scotland, have given a great deal of attention to this part of the question, and are becoming such knowing ones in the choice of male animals, they are extremely careful in their selection to breed from, and consign to butchers as soon as possible a male animal that is not pure bred and does not come up to their standard of excellence. If I am correctly informed of the agricultural advantages of your County, I would consider it best adapted to the raising of Sheep and good sized dairy cattle, appropriating a fair proportion of the Farm to root crops that can either be marketed or fed to the stock preparing for the Butcher. In a future article I can give explanations on details if desirable—on such matters as have come to my knowledge in Agricultural improvement.

Yours truly,
WM. RODDEN.

Those who fear mildew upon grape vines will do well to dust the leaves with sulphur now, repeating every week or so until the grapes begin to color.

Light, shallow, sandy soil should not be manured long before sowing; should not be heavily manured at any time, and finally the manure should be kept as near the surface as practicable.

Every one who owns an orchard, or even a single tree, should now be looking after the borers, to see that their trees are not damaged; it is not a very hard task to destroy the pests by the use of a pocket-knife and wire.

No improvement of peats, bogs or marsh lands can be made unless preceded by draining, stagnant water being injurious to all the nutritive classes of plants. Soft black peats, when drained are often made productive by the mere application of sand or clay as a top-dressing.

Strawberries may be set in this month and if they were started in small pots, or if they are on good land and watered when the weather is dry, they will produce a good crop next spring. In any case it will hardly ever pay to set strawberries on poor land or on land poorly prepared.

For choked cattle take of fine-cut tobacco enough to make a ball as large as a hen's egg. Dampen with molasses till it adheres closely. Elevate the animal's head, pull out the tongue, and crowd the ball as far down the throat as possible. In fifteen minutes it will cause vomiting, and the apple or potatoe will come up.

Servant girls are hard to obtain in the country. Good wages will not secure them; hence the wife and daughters have had their full share of hard work. Now, with the barn full of labor saving machinery to ease the farm labors, why is not the horse-power churn, washing machine, butter worker and bread kneader forthcoming in the house. Husbands and fathers, take a quiet half-hour some rainy day and think this matter over.

A writer recommends that in the chicken-yards where the grass has been all eaten off by fowls, the yard be daily supplied with a small quantity of fresh-ly-mown grass. Short grass frequently cut, as with the lawn-mower, is the best; as hens will not swallow long [illegible] and when they can help themselves always peck off very small [illegible] the health of fowls depends [illegible] supplying them with grass [illegible] contain nonecan insufficient [illegible]

[illegible] should be planted not only by [illegible] houses and along roads, but [illegible] should be in every pasture and by [illegible] resting-places and near every barn, wherever cattle, horses or sheep are to be provided for. All of these animals suffer from our burning sun; and to say nothing of their comfort and enjoyment, the cost of shade trees will be many times paid back in the saving of milk, fat, fleece and strength which will result by protecting domestic animals from the heat of the sun.

A good well-hung gate will save its cost the first year, in the time saved by stopping to put up bars whenever any one passes. Farm gates are pleasant for master and man, and in England there are good, substantial ones opening into every field on the farm, and all have good, safe latches made to open easily with a riding stick or whip, so that a farmer can go all over his farm without dismounting. There are no wagonways of any kind without gates for the convenience of equestrians, in that country. Let the same be said of the County of Argenteuil.

A good dairyman gives his experience that bran is an excellent food for cows, at any time when extra food is required. He has generally been able to get from it more milk than from an equal cost of any other ground feed. It is better suited to warm weather, becomes cool, if the cows are all thin, meal may be profitably added. At any rate, he advises that feed enough of some kind should be given to keep up both milk and strength all fall. One of the worst errors a dairyman ever commits is to let a cow go into winter quarters drooping.

PRUNING.—It is very useful to give a little attention, at the proper season, to the pruning of fruit trees and bushes. The too rampant growth should be pinched back and the too crowded branches thinned, which will give increased strength to what is allowed to remain. Raspberry bushes have been sending up their sprouts, which are to bear the fruit of next year; only as many should be allowed to grow as are wanted for next years crop, and these should be pinched back at the ends to ensure ripening of the wood. Pear trees can also be pruned in summer, and apple trees, and will suffer much less than if the limbs are allowed to grow large and then sawed off, leaving a large wound to be healed. Stone fruit will not bear the saw so well as the apple and the pear, and will be especially benefitted by judicious pinching of the green wood.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

The colt should be handled almost daily while with the dam, and made familiar with men. Great care should be taken to avoid frightening it. It should be taught to regard man as its greatest friend, from whom it may always expect a pleasant caress, or something agreeable to eat. This is not only important in reference to its future temper and usefulness, but vastly important for its rapid growth. Animals do not thrive under excitement and irritation. There is no place for a passionate man among young animals, and not a very profitable place for him anywhere.

The following rule for selecting a ripe watermellon is said to be infallible. When the mellon begins to change color inside and its seeds to turn black a small black spot or blister begins to appear on the outer rind. These are multiplied and enlarged as the fruit matures. In a fully ripened melon they are thickly strewn over the surface. In a row of one hundred melons spread along the sidewalk not more than five or six fully ripe ones will often be found.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

This is a disease which invariably commences in the foot, and usually confines itself thereto during its entire course. The ulceration of the foot soon attracts the natural enemy of the sheep, the fly; it deposits its eggs, which soon pass through the season of incubation, and are by the heat and moisture the part affords, hatched into maggots. These multiply over the entire diseased surface, and burrow under the skin, causing no inconsiderable amount of uneasiness and constitutional disturbances and inflamatory fever.

If the disease is attacked at an early stage, it is subjugated easier than a virulent malady, such as it is, world be expected to be. It should be treated with decision. Poultices and emollients only increase the growth of the proud flesh, or excessive granulations, and should not be used.

The foot must be carefully examined, and every vestige of loose or partially detached horn pared off. To carry out this literally will sometimes involve cutting away the entire hoof, or the greater part thereof, still it must be done in order to save the animal's life. The reason for this is, that the horn, once separated from its natural attachments, never will unite, and instead of doing so, has a tendency to induce further separation, as it acts as a foreign body, and causes pain and inflammation, and originates fungus sproutings.

Cut away every portion of the horn which has either separated or has a tendency to become so; also any fungus growths which appear must be removed summarily with a pair of sharp scissors. Wash the foot then with a solution of lime, in the proportion of one pound of powder to a gallon of water. This will remove the foetor, and any tendency there may be to sloughing and mortification, which are frequently found to complicate the treatment of foot rot. Where any fungoid or proud flesh exists, apply with a piece of tow, fastened to a stick, some muriate of antimony. Muriate of antimony is one of the best local applicants we have; it is effectual as a superficial caustic. It readily combines with the natural fluids of the part where it is applied; it becomes diluted, and has no injurious effect, as most other caustics would.

Where much of the horn has been removed, wrap the foot in tow, having previously greased the foot to prevent sticking to each other.

Keep the sheep where there is considerable straw, so they will not have to step on hard ground. If the animal is sent back to moist pasture, the disease will again return. The foot should be dressed daily, and any separating horn removed, and the antimony applied to any fungus which may appear; also apply the caustic to the new horn, if it is soft and flabby, but not otherwise. As soon as the animal can walk conveniently, turn her into highland dry pasture. The convalescent sheep should not be permitted to join the perfectly well, the discharge from the feet being infectious. Prof. Dick and others deny this, still many have, from observation, affirmed that it is infectious.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

[In 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 do s not hold himself responsible for its contents.]

PERSONAL PROHIBITION.

The best and most important form which prohibition can take is personal prohibition within your own vest. Every man has it in his power, without petitioning Parliament, without securing the consent of a majority of the voters in the municipality, without the aid of Mayor, Sheriff, justice or constable, to enact and strictly enforce a stringent law of abstinence within the limits of his own individual corporation. By the royal prerogative of conscience, by the legislative power of his own imperial will and the executive force of a manly heart he can do the whole thing. Should he be weak, God will help him. The Angels will guard him. No danger of such an enactment being defied by liquor sellers, declared *ultra vires* by the courts or quashed by the judges. The inauguration by every member of this community would render superflous, any such efforts as have heretofore been put forth to restrain the flood of intemperance. Is the idea worthy of adoption? Christian ministers and Christian people of Lachute, what say you? You should be the leaders in every good work. The best doctors living assert that intoxicating liquors are never beneficial to persons in health, and very seldom to persons out of health. They declare that alcohol is not food nor yet a natural stimulant, but an *irritant* and that its constant or frequent use is always injurious. Why then should we not give it up? Even if you were unable to see any harm to yourself, we would still ask you to give it up for the sake of others. All that can be said in its favor, is not a sufficient offset to the injury it is confessedly doing. For your brother's sake abstain. It will do more to help him than anything else. It is vain for the moderate drinker to preach abstinence to the inebriate, and vote for prohibition at the polls. What will prohibition do for such? Make them either total abstainers or smugglers? Which? The only consistent way is to let your charity begin at home. Be a law unto yourselves and, as God's free men, set an example worthy the imitation of all. If you are unwilling to make the sacrifice (?) you must bear your full share of responsibility for the liquor traffic and all the evils of intemperance. There would be no drunkards and no liquor-sellers, were it not for the moderate drinkers. From these the ranks of the one are replenished, and by these the other are supported.

Young men of Lachute, avoid the ruin! Never drink a toast, nor give or take a treat. These two most absurd and dangerous customs are the two legs on which King Alcohol stands, while he rules society with a rod of iron. Avoid them as a snare revealed and so assert the superiority of reason and common sense to the absurdities of modern society. *Prohibition* then, personal, free and simple, for me hereafter! Men and women of Lachute, *so say you all* and the thing is done. The bars are closed, the slaves are free, the hard times are gone, peace and plenty reigns, God smiles—Angels rejoice!

"Let others love their beer and wine,
And drink till they are mad;
To water we will still incline,
It makes us strong and glad."

Temperance or Intemperance—which is it to be for Argenteuil?

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—The social glass which is so highly commended by the drunkard, the moderate drinker, and the casual imbiber (or beginner), the use of which, has increased to such an alarming extent during the last year on this continent, and I may come nearer home and say in the county of Argenteuil.

Lachute the business centre of the county, is rapidly increasing in population, and growing more in importance every year, it is also the outlet for produce to the Montreal Markets, under these circumstances it is of the utmost importance that the law should be rigorously enforced here.

The Dunkin Act is law here, but it has not been enforced either in Lachute or the county, as proof of which look at the drinking that was indulged in at Muddy Branch some few weeks ago and the results thereof viz:—the fights, the case of stabbing etc., and although a large number of the leading men of the county were present as also men who apparently take a great interest in the Temperance cause, yet with sufficient evidence before them to have convicted the tavern keepers, they took no action in the matter. The residents of the county are looking to them to set an example which it is their duty to do. Some of the visitors to Muddy Branch have contracted a responsibility through being members of Temperance societies, why do they not, in view of this do their duty, they cannot help but see it. Look again at the disgraceful row that took place in Lachute 12 days ago. Are the people of the county, seeing as they do the evil influences at work amongst them, not going to bestir themselves? Are they going to allow Lachute and adjacent villages to be turned into dens of debauchery—hells of iniquity? Do they wish a lunatic asylum, and a gallows for the murderer, to be erected here? If that is their intention they are rapidly attaining it. If it is not, why do they fold their hands and say this is no business of mine, let the proper authorities attend to it. If the men who worked and voted in order to obtain this Act are not the ones that should enforce it, then why did they work for it at all? It is their duty as citizens, as fathers of families and as Christians to see that this law is enforced.

The excuse is made that the law is ineffective, then why has it not proved so in the county of Mississquoi, where the tavern keepers have had to flee to the United States, to be out of the reach of the law. Mr. Barrett in his able lecture, a few days ago, stated there were "no half measures in that county." Why then, should there be any here, we have the same advantages, but it seems to me we have not got the same stamina in us to carry the law out.

I would suggest that the Mayor or some of the leading Temperance men, call a meeting at which they could through an exchange of ideas decide on the course of action it would be best to pursue. Hoping this will have the effect of stirring up the Temperance men and in inducing them to take action and no longer allow party to interfere with justice, let them also remember that UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

I remain yours etc,
C. E. N. FOWLER.

Lachute, Oct. 18th, 1878.

LADIES COLUMN.

FASHIONS IN PARIS.—A lady writes from Paris:—"The autumn fashions are just coming in, and short costumes are almost universally adopted, not only for the Exhibition, where they are a necessity, but also for the seaside. Woollen fabrics of a seal-brown colour are much worn, trimmed with braid and buttons of dark brown corozo, as it is called: the skirts are generally quilted and always round, not trained. Tying back is quite discarded, and there is more fullness about the hips in all Worth's designs. The cache poussière are very simple, made of a kind of Chinese silk fawn colour, with collar and revers of sleeves of bright red, much in the style of the one which the Princess of Wales wore at Goodwood races, and which was so much admired. Waistcoats are coming into fashion. The hat à la Velois is very much worn; it has a very broad brim, which is turned up greatly on the left side, but for the seaside the bell shape is more generally adopted, being much more shading. There is usually very little to record as regards any innovation in men's costumes, but just now in Paris many of the dandies wear very tiny hooks at the top of their boots, and corresponding eyes on the trousers by which to keep them up on wet days."

MR. LOWE ON IMPERIALISM.—It is said that moire antique silk will be used for trimming hats and bonnets.

Among novelties for trimming are plaid foulards. Plaids will be worn early this winter.

Plain black velvet slippers are most desirable for house wear.

A line in one of Moor's songs runs thus: "Our couch shall be roses, bespangled with dew." To which a sensible girl replied: "It would give me the rheumatiz, and so it would you."

There are over twenty thousand stitches in a well-made skirt.

The gold medal awarded at the Paris Exposition for dresses was for a lavender silk embroidered upon satin, with silk of the same shade. Mrs. Mackey, of Bonanza fame, bought the finest set of diamonds exhibited, at a cost of $175,000.

BAKED BEEFSTEAK.—It sounds queer, but it is a good way, nevertheless, to dispose of a round of steak. Spread over it a layer of dressing made of breadcrumbs and seasoned as for turkey; then roll the steak carefully and tie it in shape. Bake it in the oven, basting often, and cook long enough to be tender, but not dried. When done, remove the twine carefully and put the meat on a warm platter; pour the fat almost all from the pan; to the balance add some flour; let it brown, then add water and seasoning; when it boils and is thickened, pour the gravy through the strainer. Slice the meat from the end in serving.

A young lady hesitating for a word in describing the character of a rejected suitor said, "He is not a tyrant, not exactly domineering, but——" "Dogmatic," suggested her friend. "No, he has not dignity enough for that; I think pupmatic would convey my meaning admirably.

POOR CARLOTTA.—Maximilian's widow continues to reside at Tervueren, near Brussels. Her first hallucination was that an attempt had been made to poison her in Mexico, and that this design was still directed against her, and she refused all food which her sister-in-law, the Queen of the Belgians, had not tasted. None now see her without the Queen's permission, as a strange face produces serious excitement. Sometimes she puts on a splendid dress, her rooms are brilliantly lighted, and she imagines herself receiving guests, whom she addresses in various languages. She has forgotten her accomplishments in the way of music and painting. Her brother and sister-in law, the King and Queen, have all along treated her with the tenderest solicitude.

Half a dozen onions planted in the cellar, where they can get a little light, will do much toward absorbing and correcting the atmospheric impurities that are so apt to lurk in such places.—*Dr. Footes Health Monthly.*

RECENTLY a lady bequeathed to Mr. Spurgeon several thousand pounds for his own personal use. Mr. Spurgeon was induced to inquire into the circumstances of the relatives of the donor, and finding they were needy, and that nothing had been bequeathed to them, he very generously divided the legacy among them.

Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills.—Liver Complaints, Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick headache, Loss of appetite, Giddiness, Spasms, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels, cured without mercury by Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills, combining mildness of operation with the most successful results.

Cotterman & McFarland, writes as follows:—
WAPAKONETA, O., June, 1877.
Gents:—Having been in the livery business for the past ten years, and having many cases of Colic in horses under our treatment, and tried many remedies and liniments to cure it, we found that the best, cheapest, and quickest remedy for Colic in Horses is Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER, and we honestly affirm that we never failed to cure the worst cases of colic we ever saw, and we cheerfully recommend it to everybody, as the best medicine to cure Colic in horses.

Some People Suffer terribly from late suppers; but sometimes they are forced into them. All such should carry a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, and take a few drops after eating. It warms the stomach, serves it to its work, and saves much inconvenience and suffering.

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A NEW COTTAGE, near the Post Office—8 Rooms—supplied with water from the water-works. Terms liberal, apply to
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UNDERTAKERS.

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 one of that billousness now. I have recommended them to others with the same good effect. Thanks to you, I think that my Doctor bill will be a little smaller this year than last. Yours truly,
HENRY DAVIS,
Hemmingford.

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A SUPPLY OF
WRITING PAPER,
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MONTREAL, CANADA.
Stearns & Murray, Proprietors.

Insolvent Act of 1875, and amending Acts.

EDWARD HUNTER COPELAND AND Henry McLaren, both of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Merchants and Co-partners doing business there together as such under the name and firm of Copeland and McLaren, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Joseph Pilon and Josephine Dubue, both of the Village of Lachute, in the County of Argenteuil and Province of Quebec, Founders and Co-partners heretofore doing business there together as such and under the name and firm of Joseph Pilon & Co., *Defendants.*

A writ of attachment has been issued in this cause.

GAVIN J. WALKER,
Official Assignee.
Lachute, Oct. 16th 1878. 6tf.

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

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Mill Priviliges with Water Power,
FOR SALE
At low prices and on reasonable terms by
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at the last
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.
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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 G. T. R. & O. R. R.
C. A. LAFLEUR,
Proprietor.
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EVERY 5 YEARS TO NON-CLAIMANTS
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Edward Rawlings.
INSPECTOR,
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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
GAVIN J. WALKER, Agent, Lachute.
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ADVICE.
MANHOOD, WOMAN HOOD, FREE. A warning against imposition. 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 press testimonials. Mention this paper. Send stamp for answer. See advertisment headed "Rupture." Prof. J. Y. EGAN, Hamilton, Ontario. 41 m6.

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

GRAHAM'S
Pain Eradicator!
THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has established its superiority over all others for the following complaints:
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in
the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rhum, Wounds,
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Frost Bites, Hives, Influenza, Diptheria, Asthma,
Phthisic, Coughs,
Colds, Earache,
Headache,
Etc., Etc.
The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose
Graham's Pain Eradicator,
is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnetic Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.
For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by
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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.
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Isaac R. Doran, M. D., of Logan Co., Ohio, says: "Allen's Lung Balsam not only sells rapidly, but gives perfect satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. Having confidence in it, and knowing that it possesses valuable medical properties, I freely use it in my daily practice and with unbounded success. As an expectorant it is most certainly far in advance of any preparation I have ever yet known.

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. (Henryville 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.

"BAPTISTS" 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. E. Robson, Minister, Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10½ 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 2½ p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

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

MEMBER FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.—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. Ron, Esq., and John McAllister, Esq. (Genoa,) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 15th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 25th of the same 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 $25. Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before H. 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 [illegible] the latter from 15th to 19th February, May and [illegible]

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETTE is in the township of Doncaster, 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.

CHATHORO—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.

KILNA—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 four 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 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 endeavor to 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.